

**Clayton Hospital, Wakefield, West
Yorkshire**
Historic Building Recording



ARS Ltd Report 2018/77
OASIS ID: archaeol5-318560
March 2018

Compiled By:
Dr Ian Wyre
Archaeological Research Services Ltd
The Eco Centre
Windmill Way
Hebburn
Tyne and Wear
NE31 1SR

Checked By:
Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA

Tel: 01629 814540
Fax: 01629 814657

admin@archaeologicalresearchservices.com
www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com



Clayton Hospital, Wakefield, West Yorkshire Historic Building Recording

Archaeological Research Services Ltd Report 2018/77

March 2018



© Archaeological Research Services Ltd 2018

Aizlewood's Mill, Nursery Street, Sheffield, S3 8GG

www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

Prepared on behalf of: Wakefield Grammar School Foundation

Date of compilation: March 2018

Compiled by: Dr Ian Wyre

Checked by: Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA

Planning Reference: 16/00798/OUT

Local Authority: Wakefield Metropolitan District Council

Site central NGR: SE 32907 21400

OASIS ID: archaeol5-318560

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In February 2018, Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Wakefield Grammar School Foundation to undertake a historic building recording of the site of Clayton Hospital, Wakefield. The requirement for the historic building recording was to fulfil a condition of planning permission approved by Wakefield Metropolitan District Council (planning application number 16/00798/OUT) which sets out a scheme for the re-purpose and part demolition of the Clayton Hospital buildings, which are a non-designated heritage asset, and subject to significant deterioration from repeated theft, vandalism and arson. The development scheme brings the building into new use and is of great benefit to the Wakefield Grammar School Foundation and the wider community as a whole. The complex of buildings comprising Clayton Hospital is situated within the St John's Conservation Area, on land north to the city centre of Wakefield, West Yorkshire (centred on NGR SE 32907 21400).

The historic building recording of Clayton Hospital has produced a substantial descriptive and photographic record from which a significant resource is now available for historical and architectural analysis. The study of the building's spatial development over its hundred and thirty year operational lifespan also illustrates great scientific, technological and social change. The Level 2 recording (Historic England 2016) mitigates the potential loss of historic fabric from re-development, providing a high level of preservation through record and informing future conservation programmes, these required in the sympathetic repair and protection of the historic administration range complete with its significant ornamented tower designed by Thomas Bakewell (1839-1925).

The late 19th century hospital ranges are found to be composed in an architectural style of Tudor Revival, using superficial stone dressings and repeated stylized structural components to provide a functional, institutional building which saw continued adaption and expansion throughout its use as a hospital. As originally conceived, the hospital was laid out according to the pavilion plan system with principle elements connected on the ground floor by an axial corridor running east to west. This ensured the separation of the medical wards from one another, in line with the medical thinking at the time, and ensured segregation of the administrative and service roles of the hospital. The original plan remained unaltered for a comparatively short amount of time, with large scale alteration to the east and west extents. The 20th century saw the Arts and Crafts influence provide less ornamented and more Classical inspired ranges.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Project and Planning Background.....	1
1.2	Site Location and Description.....	1
1.3	Geology	1
2	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	3
2.1	Regional Research Aims and Objectives	3
2.2	Historic Building Recording Aims and Objectives	3
3	METHODOLOGY.....	4
3.1	Coverage.....	4
3.2	Historic Building Recording Methodology.....	4
4	HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	6
5	BUILDING RECORDING.....	10
5.1	Building A - Administration range with tower above.....	11
5.1.1	General approach to main entrance.....	11
5.1.2	Exterior - Main entrance/tower elevations.....	13
5.1.3	Exterior - West range - Front elevation.....	17
5.1.4	Exterior - East range - Front elevation	18
5.1.5	Exterior - Administration range - Side and rear elevations	19
5.1.6	Interior - Ground floor G1 - Visitors hall	21
5.1.7	Room G2 - Waiting room/office	24
5.1.8	Room G3 - Stairs to first floor.....	25
5.1.9	Room A4 - Axial corridor middle section.....	27
5.1.10	Room G4.1/4.2 - Matron's/sitting room	29
5.1.11	Room G5.1/4.2 - Stores	31
5.1.12	Room G6 - Assistant surgeon's sitting room	31
5.1.13	Room G7 - Surgeon's sitting room.....	33
5.1.14	Room G8 - Private ward/pre-operative or post-operative ward	35
5.1.15	Room F1 - Landing.....	38
5.1.16	Room F2 - Assistant surgeon's bedroom.....	40
5.1.17	Room F3 - Museum	41
5.1.18	Room F4 - Surgeon's bathroom.....	43
5.1.19	Room F6 - Surgeon's bedroom.....	44
5.1.20	Room F5 - Nurses corridor	46
5.1.21	Room F7 - Nurse's bedroom	47
5.1.22	Room F8 - Matron's bedroom.....	49
5.1.23	Room F9 - Nurse's bedroom	51
5.1.24	Room F10 - Stairs to second floor.....	52



5.1.25	Room F11 - Nurse's bedroom.....	54
5.1.26	Room F12 - Nurse's bedroom.....	55
5.1.27	Room F13 - Nurse's bathroom/stairs.....	56
5.1.28	Room F14 - Nurse's bedroom.....	59
5.1.29	Room F15 - Nurse's bedroom.....	61
5.1.30	Room F16 - Lobby/corridor.....	61
5.1.31	Room F17 - Nurse's dormitory	63
5.1.32	Room S1 - Hallway/light well	64
5.1.33	Room S2 - Office/store	66
5.1.34	Room S3 - Attic room.....	68
5.1.35	Rooms S4 to S8 - Corridor/attic rooms	68
5.1.36	Second floor accommodation - Section 2, rooms S9 to S13 - Attic rooms	75
5.1.37	Room T1 - Water tank room	80
5.1.38	Room B1 - Store	80
5.2	Building B - Service wing kitchen and staff accommodation	83
5.2.1	Exterior elevations.....	83
5.2.2	Interior - Ground Floor - Room G9, G9.1 & 2 - Nurses and lower ranked staff staircase/W.C.s	84
5.2.3	Room G10 - Mess/servants room/modern kitchen	87
5.2.4	Room G10.1 and 10.2 - Lobby/modern store.....	89
5.2.5	Room G11 - Kitchen/modern kitchen	89
5.2.6	Room G11.1 to G11.6 - Pantries/stores	90
5.2.7	Room G12 to G12.9 - Pantries/stores	91
5.2.8	First floor - Room F18 - Staff stairwell/landing.....	93
5.3	Building C - Western linking range.....	94
5.3.1	Exterior elevations.....	94
5.3.2	Interior - Room A2 - Axial corridor western section	96
5.3.3	Room G13 - Board room.....	97
5.4	Building D - Eastern linking range.....	100
5.4.1	Exterior elevations.....	100
5.4.2	Interior - Room A3 - Axial corridor eastern section	101
5.4.3	Room G15 - Operating Theatre	104
5.4.4	Room G16 - Consulting room.....	106
5.5	Building E - Eastern pavilion wing.....	107
5.5.1	Exterior elevations.....	107
5.5.2	Interior - Ground floor - Axial corridor A4.....	109
5.5.3	Rooms G18 - Staircase	109
5.5.4	Rooms G19 to G20.1 - Dispensary/corridor	111
5.5.5	Rooms G21 to G22 - Surgeon's consulting room	111
5.5.6	Room G23 - Sanitary tower W.C.....	113
5.5.7	Room G24 - Sanitary tower W.C.s	113



5.5.8	Room G25 – Later office/women’s consulting room	113
5.5.9	Room G26 - Dispensary waiting hall	116
5.5.10	First Floor - Eastern pavilion wing	119
5.6	Building F - Western pavilion wing	120
5.6.1	Exterior elevations.....	120
5.6.2	Interior - Ground floor - Room A2 - Axial corridor	120
5.6.3	Rooms G27 - Staircase	120
5.6.4	Room - Ground floor ward	121
5.6.5	First Floor – Western pavilion ward -.....	124
5.7	Building G - Modern extension to front	125
5.7.1	Exterior elevations.....	125
5.8	Building H - Eastern special ward	125
5.8.1	Exterior elevations.....	125
5.9	Building I - Western special ward	126
5.9.1	Exterior elevations.....	126
5.10	Building J - Children’s ward	127
5.10.1	Exterior elevations.....	127
5.10.2	Interior ground floor.....	131
5.10.3	First floor - Room - Children’s Ward	132
5.11	Building K - Veranda to children’s ward	134
5.11.1	Exterior elevations.....	134
5.12	Building J - Modern extension.....	134
5.12.1	Exterior elevations.....	134
5.12.2	Interior.....	135
5.13	Building L - Laundry and mortuary	135
5.13.1	Exterior elevations.....	135
5.13.2	Interior.....	136
5.14	Building M - ‘Shaw’ Nurses’ Home	136
5.14.1	Exterior elevations.....	136
5.14.2	Interior.....	139
5.14.3	First floor – Rooms	141
5.14.4	Second floor - Rooms.....	141
5.15	Building N - Linking corridor.....	141
5.15.1	Exterior elevations.....	141
5.15.2	Interior.....	142
5.16	Building O - Out-patients building	145
5.16.1	Exterior elevations.....	145
5.16.2	Interior - Ground floor	147
5.16.3	First floor – Former out-patients waiting room ceiling	147
5.17	Building P - X Ray department.....	149



5.17.1	Exterior elevations.....	149
5.17.2	Interior - X Ray rooms.....	151
5.18	Building Q - Ann Canning Childs' ward for women.....	154
5.18.1	Exterior elevations.....	154
5.18.2	Interior – Wards/Theatres	156
5.18.3	First floor	161
5.19	Building R - Eye Clinic.....	162
5.19.1	Exterior elevations.....	162
5.20	Building S - Ear, nose and throat	163
5.20.1	Exterior elevations.....	163
5.21	Building T - Mortuary.....	163
5.21.1	Exterior elevations.....	163
5.21.2	Interior.....	164
5.22	Building U - Modern extension to Ann Canning Building	164
5.22.1	Exterior elevations.....	164
5.22.2	Interior.....	164
5.23	Further historic features.....	167
5.24	Further modern additions.....	169
6	DISCUSSIONS/CONCLUSIONS.....	171
7	STATEMENTS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	174
7.1	Archive Deposition	174
7.2	Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright.....	174
7.3	Statement of Indemnity.....	174
7.4	Acknowledgements.....	174
8	REFERENCES.....	175
8.1	Primary Sources	175
8.2	Secondary Sources	175

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix I: Photographic Register.....	176
Appendix ii: Photographic Plans	191
Appendix III: Specification	200
Appendix IV: OASIS	212

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey data copyright OS, reproduced by permission, Licence no. 100045420). 2



Figure 2: A contemporary engraving of the original hospital ranges (Wakefield Archives). 6

Figure 3: The rear of the outpatients as newly built. Note the glass corridor connecting to the other hospital ranges (Wakefield Archives). 7

Figure 4: The front of the outpatients as originally built (Wakefield Archives). 8

Figure 5: Interior of the sun lounges/verandas as originally set out (Wakefield Archives). 9

Figure 6: Clayton Hospital photographic survey arrangement (late mortuary/modern stores omitted).10

Figure 7: Photographic survey organisation and report camera positions for Level 2, Clayton Hospital, Wakefield 03/2018.192

Figure 8: Photographic survey of Ground Floor, Administration Range with report camera positions for Level 2, Clayton Hospital, Wakefield 03/2018.193

Figure 9: Photographic survey of First Floor, Administration Range with report camera positions for Level 2, Clayton Hospital, Wakefield 03/2018.194

Figure 10: Photographic survey of Second Floor, Administration Range with report camera positions for Level 2, Clayton Hospital, Wakefield 03/2018.195

Figure 11: Photographic survey of Ground Floor, Service Range with report camera positions for Level 2, Clayton Hospital, Wakefield 03/2018.196

Figure 12: Photographic survey of First Floor, Service Range with report camera positions for Level 2, Clayton Hospital, Wakefield 03/2018.197

Figure 13: Photographic survey of Ground Floor, Western Ranges with report camera positions for Level 2, Clayton Hospital, Wakefield 03/2018.198

Figure 14: Photographic survey of Ground Floor, Eastern Ranges with report camera positions for Level 2, Clayton Hospital, Wakefield 03/2018.199

LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1: Oblique view of the administration range from the north. Facing south east. Scale 2m.11

Plate 2: View administration range facing south. Facing south west. Scale 2m.12

Plate 3: The front elevation of the tower with main entrance below of the administration range. Facing south. Scale 2m.12

Plate 4: View of the east turret. Facing south. Scale 2m.14

Plate 5: View of the west turret. Facing north east.14

Plate 6: The main entrance and flanking turrets. Scale 2m. Facing south east.14

Plate 7: Detail of the eastern carvings .Scale 2m. Facing east.14

Plate 8: One of the lancet windows either side the entrance. Note, remains for a bell pull. Facing south east.15

Plate 9: One of the side panels of the entrance. Facing south east.15

Plate 10: View of the oriel window to the first and second floor levels of the tower. Facing east.15

Plate 11: View of the top sections of the tower and its turrets. Facing east.16

Plate 12: Rear gable of tower, note the less ornamented style and prominent pattress plates for internal tie rods. Facing west.16

Plate 13: Front elevation view of administrative east range. Scale 2m. Facing south east.17

Plate 14: Decorative tourelle to corner of administrative eastern range. Facing east.18

Plate 15: Front elevation view of administrative east range. Scale 2m. Facing south east.19



Plate 16: Rear view of the administration range looking north west. Note the truncated and capped chimney flues along the line of the eaves. Facing west.....	20
Plate 17: Rear view of the administration range looking north west. Note again a truncated and capped chimney flue along the line of the eaves. Facing north.....	20
Plate 18: Internal view of the main entrance in the administration range. Scale 2m. facing north west.....	21
Plate 19: Internal arches in the visitor's hall. Note later insertion of glazed doors. Scale 2m. Facing south east....	22
Plate 19.1: Visitor's hall dedication plaque location. Facing east.....	22
Plate 19.2: Squint/emblature window (from room G2) to west wall of visitor hall. Facing south west.....	22
Plate 19.3: Detail of windows and coving to north corners of visitor hall. Scale 2m. Facing west.....	23
Plate 19.4: Simple internal doorway in visitor hall. Facing south.....	23
Plate 19.5: Chamfered edge detail to juncture with axial corridor. Facing north.....	23
Plate 19.6: Surviving tiling scheme in visitor's hall. Facing north.....	23
Plate 20: Vent and decoration detail in waiting room. Scale 2m. Facing south.....	24
Plate 20.1: Corner chimney breast in visitor waiting room G2. Scale 2m. Facing south.....	24
Plate 20.2: View of original plasterwork to room G2. Facing north.....	25
Plate 20.3: View of window in room G2. Facing north west.....	25
Plate 21: View from the half-landing in room G3 of the administration range. Scale 2m. Facing north.....	26
Plate 22: View from visitor's hall into G3. Scale 2m. Facing south west.....	26
Plate 22.1: Stairs to first floor of administration range. Scale 2m. Facing south west.....	26
Plate 22.2: Newels and spindles to stairs in room G3. Scale 2m. Facing north.....	27
Plate 22.3: View of cupboard under the stairs door, room G3. Facing south.....	27
Plate 23: View of the administration range corridor. Scale 2m. Facing north east.....	28
Plate 24: Glass tiled ceiling/floor above the axial corridor. Facing north east.....	28
Plate 25: Plaster cornicing retained to G4/Matron's room. Facing north west.....	29
Plate 26: Modern doorway into matron's room G4. Scale 2m. Facing north.....	30
Plate 27.1: Facing south in the matron's room. Scale 2m. Facing south.....	30
Plate 27.2: Chimney breast and coving. Facing south east.....	30
Plate 27.3: Facing north at the bisected window. Scale 2m. Facing north.....	30
Plate 28: Room G6, formerly marked as the assistant surgeon's sitting room. Scale 2m. Facing south.....	31
Plate 28.1: Corner fireplace to room G6. Facing south.....	32
Plate 28.2: Marble fire surround. Scale 2m. Facing south.....	32
Plate 28.3: Alcove to room G6 with cornice above. Scale 2m. Facing west.....	32
Plate 28.4: View of window to room G6. Facing north west.....	32
Plate 29: Window in surgeon's sitting room, G7. Facing north west.....	33
Plate 29.1: Later dumb waiter shaft inserted in room G7. Facing east.....	34
Plate 29.2: Modern door and suspended ceiling but with features above. Scale 2m. Facing south east.....	34
Plate 29.3: Blocked chimney with plastic vent. Facing north east.....	34
Plate 30: Modern dumb waiter added to the surgeon's sitting room. Scale 2m. Facing north west.....	35
Plate 31: Surgeon's sitting room cornice in place above modern dumb waiter enclosure. Facing north east.....	35
Plate 32: Counter/hatch and entrance from corridor into room G8. Scale 2m. Facing north west.....	36
Plate 33.1: View into room G8. Scale 2m. Facing west.....	36



Plate 33.2: Reverse view in room G8. Scale 2m. Facing south east	37
Plate 33.3: Plain plaster work to room G8. Facing south.	37
Plate 34: View up the stairs to room F1. Scale 2m. Facing north east.	38
Plate 35.1: Plain ceiling above stair. Scale 2m. Facing south west.	38
Plate 35.2: View from F1 of surgeon's rooms. Scale 2m. Facing west.	39
Plate 35.3: View of ceiling to F1 with frame for glazing. Facing west.	39
Plate 36: View from inserted doorway between the nurse's and surgeon's areas. Facing west.	39
Plate 37.1: Doorway into assistant surgeon's bedroom. Facing north east.	40
Plate 37.2: Arched recess for shelving and section of window in asst. surgeon's bedroom. Scale 2m. Facing north.	40
Plate 37.3: Plasterwork and later connecting door from asst. surgeon's bedroom. Scale 2m. Facing south west.	41
Plate 37.4: View of corner chimney to surgeon's bedroom. Scale 2m. Facing south.....	41
Plate 38.1: Recess for the bay window. Scale 2m. Facing north.....	42
Plate 38.2: Retained beaded cornice above modern partitions. Facing north east.	42
Plate 38.3: View towards shower room. Facing east.....	42
Plate 39: View of plaster coving to the museum room. Facing east.....	42
Plate 40: View into the rearranged surgeons' bathroom. Facing north east.	43
Plate 41: View into the rearranged surgeons' bathroom. Scale 2m. Facing north west.	43
Plate 42.1: View of remaining plaster finish. Facing west.....	44
Plate 42.2: Old style pipes exposed in room F4, note the brick structure of the tower. Facing west.	44
Plate 43.1: Window in room F6. Scale 2m. Facing north west.	45
Plate 43.2: Chimney in room F6. Scale 2m. Facing north east.....	45
Plate 43.3: View of dumb waiter lift shaft from ground floor level. Scale 2m. Facing east.....	45
Plate 43.4: Late doorway next to blocked original opening. Scale 2m. Facing south.....	45
Plate 44: View along nurses' corridor. Facing north east.....	46
Plate 45: View along nurses' corridor. Scale 2m. Facing north east.	46
Plate 46: View of nurses' corridor ceiling vent. Facing north east.....	47
Plate 47: View along nurses' corridor with light well to ceiling. Scale 2m. Facing south west.	47
Plate 48.1: Chimney in room F7. Scale 2m. Facing south.....	48
Plate 48.2: Sash window. Scale 2m. Facing west.....	48
Plate 48.3: View facing north east in room F7. Scale 2m. Facing north east.....	48
Plate 48.4: View of room F7 with coving in situ. Scale 2m. Facing east.	48
Plate 49.1: Matron's bedroom. Note later door inserted. Scale 2m. Facing north.....	49
Plate 49.2: Chimney with mantle shelf in matron's bedroom. Scale 2m. Facing east.....	50
Plate 49.3: Window of the former matron's bedroom. Scale 2m. Facing north west.....	50
Plate 50: Nurse's bedroom. Scale 2m. Facing west.....	51
Plate 51: Nurse's bedroom. Scale 2m. Facing south.....	52
Plate 52.1: Stairs to the west of the nurses' accommodation. Scale 2m. Facing south west.	53
Plate 52.2: Stairs to the west of the nurses' accommodation. Scale 2m. Facing south west.	53
Plate 52.3: Stairs to the west of the nurses' accommodation. Facing east.	53



Plate 52.4: Stairs to the west of the nurses' accommodation. Facing north.	53
Plate 53.1: Nurse's bedroom. Scale 2m. Facing east.	54
Plate 53.2: Nurses' bedroom. Note lack of corner chimney piece. Scale 2m. Facing south.	54
Plate 53.3: View of north east corner of F 11. Scale 2m. Facing north east.	55
Plate 53.4: View of tie rod pattress plate fittings to room F11. Facing north.....	55
Plate 55.1: View of the former nurses' bathroom, F13. Scale 2m. Facing south east.....	57
Plate 55.2: Inserted stair enclosure in F13. Scale 2m. Facing west.....	57
Plate 55.3: View beneath the stairs in room F13. Facing south west.	58
Plate 56.1: View facing up the stairs in room F13. Scale 2m. Facing south.....	58
Plate 56.2: Half-landing/dog-leg of the stairs to the second floor. Scale 2m. Facing south east.	58
Plate 56.3: Reverse view down the stairs. Facing north west.	59
Plate 56.4: Corner of half-landing. Facing east.	59
Plate 57.1: Nurse's bedroom F14. Scale 2m. Facing north.....	60
Plate 57.2: Window and corner of room F14. Scale 2m. Facing south.....	60
Plate 57.3: Flue from assistant surgeon's sitting room fireplace. Scale 2m. Facing north west.	60
Plate 57.4: View of torus coving in nurse's bedroom, F14. Scale 2m. Facing east.....	60
Plate 58: Window and corner of nurses' bedroom F15. Scale 2m. Facing east.	61
Plate 59.1: View facing north of the lobby. Scale 2m. Facing north west.	62
Plate 59.2: Remains of light well above lobby. Facing south east. Facing south east.	62
Plate 59.3: View through the later ceiling of the lobby. Facing north west.	62
Plate 59.4: Glass tile in metal frame to the floor of the lobby. Facing north east.	62
Plate 60.1: View facing west in the nurses' dormitory. Scale 2m. Facing south west.....	63
Plate 60.2: View facing east in the nurses' dormitory. Note the rough wall surface where the fireplace would have been located. Facing east.	63
Plate 60.3: Retained coving in nurses' dormitory F17. Facing south.	64
Plate 61.1: Walkway to access room S2. Scale 2m. Facing north west.	65
Plate 61.2: View above the landing F1. Scale 2m. Facing north west.	65
Plate 61.3: Stone corbel supporting the south west turret of the tower. Note the brick internal construction. Facing north east.	65
Plate 61.4: View of the lightwell plasterwork. Note the squint type opening in the far wall. Facing north east.	65
Plate 61.5: Damage to roof behind tower. Note later wood planks. Facing south east.....	66
Plate 61.6: Chamfered timber handrail. Facing north.	66
Plate 62: Reverse view within S2 looking towards walkway and hatch. Scale 2m. Facing south east.	67
Plate 63: View into second floor tower room. Note the corbelled plasterwork at the door head. Facing north west.	67
Plate 64.1: Top bay of the oriel window the tower with original shutters. Scale 2m. Facing north west.	67
Plate 64.2: Later water tank to second floor tower room. Scale 2m. Facing east.	68
Plate 64.3: Ladder allowing access to the third floor of the tower. Scale 2m. Facing east.....	68
Plate 65.1: Room S3 with hatch to tower and chimney flue in the centre of the room. Scale 2m. Facing north.	69
Plate 65.2: Repaired timber truss to room S3. Scale 2m. Facing north east.	70
Plate 66: View facing south east in room S3. Scale 2m. Facing south.....	70



Plate 66.1: Room S3 with mesh and plaster wall construction. Scale 2m. Facing east.	71
Plate 66.2: View of window embrasure in room S3. Facing south west.	71
Plate 67: View from the corridor S4 down the stairs. Scale 2m. Facing south east.	72
Plate 67.1: The corridor giving access to S3 and other rooms in the west section of the second floor accommodation. Scale 2m. Facing north west.....	72
Plate 67.2: Modern fire door inserted into S4. Facing south east.	72
Plate 67.3: Facing east down the irregularly shaped corridor. Scale 2m. Facing north east.	72
Plate 67.4: Arrangement of the corridor approaching S7 and S8. Facing east.	73
Plate 67.5: Room S5, with sloping ceiling with skylight. Facing north.	73
Plate 67.6: Dormer window to room S6. Facing east.	73
Plate 67.7: Tongue and groove cladding and shelving in airing cupboard. Facing south east.	73
Plate 67.8: Tongue and groove partition behind modern plasterboard. Facing north west.	74
Plate 67.9: View through door into room S8. Scale 2m. Facing north.	74
Plate 67.10: Room S8 below the west hip of the administration range. Scale 2m. Facing south east.	74
Plate 67.11: Stone corbel below the north east corner turret. Facing west.....	74
Plate 68: View towards staircase to section of second floor accommodation. Scale 2m. Facing south.....	75
Plate 68.1: Plaster work within the roof space accommodation. Scale 2m. Facing south.	75
Plate 68.2: Vents above the doors to the rooms of the second floor accommodation. Facing south east.	76
Plate 68.3: View into room S11. Scale 2m. Facing south.	76
Plate 68.4: North corner of room S11 with original door. Scale 2m. Facing north west.	76
Plate 68.5: Vent above doors. Facing north west.....	76
Plate 68.6: Trusses supporting the eastern hip incorporated into the interior space. Scale 2m. Facing south.	77
Plate 68.7: View from within room S10. Scale 2m. Facing north.....	77
Plate 68.8: View within room S10, with four panel door. Scale 2m. Facing south west.	77
Plate 68.9: Half-glazed door to room S12. Scale 2m. Facing south.....	77
Plate 68.10: View within room S12, note the mesh construction behind the plaster. Scale 2m. Facing north west.	78
Plate 68.11: Dormer window to room S12. Scale 2m. Facing south east.....	78
Plate 69: View of dividing wall to second floor rooms. Note the mesh layer. Facing east.	78
Plate 69.1: Half-glazed door to room S13. Scale 2m. Facing south.....	78
Plate 69.2: Dormer window to room S13, the window is adjacent to that in room S12. Scale 2m. Facing south east.	79
Plate 69.3: Room S13 looking north to the gable on the front projecting bay. Scale 2m. Facing north west.....	79
Plate 69.4: Ridge-stone fallen into roof space. Facing south.	79
Plate 69.5: Brick construction behind the gable of the projection bay to front. Facing north west.	80
Plate 70.1: Stairs to basement. Scale 2m. Facing south west.....	81
Plate 70.2: Corridor in the basement. Facing north east.	81
Plate 70.3: Cellar room. Scale 2m. Facing south east.	81
Plate 70.4: Cellar room. Scale 2m. facing north west.	82
Plate 71: Original wine cellar features in situ. Scale 2m. Facing south east.	82
Plate 72.1: South elevation of the service wing extension, looking north west. Scale 2m.....	83



Plate 72.2: South elevation of the service wing extension, looking north east.	83
Plate 72.3: Filleted corner to south east corner of service wing extension. Scale 2m. Facing north east.	84
Plate 72.4: Flat roofed single storey extension to east of service wing. Scale 2m. Facing north west.	84
Plate 73.1: View from the axial corridor into room G9, hallway for the stairs to the first floor level. Scale 2m. Facing south.	85
Plate 73.2: Facing east up the stairs and to the W.C.. Scale 2m. Facing south west.	85
Plate 73.3: View into the W.C.. Note the vent above the door. Scale 2m. Facing south west.	85
Plate 73.4: Detail of dual aspect windows to W.C.. Facing south west.	85
Plate 73.5: View of the staircase with door to basement stairs. Scale 2m. Facing north east.	86
Plate 73.6: View inside the coat cupboard. Scale 2m. Facing east.	86
Plate 74.1: View from the half-landing. Scale 2m. Facing north east.	86
Plate 74.2: Windows to the half-landing of the service stair well. Scale 2m. Facing south west.	87
Plate 75: View of the modern kitchen area in the service range, the location of the staff dining room originally. The lowered ceiling is not a structural element, most probably housing modern services and equipment. Scale 2m. Facing south east.	88
Plate 76: View back towards the entrance to the modern kitchen area. Note the opened up relieving arches which formed the east wall of the original staff dining room. Scale 2m. Facing north.	88
Plate 77: View of the modernised kitchen area. Facing south west.	89
Plate 78: View towards the south back wall of the kitchen. Scale 2m. Facing south east.	90
Plate 79.1: Detail of windows to G11.6. Scale 2m. Facing north east.	90
Plate 79.2: Detail to tiling in G11.6. Facing north east.	90
Plate 79.3: Detail of modern dumb waiter in room G11.1. Scale 2m. Facing south east.	91
Plate 79.4: Detail into room G11.2. Scale 2m. Facing south east.	91
Plate 80.1: Detail in room G12 facing east. Scale 2m. Facing east.	92
Plate 80.2: Detail into room G12.6 from G12. Scale 2m. Facing east.	92
Plate 80.3: Detail in room G12.2. Facing south.	92
Plate 80.4: View towards cold store in room G12.2. Scale 2m. Facing south east.	92
Plate 80.5: Rooms G12.8 towards G12.9. Scale 2m. Facing north east.	93
Plate 80.6: Reverse view in room G12.8 (facing south west). Scale 2m.	93
Plate 81: View of the service range staff stairwell/landing, facing north east.	93
Plate 82: Arch above the half-landing of the nurses' stair half-landing, facing south west.	94
Plate 83: Exterior of linking range incorporating the board room, facing south east.	95
Plate 84: Rear view of the western linking range with the corridor in the foreground with the rear gable of the boardroom (facing north west).	95
Plate 85: View facing east of the linking section of corridor, facing north east. The main section of corridor starts at the modern glazed swing doors. Scale 2m.	96
Plate 85.1: Tudor style arch above axial corridor later features (facing south west).	97
Plate 86.1: View of the board room ornate ceiling with hammer beam details (facing north west).	98
Plate 86.2: Front elevation of the board room (facing west). Scale 2m.	98
Plate 86.3: View of the ceilings above the board room (facing west).	99
Plate 86.4: Rear of the board room ceiling. Note the hammer beam truss above the later ceiling framework (facing south).	99



Plate 87: Front elevation of the eastern linking room, the original operating theatre (facing south east)	100
Plate 88: Rear arrangement of the eastern linking range (facing west).....	101
Plate 88.1: View of the eastern section of the axial corridor facing east. Scale 2m.....	102
Plate 88.2: Blocked in Tudor style arch, view facing west in axial corridor. Scale 2m.....	102
Plate 88.3: Stylised plaster ceiling, view facing west in axial corridor.	103
Plate 88.4: Tudor style arch, view facing east in axial corridor.	103
Plate 89.1: View through the theatre (facing north east).	104
Plate 89.2: Hammer beam above operating theatre (facing north).	104
Plate 89.3: Operating theatre skylight in situ above later suspended ceiling (facing north west).....	105
Plate 89.4: Section of operating theatre with two later ceilings below, including a lathe and plaster example. A hammer beam is just visible above (facing south east)	105
Plate 90: View of the north elevation of the eastern pavilion wing, facing east.	107
Plate 90.1: View of the eastern pavilion from the south (facing west).....	108
Plate 90.2: View of the eastern pavilion from the north (facing south). Scale 2m.	108
Plate 90.3: View of the eastern pavilion from the south (facing west). Scale 2m.	109
Plate 91.1: Tudor arch entrances to east pavilion ward, ground floor lobby facing south west.....	110
Plate 91.2: Tudor arch entrances to east pavilion ward and stairs, ground floor lobby (facing south west).....	110
Plate 91.3: Modern entrance and corridors to ground floor of east pavilion ward, formerly out-patients dispensary and consulting rooms (facing south east).....	111
Plate 91.4: Modern arrangement of dispensary, east pavilion ward, ground floor (facing east). Scale 2m.	112
Plate 91.5: Relieving arches, with some early plaster and paint schemes, from the original dispensary areas (facing north west).....	112
Plate 91.6: Original barrel vaulted plaster ceilings to dispensary/out-patients' consulting areas (facing east). ...	113
Plate 91.7: View towards the east sanitary wing (facing east). Scale 2m.....	114
Plate 91.8: Lobby window at juncture of sanitary wing (facing north).	114
Plate 91.9: East sanitary wing later structural alterations/extension (facing east).....	114
Plate 91.10: Parquet flooring to sanitary wing lobby (facing south). Scale 2m.	114
Plate 91.11: Original six panel door to sanitary wing (facing east).....	115
Plate 91.12: Original plaster finishes to west sanitary wing area (facing south west).	115
Plate 91.13: Interior window to lobby of west sanitary wing (facing south).	115
Plate 91.14: Blocked windows in converted W.C. room (facing south west).	115
Plate 91.15: Former consulting room G25, now 20 th century office, in extension to east pavilion ward, ground floor (facing north). Scale 2m.	116
Plate 91.16: Room 26 formed by a later extension added to original east pavilion ward ground floor (facing north east). Scale 2m.....	117
Plate 91.17: Later arrangement of dispensary/out-patients waiting room (facing west). Scale 2m.....	117
Plate 91.18: Interior fittings to dispensary area (facing south east).	118
Plate 91.19: Sky light detail of dispensary corridor (facing south east).	118
Plate 91.20: Modern corridor returning to the main axial route window (facing north west). Scale 2m.....	118
Plate 91.21: Blocked windows of the original building exterior wall (facing north).....	118
Plate 91.22: First floor ward of the eastern pavilion wing, facing south east. Scale 2m.	119
Plate 92: View of the western pavilion south (facing north). Scale 2m.	120



Plate 92.1: Tudor arch entrance retained to west pavilion ward, ground floor (facing south east). Scale 2m.	121
Plate 92.2: Lobby prior entry to the ward (facing south east). Scale 2m.	122
Plate 92.3: View of the barrel vaulted ceiling, an original feature of the ward lobby (facing south east).....	122
Plate 92.4: West pavilion ward, ground floor (facing south east).	123
Plate 92.5: Looking back (facing north west) at the ward entry, note the squint style window from the nurse's station (bottom centre). Scale 2m.	123
Plate 92.6: Western pavilion ward first floor facing south. Scale 2m.	124
Plate 93: Modern extension to the north face of the original building (facing south).....	125
Plate 94: North facing elevation of the special ward, facing south east. Scale 2m.....	126
Plate 95: North facing elevation of the special ward (facing north). Scale 2m.....	127
Plate 96.1: View of the children's wards east elevation from the south-west (facing north).....	128
Plate 96.2: East facing elevation of the children's wards (facing east).	129
Plate 96.3: Side (north) elevation of the children's ward sanitary wing (facing south). Scale 2m.....	129
Plate 96.4: Children's ward north elevation between special ward and modern extension, facing south east. ...	130
Plate 96.5: Dedication frieze to west elevation of children's wing (facing east).	130
Plate 97.1: Ground floor children's ward facing south west. Scale 2m.....	131
Plate 97.2: Reverse view of the ground floor of the children's ward (facing north east).....	131
Plate 97.3: Ground floor, bay window to children's ward (facing south). Scale 2m.	132
Plate 97.4: Upper floor children's ward, facing north west).	133
Plate 97.5: Dedication plaque to first floor of the children's wards (facing north west).	133
Plate 98: Veranda extension to children's ward, facing north. Scale 2m.	134
Plate 99.1: South east corner of the laundry building (facing west). Scale 2m.	135
Plate 99.2: North west corner of the laundry range, facing east. Note there is a gable at this end.	136
Plate 100: The Nurses' home extension to the east of the original hospital building (facing south). Scale 2m.....	137
Plate 100.1: View of nurses' Home north facing elevation (facing south east).	137
Plate 100.2: Shaw Nurses' Home main entrance, facing south east. Scale 2m.	137
Plate 100.3: View of east elevation section, facing south west. Scale 2m.	138
Plate 100.4: View along east elevation (facing west).	138
Plate 101: The rear and south facing elevations, along with its single story linking structure, of the Nurses' home (facing north). Scale 2m.....	138
Plate 101.1: View from the axial corridor to the internal entrance to the Nurses' home (facing north east).	139
Plate 101.2: Entrance hall of the Nurses' home, facing north. Scale 2m.	140
Plate 101.3: View from nurses' home hall to side stairs (facing north east).	140
Plate 101.4: Shaw nurses' home side stairs (facing north west). Scale 2m.....	140
Plate 101.5: Detail of stair banister (facing east). Scale 2m.	141
Plate 101.6: View down the stairs to half-landing, facing north.	141
Plate 101.7: View of the later linking corridor from where it met the original axial corridor (facing north west). Scale 2m.....	142
Plate 101.8: View of the later linking corridor (facing north west). Scale 2m.	143
Plate 101.9: View of the later linking corridor, facing north west, from where it met the original outpatients' department. Scale 2m.	143



Plate 101.10: View of the later linking corridor from where it structurally joins the older building (facing north).	144
Plate 102: East façade to Out-patients Department, facing west. Scale 2m.	145
Figure 102.1: Canning Childs Out-patients pediment over façade, facing south west.	146
Plate 102.2: South entrance to Out-patients Department, facing north west.	146
Plate 102.3: View of the out-patients linking corridor tiled finish below later paint finishes (facing west). Scale 2m.	147
Plate 103: Upper level, retained ceiling features to out-patient’s waiting room (facing north east).....	148
Plate 103.1: Upper level, retained the ceiling to out-patient’s waiting room (facing south west). Scale 2m.	148
Plate 104: Stone façade pediment window surround to X-Ray wing, facing west.....	149
Plate 104.1: Side elevation to X-Ray wing, facing south east. Scale 2m.....	150
Plate 104.2: X-Ray Building foundation stone (facing west). Scale 2m.	150
Plate 104.3: Corridor up to X-Ray wing, facing north west. Scale 2m.	151
Plate 104.4: Archway at corridor junction in X-Ray wing, facing north west.	151
Plate 104.5: Stained glass fan light to X-Ray wing (facing north east).	152
Plate 104.6: Tiled wall finish to X-Ray wing corridor, facing south. Scale 2m.....	152
Plate 104.7: Detail of X-ray corridor window with internal and upper lights (facing south east).	153
Plate 104.8: Circular skylight to X-ray annex rooms (facing south east).	153
Plate 104.9: Sectional archway with rectangular fan light beyond, one of a series (facing south east). Scale 2m.	153
Plate 104.10: Airing cupboard off X-ray corridor (facing south east). Scale 2m.	153
Plate 105: The Ann Canning Childs’ Ward for Women at the north side of the site, facing north.....	154
Plate 105.1: The Ann Canning Childs’ Ward for Women entrance at the north side of the site, facing north.	155
Plate 105.4: Operating theatre, facing west. Scale 2m.....	156
Plate 105.5: Detail of operating theatre window. Note the frame for secondary opaque glazing (facing north). Scale 2m.....	157
Plate 105.6: Terrazzo floor of the operating theatres (facing north). Scale 2m.....	157
Plate 105.7: Operating theatre port hole door (facing north west).....	157
Plate 105.8: Operating theatre X-ray light fitting (facing north east). Scale 2m.....	158
Plate 105.9: The Ann Canning Childs’ Building main corridor looking west. Scale 2m.....	158
Plate 105.10: The Ann Canning Childs’ Building in the part which was originally an open ward. Note the thick embrasures in the right belonging to the original window openings (facing SW). Scale 2m.....	159
Plate 105.11: The Ann Canning Childs’ ward was constructed of cast re-enforced concrete and steel framing (facing south west).....	159
Plate 105.12: The Ann Canning Childs’ Ward for Women stairs which, as built, encompassed a lift (facing west). Scale 2m.	160
Plate 105.13: The Ann Canning Childs’ Building terminated in a later extension to the west (facing south west). Scale 2m.....	160
Plate 105.14: The Ann Canning Childs’ Ward for Women stairs landing balustrade (facing south west). Scale 2m.	161
Plate 106: Later building comprising the Eye Clinic, facing east. Scale 2m.	162
Plate 107: Modern range comprising the ENT department (facing north). Scale 2m.	163
Plate 108: Later mortuary building, facing north.	164



Plate 108.1: South elevation of the modern extension to the Canning wards (facing north west). Scale 2m.	165
Plate 108.2: Juncture of the modern extension with the Canning wards (facing north). Scale 2m.	165
Plate 108.3: West elevation of the modern extension to the Canning wards, facing north east. Scale 2m.	165
Plate 108.4: North elevation of the modern extension to the Canning wards (facing east).....	165
Plate 109.1: Landing in the modern extension to the Canning wards (facing south east). Scale 2m.	166
Plate 109.2: Stairs, modern extension with the Canning wards (facing south east).	166
Plate 109.3: Detail of construction of the modern extension to the Canning wards (facing north west).	166
Plate 109.4: First floor interior of the modern extension to the Canning wards (facing north west). Scale 2m.	166
Plate 109.5: East gate, front face of north gate post (facing south west).....	167
Plate 109.6: East gate, front face of south gate post (facing south west). Scale 2m.	167
Plate 109.7: East gate, side of north gate post (facing north west). Scale 2m.	168
Plate 109.8: East gate, subsidiary pillar north of the north gate post (facing south west).....	168
Plate 109.9: West gate, front face of north gate post, facing north. Scale 2m.....	168
Plate 109.10: West gate, rear face of north gate post, facing east. Scale 2m.	168
Plate 110.1: Chapel of Rest building (facing east).	169
Plate 110.2: Chapel of rest building (facing north).....	169
Plate 110.3: Medical stores buildings (facing east).	170
Plate 110.4: Medical stores west elevation, facing north east. Scale 2m.	170
Plate 110.5: Medical records, fronting Northgate, facing south west. Scale 2m.....	170
Plate 110.6: Medical records with earlier phases to left (facing south west). Scale 2m.	170



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and Planning Background

In March 2018 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by Wakefield Grammar School Foundation to undertake a historic building recording of Clayton Hospital, Wakefield, South Yorkshire. The programme of works was specified by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) to discharge condition 29 of the planning permission granted by Wakefield Metropolitan District Council (planning permission 16/00798/OUT) for the partial demolition and conversion of the former hospital buildings. The specification details the general requirements for an archaeological and architectural photographic record of the Former Clayton Hospital, Wentworth Street, Wakefield in response to the redevelopment proposal.

1.2 Site Location and Description

The 'red line boundary' of the proposed development area (hereafter 'PDA') is depicted in red on Figure 1. Clayton Hospital was located less than half a mile from Wakefield city centre, bounded by Northgate to the east and Wentworth Street to the west. An unnamed private road ran along the south of the site (probably a back lane once serving the rear access of the hospital) and North Road Terrace, the far north of the site's extent.

1.3 Geology

The underlying solid geology of the PDA comprises sandstone, part of the Woolley Edge Rock, sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 315 to 318 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. No overlaying superficial deposits are recorded (BGS 2018).



Clayton Hospital, Wakefield, West Yorkshire. Historic Building Recording

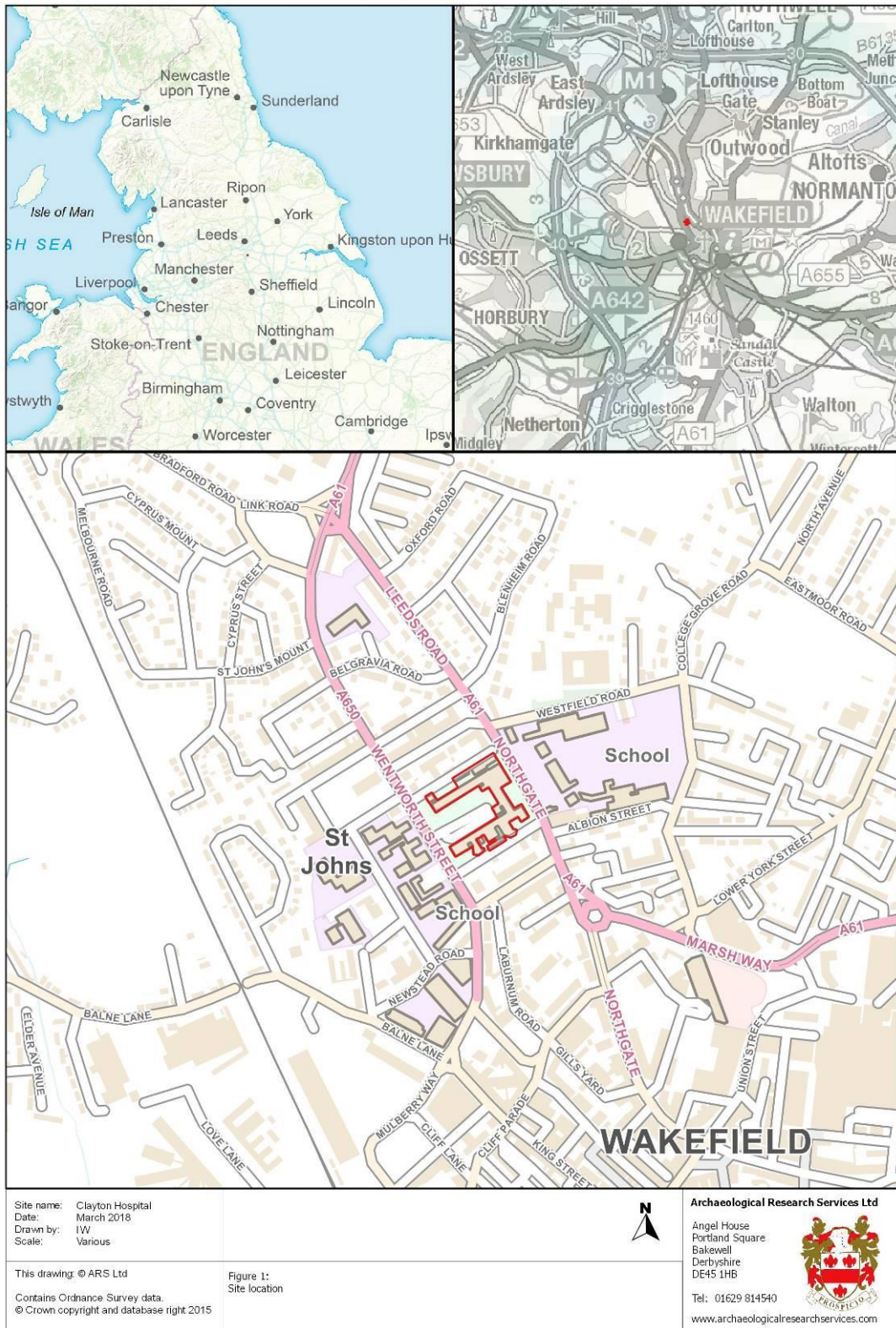


Figure 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey data copyright OS, reproduced by permission, Licence no. 100045420).



2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

The proposed archaeological works have the potential to identify the presence of evidence pertinent to research objectives and overarching research themes identified in the specification for archaeological photographic building recording, Clayton Hospital Wakefield written by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS 2018). These include:

- ◆ *‘For an understanding of relevant archaeological research priorities for hospital buildings in West Yorkshire please see The Royal Commission volume “English Hospitals 1660 – 1948: A Survey of their Architecture and Design” (RCHME 1998) and West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service’s research agenda on historic buildings’.*
- ◆ *‘The aim of the proposed work is to identify and objectively record by means of photographs any significant architectural features and evidence for the original and subsequent historical form and functions of the hospital complex, and to place this record in the public domain by depositing it with the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, West Yorkshire Joint Service, Nephshaw Lane South, Morley, Leeds LS27 7JQ tel. 0113 393 9959; email wyher@wyjs.org.uk). The building recorder on site should give particular attention to recording as far as possible the functional arrangements and division of the hospital’.*

2.2 Historic Building Recording Aims and Objectives

The aim is to produce an archaeological/ historical building appraisal to identify and record any significant heritage fabric and provide a buildings analysis and interpretation which will better inform existing knowledge of the building along with a record of historic fabric, followed by an assessment of the impact that the proposed building conversion works will have upon the buildings.

The objectives of the Historic Building Recording are as follows.

- ◆ To produce a formal description of the Clayton Hospital buildings, including floor plans, elevations, roof structures, flooring, internal layout and spaces, detailing, form, fabric, and evidence for phasing and development.
- ◆ To produce a photographic record, based on high-quality digital colour images, with photographic scales with all photographs descriptively captioned and cross referenced to a plan(s) clearly showing the viewing position, direction and photographic image reference.
- ◆ To produce measured and annotated survey drawings of the building, at an appropriate scale, including a floor plan and elevations.
- ◆ To produce an appropriate historic context account through the building recording in line with its historic significance.



3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Coverage

The coverage of the works has been completed according to the specification for the archaeological photographic recording specified by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service. The recording has been carried out to an equivalent standard to Historic England's Level 2 of all the accessible structures comprising the exterior and interior of the former Clayton Hospital buildings. The building recording was focussed on the late Victorian Clayton Hospital and Dispensary buildings and its associated structures that lay within the application boundaries. The building recording aimed to mitigate the impact of the proposed development on these structures, which are either due for conversion or demolition as part of the scheme.

3.2 Historic Building Recording Methodology

All aspects of the building recording will be conducted according to the guidelines in *Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice* by Historic England (2016) and the ClfA's *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *The Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Building Recording* (2014b).

The photographic record was undertaken using colour digital photography taken using a Nikon D3200 digital SLR (24 megapixels). Where possible, photographs include a graduated scale and cameras were mounted on tripods for extra stability. Details of the photographs are to be recorded which will include location, subject and orientation.

The photographic record covers the following:

- ◆ Photographs of the interior (including all internal rooms), exterior and setting of the building. A metre ranging rod was included in a selection of general shots in order that the scale of all elements of the building can be sufficiently established.
- ◆ The building's external appearance was recorded, the overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas.
- ◆ Copies of maps, drawings, views and photographs present in the building and illustrating its development/use.

The building recording drawn record includes the following:

- ◆ Site location plan at a suitable scale.
- ◆ A plan(s) indicating the position and orientation of photographs/images included in the report.
- ◆ Phased plan(s) showing the development of the building(s).

The historic building report follows a series of conventions used to describe the locations of features. For instance, when a structure has a clear corresponding arrangement of elevations the conventions of front, rear and side can be applied. For more complex arrangements of walls and structures the conventions of north, south, east and west are used; the building orientation is several degrees outside these absolutes, north equating more accurately to north north west, but the generalisation is adequate for the purpose of the report. Principal phases of construction have been allocated a building letter and the



interior given room numbers. Additional phases of construction, for example infill between major structures or lean-to extensions may be differentiated numerically i.e. Building B1, E2. The room designations use a prefix letter equating to the floor level i.e. S=second floor.



4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Clayton Hospital site is located outside of the historic core of Wakefield within an area of late-18th century and 19th century suburban development. Records relating to below ground archaeology within the Clayton Hospital site were at the time of the historic building recording limited from both the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) and the Historic Environment Record (HER). A chantry chapel to St. John the Baptist (WYAAS PRN1174) is believed to have stood to the east side of Northgate where the current Queen Elizabeth Grammar School buildings now stand. Records suggest it was founded towards the end of the 13th century with its demolition taking place in 1637. In its place the 'White Barn' stood this subsequently being demolished and replaced by the present grammar school lodge. This was located immediately east of the hospital site. Historic mapping, however, would suggest the hospital was constructed on previously undeveloped land in the 1870s. The first buildings on the site were originally constructed between 1876 and 1879.



Figure 2: A contemporary engraving of the original hospital ranges (Wakefield Archives).

Before the founding of the National Health Service in 1948 there were generally two types of hospitals, those attached to the workhouse and the voluntary hospital. For the poor the workhouse hospital offered the only option if they fell seriously ill however, the establishment of the voluntary hospital offered an alternative from 18th century onwards. Many would be established from philanthropy or charitable institutions as opposed to originating from the medical profession itself. The newly established voluntary hospitals aimed to help those who were too poor to pay for their own medical care but were also unable to claim Poor Law relief and were funded by donations and through money raised by subscriptions. In Britain, by the mid-19th century there were about two hundred and fifty voluntary hospitals.

In Wakefield the Clayton Hospital originated from the amalgamation of two voluntary hospitals, the Wakefield House of Recovery and the Wakefield General Dispensary. The hospital derived its name from Thomas Clayton, Former Mayor of Wakefield (1786-1868) and one of the hospital's most significant early benefactors. He instigated the purchase of buildings to expand the first Wakefield General Dispensary at Dispensary Yard, Northgate, the hospital being re-named in his honour. In July 1875 land was purchased opposite the grammar school for siting of 'a new Clayton Hospital and Dispensary' (Read 1975).

Invitation to submit designs for the new building was announced, the hospital Board of Governors selecting a design submitted by William Bakewell in May 1876 (Wakefield Express 1876).

In 1900 the Milnes Gaskell Children's wards were opened, dedicated to Colonel Gerald Milnes by his wife.

In 1902 The Shaw Nurses' Home was opened, named after a bequest from Joseph Shaw.

In 1928 a new out patients department, opened by Samuel Canning Childs another of the hospitals principal benefactors, was added towards the north of the site. A glazed corridor linked with the original Tudor Revival ranges which incorporated a bridge over the hospital access road.

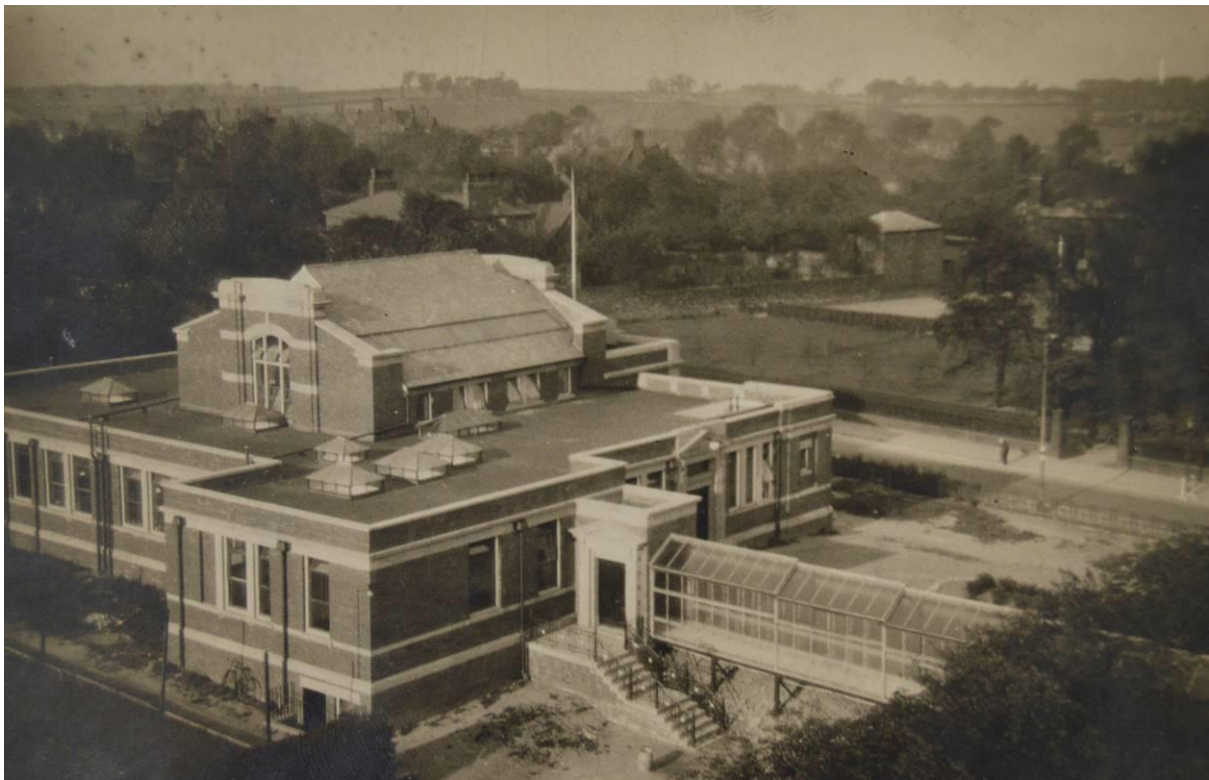


Figure 3: The rear of the outpatients as newly built. Note the glass corridor connecting to the other hospital ranges (Wakefield Archives).



Figure 4: The front of the outpatients as originally built (Wakefield Archives).

In 1929 an extension to the kitchen/service wing was constructed having an enlarged servants dining/mess hall on the first floor, the ground floor servants room being converted to an enlarged scullery for the kitchen.

In 1931 'Ann Canning Hospital for Women' was opened by Viscountess Allendale of Wakefield. The wing was a more modern design being a muted classical form in red brick with stone dressings. The new ward reflected the medical thinking at the time incorporating glazed verandas to the south elevations.



Figure 5: Interior of the sun lounges/verandas as originally set out (Wakefield Archives).

The site has been the subject of a heritage statement (Purcell 2016) which outlines the historical development and significance of the former hospital buildings.

5 BUILDING RECORDING

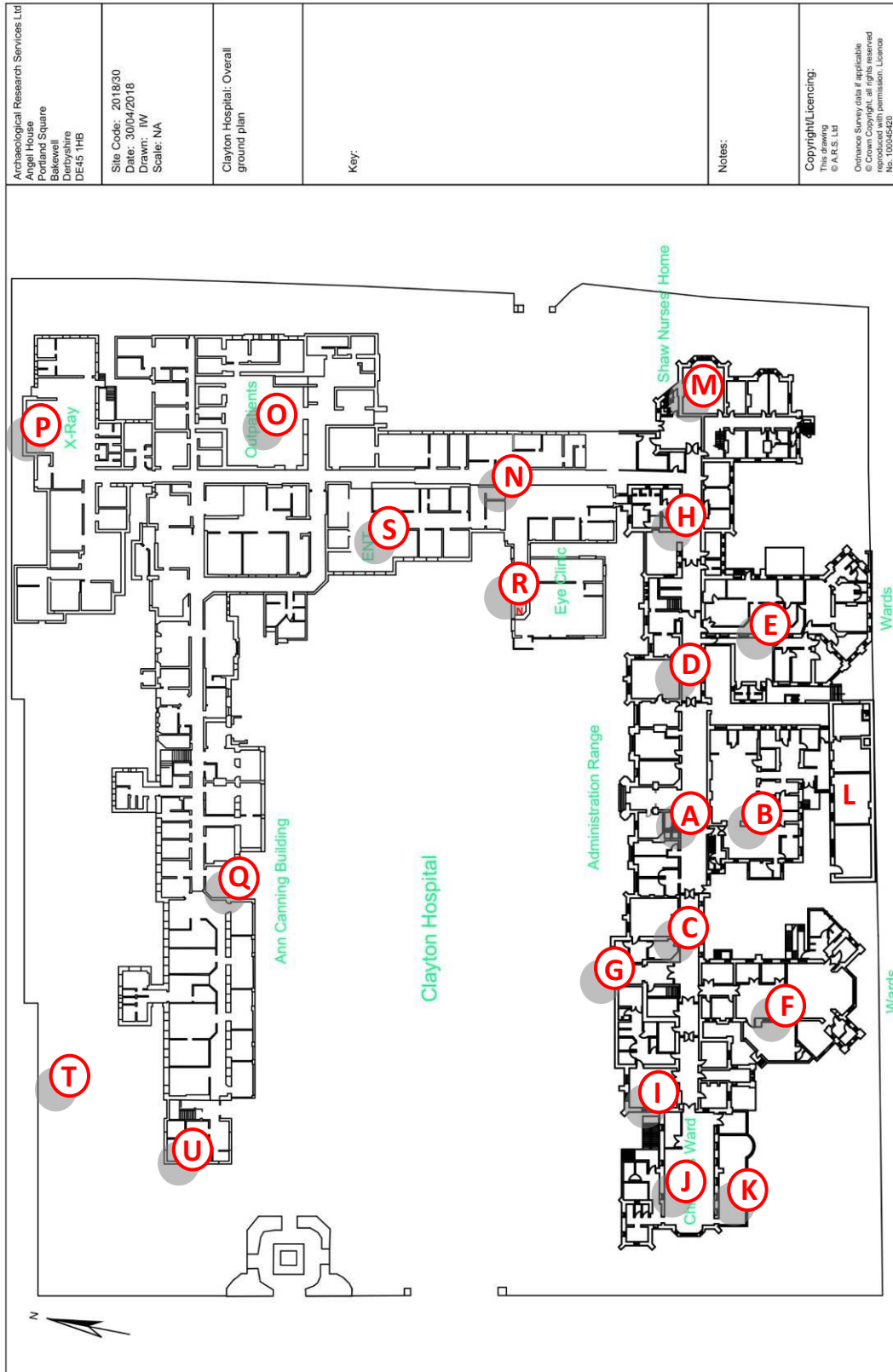


Figure 6: Clayton Hospital photographic survey arrangement (late mortuary/modern stores omitted).



5.1 Building A - Administration range with tower above

Exterior

5.1.1 General approach to main entrance

Clayton Hospital was located less than half a mile from Wakefield city centre, bounded by Northgate to the east and Wentworth Street to the west. An unnamed private road runs along the south of the site (probably a back lane once serving the rear access of the hospital) and North Road Terrace, the far north of the site's extent. Ways to access the hospital have invariably developed and changed over time. The earliest historical elements were assessed as being those accessible from Wentworth Street, in a range of buildings running west to east almost the entire length of the south side of the site. Here, the principal architectural focus of the original building comprising the historic hospital was the front (north) elevations presented by the administration, linking and pavilion ranges; principal amongst these being the central tower (**Appendix II, Figures 7 to 14, p.192-203**). The original hospital ranges were composed of moulded, ashlar and rusticated Elland Edge sandstone to an ornamented late 19th century Tudor Revival style; progressing through the ranges features were evident of an Arts and Craft influence. Extending north were a mix of more modern brick buildings around earlier 20th century buildings. Attached to these, again running west to east was an additional substantial structure in red brick with stone dressings comprising the Canning Childs Wing, built 1931. The hospital had developed to enclose an area of hospital grounds fronting Wentworth Street which in later years served as car parking, which was laid out to tarmac and planted verges.



Plate 1: Oblique view of the administration range from the north. Facing south east. Scale 2m.



Plate 2: View administration range facing south. Facing south west. Scale 2m.



Plate 3: The front elevation of the tower with main entrance below of the administration range. Facing south. Scale 2m.

5.1.2 Exterior - Main entrance/tower elevations

At the time of the building recording there was significant metal security shuttering which obscured most door and window openings. Some areas of the site were particularly hazardous due to substantial vandalism and damage from theft, the principal risks imposed on the fabric of the building at that time.

As noted, the area directly in front of the administration range had been utilised as parking when the hospital was last operational. The surface was largely covered in tarmac with marked bays and few areas of verge. There were modern ramp and step structures in front of entrance.

A principal architectural feature of Clayton Hospital was its tower which was located centre front of the administration range. The tower, built to a square plan, was over four storeys high with its exterior faces in ashlar and moulded sandstone blocks. This construction material was in keeping with other original contemporary structures on the site. The corners comprised octagonal turrets with varying degrees of ornamentation which extended to the tower's full height. At ground floor level the tower incorporated the main public entrance for the historic hospital. The entrance itself utilised a four centre Tudor style arch with moulded profile, in stone, that was originally inset with wood and glass double doors (according to archive photography). Above the entrance arch were recessed spandrels with stylised acanthus leaves carved in the stone. Either side of the entrance were tall lancet windows with ogee heads and heavily splayed sills. Above the doorway was a flat pediment with recess containing a heavy relief of five blank heraldic shields. Flanking the pediment each side were carved stone blind lancets, two arranged vertically, with foliated arches trefoil Tudor style pointed arch. The entranceway, including the turrets, is faced in smooth ashlar blockwork to the ground floor extents. The turrets have an ornamented relief comprising single heraldic shields to each of the octagonal faces, with tall niches, or tabernacles, topped by canopy-heads, of tent roofs form. Centrally placed to the first and second floors was a double height oriel window. To the third floor level of the tower the features are simpler, with a transomed window to each face. Each window comprised two lights divided by a stone mullion, each light having rounded, cusped heads with tracery above incorporating two smaller lights. The window to each face also had a hood moulding. To the front and rear elevations of the tower were stepped gables, the front having blind tracery panels. The east and west faces had crenelated parapets beyond which was a slate roof topped by iron balustrading. Historic images showed a seated lion with heraldic shield was originally atop the front gable; the lion appears to have been relocated to elsewhere on the site where it remained until fairly recently.





Plate 4: View of the east turret. Facing south. Scale 2m.



Plate 5: View of the west turret. Facing north east.



Plate 6: The main entrance and flanking turrets. Scale 2m. Facing south east.



Plate 7: Detail of the eastern carvings. Scale 2m. Facing east.



Plate 8: One of the lancet windows either side the entrance. Note, remains for a bell pull. Facing south east.

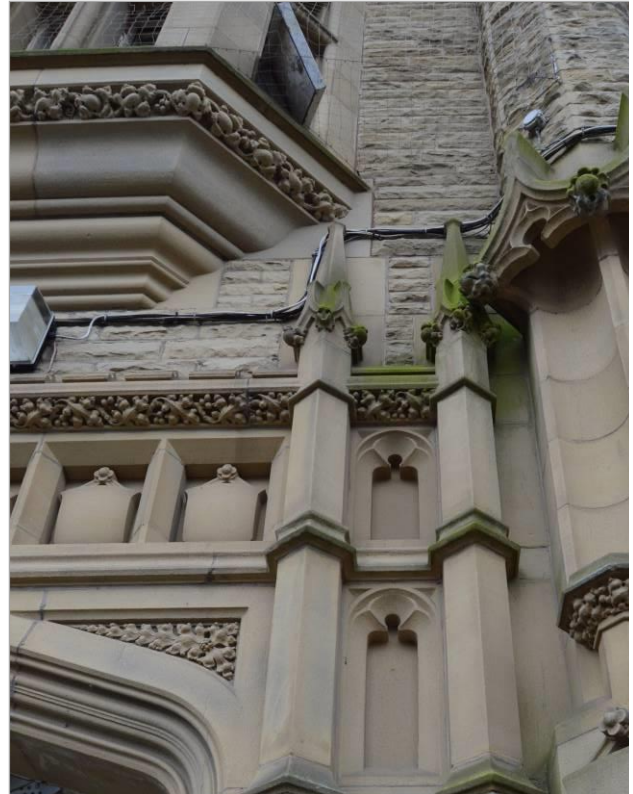


Plate 9: One of the side panels of the entrance. Facing south east.



Plate 10: View of the oriel window to the first and second floor levels of the tower. Facing east.



Plate 11: View of the top sections of the tower and its turrets. Facing east.



Plate 12: Rear gable of tower, note the less ornamented style and prominent parruss plates for internal tie rods. Facing west.

5.1.3 Exterior - West range - Front elevation

The west range of the administration structure comprised a front elevation of three bays across two storeys, set back from the front face of the tower. The front of the range had a central square-cut bay which projected forward with buttresses to the corners of the ground floor level. The front, northern elevation, had ground floor windows with flat heads, in contrast with the first floor windows which had rounded, cusped heads. The first floor window, within the central bay, had a hood moulding. Within the central bay were a series of mullions against blind recesses. The central bay had a parapet gable which sat on a square cornice inset with the mullion relief feature. The facing stone had two moulded bands bisecting the mid-section of the elevation face. The roof line was comprised, with exception of the gable to the projecting bay, of crenelated parapets. The corner furthest from the tower incorporated a decorative tourelle, the moulded bands of the crenelated parapet wrapping around its sides. The tourelle was supported by a moulded corbel below and topped with a pointed conical roof. The roof was constructed with Welsh slate with moulded ridge-stones along its top and cut slates to the corners, being hipped at the western end; the opposite end continued behind the tower to the eastern side, presumably with lead flashing which had been removed. A single chimney stack at the roof apex was visible comprised of four octagonal flutes in flush ashlar stonework on a rusticated block rectangular base.



Plate 13: Front elevation view of administrative east range. Scale 2m. Facing south east.



Plate 14: Decorative tourelle to corner of administrative eastern range. Facing east.

5.1.4 Exterior - East range - Front elevation

The east range of the administration structure mirrored that of the west except for the position of its corresponding chimney stack. The front elevation consisted of three bays across two storeys, set back from the tower entrance. To the front was a central square-cut bay with buttressing to the corners. The front, northern elevation, ground floor windows had flat heads and the first floor windows had rounded, cusped heads. The first floor window within the central bay also had a hood moulding. Within the central bay are the series of mullions against blind recesses. The central bay had a parapet gable, this sat on a square cornice inset with further mullion relief. The facing stone had two moulded bands bisecting the mid-section of the elevation face, The roof line is comprised, with exception of the gable to the projecting bay, of crenelated parapets. The corner furthest from the tower incorporated a decorative tourelle, the moulded bands of the crenelated parapet wrapping around its sides. The tourelle was supported by a moulded corbel below and topped with a pointed conical roof. The roof was constructed with Welsh slate with moulded ridge-stones along its top and cut slates to the corners to accommodate the hip at the eastern end; the opposite end continued behind the tower to the western side, presumably with lead flashing which had been removed. Visible at the apex of the roof was a single chimney stack comprised of four octagonal flutes in flush ashlar stonework on a rusticated rectangular base.



Plate 15: Front elevation view of administrative east range. Scale 2m. Facing south east.

5.1.5 Exterior - Administration range - Side and rear elevations

Plain moulded cornice beneath hipped roof at either end. the chimney flues have been reduced in height and capped with sandstone slabs, There were a series of dormer windows which would equate to the later insertion of accommodation to the second floor. The dormers had flat leaded roofs hung with slates to the sides. To the eastern and western hips a dormer incorporated emergency exits with metal fire escapes.



Plate 16: Rear view of the administration range looking north west. Note the truncated and capped chimney flues along the line of the eaves. Facing west.



Plate 17: Rear view of the administration range looking north west. Note again a truncated and capped chimney flue along the line of the eaves. Facing north.

5.1.6 Interior - Ground floor G1 - Visitors hall

The visitor's hall (**Appendix II, Figure 7, p.192**) comprised a series of moulded Tudor archways. The doorway retained a timber architrave comprising a square-cut pointed arch; the rest of the features were modern additions including a glazed concertina automatic door mechanism. Either the side of the main doorway were recesses for the narrow lancet windows to the front elevation of the entranceway. Immediately adjacent the corners were side windows, single tall casements obscured by sheets of modern ply. Continuing, the side elevation (east) had an area of peeling paint that may have corresponded with a wooden dedication plaque thought to have hung at that location now removed. The west elevation had two doorways (to G2 and G3) and interestingly a rectangular pseudo-squint window with heavy chamfer/ embrasure to its edges which had latterly been uncovered. Further into the visitor' hall there were two Tudor style, four centre, arches, one bisecting the space and the other at the juncture with the main axial corridor.



Plate 18: Internal view of the main entrance in the administration range. Scale 2m. facing north west.



Plate 19: Internal arches in the visitor's hall. Note later insertion of glazed doors. Scale 2m. Facing south east.



Plate 19.1: Visitor's hall dedication plaque location. Facing east.



Plate 19.2: Squint/emblature window (from room G2) to west wall of visitor hall. Facing south west.



Plate 19.3: Detail of windows and coving to north corners of visitor hall. Scale 2m. Facing west.

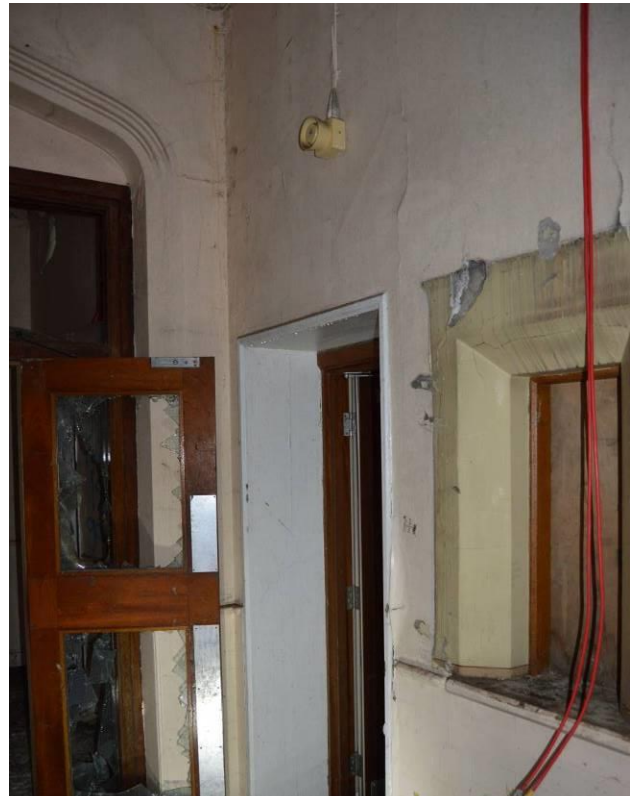


Plate 19.4: Simple internal doorway in visitor hall. Facing south.



Plate 19.5: Chamfered edge detail to juncture with axial corridor. Facing north.



Plate 19.6: Surviving tiling scheme in visitor's hall. Facing north.

5.1.7 Room G2 - Waiting room/office

Immediately adjacent to the visitor's hall is a square plan room with corner fireplace; this was designated as an office on the original plan (**Appendix II, Figure 7, p.192**). This was accessed via a late flush fire door with dark veneer face, hung with stainless steel hinges and closing mechanism. The fabric of the hearth and mantle had not been retained however a later metal vent was in situ above the modern suspended ceiling. Also above the suspended ceiling the original cornice had been retained along with evidence of earlier decorative scheme, a black band. This side of the rectangular squint window to the visitor hall remained obscured by services trunking. To the north wall was a later porcelain basin with a plastic waste pipe and a plain white tiled splashback.

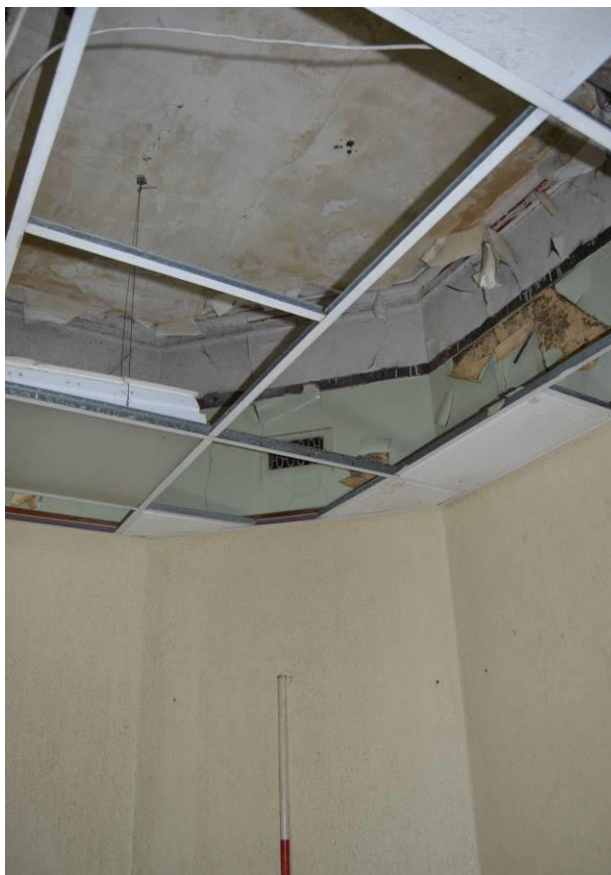


Plate 20: Vent and decoration detail in waiting room.
Scale 2m. Facing south.



Plate 20.1: Corner chimney breast in visitor waiting room G2. Scale 2m. Facing south.



Plate 20.2: View of original plasterwork to room G2.
Facing north.



Plate 20.3: View of window in room G2. Facing north
west.

5.1.8 Room G3 - Stairs to first floor

To the west of the visitor's hall was Room G3 which contained a staircase to the first floor level (**Appendix II, Figure 7, p.192**). This was accessed via a late flush fire door with dark veneer face, hung with stainless steel hinges and closing mechanism. The casement conformed to the thickness of the wall with a simple chamfered architrave. The staircase had a dog-leg with half-landing to the west wall. The balustrades were octagonal with large spherical finials over a spun base. The spindles similarly comprised octagonal segments interspersed with machine turned sections. The first flight of stairs and half-landing were enclosed below with timber panelling. There were no windows or other sources of natural light at the time of the recording.



Plate 21: View from the half-landing in room G3 of the administration range. Scale 2m. Facing north.



Plate 22: View from visitor's hall into G3. Scale 2m. Facing south west.

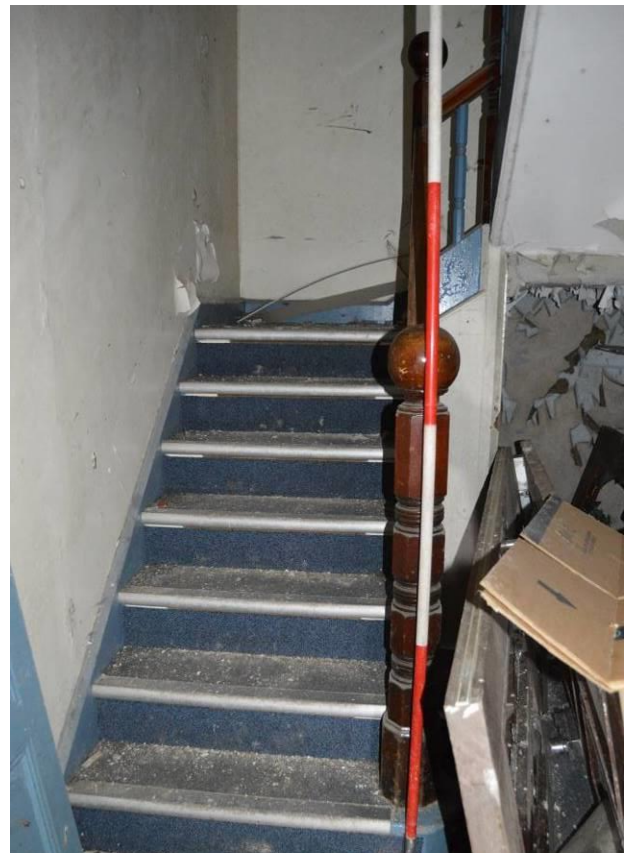


Plate 22.1: Stairs to first floor of administration range. Scale 2m. Facing south west.



Plate 22.2: Newels and spindles to stairs in room G3.
Scale 2m. Facing north.



Plate 22.3: View of cupboard under the stairs door,
room G3. Facing south.

5.1.9 Room A4 - Axial corridor middle section

The ground floor of the administration range incorporated the main axial corridor for the original hospital building (**Appendix II, Figure 7, p.192**). The corridor ran east to west linking other ranges (medical and services) and the principal pavilion wards with the administrative core of the hospital. Historic fabric that could be identified included wall tiles which were to dado height, in a yellow glaze with green strip tiles with rolled profiles at the skirting and dado. The corners to the high traffic areas of the corridor had a chamfered face, these having similar tiles with bead moulding to their profile. The rest of the walls had plain plaster surfaces with some past paint schemes visible. An interesting feature of the axial corridor was a cast iron and glass tile ceiling light at the mid-point of the corridor. Each end terminates with a four-centred arch prior a change in style and configuration of the axial corridor, natural light was provided by dual aspect windows, at the south east and south west corners.



Plate 23: View of the administration range corridor. Scale 2m. Facing north east.



Plate 24: Glass tiled ceiling/floor above the axial corridor. Facing north east.

5.1.10 Room G4.1/4.2 - Matron's/sitting room

Some doorways of the hospital had late 20th century architraves finished in dark varnished hardwood. This included the opening from the axial corridor into room G4.1, which formerly comprised the matron's room. The room had been sub-divided in modern times but retained some historic plasterwork and a chimney breast, no hearth or surround visible however. The coving was a thick cavetto profile wrapping around the chimney breast and window recess. The room had plain modern skirting and radiator modern partitioning suspended ceiling. The window casement was obscured by modern ply.

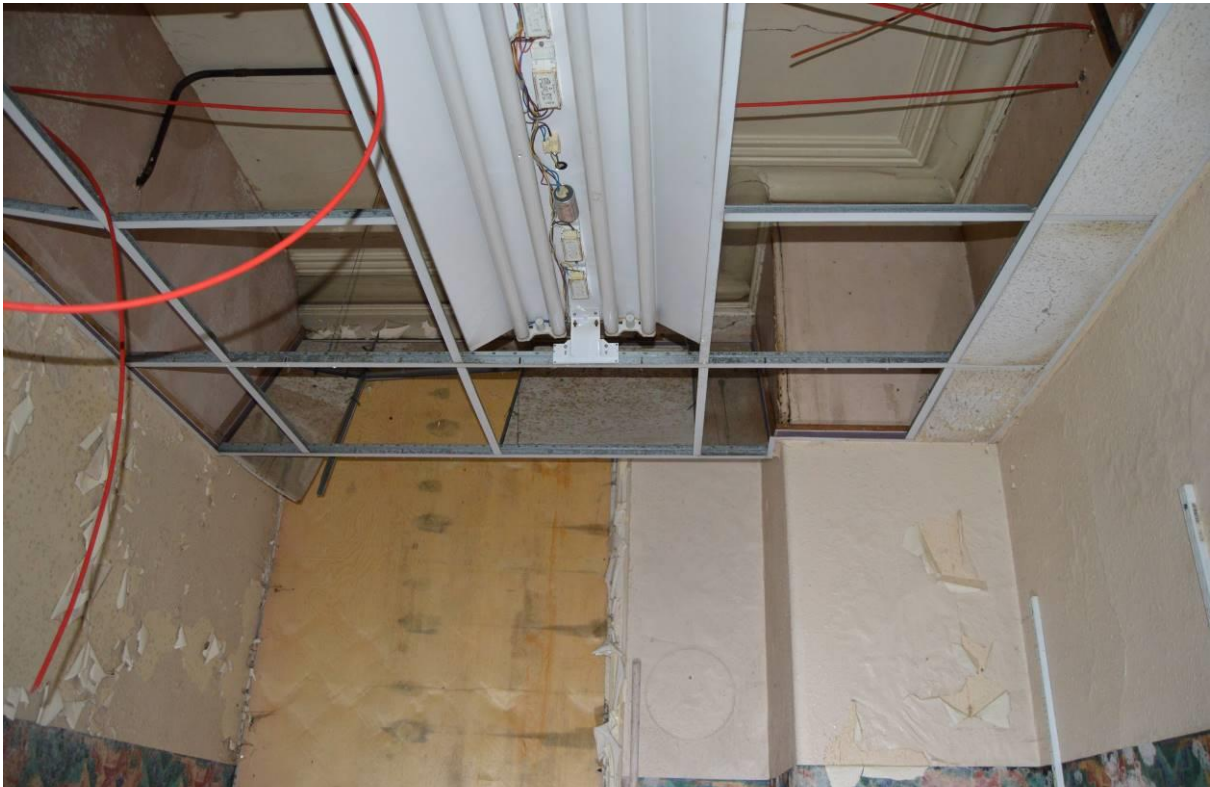


Plate 25: Plaster corning retained to G4/Matron's room. Facing north west.



Plate 26: Modern doorway into matron's room G4.
Scale 2m. Facing north.

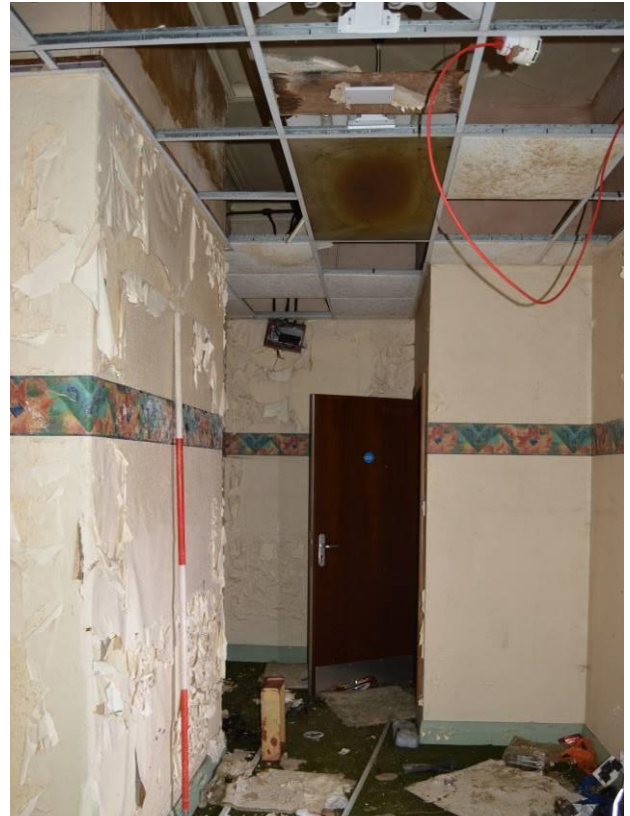


Plate 27.1: Facing south in the matron's room. Scale
2m. Facing south.



Plate 27.2: Chimney breast and coving. Facing south
east.



Plate 27.3: Facing north at the bisected window. Scale
2m. Facing north.

5.1.11 Room G5.1/4.2 - Stores

At the time of the recording this area could not be accessed, the opening having been blocked by modern ply. According to plans the area would have been comprised of stores and in part the other half of the matron's room.

5.1.12 Room G6 - Assistant surgeon's sitting room

Running east of the visitor's hall, with access served by the axial corridor, were a further series of rooms to the ground floor of the administration wing (**Appendix II, Figure 7, p.192**). The first room, G6, was formerly the assistant surgeon's sitting room. The room retained its original corner chimney breast (south west corner) with surviving black marble surround (the hearth having been recently removed of a timber covering). The west elevation had a semi-circular arched recess possibly for shelving with beaded plaster moulding to edges. Decorative cavetto coving remained in situ above a modern suspended ceiling inset with fluorescent light fittings. There was partial survival of the window casement, being a double sash with two large panes each. The room had a section of services trunking (with exposed red brick behind) and a modern cupboard with grey metal junction and switch boxes.



Plate 28: Room G6, formerly marked as the assistant surgeon's sitting room. Scale 2m. Facing south.



Plate 28.1: Corner fireplace to room G6. Facing south.



Plate 28.2: Marble fire surround. Scale 2m. Facing south.



Plate 28.3: Alcove to room G6 with cornice above. Scale 2m. Facing west.



Plate 28.4: View of window to room G6. Facing north west.

5.1.13 Room G7 - Surgeon's sitting room

Of larger proportions than the assistant surgeon's sitting room, the surgeon's sitting room had a triple sash casement of two panes each, some parts of which were still in situ. Some cavetto coving remained above the suspended ceiling, this wrapping around a central chimney breast against the eastern wall. To the south east corner a section of modern aggregate walling had been inserted, being plastered exposed surfaces. This was a small vestibule and lift shaft for a modern dumb-waiter which was accessed from the corridor outside.



Plate 29: Window in surgeon's sitting room, G7. Facing north west.



Plate 29.1: Later dumb waiter shaft inserted in room G7. Facing east.



Plate 29.2: Modern door and suspended ceiling but with features above. Scale 2m. Facing south east.



Plate 29.3: Blocked chimney with plastic vent. Facing north east.

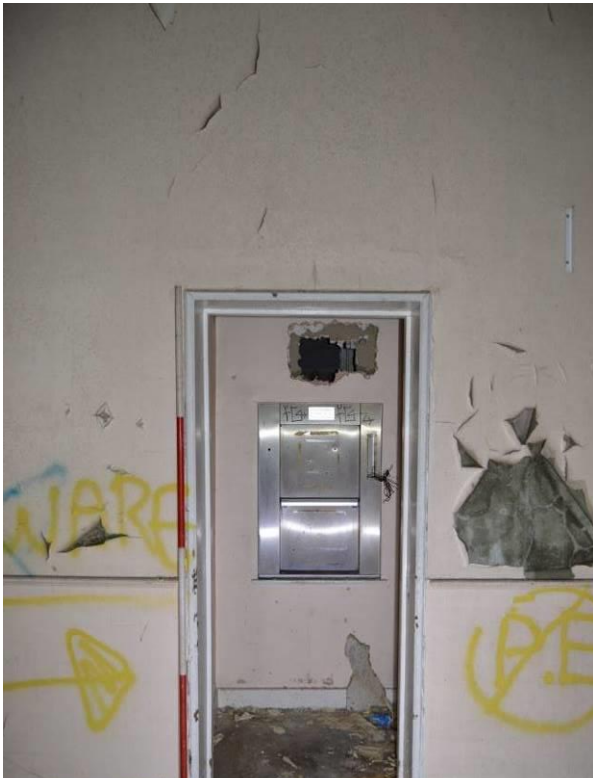


Plate 30: Modern dumb waiter added to the surgeon's sitting room. Scale 2m. Facing north west.



Plate 31: Surgeon's sitting room cornice in place above modern dumb waiter enclosure. Facing north east.

5.1.14 Room G8 - Private ward/pre-operative or post-operative ward

Room G8 was originally interconnected with the old operating theatre (theatre and board room ranges described p.96); it is simply designated as a ward on the original plans (**Appendix II, Figure 7, p.192**). It was accessed via a late 20th century flush door with plain architrave of dark hardwood and veneer finishes. The doorway had a hatch beside it which inside corresponded with a modern counter top and shelving. Above the prerequisite modern suspended ceiling there was no evidence of decorative coving, the plaster juncture between wall and ceiling being a straight edge, although, as with previous rooms, this possibly represented the historic finish to the room. A chimney breast was also present but any further features obscured. The window opening, in the northern wall, was almost the width of the room with a central masonry/plaster pillar; modern ply shuttering was in place. There were two recesses in the east wall, possibly part of relieving structures for the east elevation of the administration range. One may have corresponded with the original door into the operating theatre as seen on the historic plans (Appendix III). The present inter-connecting door would have been a later arrangement.



Plate 32: Counter/hatch and entrance from corridor into room G8. Scale 2m. Facing north west.



Plate 33.1: View into room G8. Scale 2m. Facing west.



Plate 33.2: Reverse view in room G8. Scale 2m. Facing south east.

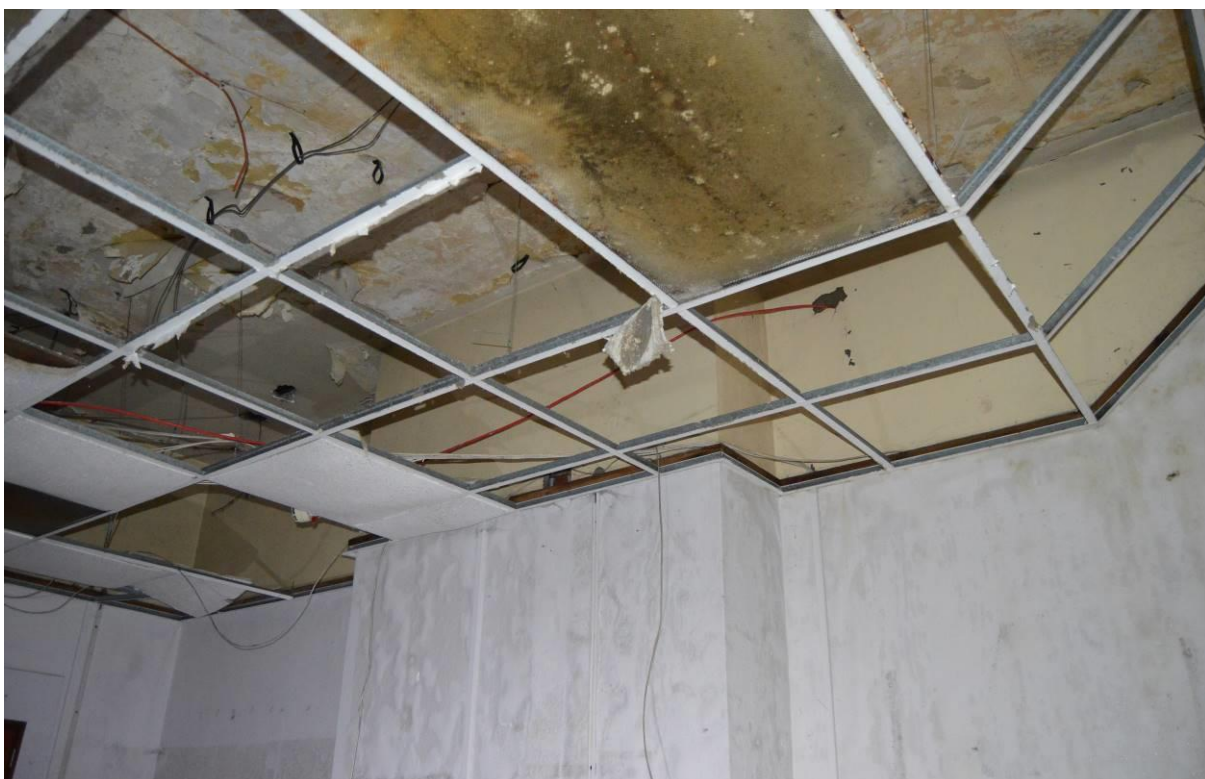


Plate 33.3: Plain plaster work to room G8. Facing south.

First floor

There were two internal staircases to access the first floor level of the administration range both found in their historic locations although as originally planned they individually reach segregated sections of the first floor (**Appendix II, Figure 8, p.193**). One was designated for the surgeons' living quarters and another for nursing and 'servant' personnel accommodation.

5.1.15 Room F1 - Landing

The stairs rising from room G3 terminated at this location, being originally a landing for the surgeon's section of the living accommodation. According to the original plans a further staircase was located on this landing which would have provided access to the second floor level within the tower. A double doorway had been latterly inserted into the south elevation which enabled access to the rest of the first floor of the administration range in modern times. The double doors are plain flush casements with viewing panels and closing armatures. Most exposed woodwork is coated in mid-blue gloss paint with magnolia on the majority of intact wall surfaces. As originally planned this area of the first floor was segregated for use of the surgeon and assistant surgeon, where bedrooms, a bathroom and a 'museum' room were allocated for their use. The landing was plain with mainly modern features to be seen. There was no visible fabric of the second floor staircase, although, the ceiling retained elements that suggested it functioned as a light well; the room above (S2) had features in support of this.



Plate 34: View up the stairs to room F1. Scale 2m. Facing north east.



Plate 35.1: Plain ceiling above stair. Scale 2m. Facing south west.



Plate 35.2: View from F1 of surgeon's rooms. Scale 2m. Facing west.

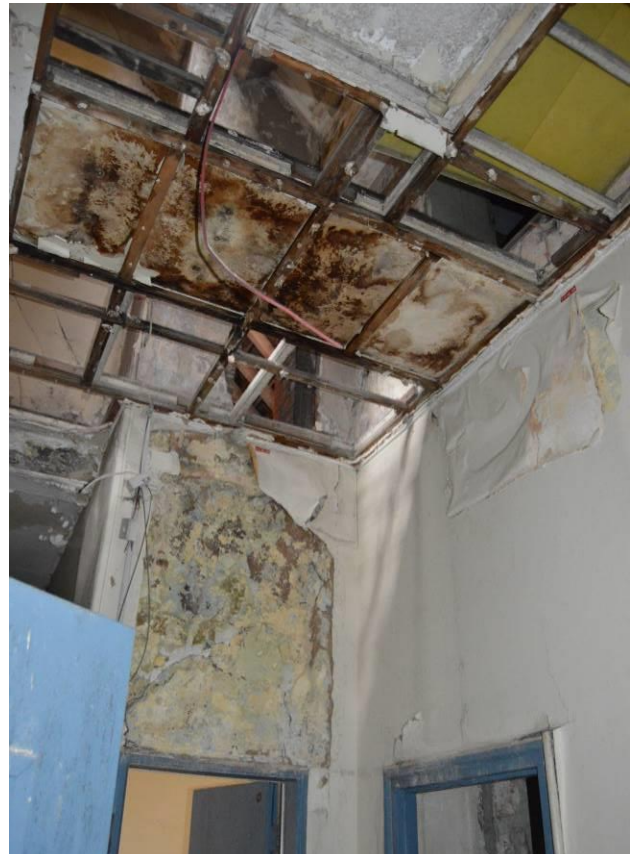


Plate 35.3: View of ceiling to F1 with frame for glazing. Facing west.



Plate 36: View from inserted doorway between the nurse's and surgeon's areas. Facing west.

5.1.16 Room F2 - Assistant surgeon's bedroom

Access to room F2 was through a modern flush door in the east elevation, finished in the mid-blue gloss paint. The room would have had a corner fireplace, the chimney breast remaining but no visible hearth or surround. To the north wall parts of the casement for a double sash window had survived with a later curtain pediment above. The east wall incorporated a semi-circular relieving arch, having red brickwork visible through the damaged ceiling. This was part of the tower structure.



Plate 37.1: Doorway into assistant surgeon's bedroom. Facing north east.



Plate 37.2: Arched recess for shelving and section of window in asst. surgeon's bedroom. Scale 2m. Facing north.



Plate 37.3: Plasterwork and later connecting door from asst. surgeon's bedroom. Scale 2m. Facing south west.



Plate 37.4: View of corner chimney to surgeon's bedroom. Scale 2m. Facing south.

5.1.17 Room F3 - Museum

Room F3 opened to the bay window to the front elevation, marked as a museum room on the original plans (**Appendix II, Figure 8, p.193**). Modern partitions, creating a W.C. and shower room, had been installed however historic fabric remained. The bay window recess had bead moulding to its edges and incorporated a plain plaster seat with chamfered edge. A heavy torus (or staff beaded) coving was in situ largely intact.



Plate 38.1: Recess for the bay window. Scale 2m.
Facing north.



Plate 38.2: Retained beaded cornice above modern partitions. Facing north east.



Plate 38.3: View towards shower room. Facing east.



Plate 39: View of plaster coving to the museum room.
Facing east.

5.1.18 Room F4 - Surgeon's bathroom

The room was still in use as bathrooms however with modern partitions. The window was a double sash bisected by a later partition. The plasterwork had a beaded profile to some exposed edges. An area of the west elevation had exposed brick behind lead piping (corresponding with a similar feature to the room below). This appeared to be how the services were ran in the original building, being hidden behind timber panelling.



Plate 40: View into the rearranged surgeons' bathroom. Facing north east.



Plate 41: View into the rearranged surgeons' bathroom. Scale 2m. Facing north west.



Plate 42.1: View of remaining plaster finish. Facing west.



Plate 42.2: Old style pipes exposed in room F4, note the brick structure of the tower. Facing west.

5.1.19 Room F6 - Surgeon's bedroom

Room F6 was originally only accessible from the surgeon's section of the first floor accommodation but had undergone later re-arrangement (**Appendix II, Figure 8, p.193**). This was to enable access from the nurses' corridor which ran the length of the administration range's first floor, east to west. The original doorway in the west wall had been blocked but a recess remained at its location. The room contained a chimney breast against its east wall although no hearth or surround was visible. The room's window, within the front elevation of the historic hospital, was set in a recess under a shallow segmental arch with chamfered edges to the plasterwork. The casement contained three sashes. The historic coving was exposed, having a heavy torus or staff profile similar to that observed elsewhere. The room also had a picture rail. The corner of the room had been divided with modern aggregate block to enclose a shaft for a dumb waiter (corresponding with that found in room G8).



Plate 43.1: Window in room F6. Scale 2m. Facing north west.



Plate 43.2: Chimney in room F6. Scale 2m. Facing north east.



Plate 43.3: View of dumb waiter lift shaft from ground floor level. Scale 2m. Facing east.



Plate 43.4: Late doorway next to blocked original opening. Scale 2m. Facing south.

5.1.20 Room F5 - Nurses corridor

As previously mentioned, the first floor corridor ran east to west the total length of the administration range (**Appendix II, Figure 8, p.193**). It originally allowed access to the nurse's living quarters, including six individual bedrooms to the north and south side of the administration range, and connected to a lobby a stairs located to the south. The ceiling, although damaged, retained elements of original torus profile coving and a singular circular vent feature. The vent had a moulded edge with a perforated metal insert. All the exposed timberwork was plain and simply finished, thought to be a mixture of dates throughout the hospital's operational life.



Plate 44: View along nurses' corridor. Facing north east.



Plate 45: View along nurses' corridor. Scale 2m. Facing north east.



Plate 46: View of nurses' corridor ceiling vent. Facing north east.

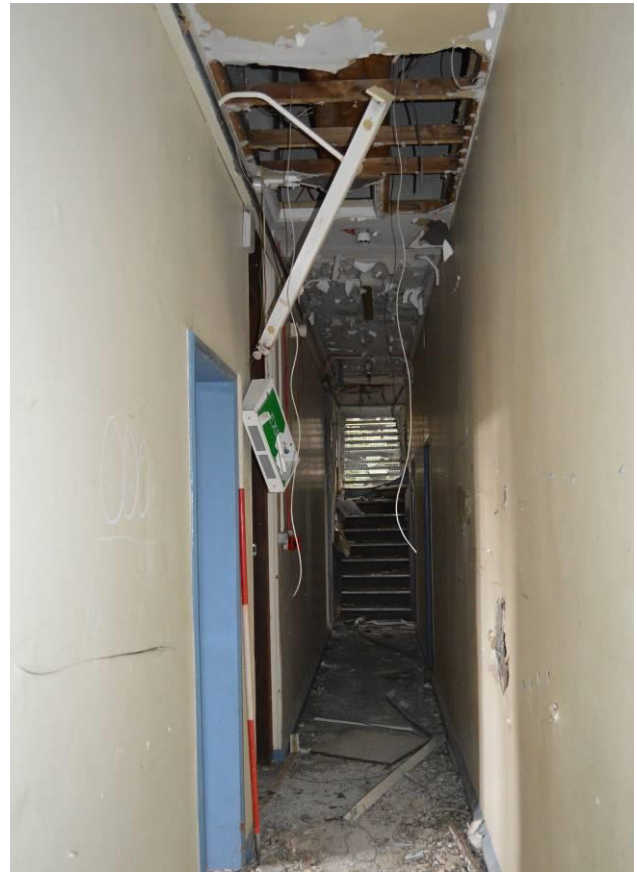


Plate 47: View along nurses' corridor with light well to ceiling. Scale 2m. Facing south west.

5.1.21 Room F7 - Nurse's bedroom

Room F7 was located to the far north east corner of the administration range's first floor level (**Appendix II, Figure 8, p.193**). On the original plans, room F7 was designated as one of six individual nurses' bedrooms. The room retained a chimney breast placed against the west wall where the brickwork around the small hearth had been exposed. The torus coving had remained exposed and in situ along with parts of the casement for the double sash window.



Plate 48.1: Chimney in room F7. Scale 2m. Facing south.

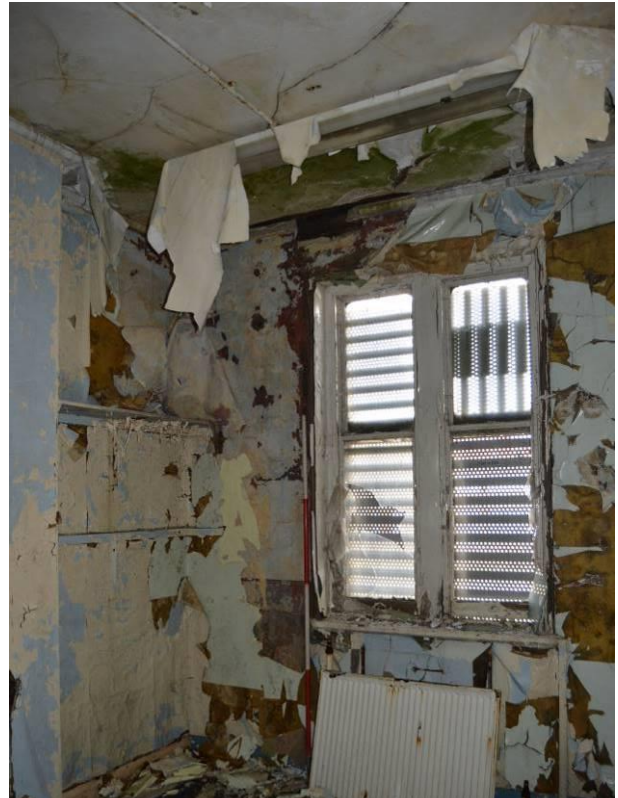


Plate 48.2: Sash window. Scale 2m. Facing west.



Plate 48.3: View facing north east in room F7. Scale 2m. Facing north east.

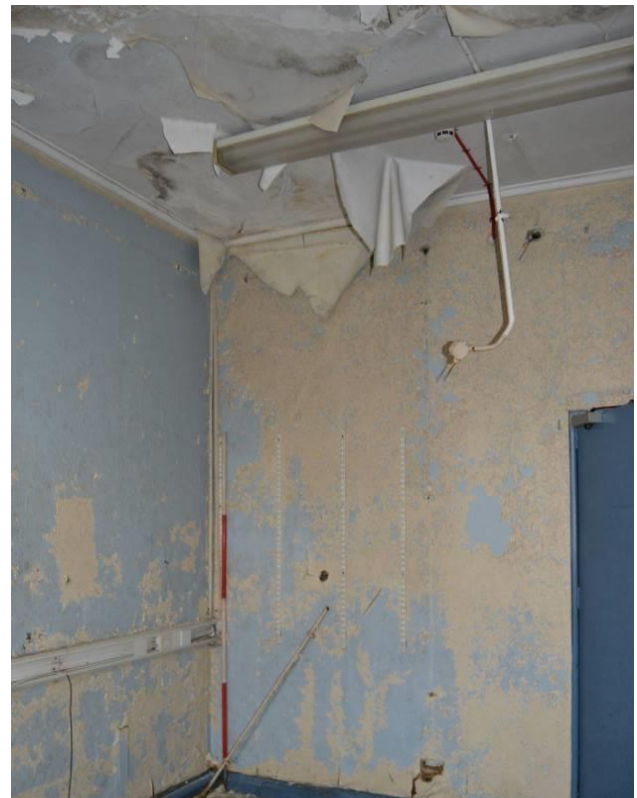


Plate 48.4: View of room F7 with coving *in situ*. Scale 2m. Facing east.

5.1.22 Room F8 - Matron's bedroom

The room F8 could be accessed through doorways to the east and south walls. The east door, a modern flush type, was found to be a later addition; the south access would originally have been the only door, from the nurses' corridor, maintaining the separation of the surgeon's accommodation from lower ranked staff. Designated as the matron's bedroom the room had three bays of sash windows set under an arched recess with segmental head and chamfered edges. The east elevation had a centrally placed chimney breast although the hearth had not been retained. A thin wood mantle shelf remained supported on three simple brackets. The room retained more of the simple torus coving still in place.



Plate 49.1: Matron's bedroom. Note later door inserted. Scale 2m. Facing north.



Plate 49.2: Chimney with mantle shelf in matron's bedroom. Scale 2m. Facing east.



Plate 49.3: Window of the former matron's bedroom. Scale 2m. Facing north west.

5.1.23 Room F9 - Nurse's bedroom

Room F9 was located to the far north west corner of the administration range's first floor level (**Appendix II, Figure 8, p.193**). On the original plans, room F9 was designated as another of the six individual nurses' bedrooms. The room retained a chimney breast placed against the west wall where there was in place a mid-20th century fireplace. The surround was composed of buff and brown tiles, incorporating a mantle, over recessed sets of textured tiles, some depicting woodland creatures. The torus coving had remained exposed and in situ, along with parts of the casement for the double sash window. A deco style curtain pediment was above the window with an earlier cast iron radiator below. The room space was encroached by the upper rise of the stairs, added when the second floor was adapted for further living accommodation. Below was a built-in softwood cupboard with four shelves and timber entablature to its top. The cupboard would have had double doors which were missing at the time of recording.



Plate 50: Nurse's bedroom. Scale 2m. Facing west.



Plate 51: Nurse's bedroom. Scale 2m. Facing south.

5.1.24 Room F10 - Stairs to second floor

F10 was the staircase to the second floor level at the west end of the nurses' corridor (**Appendix II, Figure 8, p.193**). This was not on the original plans and was thought to have been added later when the second floor was adapted for further living accommodation. The cut to the coving above the corridor and adjacent nurse's bedroom would corroborate this. The stairs were constructed of timber with spiralling steps incorporating a dog-leg around a square chamfered newel post.



Plate 52.1: Stairs to the west of the nurses' accommodation. Scale 2m. Facing south west.



Plate 52.2: Stairs to the west of the nurses' accommodation. Scale 2m. Facing south west.



Plate 52.3: Stairs to the west of the nurses' accommodation. Facing east.



Plate 52.4: Stairs to the west of the nurses' accommodation. Facing north.

5.1.25 Room F11 - Nurse's bedroom

The rear of the administration range first floor level was allocated for further nurses' bedrooms, all of an approximately equal size; the first of these, F11, sat on the south east corner (**Appendix II, Figure 8, p.193**). These series of rooms were devoid of period features apart from some remains of the window casements and the torus coving seen throughout the range. The nurses' bedrooms are drawn to plan with a corner fireplace and chimneybreast however internally these were absent from the rooms; the historic plasterwork would have to have been 'made good' on the removal of the flues. Externally the chimneys are in situ although cut down and capped.



Plate 53.1: Nurse's bedroom. Scale 2m. Facing east.



Plate 53.2: Nurses' bedroom. Note lack of corner chimney piece. Scale 2m. Facing south.



Plate 53.3: View of north east corner of F 11. Scale 2m. Facing north east.



Plate 53.4: View of tie rod pattress plate fittings to room F11. Facing north.

5.1.26 Room F12 - Nurse's bedroom

This room was comparable in size and function to room F11 was also devoid of period features apart from some remains of the window casements and the torus coving seen throughout the range. This room was drawn to plan with a corner fireplace and chimneybreast (south east corner, sharing the flue with F11) however internally this was absent from the room; the historic plasterwork would appear to have been 'made good' on the removal of the flues. Externally the chimney was in situ although cut down and capped. To the east elevation were circular fittings to the upper corner, either comprising gas hardware or another function.



Plate 54.1: Nurse's bedroom. Scale 2m. Facing east.



Plate 54.2: Nurse's bedroom, note lack of corner chimney piece. Scale 2m. Facing north.

5.1.27 Room F13 - Nurse's bathroom/stairs

Room F13 corresponded with the location of the nurses' bathroom according to the original plans; the room had been subsequently altered to accommodate a staircase to the second floor (**Appendix II, Figure 8, p.193**). Half of the remaining room had a lowered ceiling, accountable to the half-landing for the stairs, the original window partly obscured within the room but serving to light the landing above. The window followed the convention of double sashes as seen to the bedrooms either side.



Plate 55.1: View of the former nurses' bathroom, F13. Scale 2m. Facing south east.

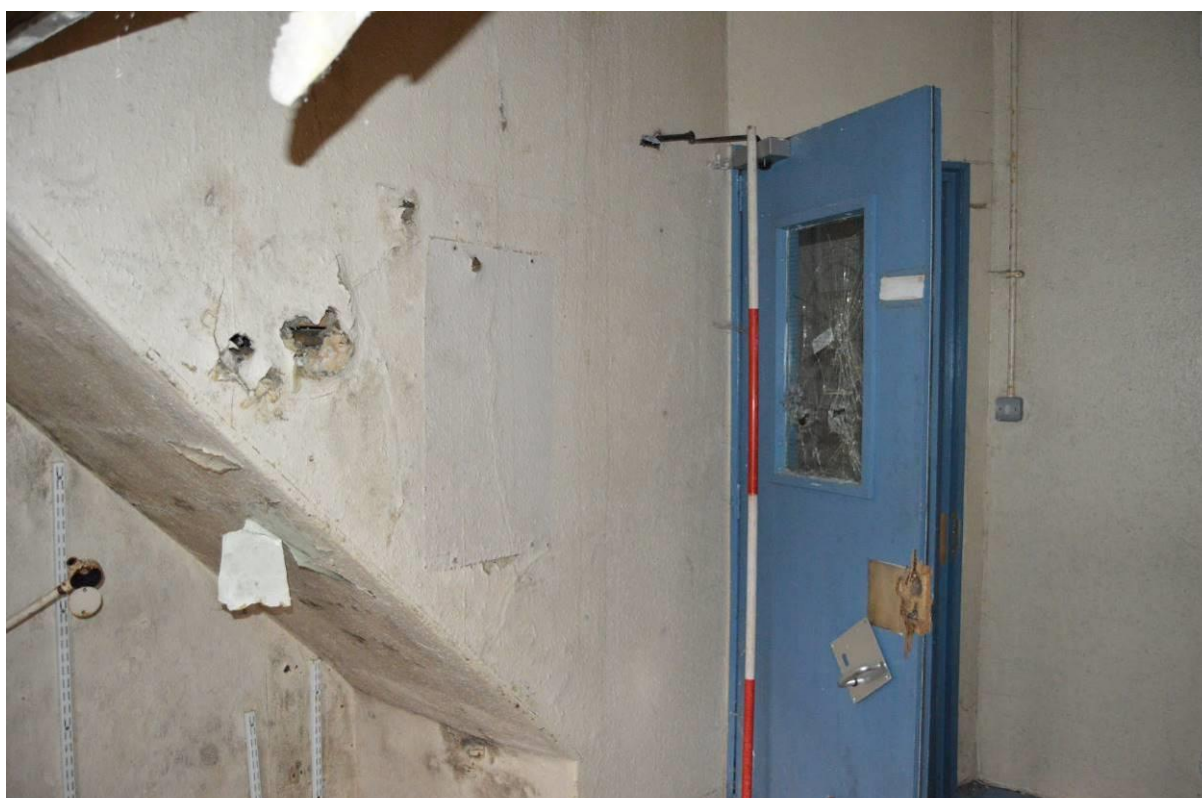


Plate 55.2: Inserted stair enclosure in F13. Scale 2m. Facing west.



Plate 55.3: View beneath the stairs in room F13. Facing south west.



Plate 56.1: View facing up the stairs in room F13. Scale 2m. Facing south.



Plate 56.2: Half-landing/dog-leg of the stairs to the second floor. Scale 2m. Facing south east.



Plate 56.3: Reverse view down the stairs. Facing north west.



Plate 56.4: Corner of half-landing. Facing east.

5.1.28 Room F14 - Nurse's bedroom

This room (and F15) was comparable in size and function to rooms F11 and F12, constituting pairs of bedrooms either side a bathroom. The room was also devoid of period features apart from some remains of the window casements and the torus coving seen throughout the range. This room was drawn to plan with a corner fireplace and chimneybreast (south west corner, sharing the flue with F15) however internally this was absent from the room; the historic plasterwork would appear to have been 'made good' on the removal of the flues. Externally the chimney was in situ although cut down and capped, being similar to the flues to F11 and F12, rising from just below the eaves atop a moulded stone cornice.



Plate 57.1: Nurse's bedroom F14. Scale 2m. Facing north.



Plate 57.2: Window and corner of room F14. Scale 2m. Facing south.



Plate 57.3: Flue from assistant surgeon's sitting room fireplace. Scale 2m. Facing north west.

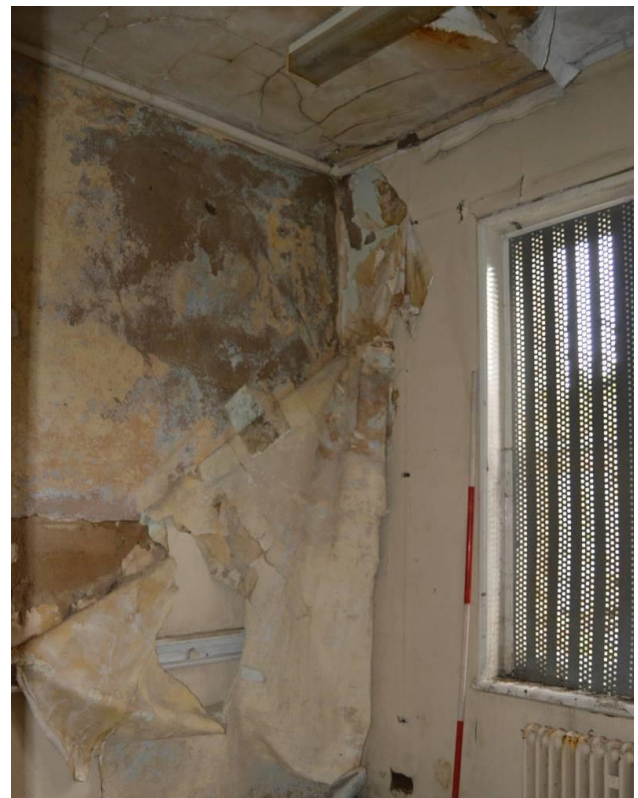


Plate 57.4: View of torus coving in nurse's bedroom, F14. Scale 2m. Facing east.

5.1.29 Room F15 - Nurse's bedroom

This room (and F14) was comparable in size and function to rooms F11 and F12, constituting pairs of bedrooms either side a bathroom. The room was also devoid of period features (being in a poorer state of repair) apart from some remains of the window casements and the torus coving seen throughout the range. This room was drawn to plan with a corner fireplace and chimneybreast (south west corner, sharing the flue with F14) however internally this was absent from the room; the historic plasterwork would appear to have been 'made good' on the removal of the flues. Externally the chimney was in situ although cut down and capped, being similar to the flues to F11 and F12, rising from just below the eaves atop a moulded stone cornice.



Plate 58: Window and corner of nurses' bedroom F15. Scale 2m. Facing east.

5.1.30 Room F16 - Lobby/corridor

At a right angle to the main nurses' corridor (F5) was a further corridor which formed a lobby adjacent to the nurse's dormitory (**Appendix II, Figure 8, p.193**). The lobby would also provide access to the stairs (which were originally open) and other spaces above the kitchen/services range. Although damaged, it appeared the lobby fabric formed a light well within the heart of the building. The floor was a cast iron frame inset with glass tiles which corresponded with the axial corridor below (as noted). The lobby ceiling had rough timber additions, probably equating to later boarding over, but the space above (within the eaves) was plastered and retained some whitewashed timberwork.



Plate 59.1: View facing north of the lobby. Scale 2m.
Facing north west.



Plate 59.2: Remains of light well above lobby. Facing south east.
Facing south east.



Plate 59.3: View through the later ceiling of the lobby. Facing north west.



Plate 59.4: Glass tile in metal frame to the floor of the lobby. Facing north east.

5.1.31 Room F17 - Nurse's dormitory

The largest room on the first floor was the former nurses' dormitory on the south west corner of the administration range (**Appendix II, Figure 8, p.193**). The room had a dual aspect; the larger of the two windows in the west elevation with three bays in comparison to two bays in the south wall. Above a modern suspended ceiling were remains of the torus/staff coving seen throughout the range. The room, in its original configuration, had a fireplace and chimney piece which had been removed in its entirety; however signs of its location were evident by breaks in the plasterwork. In addition, the truncated and capped flue could be observed externally.



Plate 60.1: View facing west in the nurses' dormitory. Scale 2m. Facing south west.



Plate 60.2: View facing east in the nurses' dormitory. Note the rough wall surface where the fireplace would have been located. Facing east.



Plate 60.3: Retained coving in nurses' dormitory F17. Facing south.

Second floor

The second floor of the administration range is divided in two, possibly a legacy of its historical development and segregated use (**Appendix II, Figure 9, p.194**). The sections were individually reached by latterly inserted staircases at locations F10 and F13.

5.1.32 Room S1 - Hallway/light well

Room S1 comprised a space above landing F1 that formerly contained a staircase. There was no floor; instead there was a timber frame inset with what appeared to be glazing bars. A timber walkway with a low, plain handrail to either side, with chamfered edges and no balustrades, crossed the space between rooms S2 to S3. Historic plans show that the staircase from the level below enabled access Room S2; the small access hatch from the second floor accommodation (servants quarters) would have been added on removal of the staircase. The space occupied an area below the sloping roof of the administration range, behind the tower, and had wall surfaces with remnants of plaster including torus coving. A later timber panel appeared to fill in an opening for a skylight or dormer window. The inner structure of the tower, brickwork with a stone corbel supporting the south east turret, could be observed from within the space.

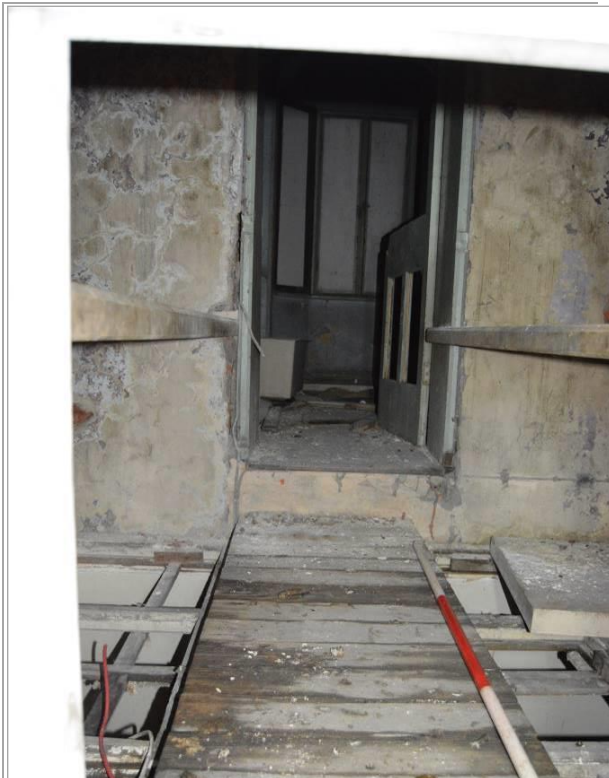


Plate 61.1: Walkway to access room S2. Scale 2m.
Facing north west.



Plate 61.2: View above the landing F1. Scale 2m.
Facing north west.



Plate 61.3: Stone corbel supporting the south west turret of the tower. Note the brick internal construction. Facing north east.



Plate 61.4: View of the lightwell plasterwork. Note the squint type opening in the far wall. Facing north east.



Plate 61.5: Damage to roof behind tower. Note later wood planks. Facing south east.



Plate 61.6: Chamfered timber handrail. Facing north.

5.1.33 Room S2 - Office/store

The room was accessed via a timber walkway from the attic rooms on the second floor. The room had an arched recess which opened to the top oriel bay window to the front elevation of the tower. The windows were obscured by older style hinged shutters. The west wall of the room had timber shelving above a bench. Opposite a series of angle iron brackets, the upper ones of which supported galvanised tanks. To the south east corner was a metal ladder fixed to wall which accessed the third floor level of the tower.

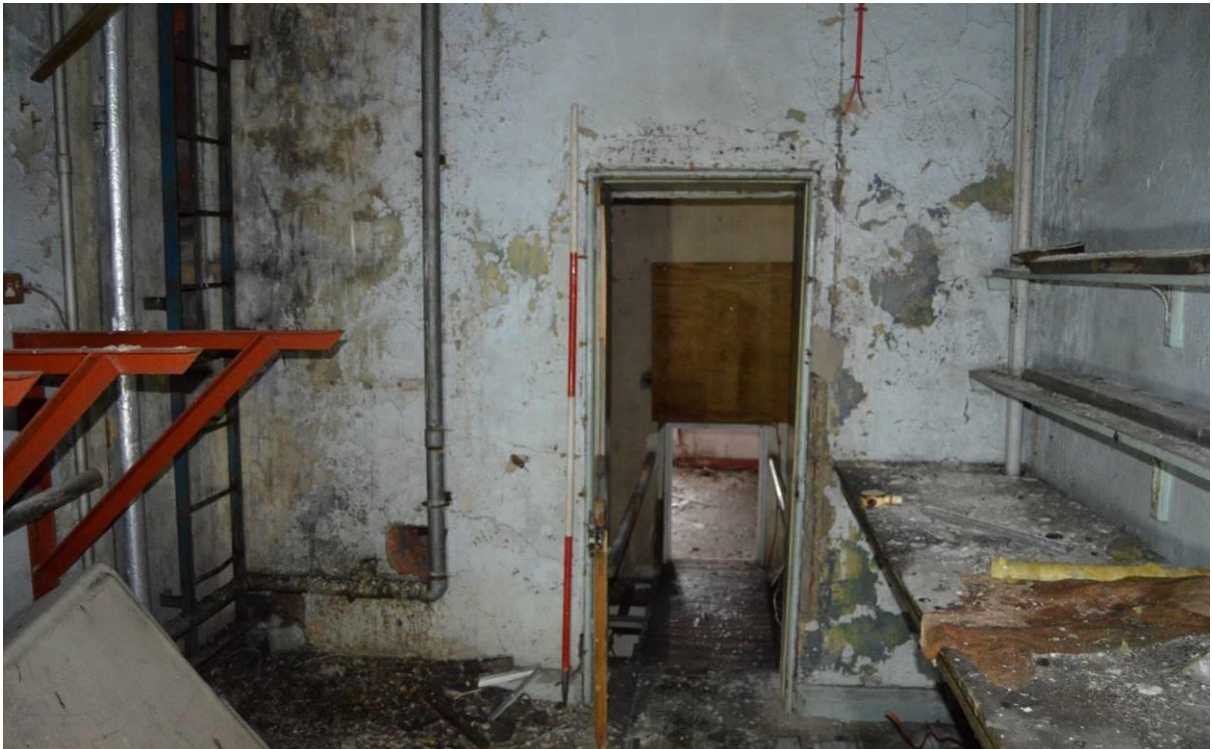


Plate 62: Reverse view within S2 looking towards walkway and hatch. Scale 2m. Facing south east.



Plate 63: View into second floor tower room. Note the corbelled plasterwork at the door head. Facing north west.



Plate 64.1: Top bay of the oriel window the tower with original shutters. Scale 2m. Facing north west.



Plate 64.2: Later water tank to second floor tower room. Scale 2m. Facing east.



Plate 64.3: Ladder allowing access to the third floor of the tower. Scale 2m. Facing east.

Second floor accommodation - Section 1

Accessed from the staircase in room F13 there was a suite of rooms to the second floor level within the eaves of the administration range (**Appendix II, Figure 10, p.195**).

5.1.34 Room S3 - Attic room

The largest room in this section S3 had undergone some modern re-arrangement, most notably insertion of a modern timber truss which appeared to be a repair to an older, failed roof timber. The window was a wide dormer of two bays, each with two casements. Below the window due to disrepair was evidence of a different construction method for plasterwork. Most historic surfaces to the lower levels were of lathe and plaster, the second floor structure utilised a metal mesh as support for the plaster. Interestingly there was a squint style opening (similar to that seen in the visitor entrance/waiting room) from room S3 into the light well, room S2.

5.1.35 Rooms S4 to S8 - Corridor/attic rooms

The rest of the section to the west of the second floor was divided into a corridor and a series of smaller rooms. The corridor linked to the staircase at room F13, from the south, prior running east to west in a diagonal orientation; this divided two similarly sized rooms of irregular plan. The rear 'bedroom' had a small dormer of two casements. The front room, although in poor condition, appeared to be lit by skylights which were tucked against the

valley where the main pitch met the pitch of the bay gable roof. Remaining historic fabric visible included tongue and groove panelling to a section of the corridor walling and an airing cupboard, room S8.



Plate 65.1: Room S3 with hatch to tower and chimney flue in the centre of the room. Scale 2m. Facing north.



Plate 65.2: Repaired timber truss to room S3. Scale 2m. Facing north east.



Plate 66: View facing south east in room S3. Scale 2m. Facing south.



Plate 66.1: Room S3 with mesh and plaster wall construction. Scale 2m. Facing east.



Plate 66.2: View of window embrasure in room S3. Facing south west.



Plate 67: View from the corridor S4 down the stairs. Scale 2m. Facing south east.



Plate 67.1: The corridor giving access to S3 and other rooms in the west section of the second floor accommodation. Scale 2m. Facing north west.



Plate 67.2: Modern fire door inserted into S4. Facing south east.



Plate 67.3: Facing east down the irregularly shaped corridor. Scale 2m. Facing north east.



Plate 67.4: Arrangement of the corridor approaching S7 and S8. Facing east.



Plate 67.5: Room S5, with sloping ceiling with skylight. Facing north.

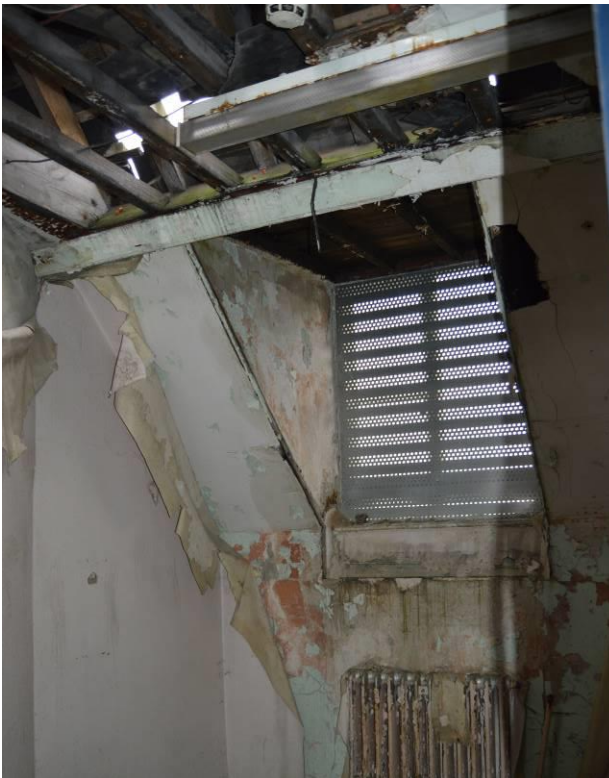


Plate 67.6: Dormer window to room S6. Facing east.

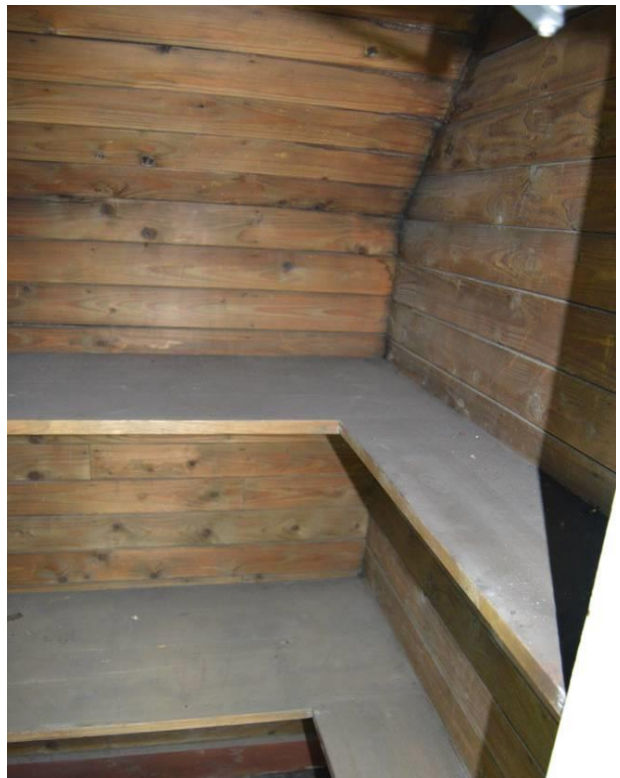


Plate 67.7: Tongue and groove cladding and shelving in airing cupboard. Facing south east.



Plate 67.8: Tongue and groove partition behind modern plasterboard. Facing north west.



Plate 67.9: View through door into room S8. Scale 2m. Facing north.



Plate 67.10: Room S8 below the west hip of the administration range. Scale 2m. Facing south east.



Plate 67.11: Stone corbel below the north east corner turret. Facing west.

5.1.36 Second floor accommodation - Section 2, rooms S9 to S13 - Attic rooms

Accessed from the staircase in room F10 was a further suite of rooms to the second floor level within the eaves of the administration range (**Appendix II, Figure 10, p.195**). Much more original material remained to this section, which appeared to be a range of bedrooms in the eastern section of the administration range. The section was accessed via the stairs on the eastern side of the administration range (room F10) forming an area of landing and corridor; four 'bedrooms' occupied the space. The first two rooms were within the hip of the roof, one having a later fire escape below a dormer facing east. To some of the rooms there were original pine doors, most half-glazed with two lights inset with ripple pattern modesty glass, some having Yale locks fitted. Above the doorways off the corridor were timber frames inset with metal vents, with a perforated floral pattern. Unusually was evidence of a single layer of paint to the walls of the communal areas, having a buff coloured satin finish, the doors were finished in a salmon coloured gloss but had areas of yellow paint below.



Plate 68: View towards staircase to section of second floor accommodation. Scale 2m. Facing south.

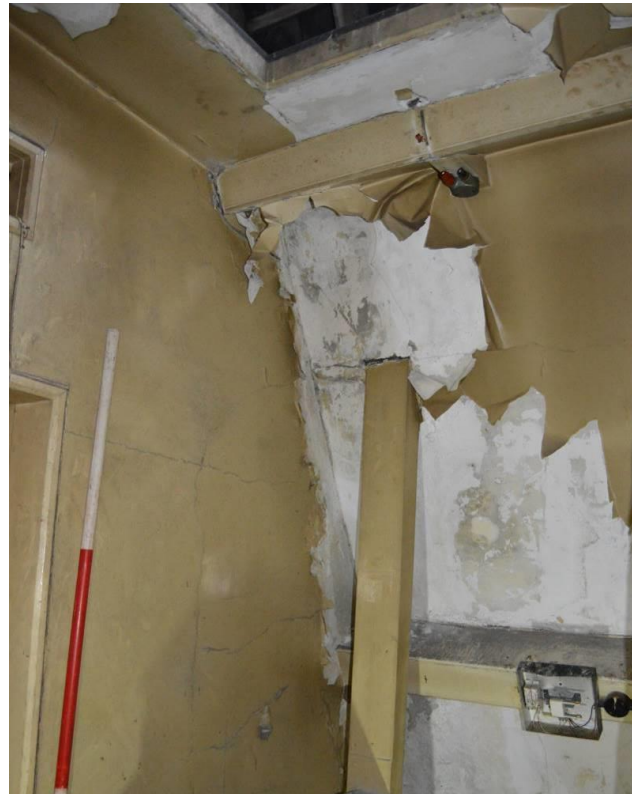


Plate 68.1: Plaster work within the roof space accommodation. Scale 2m. Facing south.



Plate 68.2: Vents above the doors to the rooms of the second floor accommodation. Facing south east.

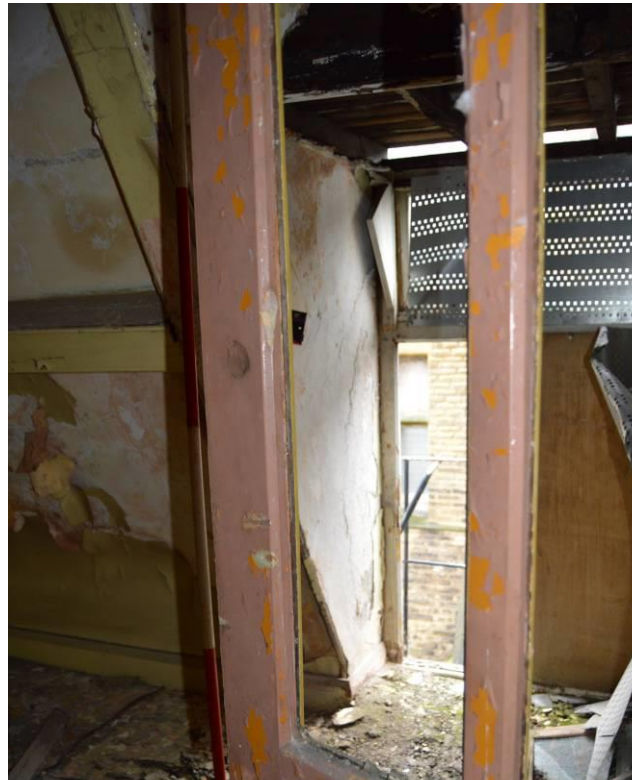


Plate 68.3: View into room S11. Scale 2m. Facing south.



Plate 68.4: North corner of room S11 with original door. Scale 2m. Facing north west.

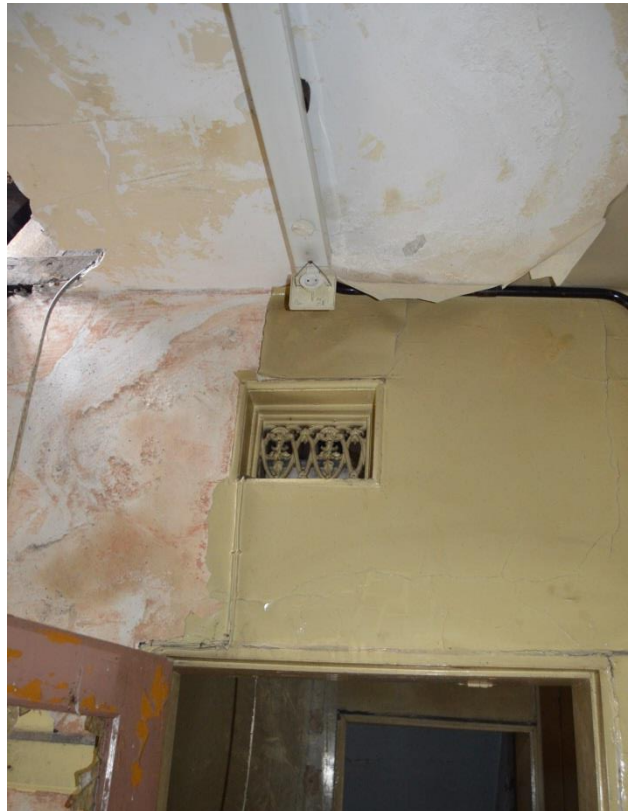


Plate 68.5: Vent above doors. Facing north west.



Plate 68.6: Trusses supporting the eastern hip incorporated into the interior space. Scale 2m. Facing south.



Plate 68.7: View from within room S10. Scale 2m. Facing north.



Plate 68.8: View within room S10, with four panel door. Scale 2m. Facing south west.



Plate 68.9: Half-glazed door to room S12. Scale 2m. Facing south.



Plate 68.10: View within room S12, note the mesh construction behind the plaster. Scale 2m. Facing north west.



Plate 68.11: Dormer window to room S12. Scale 2m. Facing south east.



Plate 69: View of dividing wall to second floor rooms. Note the mesh layer. Facing east.



Plate 69.1: Half-glazed door to room S13. Scale 2m. Facing south.



Plate 69.2: Dormer window to room S13, the window is adjacent to that in room S12. Scale 2m. Facing south east.

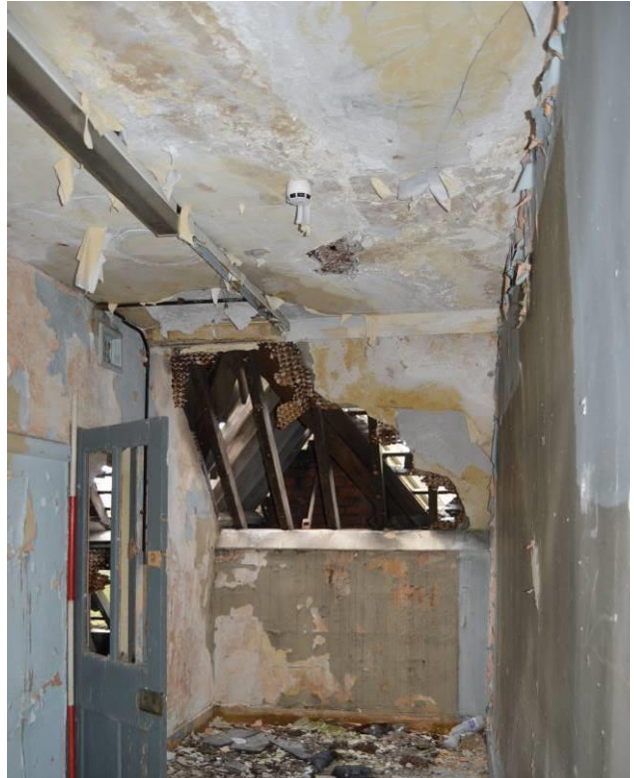


Plate 69.3: Room S13 looking north to the gable on the front projecting bay. Scale 2m. Facing north west.



Plate 69.4: Ridge-stone fallen into roof space. Facing south.



Plate 69.5: Brick construction behind the gable of the projection bay to front. Facing north west.

Third/attic floors

5.1.37 Room T1 - Water tank room

Due to restrictive access this area had limited investigation. A corroded iron tank occupied the majority of the space presumably being the original water tank of the hospital.

Basement level

5.1.38 Room B1 - Store

The administration and service range had a basement level which, as original designed, incorporated some interesting features.



Plate 70.1: Stairs to basement. Scale 2m. Facing south west.

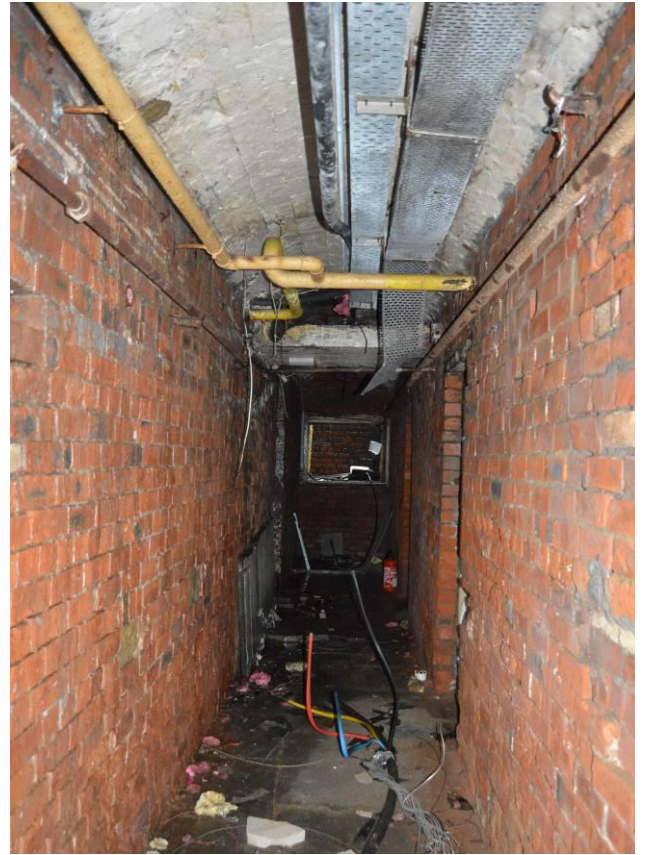


Plate 70.2: Corridor in the basement. Facing north east.



Plate 70.3: Cellar room. Scale 2m. Facing south east.



Plate 70.4: Cellar room. Scale 2m. facing north west.



Plate 71: Original wine cellar features *in situ*. Scale 2m. Facing south east.

5.2 Building B - Service wing kitchen and staff accommodation

5.2.1 Exterior elevations

This building is located to the rear of the administration wing and is of two storeys with a mix of pitched slate roofs and flat roofs (**Appendix II, Figure 11, p.196**). The mix of forms is due to a mix of construction phases. The range to the south with the flat roof was a later addition to the single storey original kitchen, staff dining room and further nursing accommodation to the first floor level; this is marked by a pitched slate roof, stone gable and capped chimney. To the west elevation are two protruding stone built structures, one a small wing corresponding with the half landing, with W.C's below, of the main staff staircase (a sanitary tower in miniature as it were). There is a later lean-to extension with blocked doorway. To the principal west elevation at ground floor level are a series of stone lintels belonging to the windows (most have been blocked) of the servants mess room.



Plate 72.1: South elevation of the service wing extension, looking north west. Scale 2m.



Plate 72.2: South elevation of the service wing extension, looking north east.



Plate 72.3: Filleted corner to south east corner of service wing extension. Scale 2m. Facing north east.

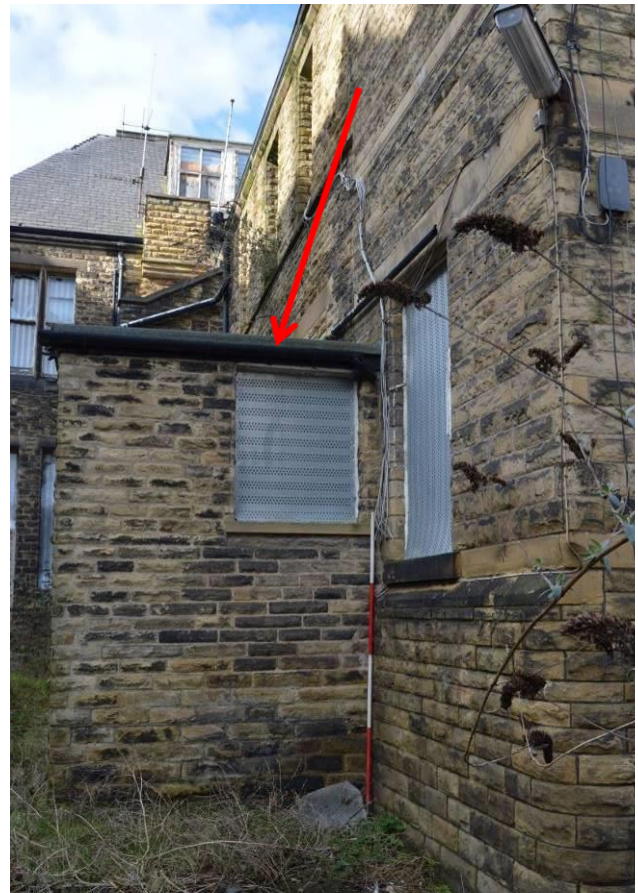


Plate 72.4: Flat roofed single storey extension to east of service wing. Scale 2m. Facing north west.

5.2.2 Interior - Ground Floor - Room G9, G9.1 & 2 - Nurses and lower ranked staff staircase/W.C.s

Accessed from the axial corridor to the north was a hallway/corridor containing a staircase to the upper floors and the basement level (**Appendix II, Figure 11, p.196**). To the east to the side of the stairs are two further rooms with W.C.s, these were in the small wing corresponding with the half landing below the staff staircase as viewed from outside. Adjacent the door to the W.C.s, south is a walk-in cupboard, with coat hooks, as per the original arrangements of the building. The stairs had a plain square newel post with similarly square spindles, the latter having been covered in boards later on.



Plate 73.1: View from the axial corridor into room G9, hallway for the stairs to the first floor level. Scale 2m. Facing south.

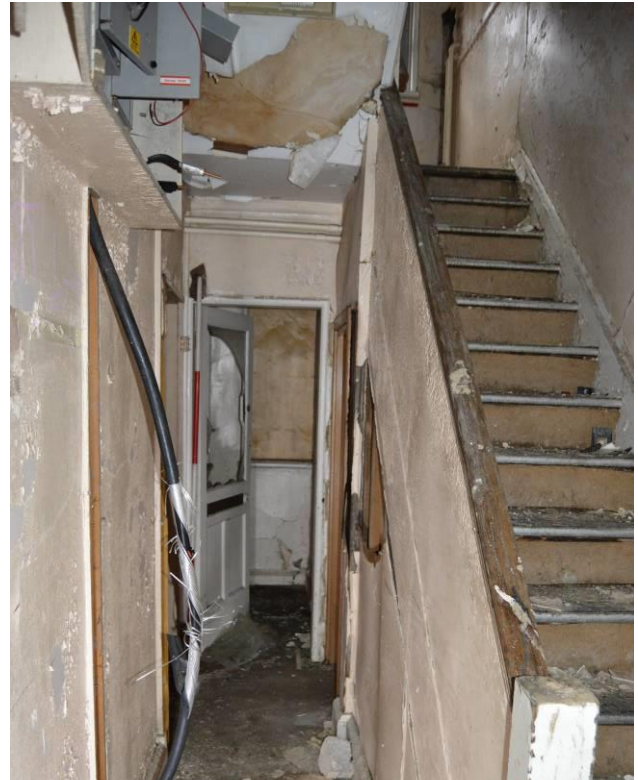


Plate 73.2: Facing east up the stairs and to the W.C.. Scale 2m. Facing south west.



Plate 73.3: View into the W.C.. Note the vent above the door. Scale 2m. Facing south west.

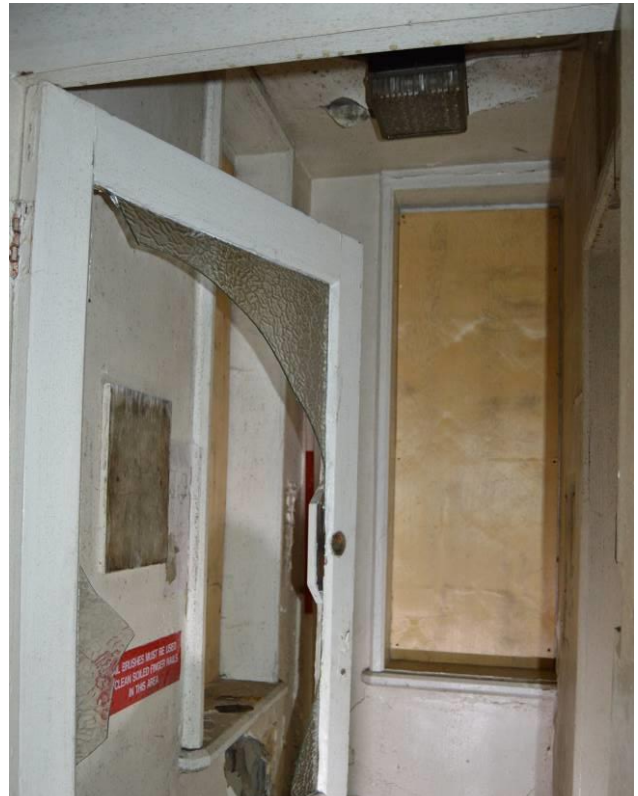


Plate 73.4: Detail of dual aspect windows to W.C.. Facing south west.



Plate 73.5: View of the staircase with door to basement stairs. Scale 2m. Facing north east.



Plate 73.6: View inside the coat cupboard. Scale 2m. Facing east.

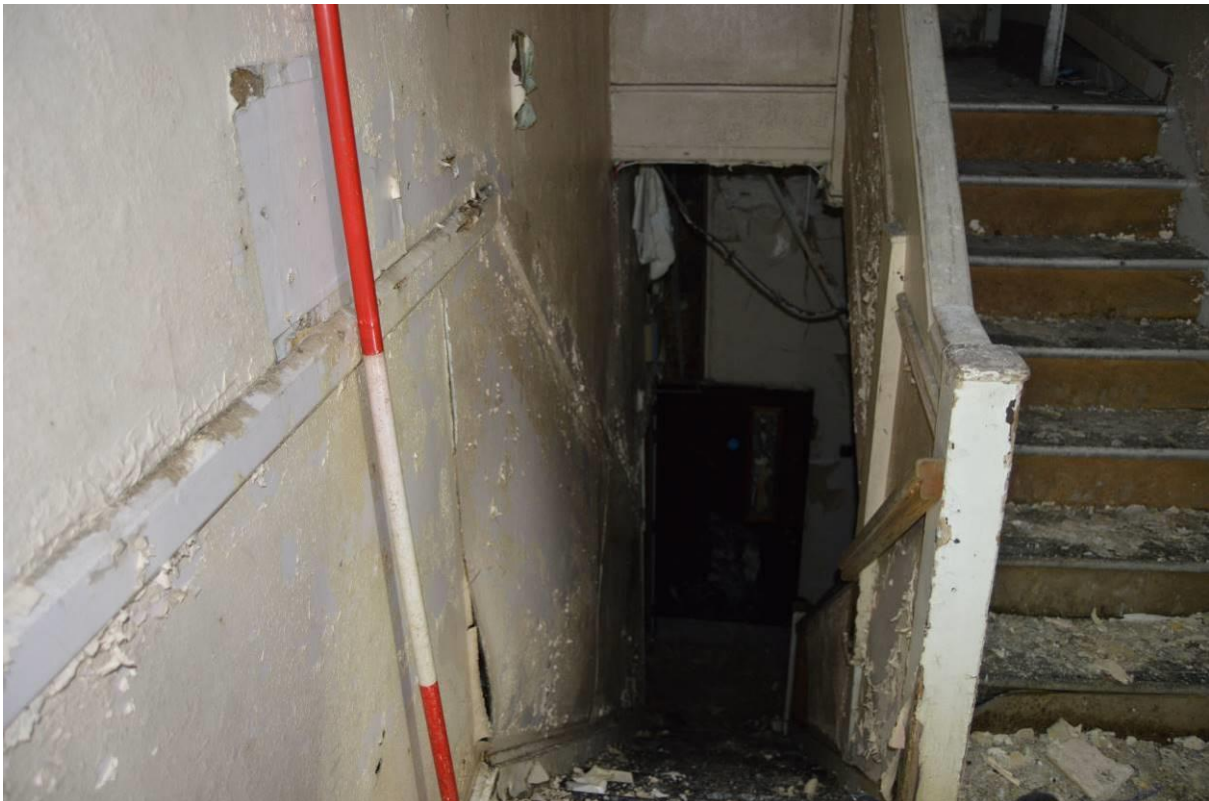


Plate 74.1: View from the half-landing. Scale 2m. Facing north east.



Plate 74.2: Windows to the half-landing of the service stair well. Scale 2m. Facing south west.

5.2.3 Room G10 - Mess/servants room/modern kitchen

The kitchen remained in operational use until the end of the health authority's occupation. A room identified as the original staff/servants mess room had been subsumed into one large modern kitchen. However, the entrance to the room was in its historical location. Two relieving arches with segmental heads were observed in place of the western dividing wall of the original configuration; these structures were the remnants of a scullery and crockery room adjacent to the original kitchen prior the opening up of the space. To the south was a dividing wall with two double width doorways (one with Perspex curtains used for temperature control); this wall was the original south elevation of the mess before the later 20th century addition. To the south east corner was door into the single storey extension observed externally. Most superficial fabric originated with the modern use of the space.



Plate 75: View of the modern kitchen area in the service range, the location of the staff dining room originally. The lowered ceiling is not a structural element, most probably housing modern services and equipment. Scale 2m. Facing south east.



Plate 76: View back towards the entrance to the modern kitchen area. Note the opened up relieving arches which formed the east wall of the original staff dining room. Scale 2m. Facing north.

5.2.4 Room G10.1 and 10.2 - Lobby/modern store

Attached to the former mess hall was a late 20th century single storey extension with flat roof which comprised a lobby and a store. Built against the external wall of the services range the structure obscured former window openings; these openings formed alcoves to which modern cupboard doors and adjustable shelving were installed.

5.2.5 Room G11 - Kitchen/modern kitchen

In poor condition, the hospital kitchen was of a modern finish with little observable historic fabric. The north east corner was the location of a lobby and servery, with hatches to the scullery. Differences to the wall thicknesses in this area were remnants of this configuration. The dividing wall and the south elevation of the original kitchen remained in situ, where there were originally a series of smaller rooms including pantries and stores. The doorways had been utilised to give access to modern structures added to the rear of the kitchen. The modern fixtures and fittings included extraction hoods, cold store doors and salt-glazed clinker floor tiles (dark grey to the skirting around terracotta coloured flooring).



Plate 77: View of the modernised kitchen area. Facing south west.



Plate 78: View towards the south back wall of the kitchen. Scale 2m. Facing south east.

5.2.6 Room G11.1 to G11.6 - Pantries/stores

A series of smaller rooms comprised the rear of the original services range, rooms G11.1 to G11.6 (**Appendix II, Figure 11, p.196**). These have been subsumed partly as passage-ways on construction of the services extension in order to access further rooms to the south.



Plate 79.1: Detail of windows to G11.6. Scale 2m. Facing north east.



Plate 79.2: Detail to tiling in G11.6. Facing north east.



Plate 79.3: Detail of modern dumb waiter in room G11.1. Scale 2m. Facing south east.



Plate 79.4: Detail into room G11.2. Scale 2m. Facing south east.

5.2.7 Room G12 to G12.9 - Pantries/stores

The series of rooms G12 to G12.9 were modern ancillary rooms for the kitchen. These were all of plain decoration and few interior features remained.



Plate 80.1: Detail in room G12 facing east. Scale 2m.
Facing east.



Plate 80.2: Detail into room G12.6 from G12. Scale 2m.
Facing east.



Plate 80.3: Detail in room G12.2. Facing south.



Plate 80.4: View towards cold store in room G12.2. Scale 2m. Facing south east.



Plate 80.5: Rooms G12.8 towards G12.9. Scale 2m. Facing north east.

Plate 80.6: Reverse view in room G12.8 (facing south west). Scale 2m.

5.2.8 First floor - Room F18 - Staff stairwell/landing

Access to the first floor level of the services range was via the room G9 comprising two flights of stairs and a half-landing at the dog-leg (**Appendix II, Figure 12, p.197**). Originally the stair well was a more open space the bannisters being boarded over latterly and insertion of a fire door. Above the half-landing was originally a segmental arch below the lean-to roof of stair well enclosure.

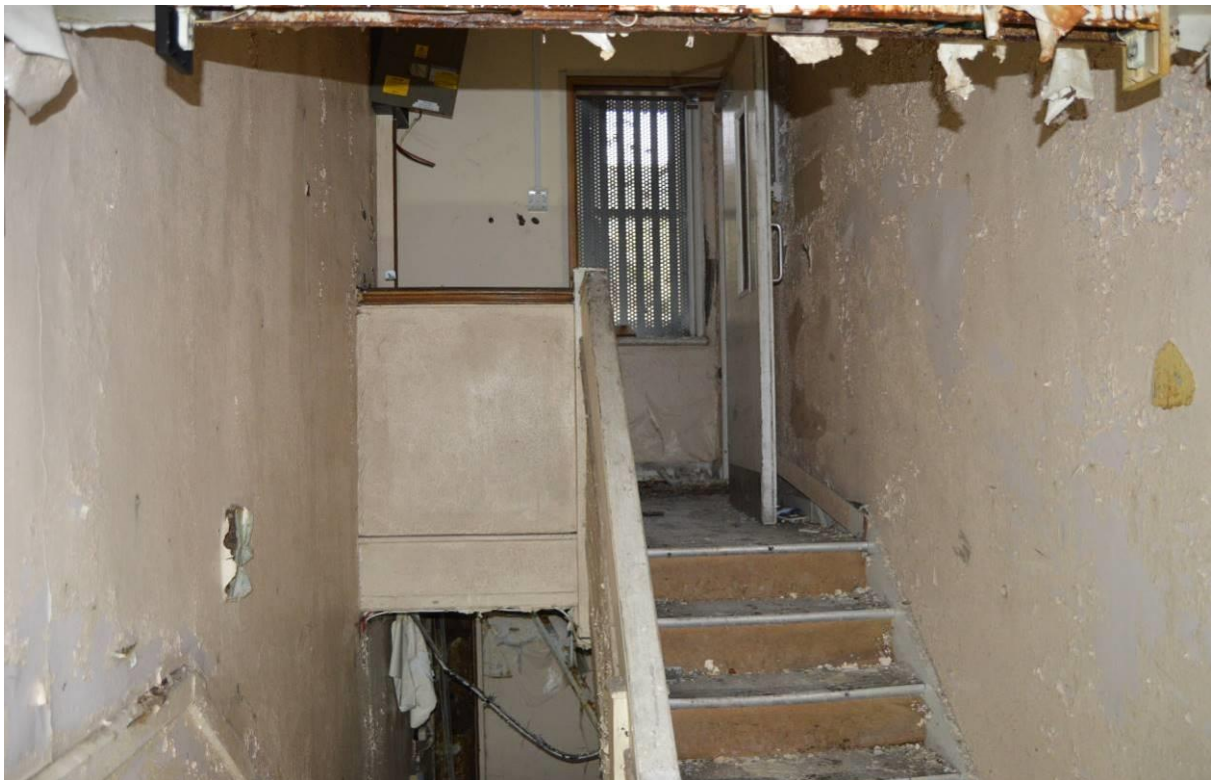


Plate 81: View of the service range staff stairwell/landing, facing north east.



Plate 82: Arch above the half-landing of the nurses' stair half-landing, facing south west.

5.3 Building C - Western linking range

5.3.1 Exterior elevations

As per the original plan the administration range can be seen to be separated by the main ward wings by smaller linking ranges (**Appendix II, Figure 13, p.198**). The western linking range was a one and a half storey building with attic. The front elevation was set forward of the structures either side to give the appearance of a separately constructed building. To the ground floor were two large transomed windows, each with two over two lights, the top having had cusped heads over which were a pair of flat headed lights. The gable had a small, single, two light transomed window with cusped heads and an additional twin light above. There were buttress to corners, the west one being obscured by a modern extension, and another to the middle of the elevation between the windows. The one and a half storey structure had a pitched slate roof behind a parapet gable, this on the top of two horizontal moulded bands. The roof had ridge-stone to the apex. The rear elevation had a simpler gable with a single slot vent above the lean-to slate roof over the corridor. The gables both had circular pattress plates for internal tie rods.



Plate 83: Exterior of linking range incorporating the board room, facing south east.



Plate 84: Rear view of the western linking range with the corridor in the foreground with the rear gable of the boardroom (facing north west).

5.3.2 Interior - Room A2 - Axial corridor western section

The western section of the axial corridor (carrying on from A1) remained intact, retaining its single storey form with four window openings to the south. The two central windows were wide, being of two or three bays flanked either side by single, thin vertical openings.



Plate 85: View facing east of the linking section of corridor, facing north east. The main section of corridor starts at the modern glazed swing doors. Scale 2m.



Plate 85.1: Tudor style arch above axial corridor later features (facing south west).

5.3.3 Room G13 - Board room

The two linking ranges incorporated a large, open, one and a half storey room, the east comprising the first operating theatre and the west designated as the board room (**Appendix II, Figure 13, p.198**). The board room had most recently been used as a ward as evidenced by the fittings for bed stations and angle poise lamps fixed along the east and west elevations. The room had two windows to the front of the range (north), separated by a buttress externally; modern plywood obscured the casements at the time of the photographic record.



Plate 86.1: View of the board room ornate ceiling with hammer beam details (facing north west).



Plate 86.2: Front elevation of the board room (facing west). Scale 2m.



Plate 86.3: View of the ceilings above the board room (facing west).

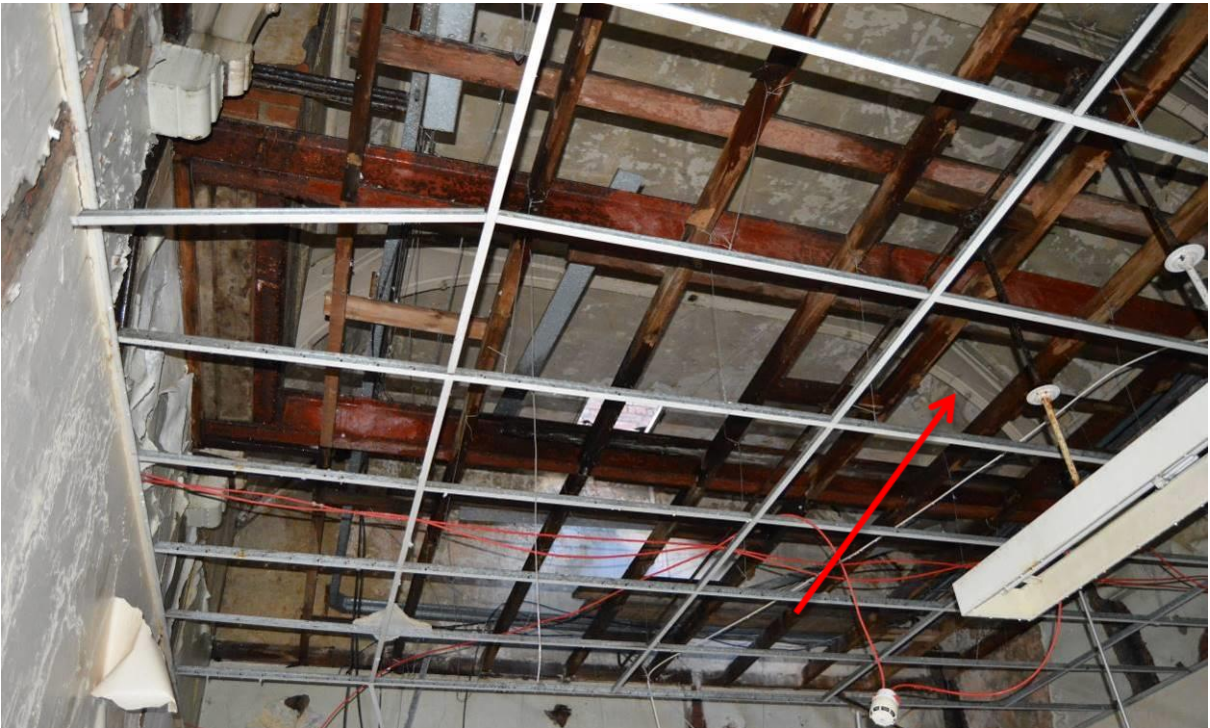


Plate 86.4: Rear of the board room ceiling. Note the hammer beam truss above the later ceiling framework (facing south).

5.4 Building D - Eastern linking range

5.4.1 Exterior elevations

To the east of the administration range is a similar smaller linking range (**Appendix II, Figure 14, p.199**). The eastern linking range was a one and a half storey building with attic. The front elevation was set forward of the structures either side to give the appearance of a separately constructed building. To the ground floor was one large transomed window which had an indeterminate form due to modern shuttering. However, above the window were five bays of blind tracery comprising cusped headed arches. The rest of the features were matched with those to the west. The gable had a small, single, two light transomed window with cusped heads and an additional twin light above. There were buttress to corners, the west one. The one and a half storey structure had a pitched slate roof behind a parapet gable, this on the top of two horizontal moulded bands. The roof had ridge-stones to the apex. The gable did not have circular tie-plates inserted. The rear of the linking range could not be accessed at ground level the time of the building recording, however some features could be observed from the first floor of the east pavilion ward. In contrast to the west linking range (the board room) the roof had remains of a centrally placed skylight. The rear gable had a slot vent but below was a hinged loft door. The lean-to slate roof over the corridor also had a gablet incorporating a louvered vent. The exterior corridor elevation had a different arrangement of windows observed on the other side.



Plate 87: Front elevation of the eastern linking room, the original operating theatre (facing south east).



Plate 88: Rear arrangement of the eastern linking range (facing west).

5.4.2 Interior - Room A3 - Axial corridor eastern section

The short section of corridor connecting the administration range with the eastern ranges (**Appendix II, Figure 14, p.199**) was separated by Tudor arches with a multiple chamfered profile probably a plaster finish (as evidenced by some of the damaged examples). The yellow tiling with green borders was observed to continue from the main section of corridor.



Plate 88.1: View of the eastern section of the axial corridor facing east. Scale 2m.



Plate 88.2: Blocked in Tudor style arch, view facing west in axial corridor. Scale 2m.



Plate 88.3: Stylised plaster ceiling, view facing west in axial corridor.



Plate 88.4: Tudor style arch, view facing east in axial corridor.

5.4.3 Room G15 - Operating Theatre

The room G15, the former operating theatre, had restricted access due to pigeon ingress, vandalism and water damage. The room had modern partition walls, which had divided the area in two, and a suspended ceiling. Above this it was possible to see some historic material although in poor condition. There was a metal framework in place that may have been an older suspended ceiling. Above this were elements of the original one and a half height ceiling; there was a series of timber trusses sprung on hammer beams with arched elbows, the timbers had chamfered edges and were painted. Also *in situ* were parts of a central skylight, with tongue and groove sides finished in white paint.



Plate 89.1: View through the theatre (facing north east).



Plate 89.2: Hammer beam above operating theatre (facing north).



Plate 89.3: Operating theatre skylight *in situ* above later suspended ceiling (facing north west).



Plate 89.4: Section of operating theatre with two later ceilings below, including a lathe and plaster example. A hammer beam is just visible above (facing south east).

5.4.4 Room G16 - Consulting room

The room G16 was attached to the former operating theatre and marked as a consulting room on the original plans. At the time of recording the room had restricted access due to pigeon ingress, vandalism and water damage. The room is marked down as having a corner fireplace (south east corner).



5.5 Building E - Eastern pavilion wing

5.5.1 Exterior elevations

The eastern pavilion wing was over two storeys with an area of basement (**Appendix II, Figure 13, p.198**). There was restricted access to record the north elevation due to walls built to aid the site's security. It could be observed however that at the level between the ground and first floors there three windows at stepped intervals corresponding with the stairs. Buttresses could be observed on the corners and to middle of the elevation. The principal roof was hipped with slate. In contrast to previously recorded features, the roof overhung at the eaves, having a series of stone corbels.



Plate 90: View of the north elevation of the eastern pavilion wing, facing east.



Plate 90.1: View of the eastern pavilion from the south (facing west).



Plate 90.2: View of the eastern pavilion from the north (facing south). Scale 2m.



Plate 90.3: View of the eastern pavilion from the south (facing west). Scale 2m.

5.5.2 Interior - Ground floor - Axial corridor A4

The original section of the corridor utilised two Tudor archways as a demarcation at the entrances to the wards. The space had been sub-divided by a further modern glazed casement inset with glazed double swing doors, the panels having wired safety glass.

5.5.3 Rooms G18 - Staircase

There was a wide set of stairs, comprising three flights with two half-landings which were used to access the first floor wards (**Appendix II, Figure 13, p.198**). Evident in the fabric and corresponding archive the stairwells were originally open, but were later enclosed, probably in part for fire precautions as well as creating further rooms, in the late 20th century.



Plate 91.1: Tudor arch entrances to east pavilion ward, ground floor lobby facing south west.



Plate 91.2: Tudor arch entrances to east pavilion ward and stairs, ground floor lobby (facing south west).

5.5.4 Rooms G19 to G20.1 - Dispensary/corridor

The current arrangement of the rooms has been accomplished by modern partitions. The original plan comprised four rooms and two corridors. A small office in the southernmost corner retained some historic fabric, an original arch with rolled edge/bead moulding detailing to corners, belonging to the original corridor and relieving arch adjacent to this.

5.5.5 Rooms G21 to G22 - Surgeon's consulting room

Undergone significant, further consulting rooms were added by filling in between the sanitary towers. This allowed a sun terrace to be located to serve the men's ward on the first floor.



Plate 91.3: Modern entrance and corridors to ground floor of east pavilion ward, formerly out-patients dispensary and consulting rooms (facing south east).



Plate 91.4: Modern arrangement of dispensary, east pavilion ward, ground floor (facing east). Scale 2m.



Plate 91.5: Relieving arches, with some early plaster and paint schemes, from the original dispensary areas (facing north west).

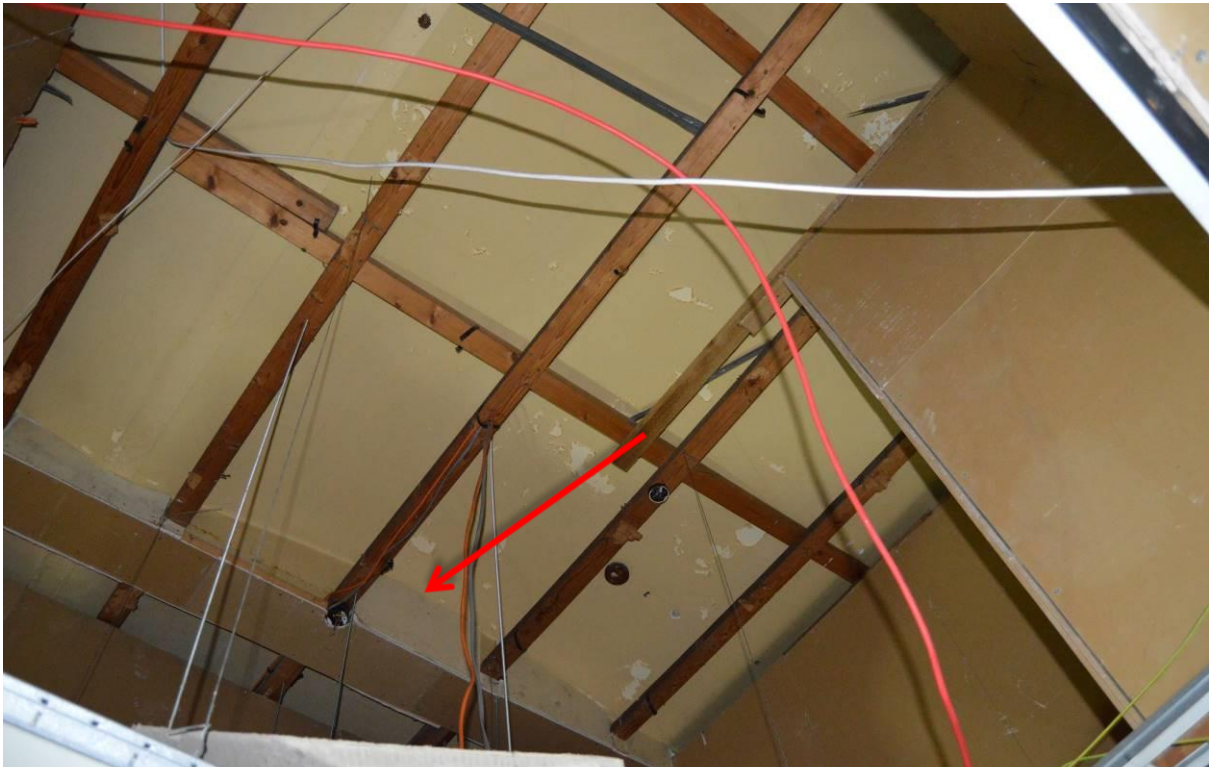


Plate 91.6: Original barrel vaulted plaster ceilings to dispensary/out-patients' consulting areas (facing east).

5.5.6 Room G23 - Sanitary tower W.C.

A principal feature of the hospital design were projecting wings to house sanitary and service (**Appendix II, Figure 13, p.198**). These small rooms were linked via a short access corridor. These were observed as having a shallow barrelled ceiling with simple rolled coving to edges with openings for two windows on opposite flanks. The structure comprising room G23 had undergone re-arrangement including removal of its south west elevation on construction of the 20th century consulting room extension. The resulting rooms have had modern W.C.s installed although, as conceived, the space was designated the men's consulting room.

5.5.7 Room G24 - Sanitary tower W.C.s

The western projecting wing had undergone similar re-structuring with the 20th century consulting room extension, including removal of its eastern flank. These were observed as having a shallow barrelled ceiling with simple rolled coving to edges with openings for two windows on opposite flanks.

5.5.8 Room G25 – Later office/women's consulting room

This room, being in the 20th century addition, was previously designated as the women's consulting room. The room retained decorative features equating to a 1960/70s office including parquet flooring and tiled ceiling.



Plate 91.7: View towards the east sanitary wing (facing east). Scale 2m.

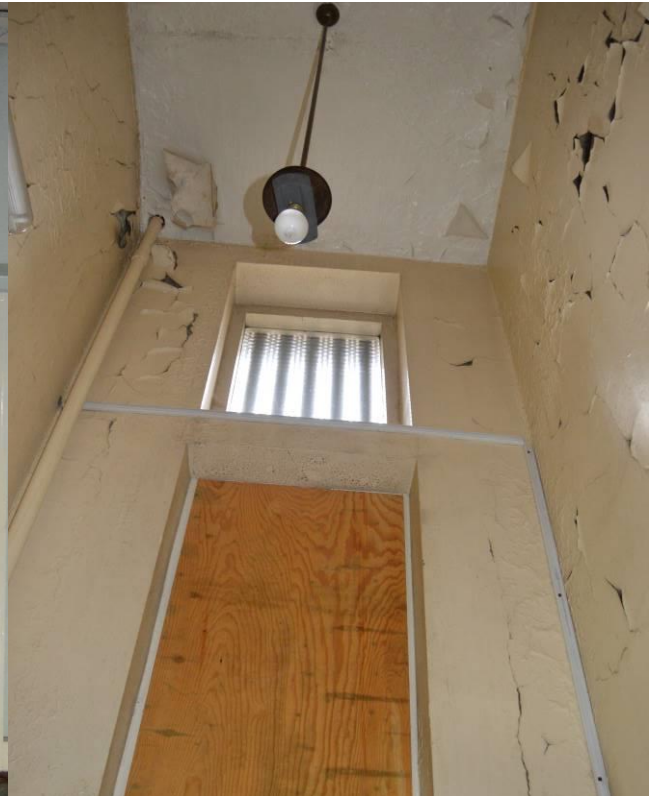


Plate 91.8: Lobby window at juncture of sanitary wing (facing north).



Plate 91.9: East sanitary wing later structural alterations/extension (facing east).

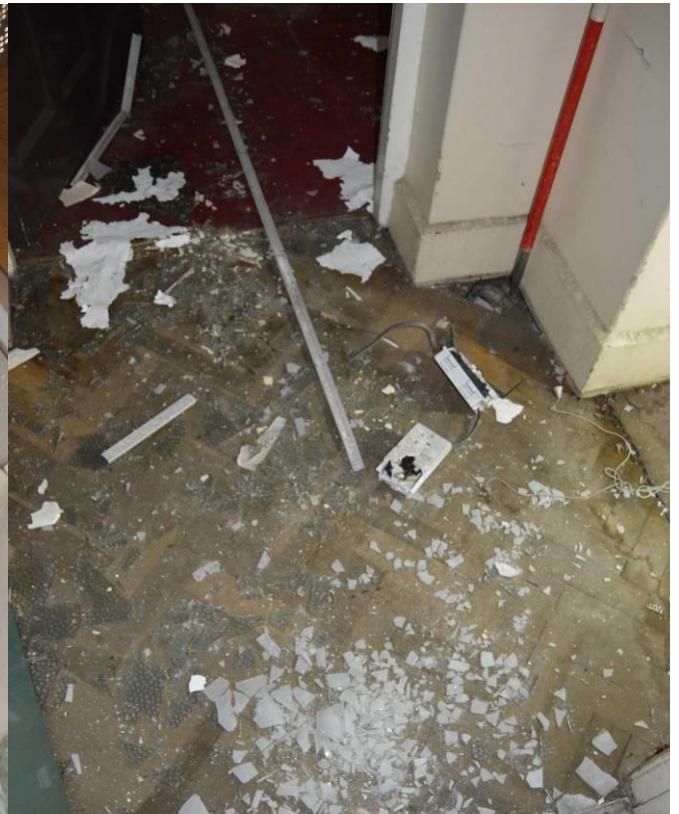


Plate 91.10: Parquet flooring to sanitary wing lobby (facing south). Scale 2m.



Plate 91.11: Original six panel door to sanitary wing (facing east).



Plate 91.12: Original plaster finishes to west sanitary wing area (facing south west).



Plate 91.13: Interior window to lobby of west sanitary wing (facing south).



Plate 91.14: Blocked windows in converted W.C. room (facing south west).



Plate 91.15: Former consulting room G25, now 20th century office, in extension to east pavilion ward, ground floor (facing north). Scale 2m.

5.5.9 Room G26 - Dispensary waiting hall

The original plans suggest there would have been a large single storey waiting hall to serve the dispensary. This would be accessed from outside by members of the public. As per the plans it is suggested that the roof was envisioned to be a repeat, in miniature, of that which was over the upper wards i.e. exposed trusses with elbows/hammer beams, with a side lit skylight. In reality this may have seen re-arrangement prior construction or at least some point in antiquity (there were no visible signs of the over-spanning hammer beams). The area was divided into smaller rooms with access corridor, in part lit with iron framed skylights. The access corridor and waiting room had a decorative scheme of Art deco tiles indicating they both originated from the same phase of usage in their present form.



Plate 91.16: Room 26 formed by a later extension added to original east pavilion ward ground floor (facing north east). Scale 2m.



Plate 91.17: Later arrangement of dispensary/out-patients waiting room (facing west). Scale 2m.



Plate 91.18: Interior fittings to dispensary area (facing south east).

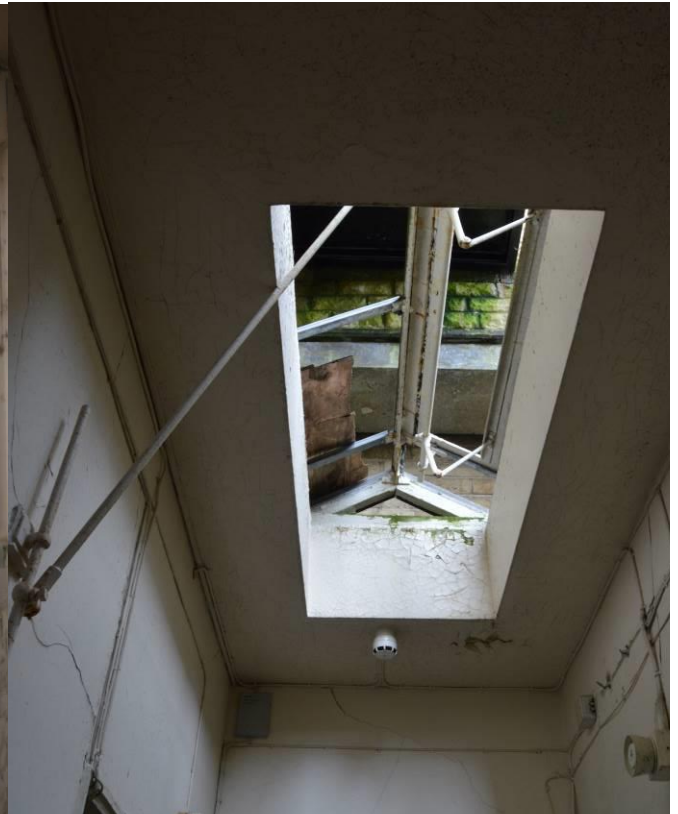


Plate 91.19: Sky light detail of dispensary corridor (facing south east).



Plate 91.20: Modern corridor returning to the main axial route window (facing north west). Scale 2m.

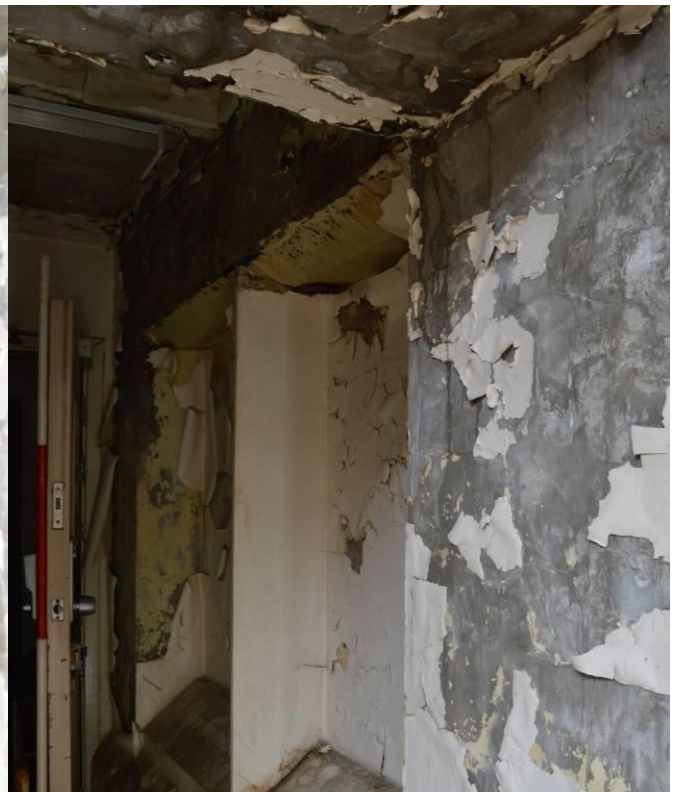


Plate 91.21: Blocked windows of the original building exterior wall (facing north).

5.5.10 First Floor - Eastern pavilion wing

The first floor of the east pavilion wing was accessed by its only staircase G18. An area of landing was used to enter the main first floor ward in addition to some smaller treatment rooms at the first floor level of the special wards. The main ward retained some of its features as originally constructed. These included the exposed timber trusses with hammer beam and elbow details. Water ingress was severe in these areas leading to collapse of modern superficial materials such as the suspended ceiling and plasterboard partition walls.



Plate 91.22: First floor ward of the eastern pavilion wing, facing south east. Scale 2m.

5.6 Building F - Western pavilion wing

5.6.1 Exterior elevations

Unlike the eastern example the north elevation of the western pavilion wing was obscured by a later extension (Building G)(**Appendix II, Figure 13, p.198**). The stub of the dormer window belonging to this face could be observed however. The southern extent of the wing had seen similar addition and alteration since first built, many of these being late 20th century in origin.



Plate 92: View of the western pavilion south (facing north). Scale 2m.

5.6.2 Interior - Ground floor - Room A2 - Axial corridor

The original section of the corridor utilised two Tudor archways as a demarcation at the entrances to the wards. The space had been sub-divided at the start of the children's wards to the west by a modern glazed casement inset with glazed double swing doors, the panels having wired safety glass.

5.6.3 Rooms G27 - Staircase

There was a wide set of stairs, comprising three flights with two half-landings which were used to access the first floor wards. Evident in the fabric and corresponding archive the stairwells were originally open, but were later enclosed, probably in part for fire precautions as well as creating further rooms, in the late 20th century (**Appendix II, Figure 13, p.198**).

5.6.4 Room - Ground floor ward

Unlike the eastern pavilion wing, which originally housed the out-patients and dispensary in a series of sub-divided space, the ground floor of the west wing was designated as one large ward (**Appendix II, Figure 13, p.198**). The ward was accessed via double doors set in a faux Tudor archway. A short corridor then had a treatment room and nurses' station either side prior to entering the main ward area. The nurses' station had an interesting feature in the form of a heavy embrasure squint window to oversee the main ward. The ward had a high ceiling which had shallow barrel vaults to each of the window bays. The southernmost extent of the ward had the separate sanitary wings, however the space between these had been utilised as an open bay window, possibly a later addition to the ward.



Plate 92.1: Tudor arch entrance retained to west pavilion ward, ground floor (facing south east). Scale 2m.



Plate 92.2: Lobby prior entry to the ward (facing south east). Scale 2m.



Plate 92.3: View of the barrel vaulted ceiling, an original feature of the ward lobby (facing south east).



Plate 92.4: West pavilion ward, ground floor (facing south east).



Plate 92.5: Looking back (facing north west) at the ward entry, note the squint style window from the nurse's station (bottom centre). Scale 2m.

5.6.5 First Floor – Western pavilion ward -

The first floor of the west pavilion wing was accessed by its only staircase G27. An area of landing was used to enter the main first floor ward in addition to some smaller treatment rooms at the first floor level of the special wards; the staircase also allowed access to the upper floor of the children's ward. The main ward retained some of its features as originally constructed. These included the exposed timber trusses with hammer beam and elbow details. Water ingress was not as severe in these areas which had led to collapse of modern superficial materials in the eastern ward. A modern suspended ceiling hid a significant volume of the ceiling which had also truncated the original window openings.



Plate 92.6: Western pavilion ward first floor facing south. Scale 2m.

5.7 Building G - Modern extension to front

5.7.1 Exterior elevations

Building G (**Appendix II, Figure 13, p.198**) was a modern extension added to the western flank of the main façade; the extension was such as to obscure much of the original north facing elevations of the western pavilion wing and the special ward wing. The extension was clad in a comparative stone blockwork. The interior was surveyed but the structure bore no significant features to be noted here.



Plate 93: Modern extension to the north face of the original building (facing south).

5.8 Building H - Eastern special ward

5.8.1 Exterior elevations

The original external features of the eastern special wards (as per the original architect's plans, Appendix III) have been subsumed beneath later additions, primarily linking structures and access routes to later hospital buildings on the north of the site.

5.9 Building I - Western special ward

5.9.1 Exterior elevations

Elements of the western 'special ward' wing, part of the first phase designed by Bakewell, survive although subsumed beneath the children's ward and modern extensions (**Appendix II, Figure 13, p.198**).



Plate 94: North facing elevation of the special ward, facing south east. Scale 2m.



Plate 95: North facing elevation of the special ward (facing north). Scale 2m.

5.10 Building J - Children's ward

5.10.1 Exterior elevations

The children's ward extension, constructed in 1900, subsumed parts of the western special ward as discussed (**Appendix II, Figure 13, p.198**). The building was built over two storeys in a complimentary style to the rest of the historic hospital ranges but subsequently has been partly obscured by later concretions. The east elevation was the simplest to observe, facing un-altered onto Wentworth Street. The most architecturally distinct feature was a two storey bay window which had a crenelated parapet over smooth faced moulded window openings. Each storey was of four vertical windows to the front face, a single to the side faces. The ground floor window aperture had two transoms resulting in twelve lights to the front face, the top row of these having simple cusped heads. The first floor level had a single transom however with tracery to the upper sections. To the north west corner of the children's wards is a small wing (probably the ward's sanitary provision). Above the ground floor window was an ornamented frieze inset with a dedication plaque which read 'This ward is dedicated to the memory of Daniel Gaskell, of Lupset Hall, the first representative of this borough in parliament and the constant benefactor of the town of Wakefield and its neighbourhood. Born Sept 11th 1782. Died Dec 20th 1875'. To the top was a crenelated cornice incorporating a spaced row of fleurons, the bottom edge had a flat relief of fleurons with a centrally placed heraldic shield. The plaque is flanked by carved stone figures, a representation of Mary and Child to one side and a saint holding a cross to the other (possibly being Saint Helena). Over each of the flanking figures were heavily ornamented

octagonal canopies with miniature crenulations and tracery between similarly scaled turrets with spires. Archival evidence suggested that this dedication frieze originated from the special ward west wing of the first hospital by Bakewell and was subsequently located to the west elevation of the later children's ward. Each corner of the children's ward plan form appeared to have had buttresses. The north and south elevations have later additions which obscured the original structure. Visible from the north are one and a half bays of the original side elevations, the north estimated to have had three as opposed to the south, where six bays are evident internally. The window apertures are tall and narrow with two transoms, comprising three lights, the heads flat but with fillets to the corners. The upper windows rise in part above the eaves and have hipped dormers on a protruding flat square-cut cornice. The south elevation took similar form but is substantially obscured by 20th century verandas. At the eaves were stone corbels below a slate roof hipped at both ends.



Plate 96.1: View of the children's wards east elevation from the south-west (facing north).

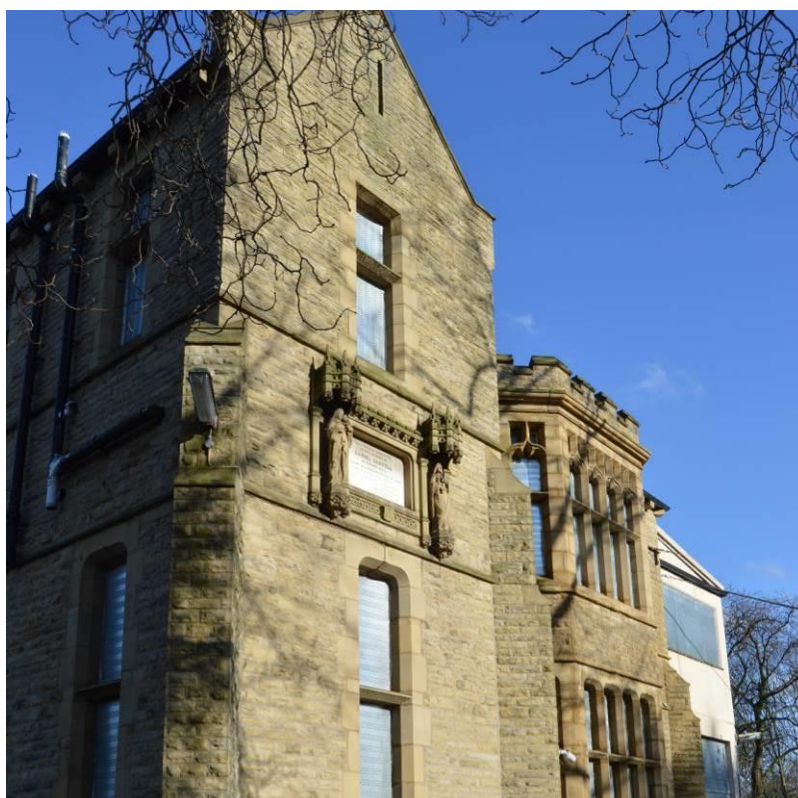


Plate 96.2: East facing elevation of the children's wards (facing east).



Plate 96.3: Side (north) elevation of the children's ward sanitary wing (facing south). Scale 2m.



Plate 96.4: Children's ward north elevation between special ward and modern extension, facing south east.



Plate 96.5: Dedication frieze to west elevation of children's wing (facing east).

5.10.2 Interior ground floor

The ground floor children's ward was a large, long room with a bay window at the far end.

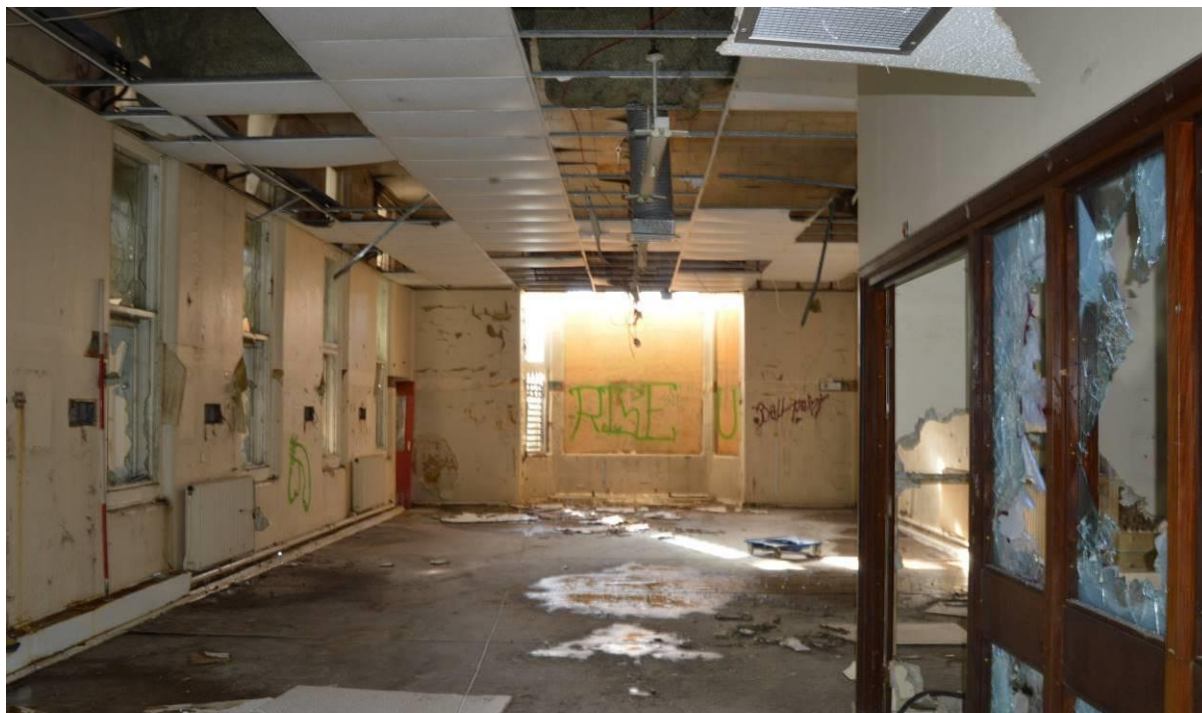


Plate 97.1: Ground floor children's ward facing south west. Scale 2m.



Plate 97.2: Reverse view of the ground floor of the children's ward (facing north east).



Plate 97.3: Ground floor, bay window to children's ward (facing south). Scale 2m.

5.10.3 First floor - Room - Children's Ward

The first floor of the children's ward contained a marble dedication stone which read 'In affectionate memory of Colonel Milnes Gaskell of Lupset Hall whose last wish it was to see this work done this ward for the reception of suffering children has been erected by his widow Louisa Milnes Gaskell A.D. MDCCCC'. The plaque is in a pink marble with brown veining with an inlaid band of green. The plaque has a carved cyma moulding to the outside edge and egg-and-dart to the inside frame.



Plate 97.4: Upper floor children's ward, facing north west).

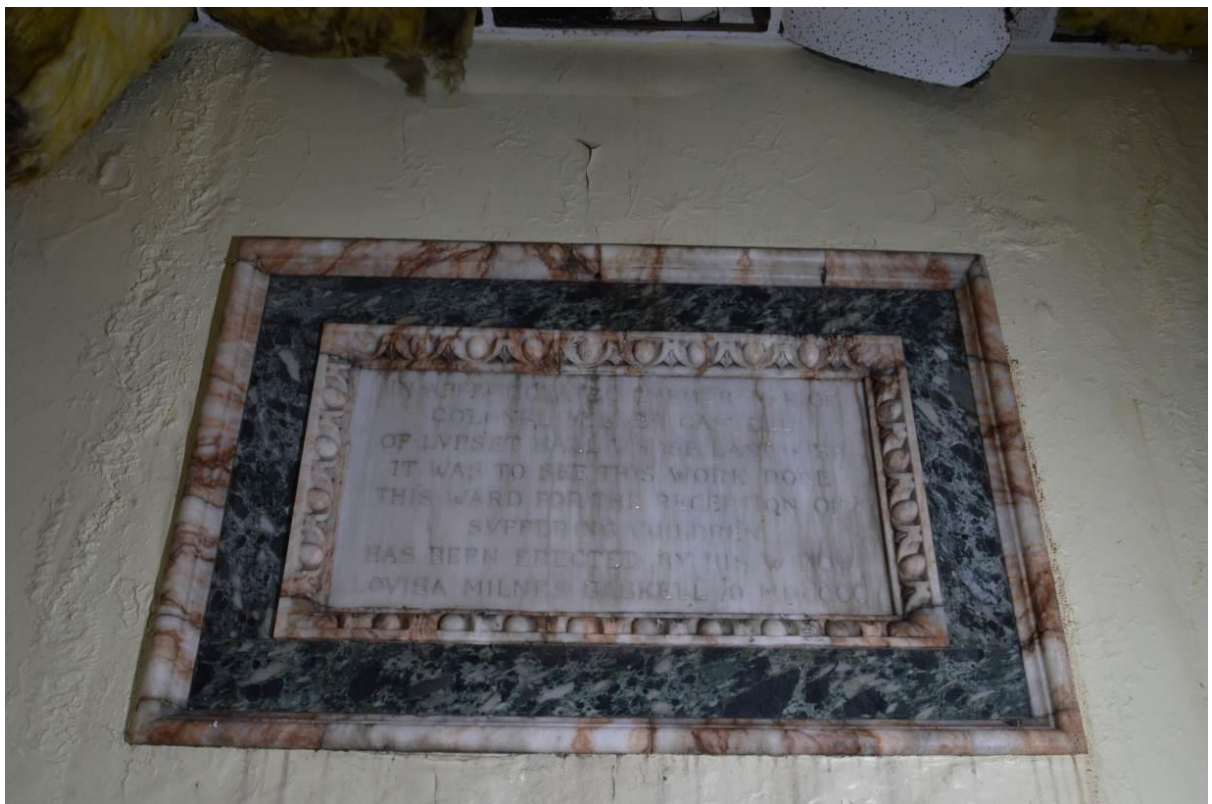


Plate 97.5: Dedication plaque to first floor of the children's wards (facing north west).

5.11 Building K - Veranda to children's ward

5.11.1 Exterior elevations

The south elevation of the original children's ward had a two storey veranda having a pair of bow windows to the ground floor (Building K)(**Appendix II, Figure 13, p.198**). The veranda structure had a stone facing to the base plinth with moulded rolled edge which wrapped around the profile of the bow windows. The veranda side elevations, the east and west, were single bays the principal elevation being five bays. On both the ground floor and first floor at each bay are large windows (although these were obscured by modern perforated metal shuttering), the ground floor had full height openings in contrast to the upper storey which had half-height windows. The remaining structure was a frame faced in a cement render of a buff/magnolia colour. The top of bow windows were flat, with a rolled edge, and of a lower height to the main windows, an upper light filling the remaining gap of the bay opening.



Plate 98: Veranda extension to children's ward, facing north. Scale 2m.

5.12 Building J - Modern extension

5.12.1 Exterior elevations

There was a further modern addition to the north of the children's ward (Building J)(**Appendix II, Figure 13, p.198**). The rusticated blockwork of the stone cladding of the earlier building had been emulated in a plainer form. The extension also provided provision

for an external emergency stair of an open steel construction which has been removed latterly.

5.12.2 Interior

The interior was recorded but bore no significant features of note.

5.13 Building L - Laundry and mortuary

5.13.1 Exterior elevations

Access to the 'laundry and mortuary', Building L (**Figure 4, p.10**), was limited; its interpretation was reliant on archival evidence in conjunction with the external fabric which could be viewed. The laundry building was a single storey range to the rear of the historic core accessed via a walled yard. Stone the elevation to the street has no window or door openings (as built), only a series of vents, easternmost end retained the stone frame and two mullions.



Plate 99.1: South east corner of the laundry building (facing west). Scale 2m.



Plate 99.2: North west corner of the laundry range, facing east. Note there is a gable at this end.

5.13.2 Interior

The buildings could not be accessed internally at the time of survey.

5.14 Building M - 'Shaw' Nurses' Home

5.14.1 Exterior elevations

The Shaw Nurses' Home was added to the eastern portion of the site in 1902 (Building M) (**Figure 4, p.10**). The building was over three floors, faced in rusticated stone blocks of a similar Tudor Revival style, complimentary to the rest of the historic hospital at that time. Externally the building presented a series of gabled wings and appearing disparate sections of structure but internally had a homogenous and functional layout; it had nineteen bedrooms, a dining and sitting rooms. The north facing elevation contained the principal double-width entrance comprising a Tudor arch with chamfered profile. The doorway echoes the main entrance in design although in a more basic form. Across the head of the entrance way is a relief of five heraldic shields flanked by corbelled pinnacles. The south elevation had evidence of later fire escapes being added, facilitated by lowering the sills of the hall windows.



Plate 100: The Nurses' home extension to the east of the original hospital building (facing south). Scale 2m.



Plate 100.1: View of nurses' Home north facing elevation (facing south east).



Plate 100.2: Shaw Nurses' Home main entrance, facing south east. Scale 2m.



Plate 100.3: View of east elevation section, facing south west. Scale 2m.



Plate 100.4: View along east elevation (facing west).



Plate 101: The rear and south facing elevations, along with its single story linking structure, of the Nurses' home (facing north). Scale 2m.

5.14.2 Interior

The nurses' accommodation was attached to the main hospital at the north east end of the axial corridor (**Appendix II, Figure 14, p.199**). A large entrance hall here also connected with the north facing entrance, a communal dining hall and a separate sitting room. As originally built the home had two sets of stairs, a main newel staircase comprised of straight flights and a staggered curved side stair set against the canted north east corner of the building. This was stone with cast iron spindles.



Plate 101.1: View from the axial corridor to the internal entrance to the Nurses' home (facing north east).



Plate 101.2: Entrance hall of the Nurses' home, facing north. Scale 2m.



Plate 101.3: View from nurses' home hall to side stairs (facing north east).



Plate 101.4: Shaw nurses' home side stairs (facing north west). Scale 2m.



Plate 101.5: Detail of stair banister (facing east).
Scale 2m.



Plate 101.6: View down the stairs to half-landing,
facing north.

5.14.3 First floor – Rooms

The first floor of the nurses' home was laid as a long corridor with a series of bedrooms and bathrooms either side (**Appendix II, Figure 14, p.199**). Deterioration was particularly evident with difficulties of pigeon and water ingress. The rooms had a mix of modern and few original features, the larger rooms being sub-divided in later years with wood framed dry walling. The floor was surveyed where possible but the photography is not included in this report.

5.14.4 Second floor - Rooms

Similarly the uppermost floor of the nurses' home was laid as a long corridor with a series of bedrooms and bathrooms either side. Deterioration was also particularly evident with difficulties of pigeon and water ingress. The floor was surveyed but the photography is not included in this report.

5.15 Building N - Linking corridor

5.15.1 Exterior elevations

Running from the historic range to the south to the more modern hospital wings to the north was a linking corridor, Building N (**Figure 4, p.10**). The corridor was almost the length of the hospital site itself. No distinct exterior elevations were on show, these being subsumed below additions to both flanks of the corridor.

5.15.2 Interior

Seemingly ubiquitous the corridor served to link different phases of the hospital's development. From the south it ran along the outside of the original eastern special ward, with two of the latter's windows boarded over and part of the exterior stonework behind later panelling. From there on in the flanking structures are mid to late 20th century until a sky lit atrium area marks a change in architectural style. A series of segmental arches indicates the southern vestibule of 1928 out patients building, the linking corridor having replaced the glazed structure seen on archive photography. Above the modern suspended ceiling there are remains of where the glazed corridor met the 1928 building.



Plate 101.7: View of the later linking corridor from where it met the original axial corridor (facing north west).
Scale 2m.



Plate 101.8: View of the later linking corridor (facing north west). Scale 2m.



Plate 101.9: View of the later linking corridor, facing north west, from where it met the original outpatients' department. Scale 2m.



Plate 101.10: View of the later linking corridor from where it structurally joins the older building (facing north).

5.16 Building O - Out-patients building

5.16.1 Exterior elevations

Building O (**Figure 4, p.10**) was a red brick, with classical stone dressings, single storey building of early 20th century design. The original building had undergone significant alteration since its construction. The street frontage incorporated a central bay with a sandstone Classical style pediment above outpatient's façade incorporating the words 'Canning Childs, Out-patients Department'. The triangular section had a low-pitched top with an ovolo lip, with dentils to the underside. The words 'Canning Childs' are inside the triangle which is atop a flat lintel spanning three bays of windows. The lintel had the words 'Out-patients Department' in relief. Set back behind the pediment was a further brick with stone parapet serving as a gable end of the waiting hall roof space (which had a modern upper floor inserted). Either side the stone façade was a single bay incorporating a large window opening; this part of the frontage belonged to the original out-patient's building. The rest of the east elevation was subsumed beneath plain brick extensions obscuring the original architecture of the wing.

To the south elevation was the main entrance which had a carved sandstone lintel over the doorway to the 1920s out-patients department which reads 'Out-patients' in stylized relief. The doorway itself is dressed sandstone with Classical attributes including a triangular pediment supported by fluted corbelled brackets. Above the lintel is a rectangular fanlight with leaded glazing (behind modern metal shuttering).



Plate 102: East façade to Out-patients Department, facing west. Scale 2m.

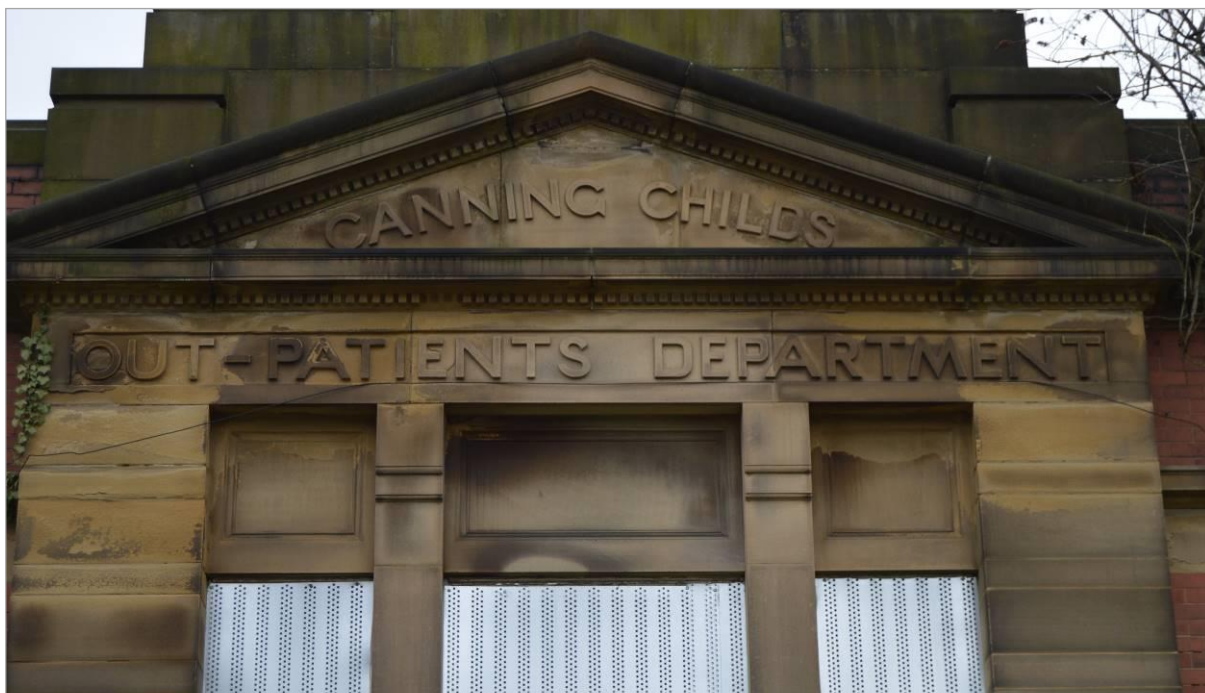


Figure 102.1: Canning Childs Out-patients pediment over façade, facing south west.



Plate 102.2: South entrance to Out-patients Department, facing north west.

5.16.2 Interior - Ground floor

The Out-patients' building had undergone significant re-arrangement in recent times therefore limiting available historic fabric. There remained some original features i.e. tiling and archways, which were systematically recorded although not noted here.

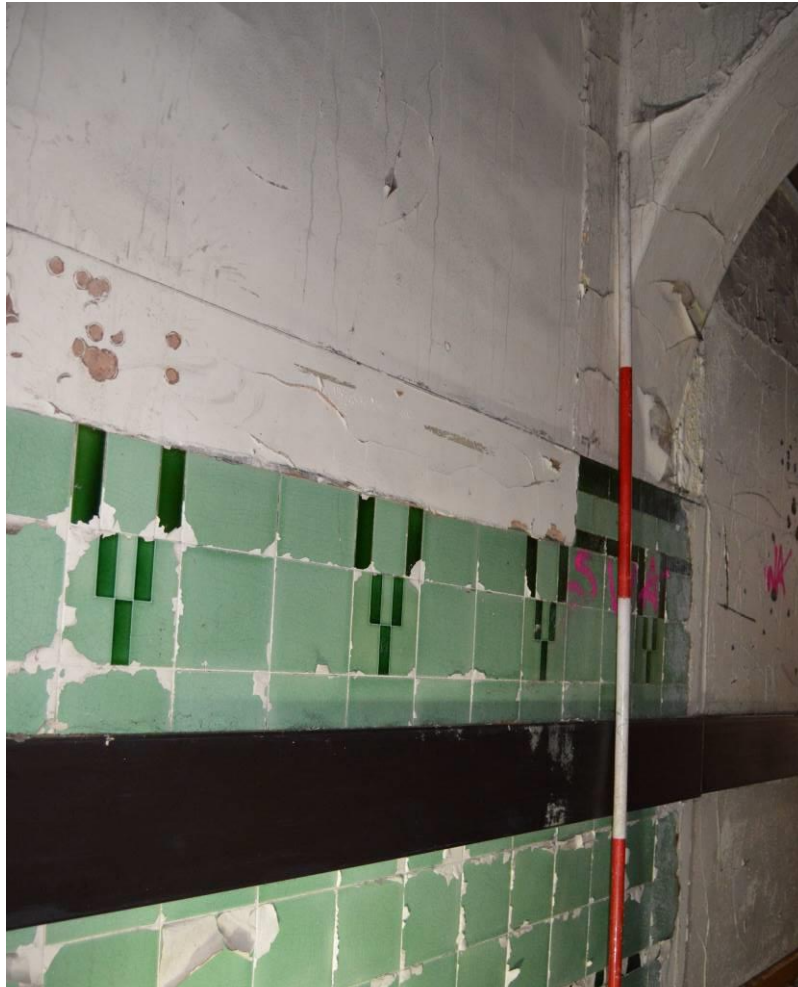


Plate 102.3: View of the out-patients linking corridor tiled finish below later paint finishes (facing west). Scale 2m.

5.16.3 First floor – Former out-patients waiting room ceiling

Of note was the later insertion of an upper floor to the out-patients waiting hall. In addition to a modern staircase this created a new room thought to have housed the hospital call centre. Within the room the original out-patients' ceiling was observed, this included timber pseudo-hammer-beam trusses with knee-braces and short hammer-posts.



Plate 103: Upper level, retained ceiling features to out-patient's waiting room (facing north east).



Plate 103.1: Upper level, retained the ceiling to out-patient's waiting room (facing south west). Scale 2m.

5.17 Building P - X Ray department

5.17.1 Exterior elevations

The X Ray department was a further distinct structure built on the corner of Northgate and North Road Terrace on the north east extent of the site (**Figure 4, p.10**). It had a central bay sandstone fascia with classical window surround, the side elevations (where visible) are constructed of red brick with sandstone dressings. These included a foundation stone dated 1931. The ashlar sandstone block has carved relief with the inscription 'This foundation stone was laid by Alf Smith Esq. J.P. on December 16th 1931'.



Plate 104: Stone façade pediment window surround to X-Ray wing, facing west.



Plate 104.1: Side elevation to X-Ray wing, facing south east. Scale 2m.



Plate 104.2: X-Ray Building foundation stone (facing west). Scale 2m.

5.17.2 Interior - X Ray rooms

The X Ray building interior was a structure which had also seen continuous use and adaption. Original features to be observed included tiling and a stained glass fan light.



Plate 104.3: Corridor up to X-Ray wing, facing north west. Scale 2m.



Plate 104.4: Archway at corridor junction in X-Ray wing, facing north west.



Plate 104.5: Stained glass fan light to X-Ray wing (facing north east).



Plate 104.6: Tiled wall finish to X-Ray wing corridor, facing south. Scale 2m.



Plate 104.7: Detail of X-ray corridor window with internal and upper lights (facing south east).



Plate 104.8: Circular skylight to X-ray annex rooms (facing south east).



Plate 104.9: Sectional archway with rectangular fan light beyond, one of a series (facing south east). Scale 2m.



Plate 104.10: Airing cupboard off X-ray corridor (facing south east). Scale 2m.

5.18 Building Q - Ann Canning Childs' ward for women

5.18.1 Exterior elevations

In 1931 the Ann Canning Childs' ward for women was opened – Building Q (**Figure 4, p.10**). The wing was a more modern design being a muted classical form in red brick with stone dressings. The new ward reflected the medical thinking at the time incorporating glazed verandas to the south elevations. More modern construction methods are evident with reinforced concrete and steel framing allowing a more open design. The wing is completed with a flat roof behind a sandstone capped pediment. The sandstone dressings include horizontal banding and a carved sandstone lintel over the doorway to the 1930s wing which reads 'Ann Canning Building'. In addition, below a ground floor window, left of the south east entrance to the Ann Canning building, is a dedication stone. This reads 'This building was erected to the memory of Ann Canning Childs by her son Canning Childs 1928'. To its edges is a border with chamfered drip profile to the bottom lip. The stone is sat on the stone plinth of the corresponding building. Above an access for the basement, right of the south east entrance to the Ann Canning building, is an opening stone. This reads 'This building was opened by the Viscountess Allendale 22nd July 1931'. To its edges is a border with a chamfered drip profile to the bottom lip. The stone, surrounded by inconsistent brickwork, may have been re-located to this position.



Plate 105: The Ann Canning Childs' Ward for Women at the north side of the site, facing north.



Plate 105.1: The Ann Canning Childs' Ward for Women entrance at the north side of the site, facing north.

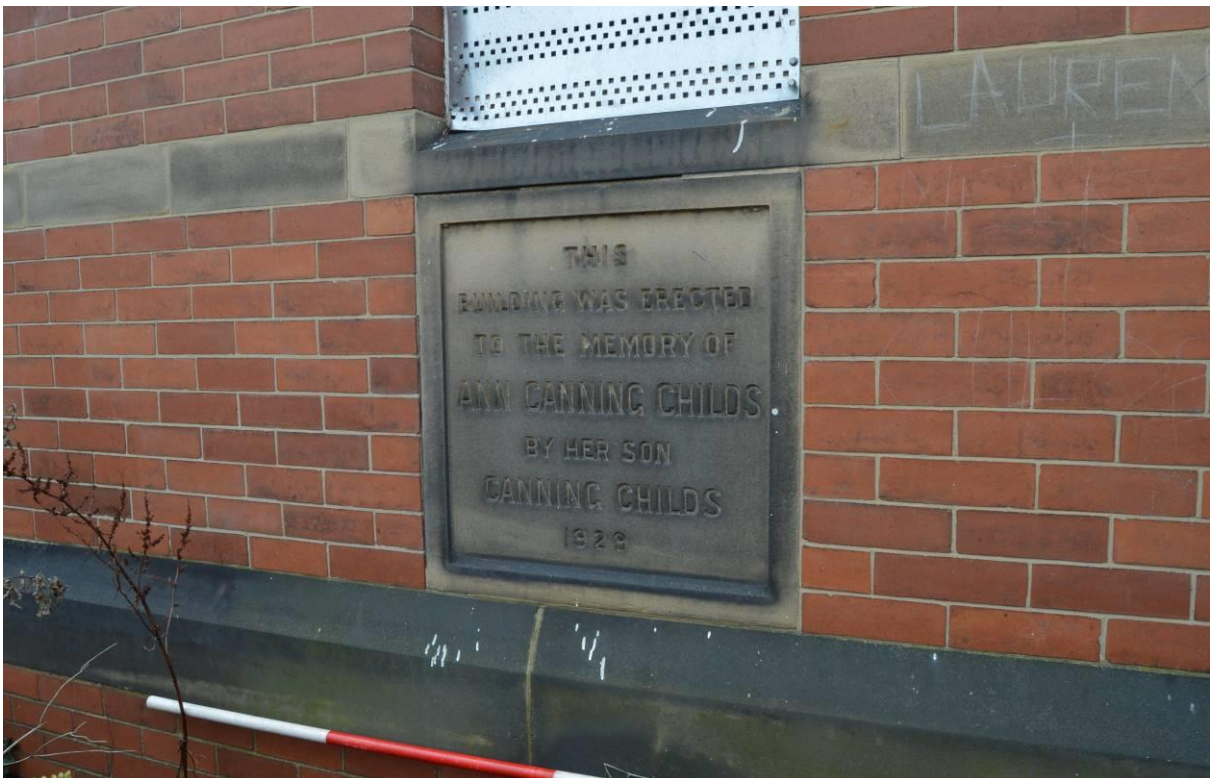


Plate 105.2: Ann Canning Childs Building dedication stone (facing north west). Scale 2m.



Plate 105.3: Canning Childs Building opening stone (facing north).

5.18.2 Interior – Wards/Theatres

The ground floor of the Ann Canning Building is entered via a continuation of the corridor from the out-patients department, the linking structure being a single storey prior entering the two storey building housing the original women's wards. The modern arrangement to the ground floor consisted of a corridor running the length of the building with a variety of smaller rooms either side. Timber framed partition walls with plasterboard denoted areas which were originally open being closed off. It remained possibly to see vestiges of the 'no sharp corners' finish of the original wards



Plate 105.4: Operating theatre, facing west. Scale 2m.



Plate 105.5: Detail of operating theatre window. Note the frame for secondary opaque glazing (facing north). Scale 2m.



Plate 105.6: Terrazzo floor of the operating theatres (facing north). Scale 2m.



Plate 105.7: Operating theatre port hole door (facing north west).



Plate 105.8: Operating theatre X-ray light fitting (facing north east). Scale 2m.

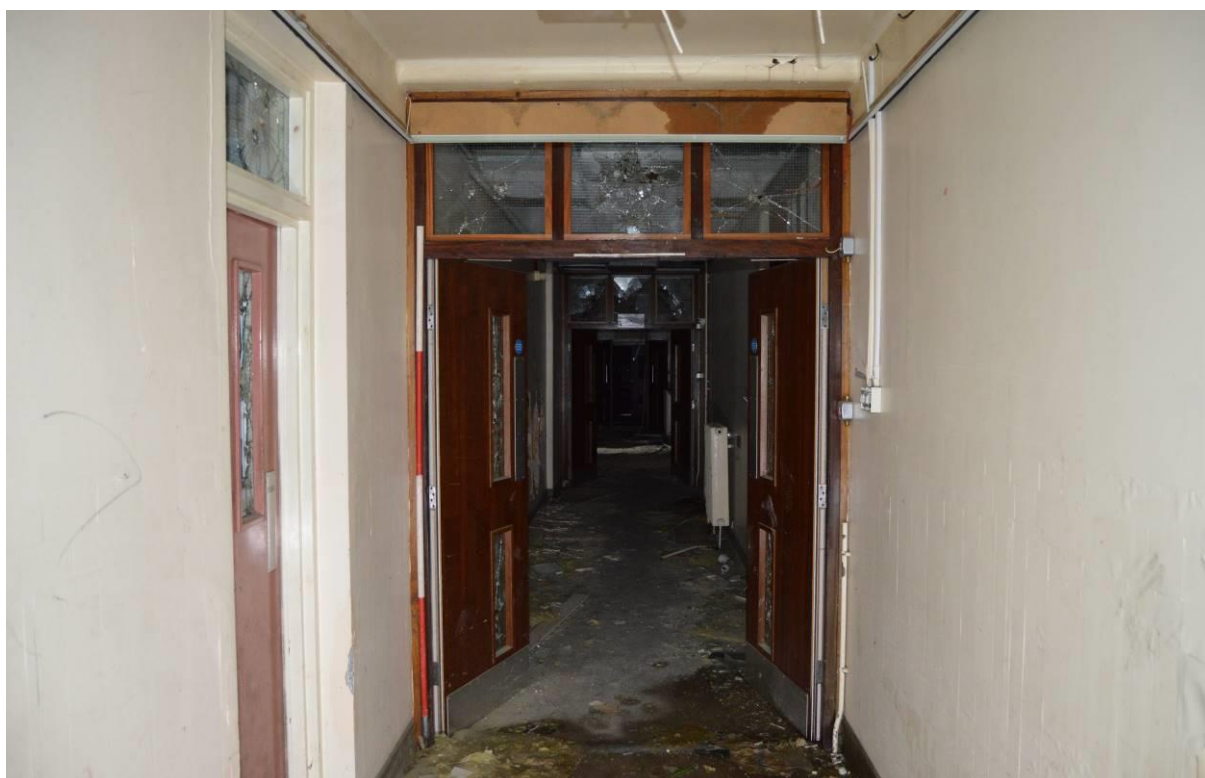


Plate 105.9: The Ann Canning Childs' Building main corridor looking west. Scale 2m.



Plate 105.10: The Ann Canning Childs' Building in the part which was originally an open ward. Note the thick embrasures in the right belonging to the original window openings (facing SW). Scale 2m.



Plate 105.11: The Ann Canning Childs' ward was constructed of cast re-enforced concrete and steel framing (facing south west).



Plate 105.12: The Ann Canning Childs' Ward for Women stairs which, as built, encompassed a lift (facing west).
Scale 2m.



Plate 105.13: The Ann Canning Childs' Building terminated in a later extension to the west (facing south west).
Scale 2m.

5.18.3 First floor

The first floor of the Ann Canning Building could be accessed via a centrally located staircase, the only apparent additional stair being housed in the modern extension building at the westernmost end. The stairs were broken into three flights with two half landings, constructed in concrete with a buff coloured terrazzo finish. The central core of the stairwell housed a good-sized lift with concertina doors. The landing was in part open to one side, with a balustrade composed of four cast panels each with three rectangular openings.



Plate 105.14: The Ann Canning Childs' Ward for Women stairs landing balustrade (facing south west). Scale 2m.

5.19 Building R - Eye Clinic

5.19.1 Exterior elevations

Of the 20th century structures belonging to the hospital the former eye clinic remained distinct. It was a single storey building with a flat roof constructed in a muted brown brick (Figure 4, p.10). Archival evidence suggested the building was designed as a gymnasium however the interior comprises further modern clinic areas.



Plate 106: Later building comprising the Eye Clinic, facing east. Scale 2m.

5.20 Building S - Ear, nose and throat

5.20.1 Exterior elevations

A late 20th century extension incorporated the Ear, Nose and Throat department – Building S (**Figure 4, p.10**). The building's west elevation was constructed in red brick, single storey over a basement.



Plate 107: Modern range comprising the ENT department (facing north). Scale 2m.

5.21 Building T - Mortuary

5.21.1 Exterior elevations

Access to record the later mortuary building, Building T (**Figure 4, p.10**), was limited. The free standing structure at the north west corner of the site comprised a single storey faced in a grey/brown brick. The building originated from the mid to late 20th century. It had a flat roof behind the parapet of the elevations. The street elevation (north) had only two horizontal windows placed high-up corresponding with the main post-mortem room. The east elevation incorporated the main working entrance being double in width. The public entrance would appear to have been in the south elevation below a recessed porch. The west elevation contained the only full-height window which over-looked an area of paved car-parking. All door and window openings had recently installed steel security shuttering obscuring any additional features. Aerial photography shows the building had a series of skylights providing additional natural lighting.



Plate 108: Later mortuary building, facing north.

5.21.2 Interior

The building could not be accessed internally at the time of survey. From plans and archival evidence the mortuary had in its northern half a main post-mortem room next to a room containing a series of chiller cabinets access externally via double doors to an area of yard/vehicular access.

5.22 Building U - Modern extension to Ann Canning Building

5.22.1 Exterior elevations

To the east end of the Ann Canning Building is a modern (1980/90s) extension – Building U (**Figure 4, p.10**). The two storey structure with flat roof is finished with bands which have an appearance of stone over recessed panels of red brick. The structure was most probably added for additional sanitary services for the large 20th century wards. The linking section had an entrance with landing above with full height windows, the north west and south elevations have narrow horizontal window openings for the privacy of the users.

5.22.2 Interior

The extension internally housed modern bathrooms. The linking structure had a staircase, hall and landing to the inside. The stairs were concrete with solid bannister topped with brown encaustic tiling. Over the stairs were small square skylights.



Plate 108.1: South elevation of the modern extension to the Canning wards (facing north west). Scale 2m.



Plate 108.2: Juncture of the modern extension with the Canning wards (facing north). Scale 2m.



Plate 108.3: West elevation of the modern extension to the Canning wards, facing north east. Scale 2m.



Plate 108.4: North elevation of the modern extension to the Canning wards (facing east).



Plate 109.1: Landing in the modern extension to the Canning wards (facing south east). Scale 2m.



Plate 109.2: Stairs, modern extension with the Canning wards (facing south east).



Plate 109.3: Detail of construction of the modern extension to the Canning wards (facing north west).



Plate 109.4: First floor interior of the modern extension to the Canning wards (facing north west). Scale 2m.

5.23 Further historic features

Around the site were additional features relating to the historic hospital buildings. These included carved sandstone gate pillars to the east and west site entrances. The octagonal pillars to the east had a shallow cusped relief to front and rear faces on square bases with pinnacles below the chamfer faces, the upper portions having relief panels with heraldic shields. Above, the pillars were capped by an architrave cornice and the tops finished with a ball finial. Photographic evidence suggests the pillars were originally further north allowing access to the front of the administration range. There is further square railing pillar to the north of the east gate pillars. The pillar has a square relief with blank shield to centre.

There were two further carved sandstone gate posts to the west entrance. The pillars were rectangular, having a square relief with heraldic shield to front and side faces. The pillars had square chamfered bases, being in keeping with the subsidiary pillar to the east entrance; however the caps were pyramids without a finial at the top. The gate posts had signs of iron railings once being attached.



Plate 109.5: East gate, front face of north gate post (facing south west).



Plate 109.6: East gate, front face of south gate post (facing south west). Scale 2m.



Plate 109.7: East gate, side of north gate post (facing north west). Scale 2m.



Plate 109.8: East gate, subsidiary pillar north of the north gate post (facing south west).



Plate 109.9: West gate, front face of north gate post, facing north. Scale 2m.



Plate 109.10: West gate, rear face of north gate post, facing east. Scale 2m.

5.24 Further modern additions

To the northern perimeter of the site were late 20th century stores for the hospital (although these could not be accessed. One of the more distinct modern additions identified may have been a chapel of rest, which had a pair of triangular headed oriel windows projecting from red brick walls beneath a pediment flat roof. Fronting Northgate were similar red brick additions constructed to house medical records pre-digitally.



Plate 110.1: Chapel of Rest building (facing east).



Plate 110.2: Chapel of rest building (facing north).



Plate 110.3: Medical stores buildings (facing east).



Plate 110.4: Medical stores west elevation, facing north east. Scale 2m.



Plate 110.5: Medical records, fronting Northgate, facing south west. Scale 2m.



Plate 110.6: Medical records with earlier phases to left (facing south west). Scale 2m.

6 DISCUSSIONS/CONCLUSIONS

Discussion

The historic building recording of Clayton Hospital has produced a substantial descriptive and photographic record from which a significant resource is available for historical and architectural analysis. The building's spatial development over its hundred and thirty year operational lifetime also illustrates great scientific, technological and social change.

◆ *Phase 1*

The earliest historical elements were assessed as being those in a range of buildings running west to east almost the entire length of the south side of the site. Here, the principal architectural focus of the original building comprising the historic hospital, as designed by William Bakewell (1839-1925), was the front (north) elevations presented by the administration, linking and pavilion ranges; principal amongst these being the central tower. The original, older hospital ranges were composed of moulded, ashlar and rusticated Elland Edge sandstone to an ornamented late 19th century Tudor Revival style; progressing through the ranges features were evident with an Arts and Craft influence coupled with newer construction technologies; for instance the central tower with its reliance on dressed stone detailing has an inner steel frame supporting it, and the cast iron frame with glass tiles which adds light to a corridor made up of Tudor style arches.

◆ *Phase 2*

The secondary phase of the hospital development included internal improvements such as the installation of lifts and moderate external extension through addition of further out patient's consulting rooms. The washhouse and mortuary were also improved under this phase of development.

◆ *Phase 3*

The third phase of construction saw modification of the western quarter of the original plan, the western special wards being subsumed under a larger children's ward building. The additions, by Messrs Simpson & Richardson architects, compliment and echo the original Bakewell design. The Milnes Gaskell Children's wards are opened in 1900.

◆ *Phase 4*

Simpson & Richardson architects contribute the design for the Shaw Nurses' Home. Again, this followed the original Bakewell scheme.

◆ *Phase 5*

In 1910 further accommodation for nursing and service staff is added above the kitchen and administration ranges. No longer extant, outside the perimeter of present site was a further nurses' home opened in 1925. The foundation stone was laid by Princess Mary and remains on the corner of Northgate.

◆ *Phase 6*



In 1928 a new out-patients department is opened north of the original hospital ranges. The architecture marked a departure from the original ranges being of a classical design constructed primarily in brick and stone. The new building is linked to the old by a glazed corridor which also bridges an access road from Northgate into the hospital grounds.

◆ *Phase 7*

In 1931 the Ann Canning Hospital for Women is opened followed by a new X-ray department, populating the northern portion of the site. The new wards follow the classical precedent set by the out patients department although more modern in design an materials and incorporate sun lounges to the south elevations. The structure utilises precast concrete beams in its construction to allow larger open wards along with steel frame windows to provide larger expanses of glazing. The hospital buildings had now developed to enclose an area of hospital grounds fronting Wentworth Street.

◆ *Phase 8*

The final phases are an eclectic mix of more modern brick buildings around the earlier 19th and 20th century buildings. A post Second World War gymnasium type building supplemented the physiotherapy department. Some of the last buildings built on the site include modern red brick additions to the west of the Ann Canning Building and those supplanting the glazed corridor. The Bakewell ranges also had modern additions inserted which are clad in stone block coursing to harmonise with the surrounding materials.

- ◆ The requirement for the historic building recording has been to fulfil a condition of planning permission approved by Wakefield Metropolitan District Council (planning application number 16/00798/OUT). This sets out a scheme for the re-purpose and part demolition of the Clayton Hospital buildings, which are a non-designated heritage asset subject to significant deterioration from repeated theft, vandalism and arson. The complex of buildings comprising Clayton Hospital is situated within the St John's Conservation Area, on land north to the city centre of Wakefield, West Yorkshire (centred on NGR SE 32907 21400).

Conclusions

The historic building recording of Clayton Hospital has produced a substantial descriptive and photographic record from which a significant resource is now available for historical and architectural analysis. The study of the buildings' spatial development over its hundred and thirty year operational lifespan also illustrates great scientific, technological and social change. The Level 2 recording (Historic England 2016) mitigates the potential loss of historic fabric from re-development, providing a high level of preservation through record and informing future conservation programmes, which are required in the sympathetic repair and protection of the historic administration range complete with its significant ornamented tower designed by Thomas Bakewell (1839-1925). The development scheme brings the building into new use and is of great benefit to the Wakefield Grammar School Foundation and the wider community as a whole.



The late 19th century hospital ranges are in an architectural style of Tudor Revival, using superficial stone dressings and repeated stylized structural components to provide a functional, institutional building which saw continued adaptation and expansion throughout its use as a hospital. As originally conceived, the hospital was laid out according to the pavilion plan system with principle elements connected on the ground floor by an axial corridor running east to west. This ensured the separation of the medical wards from one another, in line with the medical thinking at the time, and ensured segregation of the administrative and service roles of the hospital. The original plan remained unaltered for a comparatively short period of time, with large-scale alteration to the east and west extents. The 20th century saw less ornamented and more Classical-inspired ranges.

Bakewell's original design utilised Tudor style arches to equally sub-divide the areas whilst the wards used high barrel vaults and hammer beam trusses to provide light, airy spaces. Interestingly the original wards incorporated nurses' stations with pseudo-medieval squint windows for watching the ward. The hammer beam trusses were also employed in the board-room and old operating theatre, a case where practicality of a design met with the aspiration of class. As well as echoing the medical practice of the time the societal separation is also apparent in the original design. Such segregation by class is most readily apparent in the design of the administration range. The surgeons were elevated to the highest status with private sitting rooms and a suite of living quarters accessed by a private stairway. The nursing staff accommodation was physically cut-off from these areas, with a mix of shared and dormitory accommodation overseen by a matron. This was similarly reflected with allocated 'servant's' areas, which comprised a communal mess hall and small bedrooms in the attic spaces, located around the centrally placed kitchen. The addition of the nurses' homes marked a turning point for the profession, becoming a respectable and skilled occupation requiring registration and training.

The building of the Canning Childs' Out-patients' department in 1928 matched changes in society prior the advent of the National Health Service, the First World War providing impetus in this change. Developments in scientific knowledge and the growing municipal centred role of the hospital attributed to differences in architecture and layout of the later hospital buildings. The out patients' ward was funded by contributions from philanthropic donors and other sources to a modern distinct style chosen at a local level. The out-patients' waiting hall had hammer beam trusses in keeping with the early hospital buildings but the treatment rooms allowed for greater privacy and were more clinical in design.

The Ann Canning Childs Building was a further pre-NHS expansion which promoted innovative medical approaches through its architecture at that particular moment in time, including the veranda wards (for patients to receive fresh air and sunlight to aid their recovery) and an 'absence of corners' for hygiene. The last 60 years of NHS curtilage, although diluting and eroding the historic fabric of the site, contributed a further myriad of changes to the original structures of the hospital buildings which chart change and advances in medical care, the study of which the building record encapsulates.



7 STATEMENTS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

7.1 Archive Deposition

High resolution digital photographs, in discussion with West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, have been submitted to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) digital archive repository with the associated metadata.

The digital archive was prepared in line with current best practice outlined in Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice (ADS/Digital Antiquity 2011).

One bound copy of the final report with a digital copy of the report in PDF/A format on disk will be deposited with the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.

A copy of the report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

7.2 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

Any publicity will be handled by the client. Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

7.3 Statement of Indemnity

All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

7.4 Acknowledgements

Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like thank Laurence Perry of Wakefield Grammar School Foundation for commissioning the work along with David Cowderoy and Mark Fisher for facilitating access to the site; and David Hunter of West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service for producing the specification and for his advice.



8 REFERENCES

8.1 Primary Sources

Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG). 2012. *The National Planning Policy Framework*. London, The Stationery Office.

Mitton, L. 2008. *The Victorian Hospital*. Shire Library.

Purcell. 2016. *Former Clayton Hospital, Wakefield Heritage Statement*.

Read, W. 1975. *The Story of Clayton Hospital*. The Journal of the Wakefield Historical Society, volume 2.

RCHME 1998. *English Hospitals 1660 – 1948: A Survey of their Architecture and Design*. The Royal Commission.

WYASS 2018. *Specification for Archaeological Photographic Building Recording, Clayton Hospital Wakefield*. West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service.

8.2 Secondary Sources

British Geological Survey. 2018. Geology of Britain viewer. Available online at: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> [accessed 16th March 2018].

Brunskill, R. W. 2000. *Vernacular Architecture. An Illustrated Handbook*. London, Faber and Faber.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). 2014a. *Code of Conduct*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014b. *The Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Building Recording*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Curl, J. S. 1997. *Encyclopaedia of Architectural Terms*. London, Donhead.

DCLG. 2012. *National Planning Policy Framework*. Crown Copyright, London.

Historic England, 2015. *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning. Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets*. English Heritage, London.

Historic England. 2016. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*. London, Historic England.

Lynch, G. 1994. *Brickwork: History, Technology and Practice*. Volume 2. London, Donhead.

West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service. 2018. *Web pages*.



APPENDIX I: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER



Plate No. in report	Orientation	Scale	Description
Plate 1	SE	2m	Oblique view of the administration range from the north
Plate 2	S	2m	View administration range facing south
Plate 3	SE	2m	The front elevation of the tower with main entrance below of the administration range
Plate 4	S	2m	View of the east turret
Plate 5	NE	-	View of the west turret
Plate 6	SE	2m	The main entrance and flanking turrets
Plate 7	E	2m	Detail of the eastern carvings
Plate 8	SE	-	One of the lancet windows either side the entrance
Plate 9	SE	-	One of the side panels of the entrance
Plate 10	E	-	View of the oriel window to the first and second floor levels of the tower
Plate 11	E	-	View of the top sections of the tower and its turrets
Plate 12	W	-	Rear gable of tower, note the plainer style
Plate 13	SE	2m	Front elevation view of administrative east range
Plate 14	E	-	Decorative tourelle to corner of administrative eastern range
Plate 15	SE	2m	Front elevation view of administrative east range
Plate 16	W	-	Rear view of the administration range looking north west. Note the truncated and capped chimney flues along the line of the eaves
Plate 17	N	-	Rear view of the administration range looking north west. Note the truncated and capped chimney flues along the line of the eaves
Plate 18	NW	2m	Internal view of the main entrance in the administration range
Plate 19	SE	2m	Internal arches in the visitor's hall. Note later insertion of glazed doors
Plate 19.1	E	-	Visitor's hall dedication plaque location
Plate 19.2	SW	-	Squint/emblature window to west of visitor hall
Plate 19.3	W	2m	Detail of windows and coving to north corners of visitor hall
Plate 19.4	S	-	Simple internal doorway in visitor hall
Plate 19.5	N	-	Chamfered edge detail to juncture with axial corridor



Plate 19.6	N	-	Surviving tiling scheme in visitor's hall
Plate 20	S	2m	Vent and decoration detail in waiting room
Plate 20.1	S	2m	Corner chimney breast in visitor waiting room G2
Plate 20.2	N	-	View of original plasterwork to room G2
Plate 20.3	NW	-	View of window in room G2
Plate 21	N	2m	View from the half-landing in room G3 of the administration range
Plate 22	SW	2m	View from visitor's hall into G3
Plate 22.1	SW	2m	Stairs to first floor of administration range
Plate 22.2	N	2m	Newels and spindles to stairs in room G3
Plate 22.3	S	-	View of cupboard under the stairs door, room G3
Plate 23	NE	2m	View of the administration range corridor
Plate 24	NE	-	Glass tiled ceiling/floor above the axial corridor
Plate 25	NW	-	Plaster corncicing retained to G4/Matron's room
Plate 26	N	2m	Modern doorway into matron's room G4
Plate 27.1	S	2m	Facing south in the matron's room
Plate 27.2	SE	-	Chimney breast and coving
Plate 27.3	N	2m	Facing north at the bisected window
Plate 28	S	2m	Room G6, formerly marked as the assistant surgeon's sitting room
Plate 28.1	S	-	Corner fireplace to room G6
Plate 28.2	S	2m	Marble fire surround
Plate 28.3	W	2m	Alcove to room G6 with cornice above
Plate 28.4	NW	-	View of window to room G6
Plate 29	NW	-	Window in surgeon's sitting room, G7
Plate 29.1	E	-	Later dumb waiter shaft inserted in room G7
Plate 29.2	SE	2m	Modern door and suspended ceiling but with features above
Plate 29.3	NE	-	Blocked chimney with plastic vent
Plate 30	NW	2m	Modern dumb waiter added to the surgeon's sitting room
Plate 31	NE	-	Surgeon's sitting room cornice in place above modern dumb waiter enclosure
Plate 32	NW	2m	Counter/hatch and entrance from corridor into room G8



Plate 33.1	W	2m	View into room G8
Plate 33.2	SE	2m	Reverse view in room G8
Plate 33.3	S	-	Plain plaster work to room G8
Plate 34	NE	2m	View up the stairs to room F1
Plate 35.1	SW	2m	Plain ceiling above stair
Plate 35.2	W	2m	View from F1 of surgeon's rooms
Plate 35.3	W	-	View of ceiling to F1 with frame for glazing
Plate 36	W	-	View from inserted doorway between the nurse's and surgeon's areas
Plate 37.1	NE	-	Doorway into assistant surgeon's bedroom
Plate 37.2	N	2m	Arched recess for shelving and section of window in asst. surgeon's bedroom
Plate 37.3	SW	2m	Plasterwork and later connecting door from asst. surgeon's bedroom
Plate 37.4	S	2m	View of corner chimney to surgeon's bedroom
Plate 38.1	N	2m	Recess for the bay window
Plate 38.2	NE	-	Retained beaded cornice above modern partitions
Plate 38.3	E	-	View towards shower room
Plate 39	E	-	View of plaster coving to the museum room, F3
Plate 40	NE	-	View into the rearranged surgeons' bathroom
Plate 41	NW	-	View into the rearranged surgeons' bathroom
Plate 42.1	W	-	View of remaining plaster finish
Plate 42.2	W	-	Old style pipes exposed in room F4, note the brick structure of the tower
Plate 43.1	NW	2m	Window in room F6
Plate 43.2	NE	2m	Chimney in room F6
Plate 43.3	E	2m	View of dumb waiter lift shaft from ground floor level
Plate 43.4	S	2m	Late doorway next to blocked original opening
Plate 44	NE	-	View along nurses' corridor
Plate 45	NE	2m	View along nurses' corridor
Plate 46	NE	-	View of nurses' corridor ceiling vent
Plate 47	SW	2m	View along nurses' corridor with light well to ceiling
Plate 48.1	S	2m	Chimney in room F7



Plate 48.2	W	2m	Sash window
Plate 48.3	NE	2m	View facing north east in room F7
Plate 48.4	E	2m	View of room F7 with coving in situ
Plate 49.1	N	2m	Matron's bedroom. Note later door inserted
Plate 49.2	E	2m	Chimney with mantle shelf in matron's bedroom
Plate 49.3	NW	2m	Window of the former matron's bedroom
Plate 50	W	2m	Nurse's bedroom
Plate 51	S	2m	Nurse's bedroom
Plate 52.1	SW	2m	Stairs to the west of the nurses' accommodation
Plate 52.2	SW	2m	Stairs to the west of the nurses' accommodation
Plate 52.3	E	-	Stairs to the west of the nurses' accommodation (Scale 2m. File)
Plate 52.4	E	-	Stairs to the west of the nurses' accommodation
Plate 53.1	E	2m	Nurse's bedroom
Plate 53.2	S	2m	Nurses' bedroom. Note lack of corner chimney piece
Plate 53.3	NE	2m	View of north east corner of F 11
Plate 53.4	N	-	View of pattrass plate fittings to room F11
Plate 55.1	SE	2m	View of the former nurses' bathroom, F13
Plate 55.2	W	2m	Inserted stair enclosure in F13
Plate 55.3	SW	-	View beneath the stairs in room F13
Plate 56.1	S	2m	View facing up the stairs in room F13
Plate 56.2	SE	2m	Half-landing/dog-leg of the stairs to the second floor
Plate 56.3	NW	-	Reverse view down the stairs.
Plate 56.4	E	-	Corner of half-landing.
Plate 57.1	N	2m	Nurse's bedroom F14
Plate 57.2	S	2m	Window and corner of room F14
Plate 57.3	NW	2m	Flue from assistant surgeon's sitting room fireplace
Plate 57.4	E	2m	View of torus coving in nurse's bedroom, F14.
Plate 58	E	2m	Window and corner of nurses' bedroom F15
Plate 59.1	NW	2m	View facing north of the lobby
Plate 59.2	SE	-	Remains of light well above lobby
Plate 59.3	NW	-	View through the later ceiling of the lobby



Plate 59.4	NE	-	Glass tile in metal frame to the floor of the lobby
Plate 60.1	SW	2m	View facing west in the nurses' dormitory
Plate 60.2	E	-	View facing east in the nurses' dormitory. Note the rough wall surface where the fireplace stood
Plate 60.3	S	-	Retained coving in nurses' dormitory F17
Plate 61.1	NW	2m	Walkway to access room S2
Plate 61.2	NW	2m	View above the landing F1
Plate 61.3	NE	-	Stone corbel supporting the south west turret of the tower. Note the brick internal construction
Plate 61.4	NE	-	View of the lightwell plasterwork. Note the squint type opening in the far wall
Plate 61.5	SE	-	Damage to roof behind tower. Note later wood
Plate 61.6	N	-	Chamfered timber handrail
Plate 62	SE	2m	Reverse view within S2 looking towards walkway and hatch
Plate 63	NW	-	View into second floor tower room. Note the corbelled plasterwork at the door head
Plate 64.1	NW	2m	Top bay of the oriel window the tower with original shutters
Plate 64.2	E	2m	Later water tank to second floor tower room
Plate 64.3	E	2m	Ladder allowing access to the third floor of the tower
Plate 65.1	N	2m	Room S3 with hatch to tower and chimney flue in the centre of the room
Plate 65.2	NE	2m	Repaired timber truss to room S3
Plate 66	S	2m	View facing south east in room S3
Plate 66.1	E	2m	Room S3 with mesh and plaster wall construction
Plate 66.2	SW	2m	View of window embrasure in room S3
Plate 67	SE	2m	View from the corridor S4 down the stairs
Plate 67.1	NW	2m	The corridor giving access to S3 and other rooms in the west section of the second floor accommodation
Plate 67.2	SE	-	Modern fire door inserted into S4
Plate 67.3	NE	2m	Facing east down the irregularly shaped corridor
Plate 67.4	E	-	Arrangement of the corridor approaching S7 and S8
Plate 67.5	N	-	Room S5, with sloping ceiling with skylight
Plate 67.6	E	-	Dormer window to room S6



Plate 67.7	SE	-	Tongue and groove cladding and shelving in airing cupboard
Plate 67.8	NW	-	Tongue and groove partition behind modern plasterboard (File
Plate 67.9	N	2m	View through door into room S8
Plate 67.10	SE	2m	Room S8 below the west hip of the administration range
Plate 67.11	W	-	Corbel below the north east corner turret
Plate 68	S	2m	View towards staircase to section of second floor accommodation
Plate 68.1	S	2m	Plaster work within the roof space accommodation
Plate 68.2	SE	-	Vents above the doors to the rooms of the second floor accommodation
Plate 68.3	S	-	View into room S11
Plate 68.4	NW	2m	North corner of room S11 with original door
Plate 68.5	NW	-	Vent above doors
Plate 68.6	S	2m	Trusses supporting the eastern hip incorporated into the interior space
Plate 68.7	N	2m	View from within room S10
Plate 68.8	SW	2m	View within room S10, with four panel door
Plate 68.9	S	2m	Half-glazed door to room S12
Plate 68.10	NW	2m	View within room S12, note the mesh construction behind the plaster
Plate 68.11	SE	2m	Dormer window to room S12
Plate 69	E	-	View of dividing wall to second floor rooms. Note the mesh layer
Plate 69.1	S	-	Half-glazed door to room S13
Plate 69.2	SE	2m	Dormer window to room S13, the window is adjacent to that in room S12
Plate 69.3	NW	2m	Room S13 looking north to the gable on the front projecting bay
Plate 69.4	S	-	Ridge-stone fallen into roof space
Plate 69.5	NW	-	Brick construction behind the gable of the projection bay to front



Plate 70.1	SW	2m	Stairs to basement
Plate 70.2	NE	-	Corridor in the basement
Plate 70.3	SE	2m	Cellar room
Plate 70.4	NW	2m	Cellar room
Plate 71	SE	2m	Original wine cellar in situ
Plate 72.1	N	2m	South elevation of the service wing extension, looking north west.
Plate 72.2	W	2m	South elevation of the service wing extension, looking north east.
Plate 72.3	NE	2m	Filleted corner to south east corner of service wing extension.
Plate 72.4	NW	2m	Flat roofed single storey extension to east of service wing.
Plate 73.1	S	2m	View from the axial corridor into room G9, hallway for the stairs to the first floor level
Plate 73.2	SW	2m	Facing east up the stairs and to the W.C.
Plate 73.3	SW	2m	View into the W.C.. Note the vent above the door
Plate 73.4	SW	2m	Detail of dual aspect windows to W.C
Plate 73.5	NE	2m	View of the staircase with door to basement stairs
Plate 73.6	E	2m	View inside the coat cupboard
Plate 74.1	NE	2m	View from the half-landing
Plate 74.2	SW	2m	Windows to the half-landing of the service stair well
Plate 75	SE	2m	View of the modern kitchen area in the service range, the location of the staff dining room originally. The lowered ceiling is not a structural element, most probably housing modern services and equipment
Plate 76	N	2m	View back towards the entrance to the modern kitchen area. Note the opened up relieving arches which formed the east wall of the original staff dining room
Plate 77	SW	-	View of the modern kitchen area
Plate 78	SE	2m	View towards the south back wall of the kitchen
Plate 79.1	NE	2m	Detail of windows to G11.6
Plate 79.2	NE	-	Detail to tiling in G11.6.
Plate 79.3	SE	2m	Detail of modern dumb waiter in room G11.1
Plate 79.4	SE	2m	Detail into room G11.2



Plate 80.1	E	2m	Detail in room G12 facing east
Plate 80.2	E	2m	Detail into room G12.6 from G12
Plate 80.3	S	-	Detail in room G12.2.
Plate 80.4	SE	2m	View towards cold store in room G12.2.
Plate 80.5	NE	2m	Rooms G12.8 towards G12.9
Plate 80.6	SW	2m	Reverse view in room G12.8.
Plate 81	NE	-	View of the service range located in the rear yard of the original hospital
Plate 82	SW	-	Arch above the half-landing of the nurses' stair half-landing
Plate 83	SE	-	Exterior of linking range incorporating the board room
Plate 84	NW	-	Rear view of the western linking range with the corridor in the foreground with the rear gable of the boardroom
Plate 85	NE	2m	View facing east of the linking section of corridor. The main section of corridor starts at the modern glazed swing doors
Plate 85.1	SW	-	Tudor style arch above axial corridor later features
Plate 86.1	NW	-	View of the board room ornate ceiling with hammer beam details
Plate 86.2	W	2m	Front elevation of the board room
Plate 86.3	W	-	View of the ceilings above the board room
Plate 86.4	S	-	Rear of the board room ceiling. Note the hammer beam truss above the later ceiling framework
Plate 87	SE	-	Front elevation of the eastern linking room, the original operating theatre
Plate 88	W	-	Rear arrangement of the eastern linking range
Plate 88.1	NE	2m	View of the eastern section of the axial corridor facing east
Plate 88.2	SW	2m	Blocked in Tudor style arch, view facing west in axial corridor
Plate 88.3	SW	-	Stylised plaster ceiling, view facing west in axial corridor
Plate 88.4	NE	-	Tudor style arch, view facing east in axial corridor
Plate 89.1	NE	-	View through the theatre
Plate 89.2	N	-	Hammer beam above operating theatre
Plate 89.3	NW	-	Operating theatre skylight in situ above later suspended ceiling



Plate 89.4	SE	-	Section of operating theatre with two later ceilings below, including a lathe and plaster example. A hammer beam is just visible above
Plate 90	E	-	View of the north elevation of the eastern pavilion wing
Plate 90.1	W	-	View of the eastern pavilion from the north
Plate 90.2	S	2m	View of the eastern pavilion from the south
Plate 90.3	W	2m	View of the eastern pavilion from the south
Plate 91.1	SW	-	Tudor arch entrances to east pavilion ward, ground floor lobby
Plate 91.2	SW	-	Tudor arch entrances to east pavilion ward and stairs, ground floor lobby
Plate 91.3	SE	-	Modern entrance and corridors to ground floor of east pavilion ward, formerly out-patients dispensary and consulting rooms
Plate 91.4	E	2m	Modern arrangement of dispensary, east pavilion ward, ground floor
Plate 91.5	NW	-	Relieving arches, with some early plaster and paint schemes, from the original dispensary areas
Plate 91.6	E	-	Original barrel vaulted plaster ceilings to dispensary/out-patients' consulting areas
Plate 91.7	E	2m	View towards the east sanitary wing
Plate 91.8	N	-	Lobby window at juncture of sanitary wing
Plate 91.9	E	-	East sanitary wing later structural alterations/extension
Plate 91.10	S	2m	Parquet flooring to sanitary wing lobby
Plate 91.11	E	-	Original six panel door to sanitary wing
Plate 91.12	SW	-	Original plaster finishes to west sanitary wing area
Plate 91.13	S	-	Interior window to lobby of west sanitary wing
Plate 91.14	SW	-	Blocked windows in converted W.C. room
Plate 91.15	N	2m	Former consulting room G25, now 20th century office, in extension to east pavilion ward, ground floor
Plate 91.16	NE	2m	Room G26 formed by a later extension added to original east pavilion ward ground floor



Plate 91.17	W	2m	Later arrangement of dispensary/out-patients waiting room
Plate 91.18	SE	-	Interior fittings to dispensary area
Plate 91.19	SE	-	Sky light detail of dispensary corridor
Plate 91.20	NW	2m	Modern corridor returning to the main axial route window
Plate 91.21	N	-	Blocked windows of the original building exterior wall
Plate 91.22	SE	2m	First floor ward of the eastern pavilion wing
Plate 92	N	2m	View of the western pavilion south (Scale 2m. File
Plate 92.1	SE	2m	Tudor arch entrance retained to west pavilion ward, ground floor
Plate 92.2	SE	2m	Lobby prior entry to the ward
Plate 92.3	SE	-	View of the barrel vaulted ceiling, an original feature of the ward lobby
Plate 92.4	SE	-	West pavilion ward, ground floor
Plate 92.5	NW	2m	Looking back at the ward entry, note the squint style window from the nurse's station (bottom centre
Plate 92.6	SE	2m	Western pavilion ward first floor facing south
Plate 93	S	-	Modern extension to the north face of the original building
Plate 94	SE	2m	North facing elevation of the special ward
Plate 95	N	2m	North facing elevation of the special ward
Plate 96.1	N	-	View of the children's wards east elevation from the south-west
Plate 96.2	E	2m	East facing elevation of the children's wards
Plate 96.3	S	2m	Side (north) elevation of the children's ward sanitary wing
Plate 96.4	SE	2m	Children's ward north elevation between special ward and modern extension
Plate 96.5	NE	-	Dedication frieze to west elevation of children's wing
Plate 97.1	SW	2m	Ground floor children's ward
Plate 97.2	NE	-	Reverse view of the ground floor of the children's ward
Plate 97.3	S	2m	Ground floor, bay window to children's ward



Plate 97.4	SW	2m	Upper floor children's ward
Plate 97.5	NW	-	Dedication plaque to first floor of the children's wards
Plate 98	N	2m	Veranda extension to children's ward
Plate 99.1	W	2m	South east corner of the laundry building
Plate 99.2	E	-	North west corner of the laundry range. Note there is a gable at this end
Plate 100	S	2m	The Nurses' home extension to the east of the original hospital building
Plate 100.1	SE	-	View of nurses' Home north facing elevation
Plate 100.2	SE	2m	Shaw Nurses' Home main entrance
Plate 100.3	SW	2m	View of east elevation section
Plate 100.4	W	-	View along east elevation
Plate 101	N	2m	The rear and south facing elevations, along with its single story linking structure, of the Nurses' home
Plate 101.1	NE	-	View from the axial corridor to the internal entrance to the Nurses' home
Plate 101.2	N	2m	Entrance hall of the Nurses' home
Plate 101.3	NE	-	View from nurses' home hall to side stairs
Plate 101.4	NW	2m	Shaw nurses' home side stairs
Plate 101.5	E	2m	Detail of stair banister
Plate 101.6	N	-	View down the stairs to half-landing
Plate 101.7	NW	2m	View of the later linking corridor from where it met the original axial corridor
Plate 101.8	NW	2m	View of the later linking corridor
Plate 101.9	NW	2m	View of the later linking corridor from where it met the original outpatients' department



Plate 101.10	N	-	View of the later linking corridor where it structurally joins the older building.
Plate 102	W	2m	East façade to Out-patients Department
Figure 102.1	SW	-	Canning Childs Out-patients pediment over façade
Plate 102.2	NW	-	South entrance to Out-patients Department
Plate 102.3	W	-	View of the out-patients linking corridor tiled finish below later paint finishes
Plate 103	NE	-	Upper level, retained the ceiling to out-patient's waiting room
Plate 103.1	SW	2m	Upper level, retained the ceiling to out-patient's waiting room
Plate 104	W	-	Stone façade pediment window surround to X-Ray wing
Plate 104.1	SE	2m	Side elevation to X-Ray wing
Plate 104.2	SW	2m	X-Ray Building foundation stone
Plate 104.3	NW	2m	Corridor up to X-Ray wing
Plate 104.4	NW	-	Archway at corridor junction in X-Ray wing
Plate 104.5	NE	2m	Stained glass fan light to X-Ray wing
Plate 104.6	S	-	Tiled wall finish to X-Ray wing corridor
Plate 104.7	SE	2m	Detail of X-ray corridor window with internal and upper lights
Plate 104.8	SE	2m	Circular skylight to X-ray annex rooms
Plate 104.9	SE	2m	Sectional archway with rectangular fan light beyond, one of a series
Plate 104.10	SE	2m	Airing cupboard off X-ray corridor
Plate 105	N	-	The Ann Canning Childs' ward for women at the north side of the site



Plate 105.1	N	-	The Ann Canning Childs' ward for women entrance at the north side of the site
Plate 105.2	NW	2m	Ann Canning Childs Building dedication stone
Plate 105.3	N	2m	Ann Canning Childs Building dedication stone
Plate 105.4	W	2m	Operating theatre
Plate 105.5	N	2m	Detail of operating theatre window. Note the frame for secondary opaque glazing
Plate 105.6	N	2m	Terrazzo floor of the operating theatres
Plate 105.7	NW	-	Operating theatre port hole door
Plate 105.8	NE	2m	Operating theatre X-ray light fitting
Plate 105.9	SW	2m	The Ann Canning Childs' Building main corridor looking west
Plate 105.10	SW	2m	The Ann Canning Childs' Building in the part which was originally an open ward. Note the thick embrasures in the right belonging to the original window openings
Plate 105.11	SW	-	The Ann Canning Childs' ward was constructed of cast reinforced concrete and steel framing
Plate 105.12	W	2m	The Ann Canning Childs' ward for women stairs which, as built, encompassed a lift
Plate 105.13	SW	2m	The Ann Canning Childs' Building terminated in a later extension to the west
Plate 105.14	SW	2m	The Ann Canning Childs' ward for women stairs which, as built, encompassed a lift
Plate 106	E	2m	Later building comprising the Eye clinic
Plate 107	N	2m	Modern range comprising the ENT department
Plate 108	N	-	Later mortuary building
Plate 108.1	NW	2m	South elevation of the modern extension to the Canning wards
Plate 108.2	N	2m	Juncture of the modern extension with the Canning wards

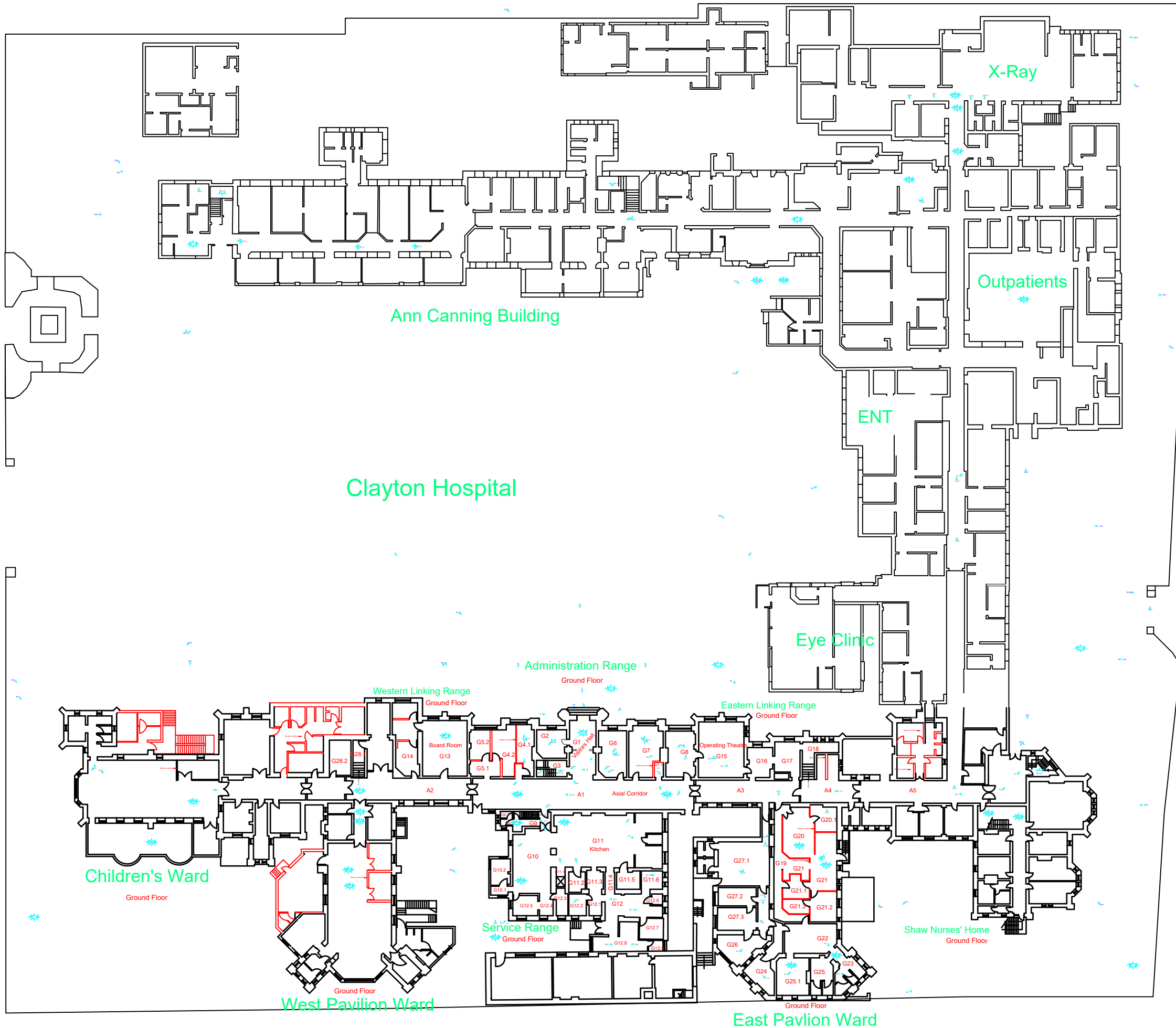


Plate 108.3	NE	2m	West elevation of the modern extension to the Canning wards
Plate 108.4	E	-	North elevation of the modern extension to the Canning wards
Plate 109.1	SE	2m	Landing in the modern extension to the Canning wards
Plate 109.2	SE	-	Stairs, modern extension with the Canning wards
Plate 109.3	NW	-	Detail of construction of the modern extension to the Canning wards
Plate 109.4	NW	2m	First floor interior of the modern extension to the Canning wards
Plate 109.5	SW	-	East gate, front face of north gate post.
Plate 109.6	SW	2m	East gate, front face of south gate post
Plate 109.7	NW	2m	East gate, side of north gate post
Plate 109.8	SW	-	East gate, subsidiary pillar north of the north gate post (Scale 2m). 1
Plate 109.9	N	2m	West gate, front face of north gate post
Plate 109.10	E	2m	West gate, rear face of north gate post
Plate 110.1	E	-	Chapel of rest building.
Plate 110.2	N	-	Chapel of rest building.
Plate 110.3	E	-	Medical stores buildings
Plate 110.4	NE	2m	Medical stores west elevation.
Plate 110.5	SW	2m	Medical records, fronting Northgate.
Plate 110.6	SW	2m	Medical records with earlier phases to left.



APPENDIX II: DRAWINGS





Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

Site Code: 2018/77
Date: 30/04/2018
Drawn: IW
Scale: NA

Figure 7: Clayton Hospital:
Overall Plan - Report
Photograph Positions

Notes:

Copyright/Licencing:
This drawing
© A.R.S. Ltd

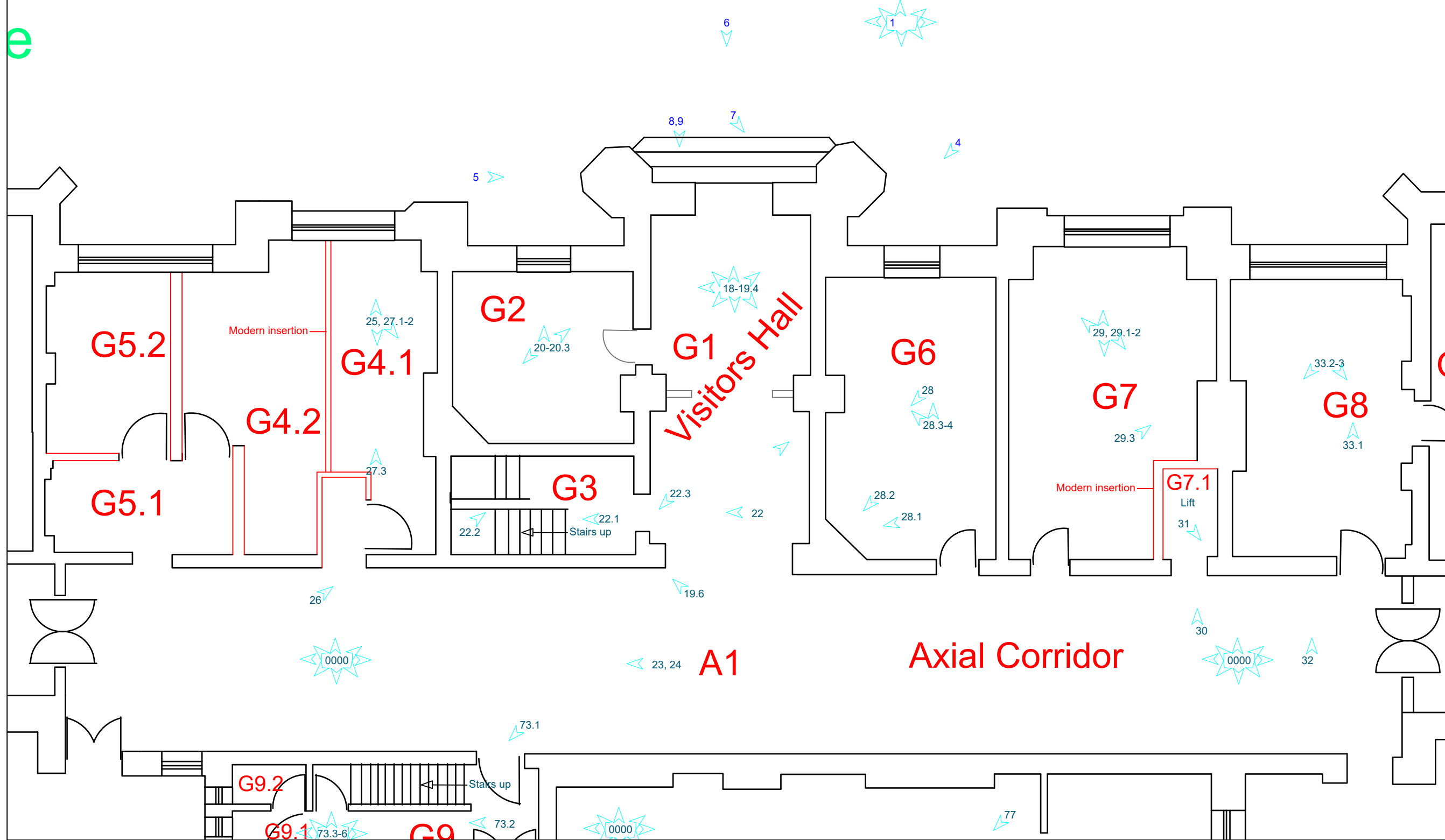
Ordnance Survey data if applicable
© Crown Copyright, all rights reserved
reproduced with permission. Licence
No. 100045420



Administration Range

Ground Floor

e



Archaeological Research Services Ltd
 Angel House
 Portland Square
 Bakewell
 Derbyshire
 DE45 1HB

Site Code: 2018/77
 Date: 30/04/2018
 Drawn: IW
 Scale: NA

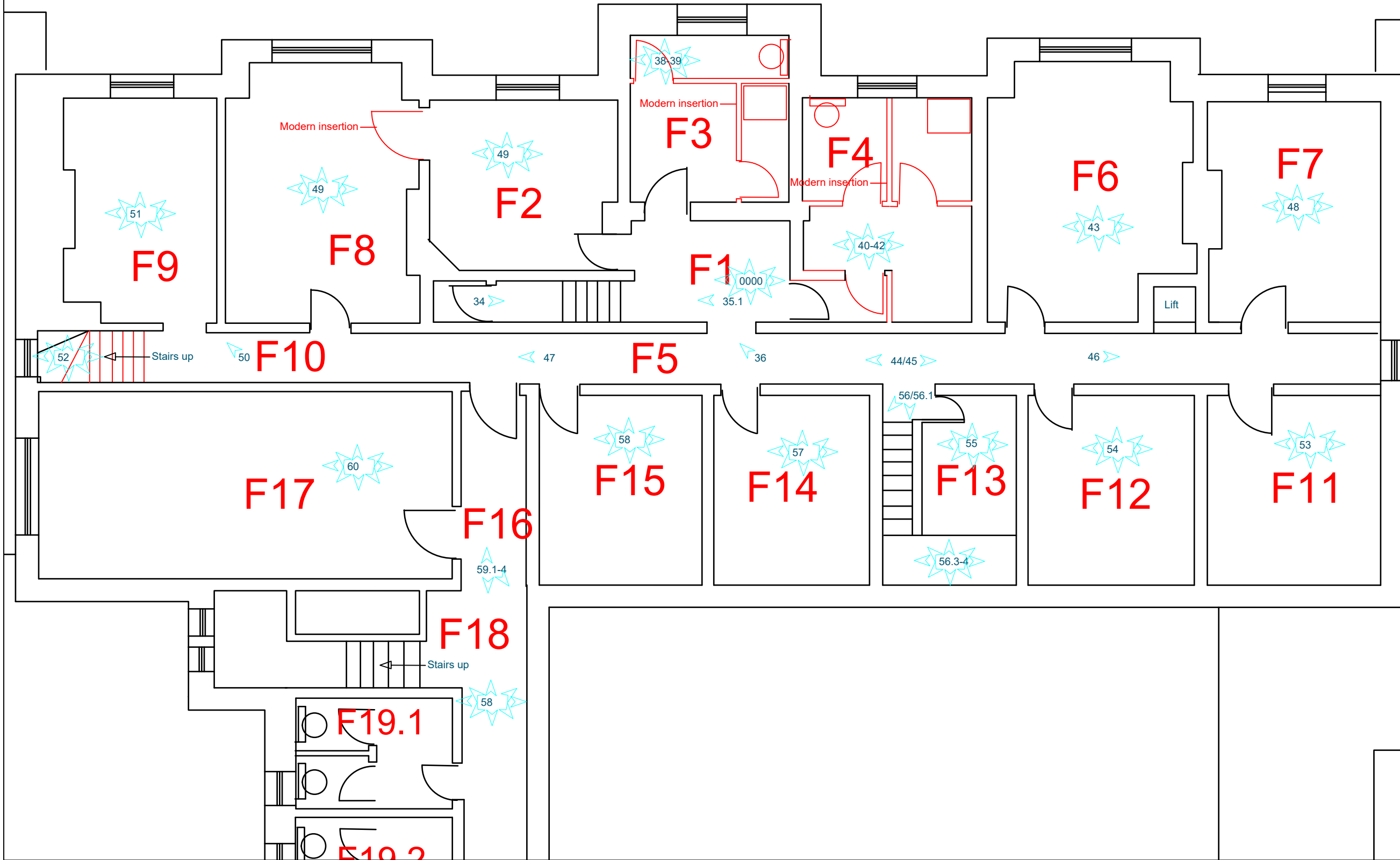
Figure 8: Photographic survey of ground floor, Administration Range, Clayton Hospital, Wakefield 03/2018.

Notes:

Copyright/Licencing:
 This drawing
 © A.R.S. Ltd
 Ordnance Survey data if applicable
 © Crown Copyright, all rights reserved
 reproduced with permission. Licence
 No. 100045420

Administration Range

First Floor



Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

Site Code: 2018/77
Date: 30/04/2018
Drawn: IW
Scale: NA

Figure 9: Photographic survey of First Floor, Administration Range, Clayton Hospital, Wakefield 03/2018.

Notes:

Copyright/Licencing:
This drawing
© A.R.S. Ltd

Ordnance Survey data if applicable
© Crown Copyright, all rights reserved
reproduced with permission. Licence
No. 100045420



Administration Range

Second Floor



Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

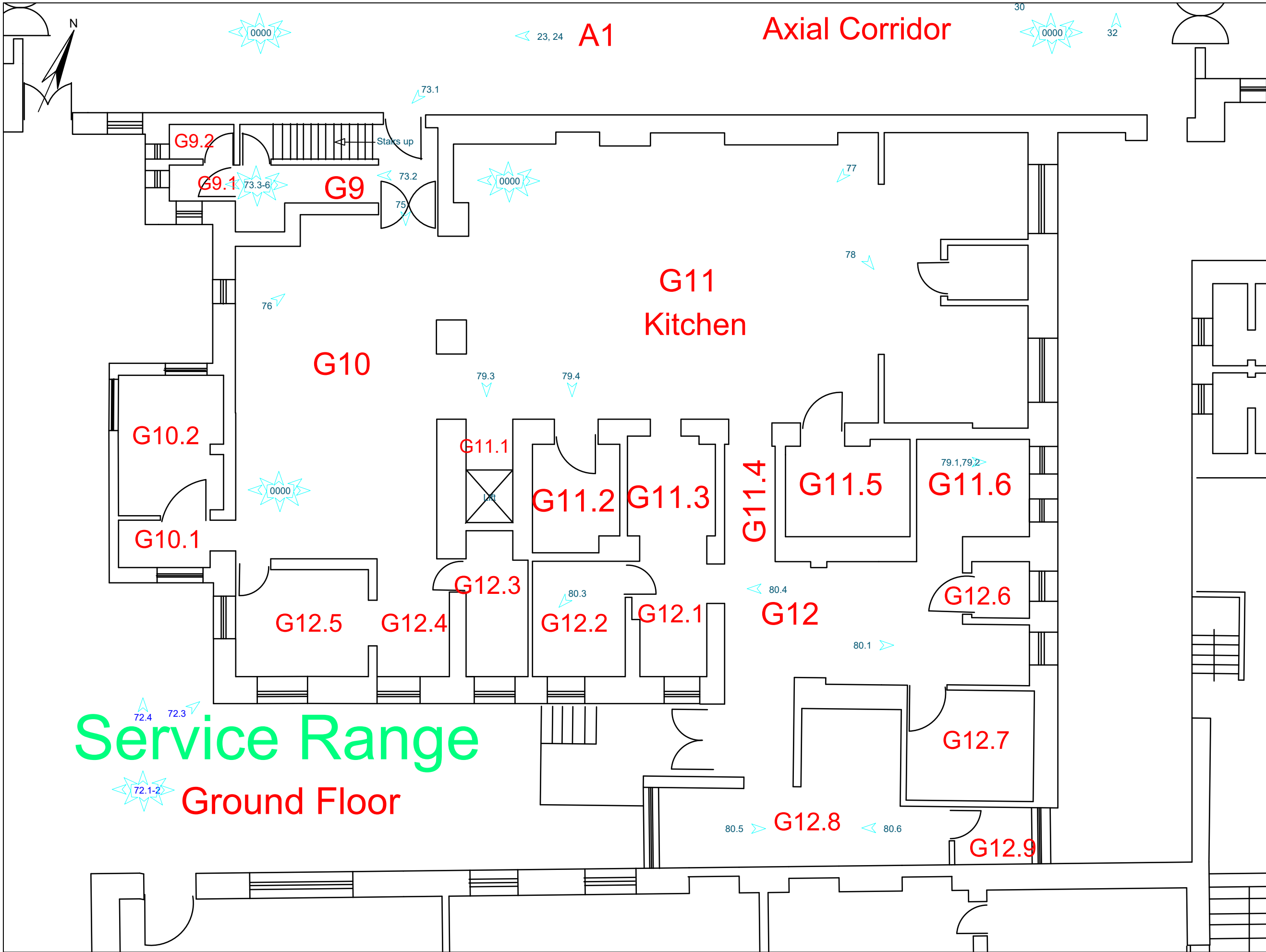
Site Code: 2018/77
Date: 30/04/2018
Drawn: IW
Scale: NA

Figure 10: Photographic survey of Second Floor, Administration Range, Clayton Hospital, Wakefield 03/2018.

Notes:

Copyright/Licensing:
This drawing
© A.R.S. Ltd

Ordnance Survey data if applicable
© Crown Copyright, all rights reserved
reproduced with permission. Licence
No. 100045420



Archaeological Research Services Ltd
 Angel House
 Portland Square
 Bakewell
 Derbyshire
 DE45 1HB

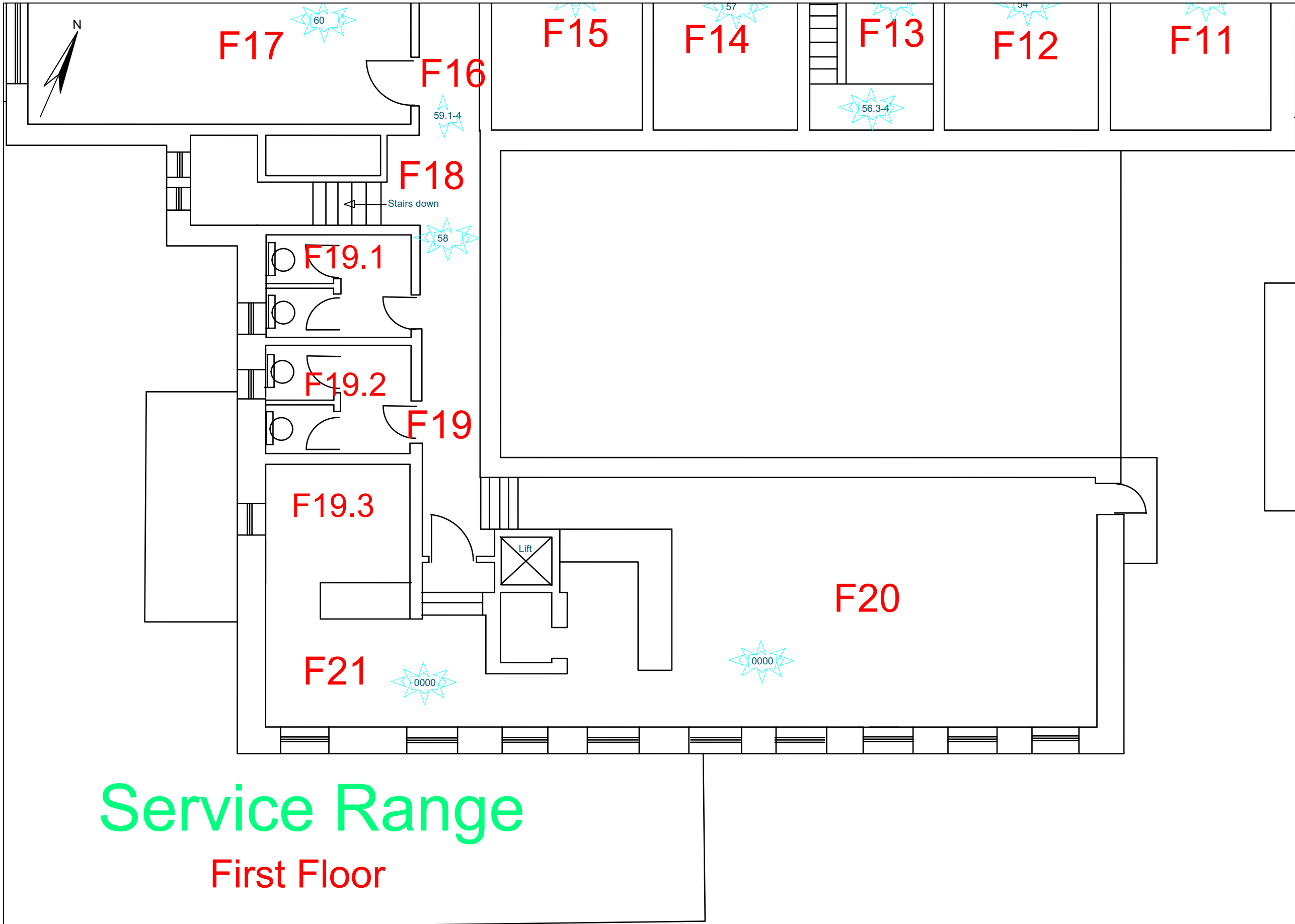
Site Code: 2018/77
 Date: 30/04/2018
 Drawn: IW
 Scale: NA

Figure 11: Photographic survey of Ground Floor, Service Range, Clayton Hospital, Wakefield 03/2018.

Notes:

Copyright/Licencing:
 This drawing
 © A.R.S. Ltd
 Ordnance Survey data if applicable
 © Crown Copyright, all rights reserved
 reproduced with permission. Licence
 No. 100045420

Service Range
Ground Floor



Service Range
First Floor

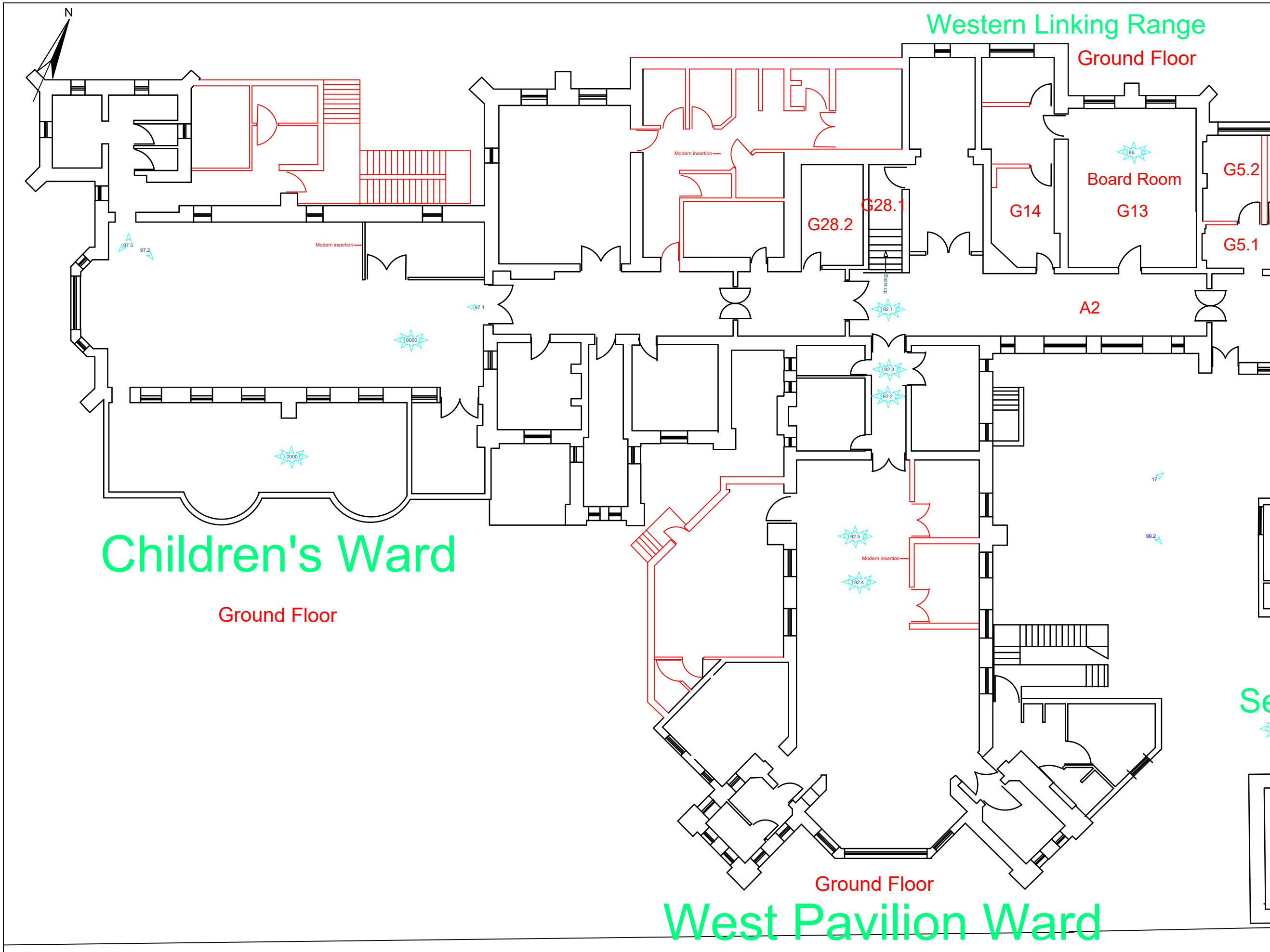
Archaeological Research Services Ltd
 Angel House
 Portland Square
 Bakewell
 Derbyshire
 DE45 1HB

Site Code: 2018/77
 Date: 30/04/2018
 Drawn: IW
 Scale: NA

Figure 12: Photographic survey of First Floor, Service Range, Clayton Hospital, Wakefield 03/2018.

Notes:

Copyright/Licencing:
 This drawing
 © A.R.S. Ltd
 Ordnance Survey data if applicable
 © Crown Copyright, all rights reserved
 reproduced with permission. Licence
 No. 100045420



Archaeological Research Services Ltd
 Angel House
 Portland Square
 Bakewell
 Derbyshire
 DE45 1HB

Site Code: 2018/77
 Date: 30/04/2018
 Drawn: IW
 Scale: NA

Figure 13: Photographic survey of Ground Floor, Western Ranges, Clayton Hospital, Wakefield 03/2018.

Notes:

Copyright/Licencing:
 This drawing
 © A.R.S. Ltd

Ordnance Survey data if applicable
 © Crown Copyright, all rights reserved
 reproduced with permission. Licence
 No. 100045420

APPENDIX III: SPECIFICATION

SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDING AT THE FORMER CLAYTON HOSPITAL, WENTWORTH STREET, WAKEFIELD WEST YORKSHIRE

SE 32910 21398

This specification details the general requirements for an archaeological and architectural photographic record of the Former Clayton Hospital, Wentworth Street, Wakefield in response its demolition.

This specification was produced at the request of Mr Robin Holgate of Archaeological Research Services Ltd (Angel House Portland Square Bakewell Derbyshire DE45 1HB Tel: 01629 814540) on behalf of Wakefield Metropolitan District Council (planning permission 16/00798/OUT).

1.1

1.2 This specification covers the requirements for an archaeological and architectural photographic record of this late 19th century and early 20th hospital prior to targeted demolition of some elements and a change of use to an educational establishment.

This specification has been written by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS), the holders of the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.

2.1 A detailed heritage statement has been produced by Purcell architects and the following description is brief summary of the hospital's main stages of development based on that document.

2.2 The construction of the Clayton Hospital and Dispensary was funded by the philanthropist Thomas Clayton and built to a Tudor revival design by William Bakewell. The Hospital opened in 1879. It is locally listed and located in the St John's conservation area and is considered a designated heritage asset (West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record PRN 13934). There remains some debate as a divergence between the design presented by Bakewell and the structure as built.

2.3 This 1879 hospital follows a symmetrical pavilion plan with a central entrance, and tower, and attached two storey wings. This and slightly later extensions are constructed in Elland Stone with rich decoration to the principal elevation. Decorative elements are deployed in a hierarchy to the other elevations although even the functional southern and rear elevation is given interest by the use of extensive glazing and pyramidal roofs and decorative ridge pieces above elements such as louvered ventilator towers and sanitary blocks.

2.4 During the early 20th century a children's ward was added to the west of the original hospital. This was funded by a bequest from Daniel Gaskill of Lupset Hall which is commemorated by a decorative plaque facing St John's Street. Shortly

Written by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service

February 2018



after this a nurses' home was added to the east of the original pavilion plan hospital. Both extensions are of a generally simpler and less embellished appearance than the original building.

- 2.5 The Childs Canning family were the hospital's next major benefactors in the 20th century and funded the construction of an out patients' department (1928) and striking women's ward (1931). These were linked to the main hospital by a corridor which enclosed the eastern side of the hospital site creating a U shaped hospital complex which was open to the west.
- 2.6 The Cannings Childs buildings are of a high quality in brick with classical sandstone dressings. However, the projecting glazed bays attached to the south facing side of the women's wing are strongly influenced by the contemporary art deco style.
- 2.7 The last major development, before the creation of the National Health Service in 1947, was an X-Ray and Therapeutic Department, which opened in 1933. This was located close by the out patients department on the hospital's north-east corner and funded by the Miners' Welfare Fund (a levy on coal established by the Mining Industry Act of 1920).
- 2.8 In addition to the hospital buildings described above the hospital's estate included kitchens, a washhouse and mortuary and various boundary treatments, walls and gateways. Although heavily altered it has been noted that the interior of the hospital includes some period features and decoration such as fire places and glazed wall tiles survive. It is not currently known if evidence of the 1890s lifts, operating theatres, Museum (teaching collection) and other specialist medical facilities are similarly preserved.
- 2.9 By the late 19th and early 20th centuries local medical services were based around general practitioners, dispensaries and general hospitals in larger towns. Services were funded by various charitable bequests and subscriptions. Clayton Hospital clearly benefited from such bequests. That of the Canning Childs is perhaps the more remarkable as it was clearly large and came from an émigré family rather than local benefactors. This along with the generosity of the Miners' Welfare Fund clearly marked out the 1930s as successful time for the hospital's management and fund raising abilities as well as identifying the increasing specialism of medical provision.
- 2.10 For an understanding of relevant archaeological research priorities for hospital buildings in West Yorkshire please see The Royal Commission volume "English Hospitals 1660 – 1948: A Survey of their Architecture and Design" (RCHME 1998) and West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service's research agenda on historic buildings. This is available as a PDF document to download from the WYAAS website:

<http://www.wyjs.org/archaeologyuk-advisory/>



3.1 The aim of the proposed work is to identify and objectively record by means of photographs any significant architectural features and evidence for the original and subsequent historical form and functions of the hospital complex, and to place this record in the public domain by depositing it with the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, West Yorkshire Joint Service, Nepsshaw Lane South, Morley, Leeds LS27 7JQ tel. 0113 393 9959; email wyher@wyjs.org.uk). The building recorder on site should give particular attention to recording as far as possible the functional arrangements and division of the hospital.

4.1 Health and Safety

4.1.1 The building recorder on site will naturally operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations. Prior to the commencement of any work on site the building recorder may wish to carry out a Risk Assessment on the building / structure in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations. The building recorder should identify any contaminants which constitute potential Health and Safety hazards (e.g. chemical drums) and make arrangements with the owner / developer for decontamination/making safe as necessary and appropriate. The WY Archaeology Advisory Service and its officers cannot be held responsible for any accidents or injuries which may occur to outside contractors engaged to undertake this survey while attempting to conform to this specification.

4.2 Confirmation of Adherence to Specification

4.2.1 Unauthorised variations are made at the sole risk of the building recorder. Proposed modifications presented in the form of a re-written specification/project design will not be considered. For technical queries see section 9.

4.3 Confirmation of Timetable and Contractors' Qualifications

4.3.1 Prior to the commencement of any work, the building recorder must provide the local planning authority and WYAAS in writing with:

- a projected timetable for the site work
- details of the staff structure and numbers
- names and CVs of key project members (the project manager, site supervisor, any proposed specialists, sub-contractors *etc.*)

4.3.2 All project staff provided by the building recorder must be suitably qualified and experienced for their roles. In particular, staff involved in building recording should have proven expertise in the recording and analysis of hospital buildings. The timetable should be adequate to allow the work to be undertaken to the appropriate professional standard.

4.4 Notification and Monitoring

4.4.1 The Local Authority and WYAAS should receive at least one week's notice in writing of the intention to start of archaeological fieldwork.



5 Recording Methodology

5.1 Site preparation

- 5.1.1 Prior to the commencement of work on site the building recorder should identify all removable modern material (including late 20th and 21st-century partitions, dry-boarding, suspended ceilings etc.) which may significantly obscure material requiring a photographic record, and should contact the developer in order to make arrangements for its removal. It is not the intention of this specification that large-scale removal of material of this type should take place with the building recorder's manpower or at that contractor's expense.

5.2 Documentary research

- 5.2.1 Purcell have prepared a detailed document summarising the development of the hospital. The Clayton Hospital Wakefield Heritage Statement should be consulted prior to fieldwork commencing (The West Yorkshire Historic Environment hold a copy of this document).
- 5.2.2 The building recorder should undertake a survey of maps, plans held by the Wakefield office of the West Yorkshire Archive Service (WYAS Wakefield, 127 Kirkgate, WF1 1JG Tel: 01924 782030), This work is intended to inform the building recording by providing background information with regard to function and phasing of the building and with WYAS' agreement, illustrations for the final report.
- 5.2.3 Please note that this exercise is not intended to be a formal desk-based assessment, and should not represent a disproportionate percentage of the time allowed for the project overall.

5.3 Site/building plans

- 5.3.1 If as "existing plans" of the hospital have been located then, if appropriate, these plans may be used for any annotation relative to the photographic record (permission of the copyright holder must be sought).
- 5.3.2 Failing this, an accurate sketch plan of the hospital layout, marked with a north pointer, should be derived from the most appropriate large-scale historic mapping and reproduced at an appropriate scale (not smaller than 1:100). This plan should then be used for any annotation relative to the photographic record.

6 Photographic Record

6.1 External photographs

- 6.1.1 An external photographic record should be made of all elevations of the hospital complex, from vantage points as nearly parallel to the elevation being photographed as is possible within the constraints of the site. The contractor should ensure that all visible elements of each elevation are recorded photographically; this may require photographs from a number of vantage



points. A general external photographic record should also be made which includes a number of oblique general views of the hospital from all sides, showing it/them and the complex as a whole in its setting. In addition, a 35mm general colour-slide survey of the building should also be provided (using a variety of wide-angle, medium and long-distance lenses). While it is not necessary to duplicate every black-and-white shot, the colour record should be sufficiently comprehensive to provide a good picture of the form and general appearance of the hospital. The colour slide record should also include some internal shots. (See para. 6.5 below for the use of digital photography in place of colour transparency)

6.2 Internal photographs

- 6.2.1 A general internal photographic record should be made of the hospital. General views should be taken of each room or discrete internal space from a sufficient number of vantage points to adequately record the form, general appearance and manner of construction of each area photographed. In areas which are wholly modern in appearance, character and materials, a single shot to record current appearance will suffice.

6.3 Detail photographs

- 6.3.1 In addition, detailed record shots should be made of all features of archaeological and architectural interest identified during the process of appraisal. Typically, items of interest would include:
- All original structural elements, roof structures / trusses
 - Evidence of access routes, internal circulation and means of controlling this
 - Boundary treatments and any alterations to the site's boundaries and access routes
 - All inscriptions, dedications or date stones
 - External decoration, niches, cartouches etc.
 - Original doors and window frames
 - Evidence of original floor coverings
 - Evidence of original wall coverings e.g. glazed brick
 - Evidence of internal decoration such as covings, dados etc.
 - Original staircases and other access arrangements e.g. early lifts
 - Evidence of the original heating and ventilation arrangements, e.g. evidence of hot air heating ducts, central heating, open fires etc.
 - Evidence of original specialist rooms or structures, e.g. operating theatres, morgue, convalescence wards, washhouse, etc.
 - Specialist structures and layout of the X-ray department
 - Any evidence of departure from Bakewells original 1870s plans

But this list should not be treated as exhaustive. The building recorder on site should also identify and note:



- any significant changes in construction material – this is intended to include significant changes in stone/brick type and size
- any blocked, altered or introduced openings
- evidence for phasing, and for historical additions or alterations to the building.

6.3.2 Elements for which multiple examples exist (e.g. each type of roof truss, column or window frame) may be recorded by means of a single representative illustration. N.B. Detail photographs must be taken at medium-to-close range and be framed in such a way as to ensure that the element being photographed clearly constitutes the principal feature of the photograph.

6.4 Equipment

6.4.1 General photographs should be taken with a Large Format monorail camera (5" x 4" or 10" x 8"), or with a Medium Format camera that has perspective control, using a tripod. The contractor must have proven expertise in this type of work. Any detail photographs of structural elements should if possible be taken with a camera with perspective control. Other detail photographs may be taken with either a Medium Format or a 35mm camera. All detail photographs must contain a graduated photographic scale of appropriate dimensions (measuring tapes and surveying staffs are not considered to be acceptable scales in this context). A 2-metre ranging-rod, discretely positioned, should be included in a selection of general shots, sufficient to independently establish the scale of all elements of the structure.

6.5 Digital photography

6.5.1 As an alternative for colour slide photography, good quality digital photography may be supplied, using cameras with a minimum resolution of 10 megapixels. Digital photography should follow the guidance given by Historic England in Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice, July 2015. Note that conventional black and white print photography is still required and constitutes the permanent record. Digital images will only be acceptable as an alternative to colour slide photography if each image is supplied as both a JPEG and a TIFF versions. The latter as an uncompressed 8-bits per channel TIFF version 6 file of not less than 25Mbs (See section 2.3 of the Historic England guidance). The contractor must include metadata embedded in the TIFF file. The metadata must include the following: the commonly used name for the site being photographed, the relevant centred OS grid coordinates for the site to at least six figures, the relevant township name, the date of photograph, the subject of the photograph, the direction of shot and the name of the organisation taking the photograph. **Any digital images are to be supplied to WYAAS on archive quality "gold" CDs by the archaeological contractor accompanying the hard copy of the report.**

6.6 Film stock

6.6.1 All record photographs to be black and white, using conventional (not chromogenic) silver-based film only, such as Ilford FP4 or HP5, or Delta 400 Pro that is replacing HP5 in certain film sizes (such as 220). Dye-based films



such as Ilford XP2 and Kodak T40CN are unacceptable due to poor archiving qualities.

6.6.2 Also see alternative for archiving digital images below.

6.7 Printing

6.7.1 Record photographs should be printed at a minimum of 5" x 7" .In addition a small selection of photographs (the best of the exterior setting shots and interior shots with important detail) should be printed at 10" x 8". Bracketed shots of identical viewpoints need not be reproduced, but all viewpoints must be represented within the report.

6.7.2 Prints may be executed digitally from scanned versions of the film negatives, and may be manipulated to improve print quality (but not in a manner which alters detail or perspective). All digital prints must be made on paper and with inks which are certified against fading or other deterioration for a period of 75 years or more when used in combination. If digital printing is employed, the contractor must supply written details of the paper/inks used in writing to the local authority with supporting documentation indicating their archival stability/durability.

6.7.3 Use of Digital Archiving in Place of Film

6.7.3.1 In response to the mounting costs and decreasing numbers of practitioners offering professional photographic building recording on large and medium format chemical film the WYAAS have investigated other means to secure the long term preservation of photographic images. The WYAAS are satisfied that it is now feasible to substitute digital photography for this aspect of building recording in some projects as an alternative to monochrome photography as specified above.

6.7.3.2 The long-term archiving and curation of image captured during building recording will be carried out by the Archaeological Data Service (ADS). The ADS charge for this service and it is the contractor's responsibility to pay for this long term curation. See:

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/chargingPolicy.xhtml>

6.7.3.3 An estimate of the cost of archiving digital images and reports using the ADS Easy service can be obtained from the ADS website:

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/easy/costing>

6.7.3.4 The buildings archaeologist should be aware of the ADS' policies and requirements for metadata accompanying digital files. Comprehensive guidance can be found on the ADS website dealing with planning for the creation of a digital archive, collecting data, selection and discard policies, file structures, licencing and the transfer of material to the ADS.

6.7.4 Equipment



- 6.7.4.1 A digital SLR with a resolution of at least 10 megapixel should be employed. Cameras with an FX sensor, which is close to equivalency with 35mm film, are preferable to DX sensor equipped cameras. A variety of lenses should be used to best capture the subject and its setting
- 6.7.4.2 Care should be taken to ensure sharply focused well composed photographs are taken and when appropriate the camera should be set up and levelled on a tripod, e.g. when recording facades and larger interior spaces. The use of perspective shift lenses or pan and tilt adaptors may be necessary in some situations to achieve an acceptable image. Alternatively lens distortion may be removed post-capture by software but this must be recorded in the photographic catalogue and details of the software used given in the report. Original pre-correction images should be included in the site archive.
- 6.7.4.3 Photographs should be taken with a low ISO setting to reduce noise in the images captured.
- 6.7.4.4 The camera should also be Exchange Image File (EXIF) compliant and accurate time, date and, where applicable, GPS information and other metadata set up prior to commencing recording work on site. Further requirements relating to metadata are described below.

6.7.5 Archiving Digital Photographs

- 6.7.5.1 Photographs and reports should be archived using the ADS Easy online service. (<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/easy/home>). An estimate of the cost to archive digital images and reports using the ADS Easy service can be obtained from the ADS website

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/easy/costing>

- 6.7.5.2 The buildings archaeologist should be aware of the ADS' policies and requirements for metadata accompanying digital files. Comprehensive guidance can be found on the ADS website dealing with planning for the creation of a digital archive, collecting data, selection and discard policies, file structures and naming conventions, licencing and the transfer of material to the ADS

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/guidelinesForDepositors.xhtml>

- 6.7.5.3 Meta data: in addition to the EXIF data stored in each image the contractor should create Project Level meta data. The coverage field in this document should include the historic township, site name and grid reference of the site (http://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/g2qp/CreateData_1-2).

- 6.7.5.4 A raster data meta data file, cataloguing the digital photographs, should also be prepared. A template for this spreadsheet is available to download from the ADS (a template & examples of the latter are available from the ADS at:

<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/FilelevelMetadata.xhtml>



- 6.7.5.5 When depositing files with the ADS the contractor should enable the automatic notification of the completion of this process and have an email sent from the ADS to the WYAAS at the following address wyher@wyjs.org.uk.
- 6.7.5.6 The WYAAS will only recommend the discharge of planning conditions upon receipt of a notification from the ADS that photographs have been archived.
- 6.7.5.7 Please note the WYAAS still require hard copy of the report accompanied by laser prints of the photographs on archivally stable paper and a facsimile copy of the report in ISO19005 Compliant PDF A format and the images on a "gold" archive quality CD.

7 Documentation

- 7.1.1 A photographic register and photo location plan are required. The photographic register should (as a minimum) include location, direction and subject of shot must accompany the photographic record; a separate photographic register should be supplied for any colour slides and digital photographs. Position and direction of each photograph and slide should be noted on a scaled copy of the building plan (minimum acceptable scale 1:100), which should also be marked with a north pointer. Separate plans should be annotated for each floor of the building/ structure. (See also para. 5.3 above.)

8 Post-Recording Work and Report Preparation

8.1 Report Preparation

8.1.1 Report format and content

- 8.1.1.1 A written report should be produced. This should include:

- an executive summary including dates of fieldwork, name of commissioning body, planning application reference and condition number and a brief summary of the results including details of any significant findings
- an introduction outlining the reasons for the survey
- a brief architectural description of the hospital presented in a logical manner (as a walk around and through the complex, starting with setting, then progressing to all sides of the structure in sequence, and finally to the interior from the ground floor up)
- a discussion placing the hospital in its local and historical contexts, describing and analysing the development of individual structures and of the complex as a whole. This analysis should consider the historical plan form, and layout of the hospital building.
- A copy of this specification

Both architectural description and historical/analytical discussion should be fully cross-referenced to the photographic record, sufficient to illustrate the major features of the site and the major points raised.



8.1.2 Report Illustrations

8.1.2.1 Illustrations should include:

- a location map at a scale sufficient to allow clear identification of the building(s)/structure in relation to other buildings in the immediate area
- a complete set of site drawings at a legible scale, on which position and direction of each photograph has been noted
- any relevant historic map editions, with the position and extent of the site clearly indicated
- Good quality copies of relevant original floor plans, elevations etc.
- any additional illustrations pertinent to the site
- a complete set of good-quality laser copies of all photographs (on archivally stable paper). All photographs should be accompanied by detailed captions clearly locating and identifying any pertinent features.

8.1.2.2 The latter should be bound into the report, appropriately labelled (numbered, and captioned in full) and fully referenced within the report. When captioning, contractors should identify the individual photographs by means of a running sequence of numbers (e.g. Plate no. 1; Plate no. 2), and it is this numbering system which should be used in cross-referencing throughout the report and on the photographic plans. However, the relevant original film and frame number should also be included in brackets at the end of each caption.

8.2 Report deposition

8.2.1 The report should be supplied to the client and to the local planning authority and an identical copy (but also including the photographic prints and any colour slides/digital images) supplied to the West Yorkshire HER – see para.7.3 below for details). A facsimile copy of the report in ISO 19005 compliant PDF A format should also be supplied on an archive quality “gold” CD. The finished report should be supplied within twelve weeks of completion of all fieldwork unless otherwise agreed with the local authority. The report will become publicly accessible once deposited with the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record, unless confidentiality is explicitly requested, in which case it will become publicly accessible six months after deposit.

8.2.2 The West Yorkshire HER supports 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. The building recorder must therefore complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. Contractors are advised to contact the West Yorkshire HER officer prior to completing the form. Once a report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the HER, the West Yorkshire HER may place the information on a web-site. Please ensure that you and your client agree to this procedure in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to the case officer at the West Yorkshire HER.



- 8.2.3 With the permission of the client, the building recorder is encouraged to consider the deposition of a copy of the report for this site with the appropriate Local History Library.
- 8.2.4 Deposition with WYAAS (as holders of the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record)
- 8.2.5 The report copy supplied to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service (see address at the base of this document) should also be accompanied by both the photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints (mounted in KENRO display pockets or similar, and arranged in such a way that labelling is readily visible) bound in a form which will fit readily into a standard filing cabinet suspension file (not using hard-backed ring-binders). Labelling should be on the back of the print in pencil giving film and frame number only (taking care not to damage the print) and on applied printed labels stuck on the front of the relevant photographic sleeve and which should include:
- film and frame number
 - date recorded and photographer's name
 - name and address of building
 - national grid reference
 - specific subject of photograph.

Negatives should be supplied in archivally stable mounts (KENRO display pockets or similar), and each page of negatives should be clearly labelled with the following:

- national grid reference
 - Site name and address
 - Date of photographs (month/year)
 - Name of archaeological contractor
 - Film number
- 8.2.6 Colour slides should be mounted, and the mounts suitably marked with the 'Clayton Hospital' the site name at the top of the slide; grid reference at the bottom; date of photograph at the right hand side of the mount; subject of photograph at the left hand side of the mount. Subject labelling may take the form of a numbered reference to the relevant photographic register. The slides should be supplied to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service in an appropriate, archivally stable slide hanger (for storage in a filing cabinet). In all other respects, standards for archive compilation and transfer should conform to those outlined in Archaeological Archives – a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (Archaeological Archives Forum, 2007).
- 8.2.7 7.3.3 Copyright - Please note that by depositing this report, the contractor gives permission for the material presented within the document to be used by the WYAAS, in perpetuity, although The Contractor retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as specified in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (chapter IV, section 79). The



permission will allow the WYAAS to reproduce material, including for use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

9 Technical Queries

- 9.1.1 Any technical queries arising from the specification detailed above, should be addressed to WYAAS at the address below without delay.
- 9.1.2 Failure to comply with this specification will be reported as a material breach of the planning condition (2016/00798/OUT condition 29)

10 Valid Period of Specification

- 10.1.1 This specification is valid for a period of one year but may then need to be revised to take account of changing techniques and approaches.

West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service
West Yorkshire Joint Service,
Nepshaw Lane South,
Morley,
Leeds
LS27 7JQ

February 2018

Telephone: 0113 393 9715
E-mail: david.hunter@wyjs.org.uk



APPENDIX IV: OASIS

OASIS ID: archaeol5-318560

Project details

Project name

Clayton Hospital, Wakefield, Historic Building Recording

Short description of the project

In February 2018, Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Wakefield Grammar School Foundation to undertake a historic building recording of the site of Clayton Hospital, Wakefield. The requirement for the historic building recording was to fulfil a condition of planning permission approved by Wakefield Metropolitan District Council (planning application number 16/00798/OUT) which sets out a scheme for the re-purpose and part demolition of the Clayton Hospital buildings, which are a non-designated heritage asset subject to significant deterioration from repeated theft, vandalism and arson. The historic building recording of Clayton Hospital has produced a substantial descriptive and photographic record from which a significant resource is now available for historical and architectural analysis. The study of the building's spatial development over its hundred and thirty year operational lifespan also illustrates great scientific, technological and social change. The Level 2 recording (Historic England 2016) mitigates the potential loss of historic fabric from re-development, providing a high level of preservation through record and informing future conservation programmes, these required in the sympathetic repair and protection of the historic administration range complete with its significant ornamented tower designed by Thomas Bakewell (1839-1925).

Project dates

Start: 01-03-2018 End: 01-06-2018

Previous/future work

Not known / Not known

Type of project

Building Recording

Site status

Conservation Area

Current Land use

Other 2 - In use as a building

Monument type

HOSPITAL Post Medieval



Monument type

HOSPITAL Modern

Significant Finds

N/A None

Significant Finds

N/A None

Methods & techniques

"Annotated Sketch", "Photographic Survey", "Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"

Planning condition

Project location

Country

England

Site location

WEST YORKSHIRE WAKEFIELD WAKEFIELD Clayton Hospital

Study area

0 Square metres

Site coordinates

SE 32907 21400 53.687786768418 -1.501653931991 53 41 16 N 001 30 05 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Project brief originator

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Project design originator

Robin Holgate

Project director/manager

Dr. Robin Holgate

Project supervisor

Robin Holgate

Type of sponsor/funding body

Landowner

Project archives

Digital Archive recipient



WYAAS HER

Digital Contents

"Survey"

Digital Media available

"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"

Entered by

Dr Ian Wyre (ian@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)

Entered on

1 June 2018



APPENDIX V: CAPTIONED PHOTOGRAPHS





Plate 1: Oblique view of the administration range from the north. Scale 2m.



Plate 2: View administration range facing south. Scale 2m.



Plate 3: The front elevation of the tower with main entrance below of the administration range. Scale 2m.



Plate 4: View of the east turret. Scale 2m.



Plate 5: View of the west turret.



Plate 6: The main entrance and flanking turrets. Scale 2m.



Plate 7: Detail of the eastern carvings .Scale 2m.



Plate 8: One of the lancet windows either side the entrance.



Plate 9: One of the side panels of the entrance.



Plate 10: View of the oriel window to the first and second floor levels of the tower.



Plate 11: View of the top sections of the tower and its turrets.



Plate 12: Rear gable of tower, note the plainer style.



Plate 13: Front elevation view of administrative west range. Scale 2m.



Plate 14: Decorative tourelle to corner of administrative western range.



Plate 15: Front elevation view of administrative east range. Scale 2m.



Plate 16: Rear view of the administration range looking north west. Note the truncated and capped chimney flues along the line of the eaves.



Plate 17: Rear view of the administration range looking north west. Note the truncated and capped chimney flues along the line of the eaves.



Plate 18: Internal view of the main entrance in the administration range. Scale 2m.



Plate 19: Internal arches in the visitor's hall. Note later insertion of glazed doors. Scale 2m.



Plate 19.1: Visitor's hall dedication plaque location.



Plate 19.2: Squint/emblature window to west of visitor hall.



Plate 19.3: Detail of windows and coving to north corners of visitor hall. Scale 2m.



Plate 19.4: Simple internal doorway in visitor hall.



Plate 19.5: Chamfered edge detail to juncture with axial corridor.



Plate 19.6: Surviving tiling scheme in visitor's hall.



Plate 20: Vent and decoration detail in waiting room. Scale 2m.



Plate 20.1: Corner chimney breast in visitor waiting room G2. Scale 2m.



Plate 20.2: View of original plasterwork to room G2.



Plate 20.3: View of window in room G2.



Plate 21: View from the half-landing in room G3 of the administration range. Scale 2m.



Plate 22: View from visitor's hall into G3. Scale 2m.



Plate 22.1: Stairs to first floor of administration range. Scale 2m.



Plate 22.2: Newels and spindles to stairs in room G3. Scale 2m.



Plate 22.3: View of cupboard under the stairs door, room G3.



Plate 23: Oblique view of the administration range. Scale 2m.



Plate 24: Glass tiled ceiling/floor above the axial corridor.



Plate 25: Plaster corning retained to G4/Matron's room.



Plate 26: Modern doorway into matron's room G4. Scale 2m.



Plate 27.1: Facing south in the matron's room. Scale 2m.



Plate 27.2: Chimney breast and coving.



Plate 27.3: Facing north at the bisected window. Scale 2m.



Plate 28: Room G6, formerly marked as the assistant surgeon's sitting room. Scale 2m.



Plate 28.1: Corner fireplace to room G6.



Plate 28.2: Marble fire surround. Scale 2m.



Plate 28.3: Alcove to room G6 with cornice above. Scale 2m.



Plate 28.4: View of window to room G6.



Plate 29: Window in surgeon's sitting room, G7.



Plate 29.1: Later dumb waiter shaft inserted in room G7.



Plate 29.2: Modern door and suspended ceiling but with features above. Scale 2m.



Plate 29.3: Blocked chimney with plastic vent.



Plate 30: Modern dumb waiter added to the surgeon's sitting room. Scale 2m.



Plate 31: Surgeon's sitting room cornice in place above modern dumb waiter enclosure.



Plate 32: Counter/hatch and entrance from corridor into room G8. Scale 2m.



Plate 33.1: View into room G8. Scale 2m.



Plate 33.2: Reverse view in room G8. Scale 2m.



Plate 33.3: Plain plaster work to room G8.



Plate 34: View up the stairs to room F1. Scale 2m.



Plate 35.1: Plain ceiling above stair. Scale 2m.



Plate 35.2: View from F1 of surgeon's rooms. Scale 2m.



Plate 35.3: View of ceiling to F1 with frame for glazing.



Plate 36: View from inserted doorway between the nurse's and surgeon's areas.



Plate 37.1: Doorway into assistant surgeon's bedroom.



Plate 37.2: Arched recess for shelving and section of window in asst. surgeon's bedroom. Scale 2m.



Plate 37.3: Plasterwork and later connecting door from asst. surgeon's bedroom. Scale 2m.



Plate 37.4: View of corner chimney to surgeon's bedroom. Scale 2m.



Plate 38.1: Recess for the bay window. Scale 2m.



Plate 38.2: Retained beaded cornice above modern partitions.



Plate 38.3: View towards shower room.



Plate 39: View of plaster coving to the museum room.



Plate 40: View into the rearranged surgeons' bathroom.



Plate 41: View into the rearranged surgeons' bathroom. Scale 2m.



Plate 42.1: View of remaining plaster finish.



Plate 42.2: Old style pipes exposed in room F4, note the brick structure of the tower.



Plate 43.1: Window in room F6. Scale 2m.



Plate 43.2: Chimney in room F6. Scale 2m.



Plate 43.3: View of dumb waiter lift shaft from ground floor level. Scale 2m.



Plate 43.4: Late doorway next to blocked original opening. Scale 2m.



Plate 44: View along nurses' corridor.



Plate 45: View along nurses' corridor. Scale 2m.



Plate 46: View of nurses' corridor ceiling vent.



Plate 47: View along nurses' corridor with light well to ceiling. Scale 2m.



Plate 48.1: Chimney in room F7. Scale 2m.



Plate 48.2: Sash window. Scale 2m.



Plate 48.3: View facing north east in room F7. Scale 2m.



Plate 48.4: View of room F7 with coving in situ. Scale 2m.



Plate 49.1: Matron's bedroom. Note later door inserted. Scale 2m.



Plate 49.2: Chimney with mantle shelf in matron's bedroom. Scale 2m.



Plate 49.3: Window of the former matron's bedroom. Scale 2m.



Plate 50: Nurse's bedroom. Scale 2m.



Plate 51: Nurse's bedroom. Scale 2m.



Plate 52.1: Stairs to the west of the nurses' accommodation. Scale 2m.



Plate 52.2: Stairs to the west of the nurses' accommodation. Scale 2m.



Plate 52.3: Stairs to the west of the nurses' accommodation.



Plate 52.4: Stairs to the west of the nurses' accommodation.



Plate 53.1: Nurse's bedroom. Scale 2m.



Plate 53.2: Nurses' bedroom. Note lack of corner chimney piece. Scale 2m.



Plate 53.3: View of north east corner of F 11. Scale 2m.



Plate 53.4: View of tie plate fittings to room F11.



Plate 54.1: Nurse's bedroom. Scale 2m.



Plate 54.2: Nurse's bedroom, note lack of corner chimney piece. Scale 2m.



Plate 55.1: View of the former nurses' bathroom, F13. Scale 2m.



Plate 55.2: Inserted stair enclosure in F13. Scale 2m.



Plate 55.3: View beneath the stairs in room F13.



Plate 56.1: View facing up the stairs in room F13. Scale 2m.



Plate 56.2: Half-landing/dog-leg of the stairs to the second floor. Scale 2m.



Plate 56.3: Reverse view down the stairs.



Plate 56.4: Corner of half-landing.



Plate 57.1: Nurse's bedroom F14. Scale 2m.



Plate 57.2: Window and corner of room F14. Scale 2m.



Plate 57.3: Flue from assistant surgeon's sitting room fireplace. Scale 2m.



Plate 57.4: View of torus coving in nurse's bedroom, F14. Scale 2m.



Plate 58: Window and corner of nurses' bedroom F15. Scale 2m.



Plate 59.1: View facing north of the lobby. Scale 2m.



Plate 59.2: Remains of light well above lobby.



Plate 59.3: View through the later ceiling of the lobby.



Plate 59.4: Glass tile in metal frame to the floor of the lobby.



Plate 60.1: View facing west in the nurses' dormitory. Scale 2m.



Plate 60.2: View facing east in the nurses' dormitory. Note the rough wall surface where the fireplace would have been located.



Plate 60.3: Retained coving in nurses' dormitory F17.



Plate 61.1: Walkway to access room S2. Scale 2m.



Plate 61.2: View above the landing F1. Scale 2m.



Plate 61.3: Stone corbel supporting the south west turret of the tower. Note the brick internal construction.



Plate 61.4: View of the lightwell plasterwork. Note the squint type opening in the far wall.

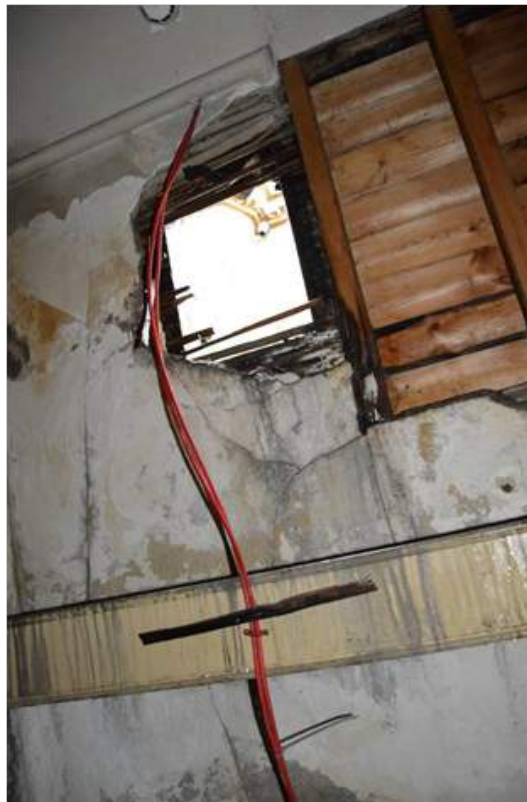


Plate 61.5: Damage to roof behind tower. Note later wood planks.



Plate 61.6: Chamfered timber handrail.



Plate 62: Reverse view within S2 looking towards walkway and hatch. Scale 2m.



Plate 63: View into second floor tower room. Note the corbelled plasterwork at the door head.



Plate 64.1: Top bay of the oriel window the tower with original shutters. Scale 2m.



Plate 64.2: Later water tank to second floor tower room. Scale 2m.



Plate 64.3: Ladder allowing access to the third floor of the tower. Scale 2m.



Plate 65.1: Room S3 with hatch to tower and chimney flue in the centre of the room. Scale 2m.



Plate 65.2: Repaired timber truss to room S3. Scale 2m.



Plate 66: View facing south east in room S3. Scale 2m.



Plate 66.1: Room S3 with mesh and plaster wall construction. Scale 2m.



Plate 66.2: View of window embrasure in room S3.



Plate 67: View from the corridor S4 down the stairs. Scale 2m.



Plate 67.1: The corridor giving access to S3 and other rooms in the west section of the second floor accommodation. Scale 2m.



Plate 67.2: Modern fire door inserted into S4.



Plate 67.3: Facing east down the irregularly shaped corridor S4. Scale 2m.



Plate 67.4: Arrangement of the corridor approaching S7 and S8.



Plate 67.5: Room S5, with sloping ceiling with skylight.



Plate 67.6: Dormer window to room S6.



Plate 67.7: Tongue and groove cladding and shelving in airing cupboard.



Plate 67.8: Tongue and groove partition behind modern plasterboard.



Plate 67.9: View through door into room S8. Scale 2m.



Plate 67.10: Room S8 below the west hip of the administration range. Scale 2m.



Plate 67.11: Stone corbel below the north east corner turret.



Plate 68: View towards staircase to section of second floor accommodation. Scale 2m.



Plate 68.1: Plaster work within the roof space accommodation. Scale 2m.



Plate 68.2: Vents above the doors to the rooms of the second floor accommodation.



Plate 68.3: View into room S11. Scale 2m.



Plate 68.4: North corner of room S11 with original door. Scale 2m.



Plate 68.5: Vent above doors.



Plate 68.6: Trusses supporting the eastern hip incorporated into the interior space. Scale 2m.



Plate 68.7: View from within room S10. Scale 2m.



Plate 68.8: View within room S10, with four panel door. Scale 2m.



Plate 68.9: Half-glazed door to room S12. Scale 2m.



Plate 68.10: View within room S12, note the mesh construction behind the plaster. Scale 2m.



Plate 68.11: Dormer window to room S12. Scale 2m.



Plate 69: View of dividing wall to second floor rooms. Note the mesh layer.



Plate 69.1: Half-glazed door to room S13. Scale 2m.



Plate 69.2: Dormer window to room S13, the window is adjacent to that in room S12. Scale 2m.



Plate 69.3: Room S13 looking north to the gable on the front projecting bay. Scale 2m.



Plate 69.4: Ridge-stone fallen into roof space.



Plate 69.5: Brick construction behind the gable of the projection bay to front.

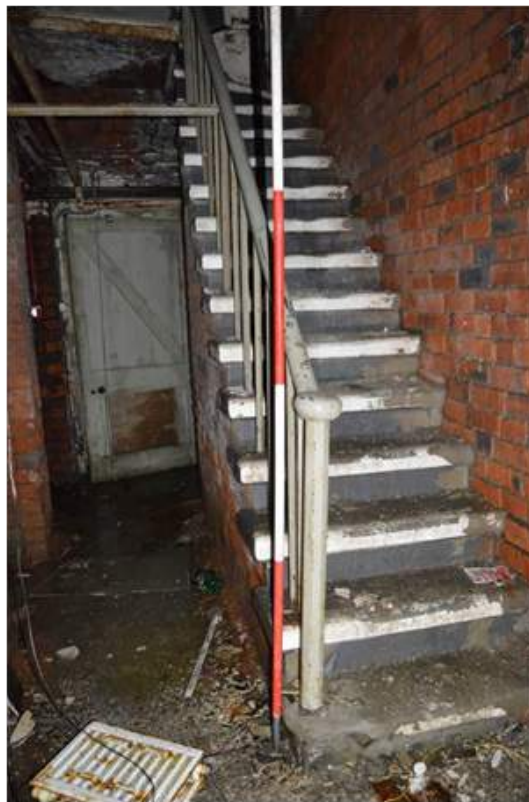


Plate 70.1: Stairs to basement. Scale 2m.



Plate 70.2: Corridor in the basement.



Plate 70.3: Cellar room. Scale 2m.



Plate 70.4: Cellar room. Scale 2m.



Plate 71: Original wine cellar features in situ. Scale 2m.



Plate 72.1: South elevation of the service wing extension, looking north west. Scale 2m.



Plate 72.2: South elevation of the service wing extension, looking north east.



Plate 72.3: Filleted corner to south east corner of service wing extension. Scale 2m.



Plate 72.4: Flat roofed single storey extension to east of service wing. Scale 2m.



Plate 73.1: View from the axial corridor into room G9, hallway for the stairs to the first floor level. Scale 2m.



Plate 73.2: Facing east up the stairs and to the W.C.. Scale 2m.



Plate 73.3: View into the W.C.. Note the vent above the door. Scale 2m.



Plate 73.4: Detail of dual aspect windows to W.C..



Plate 73.5: View of the staircase with door to basement stairs. Scale 2m.



Plate 73.6: View inside the coat cupboard. Scale 2m.



Plate 74.1: View from the half-landing. Scale 2m.



Plate 74.2: Windows to the half-landing of the service stair well. Scale 2m.



Plate 75: The modern kitchen area in the service range, the location of the staff dining room originally. The lowered ceiling is not a structural element, most probably housing modern services and equipment. Scale 2m.



Plate 76: View back towards the entrance to the modern kitchen area. Note the opened up relieving arches which formed the east wall of the original staff dining room. Scale 2m.



Plate 77: View of the modernised kitchen area.



Plate 78: View towards the south back wall of the kitchen. Scale 2m.



Plate 79.1: Detail of windows to G11.6. Scale 2m.



Plate 79.2: Detail to tiling in G11.6.



Plate 79.3: Detail of modern dumb waiter in room G11.1. Scale 2m.



Plate 79.4: Detail into room G11.2. Scale 2m.



Plate 80.1: Detail in room G12 facing east. Scale 2m.



Plate 80.2: Detail into room G12.6 from G12. Scale 2m.



Plate 80.3: Detail in room G12.2.



Plate 80.4: View towards cold store in room G12.2. Scale 2m.



Plate 80.5: Rooms G12.8 towards G12.9. Scale 2m.



Plate 80.6: Reverse view in room G12.8. Scale 2m.



Plate 81: View of the service range staff stairwell/landing.



Plate 82: Arch above the half-landing of the nurses' stair half-landing.



Plate 83: Exterior of linking range incorporating the board room.



Plate 84: Rear view of the western linking range with the corridor in the foreground with the rear gable of the boardroom.



Plate 85: View facing east of the linking section of corridor. The main section of corridor starts at the modern glazed swing doors. Scale 2m.



Plate 85.1: Tudor style arch above axial corridor later features.



Plate 86.1: View of the board room ornate ceiling with hammer beam details.



Plate 86.2: Front elevation of the board room. Scale 2m.



Plate 86.3: View of the ceilings above the board room.



Plate 86.4: Rear of the board room ceiling. Note the hammer beam truss above the later ceiling framework.



Plate 87: Front elevation of the eastern linking room, the original operating theatre.



Plate 88: Rear arrangement of the eastern linking range.



Plate 88.1: View of the eastern section of the axial corridor facing east. Scale 2m.



Plate 88.2: Blocked in Tudor style arch, view facing west in axial corridor. Scale 2m.



Plate 88.3: Stylised plaster ceiling, view facing west in axial corridor.



Plate 88.4: Tudor style arch, view facing east in axial corridor.



Plate 89.1: View through the theatre.



Plate 89.2: Hammer beam above operating theatre.



Plate 89.3: Operating theatre skylight in situ above later suspended ceiling.



Plate 89.4: Section of operating theatre with two later ceilings below, including a lathe and plaster example. A hammer beam is just visible above.



Plate 90: View of the north elevation of the eastern pavilion wing.



Plate 90.1: View of the eastern pavilion from the south.



Plate 90.2: View of the eastern pavilion from the south. Scale 2m.



Plate 90.3: View of the eastern pavilion from the south. Scale 2m.



Plate 91.1: Tudor arch entrances to east pavilion ward, ground floor lobby.



Plate 91.2: Tudor arch entrances to east pavilion ward and stairs, ground floor lobby.



Plate 91.3: Modern entrance and corridors to ground floor of east pavilion ward, formerly out-patients dispensary and consulting rooms.



Plate 91.4: Modern arrangement of dispensary, east pavilion ward, ground floor. Scale 2m.



Plate 91.5: Relieving arches, with some early plaster and paint schemes, from the original dispensary areas.



Plate 91.6: Original barrel vaulted plaster ceilings to dispensary/out-patients' consulting areas.



Plate 91.7: View towards the east sanitary wing (from G22). Scale 2m.

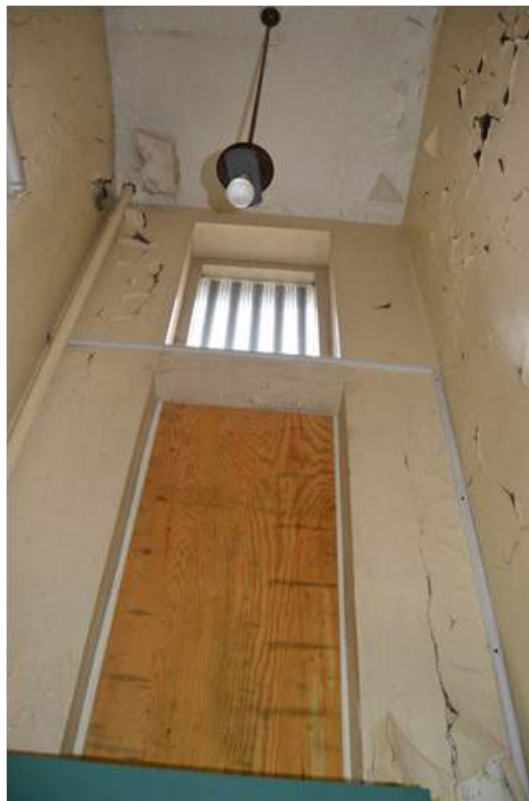


Plate 91.8: Lobby window at juncture of sanitary wing.



Plate 91.9: East sanitary wing later structural alterations/extension.



Plate 91.10: Parquet flooring to sanitary wing lobby . Scale 2m.



Plate 91.11: Original six panel door to sanitary wing.



Plate 91.12: Original plaster finishes to west sanitary wing area.



Plate 91.13: Interior window to lobby of west sanitary wing.



Plate 91.14: Blocked windows in converted W.C. room (G24).



Plate 91.15: Former consulting room G25, now 20th century office, in extension to east pavilion ward, ground floor. Scale 2m.



Plate 91.16: Room G26 formed by a later extension added to original east pavilion ward ground floor. Scale 2m.



Plate 91.17: Later arrangement of dispensary/out-patients waiting room. Scale 2m.



Plate 91.18: Interior fittings to dispensary area.



Plate 91.19: Sky light detail of dispensary corridor.



Plate 91.20: Modern corridor returning to the main axial route window. Scale 2m.



Plate 91.21: Blocked windows of the original building exterior wall.



Plate 91.22: First floor ward of the eastern pavilion wing. Scale 2m.



Plate 92: View of the western pavilion south. Scale 2m.



Plate 92.1: Tudor arch entrance retained to west pavilion ward, ground floor. Scale 2m.



Plate 92.2: Lobby prior entry to the ward. Scale 2m.



Plate 92.3: View of the barrel vaulted ceiling, an original feature of the ward lobby.



Plate 92.4: West pavilion ward, ground floor.



Plate 92.5: Looking back at the ward entry, note the squint style window from the nurse's station (bottom centre). Scale 2m.



Plate 92.6: Western pavilion ward first floor facing south. Scale 2m.



Plate 93: Modern extension to the north face of the original building. Scale 2m.



Plate 94: North facing elevation of the special ward. Scale 2m.



Plate 95: North facing elevation of the special ward. Scale 2m.



Plate 96.1: View of the children's wards east elevation from the south-west.



Plate 96.2: East facing elevation of the children's wards. Scale 2m.



Plate 96.3: Side (north) elevation of the children's ward sanitary wing. Scale 2m.



Plate 96.4: Children's ward north elevation between special ward and modern extension.



Plate 96.5: Dedication frieze to west elevation of children's wing.



Plate 97.1: Ground floor children's ward. Scale 2m.



Plate 97.2: Plate 97.2: Reverse view of the ground floor of the children's ward. Scale 2m.



Plate 97.3: Ground floor, bay window to children's ward. Scale 2m.



Plate 97.4: Upper floor children's ward.



Plate 97.5: Dedication plaque to first floor of the children's wards.



Plate 98: Veranda extension to children's ward. Scale 2m.



Plate 99.1: South east corner of the laundry building. Scale 2m.



Plate 99.2: North west corner of the laundry range. Note there is a gable at this end. Scale 2m.



Plate 100: The Nurses' home extension to the east of the original hospital building. Scale 2m.



Plate 100.1: View of nurses' Home north facing elevation.



Plate 100.2: Shaw Nurses' Home main entrance. Scale 2m.



Plate 100.3: View of east elevation section.



Plate 100.4: View along east elevation.



Plate 101: The rear and south facing elevations, along with its single story linking structure, of the Nurses' home. Scale 2m.



Plate 101.1: View from the axial corridor to the internal entrance to the Nurses' home.



Plate 101.2: Entrance hall of the Nurses' home. Scale 2m.



Plate 101.3: View from nurses' home hall to side stairs.



Plate 101.4: Shaw nurses' home side stairs. Scale 2m.



Plate 101.5: Detail of stair banister. Scale 2m.



Plate 101.6: View down the stairs to half-landing.



Plate 101.7: View of the later linking corridor from where it met the original axial corridor. Scale 2m.



Plate 101.8: View of the later linking corridor. Scale 2m.



Plate 101.9: View of the later linking corridor from where it met the original out-patients' department. Scale 2m.



Plate 101.10: View of the later linking corridor from where it structurally joins the older building.



Plate 102: East façade to Out-patients' Department. Scale 2m.



Figure 102.1: Canning Childs Out-patients' pediment over façade.



Plate 102.2: South entrance to Out-patients Department.



Plate 102.3: View of the out-patients linking corridor tiled finish below later paint finishes. Scale 2m.



Plate 103: Upper level, retained ceiling features to out-patient's waiting room.



Plate 103.1: Upper level, retained the ceiling to out-patient's waiting room. Scale 2m.



Plate 104: Stone façade pediment window surround to X-Ray wing.



Plate 104.1: Side elevation to X-Ray wing. Scale 2m.



Plate 104.2: X-Ray Building foundation stone. Scale 2m.



Plate 104.3: Corridor up to X-Ray wing. Scale 2m.



Plate 104.4: Archway at corridor junction in X-Ray wing.



Plate 104.5: Stained glass fan light to X-Ray wing.



Plate 104.6: Tiled wall finish to X-Ray wing corridor. Scale 2m.



Plate 104.7: Detail of X-ray corridor window with internal and upper lights.



Plate 104.8: Circular skylight to X-ray annex rooms.



Plate 104.9: Sectional archway with rectangular fan light beyond, one of a series. Scale 2m.



Plate 104.10: Airing cupboard off X-ray corridor. Scale 2m.



Plate 105: The Ann Canning Childs' Ward for Women at the north side of the site.



Plate 105.1: The Ann Canning Childs' Ward for Women entrance at the north side of the site.



Plate 105.2: Ann Canning Childs Building dedication stone. Scale 2m.



Plate 105.3: Canning Childs Building opening stone.



Plate 105.4: Operating theatre. Scale 2m.



Plate 105.5: Detail of operating theatre window. Note the frame for secondary opaque glazing. Scale 2m.



Plate 105.6: Terrazzo floor of the operating theatres. Scale 2m.



Plate 105.7: Operating theatre port hole door.



Plate 105.8: Operating theatre X-ray light fitting. Scale 2m.



Plate 105.9: The Ann Canning Childs' Building main corridor looking west. Scale 2m.



Plate 105.10: The Ann Canning Childs' Building in the part which was originally an open ward. Note the thick embrasures in the right belonging to the original window openings. Scale 2m.



Plate 105.11: The Ann Canning Childs' ward was constructed of cast re-enforced concrete and steel framing.



Plate 105.12: The Ann Canning Childs' Ward for Women stairs which, as built, encompassed a lift. Scale 2m.



Plate 105.13: The Ann Canning Childs' Building terminated in a later extension to the west. Scale 2m.



Plate 105.14: The Ann Canning Childs' Ward for Women stairs landing balustrade. Scale 2m.



Plate 106: Later building comprising the Eye Clinic. Scale 2m.



Plate 107: Modern range comprising the ENT department. Scale 2m.



Plate 108: Later mortuary building.



Plate 108.1: South elevation of the modern extension to the Canning wards. Scale 2m.



Plate 108.2: Juncture of the modern extension with the Canning wards. Scale 2m.



Plate 108.3: West elevation of the modern extension to the Canning wards. Scale 2m.



Plate 108.4: North elevation of the modern extension to the Canning wards.



Plate 109.1: Landing in the modern extension to the Canning wards. Scale 2m.



Plate 109.2: Stairs, modern extension with the Canning wards.



Plate 109.3: Detail of construction of the modern extension to the Canning wards.



Plate 109.4: First floor interior of the modern extension to the Canning wards. Scale 2m.



Plate 109.5: East gate, front face of north gate post.



Plate 109.6: East gate, front face of south gate post. Scale 2m.



Plate 109.7: East gate, side of north gate post. Scale 2m.



Plate 109.8: East gate, subsidiary pillar north of the north gate post.



Plate 109.9: West gate, front face of north gate post. Scale 2m.



Plate 109.10: West gate, rear face of north gate post. Scale 2m.



Plate 110.1: Chapel of Rest building.



Plate 110.2: Chapel of rest building.



Plate 110.3: Medical stores buildings.



Plate 110.4: Medical stores west elevation. Scale 2m.



Plate 110.5: Medical records, fronting Northgate. Scale 2m.



Plate 110.6: Medical records with earlier phases to left.