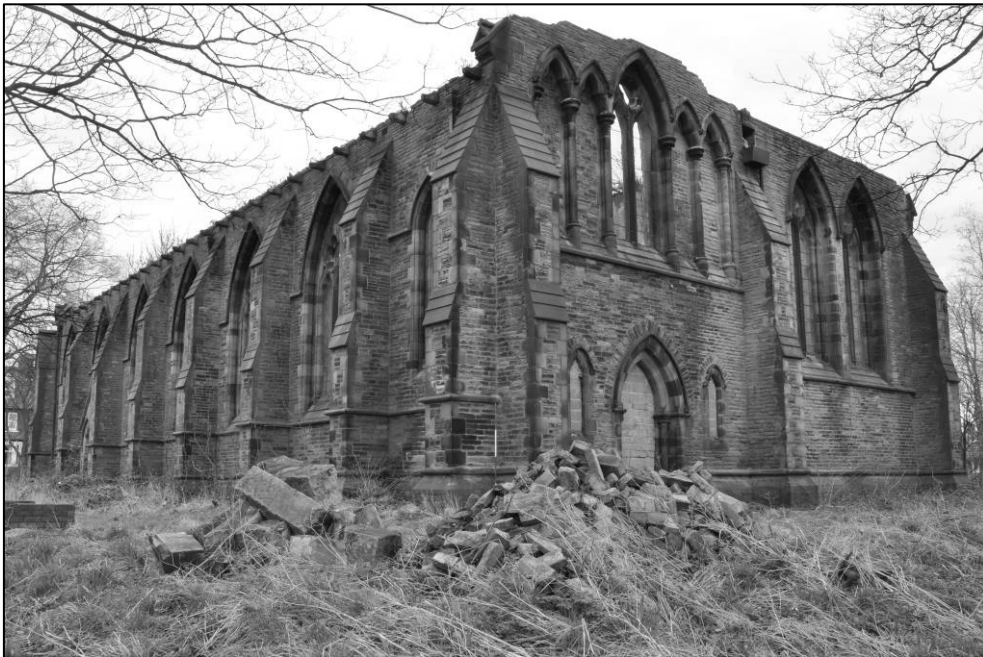


ST FAITH'S (STANLEY ROYD) CHURCH,
EASTMOOR ROAD,
WAKEFIELD, WEST YORKSHIRE

BUILDING RECORDING



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**BUILDING RECORDING,
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In February 2014, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Linfit Investments (Wakefield) Ltd to undertake a programme of building recording at St Faith's Church, Eastmoor Road, Wakefield, West Yorkshire (NGR SE 33890 21500). The project involved documentary research and a photographic survey of the church, augmented by a descriptive report, and the work was made a condition of Listed Building Consent for the demolition of the fire damaged church (application 12/01969/LBC, condition 2). The scope of the building recording was defined by a specification prepared by the local archaeological curator, the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS), and the work was funded by Linfit Investments (Wakefield) Ltd.

St Faith's Church was built between 1859 and 1861 to serve the inmates and staff of the West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum (latterly Stanley Royd Hospital). In terms of its relationship to the main asylum complex, its landscape setting, and the contrast between its Early English Gothic architecture and that of the earlier asylum buildings, St Faith's church is representative of contemporary practice and thinking. It formed part of a substantial expansion of the asylum's facilities that took place between 1858 and 1861, and was indeed a requirement of the earlier 1845 Lunacy Act. The church replaced two chapels (one for males and one for females) which had existed within the main body of the earlier asylum complex.

It is stated explicitly in surviving documentation from 1859 that the asylum church was to be modelled on the Church of St James in Doncaster. The latter had been built in 1858 to the designs of the architect George Gilbert Scott and Edmund Becket Denison for the use of workers at the Great Northern Railway Factory, although the extent of Scott's influence on the finished building is debatable. St Faith's did indeed resemble St James' closely, the main differences being the lack of the turret and spire to the west elevation, two windows (rather than a single one) to the south gable of the west elevation, and other differences to internal and external detailing. It is possible that St James' was chosen because the plan form of two parallel ranges allowed for the segregation of male and female asylum inmates when used at St Faith's, a national requirement at the time for asylum churches. The plain appearance of the inside of St Faith's was in keeping with recommendations which prevailed as late as 1911, namely that asylum chapels should be built on ecclesiastical lines, but not be ornate in detail or constructed with elaborate stonework. Although the finished church was to the satisfaction of the Committee of Visitors, the building process was not well managed; the documentary evidence suggests that George Gilbert Scott, his office, the contractor Barton and Son, and the asylum's Committee of Visitors were all at fault, at least in part.

Although several aspects of the church's structure and history remain to be explained, the research undertaken for this report allied to contemporary asylum burial practice, has uncovered no evidence for the burial of inmates within or around the church, specifically in the overly large basement area. The readily-available documentary evidence suggests that before 1849, ground within the nearby St Peter's churchyard at Stanley was purchased for the burial of some asylum inmates, a practice recommended by legislation in the mid 1850s. The asylum was also provided with a dead house, built after 1858, for the temporary accommodation of bodies. However, given that previous research undertaken by others has demonstrated that asylum cemeteries are both poorly documented and were often located in an obscure, perimeter, location away from the view of the inmates, the possibility that some Wakefield inmates were buried somewhere on the edge of the asylum estate cannot be wholly dismissed.

1 INTRODUCTION

Reasons and Circumstances for the Project

- 1.1 In February 2014, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Linfit Investments (Wakefield) Ltd to undertake a programme of building recording at St Faith's Church, Eastmoor Road, Wakefield, West Yorkshire (NGR SE 33890 21500). The project involved documentary research and a photographic survey of the church, augmented by a descriptive report.
- 1.2 The building recording was made a condition of Listed Building Consent for the demolition of the fire damaged church, granted by Wakefield Council on 20th December 2013 (application 12/01969/LBC, condition 2). The scope of the building recording was defined by a specification prepared by the local archaeological curator, the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) (see Appendix 4), and the work was funded by Linfit Investments (Wakefield) Ltd.

Site Location and Description

- 1.3 St Faith's Church lies at the junction of Eastmoor Road and Stanley Road, in Wakefield, West Yorkshire (NGR SE 33890 21500) (see figures 1 and 2). It is located c.1km to the north-east of the city centre, within the township of Stanley cum Wrenthorpe. The church was constructed between 1859 and 1861 to serve the adjacent West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum (latterly Stanley Royd Hospital), and it has a footprint area of c.762sqm.
- 1.4 The church was the subject of a serious arson attack on the evening of 18th June 2012, which caused severe damage, including the collapse of the roof across the whole building and the loss of the pews, organ, timber panelling, stained and painted glass, and leaded glazing. As a result, some parts of the church were left in a dangerous condition, particularly the high east and west gable walls, and were subsequently demolished. At the time of the EDAS survey, the remaining standing parts were in a very poor structural condition, with no safe access to the interior apart from that which could be viewed from immediately inside the south porch.
- 1.5 The church is a Grade II building of Special Architectural or Historic Interest (National Heritage List for England no. 1135485) (see Appendix 2). It is also recorded on the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (PRN 11632). It has previously been the subject of two 'Statement of Significances' (Townsend Planning Consultants 2012; Miles Planning Solicitors 2012); the latter takes the form of a letter while the former is a more comprehensive document, which is referred to in this EDAS report. The Stanley Royd Hospital, including St Faith's Church, was also subject to an archaeological desk-top assessment and photographic survey in March 2002, prior to its conversion to residential accommodation (MAP Archaeological Consultancy 2002). There are also a number of web sites associated with the church, as well as the asylum complex in general (e.g. <http://www.wakefieldasylum.co.uk/insight/a-sacrilege-st-faiths-in-hospital/> and <http://www.highroydshospital.com/resource/stanley-royd-hospital-wakefield-first-west-riding-asylum/>).
- 1.6 For the purposes of consistency, St Faith's is named here as a church, following the example set by the Listed Building description. However, it is also known as a chapel, and is also named as 'St Faith's in Hospital' in several sources.

Aims and Objectives of the Project

- 1.7 The primary aim of the survey work was to identify and objectively record, by means of photographs and annotated measured drawings, any significant evidence for the original and subsequent historical form and functions of the church, and to place this record in the public domain by depositing it with the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (Registry of Deeds, Newstead Road, Wakefield, WF1 2DE). Other aims of the work were to further record and analyse the building's plan form, architectural style and decoration (where it survives), and also to establish the potential for burials within the building by physical investigation and historical research.

Survey Methodology

- 1.8 As noted above, the scope of the building recording work was defined by a specification prepared by WYAAS, the local archaeological curators (see Appendix 4). The specification required the building to be the subject of a detailed drawn, photographic and descriptive record, with the site work being supplemented by a certain amount of documentary research. The resulting survey conforms to a Level 2 descriptive survey as described by English Heritage (2006, 14).
- 1.9 However, a visit to the site showed that, following the arson attack of June 2012, the ruined building was now in a very poor structural condition, with walls and supporting columns cracked and in danger of collapse. The floor of the building was also almost wholly covered with the collapsed roof structure, which was also hiding below-ground voids.
- 1.10 It was therefore agreed with WYAAS that the scope of archaeological recording would be significantly downgraded. It was agreed that it would not be possible to enter the building with any degree of safety, and so the internal photographic record would only be conducted from the shelter of the south door. No drawn record would be produced, neither would any room record sheets be produced; an existing ground plan dating to 2006 would be used for photographic location purposes. Any historic plans and photographs sourced as part of the desk-based documentary research would be included in the survey report, subject to copyright and other permissions. Finally, given the current state of the building and the proposed method of demolition (simply pushing the walls into the interior rather than any more controlled systematic demolition), it was confirmed with WYAAS that it would not be possible to carry out any watching brief during demolition, and that the basement chambers would not be able to be recorded.
- 1.11 The on-site drawn and photographic recording was undertaken on 18th February 2014, and the fieldwork records were approved by WYAAS on 10th March 2014.

Documentary and Desk-based Research

- 1.12 Consultation was undertaken with, and information was gathered where available from, a number of West Yorkshire organisations to obtain primary and secondary source material, including documentary archives, historic and modern Ordnance Survey maps, pictorial records, photographs etc. The organisations that were consulted were
- the WYAAS Historic Environment Record (HER), Wakefield
 - West Yorkshire Archives, Registry of Deeds, Wakefield;
 - Wakefield Local Studies Library;
 - Leeds University Library, Leeds;

- Leeds City Art Library, Leeds;
- the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, Leeds.

- 1.13 It had been intended to visit the South West Yorkshire Mental Health Museum in Wakefield, who preserve an extensive collection of material relating to the asylum and Stanley Royd Hospital in particular, but unfortunately this was closed for refurbishment during the time the archaeological research was undertaken. However, this report has been able to draw on a number of secondary sources which have been produced following consulted with the Museum.
- 1.14 A full list of primary and secondary sources consulted are given in the bibliography (Chapter 5) below.

Drawn Record

- 1.15 As noted above, it was agreed with WYAAS that a ground floor plan of the church produced by Stamford Geomatics in 2006, prior to the 2012 fire, could be used to provide a reference point for the written descriptions and the photographic record. It was not possible to check or enhance this plan in any way, and so it should be regarded as being a diagrammatic plan rather than a detailed drawn record.

Photographic Record

- 1.16 The black and white photographic record was achieved using a Mamiya 645 medium format camera with perspective control, while the 35mm colour record was produced using a Pentax 35mm camera with a variety of lenses. English Heritage photographic guidelines were followed (English Heritage 2006, 10-13). A total of 25 black and white shots were taken, and the negatives were printed to a size of 7" by 5" with a selection at 10" by 8". A total of 20 35mm colour slides were also taken. Subject to access and other safety considerations, all photographs contain a graduated scale, and artificial lighting was used as necessary. All photographs have been clearly numbered and labelled with the subject, orientation, date taken and photographer's name, and cross referenced to film/negative and plate numbers as required by the WYAAS specification. All photographic film was exposed and processed to ensure high quality definition, and processed to archival standards according to manufacturer's specifications.
- 1.17 The photographic record (see Appendix 1) includes a register detailing the location and direction of each shot, for both black and white prints and colour slides, and the various photographic location points are depicted on a copy of the ground floor plan. A complete set of good quality copies of the black and white photographs are also reproduced in Appendix 1.

Written Record

- 1.18 Sufficient detailed notes and observations were made in the field to allow a detailed descriptive record of the building forming the subject of the survey to be prepared.

Survey Products

Survey Report

- 1.19 This report forms a detailed written record of the church, prepared from the sources of information set out above, and analyses its form, function, history, and

sequence of development, as far as is possible using the previously gathered information. The church is also placed within its historical, social and medical contexts, where possible using the available documentary and secondary evidence. In addition, the evidence for the presence/absence of burials is discussed.

Project Archive

- 1.20 A fully indexed project archive has been prepared, ordered and indexed according to the standards set by English Heritage (EDAS site code SFW 14). The archive comprises primary written documents, field notes, documentary material, photographic contact sheets, a copy of the report, and an index to the archive. This archive has been deposited with the Wakefield Office of the West Yorkshire Archive Service, while the photographic prints and negatives, and 35mm colour slides, have been deposited with the WYAAS, in accordance with their specification.

2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Introduction

- 2.1 The history of the Pauper Lunatic Asylum, and latterly of Stanley Royd Hospital, is well covered by secondary sources (e.g. Bolton 1928; Ashworth c.1973; Davis 2013), as are the more general topics of asylum architecture and organisation (e.g. Taylor 1991; Richardson 1999; Stevenson 2000). However, the following chapter concentrates on the provision of chapels or churches at asylums, the history of St Faith's church itself, and the relationship of the church to the wider landscape setting of the asylum (Rutherford 2004; Rutherford 2005). The provision for burials or cemeteries at lunatic asylums (Philo 2012) is discussed more fully in Chapter 4 below.

Setting and Context

- 2.2 The Ordnance Survey 1851 1:1056 scale Wakefield town plan (sheet 2) provides the first detailed depiction of the asylum's grounds uncovered by the research undertaken for this report (see figure 3 top). To the immediate south of the asylum, there was a large walled enclosure containing 16 rectangular areas of equal size, all separated by narrow pathways. These areas were grouped into two sets of eight, either side of a central north-south aligned main pathway, which was wider than those between the individual areas, and which continued the axis of the asylum's central H-shaped block. The paths separating the 16 were mostly, but not all, lined by trees. The easternmost area of the second row from the north was occupied by two parallel unnamed buildings, while there was a single unnamed building to the westernmost area of the northernmost row. This walled enclosure has the appearance of a large airing court but is more probably a kitchen or pleasure garden, and perhaps it also contained associated store rooms or workshops; as such, it would have been used mostly by male inmates, female inmates seldom being employed on the landscape of the asylum's estate (Rutherford 2004, 30-41; Rutherford 2005, 63-64).
- 2.3 The enclosure appears to be shown, in a somewhat schematic fashion, on an early 19th century engraving of the asylum (Richardson 1999, 164); the high brick walls are punctuated by square or circular section piers, exactly as shown on the 1851 map. A path ran along the west side of the walled enclosure, and continued south on a straight line, crossing an open area of probably grass or lawn towards the southern boundary of the asylum's grounds. Here, it turned to the west, and then to the east, following a slightly sinuous course through a wide perimeter planting belt which ran around the west, south and east sides of the open area, eventually leaving the belt close to the asylum's entrance lodge. St Faith's church was to be built at the very south-eastern corner of the asylum's grounds, within the angle of the south and east perimeter belts.
- 2.4 When the asylum first opened in 1818, the Medical Director, William Ellis, personally carried out religious affairs in a chapel in the original 'H' block of the complex. Following the 1828 Lunatics Act, the Reverend Naylor was appointed to the post, which he held until 1843. Until 1861, religious services continued to be held in the chapel located within the main asylum complex (Ashworth c.1973, 42; Davis 2013, 22). The *Report of the Committee of Visitors of the West Riding Pauper Lunatic Asylum for the Year 1860* (hereafter referred to as 'Annual Reports') noted that there were formerly two chapels in the main complex, one for men and one for women (WYA C85/1/12/2; 1860, 5). The Committee of Visitors' Minute Book (WYA C85/1/1/3; June 13th 1860) of the same year noted that the

lowering of the ceilings required to convert the chapels into dormitories had been authorised, and in 1860 the Annual Report stated that while the new church (St Faith's) was being built, the dining hall was temporarily being used for daily prayers and Sunday services (WYA C85/1/12/2; 1860, 20). One of the rooms used as the original chapel was converted into a dormitory attached to Ward 5, and was known as the 'Chapel Dormitory'; a glass case displayed the asylum's original bible, with the pages being turned every day for the benefit of the patients (Ashworth c.1973, 42; Davis 2013, 22). This conversion of former chapel space to other uses was a relatively common occurrence, and these 'chapels' were not normally consecrated exactly for this reason; at the Devon and Northumberland County Asylums they were replaced by new detached chapels, as was also the case at Wakefield (Taylor 1991, 167).

Construction of St Faith's Church

- 2.5 The construction of the new church formed part of an expansion of the asylum's facilities that took place between 1858 and 1861; following the 1845 Lunacy Act, a purpose-built church or chapel became a required part of the asylum complex, sanctioned by the Commissioners in Lunacy (Taylor 1991, 166). The 1858-61 works were described by Bolton (1928, 20) as follows:
- "During the years 1858-61 a large new kitchen and dining hall were erected, together with store-rooms, cellars, offices, reception rooms and clock tower. A new weaving shed and new joiner's, upholsterer's and painter's shops were added. Quarters for medical officers, housekeeper and servants were erected, and a new entrance lodge built. A large general lavatory for working-out patients with a covered way to it from the dining wall was provided."
- 2.6 It had been resolved to build a new church at the asylum as early as October 1858, when it was noted that Mr Hartley, the County Surveyor, was to prepare plans for the proposed new church to be presented at the next quarterly meeting of the Committee of Visitors (WYA C85/1/1/3; 28th October 1858), although this matter does not appear to be further mentioned in the sources consulted for this report. In early 1859, it was reported that £5000 out of the money granted by Pontefract Sessions was to be placed at the disposal of the asylum's Building Committee for the purpose of erecting a new church or chapel (WYA C85/1/1/3; 27th January 1859). According to Dr J D Cleaton, the asylum's then Medical Director, the new church was to have "as much ecclesiastical character as possible, consistent with simplicity of detail and freedom from all superfluous ornament", be separated from the main buildings of the asylum, and to have no feature "to remind the worshipper of his unhappy medical condition" (Ashworth c.1973, 42).
- 2.7 Construction subsequently commenced later in 1859 (the contract was let out in July), and the Annual Report of that year stated that (WYA C85/1/12/2; 1859, 22):
- "The new Church, to contain seven hundred sittings, is in the course of erection, at the south-eastern extremity of the grounds. The plan is identical with that of the Church built by the Great Northern Railway Company at Doncaster. It will be finished within the present year (1860) and is likely to be very satisfactory, both as to utility and ecclesiastical character, as well as in the comparatively moderate amount of the outlay".
- 2.8 However, the construction of the church was not quite as straightforward as the Committee might perhaps have hoped. A file in the West Yorkshire Archives (WYA QD4/39) contains a relatively large number of papers dating to 1861 relating to legal action brought by the builders of the church, Messrs Barton and Son, to recover additional costs which they claimed to have incurred during the construction. The papers include correspondence between Barton and Son, the architect George Gilbert Scott (see below), Benjamin Dixon (Clerk to the

Committee of Visitors of the Asylum), and a copy of the original 1859 construction contract. The principal interest of the papers to this current report is due to the information they shed on the construction process and the materials used.

- 2.9 As stated in 1859 by the Committee of Visitors, the design of the new church was influenced by one already standing at Doncaster. St James' Church had been built on St Sepulchre Gate in 1858 to the designs of the architect George Gilbert Scott and Edmund Becket Denison (later Lord Grimethorpe). It was erected for the use of workers at the railway locomotive works by the Great Northern Railway Factory but shareholders objected to monies being spent in such a manner, and the church was eventually paid for by Grimethorpe and his father (Cole 1980, 63-64). The similarities or differences between the two churches are outlined more fully in Chapter 3 below, but it appears that the use of St James' in Doncaster as a model was one of the factors that led to the 1861 legal action.
- 2.10 Amongst the above legal documents, an 'Instructs for Pleas and to Advise' states (WYA QD4/39; 14th June 1861):
"The Church in question was to be similar to the Church at Doncaster built for the Great Northern Railway Company for which Mr Gilbert Scott was architect.
The Plans used for that Church were produced and shewn to the contractors without new plans being made.
A Mr Hastie was Clerk of Works during the Progress and until nearly the Completion of the Works when he died.
Mr Scott did not attend the Work in person but since Mr Hastie's death two of Mr Scott's assistants Mr Burlinson & Mr Johnston have attended to the work."
- 2.11 Although Scott's office may not have produced new plans specifically for St Faith's, other evidence within the legal documentation demonstrates that there were drawings on site. In a long and detailed list, entitled 'Due to John Barton & Son for Works executed at the West Riding Asylum New Church, Wakefield' (WYA QD4/39), the following entries appear:
"Oct 7th 1859 - For Masons 10 days working arch stones to west door worked in accordance with drawings and afterwards altered by the order of Mr Hastie".
"Dec 3rd 1859 - To 40 feet extra jambs to small windows side of west door (Inserted in 2 single ones on Building & shewn in Double on Drawing)".
"To 8 Journeys to Doncaster with Mr Hastie to take measurements of stone work & to take figures from the lead work".
"To Making Tracings by Order of Mr Castle 1 elevation of west end, 3 ground plans, 2 tracings of Bell Turret."
- 2.12 These entries not only demonstrate the presence of drawings of some kind (as there surely must have been), but strongly suggest that Mr Hastie took the contractor to Doncaster to take measurements of St James' church. Were these then used by John Barton and Son to make their own drawings for Wakefield, or were the measurements needed to supplement those drawings they had been given? A copy of the original July 1859 contract for the works (WYA QD4/39; 22 July 1859, 3) states:
"It is understood that the patterns of tracery shewn in the present drawings are not final but subject to such variation as may be shewn in the detailed drawings to be afterwards given."
- 2.13 The visits to Doncaster suggest that the contractors were having to make their own drawings. Furthermore, Hastie appears to have been ordering alterations on site, and the list provided by John Barton and Son also includes numerous alterations not directly attributed to him; some of these, such as 'pulling down & reworking columns and caps and bases and refixing' and 'extra labour in lifting the materials for the whole church 2' 6" higher than on the specification' had major cost

implications. Hastie does not appear in a list of Scott's known assistants or pupils (Cole 1980, 232-235) and so he may have been employed directly by the governing body of the asylum. Similarly, no Mr Castle is known to be associated with Scott, and so it not known in what capacity he ordered tracings to be done, or if these were of the church at Doncaster or at Wakefield. Importantly, there appears to be little or no direct involvement on the part of either Scott or his assistants until after Hastie's death. A previous Statement of Significance for St Faith's Church (Townsend Planning Consultants 2012, 10) suggests, based on the evidence of David Cole's (1980) book, that of the two Scott's assistants mentioned in the legal documentation, a 'Mr Burlinson' is likely to be either John or James Burlison and a 'Mr Johnson' was a man of the same name employed by Scott slightly earlier than the period when St Faith's was built. The contractor clearly fell out with Johnson, as in a letter (WYA QD4/39, 30th April 1861) of April 1861, Barton and Son stated:

"We understood from Mr Scott, that Mr Johnston along with ourselves, were to go over the measurements of the works. We find however, that he and an assistant have measured it without giving us the least notice of it."

The letter goes on to describe that, in relation to the pulpit, 'Johnston' was given an estimate of £32 for carving it from Steetley Stone, but had changed it to Caen Stone without informing them.

- 2.14 Given the circumstances, namely little or no apparent direct supervision by Scott or his office, a Clerk of Works apparently authorising alterations (some with major cost implications) who then died, and a contractor taking his own measurements from another church, it seems hardly surprising that a dispute over costs should have arisen. At first, Scott himself was reluctant to comment, writing that:

"I ought to mention that I have not seen the agreement and do not know what powers I have, indeed from the way in which the work was taken I thought I had none." (WYA QD4/39; 23rd April 1861).

However, he subsequently estimated that the balance due to John Barton and Son was £800 (WYA QD4/39; May 21st 1861). This fell substantially short of Barton's estimate of £1605, which was in addition to the £2549 cost of constructing the church set out in the original contract (WYA QD4/39; 1 May 1861, 23rd May 1861). It is not clear from the surviving documentation what sum was eventually settled on, but it is difficult to disagree with the legal observation of James Aston 'that the agreement is not very carefully drawn' (WYA QD4/39; 14th June 1861). The Committee of Visitors continued to blame John Barton and Sons for delays in construction as late as October 1861, when they informed a Mr Neill who had undertaken carpentry at the church that they were not responsible, adding rather testily that he had already been paid at rates 'equal to the highest London prices' (WYA C85/1/1/3; 31 October 1861). At the same meeting, they resolved that 'the Bell Tower be raised four feet according to the plan now produced'.

- 2.15 Despite all the above, the finished church met with approval from the Committee of Visitors:

"It consists of a nave and side aisle of the same width, for the patients of the respective sexes - a convenient arrangement, admitting of two roofs of equal span and moderate elevation" (WYA C85/1/12/2; 1860, 10).

"Finally, the church has been completed, and is a very solid handsome Gothic structure of stone, capable of holding 700 patients with excellent interior fittings, and a raised terrace outside. The number who ordinarily attend are about 500 of both sexes ..." (WYA C85/1/12/2; 1861, 11).

"The new detached Church - which was opened in the Autumn of 1861, - is filled every Sunday by a congregation of about 600. The privilege of attending is very much appreciated by the patients. There being a proper supply of umbrellas, which are used when the weather is wet, no inconvenience is felt from the Church being distant, as it is, about 300 yards from the main building" (WYA C85/1/12/2; 1861, 18).

- 2.16 At the same quarterly meeting at which the umbrellas (200, in cotton at 5s 6d each) were purchased, it was also resolved that Messrs Conacher and Co should be allowed to erect an organ in the new church (WYA C85/1/1/3; 31st October 1861). The organ was played by one of the asylum's male attendants; the music on Sunday morning was plain (vocal unison with organ accompaniment) but in the afternoon there was a full choral service with an anthem (WYA C85/1/12/2).

Subsequent 19th Century History

- 2.17 In 1862, after his initial appointment to the post in 1858, Dr J D Cleaton, the asylum's Medical Director, commissioned one of the patients, a former draughtsman, to create a perspective drawing of the asylum; this was apparently carried out by the patient climbing trees to gain a better view. The drawing was sent to a Leeds firm of lithographers, who transferred the image to marble so that prints could be made from it (Ashworth c.1973, 58; Davis 2013, 20). The resulting image shows St Faith's church, then newly built, in some detail (see figure 4 top). The church was viewed looking north-east, the dual range or nave structure clearly shown, with the bell tower at the west end of the south range. The south porch is also shown. The church appears to have been approached from the north along a path leading from the enclosed area to the south of the asylum, depicted with an internal grid arrangement in 1851. This arrangement, although slightly different, still appeared on the c.1862 lithograph, but with a (planned?) continuation extending as far as the church itself. The lithograph suggests that the access path angled along the north side of the church, then along a low wall around the west side, and then along the south side to a flight of steps placed in line with the south porch. The steps rose to a wide path running around all four sides of the church.
- 2.18 The church was not consecrated until 1867, following the recommendation of the asylum chaplain the Reverend Clarkson to the Bishop of Ripon, in which diocese Wakefield was then located. As a result, in 1867 a licence for baptisms and marriages was granted, although this facility was not used until the 1960s (Ashworth c.1973, 43).
- 2.19 Significantly, no licence for burials is mentioned in any of the secondary sources, nor is there any reference to patients being buried around the church. Some asylums did have their own burial grounds within the boundaries of their own estate. For example, at Menston Asylum (also West Yorkshire), when a patient died and their body was not claimed by relatives, a pauper grave was provided by the asylum. Between 1890 and 1969, a total of 2,861 persons were buried in Buckle Lane Cemetery (which had its own mortuary chapel) in unmarked graves, three deep (Davis 2013, 93). The only reference uncovered during the research undertaken for this EDAS report to burials associated with the Wakefield Lunatic Asylum was during a cholera outbreak in 1849, when the dead patients were buried at the nearby churchyard of St Peter's Church in Stanley, in land previously purchased by the asylum; St Peter's Church was built in 1822, opened in 1824 and demolished in February 2014 (<http://www.stanleyhistoryonline.com/Saint-Peters-Church.html>). This outbreak apparently killed 99 patients, and they were buried on the north-east side of the churchyard, where a commemorative stone was laid (Davis 2013, 19). It is not clear if all the patients from the Wakefield asylum were buried at Stanley, or only those who had died during the cholera epidemic. St Peter's Church could not have served as the original burial ground for the asylum, as the church opened six years after the asylum.
- 2.20 On-line sources from the University of Leeds, compiled from documentary material held at the South West Yorkshire Mental Health Museum, Wakefield, provide little

further information regarding burials from the asylum (https://wiki.leeds.ac.uk/index.php/How_the_nineteenth_century_philosophy_and_design_of_the_West_Riding_Pauper_Lunatic_asylum,_Wakefield,_inadvertently_led_to_the_segregation_of_two_communities):

“Little evidence on the care of the dead at the WRPLA dating from the nineteenth century appears to exist. It is difficult therefore to determine where deceased patients whose families did not claim them were buried. Some insight is provided in the 1874 *Regulations and Orders of the Committee of Visitors* to the procedures carried out in the event of an in-house death. It is stated that the ‘body shall be removed to the dead-house between the hours of eight and ten pm, after all the patients have gone to bed’. As reference is made to a dead-house, one may suggest that this was onsite, and perhaps kept deliberately hidden to avoid distress to long term patients or relatives. However as it is not explicit and as plans dated prior to and post this date do not confirm it, the subject remains ambiguous. Although another glimpse of the asylum’s burials can be found in a diary entry of Reverend Clarkson dated Wednesday 13th July 1853, in which he refers to a service held at Stanley chapel for Elizabeth Heptonstall a longstanding patient at the asylum, it is equally vague. No reference is made to those in attendance thus it cannot be determined whether this was an institutional or family burial and whether interaction with the neighbouring chapel existed.”

- 2.21 The dead house referred to above is probably that mentioned in 1859, when it was resolved that a sum not exceeding £250 be granted for a new Dead House and buildings (WYA C85/1/1/3; 27th January 1859). It is possible that its location could be ascertained through comparison to the plans of other contemporary institutional buildings; for example, workhouses built after the introduction of the new Poor Law in 1834 incorporated a dead house within their bounds, usually attached to an outer end of the main buildings (Morrison 1999).
- 2.22 An early photograph of the church, taken in c.1868, is reproduced by Davis (2013, 22) (see figure 4 bottom). This photograph looks south-east, with the west end of the church the most prominent, the bell-tower to the south range gable being clearly visible. Despite being taken only some seven years after the church was built, ivy was growing up both the north elevation of the north range and the west gable of the south range. There appears to have been low planting in front of the church’s west end, perhaps a herbaceous border of some kind. The church was raised up on a low platform, and a path is just visible running parallel to the north range. The west side of the platform was neatly, and quite steeply, scarped, but it appears to become more spread along the north side of the church. There was a low stone or brick wall, with coping, running just beyond the base of the scarp on the west and north sides of the church, as depicted on the 1862 lithograph. Although the photograph was obviously taken in the winter, it is noticeable that the tree cover in the perimeter belt was rather sparse, perhaps less than might have been expected after 50 years of growth, and so it is possible that this had been thinned around the church. A second photograph, taken in c.1899 (Davis 2013, 24), shows the interior of the church, looking east along the south range (nave) towards the tall east window (see figure 5 top).
- 2.23 The Ordnance Survey 1893 25" to 1 mile map marks the church as a ‘Church’, and shows it to occupy a raised platform, defined by scarps on the north, west and south sides (see figure 3 bottom). A wide footpath ran around the church on the platform, as on the 1862 lithograph, leading not only to the south porch but also to doorways in the west gable and north elevation of the north range. The steps to the south of the south porch appear to lead to the pathway winding through the perimeter belt which had been in place since at least 1851. This suggests that whatever route was taken to the church, patients would have had to have walked through the shelter belt, if only for a short distance. The low wall visible in the c.1868 photograph on the north and west sides of the platform can also be seen in

1893, and a March 2002 photograph (MAP Archaeological Consultancy 2002) shows that the straight line to the immediate east of the church also represented a low wall. There was a small structure at the north end of this wall, perhaps further steps. The area to the immediate north of the church was formed by a small walled enclosure, with a larger enclosure to the west; both were sparsely planted with trees, having the appearance of open parkland.

The 20th and 21st Centuries

- 2.24 By 1907, the landscape setting of the church had undergone several changes. A footpath had been created along the north and east sides of the large enclosure to the west (see figure 6 top). This led alongside the western edge of the church's platform, and presumably must have connected with the path in the perimeter belt to the south, and then the steps opposite the south porch. The path to the church from the north, through the asylum's eastern perimeter belt, was still in existence, accessing the church platform at the north-east corner. A relatively large rectangular feature, indicated by a dashed line, was shown in the small enclosure to the immediate north of the church, but it is not known what this represented. The church was similarly depicted in 1914; by this date, a north-south dashed line bisected the small enclosure to the north. A c.1924 plan of the asylum estate, including land to be purchased, shows that the estate was extensive, but there is no indication as to the location of any burial ground (WYA C85/1372).
- 2.25 By 1961, the asylum had been renamed as the Stanley Royd Psychiatric Hospital. On the centenary of the asylum church's opening, a service of thanksgiving took place, officiated by the Lord Bishop of Wakefield. At this service, the new east window was dedicated. The window, suggested by Davis (2013, 23) to be a unique example of this design, depicted 'The Healing Christ' surrounded by his disciples and two saints (Fillian and Luke); around the base of these figures were other figures from the modern hospital team, comprising the chaplain, a doctor, a nurse, members of the administration and maintenance teams, and a chef, together with the badges of Stanley Royd Hospital and Pinderfields Hospital (Ashworth c.1973, 43; Davis 2003, 23) (see figure 5 bottom). The window was paid for from contributions by patients, staff and relatives, and the scheme was sponsored by the then Matron, Miss A Whalley MBE (Ashworth c.1973, 43). A tape recording was made of the centenary service, and this still survives (WYA C85/1387). Nothing of the east window now survives, not even the tracery (see below).
- 2.26 It was noted in c.1973 (Ashworth c.1973, 43) that the church 'is now serving as a parish church', but although it still played a part in the hospital's life, 'a greater emphasis is now placed on taking ministrations to the patient than on activities within the church itself'. A c.1975 photograph shows that the bell-tower on the top of the south range gable had been demolished (<http://www.highroydshospital.com/resource/stanley-royd-hospital-wakefield-first-west-riding-asylum/>). Latterly, only one half of the interior was used for services (Grainger 2002, 24) and the final service was held in the church on the 9th April 1996 (Davis 2013, 24). The hospital itself closed in 1995 and, as previously noted, the church was subject to a major arson attack in June 2012, with the result that the building is now in a dangerous and dilapidated condition (see figure 8).

3 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Introduction

- 3.1 The church is described below in a logical sequence. The setting, plan form, structure and architectural detailing of the church is described first, followed by the external elevations and a circulation description of the interior, from the lowest to the uppermost floor level. Reference should also be made to the ground floor plan and elevation drawings (see figures 10 and 11).
- 3.2 As previously noted, Appendix 1 comprises the photographic record, namely a catalogue of all the photographs taken, figures which depict the various photographic location points, and copies of the black and white photographs. These black and white photographs are referred to in the following description as plates.
- 3.3 The church is on a slight north-west/south-east alignment (as indeed were all of the main asylum buildings) but, for ease of description, it is considered to be aligned east-west. Unless otherwise noted, the terms used to describe historic roof structures are taken from Alcock *et al* (1996) and Campbell (2000). Where possible, specific architectural terms used in the text are as defined by Curl (1977). Finally, in the following text, 'modern' is used to denote features or phasing dating to after c.1945.
- 3.4 Given the dangerous structural state of the church at the time of the EDAS survey, and the extensive damage caused by the 2012 fire, the architectural description draws on a number of earlier photographs taken in March 2002 (MAP Archaeological Consultancy 2002), the historic depictions described in Chapter 2 above, survey drawings produced by Stamford Geomatics in September 2006 (see figures 10 and 11), and other web-based information (e.g. <http://www.wakefieldasylum.co.uk/insight/a-sacrilege-st-faiths-in-hospital/>) which also contains some photographs. A comparison with St James' Church in Doncaster is made principally through the Listed Building description (see Appendix 3), photographs included in a previous Statement of Significance (Townsend Planning Consultants 2012) and other information available through on-line sources, such as <http://www.theinterchange.org.uk/website/about-the-church/>. It should be noted that St James' is laid out on an acute north-east/south-west alignment and so, for the purposes of comparison, it has been assumed that that elevation of St James' which contains the main porch is the south elevation, whereas in reality it faces south-east.

Setting

- 3.5 As has been noted in Chapter 2 above, the church is located in the south-east corner of what was once the asylum's grounds (see figure 3 bottom). This location was entirely in keeping with contemporary thinking. Guidance issued by the Commissioners in Lunacy was indicating by 1870 that any asylum chapel should preferably be an isolated element, and this was followed at many asylums, it being thought that a walk to the church was in keeping with inmates' expectations of church attendance. However, others preferred to keep the chapel as an integrated part of the main complex, citing difficulties such as drying wet clothing after rain; hence the need for the purchase of umbrellas by the Visitors at Wakefield soon after the church was finished. By the early 1900s, the increasing fragmentation of asylum complexes meant that such divisions in thinking became obsolete (Taylor 1991, 166-167).

- 3.6 When first built, the church was flanked to the south and east by the perimeter belt of the asylum (see figure 4 top). Whilst this would have acted to obscure the church to some extent from surrounding areas of Wakefield, as the c.1868 photograph shows (Davis 2013, 22), the bell turret to the west gable of the south range would have risen above the trees (see figure 4 bottom). In addition, the outer perimeter of the asylum grounds here was marked by a pier and railing boundary that was erected in 1859 (WYA C85/1/12/2; 1859, 5) as part of the same scheme of works as the church; this boundary still survives, as do a number of mature oaks and beech trees within the ground marking the former perimeter belt between the church and the boundary.
- 3.7 However, perhaps of greater interest is to what extent the church was originally visible from within the asylum grounds. The church is constructed on a platform, marked by steeply sloping scarps to the south and west, and partly to the north. The scarp to the south stands up to 1m high (see plate 1). Photographs taken in 2002 (MAP Archaeological Consultancy 2002) show the original steps to the south of the porch leading down the scarp to be in place, as were the low retaining walls at the base of the scarp (see figure 6 bottom), but these have since been removed or become overgrown. The scarp on the west side of the platform stands up to 1.30m in height. The scarp to the north is far less marked, and approximately half way along the church's north elevation, after a modern set of steps, the scarp returns to the north, fading out completely after a short distance; the area of ground to the north of the church is formed by rough grass. As demonstrated by both documentary and cartographic evidence, the raised platform is an original feature; the north return to the north side appears to be in line with the dashed line shown here in 1914.
- 3.8 The presence of the platform is more likely to be associated with the need to accommodate the large brick basement chambers beneath the church (see below) than to give it greater visibility within the grounds, although modern developments make it difficult to assess to what degree. The church is now separated from the main body of the asylum by modern apartment blocks, built after 2002 following the conversion of the complex to residential accommodation. A belt of trees to the south of these blocks is also a more recent addition. The ground between the asylum complex and the church appears relatively open on maps published between 1893 and 1914 (see figures 4 and 6), and the asylum complex is also set at a higher level than the church; this would have been part of the original layout of the complex, as it was recommended for asylums generally that land fell away from the main asylum complex to the south, and that area to the south was made available for the exclusive use of the inmates (Rutherford 2004, 31). The asylum buildings themselves were once surrounded by high walls, which were only finally demolished between 1910-1928, with the former airing courts extended and converted into gardens (Bolton 1928, 44). However, again, the walls of features such as airing courts were sometimes constructed in such a way as to not obscure the southward views from their interiors (Rutherford 2004), and so it is quite likely that during the 19th century the church formed a prominent visible element of the asylum's internal landscape, especially after the walled enclosure shown to the north in 1851 had been dismantled.

Plan Form, Structure and Architectural Detailing

- 3.9 The church has a rectangular plan, and is composed of two parallel ranges of equal size, separated internally by a central arcade (see figure 10 and plate 2). This same plan form of two parallel ranges was used at St James' in Doncaster, and additionally at Scott's much larger St Thomas' church in Huddersfield

(Townsend Planning Consultants 2012, 13). The south range formed the nave, with a small chancel at the east end, and the north range an aisle, with the organ accommodated at its east end. There is also a small north porch at the east end of the north elevation. The only projection from this rectangular plan is the larger south porch, set at the west end of the south elevation. There are two-stage reducing buttresses along all four external elevations, and similar angled gabled buttresses to the north-east, north-west, south-west and south-east corners (see plate 3). This arrangement of buttresses is also present at St James'. Excluding the buttresses and the south porch, the church has maximum external dimensions of c.35.20m east-west by c.17.20m north-south. The west gable of the north range formerly rose to a height of c.19m above the external ground level, including the now demolished bell turret.

- 3.10 Both ranges are of a tall single storey, open almost to ridge height internally, and both were covered by steeply pitched, parallel, east-west aligned roofs, presumably once with a leaded valley between. Both ranges were once roofed with slate; the Listing Description describes this as Welsh slate, but the copy of the 1859 contract contained amongst the legal documentation (WYA QD4/39) states that it was to be 'best brindled Westmoreland slate'. The same document refers to the 'ornamental Staffordshire tiles' to be placed along the roof ridges; these ornamental crestings are shown on the 1862 lithograph (Ashworth c.1973, 58; Davis 2013, 20) but are not clearly visible on the c.1868 photograph (Davis 2013, 22).
- 3.11 Surviving documentation (e.g. WYA QD4/39) demonstrates that it had originally been intended to quarry at least some of the stone for the church from within the grounds of the asylum, but this did not take place. The church is built of coursed squared stone with ashlar dressings, all set with lime mortar, and the 1859 copy contract (WYA QD4/39) again provides interesting details of the materials used. The wall cores and foundations were to be built of 'good sized rubble walling stone from the Wakefield Market or near the site', with external facing stones obtained from 'Elland Edge Quarries'. The pillars were to be of 'hard Greenmoor Landing Stone', the external dressings from 'Walker's Quarries, St Michael's Mount' and the internal dressings of 'Robin Hood Stone'. The internal floors were to be laid with 'best plain black & red Staffordshire Quarry tiles'. In addition to the stone, much use was made of brickwork in the basement of the church, described as 'best hand burnt Stock Bricks'. The roof had completely gone by the time that the EDAS survey took place, but photographs taken in 2002 (MAP Archaeological Consultancy 2002) and earlier (e.g. Davis 2013, 23), together with the 2006 survey drawings, show that it comprised closely-spaced common rafters rising to a shallow arch. There was at least one truss to each range, placed between the fourth and fifth bays from the west end of the arcade. The 2006 survey drawings do not show these in detail, but they were of composite form, apparently comprising curving principal rafters with additional members below curving outwards away from the principal rafters.
- 3.12 The church is built in the Early English Gothic style, and is marked by the extensive use of large windows with tracery, sometimes elaborate, as to the east window of the south range (see figure 11). However, the use of decorative detailing is restricted to both the interior and exterior, one of the few examples being the foliate stops to the external elevations. The interior was plastered and painted white, and generally of plain appearance. The architectural contrast of a Gothic church with the plainer forms of earlier 19th century asylum buildings, as at Wakefield, was a common one (Taylor 1991, 167-168). Similarly, the plain appearance of the interior was in keeping with the recommendations which prevailed as late as 1911,

namely that asylum chapels should be built on ecclesiastical lines but not be ornate in detail or constructed with elaborate stonework (Taylor 1991, 166).

External Elevations

- 3.13 The external elevations of the church are described in a logical clockwise direction below, commencing with the south elevation. Figure 11 depicts the elevations which existing prior to the June 2012 fire.
- 3.14 The south elevation is seven bays in length (see plate 4), and rises from a chamfered plinth surmounted by a substantial roll moulding; both plinth and roll are continuous across the elevation, continuing around the sides of the south porch but broken by its doorway. A second roll-moulded string at the level of the base of the chamfered window sills is continuous across the buttresses but terminates at the east elevation of the south porch and does not reappear beyond. To the east of the porch, there are five bays, separated by two-stage reducing buttresses. Each bay contains a large three-light window; the trefoil-headed lights have a differing pattern of a group of either two quatrefoils and a trefoil, three quatrefoils or three trefoils above to the apex of each window. All windows have roll hood moulds, which continue as far as the flanking buttresses to each bay, with plain voussoirs above the hood moulds (see plate 5). Some of the windows retain the remains of plain glass. Above the windows, a line of projecting stone corbels with chamfered soffits once supported the eaves. Some of the surviving metal rainwater goods have moulded heads to the down-pipes, although they do not appear to be original.
- 3.15 The south porch occupies the second bay from the west end of the elevation (see plate 6). It has a steeply pitched slated roof, with small windows to the east and west elevations, each of two trefoil-headed lights (see plate 7). The doorway of the south porch has a two-centred arched head of three moulded orders; the inner order is supported in engaged columns with moulded capitals, and the outer orders on rectangular shafts, stop-chamfered to the inner edge (see plates 8 and 9). There is a hood mould over, without the voussoirs seen to the windows, terminating in foliate stops. The bay to the west of the south porch contains a window comprising a single trefoil-headed light, much smaller than those to the eastern five bays. It has a hood mould and voussoirs over - the 2006 survey drawings show the hood mould to terminate in lobed stops, but these were not present at the time of survey; the east end of the hood mould finishes very abruptly, with little indication of any continuation.
- 3.16 At St James' church, the overall form and structure of the south elevation was very similar, although the detailing was different; for example, the stops of the hood mould over the doorway of the south porch were animal heads, rather than foliate, and there is a roundel with decorative carving over the doorway in the porch's gable, which is absent from St Faith's church.
- 3.17 The west elevation comprises the west gables of the north and south ranges, separated by a two-stage reducing buttress (see plate 10). Both gables rise from the same chamfered plinth and substantial roll as the south elevation. There is a pair of large two-light windows to the gable of the south range, the trefoil-headed lights of which have a quatrefoil above to the apex of each window. As on the south elevation, there is a second roll-moulded string to the sills of the windows, which continues to the buttresses on either side. Both windows have roll hood moulds, terminating in foliate stops, but they lack the voussoirs of the windows in the south elevation. This was a major difference to St James' church in Doncaster,

where there was a single much larger window, comparable to that in the east elevation of the south range at St Faith's church. Above the windows, the gable formerly rose vertically for a short distance, containing a small circular decorative detail, although this cannot be clearly seen on earlier photographs. The gable then resumed a steep pitch, before rising vertically again past a pair of blank foiled decorations. Finally, it was surmounted by a gabled bell turret or cote, housing a pair of bells (see figure 4 bottom).

- 3.18 The gable of the north range contains the church's west doorway at ground floor level (see plate 11). To the immediate north of the doorway, the base of a short section of railings marks the point where steps formerly descended to the church's basement. The doorway itself has a two-centred arched head of two chamfered and moulded orders; the inner order is supported on engaged columns with moulded capitals and the outer on rectangular shafts, stop-chamfered to the inner edge. There is a hood mould over, terminating in foliate stops, with voussoirs above. The doorway is flanked by small single-light trefoil-headed windows. Documentary evidence (WYA QD4/39) shows that the contractors Barton and Son claimed that the arch stones of this west door had had to be re-worked on the orders of Mr Hastie, and that '40 feet extra jambs' were necessary for the windows, which were 'Inserted in 2 single ones on Building & Shewn in Double on Drawing'. Above, a roll-moulded string runs across the gable at the base of a five bay arcade (see plate 12). The outer two trefoil-headed bays of the arcade are blind, but the wider central bay is formed by a large two-light window, the trefoil-headed lights of which have a trefoil above to the apex of each window. There are also hood moulds with foliate stops. Above the arcade, the gable formerly rose to the same small circular decorative detail noted to the south range gable, with the apex surmounted by a short chimney stack. Again, there was a major difference to St James' church, which has a small tower or turret surmounted by a spire set just behind the gable of the north range. Cole (1980, 193 note 30) states that this was rebuilt by a Mr Teale to Denison's (rather than Scott's) directions.
- 3.19 The north elevation is seven bays in length, separated by two-stage reducing buttresses, and rises from the same chamfered plinth surmounted by a substantial roll as noted to the south and west elevations (see plates 13 and 14). A second roll moulded string at the level of the base of the chamfered window sills is carried across the buttresses. As with the south elevation, the westernmost bay contains a window comprising a single trefoil-headed light, with a hood mould and voussoirs over. Each of the other six bays, again as in the south elevation, contains a large three-light window; the trefoil-headed lights have a differing pattern of a group of either two quatrefoils and a trefoil, three quatrefoils or three trefoils above to the apex of each window. All windows have roll hood moulds, which continue as far as the flanking buttresses to each bay, with plain voussoirs above the hood moulds. Some of the windows retain the remains of plain glass. Above the windows, a line of projecting stone corbels with chamfered soffits once supported the eaves. Set slightly forward from the base of the second bay from the west end of the elevation, there is a rectangular stone-lined opening in the ground, now filled with soil to within 0.50m of the top.
- 3.20 The church's north doorway is housed in a small projection with a single pitch roof on the west side of the second bay from the east end (see plate 15). The projection cuts across the base of the window in the bay and is set right up against the adjacent buttress. The doorway itself has a two-centred arched head with a hood mould over; the hood mould is continuous with the moulded string at the base of the bay's window but runs into the buttress on the west side of the doorway. The doorway retains a pair of tongue and groove doors with decorative

cast-iron hinge straps (see plate 16). The form and placement of the doorway is the same as at St James' church in Doncaster, and the elevation has the same number of bays; the varying arrangement of trefoils and quatrefoils to the tracery of each window also follows that of St James'.

- 3.21 The east elevation comprises the east gables of the north and south ranges, separated by a two-stage reducing buttress (see plates 17 and 18). Both gables rise from the same chamfered plinth and substantial roll as seen in the other elevations, and they have the same roll-moulded string at the same level as the chamfered sills of the windows in the north and south elevations. The east gable of the south range formerly had a very large six-light window, now removed or demolished; above the trefoil-headed lights, there was a panel of geometrical tracery to the apex of the window. The window was formerly fitted with stained glass, and had a hood mould with foliate stops and plain voussoirs over. The tracery of the window is more elaborate than that present in the same window at St James' church in Doncaster. There was a small circular decorative detail to the apex of the gable, as once existed to the west gables of the north and south ranges. The east gable of the north range has a five bay blind arcade, over which there was formerly a large seven foiled circular window, now fallen (see plate 19); the arrangement at St James' appears to be very similar. Above this, there was the same decorative detail as to the gable of the south range. The coping of both gables was surmounted by crosses.

Circulation

- 3.22 The church is described floor by floor below, starting with the basement and progressing to the ground floor. As has been already noted, the dangerous structural condition of the church meant that the majority of the internal description has been prepared from earlier images and previous accounts (see figure 10).
- 3.23 At the time of the EDAS survey, the only clearly visible access point to the basement was through the infilled external steps adjacent to the doorway in the west gable of the north range. It seems likely that a boiler room was located beneath the north-west part of the church, and it is possible that the rectangular opening described above adjacent to the second bay from the west end of the north elevation may have been a coal chute to supply the boiler. The documentary research has uncovered little evidence for the original or subsequent heating systems within the church. The 1859 copy contract (WYA QD4/39) refers to 'Pierced openings of Walkers Stone to be built in the walls during progress of works for ventilation', while Barton and Son's claim for additional works (WYA QD4/39) included the item 'For openings for ventilation with air drains attached fitted with iron frames and ventilators'. The WYAAS specification (see Appendix 4) states that a document dated 1896 describes how 'steam radiators were fitted in place of the old heating system of air ducts, which were fed from a boiler in the basement', but no detailed reference is provided.
- 3.24 However, even in its current state and when viewed from the interior of the south porch, it is clear that voids of some form extend beneath almost the entire church, rather than just the north-west corner; no such structures are shown on the 2006 survey drawings, although there are some photographs available on-line (e.g. <http://www.wakefieldasylum.co.uk/insight/a-sacrilege-st-faiths-in-hospital/>) (see figure 9 bottom). The charred roof timbers and other debris have now collapsed into the voids, but they are only visible to the immediate east of the interior of the south porch, on the south side of the nave. Here, the void or basement is aligned east-west, parallel to the long axis of the nave, and is several metres wide and

appears tall enough to stand in (see figure 9 top). The walls are built of brick, and there is a shallow recessed arch visible in the north wall; a line of brick pillars appears to run down the centre line of the void or basement. The research undertaken for this survey has not been able to establish if St James' church in Doncaster has a similar basement or not, although none is mentioned in its Listed Building description.

- 3.25 Access to the ground floor of the church was possible through the south porch, and through the doorways in the north wall and west gable of the north range. The latter led to a small vestry positioned at the west end of the aisle, while the narrow north doorway opened into a raised area to the front of the organ. The Commissioners in Lunacy stated that an asylum church should have distinct entrances for the different sexes, and at some churches that were built this was the case (Richardson 1999, 175-176). However, at St Faith's, neither of the smaller doorways would be suitable as access for the large numbers of patients that attended the Sunday services, and so they must all have entered the church through the south porch. Given that the asylum congregation was separated by gender (male patients and staff in one range, female patients in the other), they were most likely to have been led into the church separately in two segregated streams; they may well have followed different routes through the grounds to reach the church, even though they were entering at the same point.
- 3.26 Internally, the church comprises two ranges of equal size, separated by an arcade of six bays (see plates 20 and 21). The south range formed the nave, and the north range the aisle. The eastern two bays of both ranges were slightly raised, and accessed by wide steps at their west ends. The east end of the nave formed the chancel, with the carved stone pulpit just below the steps - this still survived at the time of the EDAS survey (see plate 22). The altar was lit by the large east window, which had contained the 1961 stained glass described in Chapter 2 above (see figures 5 and 7, bottom). The eastern two bays of the aisle housed the organ (see figure 7 top), with the vestry at the west end. The west end of the nave was also partitioned off to form a separate space, but its function is uncertain; it was linked to the vestry by a doorway in the shared wall between the two spaces (see plate 23); this doorway is not shown on the 2006 survey drawings. The arcade arches are supported on columns of either octagonal or circular section, rising to moulded capitals which support two-centred arches of two orders (see plate 24); the easternmost arch, between the altar and the organ, is significantly narrower. Between the second and third bays from the east end of the church, marking the eastern extent of the nave and aisle, compound responds project from a central sub-square shaft. The responds to the north and south sides rise above the moulded and stepped capital to support one of the roof trusses; there is an identical respond supporting the other end of the truss in the wall opposite. The east respond of the easternmost arch of the arcade has the same compound respond. All arcade arches have hood moulds with foliate corbels or stops at their intersections (see plate 25).
- 3.27 Earlier photographs show that the interior of the church was simply furnished (see figures 5 and 7). There was a simple panelled design behind the altar, with panelled screens separating the vestry and the space at the west end of the nave from the main body of the church. The vestry was heated by a fireplace in the north wall. The internal walls of the church were plastered and painted white, and at a later date, pendant electric lights were suspended from the ceilings of the aisle and nave. There were approximately 25 rows of pews within the aisle and nave, split into three groups by central walkways running down the aisle and nave. There were two choir stalls to the front of the altar. One of the photographs taken

in 2002 (MAP Archaeological Consultancy 2002) shows a shallow decorative wall recess, although its exact location is uncertain. Ashworth (c.1973, 43) notes several items that were once housed within the church. There was a beaten silver paten and chalice dated 1843 and inscribed 'Paupers Lunatic Asylum', and a carved Eagle lectern made by a patient in 1870. They were removed after the last service was held in 1996, and are both now housed in the collections of the South Yorkshire Mental Health Museum in Wakefield. Historic photographs of the interior of St James' church in Doncaster demonstrate that the internal layout was very similar, even down to the position of the pulpit. The roof structure also appears to have been the same, although the arcade columns had foliate rather than moulded capitals.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1 The building recording work undertaken at St Faith's church, Wakefield, has raised a number of issues meriting further discussion, and these are outlined below.

The Building of the Church and its Relationship to St James' in Doncaster

- 4.2 In terms of its relationship to the main asylum complex, and the contrast between its Gothic architecture and that of the earlier asylum buildings, St Faith's church is representative of contemporary practice and thinking. It formed part of a substantial expansion of the asylum's facilities that took place between 1858 and 1861, and was indeed a requirement of the earlier 1845 Lunacy Act.
- 4.3 The documentary evidence that survives relating to the construction of St Faith's church, particularly the legal documentation (WYA QD4/39), suggests that the building process was not well managed, and it is likely that George Gilbert Scott, his office, the contractor Barton and Son, and the asylum's Committee of Visitors were all in part at fault. Scott himself did not visit the site while the church was being built, and apparently neither did any of his assistants until after the death of the Clerk of Works, Mr Hastie, which occurred close to the completion of the works. Hastie does not appear to have been an assistant of Scott, and according to the contractor Barton and Son, he ordered numerous alterations during the construction process that incurred additional costs. The documentary evidence also strongly suggests that although they were initially shown the plans of St James' church in Doncaster, Barton and Son were not furnished with any new plans for St Faith's, and so travelled to Doncaster with Hastie to take measurements to make their own drawings. However, the fact that Barton and Son submitted their claim for additional expenses very soon after Hastie's death might also suggest that they knew there would be a problem in being paid for all of the works that had been done. Finally, it is quite probable that the Committee of Visitors had been trying to keep the cost of the works down, perhaps unrealistically so. It is interesting to note that one of the reasons that they found the church likely to be very satisfactory was 'the comparatively moderate amount of the outlay' (WYA C85/1/12/2; 1859, 22). It was reported in 1858 that £5,000 had been placed at the disposal of the asylum's Building Committee for the purpose of erecting a new church or chapel (WYA C85/1/1/3; 27th January 1859), but in the 1859 contract, the cost of construction was set at £2,549, only just over half this amount, to which Barton and Son claimed an additional £1,605 (WYA QD4/39; 1 May 1861, 23rd May 1861). Even with the additional costs, this was still £2,900 short of the stated £7,000 cost of building St James' church in Doncaster (<http://www.theinterchange.org.uk/website/about-the-church/the-building/>); this sum cannot wholly be accounted for by the additional small tower, spire and extra detailing seen at the Doncaster church.
- 4.4 It is clear from the surviving documentation that St Faith's church was modelled very closely on St James' church in Doncaster; indeed, this was explicitly stated in 1859 (WYA C85/1/12/2; 1859, 22). However, the extent to which St James' can be described as having been designed by George Gilbert Scott is debatable; Cole (1980, 63-64, 193 & note 30) describes St James' as Denison's ideal of a modern church, and states that Scott must have been 'greatly embarrassed' by some of the details, such as the way the turret (re-built according to Denison's instructions) sits uncomfortably on half of the aisle roof. Nevertheless, the completed St Faith's church did resemble St James' closely, the main differences being the lack of the turret and spire to the west elevation, and the two windows (rather than a single one) to the south gable of the west elevation. There are also differences to the

detailing, externally and internally. It has been suggested (Grainger 2002, 23) that the Doncaster church was chosen as the model for St Faith's because it allowed for segregation; at Doncaster, the dual ranges or naves were intended to underline the difference between white collar workers and those who carried out manual work on the railways, whereas at the asylum church it was female and male inmates and staff who were segregated. It has not been possible to confirm if any segregation of railway staff did occur at St James' as suggested, but it was practiced at the asylum, and the nave/aisle arrangement at both St James' and St Faith's was convenient for this, as the comments of the Wakefield Committee of Visitors make clear (WYA C85/1/12/2; 1860, 10); given that gender segregation had been practiced in the two chapels in the main asylum complex, it was to be expected that it would be continued in the new church.

- 4.5 Despite all the above, several aspects of the church's structure and history remain to be explained. Firstly, due to the lack of internal access at the time of the EDAS survey, it has not been possible to establish the exact layout and function of the basement area beneath St Faith's church. They are clearly part of the original design, and the ground floor of the church was raised up on a platform to accommodate them. It is highly likely the original heating basement and apparatus were located beneath the north-west area of the ground floor, accessed via the external steps adjacent to the north gable of the west elevation and perhaps supplied through a coal chute located at the west end of the north elevation. However, that part of the basement that can be viewed from within the south porch, running along the south side of the nave, as well as seen in other photographs on-line, suggest that they are too extensive to relate solely to the accommodation of heating pipes, air circulation or other heating purposes. A use as a crypt might be proposed as an alternate function, but as is explained below, there is absolutely no evidence for either the permanent or temporary accommodation of bodies within the church, and indeed this would be highly unlikely given contemporary asylum burial practice.
- 4.6 Secondly, it is uncertain why, when the church was consecrated in 1867, a licence for baptisms and marriages was granted, even though this facility was not used until the 1960s (Ashworth c.1973, 43). One can imagine that baptism of inmates who stated that they were, or who were thought to be, unbaptised might have been deemed a desirable facility, but not marriages. Was there a plan for St Faith's to serve the wider community of this part of Wakefield which was never put into practice? Again, given contemporary asylum burial practice, this seems highly unlikely, although it is perhaps feasible that provision was made for asylum staff to marry in the church.

The Presence of Burials in or around St Faith's Church

- 4.7 As recently as 2012, Philo (2012, 94) has stated that 'the phenomenon of the asylum cemetery', and indeed burial practice at asylums generally, is little researched. The factual evidence relating to asylum cemeteries is also sparse. A *Parliamentary Return* of 1857-58, detailing land attached to public asylums, included entries explicitly noting the presence of a burial ground on asylum lands. Wakefield was not mentioned, although the evidence from elsewhere is such that the lack of a mention of a specific asylum probably should not be taken to mean that a burial ground was definitely absent (Philo 2012, 95-96). Given the increase in the scale of asylums after the 1840s (the average number of inmates in a county asylum by 1860 was 450), the burial of the dead who were not claimed by relatives became a significant concern. Some asylums used local burial grounds, but another solution was to have a burial ground located somewhere within the

asylum's own estate. The 1845 and 1853 Lunacy Acts made no reference to cemeteries or burial grounds, but an 1854-55 bill made more explicit reference to the expediency of providing burial grounds for people dying in asylums; it was proposed that every Committee of Visitors should provide a portion of land they owned, not exceeding two statute acres to be consecrated and exclusively used for the burial of paupers and lunatics from the asylum and also officers and servants of the asylum. Nevertheless, the legislation implied that the first solution to be contemplated by the Visitors was burial in the local parish burial ground or a neighbouring one, and by the 1860s, there was a preference for off-site burials, although on-site cemeteries were still assented to, such as the aforementioned example at Menston, West Yorkshire (see Chapter 2 above). Where burial grounds and cemeteries were included within asylum estates, there was an additional debate as to whether they should be in plain view of the inmates or hidden away towards the perimeter or in a corner of the estate. The latter course of action was often taken, with the result that it is not uncommon that asylum cemeteries 'become lost, hidden, forgotten or forsaken' (Philo 2012, 94-95, 96-98 & 100; Rutherford 2004, 33).

- 4.8 As has been outlined in Chapter 2, previous researchers and the research undertaken for this report have identified little or no information regarding the burial practice at the Wakefield asylum. Detailed secondary accounts are similarly uninformative; for example, Bolton (1928, 22-23) gives a detailed account of the creation of the asylum's pathological department in 1870, with photographic studio and facilities for post-mortems, but no information regarding where the inmates' bodies went after post-mortem. What is known can be summarised as follows. In 1849, the 99 inmates killed during an outbreak of cholera at the asylum were buried on the north-east side of the nearby St Peter's churchyard in Stanley, in land purchased previously by the asylum, and a commemorative stone was laid (Davis 2013, 19; <http://www.stanleyhistoryonline.com/Saint-Peters-Church.html>); at the height of the epidemic some 16 bodies were buried in one day and for some time the 'Dead Cart' was in daily transit to and from the churchyard. A further burial of an asylum inmate took place in the same churchyard in 1853, but it cannot be determined if this was an institutional or family burial (<https://wiki.leeds.ac.uk>). A new dead house and buildings were built at the asylum after 1859 (WYA C85/1/1/3; 27th January 1859), and the dead house is mentioned again in 1874. The 'dead house' appears to have been the place to which bodies of dead inmates were removed, rather than being a mortuary chapel. A 'mort.' is depicted as a building at the north-east corner of the complex on an Ordnance Survey 6" map of 1930 (but not on previous editions), but no other chapel or burial ground are shown.
- 4.9 On the basis of this evidence, the most likely scenario is that the asylum was pre-empting the advice of the mid 1850s, and had purchased ground in the nearby St Peter's churchyard in Stanley, in which to bury inmates, by 1849. Although, as stated above, the church has a basement area which appears too substantial for heating purposes alone, it is considered extremely unlikely that any inmates were ever buried in St Faith's Church. Firstly, the research undertaken for this report has uncovered no examples of any asylum where inmates were buried within a church or chapel. Secondly, there is no evidence that St Faith's was ever licensed for burials. Thirdly, if used for burial, the church would have had to accommodate large number of inmates' bodies in coffins, and, while asylum cemeteries are generally poorly documented and often difficult to locate, it is inconceivable that this would have escaped notice or record.
- 4.10 Similarly, it seems unlikely that burials would have taken place around the church, principally in the open ground to the north or east. The location of an asylum

cemetery next to the church would not be in keeping with the contemporary practice of concealing the cemetery in an obscure, perimeter, location, as the inmates would have passed by frequently to attend church services. Nevertheless, the possibility that some Wakefield inmates were buried somewhere else within the grounds of the asylum complex, perhaps on the north side, cannot be wholly dismissed without further evidence.

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WYA = West Yorkshire Archives

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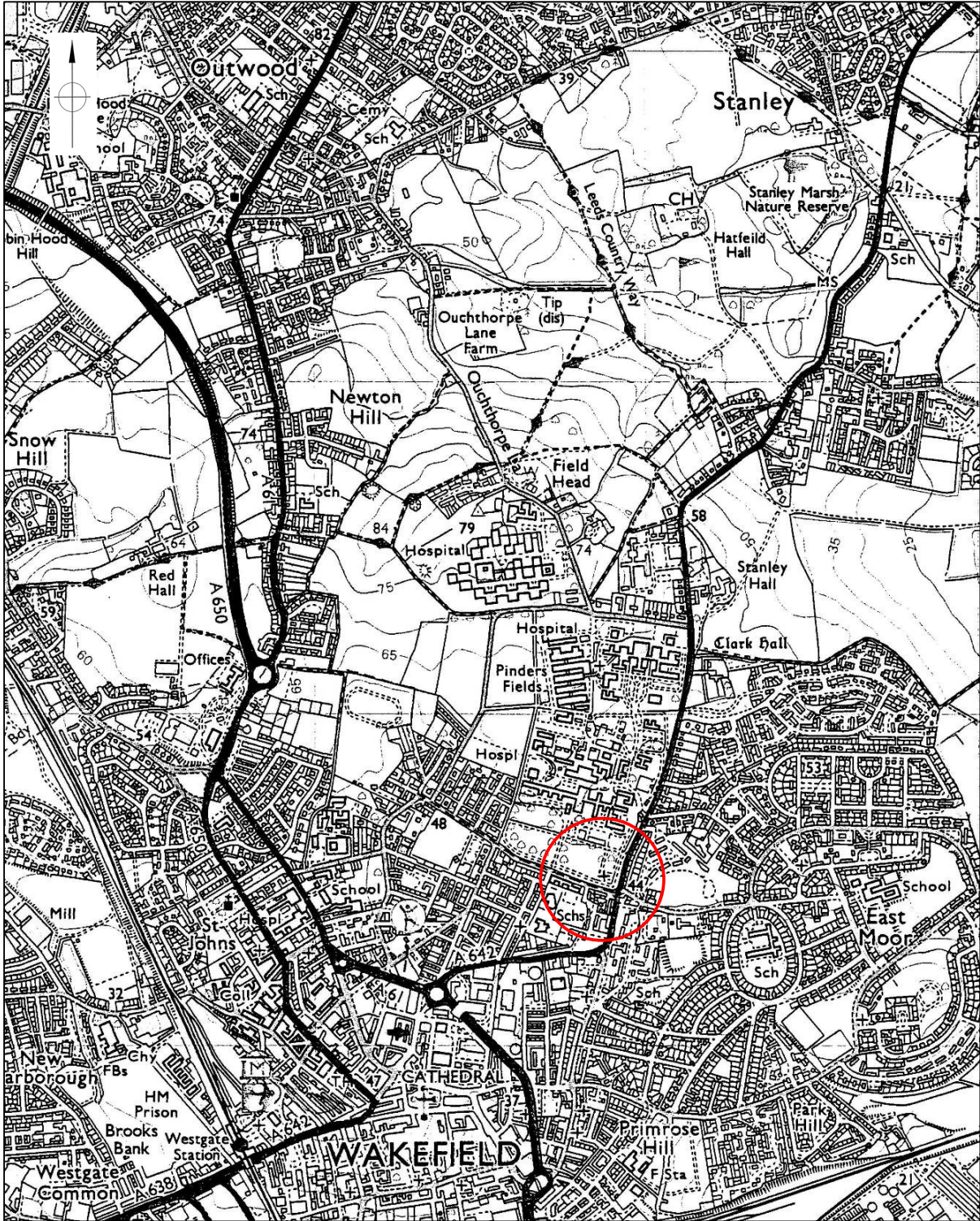
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- 6.2 The on-site survey work was carried out by Shaun Richardson, and the photographs were taken by Stephen Haigh. The documentary research was carried out by Shaun Richardson, who also produced a draft report and site archive. The final report was produced by Ed Dennison, with whom the responsibility for any errors or inconsistencies remains.



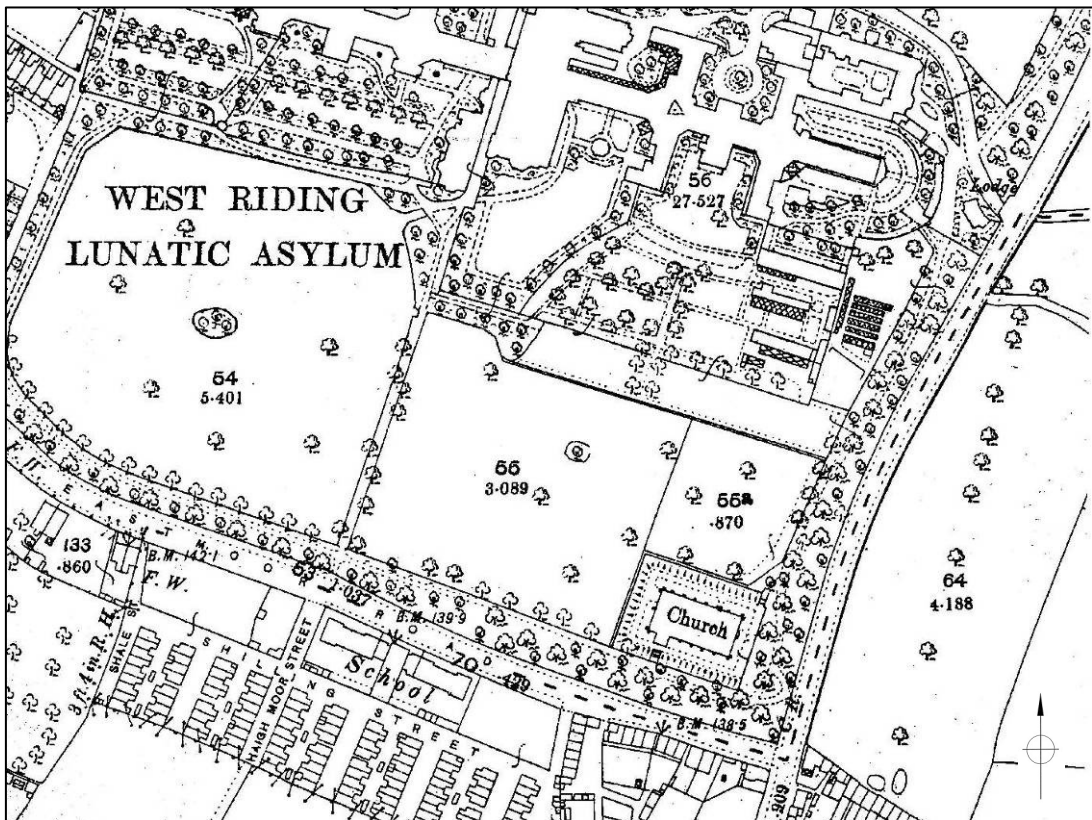
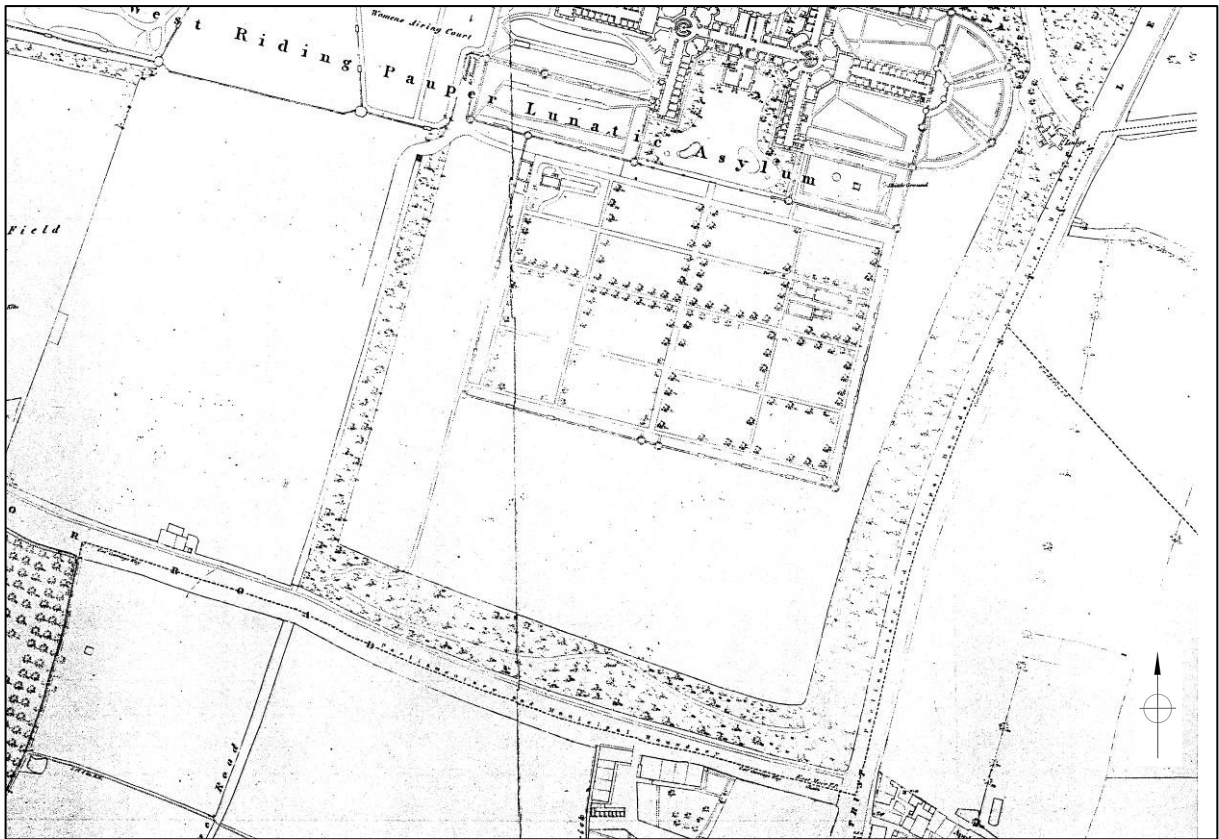
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PROJECT		ST FAITH'S CHURCH, WAKEFIELD	
TITLE			
GENERAL LOCATION			
SCALE	NTS	DATE	MAY 2014
EDAS		FIGURE	1



Plan originated by Stamford Geomatics Ltd.

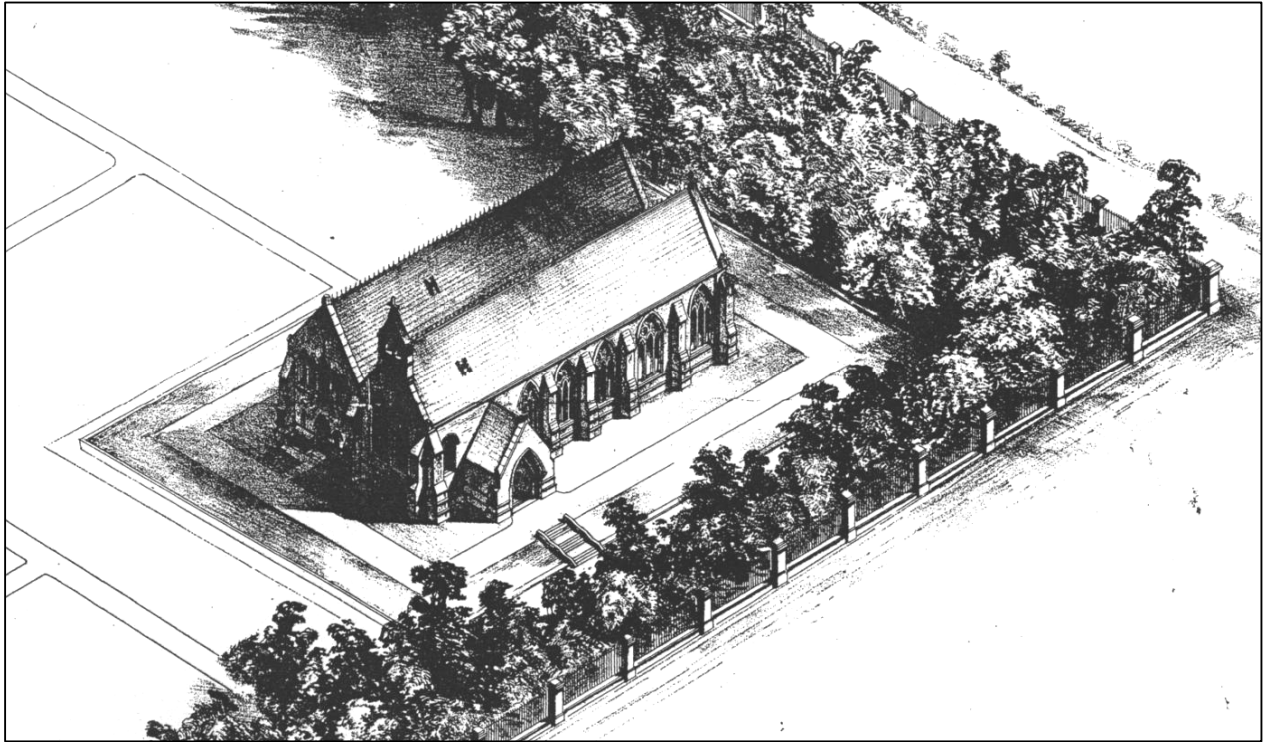
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TITLE		DETAILED LOCATION	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	MAY 2014
EDAS		FIGURE	2



Top: Ordnance Survey 1851 5":1 mile 1:1056 scale Wakefield town plan (sheet 2).

Bottom: Ordnance Survey 1893 25" to 1 mile map (sheet 248.3).

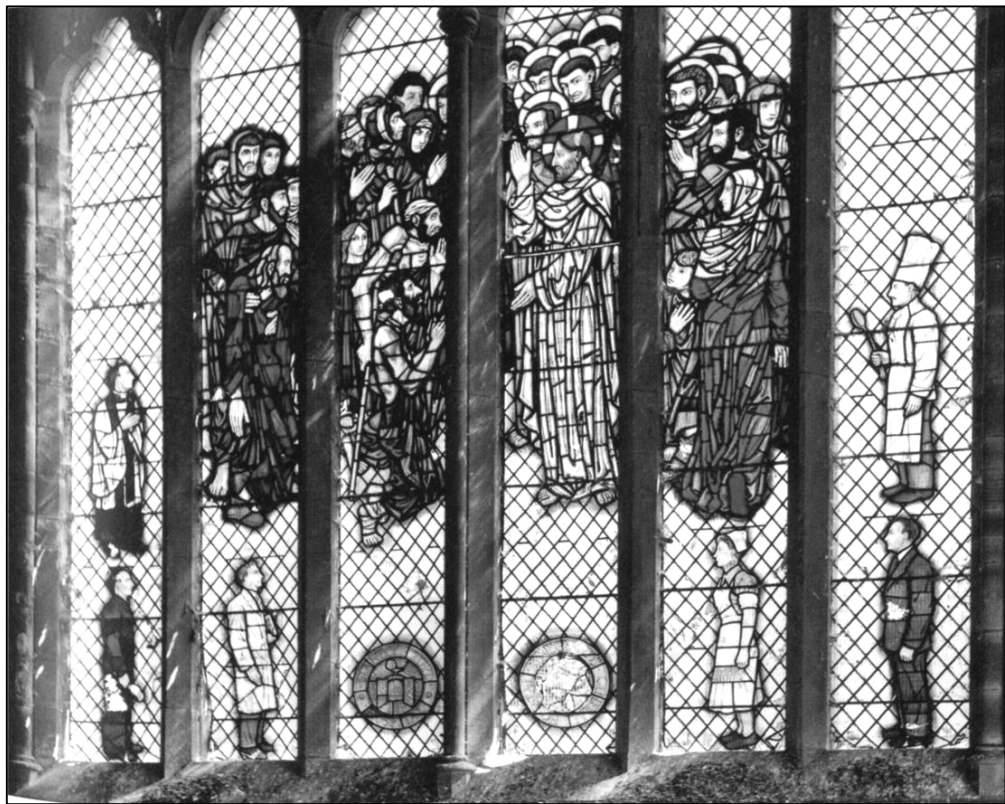
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EDAS		FIGURE	3



Top: c.1862 lithograph showing birds-eye view of newly-built church (Source: WLSL).

Bottom: c.1868 photograph of the church, looking SE (Source: Davis 2013, 22).

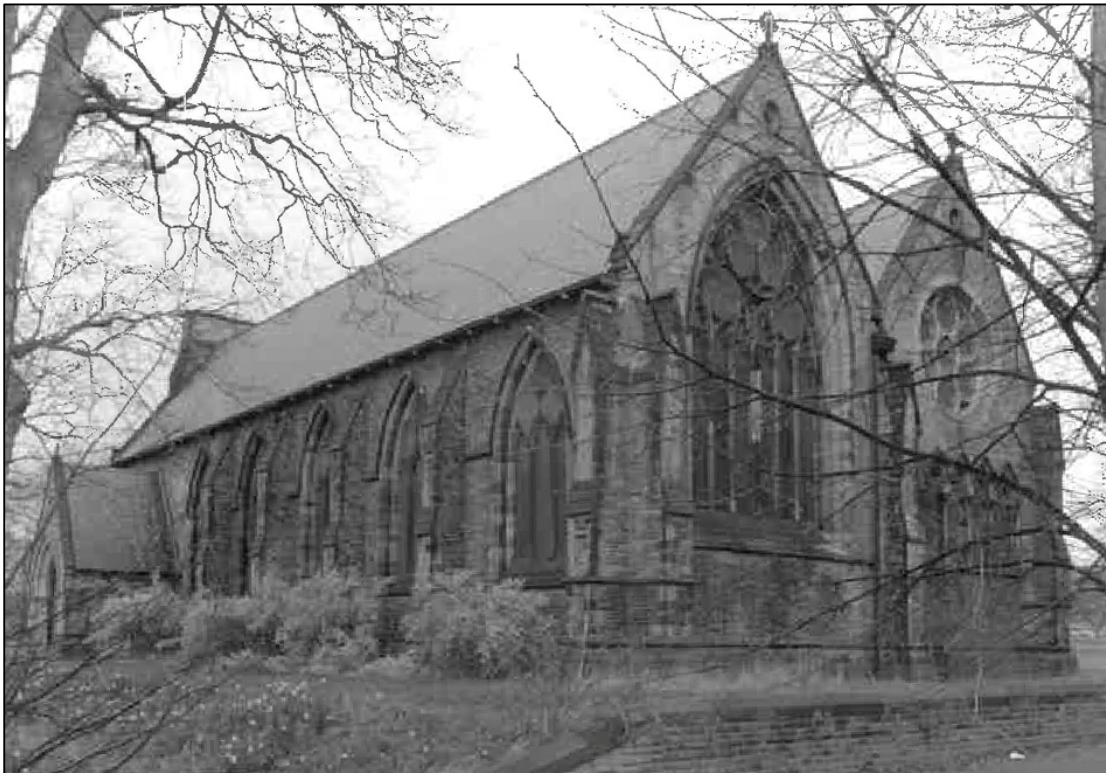
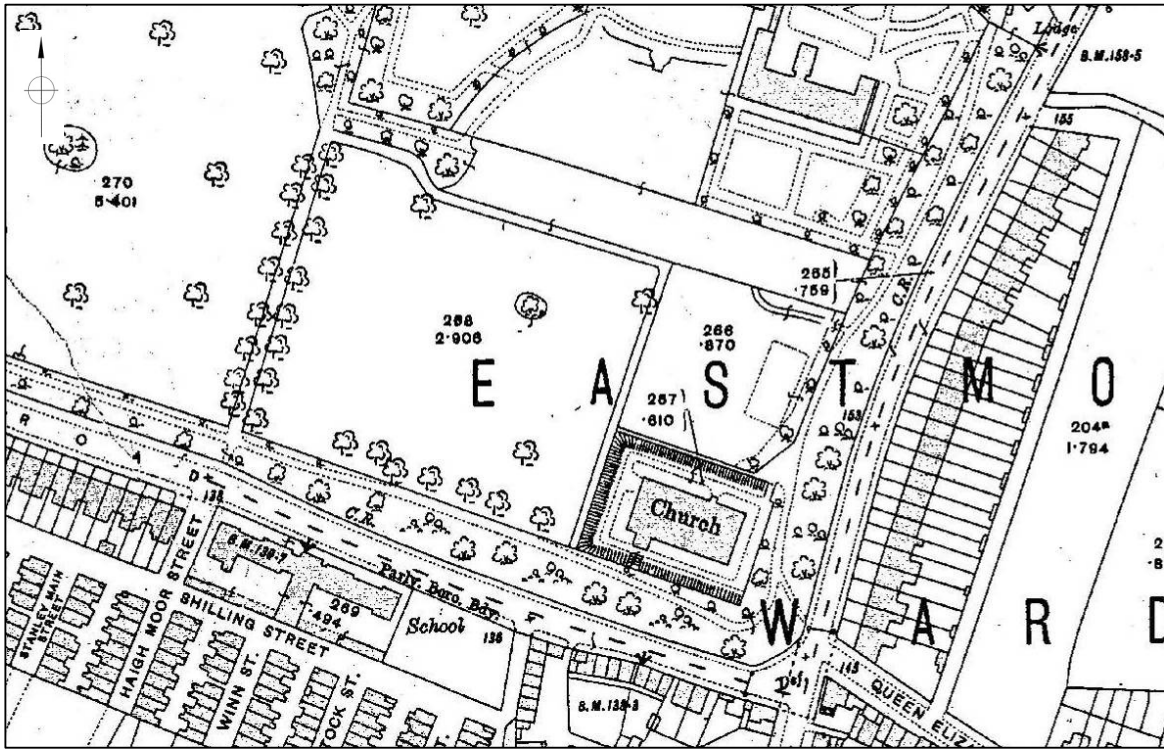
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TITLE		EARLY IMAGES	
SCALE	DATE	NTS	MAY 2014
EDAS		FIGURE 4	



Top: c.1899 interior view of nave with east window, looking E (Source: Davis 2013, 24).

Bottom: Detail of 1961 east window (Source: Davis 2013, 23).

PROJECT		ST FAITH'S CHURCH, WAKEFIELD	
TITLE		EARLY IMAGES	
SCALE	DATE		
NTS	MAY 2014		
EDAS		FIGURE	5



Top: Ordnance Survey 1907 25" to 1 mile map (sheet 248.3).

Bottom: View of church in March 2002, looking NW (Source: MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd 2002).

PROJECT		ST FAITH'S CHURCH, WAKEFIELD	
TITLE		1907 MAP & 2002 PHOTOGRAPH	
SCALE	DATE	NTS	MAY 2014
EDAS		FIGURE 6	



Top: View of aisle, looking E towards organ, March 2002.

Bottom: View of nave, looking E towards altar, March 2002.

Source: MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd

PROJECT		ST FAITH'S CHURCH, WAKEFIELD	
TITLE		2002 PHOTOGRAPHS	
SCALE	DATE	NTS	MAY 2014
EDAS		FIGURE	7



Top: External view of church looking SE, February 2014.

Bottom: Internal view looking NE, February 2014.

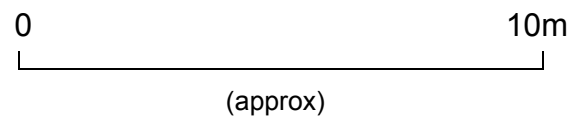
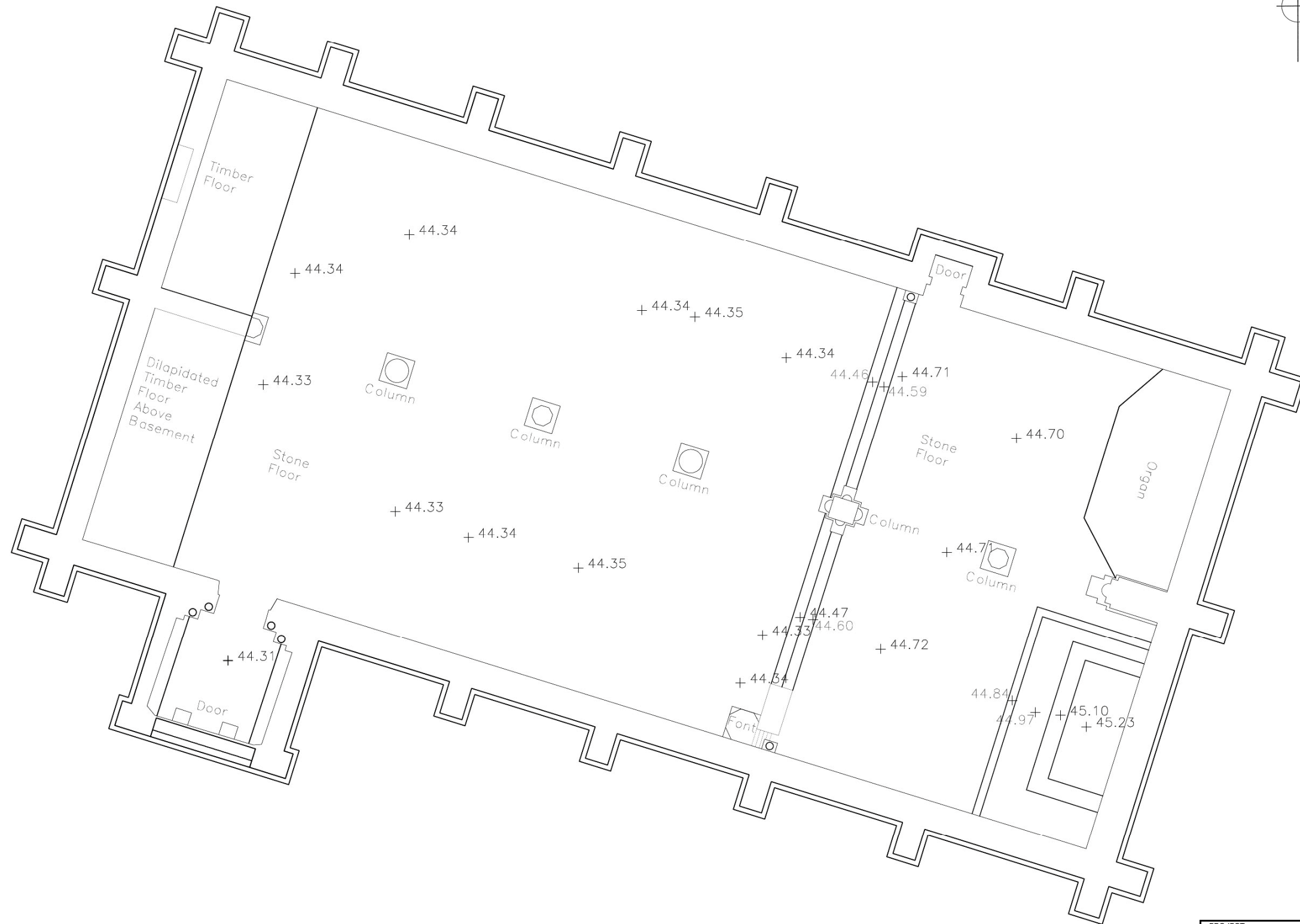
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TITLE		2014 PHOTOGRAPHS	
SCALE	DATE	NTS	MAY 2014
EDAS		FIGURE	8



Top: View of basement chambers from south porch opening, looking E, February 2014.

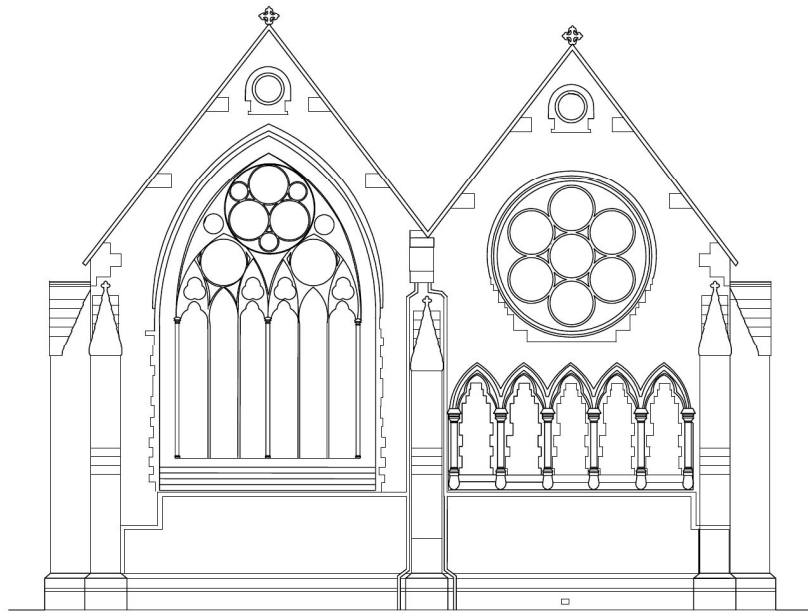
Bottom: Basement dwellers in January 2009 (source: <http://www.wakefieldasylum.co.uk/insight/a-sacrilege-st-faiths-in-hospital/>).

PROJECT		ST FAITH'S CHURCH, WAKEFIELD	
TITLE		BASEMENT PHOTOGRAPHS	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	MAY 2014
EDAS		FIGURE	9



Survey plan originated by Stamford Geomatics Ltd, September 2006.

PROJECT	
ST FAITH'S CHURCH, WAKEFIELD	
TITLE	
GROUND PLAN IN 2006	
SCALE	DATE
AS SHOWN	MAY 2014
EDAS	FIGURE
	10



East external elevation



South external elevation



West external elevation



North external elevation

Survey drawings originated by Stamford Geomatics Ltd, September 2006.

PROJECT		ST FAITH'S CHURCH, WAKEFIELD	
TITLE		ELEVATIONS IN 2006	
SCALE	DATE		
NTS	MAY 2014		
EDAS		FIGURE 11	



Plate 1: South porch and south elevation with platform scarp to foreground, looking NW (photo 1/4).



Plate 2: South and east elevations, looking NW (photo 2/13).

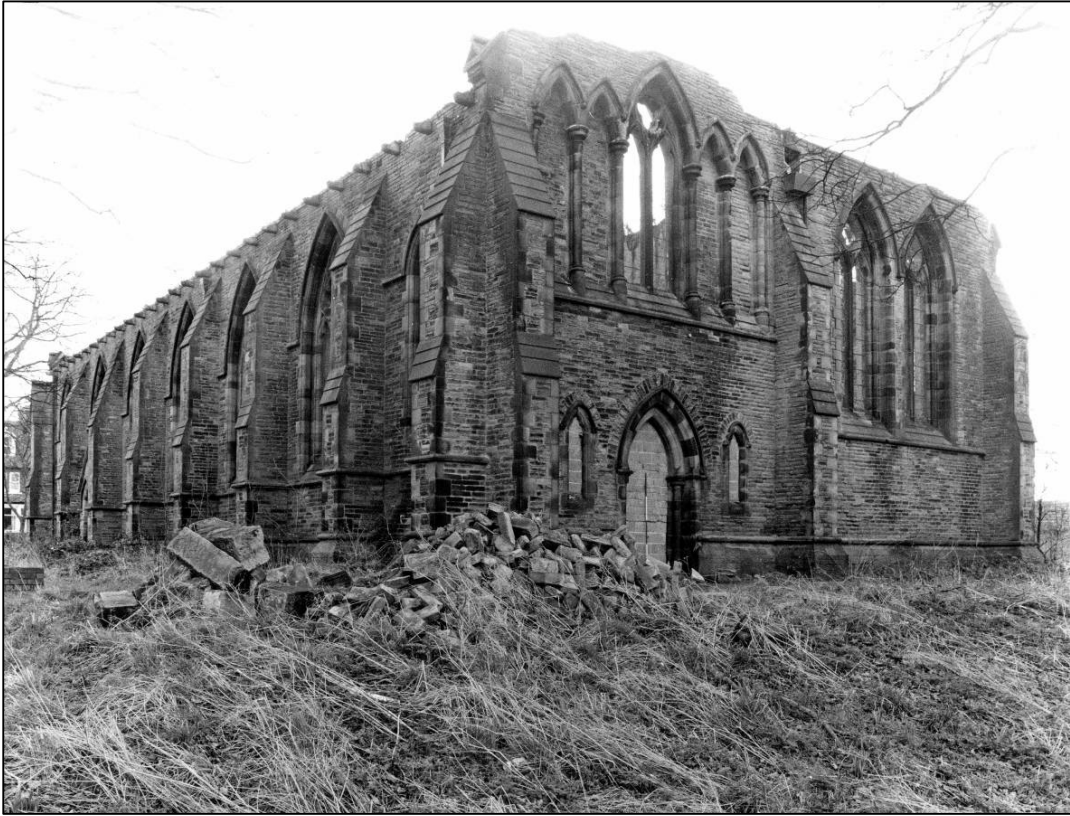


Plate 3: West and north elevations, looking SE (photo 1/13).

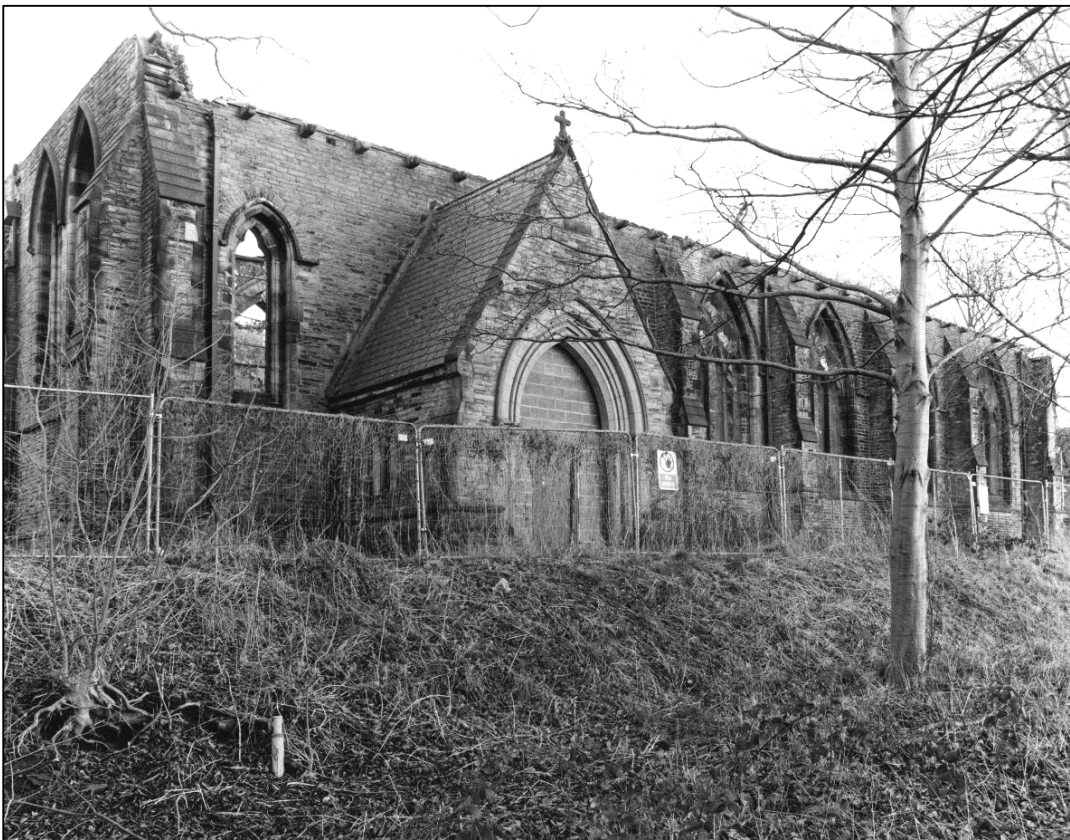


Plate 4: South elevation and south porch, looking NE (photo 1/3).



Plate 5: Typical window, east end of south elevation, looking N (photo 2/18) (top to left).

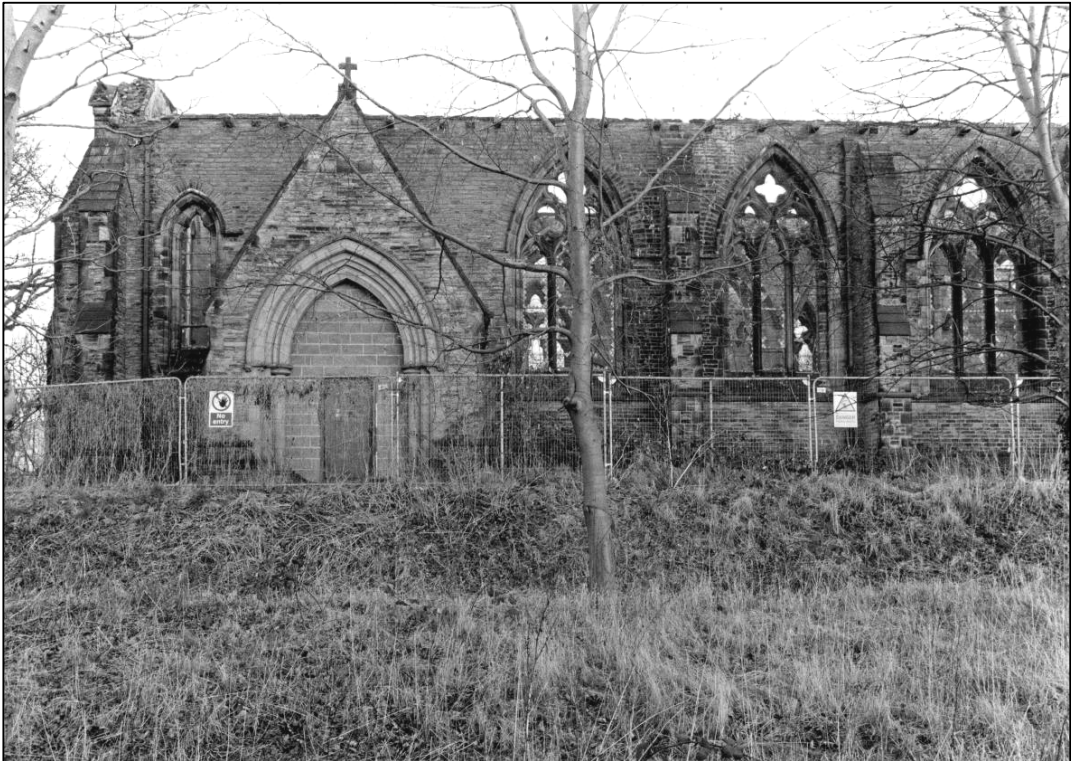


Plate 6: South porch and south elevation, looking N (photo 1/1).



Plate 7: South porch, looking NW (photo 1/5) (top to left).



Plate 8: South porch interior, looking SE (photo 2/10).



Plate 9: South porch, west side, looking NW (photo 1/6) (top to left).



Plate 10: West elevation, looking N (photo 1/9) (top to left).



Plate 11: Base of north gable of west elevation, looking E (photo 1/10).

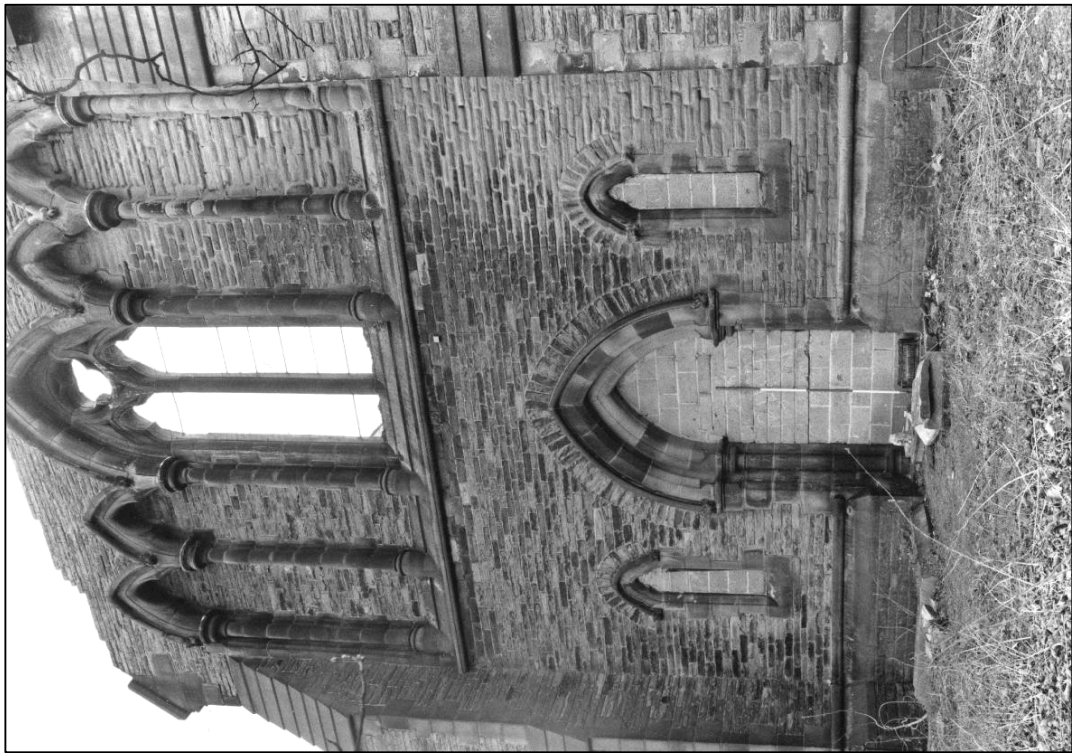


Plate 12: North gable of west elevation, looking NE (photo 1/12) (top to left).



Plate 13: North elevation, looking SE (photo 1/15).

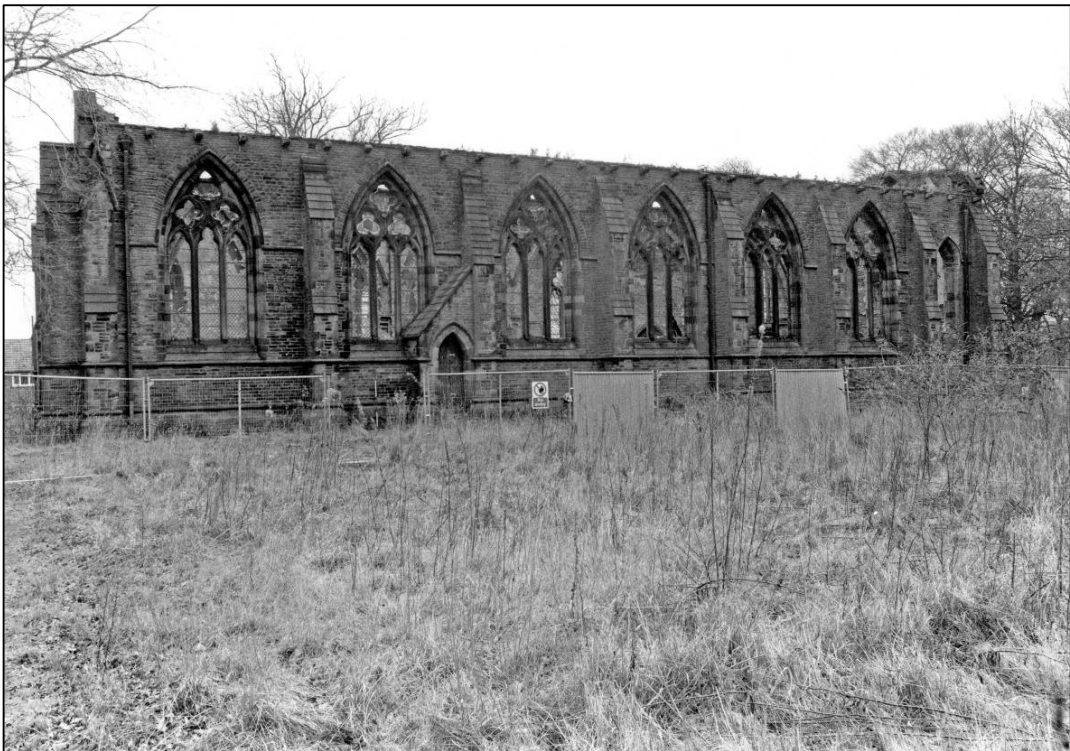


Plate 14: North elevation, looking S (photo 1/18).



Plate 15: North elevation, doorway, looking S (photo 1/16) (top to left).

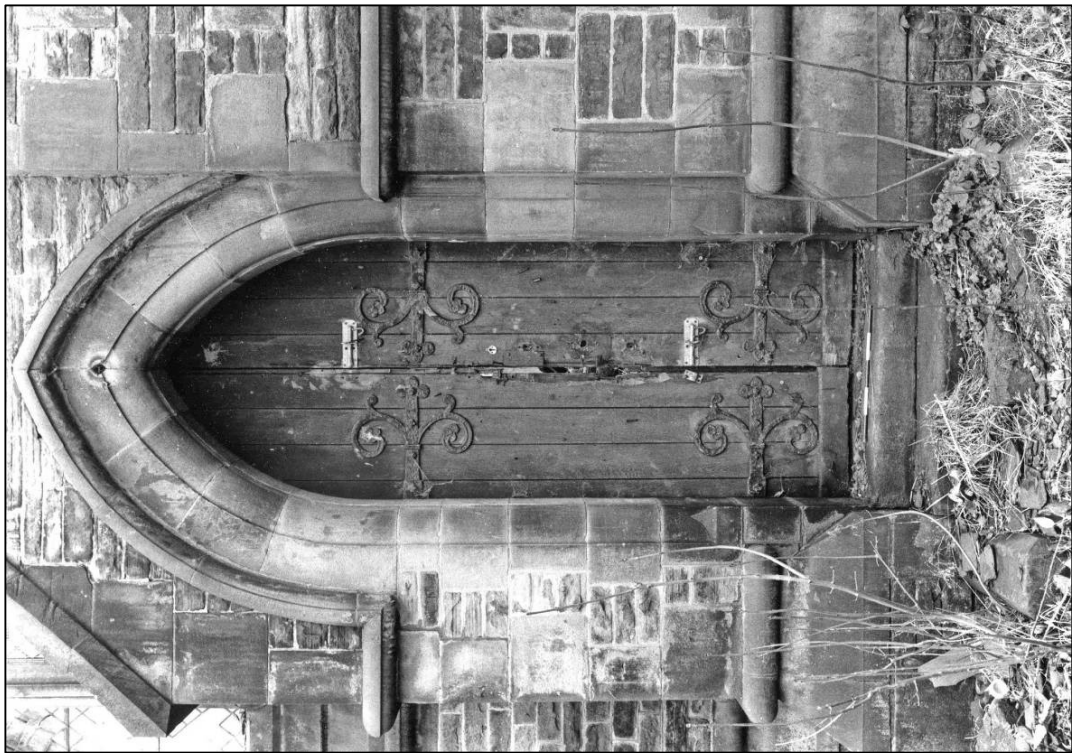


Plate 16: North elevation, doorway detail, looking S (photo 1/17) (top to left).



Plate 17: East elevation, looking NW (photo 2/15).



Plate 18: East elevation, looking SW (photo 2/16).

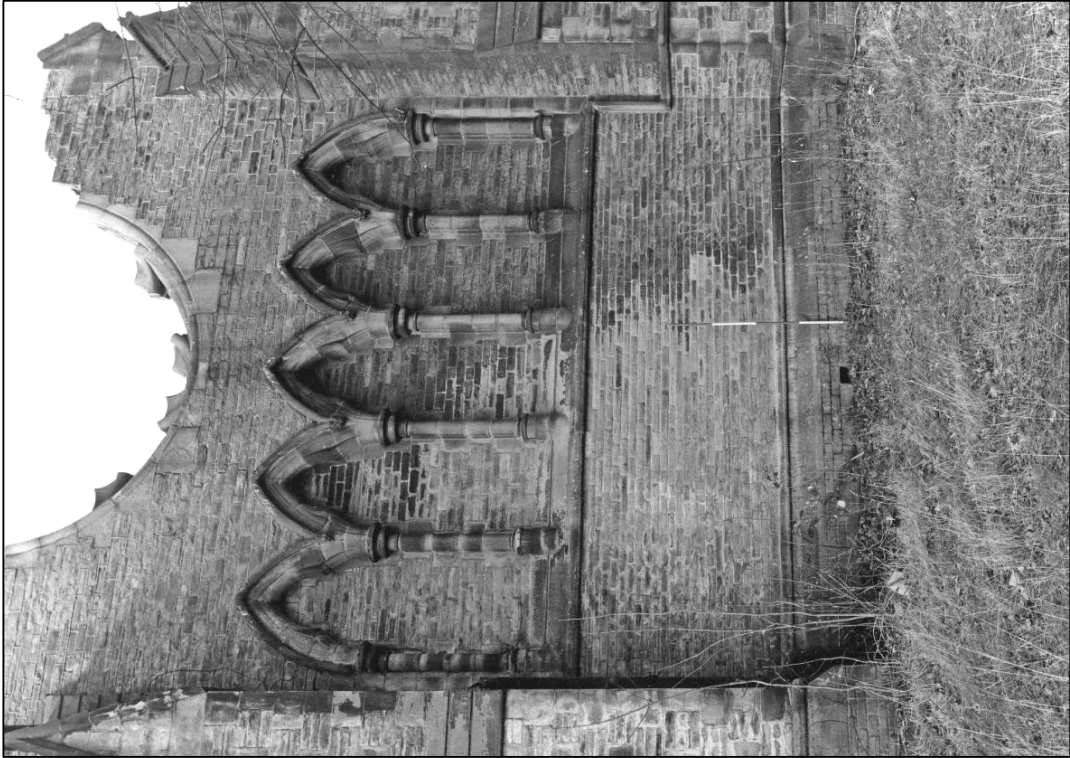


Plate 19: North gable of east elevation, looking W (photo 2/17) (top to left).



Plate 20: Interior from west end of nave, looking NE (photo 2/1).



Plate 21: Interior from west end of nave, looking NE (photo 2/2).



Plate 22: Pulpit to south side of nave, looking E (photo 2/7) (top to left).



Plate 23: Interior from west end of nave, looking NW (photo 2/5) (top to left)



Plate 24: Interior from west end of nave, looking N (photo 2/6) (top to left).



Plate 25: Interior from west end of nave, looking NE (photo 2/4) (top to left).

**APPENDIX 1
PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD**

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER: BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOS

Films 1 & 2: Black & white medium format photographs taken 18th February 2014

* = Large Print (10 x 8") only

Note: Building assumed to be aligned east-west.

<i>Plate</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Film</i>	<i>Frame</i>	<i>Scale</i>
1	S porch and S elevation with platform scarp to foreground, looking NW	1	4	2m
2	S and E elevations, looking NW	2	13	2m
3	W and N elevations, looking SE	1	13*	2m
4	S elevation and S porch, looking NE	1	3*	2m
5	Typical window, E end of S elevation, looking N	2	18	2m
6	S porch and S elevation, looking N	1	1	2m
7	S porch, looking NW	1	5	2m
8	S porch interior, looking SE	2	10	2m
9	S porch, W side, looking NW	1	6	2m
10	W elevation, looking N	1	9	2m
11	Base of N gable of W elevation, looking E	1	10	2m
12	N gable of W elevation, looking NE	1	12	2m
13	N elevation, looking SE	1	15	2m
14	N elevation, looking S	1	18	2m
15	N elevation, doorway, looking S	1	16	2m
16	N elevation, doorway detail, looking S	1	17	0.50m
17	E elevation, looking NW	2	15	2m
18	E elevation, looking SW	2	16	2m
19	N gable of E elevation, looking W	2	17	2m
20	Interior from W end of nave, looking NE	2	1*	-
21	Interior from W end of nave, looking NE	2	2	-
22	Pulpit to S side of nave, looking E	2	7	-
23	Interior from W end of nave, looking NW	2	5	-
24	Interior from W end of nave, looking N	2	6	-
25	Interior from W end of nave, looking NE	2	4	-

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER: COLOUR 35mm SLIDES

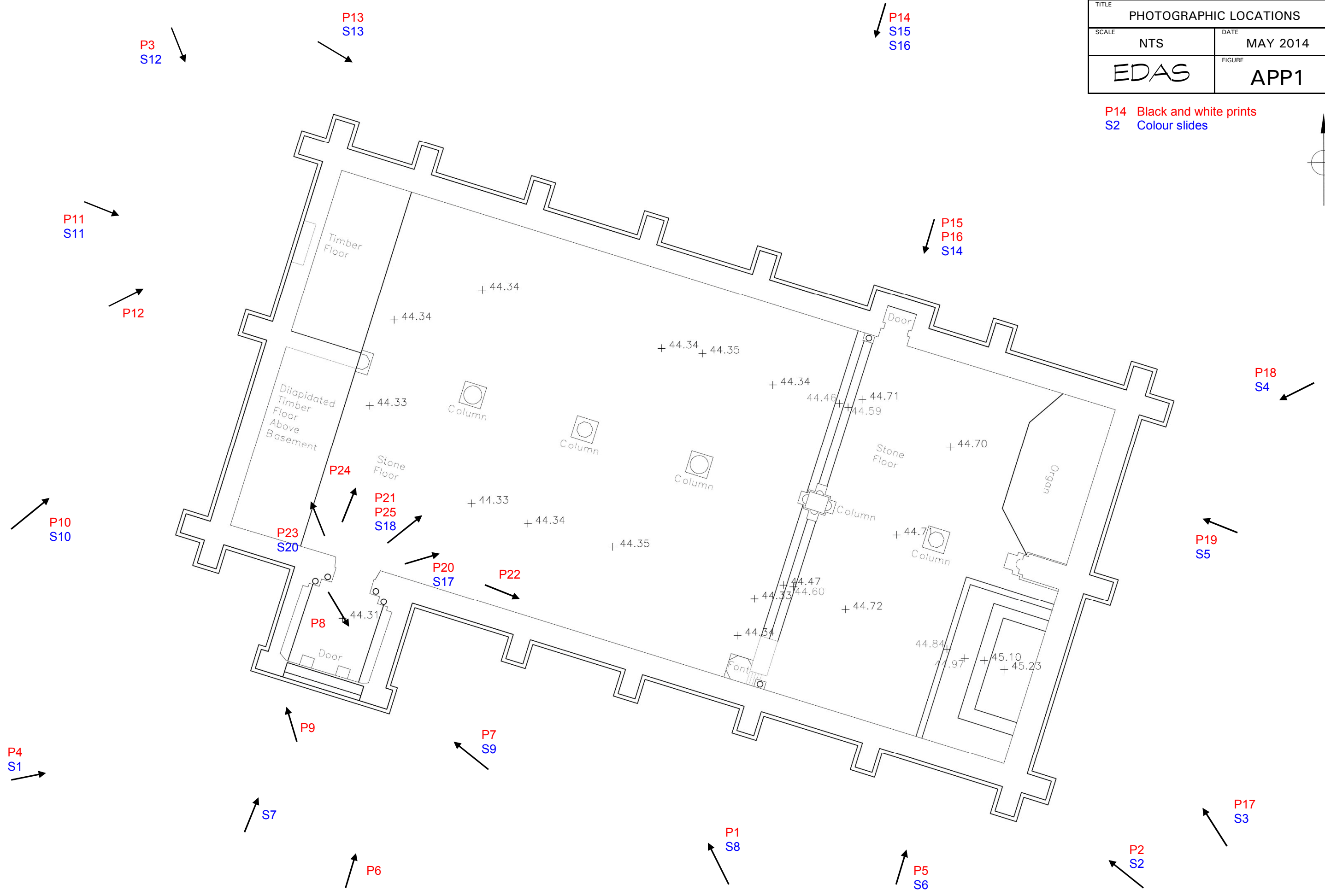
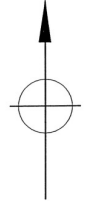
Film 3: 35mm colour slides taken 18th February 2014

Note: Building assumed to be aligned east-west.

<i>Slide</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Film</i>	<i>Frame</i>	<i>Scale</i>
S1	S elevation and S porch, looking NE	3	1	2m
S2	E and S elevation, looking NW	3	2	2m
S3	E elevation, looking NW	3	3	2m
S4	E elevation, looking SW	3	4	2m
S5	E elevation, N gable, looking W	3	5	2m
S6	Typical window, E end of S elevation, looking N	3	6	2m
S7	S porch, looking N	3	7	2m
S8	S elevation with platform scarp to foreground, looking NW	3	8	2m
S9	S porch, looking NW	3	9	2m
S10	W elevation, looking N	3	10	2m
S11	Base of N gable, W elevation, looking E	3	11	2m
S12	W and N elevations, looking SE	3	12	2m
S13	N elevation, looking SE	3	13	2m
S14	N elevation, doorway, looking S	3	14	2m
S15	N elevation, looking S	3	15	2m
S16	N elevation, looking S	3	16	2m
S17	Interior from W end of nave, looking NE	3	17	-
S18	Interior from W end of nave, looking NE	3	18	-
S19	Interior from W end of nave, looking N	3	19	-
S20	Interior from W end of nave, looking NW	3	20	-

PROJECT		ST FAITH'S CHURCH, WAKEFIELD	
TITLE			
PHOTOGRAPHIC LOCATIONS			
SCALE	NTS	DATE	MAY 2014
EDAS		FIGURE	APP1

P14 Black and white prints
S2 Colour slides



APPENDIX 2
LISTED BUILDING DESCRIPTION: ST FAITH'S CHURCH

APPENDIX 2: LISTED BUILDING DESCRIPTION



© Mr Peter Briggs

IoE Number: 342538

Location: CHURCH OF ST FAITH, ABERFORD ROAD (west side), WAKEFIELD, WAKEFIELD, WEST YORKSHIRE

Photographer: Mr Peter Briggs

Date Photographed: 16 July 2007

Date listed: 06 May 1988

Date of last amendment: 06 May 1988

Grade II

SE32SW STANLEY ABERFORD ROAD (west side), Pinderfields 4/45 Church of St. Faith

Hospital church. Opened 6th October 1861. Possibly by Sir George Gilbert Scott. Coursed squared stone with ashlar dressings. Welsh slate roof. Two parallel ranges of 7 bays with south porch. In Early English Gothic style. Bay divisions marked by reducing buttresses, the corners marked by angle buttresses. Large, 3-light north and south windows with geometrical tracery. Large 5-light east window, to south range, with geometrical tracery. Large 6-foiled circle to north range with a 5-bay arcade below. West door to north range with 5-bay arcade above. Two large 2-light windows to south range above which is the base of a bellcote (now removed). Interior: not inspected. The church is said to have been built from copies of plans for the Church of St. James, Doncaster, designed by 6. G. Scott and Lord Grimethorpe. A. L. Ashworth. Stanley Royd Hospital, Wakefield, One Hundred and Fifty Years. A History. 1970s.

Source: <http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk>

APPENDIX 3
LISTED BUILDING DESCRIPTION: ST JAMES' CHURCH

APPENDIX 3: LISTED BUILDING DESCRIPTION



© Mr Brian Harris

IoE Number: 335099

Location: CHURCH OF ST JAMES, ST SEPULCHRE GATE (WEST) (west side)
DONCASTER, DONCASTER, SOUTH YORKSHIRE

Photographer: Mr Brian Harris

Date Photographed: 25 April 2004

Date listed: 12 June 1950

Date of last amendment: 12 June 1950

Grade II

TOWN OF DONCASTER, ST SEPULCHRE GATE (WEST) SE 50 SE (west side) 3/101

Church. 1858 designed by G G Scott in conjunction with Lord Grimthorpe, (then Sir Edmund Beckett Denison, whose father was chairman of shareholders of Great Northern Railway for whom it was built). Bellcote raised in 1860. Geometric style. Ancaster stone and plain tile roofs with crested ridge tiles. Two parallel ranges running north-south of nave and chancel with eastern porch and central tower to south. Deep moulded plinth throughout, offset buttresses between all bays, those to north end gabled, and continuous sill band. East elevation has steeply pitched gabled porch to south with moulded pointed arch, roll moulded soffit on attached shafts with moulded capitals, all below hoodmould with head stops. Above in gable is a carved trefoil motif in moulded circular surround. Stone coped gable with ridge cross. Twin cusped lancets to sides of porch, Interior of porch has triple chamfered pointed doorcase, outer arch on nookshafts, hood with foliage stops over and Caernarvon arches with central columns in front of side windows. To left of porch is a trefoil headed lancet with foliage stops to hoodmould. To right there are five tall pointed, traceried 3-light windows with chamfered sills and continuous hoodmoulds, broken only by buttresses. Moulded eaves brackets. North end has twin gables, that to east with large 6-light pointed window in deep double chamfered surround with elaborate tracery and hoodmould. Small quatrefoil window in circular surround to top of gable. Western gable has blind arcade of 5 trefoiled arches on attached shafts, below continuous hood. Above, a large rose window and above again a similar quatrefoil window to that in eastern gable. Stone copings on gabled kneelers, with ridge crosses. West elevation similar to eastern one but with 6 windows and with small advanced pointed doorcase into chancel to north. South elevation, twin gabled, as north elevation but with bell turret between the gables and a lean-to vestry against the western gable. Vestry has pointed east door and 4 four-centred arched windows with hoodmoulds to south. Above similar blind arcade as that to north but with taller, wider central arch housing pointed 2-light traceried window. Small quatrefoil window to top of gable and stone copings on gabled kneelers. East gable has large traceried 5-light pointed window with hoodmould and small trefoil window to top of gable, also stone copings with ridge cross. All nave and chancel windows with

Geometric tracery. Tower has set back buttresses to square base and trefoil headed lancet in pointed surround with hoodmoulded to south side. Corners taper in above this to octagonal bell stage with louvred trefoil headed openings in elaborate surrounds of four orders, arches sitting on thin colonnettes with foliage capitals. Continuous hoodmould with large carved stops. Ballflower cornice with corner gargoyles above. Spire with bands of blind quatrefoils. Interior has central 6 bay arcade with double chamfered arches on columns with foliage capitals and continuous hoodmould with foliage stops, except for a compound pier between fourth and fifth bays, a compound respond to northern bay and an octagonal respond to southern bay. The compound pier has wall shafts rising to support large arched braced trusses, to both sides which define the chancels. Roofs otherwise have scissor trusses. North windows have inner arches on colonnettes, and hoodmoulds. Eastern nave has double chamfered priests door to bay 5, large organ to north end and tall double chamfered pointed arch on octagonal responds with hoodmould to south end supporting the bell turret. Trefoil headed lancet to side. Chancel has 1875 carved oak reredos with blind arcading. Western nave has octagonal pulpit and circular stone font on granite colonnettes.

Source: <http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk>

**APPENDIX 4
WYAAS SPECIFICATION**

**Specification For Drawn and Photographic Building Recording at St Faith's
Chapel, East Moor Road, Wakefield
(433890 421500)**

**Specification prepared at the request of the Mr Ed Dennison on behalf of
Wakefield Metropolitan District Council (Planning Permission 12/01969/LBC).**

1 Summary

1.1 A building record (drawn and photographic survey) and historical research is required to identify and document items of archaeological and architectural interest prior to the demolition of this late 19th century asylum chapel. This specification for the necessary work has been prepared by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, the curators of the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record.

NOTE: The requirements detailed in paragraphs 6.1.1 to 6.1.5 inclusive, 8.3 and 8.4 are to be met by the archaeological contractor **prior** to the commencement of fieldwork by completing and returning the attached form to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service.

2 Site Location and Description

2.1 Location

(Grid ref. **SE33890 21500**) St Faith's Chapel lies at the junction of Stanley and Eastmoor Roads on the north side of Wakefield. The burnt out chapel has a footprint of c. 762m² and lies in the historic township of Stanley cum Wrenthorpe.

2.2 Description

St Faith's chapel is a grade II listed building, National Heritage List for England No. 1,135,485 and West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record PRN 11632. It was constructed in 1861 to serve the adjacent West Riding Lunatic Asylum (more recently known as Stanley Royd Hospital) and dedicated to St Faith.

The stone-built chapel was constructed on a raised rectangular platform in the south-east corner of the asylum grounds. The rectangular building consists of two parallel gabled ranges of 7 bays and is orientated south-east to north-west, with the south-east (the symbolic east end) parallel to Stanley Road. Access to the chapel was provided by a main south door and porch with path and steps to East Moor Road. Additional doors were provided in the west end and north wall. Historic maps suggest access from the hospital was also through the southern door via a winding path through the grounds alongside Stanley Road approaching the chapel from the north.

An organ was housed in the north-east range beneath a rose window in the south-east end. A blind arcade of five trefoiled arches on attached shafts lay below this window. The sanctuary lies in the parallel range beneath a 6 light pointed window in a deep double chamfered surround with elaborate tracery and hoodmould. Further external decoration included a belfry-like concealed chimney topping the south-west gable and regular buttresses. These clasp the corners. Internally the walls were plastered with restrained decoration concentrated on three different designs of centre line "aisle" columns and simple foliate motifs. There were c. 20 rows of pews arranged along the sides and middle of the nave. Two lines of choir stalls were located in front of the altar. A centenary stained glass window above the altar showed a religious scene depicting

St Fillian (the patron saint of the mentally ill) and St Luke (the patron saint of physicians) watched by a contemporary doctor, nurse and hospital workers.

A wooden screen separated off the western most bay from the nave of the church. A boiler room is attested in a basement entered via steps at the north-west corner.

Subsequent to the disastrous fire the below floor spaces were noted to be divided in to bays by brick walls.

3 Planning Background

The site owners, Through their agent Mr Michael Townsend (10 Rishworth Street Wakefield West Yorkshire WF1 3BY ☎ 01924 366733) have obtained planning consent (Planning Application No. 12/01969/LBC) to demolish this fire damaged grade II chapel. The WY Archaeology Advisory Service (as Wakefield Metropolitan District Council's archaeological advisor) has prepared this specification in order to allow the developers to meet the terms of an archaeological condition which has been placed on the consent.

4 Archaeological Interest

4.1 Historical Background

The chapel was intentionally designed to look like a parish church and is alleged to be a copy (though not an exact one) of St James', St Sepulchre Gate West, Doncaster which was designed by the prolific Sir Gilbert Scott. This reflects the intention that the Asylum Chapel have 'as much ecclesiastical character as possible, consistent with simplicity of detail and freedom from all superfluous ornament' (Dr J Cleaton, Medical Director of the Asylum 1858-1866).

Although richly embellished externally in the Early English Style the interior had more restrained decoration in keeping with Dr Cleaton's wishes and one imagines it represented peaceful space.

The Church of St Faith is described as having a basement. A document dated 1896 describes how 'steam radiators were fitted in place of the old heating system of air ducts, which were fed from a boiler in the basement'. Recent photographs of the Church, taken since the fire of 18 August 2012 show that the space beneath the floor of the Church is sub-divided by brick walls.

Many asylums had their own graveyards for the burial of those patients who died whilst in care. At Stanley Royd, it seems that the asylum had a burial ground set aside for patients within the nearby Stanley Churchyard. Documentary evidence from 1862 refers to the ongoing use of the Asylum burial ground at Stanley Church (also known as St Peter's Church), photographs taken in 2002 appear to show a possible memorial or dedication on the wall by the south door (MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. 2002 Stanley Royd Hospital Wakefield: Desktop Assessment and Photographic Survey p. 71 (West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record PRN 1247)). Whilst it is not known if burials were placed in the chapel it is considered to be a possibility and further research and investigation are required in order to exclude the presence of human remains.

An archaeological building record and further investigation in to the presence or absence of human remains are required prior to the demolition of the chapel.

4.2 Impact of proposed development

The Chapel will be demolished and the site redeveloped for residential use.

5 Aims of the Project

5.1 The first aim of the proposed work is to identify and objectively record by means of photographs and annotated measured drawings any significant evidence for the original and subsequent historical form and functions of the chapel, and to place this record in the public domain by depositing it with the WY Historic Environment Record (Registry of Deeds, Newstead Road, Wakefield WF1 2DE).

5.2 Although medical institutions are a well researched field the WYAAS Research Agenda on Historic Buildings in West Yorkshire (Medieval & Post Medieval to 1914) (Giles 2013) (available via <http://www.archaeology.wyjs.org.uk/wyjs-archaeology-research.asp>) states that Stanley Royd Hospital is worthy of further study to add detail and context to national studies (p. 42). Items of interest are primarily technical and in the case of the chapel evidence of two historical heating systems are likely to survive (see above).

5.3 As a religious building serving a specific community/institution further record and analysis of the building's plan form, architectural style and decoration (where it survives) are of interest and worthy of record.

5.4 It is also necessary to establish the potential for burials within the building by physical investigation and historical research.

6 Recording Methodology

6.1 General Instructions

6.1.1 Health and Safety

The archaeologist on site will naturally operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations. Prior to the commencement of any work on site (and preferably prior to submission of the tender) the archaeological contractor may wish to carry out a Risk Assessment in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations. The archaeological contractor should identify any potential Health and Safety hazards and make arrangements with the client for 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.

6.1.2 Confirmation of adherence to specification

Prior to the commencement of any work, the archaeological contractor must confirm in writing adherence to this specification (using the attached form), or state in writing (with reasons) any specific proposals to vary the specification. Should the contractor wish to vary the specification, then written confirmation of the agreement of the WY Archaeology Advisory Service to any variations is required prior to work commencing. Unauthorised variations are made at the sole risk of the contractor (see para. 8.3, below). Modifications presented in the form of a re-written project brief will not be considered by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service.

6.1.3 Confirmation of timetable and contractor's qualifications

Prior to the commencement of *any work*, the archaeological contractor must provide WYAAS in writing with:

- a projected timetable for the site work

- details of project staff structure and numbers
- names and CVs of key project members (the project manager, site supervisor, any proposed specialists, sub-contractors etc.)
- details of any specialist sub-contractors

All project staff provided by the archaeological contractor 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 religious buildings. The timetable should be adequate to allow the work to be undertaken to the appropriate professional standard, subject to the ultimate judgement of WYAAS.

6.1.4 Site preparation

Prior to the commencement of work on site the archaeological contractor should identify all removable modern material which may significantly obscure material requiring an archaeological record, and should contact the developer in order to make arrangements for their removal (if necessary, under archaeological supervision). It is not the intention of this specification that large-scale removal of material of this type should take place with the archaeological contractor's manpower or at that contractor's expense.

6.1.5 Documentary research

Prior to the commencement of work on site, the archaeological contractor should undertake a rapid map-regression exercise based on the readily-available map and photographic evidence held by the relevant Local Studies section of Wakefield Library (Wakefield Library and Museum Wakefield One, Burton Street, Wakefield WF1 2EB Tel.: 01924 305376) the West Yorkshire Archive Service (Registry of Deeds Newstead, Wakefield WF1 2DE Tel.: 01924 305980), West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (Registry of Deeds Newstead, Wakefield WF1 2DE Tel.: 01924 305992), and a rapid examination of the available 19th- and 20th-century Trades and Postal directories, the appropriate census returns and all other available primary and relevant secondary sources. This work is intended to establish if human burials are present and to inform the archaeological recording by providing background information with regard to function and phasing. 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.

6.1.6 Use of existing plans

It is not currently known if appropriate plans of the chapel exist. If they do, then, these plans may be used as the basis for the drawn record, subject to permission being granted, and for any annotation relative both to the historic and photographic record. Additional information relevant to the historic record should be indicated on the plans, which shall be re-drawn as necessary. It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to check the accuracy of these drawings and to make any necessary adjustments or corrections. Contractors are therefore advised to determine whether major re-survey/re-drawing will be necessary. For this purpose, the WY Archaeology Advisory Service would suggest that the tendering contractor check a small number of randomly selected measurements across the site, e.g. a few long face measurements, the position and size of a selection of doors and windows, and a random series of internal diagonals (it is accepted that the contracting archaeologist will not be able to identify isolated and unpredictable errors by using this method). It is the archaeological contractors' responsibility to obtain the appropriate copyright permissions for any original material employed as a basis for further work.

6.2.1 Initial record

As a result of the fire recording work should take place in two stages. The structures should initially be recorded as extant, with due provision made for the removal of any debris which may obscure fabric or features requiring an archaeological record (para 6.1.4 above).

6.2.2 Drawn Record

A drawn survey will not be required if historic plans are located, checked for accuracy (see above) and, with the relevant consents, reproduced in the final report. If such drawings do not exist or cannot be reproduced then the instructions for a drawn record set out in section 6.4 below should be followed.

6.2.3 Watching Brief

If, after historical research and investigation/observation on site, the potential for human remains to be present at St. Faith's cannot be ruled out then a watching brief should be held during demolition works. This record should be obtained by means of notes, drawings and photographs as appropriate, to the standards outlined elsewhere in this specification. If human remains are discovered then their recovery and subsequent study and reburial will form the subject of an additional specification. The results of the watching brief should be incorporated into the completed record.

6.3 Written Record

The archaeologist on site should carefully examine all parts of each building prior to the commencement of the drawn and photographic recording, in order to identify all features relevant to its original use and to obtain an overview of the development of the building and of the site as a whole. As part of this exercise, the archaeologist on site should produce written observations (e.g. on phasing; on building function) sufficient to permit the preparation of a report on the structure. This process should include the completion of a Room Data Sheet or similar structured recording pro-forma¹ for each room or discrete internal space within the volume of the structure. The crucial requirement is that each room should be examined individually, that the results of that examination should be noted in a systematic fashion, and that these objective observations should be used to inform an analytical interpretation of the overall development and operation of the site.

6.4 Drawn Record

6.4.1 Drawings required

In the event that historic plans are not available or suitable then the following drawn record should be prepared:

- A basement and sub floor plan of the chapel
- A ground floor plan of the chapel

Drawings should be made at an appropriate scale (not smaller than 1:100 for plans; not smaller than 1:50 for sections) and at the specified scale for details. The structures should be recorded as existing, but a clear distinction should be made on the final

¹ The WY Archaeology Advisory Service would recommend the employment of the attached pro-forma, but will consider any suitable alternative which the archaeological contractor may wish to submit (Note that agreement for the employment of an alternative *schema* must be obtained in writing from the WY Archaeology Advisory Service prior to the commencement of work on site).

drawings between surviving as-built features and all material introduced in the structure during the late 20th-century.

6.4.2 Provision for Additional Drawings

6.4.2a The recording requirements outlined above are based on a brief inspection of the site by the WY Archaeology Advisory Service. However, detailed examination and analysis of the site by the archaeological contractor may reveal features which merit detailed recording beyond what has been specifically required. In addition to what is requisite to complete the work specified above, the archaeological contractor should tender for a contingency period of two days recording on site (with four days drawing-up time off site – six days in total) in order that features so identified may be adequately recorded. This contingency should be clearly and separately identified in any tender document.

6.4.2b If features requiring additional drawing are identified during the course of work on site, the WY Archaeology Advisory Service should be contacted as soon as possible, and should be provided in writing with a schedule of proposed additional work. A site visit will then be arranged by the WYAAS to examine the features in question and to assess the need to apply the contingency (this visit will usually be combined with a routine monitoring visit). Implementation of the contingency will be at the decision of the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, which will be issued in writing, if necessary in retrospect after site discussions.

6.4.3 Scope of record

All features of archaeological and architectural interest identified during the process of appraisal should be incorporated into, and clearly identified in, the final drawn record. Typically, items of interest would include:

- Evidence of original doors and windows
- Surviving evidence of divisions or compartmentalisation and
- Any evidence of segregation between the sexes, patients and staff
- Evidence of original and subsequent heating system
- Use of architectural decoration and symbolism
- Any evidence of original cupboards and storage areas etc.
- Any evidence for the presence of a basement and its functional arrangements.
- Any surviving evidence for monuments or dedications

but this list should not be treated as exhaustive. The archaeologist 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
-

6.4.4 Dimensional accuracy

Dimensional accuracy should accord with the normal requirements of the English Heritage Architecture and Survey Branch (at 1:20, measurements should be accurate to at least 10mm; at 1:50, to at least 20mm; at 1:100, to at least 50mm).

6.4.5 Drawing method

The survey may be executed either by hand or by means of reflectorless EDM as appropriate. In accordance with national guidelines², drawings executed on site should be made either on polyester-based film (minimum thickness 150 microns) with polymer-bonded leads of an appropriate thickness and density, or on acid-free or rag paper. If finished drawings are generated by means of CAD or a similar proven graphics package, recorders should ensure that the software employed is sufficiently advanced to provide different line-weight (point-size); this feature should then be used to articulate the depth of the drawings. CAD repeats or cloning of features should **not** be used. What is required as an end product of the survey is a well-modelled and clear drawing; ambiguous flat-line drawings should be avoided. Drawing conventions should conform to English Heritage guidelines as laid out in English Heritage 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings – a guide to good recording practice*, and the WYAAS would recommend that the CAD layering protocol detailed in the same volume (8.3, Table 2) should be adhered to.

6.5 Photographic Record

6.5.1 External photographs

An external photographic record should be made of all elevations of the chapel, 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 chapel from all sides, showing it 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) (see digital photography below). 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 chapel. The colour slide record should include some internal shots.

6.5.2 Internal photographs

A general internal photographic record should be made of St. Faith's. 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.

6.5.3 Detail photographs

In addition, detailed record shots should be made of:

- Evidence of original doors and windows
- Surviving evidence of divisions or compartmentalisation and
- Any evidence of segregation between the sexes, patients and staff
- Evidence of original and subsequent heating system
- Use of architectural decoration and symbolism
- Any evidence of original cupboards and storage areas etc.
- Any evidence for the presence of a basement and its functional arrangements.

² English Heritage 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings – a guide to good recording practice*, 7.1.1ff

- Any surviving evidence for monuments or dedications

Elements for which multiple examples exist (e.g. 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.

6.5.4 Equipment

General photographs should be taken with a Large Format camera (5" x 4" or 10" x 8") using a monorail tripod, or with a Medium Format camera which 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 building and its structure.

6.5.5 Film stock

All record photographs to be black and white, using conventional silver-based film only, such as Ilford FP4 or HP5, or Delta 400 Pro (a recent replacement for HP5 in certain film sizes such as 220). Dye-based (chromogenic) films such as Ilford XP2 and Kodak T40CN are unacceptable due to poor archiving qualities.

6.5.6 Digital photography

As an alternative to our requirement for colour slide photography, good quality digital photography may be supplied as an alternative, using cameras with a minimum resolution of 8 megapixels. 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 in three file formats (as a RAW data file, a DNG file and as a JPEG file). The contractor must include metadata embedded in the DNG 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. Images are to be supplied to WYAAS on gold CDs by the archaeological contractor accompanying the hard copy of the report.

6.5.7 Printing

6.5.6a Record photographs should be printed at a minimum of 6" x 4". In addition, a small selection of photographs (the best of the exterior setting shots and interior shots) should be printed at 10" x 8". It is estimated 6 such photographs will be necessary. Bracketed shots of identical viewpoints need not be reproduced, but all viewpoints must be represented within the report.

6.5.6b Prints may be executed digitally from scanned versions of the film negatives at an appropriate resolution, 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 details of the paper/inks used in writing to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service, with supporting documentation indicating their archival stability/durability. Written confirmation that the materials are acceptable must have been received from the WYAAS prior to the commencement of work on site.

6.5.7 Documentation

A photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location, direction and subject of shot must accompany the photographic record; a separate photographic register should be supplied for any colour slides or for colour digital photographs. The position and direction of each photograph and slide should be noted on a copy of the building plan, which should also be marked with a north pointer; separate plans should be annotated for each floor of each building

7. Post-Recording Work and Report Preparation

7.1 After completion of fieldwork– include or omit as appropriate

Prior to the commencement of any other work on site, the archaeological contractor should arrange a meeting at the offices of the WY Archaeology Advisory Service to present either copies of historic plans or a draft of the 1st- stage drawn record (fully labelled and at the scale specified above), a photo-location plan, and photographic contact prints adequately referenced to this plan (material supplied will be returned to the contractor). Copies of the slides or digital photographs should also be brought in for checking. **N.B.** if full-sized prints or digital versions of contact sheets are supplied for this purpose, they must be accompanied by a sample of the processed negatives. If appropriate, the WY Archaeology Advisory Service will then confirm to District Planning Services that fieldwork has been satisfactorily completed and that other work on site may commence (although discharge of the archaeological condition will not be recommended until the watching brief has been undertaken and a completed copy of the full report and photographic record has been received and approved by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service). Please note that as of the 1st April 2011, the WYAAS will charge the archaeological contractor a fee for each fieldwork verification meeting.

7.2 Report Preparation

7.2.1 Report format and content

A written report should be produced. This should include:

- an executive summary including dates of fieldwork, name of commissioning body, and a brief summary of the results including details of any significant finds
- an introduction outlining the reasons for the survey
- a brief architectural description of the building presented in a logical manner (as a walk around and through the chapel, 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 chapel in its local, historical and technological contexts, describing and analysing the development of the building as a whole. This analysis should give particular attention to historical plan form and how this relates to the form of the liturgy employed by the Church of England at this time.

The architectural description should be fully cross-referenced to the drawn and photographic record, sufficient to illustrate the major features of the site and the major points raised. It is not envisaged that the report is likely to be published, but it should be produced with sufficient care and attention to detail to be of academic use to future researchers. A copy of this specification and a quantified index to the field archive should also be bound into the back of the report. The cover sheet should include a centred eight-figure OS grid reference and the name of the township in which the site is located (Stanley cum Wrenthorpe).

7.2.2 Report Illustrations

Illustrations should include:

- a location map at a scale sufficient to allow clear identification of the site in relation to other buildings in the immediate area (red lined)
- an overall keyed plan of the site showing the surviving building
- any relevant historic map editions, with the position and extent of the site clearly indicated
- a complete set of site drawings completed to publication standard, at the scale stipulated in Para. 6.4.1 above (unless otherwise agreed in writing by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service)
- a complete set of site drawings at a legible scale, on which position and direction of each photograph has been noted
- any additional illustrations pertinent to the site
- a complete set of good-quality laser copies of all photographs (reproduced at a minimum of 6" by 4").

The latter should be bound into the report in the same logical sequence employed in the architectural description (Para. 7.2.1 above) and should be appropriately labelled (numbered, and captioned in full). 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 be included in brackets at the end of each caption.

7.3 Report deposition

7.3.1 General considerations

7.3.1a The report should be supplied to the client and identical copies supplied to the West Yorkshire HER, the WY Archive Service and to the Oasis project. A recommendation from WYAAS for discharge of the archaeological condition is dependant upon receipt by WYAAS of a satisfactory report which has been prepared in accordance with this specification. Any comments made by WYAAS in response to the submission of an unsatisfactory report will be taken into account and will result in the reissue of a suitably edited report to all parties, within a timescale which has been agreed with WYAAS.

7.3.1b The report copy supplied to the West Yorkshire HER should include a complete set of photographic prints (see Para. 7.3.2 below). The finished report should be supplied within eight weeks of completion of all fieldwork, unless otherwise agreed with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service. The information content of the report will become publicly accessible once deposited with the Advisory Service,

unless confidentiality is explicitly requested, in which case it will become publicly accessible six months after deposit.

7.3.1c **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 non-commercial use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

7.3.1.d 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 archaeological contractor 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.

7.3.1e With the permission of the developer, the archaeological contractor are encouraged to consider the deposition of a copy of the report for this site with the appropriate Local History Library.

7.3.1.f The results, in the form of a note, is to be submitted to **FORUM** The Journal of Council for British Archaeology Yorkshire.

7.3.2 Deposition with WY Archaeology Advisory Service (West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record)

The report copy supplied to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service should also be accompanied by both the photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints (mounted in archivally stable 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 and on applied printed labels on the front of the appropriate photographic sleeve 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:

- Township name

- Site name and address
- Date of photographs (month/year)
- Name of archaeological contractor
- Film number

Colour slides should be mounted, and the mounts suitably marked with – “Stanley cum Wrenthorpe” (the Township name) with ‘St Faith’s’, 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).

7.4 Summary for publication

The attached summary sheet should be completed and submitted to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service for inclusion in the summary of archaeological work in West Yorkshire published on the WYAAS website. During fieldwork monitoring visits WYAAS officers will take digital photographs which may be published on the Advisory Service’s website as part of an ongoing strategy to enable public access to information about current fieldwork in the county.

7.5 Preparation and deposition of the archive

After the completion of all recording and post-recording work, a fully indexed field archive should be compiled consisting of all primary written documents and drawings, and a set of suitably labelled photographic contact sheets (only). 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). The field archive should be deposited with the Wakefield District Office of the West Yorkshire Archive Service (Registry of Deeds Newstead, Wakefield WF1 2DE Tel.: 01924 30598), and should be accompanied by a copy of the full report as detailed above. Deposition of the archive should be confirmed in writing to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service.

8 General considerations

8.1 Technical queries

Any technical queries arising from this specification should be addressed to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service without delay.

8.2 Authorised alterations to specification by contractor

It should be noted that this specification is based upon records available in the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record and on a brief examination of the site by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service. Archaeological contractors submitting tenders should carry out an inspection of the site prior to submission. If, on first visiting the site or at any time during the course of the recording exercise, it appears in the archaeologist’s professional judgement that

- i) a part or the whole of the site is not amenable to recording as detailed above, and/or
- ii) an alternative approach may be more appropriate or likely to produce more informative results, and/or

iii) any features which should be recorded, as having a bearing on the interpretation of the structure, have been omitted from the specification,

then it is expected that the archaeologist will contact the WY Archaeology Advisory Service as a matter of urgency. If contractors have not yet been appointed, any variations which the WY Archaeology Advisory Service considers to be justifiable on archaeological grounds will be incorporated into a revised specification, which will then be re-issued to the developer for redistribution to the tendering contractors. If an appointment has already been made and site work is ongoing, the WY Archaeology Advisory Service will resolve the matter in liaison with the developer and the Local Planning Authority.

8.3 Unauthorised alterations to specification by contractor

It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that they have obtained the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service's consent in writing to any variation of the specification prior to the commencement of on-site work or (where applicable) prior to the finalisation of the tender. Unauthorised variations may result in the WY Archaeology Advisory Service being unable to recommend discharge of the archaeological recording condition to the Local Planning Authority and are made solely at the risk of the contractor.

8.4 Monitoring

This exercise will be monitored as necessary and practicable by the WY Archaeology Advisory Service in its role as 'curator' of the county's archaeology. The Advisory Service should receive at least one week's notice in writing of the intention to start fieldwork. A copy of the contractor's Risk Assessment should accompany this notification.

8.5 Valid period of specification

This specification is valid for a period of one year from date of issue. After that time it may need to be revised to take into account new discoveries, changes in policy or the introduction of new working practices or techniques.

Any queries relating to this specification should be addressed to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service without delay.

West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service
David Hunter

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