

DEMOLITION OF FORMER WHITE HOUSE UNIT
(PREVIOUSLY SUTTON COUNCIL SCHOOL
AND SUTTON SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF),
262 SALTS HOUSE ROAD,
KINGSTON UPON HULL, HU8 9HJ

LEVEL 2 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In July 2020, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services (EDAS) Ltd were commissioned by Interserve Construction Limited to undertake a programme of historic building recording at the former White House Unit, Saltshouse Road, Hull (NGR TA 12690 32691 centred). The buildings were to be demolished to facilitate the construction of a 56 place Alternative Provision school, to be known as the Euler Academy. The historic building survey comprised a Level 2 descriptive record and involved a detailed photographic record and architectural description, supplemented with historical research, brought together in a survey report. The work was made a condition of planning permission (application 20/00558/FUL), and was funded by Interserve Construction Limited.

The earliest buildings on the site, comprising a mixed school and associated lavatory block, were built on a green field site in 1910-1911 to replace an existing Wesleyan School in Sutton. It cost a total of £2,365 1s 3d, and was an all-age school able to accommodate some 162 pupils. When first laid out, the school occupied the southern half of a larger site into which it subsequently expanded. The girls' playground lay to the east of the main building, and the boys' playground to the west, with a shared lavatory block accessed from both. Only part of the original brick boundary wall remains on the east side of the site, as well as some of the contemporary peripheral trees and bushes.

In terms of external appearance, form and massing, the buildings are typical for what would be expected for a small school of this period. Brick was the main material used for construction, with those elevations visible from the adjacent roads built of red machine-made bricks, compared to the north elevation which is of slightly more inferior brick. However, the machine-made red bricks were used at the external corners and as dressings in the north elevation. Other architectural details include the use of bull-nosed bricks which rise to a height of 1.70m for all original external corners, and bands of shallow horizontal red tiles to form kneelers. Little internal historic detail remained at the time of the EDAS survey, apart from a folding screen on the north side of the central corridor. Nevertheless, much of the internal plan form remained, although there has been some recent partitioning and minor extensions and alterations; the detached toilet block was recently demolished.

The complex remained relatively unchanged, in terms of the built structures, between 1911 and 1923. Initial plans to add a headmaster's house in 1913 were shelved due to the First World War, and it was not built until 1923. Despite this gap, some effort was made to match it architecturally with the school, such as the use of red tiles for the kneelers. The school passed to Hull City Council in 1929, and was closed on 21st December 1936.

In January 1937, the site became the Sutton School for the Deaf, forming the part of the history of the provision of education for the deaf in the city of Hull stretching back to the mid 19th century. Documents dating to 1945 show that the site was little changed from 1923, although the ground floor of the headmaster's house had become a kitchen and twin canteens, whilst the first floor accommodated staff rooms and a 'multitone' room. The site was clearly in need of additional facilities, and these were proposed as part of the city's 1945 Education Development Plan. However, no major changes took place until the mid 1950s, despite the school becoming the main centre for educating deaf children from Hull and the surrounding East Riding Villages. Some of the low-level external graffiti is probably associated with the school.

The original school building and former headmaster's house were not extended, but a new detached kitchen and dining hall block was opened in 1960, and a new separate block of three classrooms had been built in 1955. These more modern buildings all have a similar form and construction, if not scale, to the additions made to other schools in Hull during this period. The school for the deaf closed in September 1983, and the site then became the White House Unit for disaffected children. This appears to have closed at the end of 2014.

1 INTRODUCTION

Reasons and Circumstances of the Project

- 1.1 On 24th July 2020, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Interserve Construction Limited to undertake a programme of historic building recording at the former White House Unit, Saltshouse Road, Hull HU8 9HJ (NGR TA 12690 32691 centred). The buildings were to be demolished to facilitate the construction of a 56 place Alternative Provision school catering for 5 to 11 year olds, to be known as the Euler Academy. The historic building survey comprised a Level 2 descriptive record and involved a detailed photographic record and architectural description, supplemented with historical research, brought together in a survey report.
- 1.2 The historic building recording was made a condition (number 3) of planning permission for the development, granted by Hull City Council on 18th August 2020 (application 20/00558/FUL). This condition stated: *“Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved written scheme of investigation (Titled: Former White House Unit, Salthouse Road, Hull, HU8 9HJ, Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Recording; dated February 2020) in order to secure the recording, investigation and/or protection of architectural/historical remains, and to comply with Policy 16 of the Local Plan and guidance within the National Planning Policy Framework (section 16)”*.
- 1.3 The above-mentioned Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), which details the scale and scope of the historic building recording, was approved by the Humber Archaeology Partnership (HAP), who advise the City Council on archaeological matters, on 14th February 2020; a copy of the WSI appears as Appendix 2. The historic building recording project was funded by Interserve Construction Limited.

Site Location and Description

- 1.4 The former White House Unit complex is located c.5km to the north-east of Hull city centre, close to the established residential area of Sutton, on the north side of Saltshouse Road at its junction with Dunvegan Road (see figure 1). A public house, the Saltshouse Tavern, is located to the immediate west of the site, on the west side of Dunvegan Road, and there is residential housing to the north and east (see figure 2). The site lies opposite Sutton Grange, a large detached property in its own grounds, on the south side of Saltshouse Road.
- 1.5 The complex is set at an elevation of c.8m AOD on largely level ground, apart from the northern part which slopes gently down from south to north. The existing vehicular access and egress to Saltshouse Road is located at the south-east corner of the complex, where a narrow entrance opens into a small surfaced car parking area. There are also secondary entrances off Dunvegan Road.
- 1.6 The buildings on the site are all related to education, and were built over an extended period of time. The main building was opened in 1911 as the East Riding County Council's Sutton Council School, with accommodation for 162 pupils of all ages. A headmaster's house was constructed in 1923, and the school passed to Hull City Council in 1929. It was closed in December 1936, after which the buildings were occupied by the Sutton School for the Deaf. Additional facilities were constructed in the northern part of the site in the 1960s and 1970s. The school for the deaf was closed in September 1983, after which the buildings were

used as a Humberside County Council Pupil Referral Unit (the White House Unit) until at least late 2014.

- 1.7 At the time of the EDAS survey, there were five buildings on the site, identified as Blocks 1 to 5; two other buildings (Blocks 6 and 7) had recently been demolished. The buildings are surrounded by a variety of grassed and concrete surfaces, linked by concrete pathways. Within and around the periphery of the site, there are a number of large trees, some of which will be remnants of the original historic planting. The site as a whole is surrounded by a modern high security fence to the north, west and south sides, with an older boundary wall partially surviving to the east side.
- 1.8 None of the buildings are Listed as having any Special Architectural or Historic Interest, and the site does not lie within any Conservation Area. The complex is recorded on the Humber Historic Environment Record (site 16286), and has not been the subject of any previous archaeological or architectural survey work.

Aims and Objectives

- 1.9 In accordance with the approved WSI (see Appendix 2), the aims of the project were to record the existing structures on the site, prior to their demolition, and place the resulting records in the public domain.
- 1.10 In detail, this required
- the production of an objective record, by means of photographs and written notes, the original and subsequent form and functions of the school buildings, as well as any fixtures and fittings considered to be of historic and architectural value, prior to the redevelopment of the site; and
 - to use the information recorded in the field to produce a written archive report which establishes the character, history, dating, form and development of the school buildings and their setting, and to attempt to place them within their wider architectural, social and educational contexts.

Fieldwork Methodologies

- 1.11 As noted above, the scale and scope of the historic building recording was defined by the WSI (see Appendix 2). The project equates to a Level 2 descriptive survey as defined by Historic England (formerly English Heritage) (2016, 26), and was also undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's (CIfA) Standard and Guidance (2019). Additional guidance published by Historic England relating to photographic recording (2015) was also followed. Five main phases of work were undertaken.

Vegetation Clearance

- 1.12 Prior to any fieldwork taking place, a certain amount of vegetation clearance was undertaken by a specialist contractor around the buildings on the site, to ensure that there were clear sight lines around and to the various structures. This work was supervised by EDAS, and involved cutting down small trees and larger bushes, and the strimming of other vegetation, with the arisings being pulled to one side so they were beyond any sight lines. This vegetation clearance was undertaken on 3rd August 2020.

Documentary Research

- 1.13 Consultation was undertaken with, and information gathered where available from, the East Riding Archives Office (ERAO) in Beverley, the Hull History Centre (HHC) in Hull, and the Humber Sites and Monuments Record (HSMR). This information covered both primary and secondary sources, such as documentary material, historic and modern Ordnance Survey maps, and pictorial records. Unfortunately, it was not possible to locate any of the original documentation relating to the school's construction, such as building plans and specifications, and they are presumably still held within Hull City Council and have not been archived. The minutes of the East Riding of Yorkshire County Council's Education Committee, and relevant sub-committees, were able to be consulted, although the corresponding Hull County Council minute books were not available in the Hull History Centre due to COVID-19 restrictions.
- 1.14 A visit was also made to the Hull Deaf Centre, to view their extensive photographic collection relating to the Sutton School for the Deaf, and discussions were held with two former pupils to gather memories of their time at the school. One was Sheila Harness (nee Kirby), who attended the school from the 1950s when aged 3 or 4 until the leaving age of 16, subsequently she became a dinner lady and only left the school when it closed in 1983. The other was Mary Hayes (nee Widd), who attended the school between 1952 (aged eight) and 1963.
- 1.15 A full list of primary and secondary sources consulted for the project are given in the bibliography (Chapter 5) below.

Drawn Survey

- 1.16 A set of 'as existing' floor plans of the buildings to be demolished had previously been prepared by Hull City Council, possibly in 2018, and these were made available to EDAS by Interserve Construction Limited. These plans were checked and amended on site for accuracy, and additions made to show any items of architectural detail that were present (e.g. blocked openings, modern partitions etc). A new set of floor plans were then drawn at a scale of 1:50 to record the individual buildings as they existed at the time of survey. There was no requirement to produce any elevation drawings, as these could be recorded adequately by photography.
- 1.17 In addition to the individual building plans, an overall site plan was prepared at a scale of 1:200, again using an initial plan provided to EDAS by Interserve Construction Limited, in order to show the buildings in relation to one another and to record any other features within the site. All drawings conform to Historic England guidelines (Historic England 2016, 13-17), and reduced versions appear as A3 or A4 copy in this report.
- 1.18 This element of the on-site fieldwork was undertaken on the 5th August 2020.

Photographic Survey

- 1.19 A general photographic record of the buildings and all accessible internal spaces, together with close-up photography of significant details, was undertaken, in accordance with the guidelines produced by Historic England (2015; 2016, 17-21).
- 1.20 The photographic record was achieved using an SLR digital camera which has a minimum of 12 mega-pixel resolution; photographs were taken in colour in jpeg

format. Each photograph contains a graduated photographic scale of appropriate dimensions, and artificial lighting and tripods were used where necessary, subject to practicalities and access.

- 1.21 External photographs of each building were taken at a right angle to the external elevations, as far as was possible given the constraints of the site. Additional photographs were also taken which included a number of oblique general views from all sides, showing the buildings as a whole in the setting of the school complex. The internal coverage aimed to produce a record of all significant spaces and individual details within each building. General views were taken of each discrete internal space from a sufficient number of vantage points so as to adequately record the form, general appearance and manner of construction, although in those areas which were wholly modern in appearance, a single shot to record current appearance was taken. Detailed record shots were also made of any evidence relating to the building's original function, original internal wall coverings, significant graffiti or other marks, original floor surfaces and coverings, original and subsequent access arrangements and circulation routes, and original and subsequent segregation, divisions and uses.
- 1.22 A total of 200 digital photographs were taken. All have been clearly identified and labelled with the subject, orientation, date taken and photographer's name, and were cross referenced to image numbers. A photographic register detailing the location and direction of each photograph was completed, and the location and direction of each photograph is noted on the relevant site and floor plans of each building.
- 1.23 This element of the on-site fieldwork was undertaken on 5th August 2020, with a second visit on 8th August 2020. The photographic records were approved by HAP on 17th August 2020.

Written Accounts

- 1.24 Sufficient detailed notes and observations were also made in the field to allow a detailed description of the individual buildings, as well as the site complex as a whole, to be prepared, illustrated with the drawn and photographic records.

Report and Archive

- 1.25 An archive survey report has been produced, based on the results of the documentary research and the information gathered during the fieldwork. This report assembles and summarises the available evidence for the site in an ordered form, synthesises the data, comments on the quality and reliability of the evidence, and how it might need to be supplemented by further field work or desk-based research. The report is illustrated by reduced versions of the survey drawings, historic maps and plans, and a selection of photographic plates, while various appendices include photographic registers and catalogues, as well as a copy of the approved WSI. An electronic version of the final survey report (in pdf format) has also been produced, which has been made available to the Humber HER and other interested parties.
- 1.26 An archive of material, comprising paper, magnetic and plastic media, relating to the project has been ordered and indexed according to the standards set by Historic England (EDAS site code SCS 20). This was deposited with the Hull History Centre at the end of the project.

- 1.27 EDAS also subscribe to the OASIS (Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations) project, and all EDAS projects are fully OASIS compliant. An OASIS online record was initiated during the reporting phase of the project, and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creator forms. All parts of the OASIS online form were subsequently completed at the end of the project, for submission to Historic England and the Humber HER; this includes an uploaded pdf version of the project report which will be placed in the Archaeology Data Service's Grey Literature Library.

2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Sutton Council School

Site Selection

- 2.1 As already noted, the site at Sutton that was taken over by the Hull Corporation in 1937 was a pre-existing primary and secondary school. This was built in 1911 on a green field rural site - the 1892 and 1910 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile maps (sheets 226/12) show that the future site was a rectangular field of some 3.8 acres in the angle of Saltshouse Road and East Carr Road (now Dunvegan Road) (see figure 3A). To the east were two substantial detached properties known as Eldon Villas.
- 2.2 The East Riding County Sutton Council School was built in 1911, to replace the former Wesleyan School in Sutton which had 61 pupils in 1867 and 95 in 1904 (Lawson 1969, 368). Unfortunately, it was not possible to locate any of the original documentation, such as building plans and specifications, in any of the local archives, so they are presumably still held within Hull City Council and have not been archived. Nevertheless, the minutes of the East Riding of Yorkshire County Council's Education Committee (ERCCEC), specifically the Schools Attendance sub-committee (SASC), the School Buildings and Sites sub-committee (SBSSC), the School Management sub-committee (SMSC) and the Finance and Administration sub-committee (FASC), provide details regarding the construction and running of the school.
- 2.3 In April 1905, it was reported that Sutton Wesleyan school was considered to be sub-standard by His Majesty's Inspectorate, but that improvements were not possible as there was no available land for expansion. Therefore, a new school should be built in Sutton that was able to accommodate 150 children (SASC 7th April 1905, p.58). However, Sutton Parish Council disagreed, and in July 1905 it was resolved that the old church school should be improved rather than building a new facility (SASC 7th July 1905, p.148). Negotiations and discussions continued and in January 1908 it was reported that enquiries had been made as to sites which might be available, but only one definite offer had been received, from the Trustees of Mrs Ann Watson's charity on Tweendykes Lane in Sutton (SBSSC 8th January 1908, p.302; 2nd April 1908, p.55). In January 1909, the County's Building Surveyor was instructed to look at possible sites and in April the chairman of the sub-committee (Mr Stickney) and a Mr Reid were empowered to negotiate for the purchase of a suitable site (SBSSC 6th January 1909, p.299; SBSSC 14th April 1909, p.48). Finally, in January 1910, it was reported that further sites had been considered, and it was recommended that the offer of Mr J Buchannan of Hull for a site on the Sutton and Bilton Road for £500 be accepted, and that plans should be drawn up by the Building Surveyor (SBSSC 12th January 1910, p.300).

Construction of the School 1910-1912

- 2.4 Plans for the new school were approved in July 1910, with £1,885 being allocated for the project, comprising £1,725 for the school and legal charges and £160 for the furniture (SBSSC 1st July 1910, p.172; FASC 7th July 1910, p.179). Tenders were sought, and the most competitive was received from John Thomas Levitt of Hull for £1,473 (SBSSC 30th September 1910, p.248). In October, the approved costs were amended to £1,985 (£1,825 for the school and legal charges, plus the £160 for the furniture), and the contract was awarded to John Thomas Levitt at the end of January 1911 (FASC 6th October 1910, p.258; ERCCEC 30th January 1911, p.357). As an aside, the sum of £4 10s 0d was paid to Mr G R Towell,

tenant of the field in which the school was to be built, as compensation for the disturbance (SBSSC 6th January 1911, p.330).

- 2.5 It was reported that a start had been made on the building works in January 1911, and that work was proceeding satisfactorily, and by the end of March 1911, it was stated that work was well advanced and was expected to be completed by the end of June (SBSSC 6th January 1911, p.327; 31st March 1911, p.55-56). Tenders were sought for iron railings and gates to the two road frontages, and for heating on a low pressure hot water system; the former was awarded to Young and Peck of Hull (£69), and the latter to W Truswell and Company of Sheffield (£60 3s). The asphaltting of the school yards was done by W Shepherd and Sons of Rochdale for £48 (SBSSC 31st March 1911, p.55-56; 7th July 1911, p.173).
- 2.6 Work must have proceeded well, for in July 1911 it was reported that the buildings were ready to receive furniture (SBSSC 7th July 1911, p.170), and by September 1911, the buildings “had been completed for some time and were occupied by children from the Wesleyan School” (SBSSC 29th September 1911, p.245). It is therefore assumed that the school opened late July or August 1911. Without any plans or specifications for the construction, it is difficult to be precise about how extensive the original school complex was, but it is most likely that the only structure on the site was the main school building (Block 1). Facilities were such that 162 pupils of all ages could be accommodated (Rhodes 1999, 103; Lawson 1969, 368).
- 2.7 In terms of staffing, Thomas H Colbert was appointed as headmaster in July 1911 on a salary of £125 per annum, with Hilda Bradley and Jane Richardson as assistant mistresses on £55 and £50 respectively, and William Sharp was appointed as cleaner on £12 per annum (SBSSC 12th April 1911, p.19; 12th July 1911, p.148 & p.158). In April 1912 it was recommended that an additional assistant mistress be appointed at £50 per annum, and Ms Betsy Johnson was selected (SMSC 17th April 1912, p.16).
- 2.8 Small-scale improvements were made in the first years of operation, for example, in January 1912 it was recommended that trees and shrubs should be provided for the surroundings at a cost of £5, and in July of the same year asphalt was laid in the school yards by J Smart and Sons of Matlock for 1s 7d (SBSSC 5th January 1912, p.325; 5th July 1912, p.167).
- 2.9 The final account for the construction of the school was presented in July 1912 (SBSSC 5th July 1912, p.70), and this details the following costs:

Site	£550 0s 0d	
Legal Charges	£9 8s 0d	
Compensation for disturbance	£4 10s 0d	
		£563 18s 0d
Contractor*	£1531 1s 1d	
Heating Apparatus	£60 3s 0d	
Railings etc	£72 9s 0d	
Asphaltting	£47 10s 0d	
Quickwood	£0 4s 0d	
Advertising for Tenders	£2 12s 6d	
Stamps on Bond and Contract	£1 0s 1d	
Lithographic Quantities	£4 6s 4d	
		£1716 9s 8d

Furniture	£81 16s 7d

	£2365 1s 3d

*Accepted tender £1473
£5 for trees and shrubs not included

Amount of loan sanctioned: Site and Legal charges £575
Buildings £1804
Furniture £160

Sutton Council School Operation and Development 1912-1937

- 2.10 There was no accommodation for any of the teachers on the site, and so in October 1913 it was recommended that a house be provided for the headmaster, and in meantime an allowance be made to Mr Colbert of £15 per annum for rent of a nearby property (SBSSC 8th October 1913, p.222); this recommendation was approved by the full Education Committee on 2nd November 1913. Plans were approved in July 1914, with the cost estimated at £475 and tenders were sought (SBSSC 3rd April 1914, p/ 75; 3rd July 1914, p.160;). However, no progress was made due to the outbreak of the First World War, and the plans were shelved (SBSSC 8th January 1915, p.311). The project was re-started a short time after the war, and there was some correspondence in October 1922 between the County Architect and the engineer and surveyor of Sculcoates Rural District Council (HCC C BHS/1/9-10). A loan of £500 was secured by the East Riding Council from the Ministry of Health for its construction in November 1922 (ERAO CCER/2/15/4/1-8). In January 1923 it was reported that very good progress had been made and that it was due to be completed that week (SBSSC 5th January 1923, p.216).
- 2.11 The various sub-committee minutes also record the periodic maintenance and improvements that were carried out at the school. One of the main improvements related to the drainage system. In 1923 it was reported that the drains were connected to a cesspool, which necessitated frequent attention and a maintenance charge in emptying and removing the contents. By using the additional land that had been acquired to build the headmaster's house, it was suggested that the system could be revised by disconnecting the existing drain from the cesspool and continuing the outfall to serve both the school and the new house to a position at the north-west corner of the site, where it would be possible to construct a small septic tank and filter (SBSSC 6th October 1922, p.171). This drainage work was undertaken by F Sewell and Son of Sutton, for £52 (SBSSC 5th January 1923, p.216). Other repairs included the renewal of the roof tiles to the corridor and cloakroom, and the re-gravelling of parts of the playgrounds (SBSSC 28th March 1919, p.44). In March 1924 it was reported that £36 had been spent on the internal decoration of the headmaster's house (SBSSC 28th March 1924, p.38).
- 2.12 The school was closed on several occasions to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, for example between 30th March and 20th April 1914 due to mumps; at this time there were 131 children in attendance (SMSC 1914, p.54).
- 2.13 An indication of the school's performance is given in various HMI reports, which are available for the period 1912 to 1926 (ERAO SL174/1). The first, dating to 19th May 1921, notes that there were 90 students in total (including 29 infants) under Mr Casson (headmaster - years four to seven) with Miss Richardson (years one to three) and Mrs Brumfitt (infants). It notes that there had been temporary headmasters before this, and so the work had been 'scamped' and the children

were backward, and that Mr Casson “had a great deal of work in front of him”. The school premises were reported to be very pleasantly situated and, except for a few minor repairs, are in very good order. In March 1922, there were 105 students, and it was reported that teaching had improved considerably, and that if Mr Casson continues, “there is every prospect of the school making rapid progress”. In terms of the building, some minor repairs were needed. Good progress was still being made in February 1923, although Miss Richardson was struggling and seems “to possess little real aptitude for teaching”. On the other hand, Mrs Brumfitt (infants) was an excellent hard-working teacher. Mr Casson is reported to be very pleased with his new house.

- 2.14 Rhodes (1999, 103) notes that John Casson has appointed headmaster in 1923, but the above HMI reports show that it was a few years earlier. He had served with the 13th East Yorkshire Regiment during the war, and became Lieutenant after being wounded at the Somme. He lived in the house with his four children and was apparently a passionate gardener, and encouraged the boys to participate; each of the senior boys would have a plot to grow vegetables. He also built a large ‘Peter Pan house’ for his youngest daughter adjacent to the main house.
- 2.15 In February 1924, there were 92 students at the school, and it was noted that the infants’ class under Mrs Brumfitt was doing “exceptionally well”. However, Miss Richardson was still struggling, and there were questions regarding Mr Casson’s ill health, making him seem less cheerful than formerly. It was recorded that the roof of the school building needed attention, and that the kitchen in the headteacher’s house needs to be made less draughty - “it is so cold that Mr Casson is unable to keep a maid for long”. In February 1925, when there were only 75 students, the infants’ teaching was still the strongest part of the school, but there were still concerns over Miss Richardson - it is noted that her removal would be “a great hardship to her as her aged mother is dependant on her salary”. Mr Casson was still in ill health, and the older children were beginning to suffer: “both teacher and pupils ought to increase their efforts”. Another note records that “Parts of the roof on the north side of the building needs to be renewed, and the brick wall forming the east side of the playground is leaning badly and might fall down”.
- 2.16 Mr Casson’s ill health was again a cause for concern in April 1926, and the administration was being neglected, to the detriment of the students - “it is hoped that steps will be taken without delay to bring this part of the school to a state of efficiency corresponding more nearly to the pleasant nature of the premises and the real capabilities of the children”. This was again noted in May 1926, although the Inspector notes that “since the extraction of bad teeth recently he feels much better in health”. By October 1927 (75 students), Mr Casson was in better health but there were still questions over Miss Richardson, although not from lack of effort - the east boundary wall was still leaning badly. In November 1928 it was reported that Mr Casson’s health continued to improve, and the education throughout the school was improving with Miss Richardson increasing her efforts.
- 2.17 Unfortunately, the report for June 1929 was rather disappointing. Mr Casson was said to have very little interest in the garden or its inclusion in the teaching, and it was overgrown and neglected. The science lessons were also disconnected. The report notes that “the place is disappointing”. But things were improving by September 1929, although Mr Casson was full of good intentions, and kind and sympathetic to the 92 children, his teaching was nebulous. Miss Richardson was not very effective as a teacher, although Mrs Brumfitt continued to be very enthusiastic and capable.

- 2.18 The earliest cartographic depiction to show the school uncovered by the research for this report is the 1928 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map (see figure 3B). This marks the site as 'School' and shows it as a rectangular enclosed site, running parallel to East Carr Road. There is an undeveloped gap between the school and the adjacent Eldon Villas. The school enclosure is divided into two parts of equal size. The southern part houses the school building, and is itself sub-divided into two yards by a north-south boundary, meeting the north and south elevations of the building; there is a small structure to the north-east corner of the east yard, almost certainly outside lavatories. The northern part of the site has a square building (representing the headmaster's house completed in 1923) at the south-west corner, with the 'Filter Bed' for the drainage system to the north. Trees are depicted along the Saltshouse Road boundary, and also to part of the East Carr Road boundary. A small detached structure is shown to the immediate north-west of the house - perhaps this is the 'Peter Pan' house built by Mr Casson for one of his daughters.
- 2.19 The school passed to Hull City Council in 1929, when Sutton was taken into the borough, and it was closed on 21st December 1936 (Lawson 1969, 368-369).

Sutton School for the Deaf

General Context

- 2.20 A detailed history of the education of the deaf in Hull has been written by Leaver (2013), and this provides an extremely valuable context to the site, as well as detailed information of the development of the school itself.
- 2.21 Until the passing of the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act in 1893, education provision for the deaf in Britain relied on the efforts of specific individuals or charitable institutions. An early champion for the deaf in Hull was Henry Roxby, a deaf man born in 1810 in Sculcoates. He became a pharmacist, and then a preacher (using sign language) and missionary, working across the whole of Yorkshire. Roxby published an important and well-received pamphlet entitled '*Instructions and Exhortations to the Deaf and Dumb on the Truths of Religion*' in 1846. He later moved to Huddersfield and died there aged 63 in 1874 (Leaver 2013, 1-4).
- 2.22 Early institutions and organisations used an image of St John of Beverley, patron saint of the deaf. For example, an early institution which opened in Sheffield in 1870 and then relocated to Boston Spa (Yorkshire) was named after him, and when the Hull, East Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Institution for the Deaf and Dumb produced a medal as part of their fundraising efforts, the reverse included an image of St John (Leaver 2013, 1-5).
- 2.23 Despite the pioneering works of those such as Henry Roxby, the only educational opportunity for many deaf children in Hull would be provided by specific institutions elsewhere in Yorkshire. One such was the Yorkshire Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in Doncaster, founded in 1829, and five children from Hull attended in 1842. The first institution for the deaf and dumb in Hull was established in 1853, initially based at 179 High Street, but it then moved to Scale Lane in 1866 when this site was closed. It was run by the Hull Adult Deaf and Dumb Association, and concentrated on teaching through sign language. A new school was opened on Dock Street in 1877, with space for 25 boarders, and then in 1886 a new building was rented at 53 Spring Bank. The teaching was closely associated with religion; the Spring Bank building was used for Sunday services, as well as housing an

ordinary day school for the children of low-paid workers (Leaver 2013, 5 & 7-11; <https://www.hulldeafcentre.com/history>).

- 2.24 By 1885, the Government had decided to investigate the education of children who were deaf, blind or epileptic. A Royal Commission for this purpose was established in 1886, and representatives from Hull were involved. The Commission reported in 1889, and the resulting Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act of 1893 required every education authority in the country to establish certified centres for the deaf where children aged from seven to 16 could be taught; the authority could establish their own school or acquire one, and they would receive a grant of £5 5s per child. The Act also required that children should be taught orally rather than by using signing. The Act provided problems for the existing Hull, East Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, as many of their facilities were below standard. Improvements would have been financially impractical, and so they decided that primary education for deaf children should be the responsibility of the education authority from which the children came i.e. the Hull School Board which had been established in 1870. The Institution subsequently concentrated on the needs of deaf adults (Leaver 2013, 13-14 & 16).
- 2.25 The Hull School Board decided to appoint new teachers in new centres, rather than use existing facilities. A total of 30 deaf and dumb children were identified as requiring education, and it was decided that they would be taught in three district centres attached to neighbourhood schools, rather than at one central location - the Central Higher Grade School in Brunswick Avenue was chosen for the central district, the eastern centre was at Craven Street, and St Henry Cooper School in Bean Street for the western district (Lawson 1969, 368). These centres opened in July 1894, but finance was always a problem. Subsequent inspections by Government Inspectors (HMI) highlighted issues with too many children of different ages being educated together, and it was stated that grants would not be paid unless improvements were made (Leaver 2013, 24-27). The Hull Board therefore closed the two outer district facilities in favour of the central 36-place Brunswick Avenue Board Deaf School, which was attached to the Central Board School. Nevertheless, an inspection in 1899 reported that the accommodation was unsuitable, and so the Hull Board asked the Board of Education if the children could be transferred to 'institutions for the deaf'. The Board of Education said that this was not possible, and that the Hull Board should urgently consider a new four roomed facility suitable for some 40 to 48 children. This was finally agreed by the Hull Board in 1901. However, in 1903 the school board system was abolished and schools were taken in by the existing municipal council, in this case Hull Corporation (Leaver 2013, 28-32).
- 2.26 Prior to the abolition of the school board system, plans had been drawn up by the Hull School Board in 1902 for a new facility at Osborne Street School, and it opened under the auspices of the Hull Corporation in February 1904 (Lawson 1969, 368-369). However, by 1908 the Corporation were considering closure and placing the children as boarders in other residential institutions outside the town in, for example, Newcastle, Stoke, Doncaster and Leeds. In the event, despite it being more cost effective to place them outside the town, the situation remained unchanged; a total of 48 children could be accommodated, but in 1911 the average attendance was 24 (Lawson 1969, 368-369). By the late 1920s, concerns were being raised over the poor quality and appearance of the Osborne Street School buildings and their surroundings, and a more healthy rural location was proposed. However, as the Osborne centre was also being used for other community events, the proposal was dropped. Nevertheless, the headmaster

continued to press the issue, and in 1937 the deaf school was moved to the pre-existing Sutton Council School at Sutton, now a suburb of Hull but then a rural village on the edge of the town. The Sutton Council School and the Osborne Street Centre both closed on 21st December 1936, and the new Centre for Deaf Children opened on 7th January 1937 (Leaver 2013, 46-48 & 60; Lawson 1969, 368-369).

2.27 Whereas the 1921 Education Act stipulated that deaf children should be educated as an 'entirely separate category of provision', the 1944 Education Act required education authorities 'to meet the needs of these children, in the form of special educational treatment'. This meant that deaf or partially hearing children could also be taught in ordinary schools as well as in their own institutions such as the Sutton School (Leaver 2013, 66-67). Further, the Handicapped Pupils and Medical Services Regulations of 1945 stipulated that a school for the deaf or partially deaf required at least eight classes with a maximum of ten children in each, although again special provision was made for single sex schools or separate primary or secondary schools such as Sutton School. In 1938, Hull had some 31 deaf children in special schools, and 13 partially deaf children in public elementary schools, and by 1945 there were 42 deaf children, and between 20 and 30 partially deaf, although neither group was sufficient for their own school. It was therefore decided in December 1947 to bring them all together in a single school, the Sutton Day Special School, which would offer 60 places, for pupils of all ages, with eight classrooms with up to ten children in each; it was also decided to add a 20 child boarding unit at the site. However, none of these plans appear to have been carried through to fruition, and Sutton School remained largely unchanged until the later 1950s (see below) (Leaver 2013, 67-70).

2.28 The former Sutton Council School remained as a separate school for the deaf until the early 1990s, after which the buildings were used as a Humberside County Council Pupil Referral Unit until at least 2008. Internal surviving evidence suggests that the school buildings were last occupied in December 2014.

Sutton School for the Deaf 1937-1983

2.29 The school for deaf children opened at the former school complex on 7th January 1937, with most of the attending children being from Hull or the surrounding East Riding villages (Leaver 2013, 60-70; Lawson 1969, 368-369).

2.30 During the Second World War, five deaf children were evacuated from Hull to Scarborough, and then to Barrow on Humber, while others went to Nottinghamshire where they remained until 1943 (Leaver 2013, 60-63). However, some children remained at Sutton throughout the war. Although the school escaped the significant bomb damage seen elsewhere in the city, the buildings suffered slight damage on the night of 17th-18th July 1941 when a nearby high explosive bomb caused £207 7s worth of damage to the glazing and windows; the damage was made good by temporary repairs (HCC C TAY/2/1/2/691; HCC TAY/CP/26). The relevant Hull Bomb map for the area shows that two HE bombs landed on the west side of East Carr Road during this time (http://www.rhaywood.karoo.net/pics/maps/_8.gif).

2.31 In 1945, as part of an exercise carried out at schools across Hull in relation to the formation of a city-wide Education Development Plan which was required as part of the 1944 Education Act, proposals were made for improvements at the Sutton School for the Deaf. Two documents held in the city archives relate to these proposals (HCC C TED/1/5/69). The first is an as-existing plan of the school made

in 1945 by the City Architect's Department. The second is a two page typescript report, dated 20th October 1945, which focuses on the type of educational provision being delivered, and what actual amendments would be needed to satisfy the new requirements with a second accompanying plan of proposals (see below). Together, these are extremely valuable documents, in that they provide the first detailed plan and description of the school complex, and how the various rooms functioned.

- 2.32 The October 1945 report notes that there were 37 children at the school, aged between four and 16. The main school building, built in 1911, contained four classrooms, three on the south side of a central east-west aligned corridor (see figure 4A). There were entrances at either end of the corridor, with corresponding boys' and girls' cloakrooms, and a heating chamber in the small basement which was accessed by external steps. There were two playgrounds, that to the west labelled on the plan as for the boys' and that to the east for the girls', and a detached lavatory block in the north-east corner which could be accessed from both playgrounds. The main access to the school was from East Carr Lane (now Dunvegan Road), although with possibly a separate girls' entrance from Saltshouse Lane. The house to the north, built in 1923, now contained a kitchen, two canteens, washroom and larder on the ground floor, and a 'multitone' room, staff room and headmaster's room on the top floor. This building has its own separate access from East Carr Lane. An extensive garden formed the rest of the northern part of the site. The 'multitone room' was presumably given over to a specific form of audiology hearing apparatus; Multitone (now Multitone Electronics PLC) was founded in London in 1931 by Alexander Poliakoff as a maker of high-quality tube hearing aids (https://www.radiomuseum.org/dsp_hersteller_detail.cfm?company_id=10240).
- 2.33 In order to comply with the new government guidance, and so that accommodation for 50 children of all ages could be provided, a series of recommendations were made. The number of classrooms should be increased from four to six, together with two new practical rooms, an assembly hall, and either one large or two smaller dining halls. As shown on the accompanying plan (see figure 4B), the practical rooms and assembly hall would be placed within a wholly new range, set at a right angle to the west end of the original school building and running north as far as the house, while new classrooms would be built at either end of the south side of the main building. The cloakrooms and lavatories should be replaced with new facilities built at either end of the existing building, together with new storerooms, a medical room and a drying room. The house would be remodelled, but would still comprise a kitchen, wash-up servery and two dining rooms, with the first floor being converted into store rooms; the existing staff and headmaster's rooms would be relocated into the main building. It was further suggested that a 2.3 acre area to the north and east of the school was acquired to provide a playing field and garden. However, it appears that none of these proposed changes were undertaken immediately, and indeed none before at least 1957.
- 2.34 The 1947 and 1953 Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile maps show the site unchanged from 1928, as does the more detailed 1952 25" map (see figure 5A). The Yorkshire Film Archive holds several films of children at the school for the deaf, dating from 1952 to 1964, playing in the grounds and in one of the classrooms (YFA 5734, 5735 & 5740) - unfortunately, the COVID-19 restrictions at the time of writing this report mean that it has not been possible to view them, and they are not available on-line.

- 2.35 Leaver (2013, 70-96) provides information relating to the operation of the school from the 1950s onwards, and there are additional records held in the East Riding Archives (SL118). Further details relating to the school for the deaf have been obtained from two former pupils, Sheila Harness (nee Kirby) and Mary Hayes (nee Widd), and their comments have been interspersed throughout the report. As previously noted, the school was located in a rural environment, and the former pupils particularly remember the smells wafting over the school from the animals in the adjacent fields and from the surrounding farms (see figure 7 top). On occasions, fields to the north of the site were rented from the local farmer so that sporting events could be held. The school was an 'oral' school, which concentrated on audio and speech techniques, and hand signing was expressly forbidden, although many pupils continued with this in private. Pupils were taught "general subjects, to speak using a combination of lip reading, watching their own mouths and feeling the vibrations of the teacher's throat". Later on, hearing aids and other equipment were used although the 1945 as existing plan indicates that a 'Multitone Room' was already present by that date, in the first floor of the house (see figures 4A and 6). The school concentrated on developing life skills, such as housecraft and homemaking, and after passing exams some children went onto further education. All the children were bussed to the school, using two single decker buses - it was thought strange by the pupils that they were brought to the school and taught together, but had to enter via separate entrances and had separate playgrounds (Sheila Harness, *pers. comm*). Extra-curricular events included Christmas parties, garden parties, sports events, and trips out to local attractions including Sewerby Park and Harewood House, often subsidised by Hull City Council; many of the photographs held at the Hull Deaf Centre record these events.
- 2.36 The first headmaster was Hector E Grayson (from 1941 to 1959), and then Alf Callender until the 1975. The final headmaster was Mr J Wilson. In 1955, the teaching staff comprised the headmaster, three male and three female teachers, and three other part-time staff, and most of the children were from Hull or the surrounding East Riding villages.
- 2.37 The 1955 HMI detailed report noted 60 children in attendance (i.e. at capacity), from under three to 16, with a range of hearing problems; the children were arranged by age, with one class of three to five year olds, groups of seven to nine and nine to ten year olds and also older groups of up to 16 years age. The school was described as being in completely rural surroundings. The headmaster, Mr Callender, was praised for abilities and understanding, although he disliked the oral method of teaching and so undertook some extra-curricular sign language lessons. The report also mentions that a new classroom block had recently been constructed, in which science, cookery and sewing was taught (ERAO SL118/4). It is assumed that this is the modern classroom block (Block 5) located to the east of the former headmaster's house, and this contradicts Leaver's account which notes that this was built in 1972 (see below). It is clear that the new dining and kitchen block had not been built by then, as the aforementioned HMI report notes the two very cramped dining areas in the former headmaster's house.
- 2.38 In 1957, there were 46 deaf and five partially deaf children at the school. In the late 1950s the school also provided remedial classes, for partially deaf children attending other mainstream schools; there were also community links through, for example, school football teams (Leaver 2013, 70-74). The open spaces to the north of the school, labelled as 'garden' on the 1945 plan (see figure 4), were used for sports and other physical activity, and these contained swings and sports areas (see figure 7).

- 2.39 A new school kitchen and dining room block (suggested as being necessary in 1945), separate from the house, finally opened in May 1960, after being proposed in 1958 (Leaver 2013, 73-74); this is depicted on the 1974 Ordnance Survey map (see figure 5B). There were 40 pupils in attendance in 1963 (Lawson 1969, 368-369). Several photographs dating to the 1960s exist of the school, and these are useful in showing details such as window glazing which have subsequently been changed (HHC C TSP/3/1745/9, reproduced by Leaver, 2013, 71) (see figures 8 and 9 top). Plans for new classroom buildings (again deemed necessary in 1945) were made in 1954, and this appears to have been built in 1955 (see figure 5B). One classroom formed a combined science, woodwork/metal work room and classroom, the second was a slightly smaller classroom, and the third was a combined domestic science room, housewifery and dressmaking room (Leaver 2013, 73-74). This classroom block was built over the former playing fields and sports areas (Sheila Harness, *pers. comm*). The new buildings can be seen on a late 1970s photograph, which also shows the former headmasters' house and other details which are useful, particularly for elements which have subsequently been demolished (see figure 9 bottom). The inventories listing the various types of apparatus, equipment and furniture on the school premises for the period between 1964 and 1972 survive, and these show that activities were divided into nursery, visual aids, science, domestic science, PE, gardening and crafts (ERAO SL118/12-14).
- 2.40 In 1974, responsibility for education passed to Humberside County Council, there was a shift in thinking as to how children with disabilities should be taught. These changes were amplified by the 1978 Warnock Report, although many of these changes were already being acted upon by Humberside Council; essentially, children with 'special educational needs' were to be taught in mainstream schools (ERAO SL118/16). A new school for the deaf had previously been proposed near the Sir Thomas Moore Junior High School, although this never took place. However, in 1978, the Partially Hearing Unit at the Sydney Smith School in Anlaby opened, and the focus at the Sutton School for the Deaf shifted to the profoundly deaf and those deaf children with additional needs (Leaver 2013, 97-101). Minutes of County Council meeting with the Department of Education and Science in October 1978 note that the "buildings at Sutton were not satisfactory for the number of pupils", and that in future numbers should be restricted to 50 (ERAO SL111/16). The opening of additional partially-hearing units and other factors meant that the numbers of pupils at Sutton School for the Deaf steadily decreased from 60 in 1978 to 26 pupils in 1981, and 22 in 1982. It was decided that these limited numbers could be accommodated at other schools in Hull, namely Bethune Junior High and Tilbury Primary, and also the Partially Hearing Unit at Sydney Smith School, and so the Sutton School for the Deaf was finally closed in September 1983, with the remaining staff being transferred to other units (Leaver 2013, 101-105).

Subsequent Use 1983 - 2014

- 2.41 Little has been able to researched concerning the most recent use of the school complex, due to a lack of archival material and also copyright restrictions. Under the direction of Humberside County Council, the former school for the deaf was converted to use as the White House Unit for disaffected children who had been excluded from mainstream schools because of severe disruptive behaviour or social problems. Several photographs exist of the main school building during this period of use, which are again useful to compare to the current situation (see figure 10). Evidence surviving on site suggests that the buildings were last occupied during Christmas term 2014.

3 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Introduction

- 3.1 A detailed description of the school buildings is given below. For ease and continuity, the description is in accordance with the block numbers assigned to the buildings on the site by the existing modern plan (see figure 11). This progresses from south to north, and is broadly in chronological order. Where appropriate, each description starts with the building's location and plan form, then an account of its structure and materials, an account of the external elevations, and finally a description of the internal circulation. Throughout the following text, reference is made to the room numbers and other identifiers noted on existing floor plans (for example G/004), which are thought to date from c.2018. The digital photographic record is referenced in the text using italic type, the numbers before the stroke representing the date on which the photograph was taken and the number after indicating the specific image number (e.g. *1/130*). A full catalogue, including plans showing the locations and direction of shot of the digital photographs, appear, as Appendix 1.
- 3.2 All of the buildings are aligned either north-east/south-west or north-west/south-east, parallel to either Saltshouse Road or Dunvegan Road. However, for the purposes of description they are considered to be aligned either north-south or east-west. Any references to 'in 1945' or 'the 1945 plan' refer to the as-existing plan of the school dating to 1945 and the proposed improvements which were made at the same date (HHC C TED/1/5/69) (see figure 4).

The Site Complex and Setting (see figure 12)

- 3.3 As already noted, the school buildings occupy a corner site at the junction of Saltshouse Road with Dunvegan Road (formerly East Carr Road). The original enclosed area as shown in 1928 was rectangular in plan, measuring c.118m north-south by 49m east-west, and the school complex never expanded beyond these boundaries (see figure 3B).
- 3.4 The north, west and south boundaries of the site are now formed by modern security fencing, but the southern half of the east side retains its original boundary wall. This stands 1.60m high, and is built of red handmade bricks (average dimensions 220mm by 110mm by 70mm) set with a cement mortar, capped by black glazed ceramic triangular-section coping [*1/205*, *1/214*, *1/215*] (see plate 1). There is a low pillar of the same construction at the south end [*1/203*], representing the original east side of the entrance gateway, and also some graffiti, "S T 2' 0", carved into the lower brickwork adjacent to it [*1/204*]. There are several mature poplar and sycamore trees to the Saltshouse Road frontage, and it is assumed that these are a remnant of those shown here in 1928 and which were planted in 1912 soon after construction of the school building [*1/212*].
- 3.5 Originally, the principal entrance to the school appears to have been at the south-east corner of the site, off Saltshouse Road, although the 1945 plan (see figure 4) might suggest that this later became the girls' entrance; the c.1964 photograph shows that this was closed with decorative wrought-iron gates of early 20th century appearance, which were fitted in 1911 (see figure 8 top). This photograph also shows that the Saltshouse and Dunvegan Road boundaries were post and wire fencing at this date, with 'School Deaf' signs prominently displayed. However, a concrete kerb survives along the former fence line with evidence for the former railings [*1/206*]. At a later date (and by at least 1945), two additional entrances

were created off Dunvegan Road (formerly East Carr Road), one with side pillars forming an entrance into the boys' playground and the other providing an access to the former headmaster's house (see figure 4A). The former is now marked by a high security fence and the latter by a lower narrower gate, and nothing remains of any earlier arrangements.

- 3.6 Entering the site off Saltshouse Road, there is an area of tarmaced car parking to the west of the original boundary wall [1/217] (see plate 2). The area to the south of the main school building (Block 1), shown as divided into two parts in 1928 and 1945, was a single grassed space at the time of the EDAS survey [1/210]. To the north-west of the main school building, there is a rectangular area measuring 25m by 16.5m, paved with large, rectangular concrete slabs, now slightly overgrown [1/201, 1/207] (see plate 3). This is named as the 'boys' playground' in 1945 (see figure 4A), and was used for impromptu football, cricket and other games (Sheila Harness and Mary Hayes, *pers. comm.*). The rest of this part of the site was rough grass at the time of the survey apart from a number of concrete paths leading to and around the more modern buildings in the northern part of the site; photographs held by the Hull Deaf Centre suggest that the grounds were kept in good order. The boundary shown running north from the main school building in 1928 and angling to the former toilet block has recently been demolished, although it was previously a tall brick wall built in the same style as that which remains on the east side of the site (see figure 9 bottom). The area to the east of this wall, and including the present tarmac car park, is named as the 'girls' playground' in 1945, and a late 1970s photograph shows swings in the northern part (see figure 9 bottom). The building at the north-east corner (the former Block 6) formed lavatories, which in 1928 and 1945 were divided into two parts internally with separate entrances from each playground. Both the wall and the lavatory block are shown on the c.2018 ground plans provided to EDAS, but they had been demolished by the time of the EDAS survey.
- 3.7 There are several mature ash trees on the line of the internal east-west boundary dividing the two parts of the school complex shown in 1928, although any physical barrier such as a wall is no longer evident. In 1928 the northern part of the site contained the headmaster's house (Block 3) in the south-west quadrant, but by 1945 the larger area was divided into two halves by a north-south aligned wall or fence, and further by an east-west boundary (see figures 3B and 4A); this all appears to have been a 'Garden'. As previously noted, this area was used for sports and play activities.
- 3.8 At the time of the EDAS survey, the majority of the northern part of the site was rough grass and dense vegetation, with concrete paths and paving around the classroom block (Block 5) and the dining hall and kitchen block (Block 4) to the west. A long sloping concrete ramp fitted with steel handrails runs down the shallow slope to the north of the classroom block [1/200]. This leads to a rectangular tarmaced area of hard standing once surrounded by post and wire fencing, of uncertain function but perhaps forming a secure playground [1/199] (see plate 4); this is a recent construction, and was not present during the period when the site was occupied by the School for the Deaf (Sheila Harness and Mary Hayes, *pers. comm.*). It is assumed that the majority of the hard landscaping, including the paths, in the northern part of the site mostly dates to the 1970s when the classroom block was built. There are several smaller mature trees close to the boundaries of this northern part of the site, probably a remnant of a later phase of planting associated with the school grounds.

Block 1 - 1911 school building (see figure 13)

Location and Plan Form

- 3.9 Block 1 forms the original main school building, located at the southern end of the site, close to Saltshouse Road and opened in mid-1911. As previously noted, the original access was apparently from Saltshouse Road at the south-west corner of the site, but by 1945 there was a second entrance off East Carr Road (now Dunvegan Road).
- 3.10 Reduced to its most basic elements, the school is cruciform in plan, with small projections to the north-east and south-west corners (see figure 4); it has maximum dimensions of 29.30m east-west by 16.40m north-south. These would have housed separate cloakrooms for boys and girls, adjacent to their separate entrances. The entrances opened into an east-west aligned spine corridor which ran the full length of the building. To the south of the corridor, the central and largest classroom was flanked by a slightly smaller, sub-square classroom to either side. There was another classroom to the north of the corridor, in line with the central classroom to the south. The section of corridor running between them was fitted with folding screens to the north and south walls (depicted as dotted lines on the plan), enabling the two spaces to be joined to form one large hall. At a later date, small modern extensions were made to the projections to the north-east and south-west corners.

Structure and Materials

- 3.11 The school is of a tall single storey, with pitched roofs covered in modern interlocking concrete tiles. A tall brick chimney with a moulded collar rises from the base of the southern roof slope of the building's east range. There is also a squat vent covered in modern cladding at the point over the centre of the building where the roofs meet; in c.1964, a small cupola was present here, probably forming part of a ventilation system but possibly originally comprising a bell cote (see figure 8 top and figure 9 top).
- 3.12 The south, east and west elevations of the school, i.e. those which are most visible from the adjacent roads, are built of red machine-made bricks (average dimensions 225mm by 110mm by 75mm) laid in English Garden Wall bond (one course of headers for every three courses of stretcher), set with a cement mortar. To the north elevation, these bricks are used only at external corners and as dressings for windows and doorways, and the majority of this elevation is built of brownish-red hand-made bricks (average dimensions 220mm by 110mm by 70mm), again laid in English Garden Wall bond and set with a lime mortar; the different coloured bricks make a pleasing contrast (see plate 11). All original external corners of the building have bull-nosed bricks to a height of 1.70m above ground level [1/109, 1/110]. The only exceptions are the corners of the more recent extensions, and the north-east angle of the central projection to the north elevation; in 1928, this was met by the wall which divided the southern part of the enclosed area into the two playgrounds.
- 3.13 In terms of external appearance, the form and massing of the building is typical for what would be expected for a small school of this period. External detailing is limited, but the use of bands of shallow horizontal red tiles to form kneelers is noteworthy. All rainwater goods are probably later replacements of the originals, and most of the downpipes have wooden anti-climb panels fitted to them. No original windows survived at the time of the EDAS survey, all having been replaced

with modern UPVC units. However, the c.1964 photographs (see figure 8) show that the window openings were once fitted with wooden-framed windows, of either two or four lights, the lights to the larger windows having up to 15 panes. These windows were presumably wartime replacements of the originals, which had been bomb damaged in 1941, and had themselves been replaced by 1983 when the complex became the White House Unit - all the windows were boarded up externally at the time of the EDAS survey, although a number of photographs show the previous arrangement (see figures 9 top and 10).

- 3.14 Internally, the majority of the walls appear to have been originally covered with green glazed bricks below a moulded tile dado set at c.1.20m above floor level; it is assumed that they were plastered and painted above dado level. Any flooring that was exposed within the school was of concrete, and it is uncertain if this represents the original form. As might be expected, the interior of the building had been extensively refurbished, and the survival of original fixtures and fittings was limited, although an original folding screen remains in place to the central corridor, together with original moulded wooden architraves to some of the windows and doorways. All heating was provided through radiators, with a small number of early rib-type examples surviving through the building. The roof structure was not accessible at the time of the EDAS survey.

External Elevations

South External Elevation and Returns

- 3.15 The south external elevation is described from east to west. At the extreme east end, a small projection here is gabled, with a tile kneeler to the east side and a narrow slit to the apex under wooden barge boards [1/147, 1/151] (see plates 5 and 6). To the centre, there is a doorway opening with a tiled step and a segmental head with a lowered brick key [1/148-1/150]; the 1945 plan suggests this was originally the girls' entrance. The east gable end of the main body of the building is largely blank, with a tile kneeler to the south end [1/147]. It is noticeable that, to the lower c.1.50m of brickwork, there is a large amount of scratched graffiti. Some is obviously very recent, but the style of lettering or numbering of much of the graffiti suggests that it is earlier - some is repeated several times, for example 'PLAIN', 'RICH', '23', 'ES23', 'ES13' and 'ES55'. Approximately 2.50m above ground level to the centre of the gable, there are two metal rings projecting from the brickwork, possibly once supporting a light fitting. Above and to the south of these, there is evidence for another older fitting having been removed, possibly an old hoop for a ball game. To the apex of the gable, there are three narrow slits, fitted with metal gauze, and wooden barge boards [1/146].
- 3.16 The south elevation of the main body of the building is nine bays in length, the central three bays breaking forward as a gabled projection with tile kneelers [1/142, 1/153, 1/154] (see plate 7). The two outer three bay blocks flanking the central projection have a window to each bay, all flat-headed and with slightly projecting stone sills. The central window is taller and projects above the eaves line as a flat dormer; these taller windows have stone lintels and a moulded wooden cornice over [1/135, 1/143] (see plate 8). The central projection has three tall windows, the central one slightly taller and wider than those to either side, each with a slightly projecting stone sill and shallow segmental head [1/136, 1/138, 1/139] (see plate 9). A recent photograph shows the fenestration, all of modern UPVC casements (see figure 10). There is an old metal fitting between the central and west window, and three narrow slits to the apex fitted with metal gauze. The lower c.1.50m of the central projection's brickwork again has much scratched graffiti, including 'Betty

Norman', 'LINDA 14 Year Old', 'JUNE 12 Year Old', 'JUNE PAL 15 YR' and 'ANN 14 year old' [1/137, 1/140, 1/141] (see plate 10). The short returns to either end of the central projection are blank [1/144].

- 3.17 The west gable end of the main body of the building is partly obscured at the base by a modern (post-1952), single storey, flat-roofed addition [1/134]. This is built of light red machine-made bricks (average dimensions 215mm by 95mm by 70mm) laid in stretcher bond (only stretchers) and set with a cement mortar; there are no bull-nosed bricks to the south-west corner. The south elevation has three low windows with concrete lintels set at an upper level, the centre one being half the width as those on either side, whilst the west elevation is blank. Above the modern addition, the west gable has tile kneelers and three narrow slits to the apex, fitted with metal gauze.

East External Elevation

- 3.18 The east external elevation of the building has a small amount of graffiti to the lower part, all below 1.50m above ground level. There is a small window to the south end, with a projecting stone sill and a segmental head, but otherwise the elevation is blank [1/133].

North External Elevation

- 3.19 This elevation is described from east to west. The gabled projection at the north-east corner of the school has a tile kneeler, and two windows with slightly projecting stone sills and segmental heads; there is also an original glazed ceramic vent and a slit to the apex beneath wooden barge boards [1/112, 1/131, 1/132] (see plate 11). To the west, a modern (post-1974), single storey flat roofed addition has blank walls built of machine-made brick (average dimensions 210mm by 110mm by 70mm) set with cement mortar [1/113]; the junction between the two phases is clearly evident in the brickwork, and the later extension does not have bull-nosed bricks to the north-west corner. Only a small part of the original north elevation remains visible here, and this has a single window, detailed as the others to the east [1/114].

- 3.20 As with the south elevation, the central part of the north elevation breaks forward [1/125] (see plate 12). The east side of the projection has parallel stone steps descending to the south to reach the basement boiler house beneath; the steps retain their original retaining wall with stone parapet, metal railings and metal gate [1/115, 1/130] (see plate 13). The boiler house was flooded at the time of survey and was not accessible [1/128]; it formerly housed a coal-fired boiler, and was the location for many teenage liaisons (Sheila Harness and Mary Hayes, *pers. comm.*).

It was reached through a basement doorway at the south end of the steps, with a window with slightly projecting stone sill and segmental head to the north [1/129]. Further to north, and at a slightly higher level, there is a second window with a segmental head over a concrete lintel, and fitted with a louvred vent. Above, to the ground floor, there are three windows of the same form as those described above to the flanking three-bay parts of the south elevation. The north gable of the north elevation's central projection is blank apart from three narrow slits to the apex fitted with metal gauze [1/126]; it has tile kneelers and wooden barge boards [1/124, 1/127]. The west side of the projection has an original glazed ceramic vent at a low level, and a large central window with a slightly projecting stone sill [1/123] (see plate 14). At the south end of this side, in the angle between it and the west part of the elevation, the tall brick boiler house chimney rises above the roof line, and has a moulded cornice and parapet [1/119, 1/120] (see plates 14 and 15).

- 3.21 The west part of the north elevation is of three bays, with a window to each bay, lighting the internal corridor here; as with the north elevation, the central window is taller and projects above the eaves line as a flat dormer. As along the rest of this elevation, there is little or no graffiti [1/122] (see plate 15).

West External Elevation

- 3.22 The south part of this elevation is a modern addition, already described above under the south elevation. To the original north part, there is a window with a slightly projecting stone sill and segmental head to the south end, and a doorway opening with a similar head and bull-nosed jambs to the north end [1/121] (see plate 16); this represents the former boys' entrance. The opening has a tiled step, and leads into a small recessed lobby, which has a doorway with bull-nosed jambs on the east side. The latter doorway is fitted with modern UPVC doors [1/118]. The junction between the two phases of brickwork is very marked [1/116].

Circulation Description

- 3.23 The following circulation description starts at the girls' original external entrance, at the east end of the south elevation.

- 3.24 The two-leaf doorway forming the girls' entrance opens into the east end of the east-west corridor (G/001 and G/008) which runs the full length of the school, and which forms the main circulation space; this was also where the pupils used to line up for morning prayers (Sheila Harness and Mary Hayes, *pers. comm.*). The east part of the corridor (G/001) has walls of white-painted glazed brick below a moulded tile dado [1/001, 1/002], with a rib-type radiator to the north wall (see plate 17). The external doorway at the east end opens into a small lobby space, again with which painted glazed bricks and dado [1/003] (see plate 18). East of this, another small space has a modern sink unit mounted on the south wall and the window to the east wall retains an original moulded wooden architrave, although the UPVC casement is modern [1/010, 1/012]. The linked room to the north of the corridor here (G/002 and G/003), formerly a single space named as the girls' cloakroom in 1945 and then sub-divided by a modern partition, since removed to re-create the existing single classroom space, is similarly detailed with white-painted glazed brickwork and window architraves [1/008, 1/009]. It has a canted ceiling over [1/007]. Moving west along the corridor, the modern addition (G/010) is a store fitted out with shelving and retains nothing of historical interest [1/045].

- 3.25 The classroom (G/004) on the south side of the corridor retains an original 6-pane (3 over 3) wooden-framed light above the doorway [1/017] (see plate 19). Internally, the walls were covered with white-painted bricks rising to a height of at least 1m. On the north wall, adjacent to the doorway, a small section of the glazed brickwork had not been painted, showing the original colour scheme of two courses of dark green bricks to the base with medium green bricks above [1/015]. There was originally a fireplace placed across the south-west angle of the room, which had been carefully bricked up [1/016]. There is a small rib-type radiator at the north end of the east wall [1/014], with heating pipes boxed in around the base of the east, south and north walls, with small horizontal ventilators fitted with metal gauze. The three windows to the south wall retain their original moulded wooden architraves, but modern UPVC casements [1/013]. The original canted ceiling is visible through gaps in the modern suspended ceiling.

- 3.26 The central part of the east-west corridor retains a moulded ceiling cornice, and has a semi-circular arched opening fitted with two-leaf doors at either end [1/037].

It was once fitted with folding wooden part-glazed screens to the north and south sides, meaning that by closing the doors along the corridor, the two classrooms either side (G/005 and G/006) could be combined to form a single large hall; this large space was also used a gym, meeting place, for prize giving and other school events prior to the building of the dining hall block (Sheila Harness and Mary Hayes, *pers. comm.*). The screen to the south side has since been removed, leaving only the wide opening with a moulded architrave within which it was fitted; this has subsequently been infilled with modern partitions (see below). However, the screen to the north side survives [1/005, 1/006] (see plate 20). It has six leaves, the outer leaves both being fixed, and the two central pairs hinged and foldable; it is assumed that they could be temporarily removed altogether if needs be, although it is not clear how. Each leaf is of eight panels, the upper six of which were glazed [1/021] (see plate 22). When extended, the foldable panels were held in place by vertically mounted brass draw-bolts at their base, and were opened using recessed brass finger catches; one original example of the latter survives, bearing the legend “Henry Whiteley’s Patent Rishworth Near Halifax” [1/022] (see plate 21). Henry Whiteley (1858-1935) was born in Sheffield, and established H Whiteley and Company Limited, a firm of Halifax joiners and builders (<https://sites.rootsweb.com/~calderdalecompanion/mmw302.html#w668>). The east outer leaf of the screen forms a doorway, giving access to the classroom (G/005) on the north side of the corridor.

- 3.27 This classroom (G/005) has white-painted glazed bricks and a moulded tile dado to the north, east and west walls, but the dado to the east and west walls is set only 0.50m above floor level; it is not certain if this is an original feature, or the result of later alteration [1/018]. There is a rib-type radiator to the east wall. The windows in the east and west walls retain their original moulded wooden architraves [1/019, 1/020] (see plate 23), and there is a small, raised wooden stage to the north-west corner. The original canted ceiling is visible through gaps in the modern suspended ceiling, which also respects the higher window in the east wall.
- 3.28 As already noted, the classroom (G/006) to the south of the corridor has lost its folding screen, and the resulting gap has been infilled with modern partitions. The room itself has also been sub-divided using modern partitions, to create two smaller spaces on the east side (G/006B and G/006C); the latter was last used as a shelved storage space. Nevertheless, traces of white-painted glazed brickwork and a tile dado survive around the east, south and west walls of the spaces, there is a moulded picture rail to the south wall, and the windows to the south wall retain their original moulded wooden architraves [1/023, 1/024, 1/026-1/028]. There is a small rib-type radiator to the west wall [1/025] (see plate 24). Once again, the original canted ceiling is visible through gaps in the modern suspended ceiling.
- 3.29 The western section of the east-west corridor (G/008) retains the same original detailing as seen in the eastern section (G/001) [1/034, 1/035] (see plate 25). There is a rib-type radiator to the south wall. A semi-circular arch crosses the corridor in line with the dividing wall between the two rooms (G/007 and G/009) to the south [1/033]. The doorway to the classroom (G/007) on the south side of the corridor once had the same light over as that seen in the classroom (G/004) to the east, but it has been subsequently boarded up. This western classroom (G/007) retains the same original details as noted elsewhere; although there is a modern radiator, the same boxed-in heating pipes with ventilators remain around some of the walls [1/029-1/032]. The original canted ceiling is also visible through gaps in the modern suspended ceiling, and this contained at least one square vent.

- 3.30 The former boys' cloakroom (G/009) off the west end of the corridor has been extended to the south and re-modelled with modern fixtures and fittings to create four separate spaces (G/009A to G/009D). These are predominately toilets, but there is also a small changing room (G/009C) in the south-west corner. Overall, little of interest remains, apart from an original moulded wooden window architrave to the west wall [1/043] (see plate 26). The post-1952 modern extension (G/009C and G/009D) to the south contains modern cubicles, clearly in the process of renovation at the time of the school's closure, and contains no features of interest [1/039-1/042]. The west end of the corridor terminates with the boys' entrance, marked by a single leaf door and with the same arrangement of white-painted glazed brick walls below a moulded tile dado as seen at the girls' entrance [1/038]. The external door opens into the small lobby noted in the west external elevation above.
- 3.31 The roof spaces of the school were not accessible during the survey work. However, the canted form of the original ceilings suggest that the softwood roof trusses are of principal rafter and collar form. There was evidently some kind of ventilation system located in the roof space, utilising the square vent visible externally where the roof lines meet at the centre of the building, but its detailed form is uncertain.

Block 2 - 1970s infants classroom? (see figure 14)

- 3.32 Block 2 is a small building, located to the south of the house (Block 3). There is a direct access from Dunvegan Road via the southern entrance set opposite the house. Its exact date of construction is unknown, but the appearance and form suggests that it was built during the 1970s, and so forms part of the school for the deaf; it is shown on the 1974 Ordnance Survey map (see figure 5B). It appears to have been a single space, perhaps a classroom for infants. It is shown on a late 1970s photograph (see figure 9 bottom).
- 3.33 The building is sub-square in plan (5.65m east-west by 4.50m north-south) and of a single storey, with a shallow single pitch roof sloping downwards from north to south. It is built from machine-made bricks (average dimensions 220mm by 100mm by 70mm) laid in Stretcher bond and set with a cement mortar. The elevations are very plain and non-descript. The south elevation is blank [1/157], and the vents shown on the late 1970s photograph have been blocked in. The east elevation has a single window and a doorway at the south end [1/156]. There are three windows to the north elevation at equal spacings, the central window being deeper than the flanking windows [1/155] (see plate 28). The west elevation has a single window and a doorway at the south end.
- 3.34 The interior of the building is formed by a single space, and is fitted out entirely with modern fixtures and fittings [1/107, 1/108] (see plate 29).

Block 3 - 1923 Headmaster's House (see figure 15)

Location and Plan Form

- 3.35 Block 3 is a house, located on the western side of the site, close to Dunvegan Road (see plate 30). It was constructed in 1923 as the headmaster's house, although by 1945 the ground floor was given over to the school's kitchen and two canteens whilst the first floor comprised a staff room, headmaster's room and 'multitone room' (see figure 4). This implies that the headmaster was living off site

by at least this date. The house had a separate access from East Carr Road (now Dunvegan Road).

- 3.36 The house is essentially square in plan (8.80m north-south by 8.40m east-west), with a small porch projection to the west end of the north elevation. It is of two storeys, with a pantiled roof and boarded over-sailing eaves. The roof is hipped to the west and south ends, but gabled to the north end; there are two short ridge stacks. As with the rest of the buildings on the site, all the windows were boarded up externally at the time of the EDAS survey, but a late 1970s photograph suggests that each of the main window openings in the south elevation was fitted with a three-light casement window, each light being of eight panes - it is assumed that some of the lights opened, probably the flanking lights rather than the central one (see figure 9 bottom). The east elevation contained one and two-light casement windows. The internal inspection showed that all had been replaced with modern UPVC units.

Structure and Materials

- 3.37 The house is built of light red neat hand-made bricks (average dimensions 220mm by 100mm by 70mm) laid in English Garden Wall bond (one course of headers for every three courses of stretcher) set with a cement mortar. External detailing is limited, but the use of bands of shallow horizontal red tiles to form kneelers as on the main school building (Block 1) is noteworthy, particularly as the two buildings were separated by 12 years and yet some effort was made still to match them architecturally. As might be expected, the interior of the building has been extensively refurbished, and the survival of original fixtures and fittings was limited. Any flooring that was exposed within the house was of softwood boards. No original windows survive, all having been replaced with modern UPVC units, but some of the rainwater goods may be original (for example, the hexagonal hoppers) although the anti-climbing panels are modern [1/167, 1/168]. The roof structure was not accessible.

External Elevations

- 3.38 The south elevation of the house is of two storeys and two bays [1/163, 1/164] (see plate 31). To the ground floor, each bay has a large window opening with a flattened segmental head and tiled drip course over [1/165]; in 1945, these lit the two small canteens on the ground floor. To the first floor, there are two similar flat-headed windows without any external decoration.
- 3.39 The east elevation is of two storeys and the south-east corner was overgrown with ivy at the time of the survey [1/174]. To the ground floor, there is a tall, flat-headed window in the centre, and a combined doorway/window opening with a flattened segmental arch over to the north end; in 1945, this formed an external entrance to the wash house [1/169] (see plate 33). To the first floor, there are two flat-headed windows placed towards the northern end.
- 3.40 The north gable is of two storeys. To the ground floor, there is a small flat-headed window to the east end, with a larger blocked window with a flattened segmental head to the west which would have lit the kitchen [1/173] (see plate 27). At the west end of the ground floor, there is a small single storey porch (G/007) with a hipped pantiled roof [1/166] (see plate 27). This porch was present by 1945, but is a later addition to the house, which it clearly butts. It is built of red machine made bricks (average dimensions 225mm by 110mm by 75mm) set with a cement mortar, bull-nosed to the external corners (in contrast to the rest of the building);

there is a doorway to the east wall and a small window, now boarded up, to the west wall [1/158, 1/184]. It was not possible to gain access inside the porch. Above, to the first floor, the north elevation has two centrally-placed flat-headed windows, one with three glazed ceramic vents over. There are tile kneelers [1/159, 1/161], and also a decorative tile detail to the eaves [1/170, 1/171] (see plate 32).

- 3.41 The west elevation is in two parts, due to the structure of the roof [1/160] (see plate 34). The south part is of two storeys. The doorway at the north end of the ground floor has a projecting canopy above hung on scrolled wrought-iron brackets, and a small window above to the first floor [1/162]. The north part of the elevation is of a single storey only, as the west slope of the pitched roof continues as a catslide roof over the north-west corner of the house. There is one small window here, and a tile kneeler.

Circulation Description

- 3.42 At the time of the EDAS survey, access to the ground floor of the house was through the doorway in the west elevation, which also formed the principal entrance in 1945. This opens into a small lobby (G/002), from which a straight staircase rises to the first floor. In 1945, the staircase is shown to have its own external doorway, where there is now a window (see figure 4). The staircase retains the only original fittings noted throughout the interior. It has a moulded wooden handrail mounted on steel brackets to the west side, and to the south side, a moulded wooden base rail, stick balusters and a moulded wooden handrail [1/048, 1/049] (see plate 35). The balusters are only present where the staircase formerly rose past an arched feature, of uncertain function, to the south side; it was not possible to see whether this represented a blocked opening, but its position so close to the stairs suggests it was more of a decorative feature. Beyond this feature, to the higher part of the stairs, there is a handrail only, as to the north side [1/069].
- 3.43 The plan of the ground floor has been somewhat altered from that shown in 1945, although the overall arrangement of the spaces remains similar. The two former canteens (G/001 and G/003) were both heated by fireplaces in the shared wall between the two rooms, both chimney breasts now blocked but with ventilators [1/046, 1/047, 1/051] (see plate 37). A corridor along the north side of the west canteen (G/001) formerly gave access to the rooms to the north, but this has mostly been removed to increase the size of the space, leaving only a stub wall at the west end [1/050]. The door at the north end of the shared wall connecting the two canteens still remains. Both rooms (G/001 and G/003) appear to have been last used as classrooms, and neither retain any fixtures or fittings of interest. The former wash house (G/004) [1/053] has also been re-fitted with modern fixtures and fittings, and a door has been inserted to provide access between this and the room (G/003) to the south; the former wash house (G/004) it also retains its external doorway [1/052]. The small room to the north (G/005), presumably a store, also contains little of interest, apart from the small window in the north wall which is barred and has a tiled sill [1/054] (see plate 36). In 1945, the main former kitchen space had a small larder to the west end (see figure 4), but this division has been removed and replaced with a modern partition to create to more equally-sized rooms (G/006A and G/006B) [1/055]. The western room (G/006B), which is unlit and was a former smaller larder, now contains modern electrical switch boxes, and a former doorway in the north wall that gave access to the later porch has been infilled, although there are two ceramic ventilators at the base of the west wall [1/056, 1/057]. No features of interest remained in the eastern room (G/006A), although a slight projection in the south-east corner, shared with the former wash

house (G/004) to the east must be related to former cooking/washing fixtures, as a flue rises from here to one of the ridge stacks visible on the roof. This room is also now unlit, the former window in the north wall having been blocked.

- 3.44 In contrast to the ground floor, the plan of the first floor remains virtually unaltered from that shown in 1945 (see figure 4), although virtually all early fixtures and fittings had been removed. The staircase rose to a small curiously-shaped landing (1/013), which is original, from which all other first floor rooms are accessible; three of the rooms have doorways placed at an angle across one corner. In the south-west corner, the former 'multitone' room and most recently a classroom (1/010), was heated by a fireplace in the east wall, now blocked [1/061, 1/062] (see plate 38), and one of the roof timbers for the roof structure above projects downwards into the north-west corner [1/063]. The former staff room (1/011), in the south-east corner, also apparently most recently a classroom, had a fireplace in the west wall, and retains a moulded picture rail and also the downward roof timber in the south-east corner [1/064-1/067] (see plate 39). Both these rooms were lit by large three-light modern windows in their south walls, with smaller windows in their north-west and north-east corners respectively. The former headmaster's room to the north (1/012) [1/068] may once have had a small fireplace to the south-west corner, presumably connecting with the flues rising from the kitchen/wash house on the ground floor below. There was a WC (1/008) to the west [1/058], now a shelved-out store room, and an un-named room, probably a store (1/009) beyond this; a hole revealed that the latter has a canted lath and plaster ceiling over [1/059, 1/060]. The roof space was not accessible.

Block 4 - 1960 Kitchen and Dining block (see figure 14)

Location, Plan Form, Structure and Materials

- 3.45 Block 4 forms the dining hall and kitchen, located to the immediate north of the house (Block 3) on the west side of the northern half of the site. Although there were plans to build in this area in 1945, nothing came to fruition until 1958 when a new school kitchen and dining room were proposed, and it opened in May 1960 (Leaver 2013, 73-74). The block replaced the much smaller canteens and kitchen previously housed on the ground floor of the house (Block 3) in 1945. In addition to being the dining hall, the main space was also used as gym and meeting place, meaning that it was not necessary to close the corridor in the original school building (Block 1) (Sheila Harness and Mary Hayes, *pers. comm.*). Many of the photographs held by the Hull Deaf Centre show Christmas parties and other functions being held in the dining hall.
- 3.46 The dining hall and kitchen building is rectangular in plan, aligned north-south, and measures 17.20m north-south by 8.30m east-west; the north and south walls project slightly at either end beyond the longer east and west side walls, apart from in the north-west corner. It is of a single storey, with a pitched felted roof, having two short stacks placed on the east roof slope, just off the ridge, towards its north end [1/183]. There are over-sailing boarded eaves. The external walls are built of brown machine-made bricks (average dimensions 220mm by 105mm by 65mm) set with a cement mortar; they are laid in English Garden Wall bond (one course of headers for every three courses of stretcher) to the south gable, but stretcher bond elsewhere. Internally, the building has a frame comprising four east-west reinforced concrete trusses, dividing the interior into five bays, of which the dining hall occupies three bays and the kitchens (to the north) two bays; the two are separated by a cross-wall with serving hatches. The dining hall has a wooden

parquet floor. No original windows survive, all having been replaced with UPVC units.

External Elevations

- 3.47 The entrance to the dining hall was in the south gable, through a central two-leaf part glazed doorway with splayed jambs and recessed brick detailing, and a concrete canopy over [1/178] (see plate 40). The west elevation is of five bays (see plate 42). The north bay breaks forward slightly, and has a recessed two-leaf doorway with a raised concrete step, flanked by a small flat-headed window to the north [1/177]. The four bays to the south each contain a large window with a projecting tiled sill; the sill of the northernmost window is set at a slightly higher level than the other three [1/175, 1/176]. The east elevation is of very similar form, although the north bay does not break forward and contains only a single leaf doorway [1/179, 1/180, 1/185] (see plate 43). The north gable has three small flat-headed windows and a number of vents [1/181, 1/182] (see plate 44).

Circulation Description

- 3.48 The dining room entrance was located in the south gable, where the central two-leaf doorway opened straight into the dining hall itself (G/001), a large open space divided into three bays by two concrete trusses [1/071, 1/072]. It has a parquet floor laid in a herringbone pattern [1/070] (see plate 41) and a six-section flat panel radiator beneath the window to each bay to both long walls [1/074, 1/075] (see plate 46). At the north end of the dining hall, a cross-wall lies beneath a third concrete truss, and separates it from the kitchen (G/002) to the north. This cross wall has a doorway at the east end, and two differently-sized serving hatches to the west; the central part of the wall is faced with square green glazed tiles, with brickwork at either end [1/073, 1/076, 1/077] (see plate 45).
- 3.49 The kitchen (G/002) at the north end of the building is divided into two bays by a single concrete truss. The majority of this area is formed by an open space containing cooking equipment and food preparation units, with square white tiled panels to the walls [1/079, 1/080] (see plate 47). There is a rib-type radiator to the north-east corner [1/081]. There are two smaller storage areas (G/006 and G/007) along the north-east side of the kitchen; the western room (G/006) has a tiled skirting board and floor [1/085]. There was no access to the eastern room (G/007), although the c.2018 floor plan suggests a boiler or other plant in the north-west corner, and it is noticeable that this room only had an external access. The north-west corner of the kitchen contains WC facilities (G/004 and G/005), which retain tiled skirting boards and a small two section flat-panel radiator to the east wall, but otherwise little of interest [1/083, 1/084].

Block 5 - 1955 classroom block (see figure 16)

Location, Plan Form, Structure and Materials

- 3.50 Block 5 forms a classroom block, located in the northern half of the site. Plans for new classrooms were made in 1954, and the HMI report of the November 1955 inspection notes that the block had been recently completed and was now operational (ERAO SL111/4). It comprised three classrooms; one was a combined science, woodwork/metalwork room and classroom, the second was a slightly smaller classroom, and the third a combined domestic science, housewifery and dressmaking room (Leaver 2013, 73-74).

- 3.51 The classroom block is rectangular in plan, aligned east-west, and measures 21.00m east-west by 10.30m north-south (see plate 48). It is of a single storey, with a pitched roof; internally, the roof can be seen to be made of overlapping, corrugated steel sheets, covered with felt. There is a tall brick stack to the west of centre of the south roof slope. The block is built of brown machine-made bricks (average dimensions 210mm by 105mm by 70mm) laid in Stretcher bond and set with a cement mortar. No original windows survive, all having been replaced with UPVC units. Internally, there are a small number of probable 1970s doors and radiators but, as would be expected, the building has clearly been refurbished a number of times during its lifetime.

External Elevations

- 3.52 The west elevation or gable has a doorway to the south of centre with an access ramp leading up to it, and two low single-light windows placed at a high level to the north, with a larger blocked window to the south; the brickwork around the doorway suggests that it was inserted, presumably to create a disabled access [1/186, 1/187] (see plate 49). The south elevation has a doorway with an adjacent window (now blocked but with a ventilator) at the west end, which leads into two plant rooms (G/009 and G/010) [1/189] (see plate 48). Further to the east is a recessed doorway forming the principal entrance, flanked by long low three light windows set at a high level [1/188, 1/190, 1/191, 1/197]. The elevation then steps back, with the recessed portion largely taken up by modern glazing, formed by two modern UPVC units; these units are formed by four rows which increase in height from top to bottom, with only the central two rows being glazed and the others closed with panels [1/192] (see plate 50). The east gable is blank [1/193, 1/194].
- 3.53 The north elevation has a brick panel at either end, but the majority is taken up by a continuous band of fenestration formed by ten UPVC units - the slightly off-centre unit contains a two-leaf door, while the others are the same as seen on the south elevation; the c.2018 ground floor plan suggests that one side of at least two of the units hid structural walls [1/195, 1/198] (see plate 51). The central doorway opens onto the sloping access ramp which terminates in a small concreted area of hard standing (see plates 4 and 52).

Circulation Description

- 3.54 The main entrance in the south elevation leads into a short east-west corridor (G/001) [1/086, 1/087]. This formerly gave access to all of the main classroom spaces, but later alterations mean that that this is no longer the case. At the east end of the corridor's north wall, a doorway retaining a probable original 1970s door with a vertical panel of safety glass opens into the largest classroom (G/002), which is assumed to be the combined science, woodwork/metalwork room and classroom. There are small rib-type radiators to the east and west walls, but otherwise little of interest remains [1/088-1/092] (see plate 53). There appears to be a blocked doorway at the north end of the west wall, and although the structural evidence is not clear, it is possible that there was once a larger opening here, perhaps fitted with a moveable screen, so that the room could be combined with the central classroom (G/005) to the west. No evidence remained of a former doorway shown on the supplied c.2018 ground plan at the south end of the west wall.
- 3.55 The ground floor plan supplied to EDAS shows that a short passage off the north side of the corridor (G/001) gave direct access to the central classroom (G/005), but this has been subsequently blocked off. The former passage was previously

flanked by four small store rooms, serving different rooms, but again these had all been removed by the time of the survey to expand the classroom (G/005). This space has the external doorway in the north wall leading to the sloping access ramp, a second doorway fitted with two-leaf doors to the centre of the west wall, and another opening at the south end of the west wall. There is also a rib-type radiator adjacent to the external doorway, but nothing else of any interest [1/093-1/095] (see plate 54).

- 3.56 A doorway at the west end of the north wall of the corridor (G/001) opens into a small circulation space (G/012) [1/106]. A door in its north wall gives access into the western classroom (G/008), assumed to be the former combined domestic science, housewifery and dressmaking room. The south-west corner of this room has been truncated by adjacent WC facilities, but it contains little of interest, apart from a rib-type radiator placed against the north wall [1/096-1/099] (see plate 55). A large cupboard indicated on the supplied floor plan in the north-west corner has since been removed.
- 3.57 A door in the west end of the circulation space (G/012) gives access to the WC facilities (G/011), which have seen some more recent changes when compared to the supplied c.2018 floor plan. They have an external door in their west wall and, apart from a rib-type radiator against the south wall, all fixtures and fittings are modern [1/102, 1/103, 1/105].
- 3.58 The south-west corner of the block contains two small rooms, which can only be accessed from the external doorway towards the west end of the south elevation. This door opens into a former plant room (G/010), with a chimney in the north-east corner, and then a shelved-out store room to the west (G/009) [1/100, 1/101].

Blocks 6 and 7 (see figure 12)

- 3.59 Block 6 formed the original lavatory block of the original school, and so is assumed to also have dated to 1911. It stood to the north-east of the main school building (Block 1) and could be accessed separately from both the girls' and boys' playgrounds. It is shown on the 1952 and 1972 Ordnance Survey maps (see figure 5), and 2003 aerial photography shows that it was a single storey brick building, with a pitched pantiled roof running north-south (Google Earth). Block 7 to the immediate south was a modern building, possibly a garage or store building - it is not shown on the 1972 map, but is depicted on the 2003 aerial photograph.
- 3.60 Both blocks are shown on the c.2018 floor plans provided to EDAS, but both had been demolished prior to the EDAS survey taking place, leaving an overgrown area marking the site of the lavatories and a hard standing for the other structure [1/202] (see plate 56).

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1 The earliest buildings on the former White House Unit site were the main school building (Block 1) and the detached toilet block (Block 6 - now demolished), which were constructed by East Yorkshire County Council as a new school in 1910-1911 to replace the existing Wesleyan School in Sutton. The new school, known as Sutton Council School, occupied what was then a rural location and was opened in mid-1911, at a total cost of £2,365 1s 3d. Thomas H Colbert was appointed as headmaster, and the school was designed to accommodate 162 pupils of all ages.
- 4.2 In terms of external appearance, form and massing, the building is typical for what would be expected for a small school of this period. It was cruciform in plan, based around a central east-west corridor, with separate entrances and cloakrooms for the boys and girls at either end. There were three classrooms to the south of the corridor and one to the north, and the central part of the corridor was fitted with folding screens so that the two opposing central classrooms could be joined to form one large hall when required. Such a practise was recommended when a central hall either was not or could not be provided (Middleton c.1906, 2). Internally, the majority of the walls were once covered with glazed brick to dado level, again following contemporary advice (Clay 1929, 79), and heating was provided by a boiler in a basement heating chamber. The majority of the rooms had high canted ceilings, and there was almost certainly some kind of ventilation system in the attic spaces.
- 4.3 The 1945 plans show that the girls' playground lay to the east of the school building, with the boys' playground to the west, with shared lavatories (Block 6) separately accessed from both; this location and arrangement remained the norm into the late 1920s (Clay 1929, 54) and it is assumed that it reflects the original 1911 arrangement. The school buildings occupied approximately the southern half of the extended area which it had come to occupy by the time of the survey. There was a brick boundary wall to the east side, and railings to the road frontages, Saltshouse Road to the south and East Carr Road (now Dunvegan Road) to the west. The principal entrance appears to have been at the south-east corner off Saltshouse Road, and the gateway here was once fitted with decorative wrought-iron gates similar in style to the railings surviving to the boiler house steps. It may be that this was, or later became, the girls' entrance, with a separate boys' entrance off East Carr Road. Some associated planting of trees and bushes was undertaken contemporary with the erection of the school buildings.
- 4.4 The school was constructed in brick, and it is interesting to note that the south, east and west elevations (i.e. those which are most visible from the adjacent roads) are built of red machine-made bricks, whereas the north elevation is built of slightly more inferior brownish-red hand-made bricks. However, the machine-made red bricks were used at the external corners and as dressings for windows and doorways in the north elevation, which provides a pleasing contrast. Other architectural details include the use of bull-nosed bricks which rise to a height of 1.70m for all original external corners, and bands of shallow horizontal red tiles to form kneelers. No original rainwater goods or windows survived at the time of the EDAS survey, and little internal historic detail remained, apart from the folding screen on the north side of the central corridor. Nevertheless, much of the internal plan form remained, although there has been some recent partitioning and minor extensions and alterations; the detached toilet block was also recently demolished.
- 4.5 A headmaster's house was added to the site in 1923, the original 1913 proposals having been shelved because of the First World War. Some effort was made to

match the new house with the earlier school building, for example by using bands of shallow horizontal red tiles to form kneelers which survive. Like the school building, little of internal interest remains, although much of the historic plan form survives.

- 4.6 In May 1921 John Casson, a former soldier with the 13th East Yorkshire Regiment, was appointed as headmaster with Miss Richardson and Mrs Brumfitt as assistants. Numbers at the school in the 1920s varied between 90 and 110, although these dropped off in the latter part of the decade. The school passed to Hull City Council in 1929, and it was subsequently closed on 21st December 1936.
- 4.7 In January 1937, the site became the Sutton School for the Deaf, forming part of the history of the provision of education for the deaf in the city of Hull stretching back to the mid 19th century. Documents from 1945 show that the site was little changed from 1923, although the headmaster's house was now part of the school, with a kitchen and twin canteens on the ground floor, and staff rooms and a 'multitone' room on the first floor. This cannot have been an ideal situation, and the lack of proper accommodation for the teaching staff, including staff rooms and staff lavatories, was a common problem in older school buildings (Clay 1929, 98). The site was clearly in need of additional facilities. More classrooms, better facilities and a playing field were proposed as part of the city's Education Development Plan, but no major changes took place before at least 1957. The first headmaster at the school for the deaf was Hector E Grayson, from 1941 to 1959, and then Alf Callender until the 1970s, and in 1955 there were three male and three female teachers, and three other part-time staff. Pupil numbers varied from between 35 to 60, with children being drawn from Hull and the surrounding East Riding villages.
- 4.8 A new kitchen and dining hall (Block 4) finally opened in 1960, just after a new block of three classrooms (Block 5) in 1955. These modern buildings are similar in form and construction, if not scale, to the additions made to other schools in Hull during this period, for example, at Eastfield Road and Wold Road schools (Dennison & Fraser forthcoming; Dennison & Fraser 2017). It has not been possible to ascertain an exact construction date for Blocks 2 and 7, although the former may well have been built during the 1970s. The school became the responsibility of Humberside County Council in 1974, but changes in the way deaf children were taught, the opening of additional partially-hearing units, and declining numbers (22 in 1982) meant that the school for the deaf finally closed in September 1983. The site then became the White House Unit for disaffected children who had been excluded from mainstream schools because of severe disruptive behaviour or social problems, and this appears to have closed at the end of 2014.
- 4.9 The distribution of graffiti around the external walls of the school building (Block 1) is of interest. All of it is set lower than c.1.50m above ground level, and it is noticeably concentrated on the south and east elevations of the building, within the former boys' and girls' playgrounds; there is little or no graffiti to the west and north elevations. Where names occur, they are mostly girls', and in some cases the same name with different (but successive) ages, showing that children thought it important to record their progression through the school in this way. The meaning of some of the graffiti (for example, the repeated 'ES23', 'ES13' and 'ES55' on the east elevation) is obscure, and all is undated, but it is highly likely that much relates to the time that the site was used a school for the deaf. It is therefore possible that some of the graffiti had a specific meaning for deaf children, and that a more nuanced consideration could contribute to a history of the culture of deaf children.

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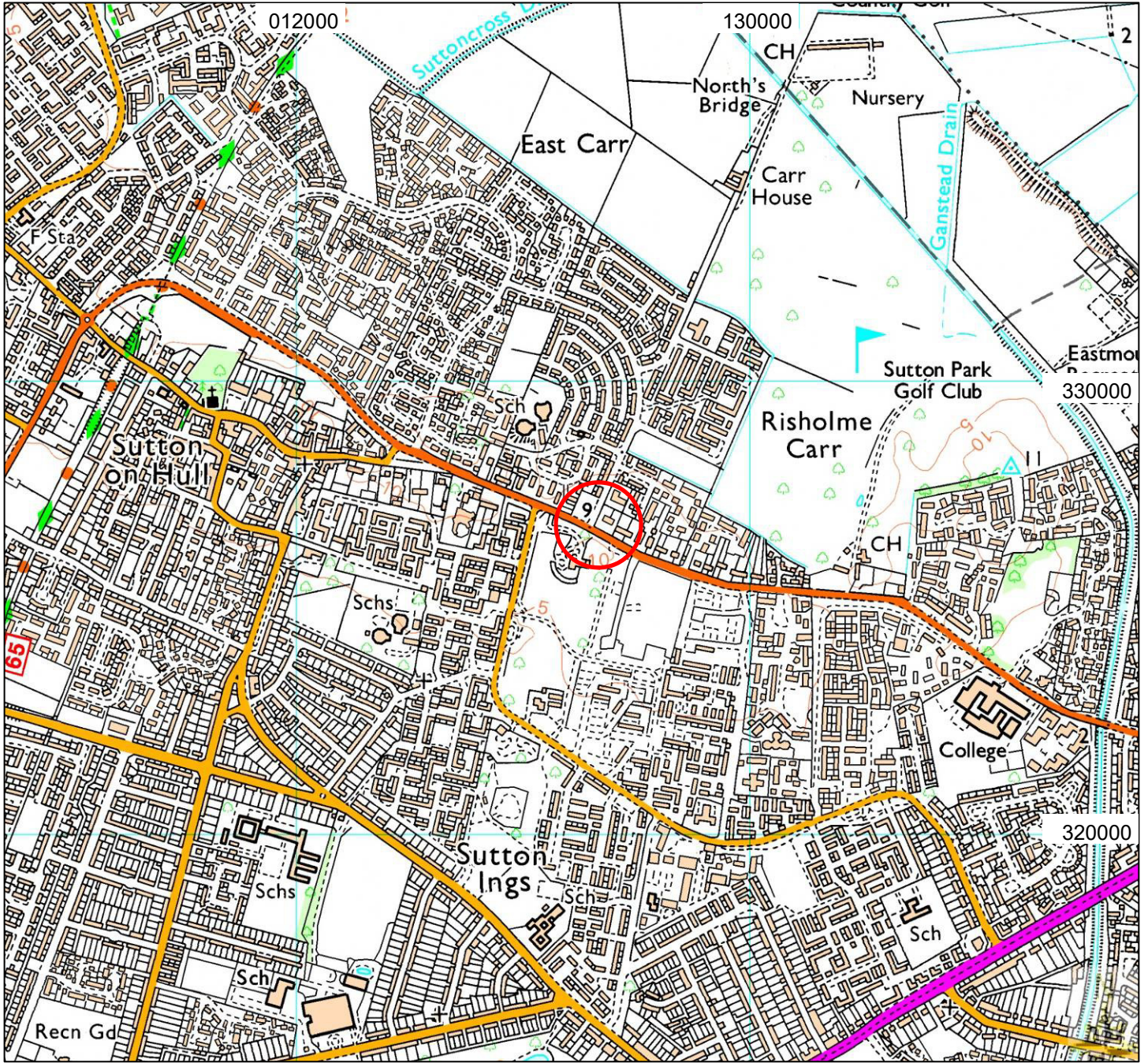
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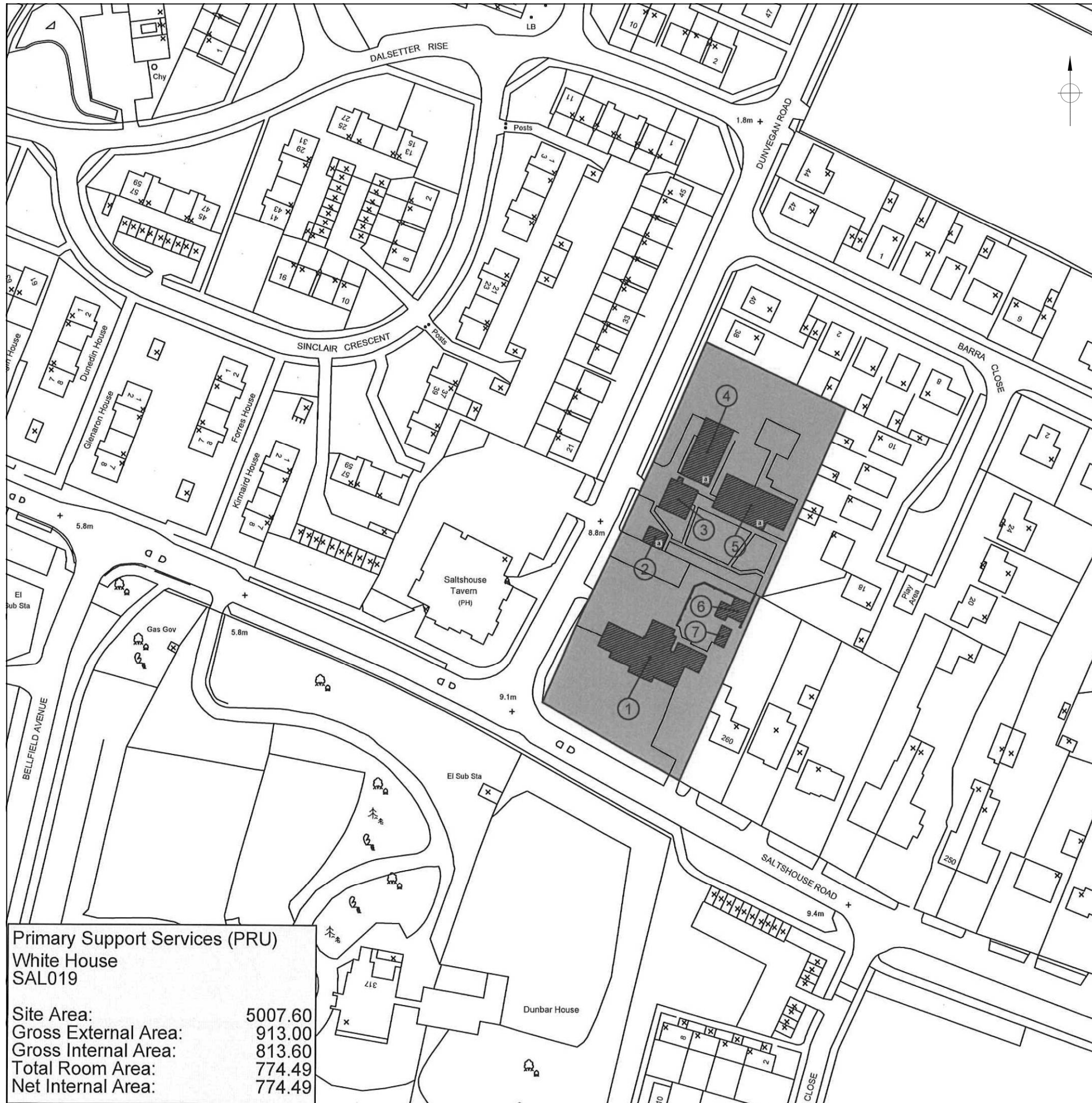
6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 6.1 The historic building recording was commissioned by Interserve Construction Ltd. EDAS would like to thank Ben Hull (Regional Design and Planning Manager), John Owens (Design Manager) and Amy Watson (Site Manager) for their assistance and co-operation during the project. Thanks are also due to the staff at the East Riding Archives and the Hull History Centre for their help with the historical research.
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- 6.3 The on-site survey work was undertaken by Shaun Richardson of EDAS, assisted by Richard Lamb, and the photographs were taken by Richard Coates. The historical research was undertaken by Ed Dennison. The final report and drawings were produced by Ed Dennison, who retains responsibility for any errors or inconsistencies. Copies of the final report were supplied in pdf format to the Client, the Humber Historic Environment Record, and other interested parties.



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PROJECT FORMER WHITE HOUSE UNIT, HULL	
TITLE GENERAL SITE LOCATION	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE OCT 2020
EDAS	FIGURE 1

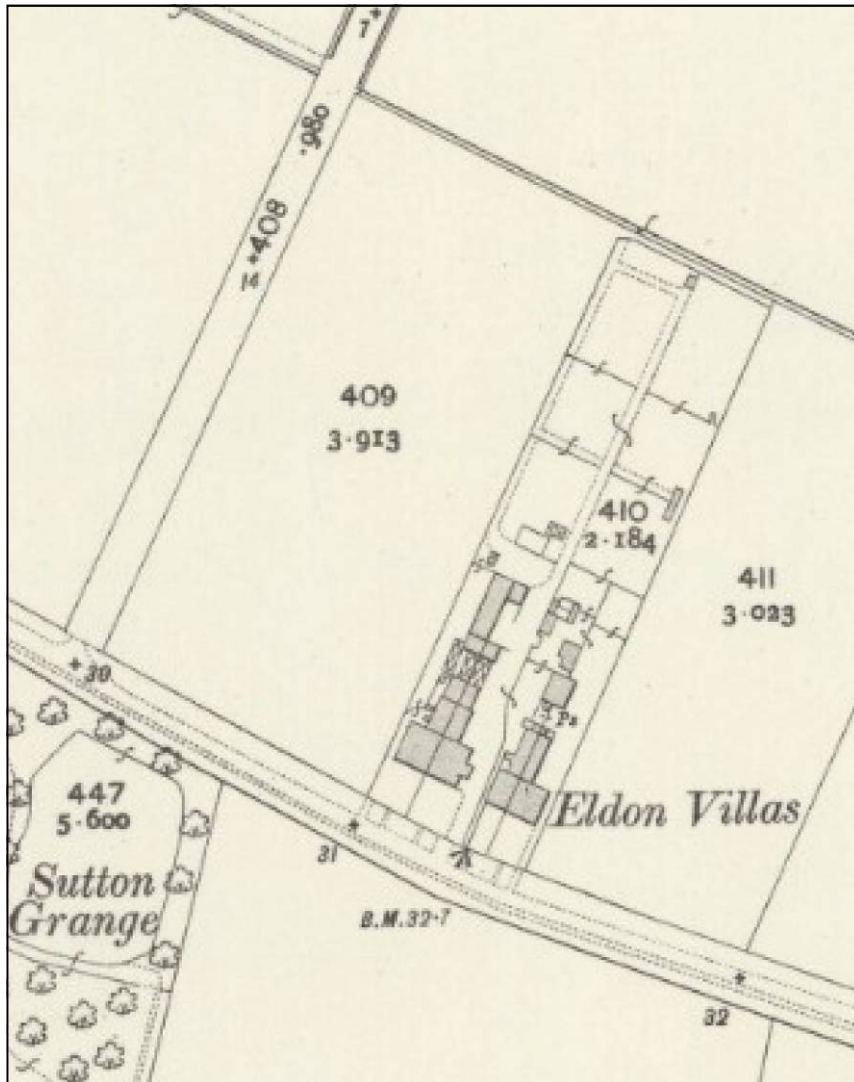


Primary Support Services (PRU)
 White House
 SAL019

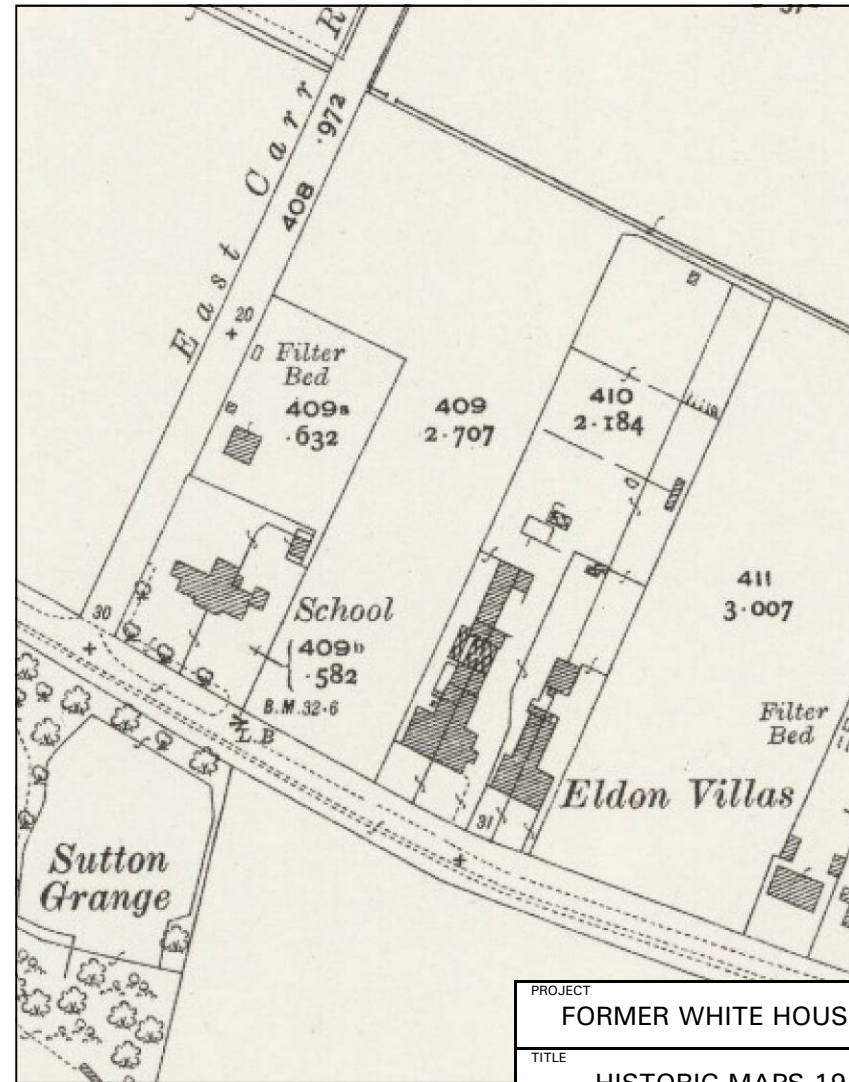
 Site Area: 5007.60
 Gross External Area: 913.00
 Gross Internal Area: 813.60
 Total Room Area: 774.49
 Net Internal Area: 774.49

Plan provided by Interserve Construction Ltd, reproduced with permission.

PROJECT		FORMER WHITE HOUSE UNIT, HULL	
TITLE		DETAILED LOCATION	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	OCT 2020
EDAS		FIGURE	2



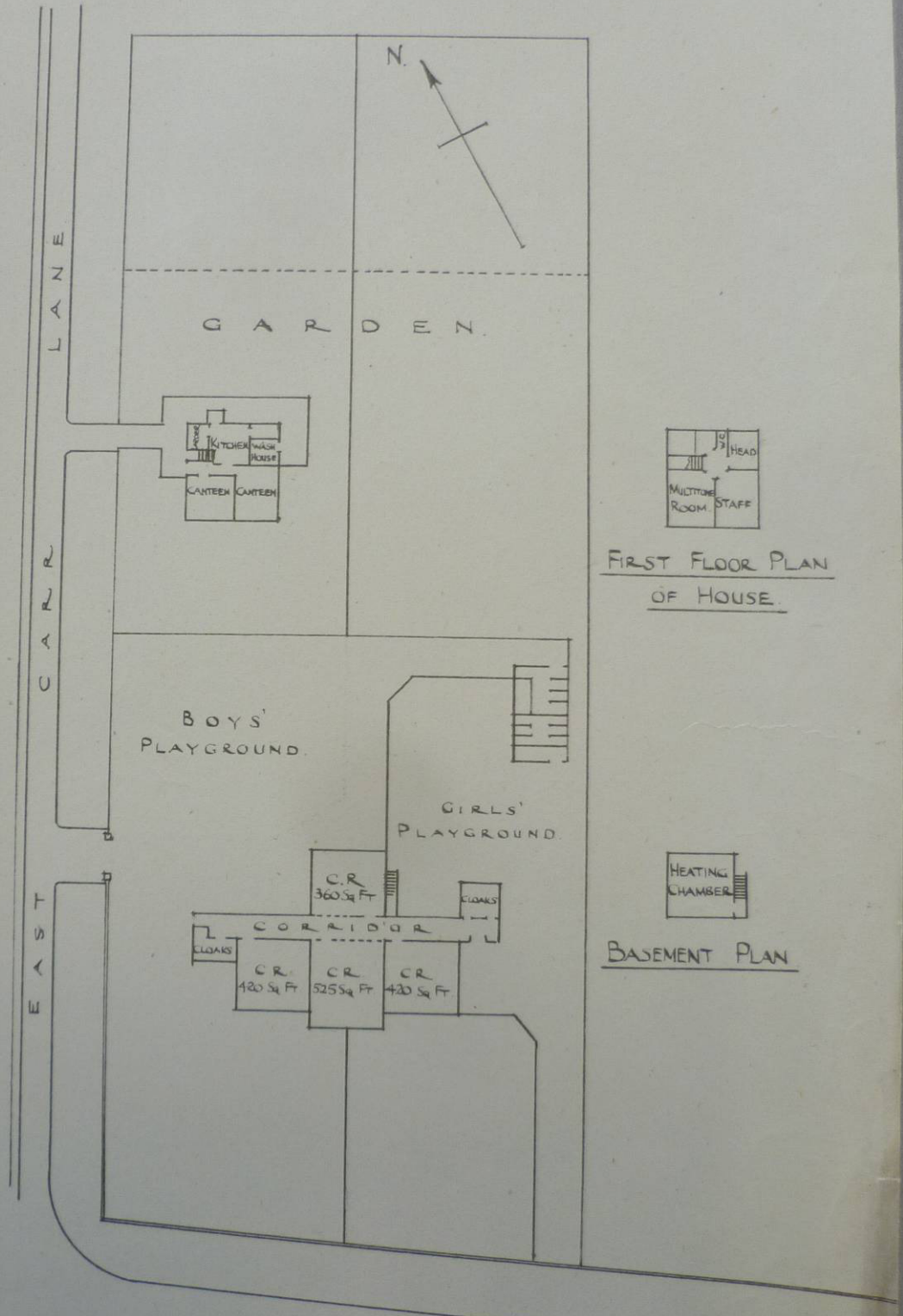
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B: 1928 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map Yorkshire sheet 226/12 (revised 1926).

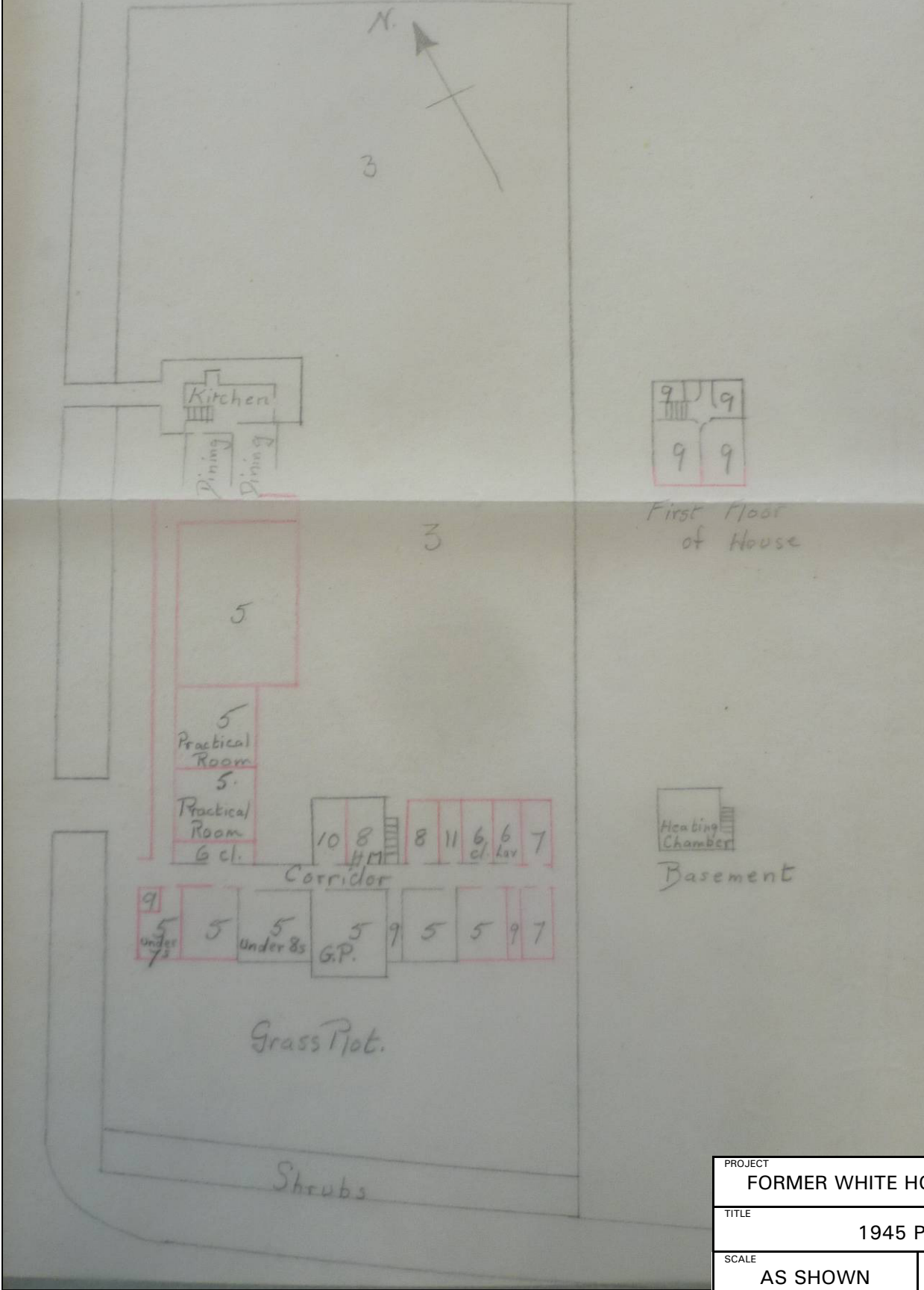
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TITLE		HISTORIC MAPS 1910 & 1928	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	OCT 2020
EDAS		FIGURE	3

HULL EDUCATION COMMITTEE
 SUTTON SCHOOL FOR DEAF.



PLAN
 SCALE 40 FEET TO 1 INCH
 CITY OF HULL ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT

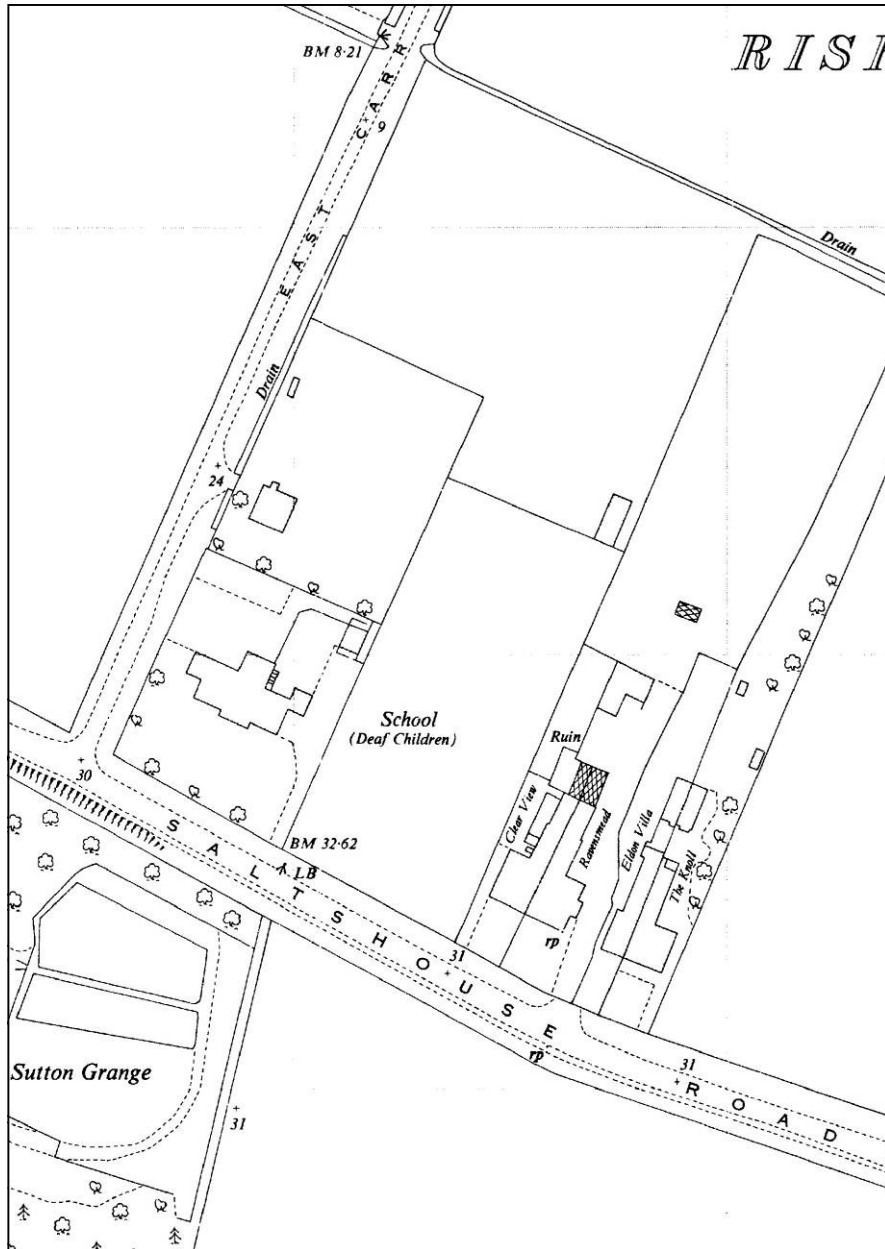
Sutton School for the Deaf



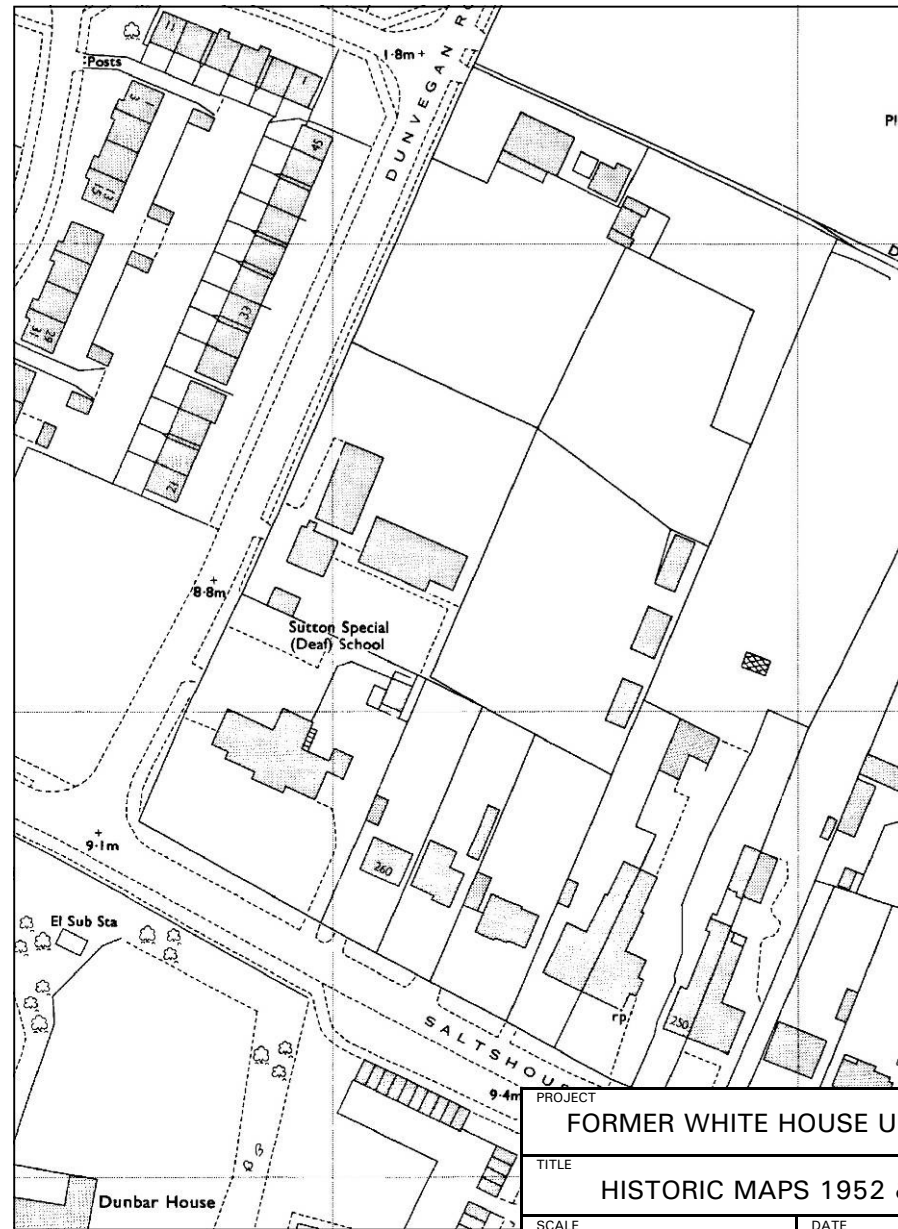
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TITLE		1945 PLANS	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	OCT 2020
EDAS		FIGURE	4

B: Sutton School for the Deaf: plan by City of Hull Architect's Department showing proposed improvements (HHC C TED/1/5/69).

A: Sutton School for the Deaf: as existing plan by City of Hull Architect's Department (HHC C TED/1/5/69).



A: 1952 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map (available at <https://www.old-maps.co.uk/#/Map/512782/432653/13/101329>).



B: 1974 Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map (available at <https://www.old-maps.co.uk/#/Map/512782/432653/13/100952>).

PROJECT	
FORMER WHITE HOUSE UNIT, HULL	
TITLE	
HISTORIC MAPS 1952 & 1974	
SCALE	DATE
NTS	OCT 2020
EDAS	
FIGURE	
5	



Children being taught at Sutton School for the Deaf.
 Photos courtesy of Hull Deaf Centre.

PROJECT		FORMER WHITE HOUSE UNIT, HULL	
TITLE		SCHOOL PHOTOGRAPHS	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	OCT 2020
EDAS		FIGURE	6



Children playing on swings at Sutton School for the Deaf with Carr House Farm in background.



Sports activities at Sutton School for the Deaf watched by pupils and parents.

Photos courtesy of Hull Deaf Centre.

PROJECT		FORMER WHITE HOUSE UNIT, HULL	
TITLE		SCHOOL PHOTOGRAPHS	
SCALE	DATE	FIGURE	
NTS	OCT 2020	7	
EDAS			



View of Sutton School for the Deaf, showing front elevation and entrance gates, looking NE from Saltshouse Road, c.1964.



View of Sutton School for the Deaf, showing rural location from junction of Dunvegan Road and Saltshouse Road, looking E, c.1964.

Source: black and white photographs of the Sutton School for the Deaf (HHC C TSP/3/1745/9, reproduced by Leaver P 2013 *From High Street to High School: The Education of the Deaf in Hull, 1853 to 1996*, p.71).

PROJECT	
FORMER WHITE HOUSE UNIT, HULL	
TITLE	
SCHOOL PHOTOGRAPHS	
SCALE	DATE
NTS	OCT 2020
EDAS	FIGURE
	8



Staff and pupils of Sutton School for the Deaf, in front of the main school building (Block 1), late 1960s.



View towards former headmaster's house (Block 3), with Block 2 in foreground and Blocks 4 and 5 in background, and former wall of girls' playground, looking N, late 1970s.

Photos courtesy of Hull Deaf Centre.

PROJECT		FORMER WHITE HOUSE UNIT, HULL	
TITLE		SCHOOL PHOTOGRAPHS	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	OCT 2020
EDAS		FIGURE	9



Colour photograph of White House Unit by Paul Harrop (available at https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:The_White_House_Unit,_Hull_-_geograph.org.uk_-_657011.jpg)

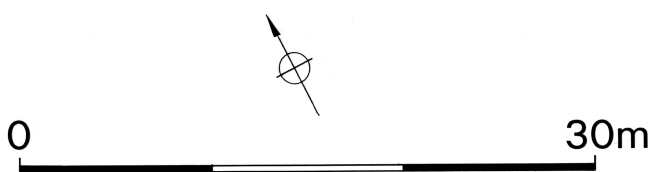
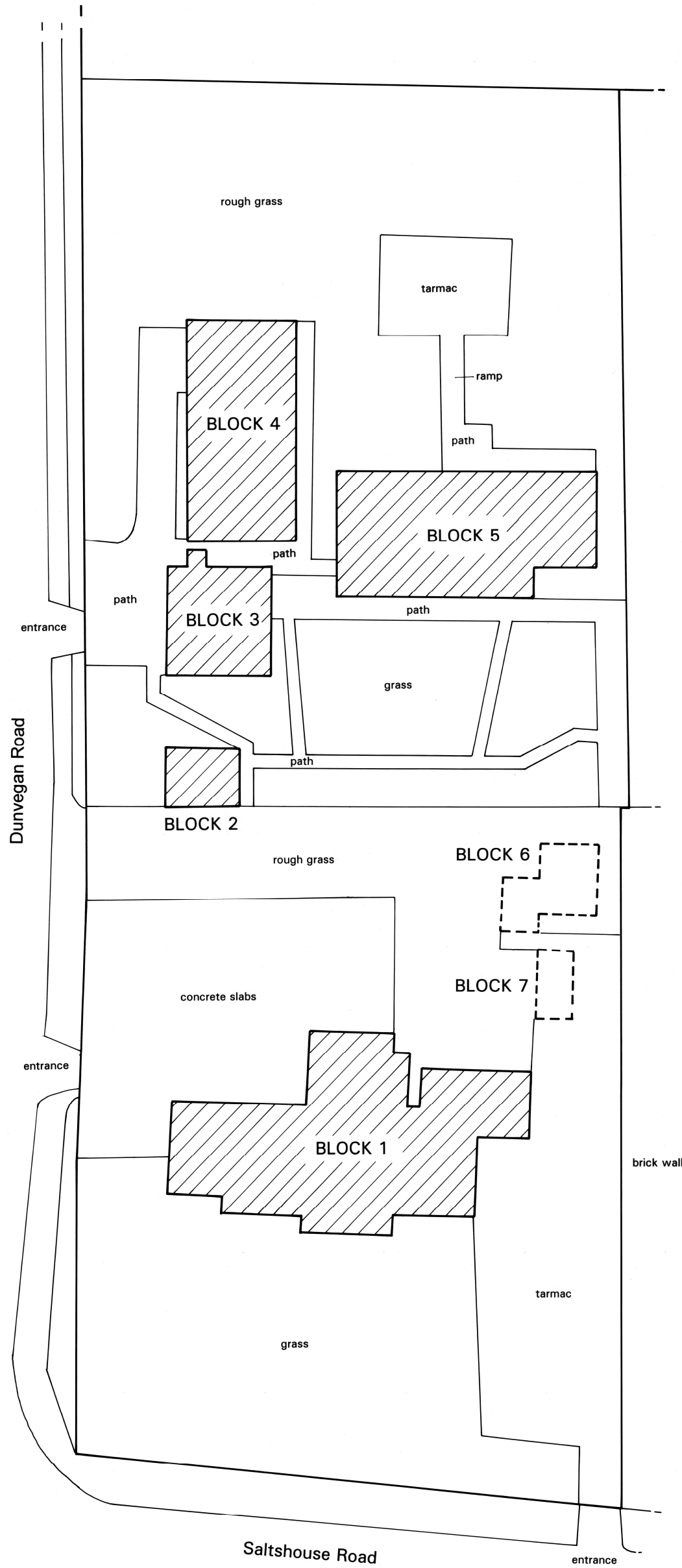
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FORMER WHITE HOUSE UNIT, HULL	
TITLE	
2008 PHOTOGRAPH	
SCALE	DATE
NTS	OCT 2020
EDAS	FIGURE
	10



Aerial view of the former White House Unit (Google Earth 2020 accessed image).

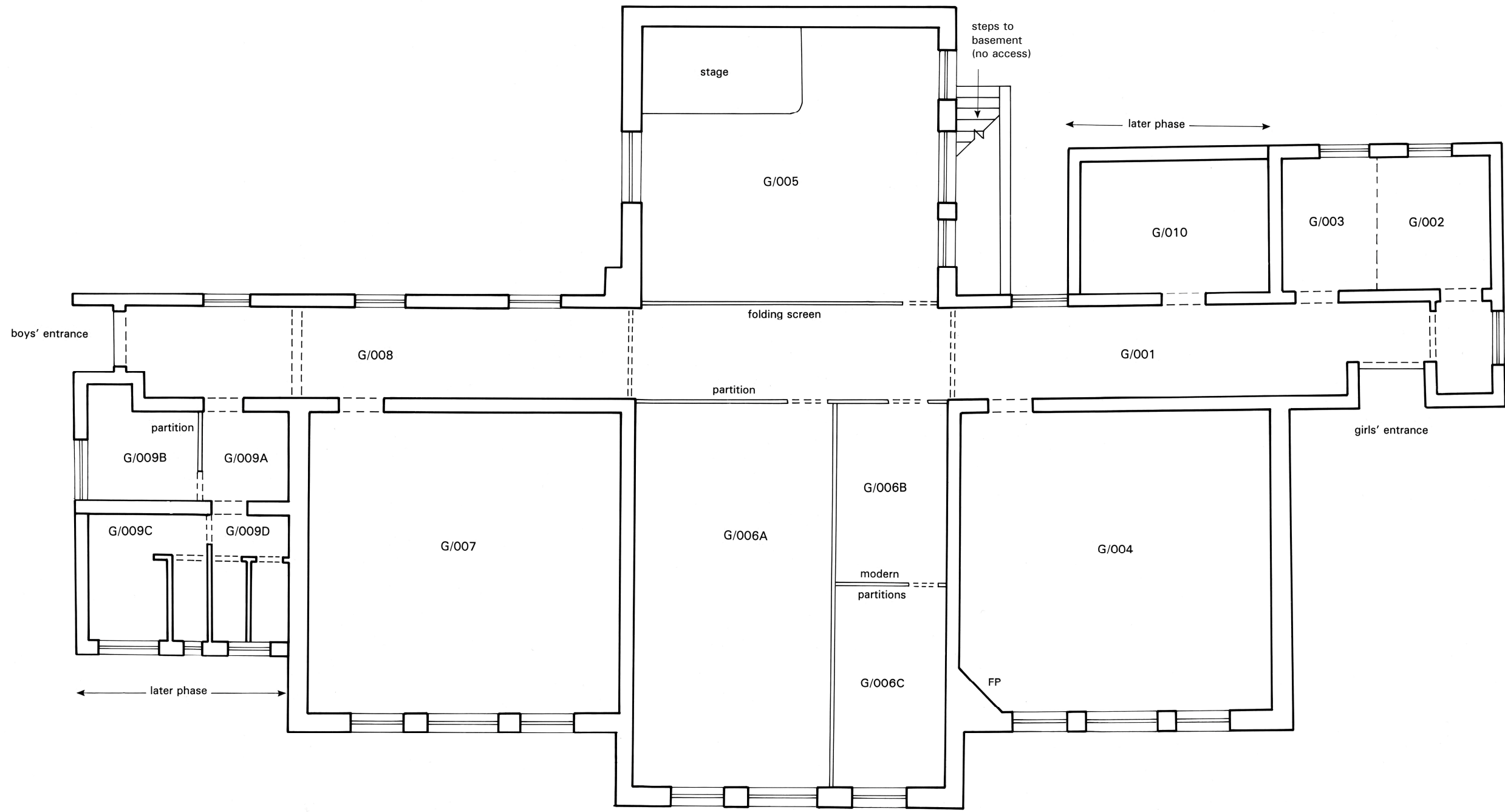
Detailed site plan, showing block numbers.
Plan provided by Interserve Construction Ltd,
reproduced with permission.

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SCALE	NTS	DATE	OCT 2020
EDAS		FIGURE	11



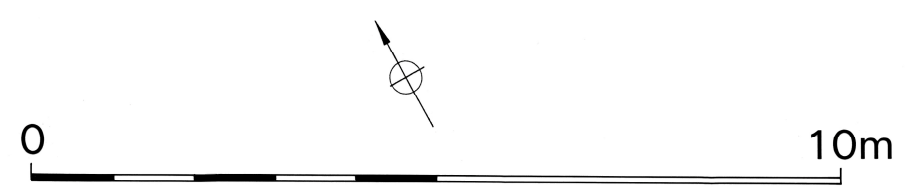
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TITLE OVERALL SITE PLAN	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE OCT 2020
EDAS	FIGURE 12

Based on plan provided by Interserve Construction Ltd.

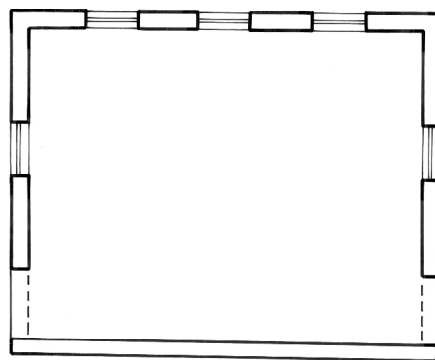


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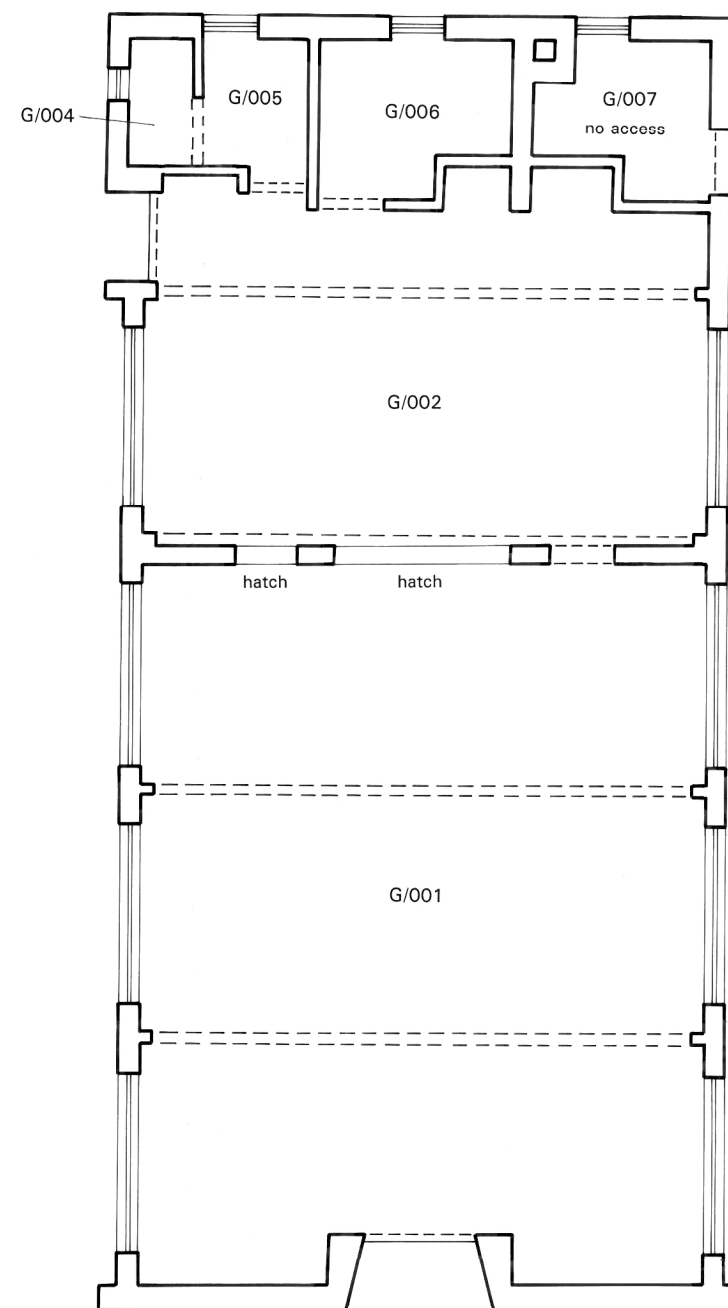
Based on plan provided by Interserve Construction Ltd.



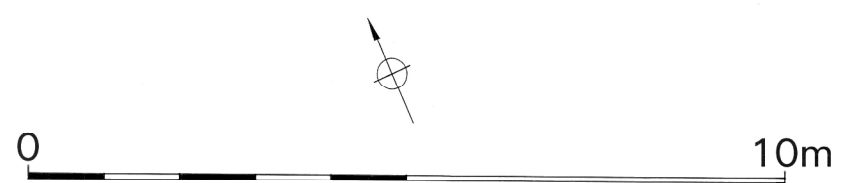
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TITLE BLOCK 1 GROUND FLOOR PLAN	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE OCT 2020
EDAS	FIGURE 13



BLOCK 2



BLOCK 4

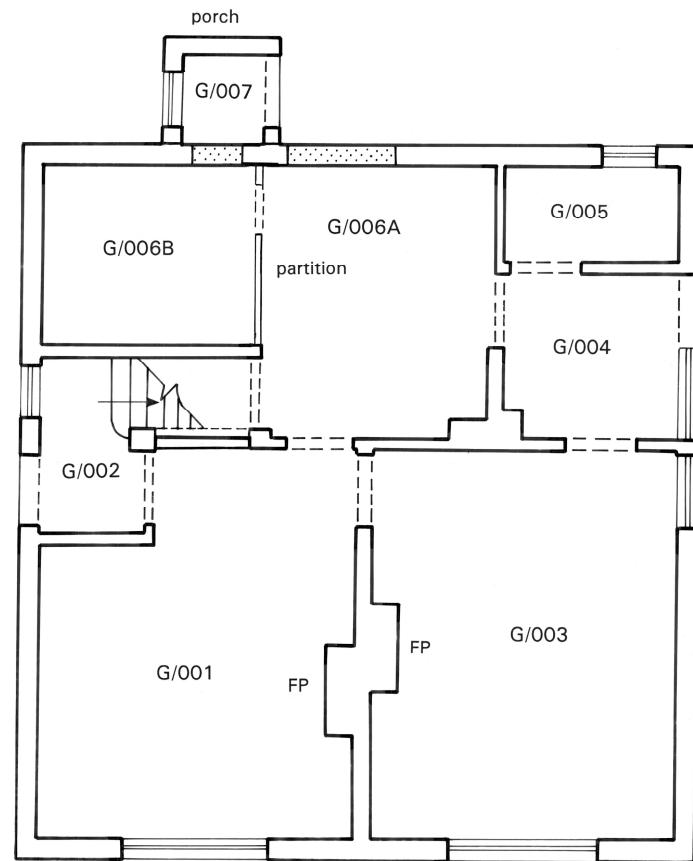


Based on plan provided by
Interserve Construction Ltd.

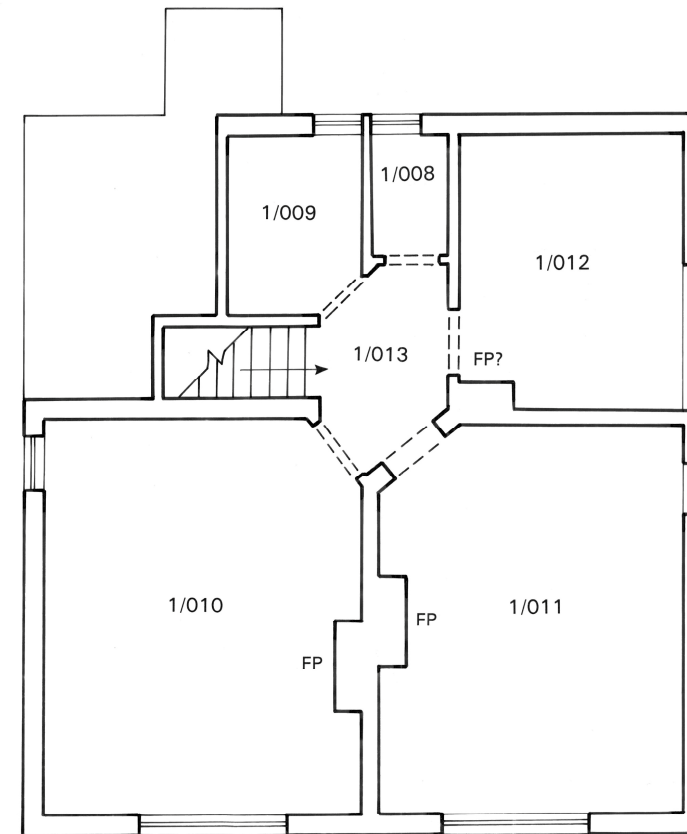
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SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE OCT 2020
EDAS	FIGURE 14

BLOCK 3

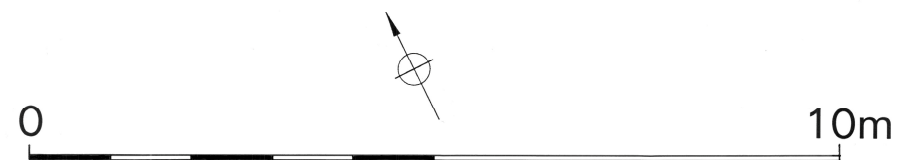
Ground floor



First floor

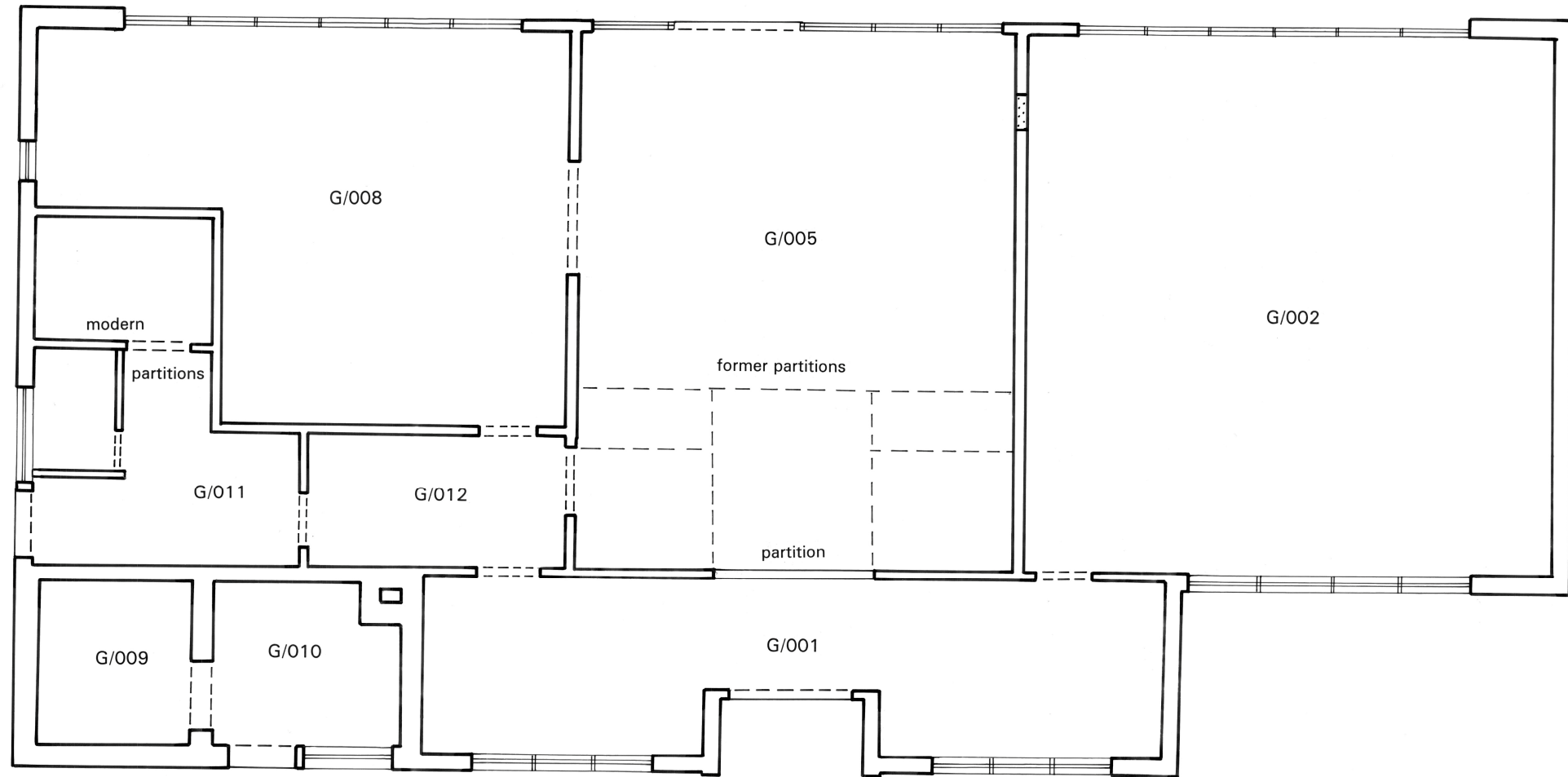


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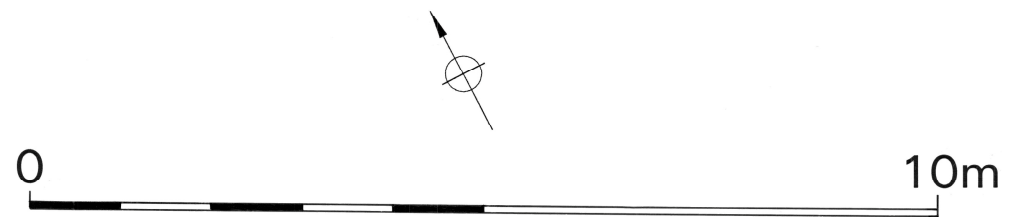
Based on plan provided by
Interserve Construction Ltd.

PROJECT FORMER WHITE HOUSE UNIT, HULL	
TITLE BLOCK 3 FLOOR PLANS	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE OCT 2020
EDAS	FIGURE 15



BLOCK 5

 BLOCKING



Based on plan provided by Interserve Construction Ltd.

PROJECT		FORMER WHITE HOUSE UNIT, HULL	
TITLE		BLOCK 5 GROUND FLOOR PLAN	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	OCT 2020
EDAS		FIGURE	16



Plate 1: South end of boundary wall along east side of site, looking NE (photo 1/205).



Plate 2: 1911 school building (Block 1), south and east elevations, looking N (photo 1/217).



Plate 3: Boys' playground to north of 1911 school building (Block 1), looking N (photo 1/207).



Plate 4: Area of hard standing, north of 1972 classrooms (Block 5), looking N (photo 1/199).



Plate 5: 1911 school building (Block 1), former girls' entrance in south elevation, looking NE (photo 1/151).



Plate 6: 1911 school building (Block 1), detail of tiled kneeler on south elevation, looking NW (photo 1/147).



Plate 7: 1911 school building (Block 1), south elevation, looking N (photo 1/154).



Plate 8: 1911 school building (Block 1), east end of south elevation, looking N (photo 1/143).



Plate 9: 1911 school building (Block 1), central projection to south elevation, looking N (photo 1/139).



Plate 10: 1911 school building (Block 1), detail of graffiti on gable of central projection to south elevation, looking NE (photo 1/140).



Plate 11: 1911 school building (Block 1), east end of north elevation, looking W (photo 1/132).



Plate 12: 1911 school building (Block 1), central projection to north elevation, looking SW (photo 1/125).



Plate 13: 1911 school building (Block 1), north elevation, detail of railings to boiler house steps, looking SW (photo 1/130).



Plate 14: 1911 school building (Block 1), north elevation, west side of central projection, looking SE (photo 1/123).



Plate 15: 1911 school building (Block 1), west end of north elevation, looking SW (photo 1/122).



Plate 16: 1911 school building (Block 1), west elevation with former boys' entrance, looking S (photo 1/121).



Plate 17: 1911 school building (Block 1), east end of internal corridor (G/001), looking SE (photo 1/001).



Plate 18: 1911 school building (Block 1), east end of internal corridor (G/001), former girls' entrance, looking SE (photo 1/003).



Plate 19: 1911 school building (Block 1), classroom (G/004), looking N (photo 1/017).



Plate 20: 1911 school building (Block 1), central part of internal corridor (G/001), with folding screen to right, looking NW (photo 1/006).



Plate 21: 1911 school building (Block 1), classroom (G/005), handle on folding screen, looking SW (photo 1/022).



Plate 22: 1911 school building (Block 1), classroom (G/005), folding screen to south wall, looking SW (photo 1/021).



Plate 23: 1911 school building (Block 1), classroom (G/005), windows and rib-type radiator to east wall, looking E (photo 1/019).

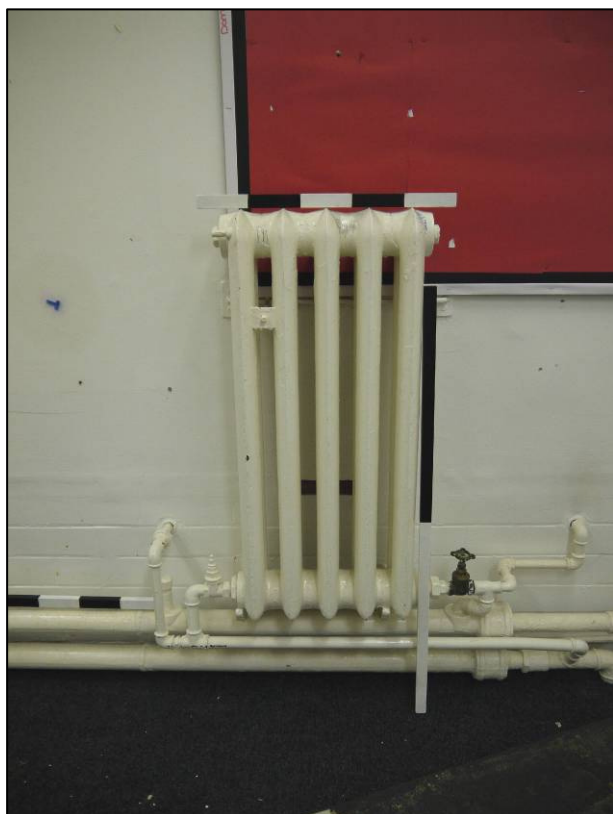


Plate 24: 1911 school building (Block 1), classroom (G/006A), rib-type radiator to west wall, looking NW (photo 1/025).



Plate 25: 1911 school building (Block 1), west end of internal corridor (G/008), window to north wall looking N (photo 1/035).



Plate 26: 1911 school building (Block 1), WC (G/009B), window to west wall, looking NW (photo 1/043).



Plate 27: 1923 house (Block 3), porch to north side, with adjacent blocked window, looking W (photo 1/166).



Plate 28: 1970s classroom (Block 2), north elevation, looking W (photo 1/155).



Plate 29: 1970s classroom (Block 2), interior, looking E (photo 1/108).



Plate 30: General view of 1923 house (Block 3) and 1955 classrooms (Block 5), looking N (photo 1/174).



Plate 31: 1923 house (Block 3), south elevation, looking E (photo 1/163).



Plate 32: 1923 house (Block 3), north elevation, detail of tiled kneeler and decoration to eaves, looking SW (photo 1/159).



Plate 33: 1923 house (Block 3), east elevation, looking NW (photo 1/169).



Plate 34: 1923 house (Block 3), west elevation, looking S (photo 1/160).

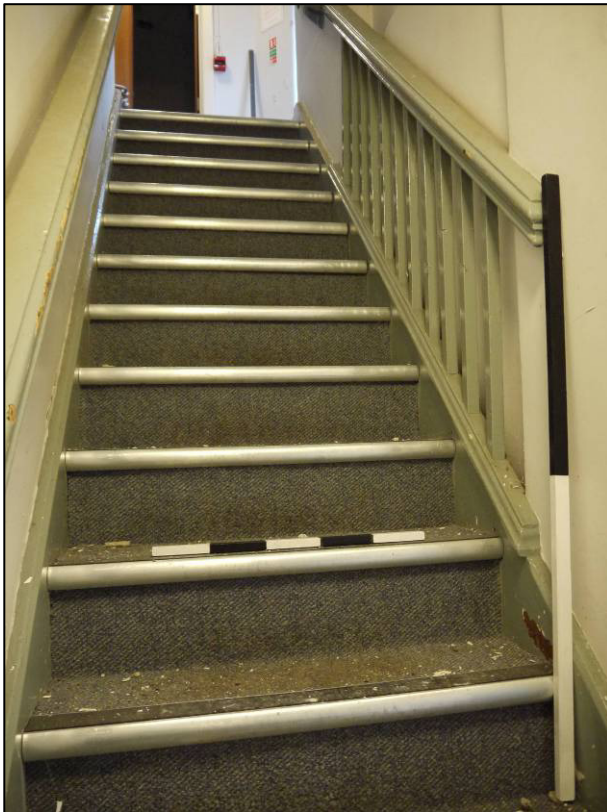


Plate 35: 1923 house (Block 3), internal stairs, looking SE (photo 1/048).



Plate 36: 1923 house (Block 3), ground floor store (G/005), showing barred window to north wall, looking E (photo 1/054).



Plate 37: 1923 house (Block 3), former canteen (G/003) showing blocked fireplace in west wall, looking W (photo 1/051).



Plate 38: 1923 house (Block 3), former first floor 'multitone' room (1/010), showing blocked fireplace in east wall, looking S (photo 1/061).



Plate 39: 1923 house (Block 3), former first floor staff room (1/011), looking S (photo 1/064).



Plate 40: 1960 kitchen and dining block (Block 4), entrance in south elevation, looking E (photo 1/178).

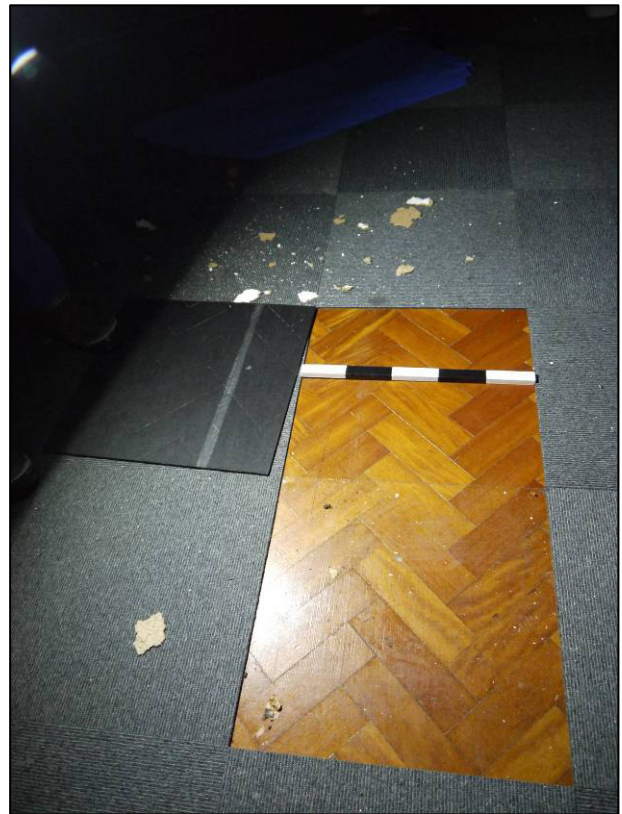


Plate 41: 1960 kitchen and dining block (Block 4), parquet floor to dining hall (G/001), looking NE (photo 1/070).



Plate 42: 1960 kitchen and dining block (Block 4), west elevation, looking S (photo 1/175).



Plate 43: 1960 kitchen and dining block (Block 4), east elevation, looking SW (photo 1/179).



Plate 44: 1960 kitchen and dining block (Block 4), north elevation, looking W (photo 1/182).



Plate 45: 1960 kitchen and dining block (Block 4), dining hall (G/001) serving hatches in north wall, looking E (photo 1/076).



Plate 46: 1960 kitchen and dining block (Block 4), dining hall (G/001), window and flat panel radiator to east wall, looking SE (photo 1/075).



Plate 47: 1960 kitchen and dining block (Block 4), kitchen (G/002), looking SE (photo 1/080).



Plate 48: 1955 classroom block (Block 5), west end of south elevation, looking E (photo 1/188).



Plate 49: 1955 classroom block (Block 5), west elevation, looking E (photo 1/187).



Plate 50: 1955 classroom block (Block 5), east end of south elevation, looking N (photo 1/192).



Plate 51: 1955 classroom block (Block 5), north elevation, looking S (photo 1/198).



Plate 52: 1955 classroom block (Block 5), north elevation with ramped access, looking SW (photo 1/195).

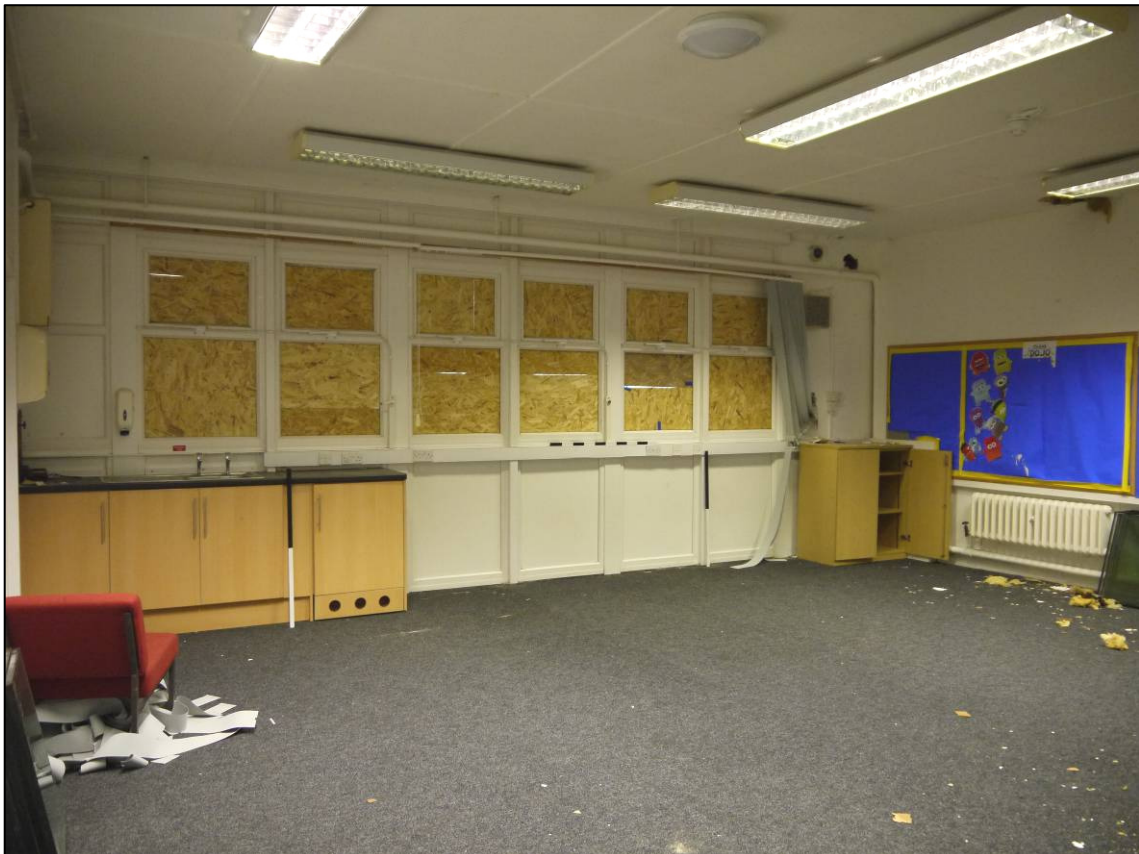


Plate 53: 1955 classroom block (Block 5), classroom (G/002), looking E (photo 1/088).



Plate 54: 1955 classroom block (Block 5), classroom (G/005), looking S (photo 1/095).



Plate 55: 1955 classroom block (Block 5), classroom (G/008), looking S (photo 1/098).



Plate 56: Sites of 1911 lavatories (Block 6) and later building (Block 7), looking NE (photo 1/202).

APPENDIX 1
EDAS PHOTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE

WHITE HOUSE UNIT : PRE-DEMOLITION DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE

Film 1: Colour digital photographs taken 5th August 2020

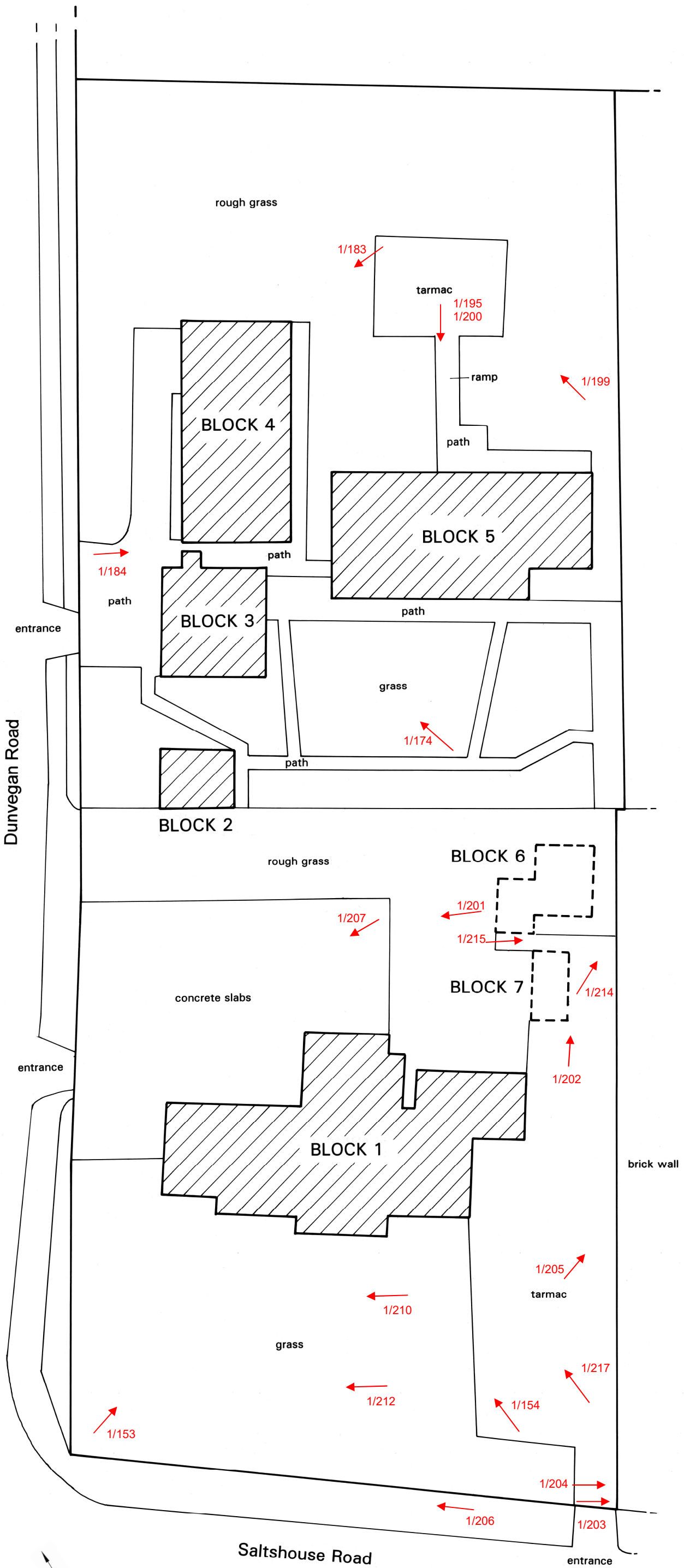
<i>Film</i>	<i>Frame</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Scales</i>
1	001	1911 school building (Block 1), internal corridor (G/001), E end, looking SE	1m
1	002	1911 school building (Block 1), internal corridor (G/001), E end, looking NW	1m
1	003	1911 school building (Block 1), internal corridor (G/001), former girls' entrance, looking SE	1m
1	005	1911 school building (Block 1), internal corridor (G/001-008), central part with folding screen to left, looking SE	1m
1	006	1911 school building (Block 1), internal corridor (G/001-008), central part with folding screen to right, looking NW	1m
1	007	1911 school building (Block 1), former girls' cloakroom (G/002-003), window at W end of N wall, looking N	1m
1	008	1911 school building (Block 1), former girls' cloakroom (G/002-003), looking SE	1m
1	009	1911 school building (Block 1), former girls' cloakroom (G/002-003), window at E end of N wall, looking NE	1m
1	010	1911 school building (Block 1), small room at E end of internal corridor (G/001), window in E wall, looking S	1m
1	012	1911 school building (Block 1), small room at E end of internal corridor (G/001), bull-nosed bricks on door jamb, looking W	1m
1	013	1911 school building (Block 1), classroom (G/004), looking S	1m
1	014	1911 school building (Block 1), classroom (G/004), rib-type radiator at N end of E wall, looking SE	0.5m/1m
1	015	1911 school building (Block 1), classroom (G/004), original glazing to bricks around door in N wall, looking NE	1m
1	016	1911 school building (Block 1), classroom (G/004), blocked fireplace in SW corner, looking W	1m
1	017	1911 school building (Block 1), classroom (G/004), looking N	1m
1	018	1911 school building (Block 1), classroom (G/005), looking W	1m
1	019	1911 school building (Block 1), classroom (G/005), windows and rib-type radiator to E wall, looking E	1m
1	020	1911 school building (Block 1), classroom (G/005), central window to E wall, looking SE	1m
1	021	1911 school building (Block 1), classroom (G/005), folding screen to S wall, looking SW	1m
1	022	1911 school building (Block 1), classroom (G/005), name plate on folding screen, looking SW	-
1	023	1911 school building (Block 1), classroom (G/006A), windows in S wall, looking SW	1m
1	024	1911 school building (Block 1), classroom (G/006A), looking NE	1m
1	025	1911 school building (Block 1), classroom (G/006A), rib-type radiator to W wall, looking NW	0.5m/1m
1	026	1911 school building (Block 1), classroom (G/006A), detail of picture rail on S wall, looking SW	-
1	027	1911 school building (Block 1), classroom (G/006B), looking SW	1m
1	028	1911 school building (Block 1), store room (G/006C), looking SW	1m
1	029	1911 school building (Block 1), classroom (G/007), looking N	1m
1	030	1911 school building (Block 1), classroom (G/007), looking S	1m
1	031	1911 school building (Block 1), classroom (G/007), detail of E window to S wall, looking SW	1m
1	032	1911 school building (Block 1), classroom (G/007), detail of central window to S wall, looking SW	1m
1	033	1911 school building (Block 1), internal corridor (G/008), W end, looking SE	1m
1	034	1911 school building (Block 1), internal corridor (G/008), W end, looking NW	1m
1	035	1911 school building (Block 1), internal corridor (G/008), W end, window to north wall, looking N	1m
1	037	1911 school building (Block 1), internal corridor (G/008), E end, detail of arch over doorway, looking SE	1m
1	038	1911 school building (Block 1), internal corridor (G/008), W end, detail of bull-nosed brickwork at former boys' entrance, looking N	1m
1	039	1911 school building (Block 1), toilets (G/009D), modern cubicles, looking SW	1m
1	040	1911 school building (Block 1), toilets (G/009A & G009D), looking SW	1m

1	041	1911 school building (Block 1), toilets (G/009C) looking SW	1m
1	042	1911 school building (Block 1), changing room (G/009C), window in S wall, looking SW	1m
1	043	1911 school building (Block 1), WC (G/009B), window in W wall, looking NW	1m
1	045	1911 school building (Block 1), later extension, store (G/010), looking NW	1m
1	046	1923 house (Block 3), classroom (G/001), former canteen, looking S	1m
1	047	1923 house (Block 3), classroom (G/001), former canteen, looking E	1m
1	048	1923 house (Block 3), internal stairs, looking SE	0.5m/1m
1	049	1923 house (Block 3), internal stairs, looking SE	-
1	050	1923 house (Block 3), entrance lobby (G/002), looking NW	1m
1	051	1923 house (Block 3), classroom (G/003), former canteen, looking W	1m
1	052	1923 house (Block 3), classroom (G/003), former canteen, looking E	1m
1	053	1923 house (Block 3), room (G/004), former wash house, looking SE	1m
1	054	1923 house (Block 3), store room (G/005), barred window to N wall, looking E	1m
1	055	1923 house (Block 3), classroom (G/006A), looking NW	1m
1	056	1923 house (Block 3), switch room (G/006B), former larder, looking SW	1m
1	057	1923 house (Block 3), switch room (G/006B), former larder, looking NW	1m
1	058	1923 house (Block 3), store (1/008), former WC, looking NE	1m
1	059	1923 house (Block 3), toilet (1/009), window to N wall, looking E	1m
1	060	1923 house (Block 3), toilet (G/009), lath and plaster ceiling, looking E	-
1	061	1923 house (Block 3), former 'multitone' room (1/010), looking S	1m
1	062	1923 house (Block 3), former 'multitone' room (1/010), looking N	1m
1	063	1923 house (Block 3), former 'multitone' room (0/101), detail of joist and picture rail, looking N	1m
1	064	1923 house (Block 3), former staff room (1/011), looking S	1m
1	065	1923 house (Block 3), former staff room (1/011), looking E	1m
1	066	1923 house (Block 3), former staff room (1/011), looking N	1m
1	067	1923 house (Block 3), former staff room (1/011), blocked fireplace, looking W	1m
1	068	1923 house (Block 3), former head master's room (1/012), looking E	1m
1	069	1923 house (Block 3), internal stairs, looking down, looking NW	0.5m/1m
1	070	1960 kitchen and dining block (Block 4), dining hall (G/001) wooden parquet flooring, looking NE	0.5m
1	071	1960 kitchen and dining block (Block 4), dining hall (G/001), looking W	1m
1	072	1960 kitchen and dining block (Block 4), dining hall (G/001), looking S	1m
1	073	1960 kitchen and dining block (Block 4), dining hall (G/001), view to serving hatches in N wall, looking NE	1m
1	074	1960 kitchen and dining block (Block 4), dining hall (G/001), typical flat panel radiator to E wall, looking SE	1m
1	075	1960 kitchen and dining block (Block 4), dining hall (G/001), window and flat panel radiator to E wall, looking SE	1m
1	076	1960 kitchen and dining block (Block 4), dining hall (G/001), serving hatches to N wall, looking E	1m
1	077	1960 kitchen and dining block (Block 4), dining hall (G/001), exposed brick work at W end of N wall, looking NE	1m
1	079	1960 kitchen and dining block (Block 4), kitchen (G/002), looking NW	1m
1	080	1960 kitchen and dining block (Block 4), kitchen (G/002), looking SE	1m
1	081	1960 kitchen and dining block (Block 4), kitchen (G/002), rib-type radiator, looking NE	0.5m/1m
1	083	1960 kitchen and dining block (Block 4), toilet (G/005), looking NE	1m
1	084	1960 kitchen and dining block (Block 4), toilet (G/005), flat panel radiator to E wall, looking SE	1m
1	085	1960 kitchen and dining block (Block 4), store room (G/006), looking E	0.5m/1m
1	086	1955 classroom block (Block 5), entrance corridor (G/001), looking NW	1m
1	087	1955 classroom block (Block 5), entrance corridor (G/001), looking SE	1m
1	088	1955 classroom block (Block 5), classroom (G/002), looking E	1m
1	089	1955 classroom block (Block 5), classroom (G/002), looking N	1m
1	090	1955 classroom block (Block 5), classroom (G/002), looking E	1m
1	091	1955 classroom block (Block 5), classroom (G/002), looking W	1m
1	092	1955 classroom block (Block 5), rib-type radiator in S wall, looking SW	1m
1	093	1955 classroom block (Block 5), classroom (G/005), looking N	1m
1	094	1955 classroom block (Block 5), classroom (G/005), looking S	1m
1	095	1955 classroom block (Block 5), classroom (G/005), looking S	1m
1	096	1955 classroom block (Block 5), classroom (G/008), looking W	1m
1	097	1955 classroom block (Block 5), classroom (G/008), looking N	1m

1	098	1955 classroom block (Block 5), classroom (G/008), looking S	1m
1	099	1955 classroom block (Block 5), classroom (G/008), window to N end of W wall, looking NW	1m
1	100	1955 classroom block (Block 5), store room (G/009), looking NW	1m
1	101	1955 classroom block (Block 5), plant room (G/010), looking NE	1m
1	102	1955 classroom block (Block 5), toilets (G/011), looking N	1m
1	103	1955 classroom block (Block 5), toilets (G/011) looking NE	1m
1	105	1955 classroom block (Block 5), toilets (G/011), rib-type radiator to S wall, looking SE	1m
1	106	1955 classroom block (Block 5), circulation space (G/012), looking E	1m
1	107	1970s classroom (Block 2), interior, looking W	1m
1	108	1970s classroom (Block 2), interior, looking E	1m
1	109	1911 school building (Block 1), former girls' entrance, bull-nosed corner on SE corner, looking W	1m
1	110	1911 school building (Block 1), former girls' entrance, bull-nosed corner on SE corner, looking N	1m
1	112	1911 school building (Block 1), N elevation, E end, gable details, looking SW	-
1	113	1911 school building (Block 1), N elevation, E end, looking W	1m
1	114	1911 school building (Block 1), N elevation, detail of railings to basement steps, looking SW	-
1	115	1911 school building (Block 1), N elevation, detail of railings to basement steps, looking W	-
1	116	1911 school building (Block 1), W elevation, looking S	1m
1	118	1911 school building (Block 1), W elevation, S end, former boys' entrance, looking SE	1m
1	119	1911 school building (Block 1), N elevation, boiler house chimney, looking S	-
1	120	1911 school building (Block 1), N elevation, boiler house chimney, looking S	-
1	121	1911 school building (Block 1), W elevation, former boys' entrance, looking S	1m
1	122	1911 school building (Block 1), N elevation, W end, looking SW	1m
1	123	1911 school building (Block 1), N elevation, W side of central projection with boiler house chimney, looking SE	1m
1	124	1911 school building (Block 1), N elevation, central projection, detail of tiled kneeler, looking SW	1m
1	125	1911 school building (Block 1), N elevation, central projection, looking SW	1m
1	126	1911 school building (Block 1), N elevation, central projection, gable detail, looking SW	-
1	127	1911 school building (Block 1), central projection, detail of tiled kneeler, looking SE	-
1	128	1911 school building (Block 1), N elevation, basement entrance, looking SW	-
1	129	1911 school building (Block 1), N elevation, basement entrance, looking SW	-
1	130	1911 school building (Block 1), N elevation, detail of railings to basement steps, looking SW	-
1	131	1911 school building (Block 1), N elevation, E end, brickwork phases, looking SW	1m
1	132	1911 school building (Block 1), N elevation, E end, looking W	1m
1	133	1911 school building (Block 1), E elevation, looking NW	1m
1	134	1911 school building (Block 1), S elevation, W end, later extension, looking NE	1m
1	135	1911 school building (Block 1), S elevation, W part, looking NE	1m
1	136	1911 school building (Block 1), S elevation, central projection, looking E	1m
1	137	1911 school building (Block 1), S elevation, central projection, graffiti to S gable, looking SE	-
1	138	1911 school building (Block 1), S elevation, central projection, looking NE	1m
1	139	1911 school building (Block 1), S elevation, central projection, looking N	1m
1	140	1911 school building (Block 1), S elevation, central projection, graffiti to lower gable, looking NE	-
1	141	1911 school building (Block 1), S elevation, central projection, S gable, graffiti, looking NE	-
1	142	1911 school building (Block 1), S elevation, central projection, tiled kneeler, looking NE	-
1	143	1911 school building (Block 1), S elevation, E end, looking N	1m
1	144	1911 school building (Block 1), S elevation, E end, downpipe detail, looking N	1m
1	145	1911 school building (Block 1), E elevation, S end looking NW	1m
1	146	1911 school building (Block 1), E elevation, S end, gable detail, looking NW	-
1	147	1911 school building (Block 1), S elevation, detail of tiled kneeler, looking NW	-
1	148	1911 school building (Block 1), S elevation, E end, detail of arch over former girls' entrance, looking NE	-

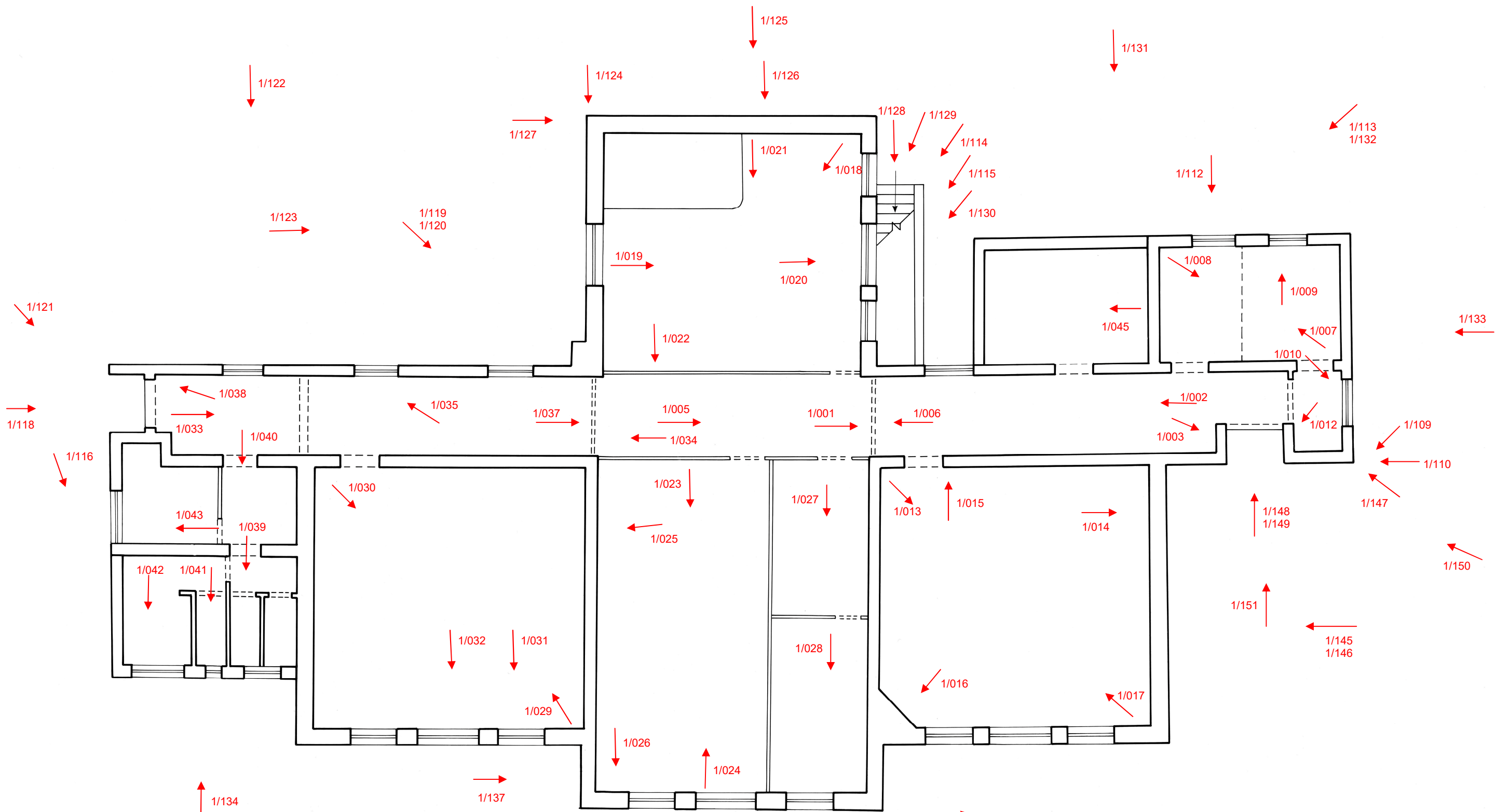
1	149	1911 school building (Block 1), S elevation, E end, detail of arch over former girls' entrance, looking NE	-
1	150	1911 school building (Block 1), S elevation, E end, former girls' entrance, looking N	1m
1	151	1911 school building (Block 1), S elevation, E end, former girls' entrance, looking NE	1m
1	153	1911 school building (Block 1), S elevation, looking E	1m
1	154	1911 school building (Block 1), S elevation, looking N	1m
1	155	1970s classroom (Block 2), N elevation, looking W	1m
1	156	1970s classroom (Block 2), E elevation, looking NW	1m
1	157	1970s classroom (Block 2), S elevation, looking NE	1m
1	158	1923 house (Block 3), porch to N elevation, looking SE	1m
1	159	1923 house (Block 3), N elevation, detail of tiled kneeler and decoration to eaves, looking SW	1m
1	160	1923 house (Block 3), W elevation, looking S	1m
1	161	1923 house (Block 3), N elevation, W end, and porch, looking S	-
1	162	1923 house (Block 3), W elevation, looking NE	1m
1	163	1923 house (Block 3), S elevation, looking E	1m
1	164	1923 house (Block 3), S elevation, W end, looking N	1m
1	165	1923 house (Block 3), S elevation, detail of ground floor window, looking NE	1m
1	166	1923 house (Block 3), N elevation, porch with adjacent blocked window, looking W	1m
1	167	1923 house (Block 3), N elevation, down pipe detail, looking SW	-
1	168	1923 house (Block 3), N elevation, hopper detail, looking W	-
1	169	1923 house (Block 3), E elevation, looking NW	1m
1	170	1923 house (Block 3), tile kneeler on NE corner, looking W	-
1	171	1923 house (Block 3), tile kneeler and decorative detail on NE corner, looking SW	-
1	173	1923 house (Block 3), N elevation, blocked window by porch, looking W	1m
1	174	General view of Blocks 3 and 5, looking N	1m
1	175	1960 kitchen and dining block (Block 4), W elevation, looking S	1m
1	176	1960 kitchen and dining block (Block 4), W elevation, looking E	1m
1	177	1960 kitchen and dining block (Block 4), W elevation, doorway at N end, looking SE	1m
1	178	1960 kitchen and dining block (Block 4), S elevation, entrance doorway, looking E	1m
1	179	1960 kitchen and dining block (Block 4), E elevation, looking SW	1m
1	180	1960 kitchen and dining block (Block 4), E elevation, N end, looking N	1m
1	181	1960 kitchen and dining block (Block 4), N gable, looking SW	1m
1	182	1960 kitchen and dining block (Block 4), N elevation, looking W	1m
1	183	1960 kitchen and dining block (Block 4), N elevation, looking W	-
1	184	Access between 1923 house (Block 3) and 1960 kitchen and dining block (Block 4), looking SE	1m
1	185	1960 kitchen and dining block (Block 4), E elevation, looking W	-
1	186	1955 classroom block (Block 5), W elevation, S end, door and blocked window, looking SE	1m
1	187	1955 classroom block (Block 5), W elevation, looking E	1m
1	188	1955 classroom block (Block 5), S elevation, W end, looking E	1m
1	189	1955 classroom block (Block 5), S elevation, W end, looking NE	1m
1	190	1955 classroom block (Block 5), S elevation, W half, looking NE	1m
1	191	1955 classroom block (Block 5), S elevation, central door and window, looking NE	1m
1	192	1955 classroom block (Block 5), S elevation, E end, looking N	1m
1	193	1955 classroom block (Block 5), E elevation, looking NE	1m
1	194	1955 classroom block (Block 5), E elevation, looking SW	1m
1	195	1955 classroom block (Block 5), N elevation, looking SW	1m
1	197	1955 classroom block (Block 5), S elevation, looking N	1m
1	198	1955 classroom block (Block 5), N elevation, looking SW	-
1	199	Area of hard standing, N of 1955 classrooms (Block 5), looking N	-
1	200	1955 classroom block (Block 5), N elevation, view up ramped access, looking SW	-
1	201	Former boys' playground, N of 1911 school building (Block 1), looking NW	-
1	202	Site of 1911 lavatories (Block 6) and later building (Block 7), looking NE	-
1	203	Brick pillar at E side of Saltshouse Road entrance, looking SE	1m
1	204	Graffiti on S end of E boundary wall near entrance, looking SE	1m
1	205	South end of boundary wall along E side of site, looking NE	1m
1	206	Former railings to Saltshouse Road frontage, looking NW	1m
1	207	Former boys' playground to N of 1911 school building (Block 1), looking W	1m
1	210	Grassed area to S of 1911 school building (Block 1), looking N	-

1	212	Grassed area to S of 1911 school building (Block 1), looking NW	-
1	214	E boundary wall, central section, in area of Block 7, looking E	1m
1	215	E boundary wall, central section, in area of Block 7, looking SE	1m
1	217	1911 school building (Block 1), S & E elevations, looking N	-



PROJECT FORMER WHITE HOUSE UNIT, HULL	
TITLE GENERAL PHOTO LOCATIONS	
SCALE NTS	DATE OCT 2020
EDAS	FIGURE A1-1



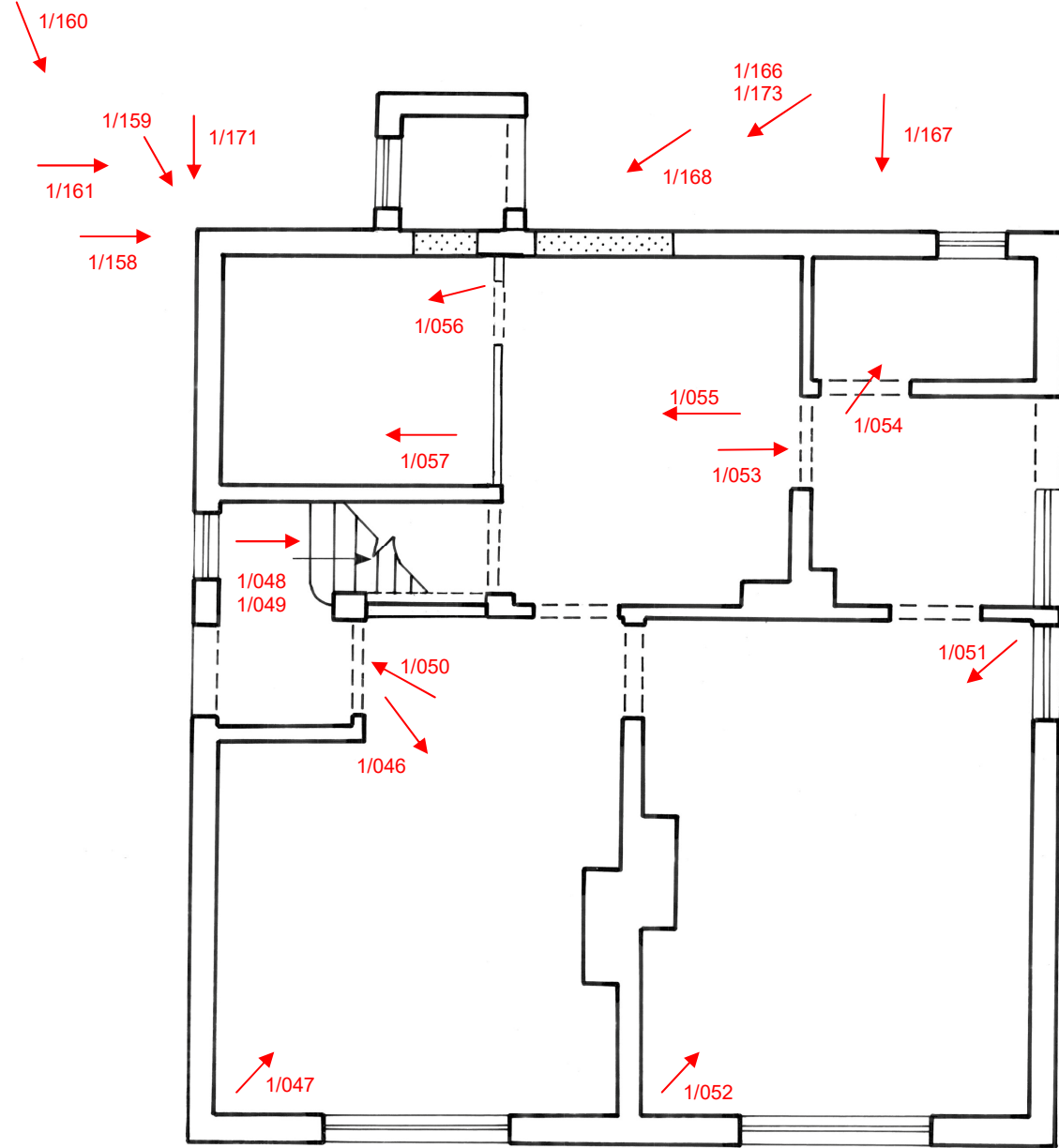


BLOCK 1

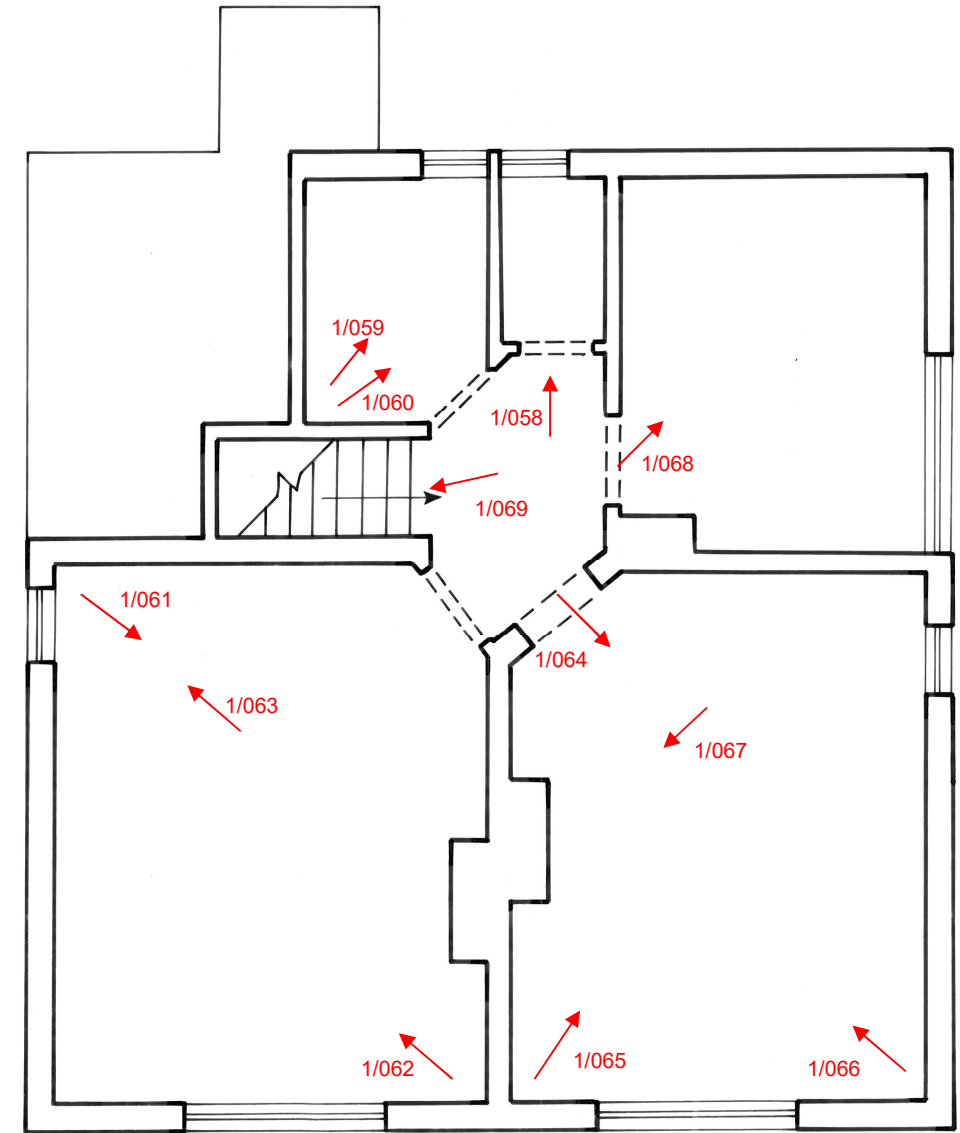
PROJECT FORMER WHITE HOUSE UNIT, HULL	
TITLE BLOCK 1 PHOTO LOCATIONS	
SCALE NTS	DATE OCT 2020
EDAS	FIGURE A1-2



Ground floor



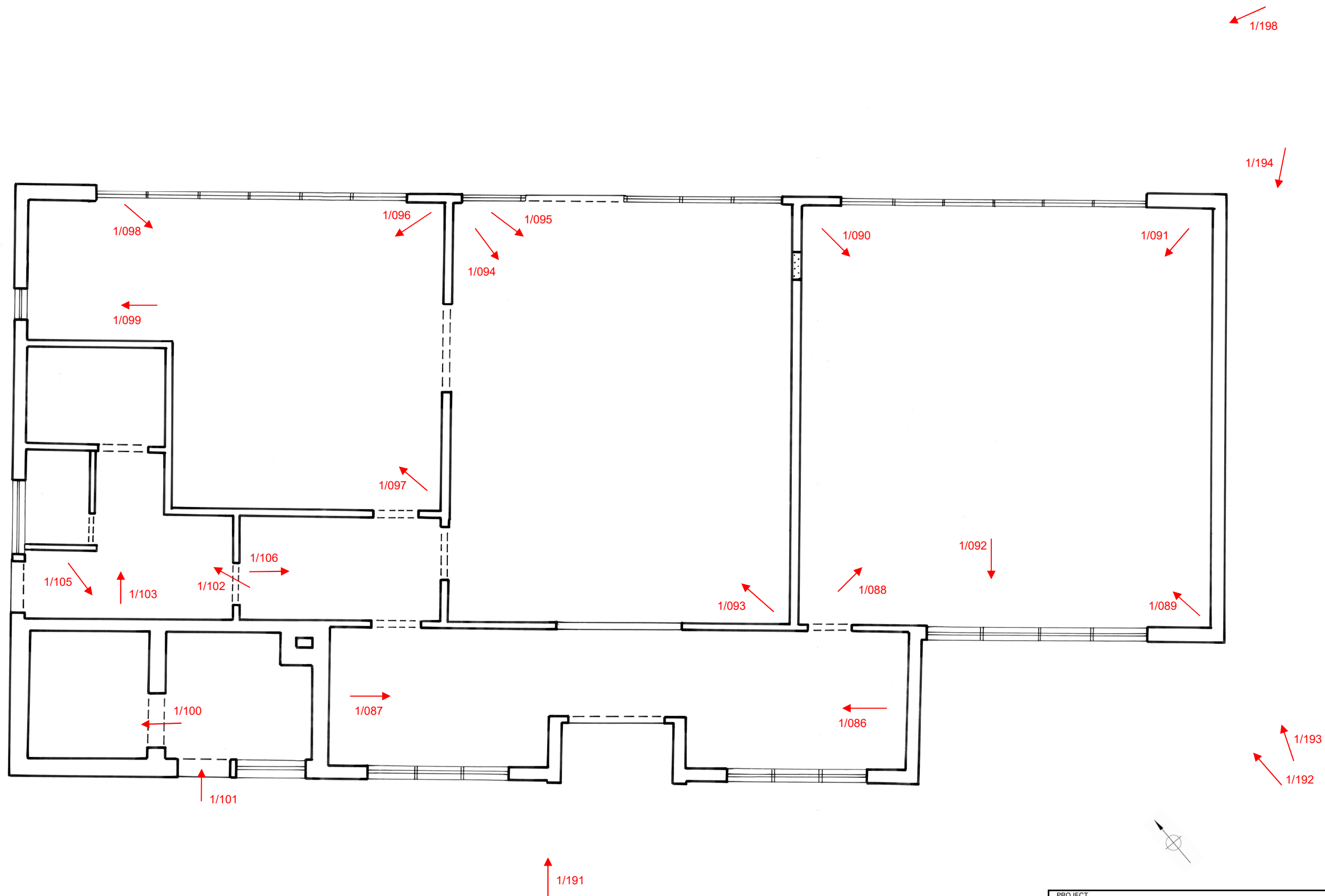
First floor



BLOCK 3



PROJECT FORMER WHITE HOUSE UNIT, HULL	
TITLE BLOCK 3 PHOTO LOCATIONS	
SCALE NTS	DATE OCT 2020
EDAS	FIGURE A1-4



BLOCK 5

PROJECT		FORMER WHITE HOUSE UNIT, HULL	
TITLE		BLOCK 5 PHOTO LOCATIONS	
SCALE	DATE	NTS	OCT 2020
EDAS	FIGURE	A1-5	

APPENDIX 2
EDAS WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A PROGRAMME OF HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING PRIOR TO DEMOLITION, FORMER WHITE HOUSE UNIT, SALTSHOUSE ROAD, HULL, HU8 9HJ

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details a programme of historic building recording that will be undertaken prior to the demolition of the former White House Unit complex off Saltshouse Road, Hull, HU8 9HJ (NGR TA 12690 32691 centred). The buildings are to be demolished to facilitate the construction of a 56 place Alternative Provision school catering for 5 to 11 year olds, to be known as the Euler Academy.
- 1.2 This written scheme has been produced by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS), at the request of Interserve Construction Limited's Contracts Manager. It is understood that it will be used to obtain competitive quotations for the survey work.
- 1.3 A site visit was made by EDAS on 10th February 2020.

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The site is located c.5km from the centre of Hull, within an established residential area, in the angle of Saltshouse Road and Dunvegan Road. A public house, the Saltshouse Tavern, is located to the west of the site (see figure 1). The site is primarily flat apart from the northern part where the land slopes down from south to north. Levels are between 6.00m-7.00m AOD to the rear (north) of the site and c.9.00m AOD towards the front (south). The existing vehicular access and egress is along Saltshouse Road, where a narrow entrance opens into a small tarmaced car parking area.
- 2.2 There are five abandoned buildings on the site (see figure 1) and they have been empty for a number of years. Blocks 6 and 7, as shown on figure 1, have recently been demolished and no upstanding remains survive. All remaining buildings are in good condition, although internal inspection of Blocks 3 and 4 was not possible at the time of the initial site visit. Power to all buildings was turned off at the time of the site visit but it is assumed that it will re-established for the duration of the survey work. It should also be assumed that access to all parts of the site will be available for the historic building recording work.
- 2.3 All the buildings are brick-built and of a single storey with a combination of flat and pitched roofs, apart from Block 3 which is a two storey house. Block 1 is the main school building (see plates 1 and 2), Block 2 is possibly an infants classroom, Block 3 is presumably the former Head Teacher's house (see plate 3), and Blocks 4 and 5 are additional classroom blocks (see plates 3 and 4). The architectural detailing on Blocks 1 and 3 suggests that they date from the 1920s, while the other structures are more recent. In all cases, all external openings have been boarded up for security, making the interiors very dark without artificial illumination. Internally, there are few historic features remaining and, although many wall faces are boarded out with modern panels etc, there is some evidence for original construction, fixtures and fittings (e.g. windows, radiators, doors and door furniture etc). There are a number of large trees around the periphery of the site, and some areas of scrub and high vegetation obscuring some building elevations and views. The site as a whole is surrounded by a high security fence.

- 2.4 None of the buildings are Listed as having any Special Architectural or Historic Interest, and the site does not lie within any Conservation Area. Blocks 1, 4 and 5 contain limited and localised amounts of asbestos, although this should not hinder the historic building recording, as no internal disturbance or intrusive investigation is required.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 An application for the demolition of the buildings and the redevelopment of the site has yet to be submitted. However, there has been some pre-application consultation carried out with Hull City Council and a response from the Humber Archaeology Partnership, the local archaeological curators who advise Hull City Council on archaeological matters, states:

“I have taken a look at the HER [Historic Environment Record] and we do hold a record for the White House Unit, although our records name it as ‘Sutton Council School (Later Sutton School for the Deaf)’. Therefore, I think that we would be likely to ask for some level of building recording prior to its demolition, this would be secured by a standard architectural recording on any permission granted. In terms of below-ground archaeological potential, I would not be expecting us to recommend any form of archaeological work, either before or during the proposed development. We have previously recommended ‘no impact’ on nearby schemes of similar size. The only slight concern is the prehistoric/Romano-British settlement identified at Wilberforce College and on the site of the Princess Royal Hospital, however we have no evidence currently to suggest that activity from this period continued towards the proposal site”.

- 3.2 This document forms an initial ‘Written Scheme of Investigation’, which determined the scale and scope of a programme of historic building recording which is likely to be requested as part of any planning permission. The content of this document has been discussed and agreed with the Humber Archaeology Partnership.

4 ARCHITECTURAL INTEREST

- 4.1 The Victoria County History for Hull notes that a former Wesleyan school in Sutton was replaced by the East Riding County Council in 1911 with the Sutton Council School, with accommodation for 162 all-age pupils, although only 71 attended in 1927. This school passed to Hull City Council in 1929 and was closed in 1936, the buildings then being occupied from 1937 by the Sutton School for the Deaf; there were 40 pupils in 1963 (Lawson 1969, 368-369). It is not known precisely when the school closed, but it is likely to be in the early 1990s after which it was used as a Humberside County Council Pupil Referral Unit until at least 2008.
- 4.2 There is some documentary material relating to the former school. For example, the Yorkshire Film Archive holds several films of children at the Deaf School, dating from 1952 to 1964 (YFA 5734, 5735 & 5740), as well as other films showing the children on local outings or performing in plays etc; some of these films may well contain useful information relating to the form and use of the buildings in the complex. Other records are held by the East Riding Archives in Beverley and at the Hull History Centre. The former include details of the erection of the head teachers’ house in 1922 and various inspectors’ reports dating to 1912-29, as well as documents relating to the use of the

complex by the Deaf School between 1937 to 1986. The records at Hull also include material relating to the new head teacher's house in 1922, details of war damage suffered in July 1941, and the City's 1945 Education Plan includes plans of the school. Other relevant records may be held by the Sutton and Wawne Museum and Heritage Centre, the Carnegie Heritage Centre in Hull, and the Hull Local History Library.

- 4.3 Historic Ordnance Survey maps show that Blocks 1 and 3 were established on the site by 1928, while Blocks 2, 4 and 5 were built by 1969.

5 SURVEY METHODOLOGIES

Aims and Objectives

- 5.1 The aims and objectives of the programme of historic building recording are to record the existing structures on the site, prior to their demolition, and place the resulting records in the public domain.

General Comments

- 5.2 The scale and scope of the historic building recording work will be determined by this WSI. Additional standards and guidance published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2019) and Historic England (2016), should also be followed.
- 5.3 The historic building recording should be undertaken by an Archaeological Contractor with a proven track record of such work, and should be confirmed as being acceptable to the Humber Archaeology Partnership.
- 5.4 The programme of historic building recording should not unduly delay the overall programme of any site works, and there will need to be effective liaison and co-operation with the building contractor/developer. However, all parties should ensure that the Archaeological Contractor has sufficient time and resources to ensure compliance with all elements of this WSI. It is likely that the pre-demolition recording work will be accomplished through a limited number of separate site visits, and so access to the site and its individual elements should therefore be afforded to the Archaeological Contractor at all reasonable times.
- 5.5 It is recommended that any Archaeological Contractors tendering for this project familiarise themselves with the site and its environs, as no claims will be considered arising from a lack of familiarity with these documents or the site.

Documentary Research

- 5.6 An appropriate level of documentary research should be undertaken in local libraries and archives (as listed above), as well as the Internet, to provide a history and context for the site. This work should include a consideration of the following sources:
- archival plans and maps of the site and its environs, including historical, pictorial and surveyed maps and including pre- and post-war Ordnance Surveys up to the present day;
 - trade and business directories;

- historic newspaper accounts and other relevant historical journals and books;
 - oral history evidence (where available);
 - historical documents, leases, bills of sale, plans and historic photographs and videos etc.
- 5.7 Information held by the Humber Historic Environment Record (HER) and Historic England's 'Heritage Gateway' database, which provides links to the National Heritage List for England, the National Record of the Historic Environment (Pastscape) and the National Monument Record Excavation Index, should also be consulted for relevant information.
- 5.8 The results of the documentary research should be used to discuss the development of the site over time and the sequence of construction and use of the buildings. The results should also be used to put the site and the standing buildings into context, and establish their architectural and historical significance, both in terms of Hull's educational facilities and national school building trends.

Historic Building Recording

- 5.9 Given the fact that all the buildings within the site are to be demolished, the historic building recording should comprise a Level 2 record, as defined by Historic England (2016, 26). A report on the survey work should then be produced and an ordered archive prepared and deposited with the Hull History Centre. A Level 2 survey is essentially a descriptive record which includes detailed photographs, appropriate plans and written accounts.

Vegetation Clearance

- 5.10 There is some minor vegetation encroachment around some of the disused buildings, specifically localised growths of shrubby bushes (see plate 3). Although in general this should not hinder the on-site survey work (depending on the timing of the project), some vegetation will need to be cut down to ensure that there are clear sight lines around and to the various buildings. The Archaeological Contractor should therefore allow for two days site clearance, with the arisings moved away from the buildings so as not to obscure subsequent recording.

Measured and Drawn Survey

- 5.11 A set of 'as existing' floor plans of the buildings to be demolished, available in pdf format from Interserve Construction Limited, should be utilised for the project, subject to appropriate permissions and copyright.
- 5.12 The existing plans should be redrawn at a scale of 1:50 to record the individual buildings as they currently stand. These plans should be checked and amended for accuracy, and additions made to show any items of architectural detail which may be present (e.g. blocked openings, locations of radiators, fixtures and fittings, modern partitions etc). The floor plans should be supplemented by more detailed drawings (e.g. at 1:20 and/or 1:10 scales) to show original fixtures, fittings, joinery etc, and also sketch illustrations, phased plans etc where appropriate and relevant. All drawings should confirm to Historic England standards.

- 5.13 There is no requirement to produce any elevation drawings, as these are to be recorded by photography.
- 5.14 There is no requirement for the removal of any external boarding across openings, or internal wall coverings or partitions, as part of the BHR.

Photographic Survey

- 5.15 A general photographic record of the buildings and all accessible internal spaces, together with close-up photography of significant details, should be undertaken, in accordance with the guidelines produced by Historic England (2015). Each photograph should contain a graduated photographic scale of appropriate dimensions (measuring tapes and surveying staffs are not considered to be acceptable); a 2-metre ranging-rod, discreetly positioned, should be included in a selection of general shots, sufficient to independently establish the scale of all elements of the structure.
- 5.16 The photographic record should be produced using an SLR digital camera which has a minimum of 12 mega-pixel resolution. Photographs should be taken in colour in jpeg format. There is no requirement for any 35mm coverage, or black and white photography.
- 5.17 External photographs of each building should be taken at a right angle to the external elevations, as far as is possible given any site constraints. Additional photographs should also be taken which include a number of oblique general views of the elevations from all sides, showing the buildings as a whole in their setting.
- 5.18 The interior coverage should aim to produce a record of all significant spaces and individual details within each building. General views should be taken of each discrete internal space from a sufficient number of vantage points so as to adequately record the form, general appearance and manner of construction. In areas which are wholly modern in appearance, character and materials, a single shot to record current appearance will suffice. Artificial lighting and tripods should be used where necessary, subject to practicalities and access.
- 5.19 In addition, detailed record shots should be made of any evidence relating to
- the building's original function, e.g. any original structural elements and the materials used;
 - evidence of original internal wall coverings (e.g. glazed brick);
 - dedication plaques, date stones etc;
 - any graffiti, inscriptions or other marks etc;
 - original floor surfaces and coverings;
 - evidence of original access arrangements and circulation routes;
 - evidence of original fenestration;
 - evidence of the original heating, ventilation, sanitation and drainage arrangements; and
 - evidence of original segregation, divisions and uses.
- This list should not be seen as exhaustive, but recording should also identify and note any significant changes in construction material, any blocked, altered or introduced openings, any evidence for phasing, and for historical additions or alterations to the building.

- 5.20 All photographs should be clearly identified and labelled with the subject, orientation, date taken and photographer's name, and should be cross referenced to image numbers. A photographic register detailing the location and direction of each photograph should also be completed, and the location and direction of each photograph noted on the relevant site and floor plans of each building.

Written accounts

- 5.21 Sufficient notes should be taken on site in order for a detailed description of the individual buildings, as well as the site complex, to be prepared, illustrated with the drawn and photographic records.

Scientific Analysis

- 5.22 Given the nature and date of the surviving buildings, there is no requirement for any specialist architectural analyses (e.g. the analysis of paint, mortar, stucco, etc) or for any dendrochronological dating of timbers, radiocarbon dating etc.

Modifications

- 5.23 The programme of recording work outlined above may be modified in accordance with the professional judgement of the Archaeological Contractor undertaking the work, insofar as the overall provisions and objectives of this WSI would not be changed. Any variations in the project would need to be discussed and agreed in advance with the client and the Humber HER.

6 REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

- 6.1 Once the on-site fieldwork is completed, a fully indexed field archive should be prepared, following the guidance produced by Historic England. The archive should comprise primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs, and an index to the archive. All colour digital photographs should be printed at a size of 6" x 4" (or equivalent), with labels on the back to record the image number, the date recorded and photographer's name, the name and address of feature/building, and the national grid reference. All material within the archive should be stored in archival-stable material, to include appropriate sleeves for the photographic prints.

- 6.2 The Archaeological Contractor should obtain the site owner's consent for the donation of the historic building recording archive to the local record office (Hull History Centre). The Archaeological Contractor should adhere to any specific transfer and donation requirements which the record office might impose; these might include charges for the storage and long-term curation of the site archive.

- 6.3 Within six weeks of the completion of all the site work (or longer if agreed with relevant parties), the Archaeological Contractor should produce a survey report detailing the results of the historic building recording. The final report should include the following (as appropriate):

- A non-technical summary;
- Site code/project number;
- Planning reference number and HER casework number;

- Dates of fieldwork visits;
- National Grid reference;
- A brief account of the project plan, research objectives, survey methodology, procedures and equipment used;
- A summary of the historical and archaeological background to the site;
- The results of the architectural and archaeological survey work, and an account of the overall form and development of the site and its components, and of the evidence supporting any interpretation, in the context of the known architecture of the area;
- Conclusions, to include an assessment of the importance of the site in relation to Hull's other contemporary educational facilities, and also national school building trends.
- A bibliography and list of sources consulted;
- Site location plans, with scales;
- Survey plans and other drawings;
- Scanned copies of the selected colour photographs to illustrate the survey results, at 600dpi;
- Other selected illustrative material, including historical and documentary material;
- Appendices containing a copy of this WSI, together with the details of any departures from that design, and photographic registers and catalogues.

Appropriate drawn records of the structures and the complex as a whole should be produced as reduced A4 or A3 size paper copies within the body of the report; full scale drawings should be included within the site archive.

- 6.4 Copies of the final report (in pdf format) should be supplied, for distribution to the client, the Humber HER and the Local Planning Authority. A hard copy of the final report should also be included with the site archive.
- 6.5 If the historic building recording produces results of sufficient significance to merit publication in their own right, allowance should be made for the preparation and publication of a brief note detailing the findings of the project in an appropriate local journal, such as the *East Riding Archaeologist*.

7 MONITORING

- 7.1 The programme of historic building recording may be monitored by the Humber HER. The Archaeological Contractor should give the HER a minimum of one week's notice of the commencement of site work so that arrangements for monitoring can be made as appropriate.

8 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 8.1 All site recording work should be carried out with due regard for all health and safety considerations, and health and safety will take priority over recording matters. The Archaeological Contractor should comply with all appropriate Health and Safety at Work legislation, including the production of a Risk Assessment in advance of any site work. The Archaeological Contractor will also be required to indemnify the landowner in respect of their legal liability for physical injury to persons or damage to property arising on site in connection with the historic building recording work.

9 REFERENCES

ClfA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2019 *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*

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

Historic England 2015 *Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice*

Lawson, J 1969 "Education". In Allison, K J (ed) *A History of the County of York East Riding: Volume 1 The City of Kingston upon Hull*, 348-370

Ed Dennison, EDAS
12th February 2020



GENERAL NOTES

This drawing must NOT be scaled
 All dimensions and levels to be checked on site prior to commencement of work on site. Any discrepancies to be reported to the Supervising Officer. This drawing is to be read in conjunction with relevant consultants and specialists drawings

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NOTES

= Building footprint area 825m²

= Block reference number

= Extents of site boundary 5008m²

= Asbestos sample record available

Primary Support Services (PRU)
 White House
 SAL019

Site Area: 5007.60
 Gross External Area: 913.00
 Gross Internal Area: 813.60
 Total Room Area: 774.49
 Net Internal Area: 774.49

Town Management Engineering & Planning Ltd

NPS Humber Limited, Earle House
 Colonial Street, Hull, HU2 8JY
 email: asseiregisterhumber@nps.co.uk

in partnership with _____

Drawing Number
SAL019 - OS PLAN

UPRN / Property Name
 SAL019 / PRIMARY SUPPORT SERVICES (PRU) WHITE HOUSE

Scale	Date
1:1250 @ A3	15/05/2018

Revision	Drawn by	Amended by
C		K.E.R.



ORDNANCE SURVEY PLAN

FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION
 (not to scale - drawing supplied by Interserve Construction Ltd)



Plate 1: Main School Building (Block 1), front elevation, looking NW.



Plate 2: Main School Building (Block 1), rear elevations, looking SW.



Plate 3: Head Teacher's House (Block 3) with classroom block (Block 5) to right, looking W.



Plate 4: Classroom block (Block 4), looking SE.