

FORMER ENTRANCE BLOCK TO BRAMLEY UNION  
WORKHOUSE (ST MARY'S HOSPITAL),  
ARMLEY, LEEDS LS12 3QE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL  
PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD



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Report no: 2020/609.R01  
Version: Final  
Date: May 2020  
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On behalf of

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*In January 2020, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Interserve Construction Ltd, to produce an archaeological and architectural photographic record of the entrance block and associated structures at the former Bramley Union Workhouse (now St Mary's Hospital), Green Hill Road, Armley, Leeds LS12 3QE, prior to their demolition (NGR SE 25660 33928 centred). The work, which was made a condition of full planning approval by Leeds City Council, was achieved through a photographic record, augmented by documentary research, brought together in a descriptive report. The fieldwork was undertaken in late January 2020, and the project was funded by Interserve Construction Ltd.*

*The Bramley Poor Law Union was officially created on the 27th December 1862, but it did not reach its final extent until 1869, by which date it covered the West Yorkshire townships of Bramley, Gildersome, Wortley, Armley and Farnley. The new workhouse complex occupied a locally elevated position on the flattened top of a long ridge, and its conspicuous nature was noted in contemporary newspaper accounts. The complex was originally enclosed by a stone wall, part of which ran along Mortuary Lane to the north of the entrance block.*

*The designs for the workhouse complex were produced by the Leeds architects Charles Sebastian Nelson (1844-1924) and Aline F (or James) Nelson, mostly in December 1870 or January 1871. The main building is an example of what was known as a corridor-plan workhouse, and it was one of the last examples to be erected in England. The same architects were also responsible for the Wharfedale Union workhouse at Otley, West Yorkshire, opened in 1873, and the overall massing of the entrance block at the two sites is very similar, as is some of the detailing. The provision of a separate entrance block at Bramley reflects contemporary developments in workhouse design and, with one minor exception, the entrance block was built as shown on the original designs.*

*The architects' original designs, together with comparison to other workhouses, allows the functioning of the entrance block to be reconstructed. The entrance block essentially acted as the interface between the workhouse and the wider world, receiving those who sought temporary or more long-term admission to the institution. After arriving at the entrance gates on Green Hill Road, passing the porter's lodge and walking along the entrance drive, those seeking admission (probationers) would have been separated by sex and taken to the Relieving Officers' rooms which flank the entrance lobby. They would then be taken to separate bathing and disinfecting rooms. Formal admission was authorised by the Board of Guardians, and their Board Room is located within the entrance block so that probationers could be brought before them to make their case for admission. Despite significant modern alteration, the status of the Board Room is still reflected by the surviving ceiling detailing.*

*At the east end of the entrance block was the area given over to the reception of vagrants or casual admissions. After admission and segregation by sex, vagrants were stripped and bathed, and issued with a workhouse nightshirt. They were locked up in a common dormitory or ward until the early morning, after which they were required to do a certain amount of work, and were then discharged. At Bramley, the female vagrants' yard was equipped with an oakum shed, whilst the shed in the male vagrants' yard may have been used for stone breaking.*

*Both the east and the west ranges are likely to form part of the original 1872 workhouse complex, or early additions to it, even though they do not appear on any of the 1870-71 designs. In their earliest form, both were single storey brick buildings with hipped roofs; the west range almost certainly had a range of pigsties to the north. Structural evidence indicates that the northernmost two bays of the east range were used as a cart shed. By the early 20th century, the west range formed a stables, whilst the east range (which had been extended before 1893) formed wood sheds. Structural evidence, and comparison with a 1904 disinfecting station in Bradford, strongly suggests that, in the early 20th century, the north end of earliest part of the*

*east range was converted into a disinfecting suite, quite possibly associated with the vagrants' area at the east end of the entrance block.*

*At some point between 1908 and 1921, the pigsties at the north end of the west range were demolished and replaced by a two storey building. The function of this new building is uncertain, but it was well lit and might feasibly have provided further accommodation or wards of some kind. From at least the later 19th century onwards, the space between the ranges and the boundary wall of the complex formed a garden, containing several glasshouse structures. It is probable that this was used for growing vegetables to help supply the workhouse kitchens and also for sale. All the recorded buildings were substantially altered internally during the second half of the 20th century, as might be expected given its hospital function, resulting in the loss of most of their historic fixtures and fittings.*



# 1 INTRODUCTION

## Reasons and Circumstances for the Project

- 1.1 In January 2020, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Interserve Construction Ltd, to produce an archaeological and architectural photographic record of the entrance block and associated structures at the former Bramley Union Workhouse (now St Mary's Hospital), Green Hill Road, Armley, Leeds LS12 3QE (NGR SE 25660 33928 centred) (see figure 1). The project involved an architectural and archaeological survey of a number of buildings and other structures, which was achieved principally through a photographic record, augmented by documentary research, brought together in a descriptive report.
- 1.2 The photographic recording was made a condition of full planning permission for the demolition of the existing buildings and the construction of a new Child and Adolescent Mental Health (CAMHS) facility on the same site, granted by Leeds City Council on 25th November 2019 (planning consent 19/03718/FU). The relevant planning condition (number 10) stated: *"No development of phase two shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological and architectural recording. This recording must be carried out by an appropriately qualified and experienced archaeological consultant or organisation, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority"*. The reason for the condition was given as being *"in the interests of recording the non-designated heritage assets prior to their demolition"*.
- 1.3 The scope of the photographic recording was defined by a specification prepared by the local archaeological curator, the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) (see Appendix 2). This was submitted to Leeds City Council as being the 'Written Scheme of Investigation', and was approved by them on 23rd December 2019 (application number 19/07883/COND). The fieldwork was undertaken by EDAS in late January 2020, and the project as a whole was funded by Interserve Construction Ltd.

## Site Location and Description

- 1.4 The buildings forming the subject of the photographic recording represent part of the former Bramley Union Workhouse, a large complex of structures now comprising St Mary's Hospital, in Armley, Leeds LS12 3QE. The hospital is situated some 1.5km north-west of the centre of Armley, along an entrance road running off the south-west side of Green Hill Road (at NGR SE 25660 33928 centred) (see figure 1). The complex developed in a number of different phases, principally between 1871 and 1900. Initially, it comprised the entrance block and a main building, set within extensive grounds, but the workhouse estate was later expanded with the addition of a new infirmary block in 1895.
- 1.5 Four structures were required to be photographically recorded, three of which were due for demolition (see figure 2). The 1871 entrance block (known as Hawthorn House) forms the largest building on the site, and runs parallel to the entrance road. A detached porter's lodge lies to the north-east of the entrance block. To the rear (north-west) of the entrance block, there are two ranges set at right-angles to it, flanking a central car park that was formerly a garden with glasshouses. The earliest part of the east range (housing the Estates Department) may be

contemporary with the entrance block, but it has subsequently been extended in a number of phases. The earliest part of the west range (known as Sycamore House) may again be contemporary with the entrance block, but it had a two storey extension added to its northern end in the early part of the 20th century.

- 1.6 None of the buildings under consideration are Listed as being of Special Architectural or Historic Interest, and they do not lie within a Conservation Area. The hospital is considered to be a non-designated heritage asset, although an Assessment of Significance Report concluded that the site had a low architectural and historic significance (Woodhall Planning & Conservation 2019, 20).

### **Aims of the Project**

- 1.7 In accordance with the WYAAS specification, the primary aim of the survey work was to identify and objectively record, by means of photographs, annotated measured drawings and detailed descriptive text, any significant archaeological and architectural features and evidence for the original and subsequent historical form and functions of the workhouse buildings.
- 1.8 A secondary aim of the project was to place the resulting report and archive in the public domain by depositing it with the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record and West Yorkshire Archives, both located at Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, Leeds LS27 7JQ.

### **Survey Methodology**

- 1.9 As noted above, the scope of the project was defined by a specification prepared by WYAAS, the local archaeological curators (see Appendix 2). This specification required the buildings to be the subject of an archaeological and architectural photographic record prior to demolition. The resulting survey conforms to a Level 2 descriptive survey as described by Historic England (2016, 26). Additional advice and guidance published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, in relation to the survey of standing buildings (ClfA 2019) was also followed. The fieldwork element was undertaken in late January 2020, and the fieldwork records were approved by WYAAS on 6th February 2020.

### *Documentary Research*

- 1.10 An Assessment of Significance report previously undertaken for the site included a brief historical background for the workhouse, with reproductions of historic Ordnance Survey maps. (Woodhall Planning & Conservation 2019, 3-8). A comprehensive and excellent account of British workhouses, their functioning and poor law history is provided by Peter Higginbotham's website (<http://www.workhouses.org.uk>), and this includes information on Bramley. The site is also noted in modern published works on British workhouses (for example, Morrison 1999). All of these sources were consulted.
- 1.11 In addition, the Leeds office of the West Yorkshire Archive Service (WYAS Leeds) holds original material relating to the workhouse, including the original late 19th century architects' drawings, which are extremely valuable in understanding the early layout, function and spatial organisation of the entrance block. Leeds Local History Library also has a small amount of material which is relevant to the history of the site, including a selection of the Annual Poor Law Conference reports for the later 19th and early 20th centuries. A full list of primary and secondary sources used in the preparation of this report is given in the bibliography (Chapter 5) below.

### *Drawn Survey*

- 1.12 The WYAAS specification noted that any 'as existing' plans of the buildings could be used for annotation relative to the photographic record; no new, detailed drawn survey was required. EDAS therefore made use of a number of available 'as existing' plans of individual buildings at different scales previously compiled by the NHS, together with a small number of measurements taken in the field, to produce an outline 1:100 scale overall site plan as a base for the descriptive and photographic record. A final inked drawing was then produced by hand to publication standard, and is presented as a reduced version of the full sized field drawing using conventions established by Historic England (2016, 35-57). It should therefore be noted that this drawing does not purport to be an accurate survey.

### *Photographic Recording*

- 1.13 The photographic record was achieved using an SLR digital camera which had 12 mega-pixel resolution, using RAW format files for image capture and converted to both JPEG and TIFF formats for archive purposes; the latter was as an uncompressed 8-bits per channel TIFF version 6 file of not less than 25Mbs, including embedded metadata. The guidelines produced by Historic England (2015; 2016) were followed and each photograph was provided with a scale where appropriate.
- 1.14 External photographs were taken, as far as was possible, at a right angle to the external elevations, whilst the interior coverage aimed to produce a record of all significant spaces and individual details (subject to access). Given the significant amount of modern alteration and sub-division to the interior of the buildings, it had previously been agreed with WYAAS that only those rooms which retained any elements of the historic arrangement, or fixtures and fittings, would be photographed, together with a representative sample of the modern spaces. Artificial lighting and tripods were used where necessary, again subject to practicalities and access.
- 1.15 The resulting photographic catalogue (see Appendix 2) includes a register detailing the location, direction and subject of each shot. The various plans of the buildings have also been used to identify the position and direction of each shot. A complete set of good quality copies of the digital photographs are also reproduced in the report as plates.

### *Written Record*

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

## **Survey Products**

### *Survey Report*

- 1.17 This report forms a detailed written record of the former to-be-demolished workhouse buildings, prepared from the sources of information set out above, and analyses their form, function, history, and sequence of development, as far as is possible using the previously gathered information. The buildings are also placed

within their historical, social and agricultural contexts, where possible using the available documentary and secondary evidence.

*Project Archive*

- 1.18 A fully indexed project archive has been prepared, ordered and indexed according to the current professional standards (e.g. Brown 2011; ClfA 2014) (EDAS site code BUW 20). The archive comprises primary written documents, field notes, documentary material, a copy of the report, and an index to the archive, and this was deposited with the Leeds Office of the West Yorkshire Archive Service on completion of the project. Copies of the digital photographs and both a hard and digital copy of the report were deposited with the WYAAS, and the digital photographs and report were also deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) in York. Finally, as EDAS supports the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project, appropriate project information and a copy of the report were uploaded to the archaeological grey literature library.

## 2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### Introduction

- 2.1 As has already been noted above, an outline history of the workhouse complex was provided by the previous Assessment of Significance (Woodhall Planning and Conservation 2019), whilst other sources, such as 19th century newspaper accounts, provide a great amount of detail on the complex as a whole. However, a full history of the Bramley Union lies beyond the scope of the current project, and so the following text concentrates on what is most relevant to the buildings forming the subject of this report.

### The Formation of the Union

- 2.2 Workhouses were present in the townships of Armley, Bramley, Farnley, Gildersome and Wortley by the later 18th century, but by the mid-19th century these were no longer adequate to cope with those suffering hardship in the rapidly growing population. Although the 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act made improvement possible, the formation of new Poor Law Unions in West Yorkshire was hampered by the existence of four 'Gilbert' Unions, which were exempt from the provisions of the 1834 Act. These were formed after Thomas Gilbert's Act of 1782, which authorised adjacent parishes to combine into Unions and to provide workhouses for the old, the sick and the infirm.
- 2.3 It was therefore not until the 1850s that the formation of new Poor Law Unions began to take place, and not until 1862 that three new Unions (Holbeck, Hunslet and Bramley) were created to the south of Leeds. The Bramley Poor Law Union was officially created on the 27th December 1862, but did not reach its final extent until 1869, by which date it covered the townships of Bramley, Gildersome, Wortley, Armley and Farnley (<http://www.workhouses.org.uk/Bramley/>).

### Building and Design

- 2.4 The ground upon which the new workhouse was to be built comprised 16 acres and was presumably acquired in 1869, as this necessitated several changes to the local landscape, including the diversion of a footpath; this is recorded in the Records of Quarter Sessions for the Borough of Leeds on February 23rd 1871 (WYAS Leeds QL/1/21). An accompanying map details a large rectangular plot named as "Proposed Site for New Workhouse for the Bramley Union" and shows the footpath to be diverted as crossing the plot diagonally from south-east to north-west. The footpath, leading from the Armley to Bramley road (now Green Hill Road) to Watmough's Lane (now Mortuary Lane) to the north is shown on the 1852 Ordnance Survey 6" map. The placement of the proposed site on the 1871 plan is broadly that which was later occupied by the main workhouse building, not the entrance buildings forming the subject of this report. The footpath, described as crossing 'ploughed land' and 'growing crops of corn', was successfully diverted along Watmough's Lane, itself termed a 'wide flagged causeway'.
- 2.5 The designs for the workhouse were produced by the architects Charles Sebastian Nelson (1844-1924) and Alline F (or James) Nelson, based at Albert Chambers, Park Row, Leeds, mostly in December 1870 or January 1871. The same architects were also responsible for the Wharfedale Union workhouse at Otley, West Yorkshire, which opened in 1873 (<http://www.workhouses.org.uk/Bramley/>), and Pudsey Methodist New Connexion Chapel in 1872 (Linstrum 1978, 382).

Their practice appears to have been mostly based in West Yorkshire, although they also gave their address as in Derby as well as Leeds.

- 2.6 Fortunately, their designs for Bramley complex survive, covering both the main building and the entrance buildings (WYAS Leeds LC/ENG/BCP/Book 3A, p36, sheets 1 to 7 and 11). The main building at Bramley is an example of what was known as a 'corridor-plan' workhouse. These were introduced after 1840, replacing the spatial arrangements used in earlier Poor Law Union workhouses, and some 150 examples were built between 1840 and 1875; Bramley was one of last examples to be erected in England. From the 1870s, they were superseded by pavilion or separate-block plan workhouses (Morrison 1999, 85-87, 98). The main building accommodated the infirm, able bodied, disorderly, boys, girls, children (listed separately to boys and girls), and married couples. The south side of the building was occupied by males and the north by females. On each side of the central entrance were apartments for the master and matron. The central corridor allowed access to the various rooms including ground floor day rooms, dormitories for the infirm, wards for children, and lavatories. On the first floor were apartments for the use of the officers and further accommodation for inmates. The dining hall located at the rear of the main block was also intended for divine service, and in the same area was a kitchen, larder and other domestic offices. Beyond these were paved yards where inmates could take exercise (Woodhall Planning & Conservation 2019, 4).
- 2.7 Turning to the entrance block, this again reflects contemporary developments in workhouse design. From the late 1830s, a pattern developed of distributing the functions of new workhouses between at least three detached buildings; an entrance block, a linear main building, and an infirmary. Throughout the 1850s and 1860s, the process of institutional fragmentation continued, with detached chapels and separate buildings for children, infectious cases and vagrants being developed (Morrison 1999, 85). As regards the original designs, there is a basement plan, a ground plan and longitudinal section, a block plan and a front elevation. The block plan (WYAS Leeds LC/ENG/BCP/Book 3A, p36, sheet 1) shows the entrance buildings in relation to the main building, but provides no information on access (see figure 3); the east and west ranges to the north of the entrance buildings are also not marked, although Watmough's Lane is. The basement plan (WYAS Leeds LC/ENG/BCP/Book 3A, p36, sheet 2) is essentially a drainage plan, indicating that sewage/foul water was taken to a large brick cesspool located to the west of the main building. The front (south) elevation of the entrance buildings (WYAS Leeds LC/ENG/BCP/Book 3A, p36, sheet 7) provides details of the planned appearance of both the main part and of the entrance lodge at the east end (see figure 4).
- 2.8 The ground plan and longitudinal section (WYAS Leeds LC/ENG/BCP/Book 3A, p36, sheet 3) is by far the most informative (see figures 5 and 6). This shows that the principal entrance was placed to the centre of the south elevation, and gave access to a short east-west main corridor. The majority of the rooms were placed to the south of the corridor, although to the north of the centre, there were Male and Female Waiting Rooms, each provided with fireplaces and an earth closet off lobbies on the north side. To the east of the principal entrance, was the Relieving Officer's room (for females), with an associated Waiting Room. Beyond these lay the larger Clerks and Committee Room, which was the last room able to be accessed internally from the main corridor. The east end of the ground floor comprised a separate block, accessible only through external yards positioned to the north. This block housed the Male and Female Vagrants' Wards, each with its own fireplace and separate bathroom, and also separate Vagrants' Yards to the

north. The female yard had an 'Oakum Shed' to one corner, whilst the male yard also had a shed of unspecified function; oakum is a tarred fibre used in the shipbuilding industry, and it was made from old tarry ropes and its preparation was a common form of institutional labour. Both yards were equipped with access to earth closets, but an ash house could apparently only be reached from the female yard.

2.9 To the west of the principal entrance, there was a second Relieving Officer's room (for males), with a lavatory adjacent. Beyond this, the main corridor terminated at the Board Room, a large, well-lit space heated by a fireplace; this is shown with its own external entrance through a lobby and doorway in the south elevation. The west end of the ground floor again formed a separate block, with external access through small yards on the north side. This block housed the Male and Female Probationers' Wards - probationers were those seeking admission to the workhouse who were in the process of being assessed. The male and female parts of the block were each equipped with its own clothes store and bathroom, and the bathrooms each had access to a central Disinfecting Room. There were separate yards to the north, each with an earth closet, and a shared ash house between them. The longitudinal section (see figure 4 bottom) indicates that in both the Clerks and Committee Room, and the Board Room, large tripartite windows were provided with ornamental wooden surrounds part-panelled beneath. The illustrated roof structures are generally of king-post form. The detached Porter's Lodge at the east end had a living room and bedroom, both heated, accessed by an external porch, with a scullery and enclosed yard with an ash house, coal house and earth closet to the west.

2.10 Local contemporary newspapers record that the foundation stone for the workhouse was laid in February 1871, by the Chairman of the Board, Mr Charles Hainsworth (*Yorkshire Post and Leeds Intelligencer*, 18th Feb 1871; *The Leeds Mercury* 11th May 1872). A brief account of the workhouse was also given in *The Builder* in July 1871 (*The Builder* 1871, 524), and this noted that the buildings were currently under construction, and that additional plans had recently been completed for the construction of an infirmary and infectious wards contiguous to the main building. The necessary staff were hired for the complex, for example the Medical Officer on an annual salary of £25, with all drugs and surgical appliances to be provided by the Board (*Yorkshire Post and Leeds Intelligencer* 9th March 1872).

2.11 A more detailed newspaper account, produced on the occasion of the opening of the workhouse in April 1872, was provided by *The Leeds Mercury* on 11th May 1872. This noted that the complex was to accommodate some 220 inmates, replacing an older structure elsewhere in Bramley, and that it cost a total of £15,500. In terms of the entrance block, it was recorded that:

*"The accommodation provided in the workhouse is as follows: Entrance buildings - Male probationers, 5; do. vagrants, 6; female probationers, 6; do. vagrants, 6-22.*

*The buildings generally are of plain design, with the details in the Gothic style of architecture. The workhouse is approached from the Bramley and Wortley road. Near to the entrance gates has been erected a block of buildings, 181 feet in length, and containing porter's lodge, probationers' wards, vagrant wards, disinfecting apparatus (supplied by Messrs. Nelson, Leeds), offices for the clerk and the relieving officers, and the board-room. The last-mentioned apartment has been substantially furnished with polished oak furniture by Messrs. Roehouse and Sons, Leeds.*

*The architects are Messrs. C. S. and A. J. Nelson, Leeds and Derby. The contractors for the various works have been.- Messrs. Charles Walker and Co., Holbeck, bricklayers and masons; Mr. Jon. Tomlinson, Leeds, joiner; Mr. Senior, Leeds, plasterer; Mr. Jonas Grant, Wortley, painter; Mr. Edwin Thornton, Shipley, slater; Messrs. Sutcliffe and Wilkinson, Bradford, plumbers and glaziers; Messrs. Heaps And Robinson, Leeds, ironfounders”.*

- 2.12 A later account (Kirkby 1901, 35) stated that in 1873 an ‘additional expenditure of £3,000 was incurred’ at the workhouse, although no details as to what works were carried out. However, the *Yorkshire Post and Leeds Intelligencer* of 11th February 1873 noted that new workshops etc were to be built, and the edition of 8th September 1874 mentioned that new works included the erection of additional outbuildings, yard walls and the formation of new yards etc, all to plans and specifications drawn up by the original architects, Messrs. C. S. and A. J. Nelson of Leeds.
- 2.13 The 1881 census notes that there were 148 residents or inmates at the workhouse, ranging in age from one month (the recently born child of one of the residents) to 89. There was a total of eight staff, with Jeffrey Watson (aged 39) and his wife (32) as Master and Matron of the workhouse respectively. The other officers were a school mistress, a domestic cook, a domestic nurse, and a male and female porter (<http://www.workhouses.org.uk/Bramley/Bramley1881.shtml>).
- 2.14 Some idea of the state of the inmates at the workhouse at the time may be found in a newspaper account of March 1888, which reported that William Cooper (36) was sent to prison for 21 days for destroying a coat and a pair of trousers belonging to the Board - in his defence Cooper said that “the coat was not clean, it was not worth putting on, I may as well die as live, my life is so miserable” (*Leeds Mercury* 22nd March 1888). In addition, it was noted in July 1893 that a 56 year old inmate Thomas Walker had bled to death after absconding from the hospital building and visiting a local hostelry, and aggravated existing wounds when climbing over the boundary wall to get back (*Yorkshire Evening Post* 20th July 1893).

### **Subsequent Development**

- 2.15 The 1893 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map provides a detailed depiction of the overall layout of the complex, including the entrance buildings (see figure 7A). The entrance block is shown running parallel to the road which forms the main access to the workhouse complex off Green Hill Road, with the lodge at the east end. The projections to the rear of the entrance block itself are broadly as shown on the detailed 1871 architects’ drawings. To the north of the entrance block, the east range is a wide structure fronting onto Green Hill Road, and extending as far north as the angled Watmough’s Lane. The west range is much narrower, with the northern half comprising six small square conjoined structures with yards to their east side. These were almost certainly pigsties. Pigs were commonly kept at workhouses, being fattened up using food waste from the workhouse kitchens. However, the pigs were sold off, as the prime cuts from the carcass were considered unsuitable fare for paupers (Higginbotham no date). In 1893, the area between the ranges is largely empty, with the exception of a long narrow glazed structure, perhaps a line of cold frames. It is noticeable that the line of the west range appears to be carried northwards beyond Watmough’s Lane, and then returns to the north-east, where there are further buildings. This area, which is effectively bisected by Watmough’s Lane, appears to be separate from the rest of Armley cemetery, and it is possible that it also once formed part of the workhouse



estate, although this is not certain and is not supported by later documentary evidence (see below).

- 2.16 In 1895, soon after the aforementioned map was published, significant alterations were made to the workhouse complex, principally the addition of a new infirmary block to the south-west of the earlier main building. Others changes followed soon after:

*"In 1894, alterations & c. in the hospital were carried out at a cost of £11,000, and in 1898 the workhouse was altered structurally, and cooking apparatus added, at a further cost of £271. The erection of the wash house, together with laundry machinery in 1899-1900, cost £1,839 ... At present, the Board has under consideration the making of additional alterations to the old hospital. The plans have recently been improved and an expenditure authorised of £3,034, inclusive of buildings, fittings and fixtures"* (Kirkby 1901, 35).

- 2.17 In 1897, James Tatham represented the Bramley Union at the Annual Yorkshire District Poor Law Conference, although no further details of the workhouse are given in any of the accompanying papers (Childe 1898, 471). No Bramley Union delegates were present at the district conferences in either 1900 or 1901. A middle distance photograph of the workhouse taken in 1901 shows the main building and the new infirmary block, with only a very small part of one end of entrance block being visible (Kirkby 1901, 35). An early 20th century photograph shows the workhouse porter standing in the gardens that once fronted the main block (<http://www.workhouses.org.uk/Bramley/>) but this again provides no details of the entrance block.

- 2.18 By the time that the 1908 Ordnance Survey 25" map had been published, there had been only minor changes to the buildings under consideration. Some minor alterations had been made to the rear of the entrance block, whilst several further glazed structures had been built in the area between the east and west ranges (see figure 7B). A sketch plan of the Bramley Union workhouse estate made in 1913 (WYAS Leeds PL/P/181) and apparently issuing from the Clerk's Office, provides some additional detail (see figure 8). Although the entrance block and ranges are not shown, pencil annotations in their positions describe the entrance block as 'Block & Tramp Wards', the west range as 'Stable &c' and the east range as 'Porter's Lodge & Woodsheds'. The space between the ranges has the same arrangement of glazed structures as shown in 1908, and was described as 'Garden & Greenhouses'. This sketch plan shows that the estate stopped at Watmough's Lane and did not extend beyond it.

- 2.19 Between 1908 and 1921, the west range was extended northwards, replacing the probable pigsties shown in 1893 and 1908. In 1918, the Bramley Union sent four delegates to the Annual Yorkshire District Poor Law Conference - W Richardson (chairman), D Barnes (Vice Chair), H Broadbent, A Gaunt (Clerk) - although again, no further details of the workhouse are provided in any of the accompanying papers (Flint & Mee 1919, 4). The Ordnance Survey map of 1921 shows little change since the previous edition (see figure 7C). In 1925, the Bramley Union, along with Holbeck and Hunslet, was absorbed into Leeds Union (<http://www.workhouses.org.uk/Bramley/>). The Poor Law Act itself was abolished in 1929 (Woodhall Planning and Conservation 2019, 6).

- 2.20 The site remained essentially the same in 1935 (see figure 7D), by which date it was named 'St Mary's Infirmary (Leeds Public Assistance Committee)'. In 1948, it passed to the National Health Service and was subsequently known as St Mary's

Hospital. By 1954, the whole site was referred to as St Mary's Hospital (Maternity), and by the 1960s it had become a maternity and geriatric hospital.

- 2.21 Other changes can be seen to the entrance block and its associated ranges on later Ordnance Survey maps (Woodhall Planning and Conservation 2019, 6-8). The south end of the east range was extended after 1935 to meet the north side of the Porter's Lodge, and a rectangular extension had appeared on the east side of the west range. By 1960, a structure located between the east end of the entrance block and the Porter's Lodge had been demolished to allow access to the area to the rear. Further small changes had taken place by the 1980s, with a modern extension made to the rear of the entrance block's east end and the curving entrance walls adjacent to the Porter's Lodge partly removed to improve access. By this date, the site was used as a geriatric hospital (Woodhall Planning and Conservation 2019, 6-8). The buildings under consideration in this report remained in hospital use until just before the survey work took place.

### 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

#### Introduction

- 3.1 Following a description of the general location and setting of the workhouse complex, each of the recorded buildings in the entrance block complex is described below in a logical sequence. For the purposes of description, they have been designated as the Porter's Lodge, the Entrance Block (Hawthorn House), the East Range (the Estates Department) and the West Range (Sycamore House). The plan form, structure and architectural detailing of each building, block or range is described first, followed by the external elevations and a circulation description of the interior, from the lowest to the uppermost floor level. Reference should also be made to the floor plans (see figure 9).
- 3.2 Given the degree of modern alteration to the entrance block buildings, the 1870-71 architects' drawings are extremely important in trying to understand their original layout (see figures 5 and 6); they are the only known detailed 19th century depictions of the buildings, and without them it would be difficult to accurately attribute functions to many of the spaces which now exist. Therefore, throughout the description, frequent but limited references are made to the drawings where it is relevant to the surviving fabric being described.
- 3.3 In order to more easily locate the historic room functions in relation to the modern layout of the buildings, and also to locate the digital photographic record, only the spaces that were photographed have been assigned a unique letter/number reference code (e.g. **G1**, **1F1**). A full catalogue of the photographs taken as part of the project, as well as plans showing the photographic location points, appears as Appendix 1, and all of the photographs are reproduced in the report as colour plates.
- 3.4 The buildings are aligned either north-west/south-east or north-east/south-west, but for ease of description, they are considered to be aligned either north-south or east-west. Unless otherwise noted, the terms used to describe the roof structures are taken from Alcock *et al* (1996) and Campbell (2000). Where possible, specific architectural terms used in the text are as defined by Curl (1977). Finally, in the following text, "modern" is used to denote features or phasing dating to after c.1945.

#### Location and Setting

- 3.5 The workhouse complex occupies a locally elevated position on the flattened top of a long ridge, being set at c.110m AOD. Modern, post-war, development now makes it difficult to appreciate just how prominent the complex must have been in its original, semi-rural, setting, although some idea is given by early photographs (for example, Kirkby 1901, 35). The main building, with its short spire and gardens to the front, would have been particularly visible, and the conspicuous nature of the complex was noted in contemporary newspaper accounts (*The Leeds Mercury* 11th May 1872). Perhaps the only view now remaining to give some idea as to the local prominence of the buildings is from Armley Cemetery to the north (plate 1). Unlike some types of hospitals and lunatic asylums (Taylor 1991, 25), there appears to have been no specific advice to locate workhouses in locally elevated positions, and so it is assumed that the position of the Bramley complex was driven by the communities which it was designed to serve and the availability of suitable land for the erection of a relatively large complex of buildings.

- 3.6 In terms of the immediate setting of the Bramley complex, there was clearly some tree planting undertaken when the workhouse was originally laid out (see figure 7A). In addition, an early 20th century photograph shows that the area to the front of the main block was once partly given over to flower gardens (<http://www.workhouses.org.uk/Bramley/>), although this was apparently quite rare (Higginbotham no date). Map evidence described above shows that the area between the east and west ranges and the entrance block (now a car park) also formed a garden, containing several glasshouse structures. It is probable that this was used for growing vegetables to help supply the workhouse kitchens and also for sale, as was common at workhouse complexes (Higginbotham no date).
- 3.7 The workhouse complex was originally enclosed by a stone wall. Within the area that was recorded as part of this EDAS project, the Green Hill Road side was bounded by a coursed and squared stone wall with chamfered coping, standing c.2.25m high, which was later incorporated into the east range (plate 2). At its south end, the wall terminated in a stone pier with a pyramidal cap and moulded finial, of similar but not identical design to those used in the cemetery boundary wall (plates 3 and 4). Beyond the pier, the boundary wall dropped substantially in height but retained the chamfered coping; it may once have been provided with railings. This lower wall once formed one side of the main entrance to the workhouse complex off Green Hill Road, but the entrance was much altered in the second half of the 20th century to improve access, removing a large part of the 19th century walls.
- 3.8 The yard to the north of the recorded buildings was again bounded by a stone wall along its north side, separating it from Mortuary Lane (formerly Watmough's Lane). The wall is built from coursed and squared stone with semi-circular coping, and stands c.1.6m high. It is interspersed at regular intervals by piers with pyramidal caps (plate 5).

### **The Porter's Lodge**

#### *Exterior*

- 3.9 The Porter's Lodge forms an original part of the 1872 workhouse complex. It is shown on the 1870-71 drawings as essentially a small single storey cottage, with a gable facing the entrance drive, decorated with barge boards and containing a canted bay window (see figures 4 and 5). The main entrance was through an external porch at the south-east corner. This led into a living room to the south and a bedroom to the north, both heated by fireplaces. To the west was a scullery with a large sink, and then an attached yard with an ash house, earth closet and coal house arranged along the north side (see figure 6).
- 3.10 The Porter's Lodge was built closely to the design shown on the 1870-71 drawings. It comprises a single storey cottage, with a sub-rectangular plan form, set where the entrance drive met Green Hill Road (plate 6). The ridge of the main pitched roof runs north-south. A small projection to the west, originally housing the scullery, also has a pitched roof, and a small projection to the east a hipped roof over the porch. All parts of the roof are slated, and there are no surviving chimney stacks. The walls of the lodge rise from a chamfered stone plinth, and are built of neat mid-red handmade bricks (average dimensions 220mm by 110mm by 80mm) laid in Flemish Bond and set with a lime mortar. All window and door fittings are modern replacements of the originals.

- 3.11 The main elevation of the lodge faces south, onto the entrance drive (plate 7). It is three bays in length, and of very similar appearance to the 1870-1871 drawings. The west bay is recessed from the other two, and has a single flat-headed window opening with a slightly projecting, painted stone sill. The gabled central bay contains a stone canted bay window of three lights, with modern barge boards over. In the east bay, the doorway leading to the porch has a semi-circular stone head supported on moulded stone impost blocks. The gabled, original part of the west elevation has a blocked doorway at the south end (plate 8). This once led from the scullery into the enclosed external yard to the west. The scullery was lit by a single window with a very shallowly arched segmental head and a slightly projecting, painted stone sill. To the north of this, the elevation breaks forward and is formed by a flat roofed addition built between 1908 and 1921. To the east elevation, the porch is lit by a small round-headed window in the east elevation. There are two windows to the north; the south window is a later insertion, but the north window formerly lit the bedroom (plate 9). The western yard and associated structures were demolished before the 1960s.

#### *Interior*

- 3.12 At the time of the EDAS survey, the only access to the interior of the lodge was through the external porch at the south-east corner. The interior was very substantially altered from the arrangement shown in 1870-71. The paired fireplaces serving the living room and bedroom had been removed, and both of these spaces (**G1** and **G2**) were sub-divided using modern partitions (plates 10 and 11). The former scullery had been converted into toilets, as had the 1908-1921 addition. No early features or finishes survived in any of the interior spaces.

### **The Entrance Block (Hawthorn House)**

#### *Exterior*

- 3.13 The entrance block forms an original part of the 1872 workhouse complex. The south elevation is shown on the 1870-71 drawings as being almost symmetrical about the central entrance, being broken in two places by projecting gable ends with three-light arcaded windows (see figure 4). Internally, the central entrance was flanked by rooms used by the Relieving Officers, and gave access to the main corridor which ran east-west through the central part of the block (see figures 5 and 6), which was later extended. There were separate male and female waiting rooms to the north of the corridor, with the Clerks and Committee Room at the east end and the Board Room at the west end. The east end of the block formed the separate male and female vagrants' wards and yards, and each had its own external access. Similarly, the west end of the block formed the separate male and female probationers' wards and yards, again with their own external access.
- 3.14 The entrance block was built closely to the design shown on the 1870-71 drawings, in a restrained Gothic style. It comprises a single storey range, with a sub-rectangular plan form, set on the north side of the entrance drive (plate 12). The main ridge line of the roof runs east-west and is hipped, with pitched north-south roofs over the central entrance and the projecting gable ends. A central projection to the north side of the building has a hipped roof. All parts of the roof are slated, and there are no surviving chimney stacks. The south (front) elevation rises from a chamfered stone plinth, and all walls are built of neat mid-red handmade bricks (average dimensions 220mm by 110mm by 80mm) laid in Flemish Bond and set with a lime mortar. All the window and door fittings (with one exception - see

below) are modern replacements of the originals. Shallowly corbelled eaves are carried around the majority of the building's exterior.

- 3.15 The principal elevation of the entrance block faces south, onto the entrance drive. It is approximately 21 bays in length, and of very similar appearance to the 1870-71 drawings. The gabled central entrance bay breaks forward slightly (plates 13 to 15). The drop arched doorway is flanked by stone columns with foliate capitals (plate 16), above which an impost moulding supports the stone hoodmould over the arch; the arch itself is made of alternating blocks of painted stone and brickwork. The gable has stone kneelers and coping, with a carved foliate stone finial to the apex (plate 17). To the east of the entrance, there are three windows with segmental arched white-painted stone heads and white-painted stone sills on brackets. The elevation then breaks forward slightly as a projecting gable, formerly housing the Clerks and Committee Room. This was lit by a three-light arcaded window with similar detailing to the doorway of the central entrance bay. Above the window, there is a painted stone medallion with a carved foliate detail to the centre, with a ceramic Chinoiserie-style vent over and stone coping to the gable (plate 18). Beyond the projecting gable, there are a further six windows with segmental arched white-painted stone heads and white-painted stone sills on brackets; the central pair have been blocked, with smaller windows placed within the blockings, although the stone heads and sills have been retained (plate 19). To the west of the gabled central entrance, the elevation is very similar, with the gable of the former Board Room breaking forward slightly from the rest (plates 20 to 22).
- 3.16 The only significant diversion from the 1870-71 designs that was noted is to the immediate east of the Board Room. Both the original plan and the elevation show an external doorway here, leading to a small lobby which provided a separate access for the Board Room. The window to this bay is identical to all the others, and there is no structural evidence that a doorway was ever present (see plate 15). Further west, a modern doorway has been inserted into the third window from the west end of the elevation (plate 23), although the stone head has been retained. Some of the windows have decorative glazed ceramic vents between them (plate 24).
- 3.17 The narrow west elevation of the entrance block is very plain (see plate 20), as is the east elevation; the latter contains a blocked doorway (see plate 12) which is a modern insertion, and does not appear on the 1870-71 drawings.
- 3.18 The north elevation has three main projections, some relating to the various enclosed yards which were once attached to the block - they are described from west to east. At the west end, the west projection was formerly enclosed to either side by the male and female probationers' yards; although the projection has been slightly truncated, a comparison of the surviving part with the 1870-71 drawings shows that these yards were not very large at all, measuring 3.5m wide by c.6m deep. What appears to be a small stub of the female probationers' yard wall survives at the north-west corner of the entrance block (plate 25).
- 3.19 The west projection once housed the Probationers' bath rooms. There are two windows with segmental heads and projecting stone sills to the west wall; a doorway beneath a catslide roof here once formed the original lobby, providing the only external access to the female probationers' part of the west projection. A more recent lean-to at the north end of the projection appears to have replaced the original Disinfecting Room, and was built after 1935 (plate 26). The east wall of the projection is very similar to the west wall, although there is nothing remaining of the Male Probationers' Yard. To the east of the projection is a single window with

a segmental head and projecting stone sill lighting the internal corridor here. Moving eastwards, the north gable of the former Board Room breaks forward from the main line of the north elevation (plate 27). It has a similar, but less ornate, arcaded window to that in the south gable, with a small boarded opening above to the apex of the gable which must once have given access to the internal roof space.

- 3.20 The central and largest projection to the north elevation once housed the Male and Female Waiting Rooms. It is of relatively plain appearance; each wall was once pierced by a number of large windows with segmental heads and projecting stone sills, but some have been blocked. In the north elevation, a number of modern windows have been inserted, and two former vents have been blocked (plates 28 and 29). A semi-sunken coal bunker and boiler house was added to the east side of the central projection between 1893 and 1908. The north gable of the former Clerks and Committee Room is largely obscured by the west part of the east projection to the north elevation, which is modern, although one light of the arcaded window is visible (plates 30 and 31). The east part of the eastern projection is also modern (plate 32) - it has replaced the male and female vagrants' yards and associated structures such as the oakum shed in the female yard.

#### *Interior*

- 3.21 At the time of survey, the main access to the interior of the entrance block was through the original gabled entrance bay in the centre of the south elevation. This led into the Principal Entrance Lobby (**G3**) (plate 33), although this has now been sub-divided and given modern fixtures and furnishings. The lobby lay on the south side of the Main Corridor (**G4**), which formerly ran east-west between the Board Room (**G14**) to the west and the Clerks and Committee Room (**G7**) to the east, but was subsequently extended through them to reach the other areas at either end that had originally been kept separate. The corridor is a tall space, that was once lit by a large skylight where it met the lobby (plates 34 and 35). It has since been decorated with modern finishes, and the only original feature to survive is the tall skirting board (plate 36). The corners between the entrance lobby, its extension to the north and the Main Corridor have been rounded with bull-nosed bricks, the curve of which is maintained by the skirting. Towards the east end of the corridor, the removal of wall lining around a window in the north wall had exposed the original brickwork and cill (plate 37). The entrance lobby extends to the north, beyond the main corridor, to the separate former heated Male and Female Waiting Rooms. The Female Waiting Room to the east has been sub-divided into modern toilets, and no historic fixtures remain, including the original entrance. The Male Waiting Room (**G12**) remains more open, but is still sub-divided by modern partitions and again contains no surviving historic fixtures (plate 38).
- 3.22 To the immediate east of the entrance lobby was the Relieving Officer's Room (**G5**), heated by a fireplace in the east wall; it is now used as a kitchen, although the chimney breast remains visible (plate 39). This had a separate Waiting Room (**G6**) to the immediate east, and again the chimney breast is the only historic feature to survive (plate 40). Moving east, the former Clerks and Committee Room (**G7**) has been sub-divided into three modern spaces; the northern of these forms the continuation of the Main Corridor (**G4**). Historical documentation indicates that the arcaded windows in the north and south walls once had oak-panelling around them, but this has all been removed although parts of the windows themselves remain visible (plates 41 and 42).

- 3.23 The Clerks and Committee Room once marked the eastern terminus of the Main Corridor (**G4**), with the vagrants area in the east part of the entrance block being completely separate. However, this area has subsequently been radically altered internally. The associated yards to the north have been demolished and replaced with modern extensions, non of which contain any historic elements, including the largest to the west (**G8**) (plate 43). Both the Female Vagrants' Ward (**G9**) (plate 44) and the Male Vagrants' Ward (**G11**) (plates 45 and 46) retain no historic fixtures apart from the window and doorway openings (but not the fixtures). A former bathroom (**G10**) serving the former retains the only non-UPVC window frame in the entire building (plate 47), although even this metal and wooden frame is not early as it sits within the blocking of an original window.
- 3.24 To the west of the entrance lobby (**G3**), there was a second Relieving Officer's room and a Lavatory with an earth closet (**G13**). These spaces have both been radically altered and sub-divided; a feature in the west wall of the Lavatory resembles a fireplace (plate 48), although none is shown here on the 1870-71 drawings. Further west, the Board Room (**G14**) has been sub-divided into three modern spaces, the central one of which represents the western continuation of the main corridor (**G4**). Historical documentation indicates that the arcaded windows in the north and south walls once had oak-panelling around them, but this has all been removed, although the windows themselves, with mostly modern fittings, remain visible (plates 49 and 50). Interestingly, where parts of the modern suspended ceiling had either been removed or fallen, the original deep moulded ceiling cornice of the Board Room was revealed, with foliate plaster decoration to the corners (plates 51 and 52). In the western part of the building, the Board Room once marked the western terminus of the main corridor, with the Probationers' areas in the west part of the entrance block being completely separate. However, these spaces have again been subsequently radically altered internally. The associated yards to the north were demolished, leaving only the former Bath Rooms (**G17**) (plate 53), although no historic features remain. The former Male Probationers' Ward and Male Clothes Store (**G15**) have been knocked through to create a single space (plate 54), as have the former Female Probationers' Ward and Clothes Store (**G16**) (plate 55).

### **The East Range (Estates Post Room)**

#### *Exterior*

- 3.25 The east range is likely to form an original part of the 1872 workhouse complex, or an early addition to it, although it does not appear on any of the 1870-71 designs. It is first depicted on the 1893 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map, by which date it had been substantially enlarged, fronting onto Green Hill Road, and extending as far north as the angled Watmough's Lane. In 1913, it was marked as 'Woodsheds' (WYAS Leeds PL/P/181). The south end of the east range was extended between 1935 and 1954 to fill the gap to the Porter's Lodge.
- 3.26 The west part of the east range is the earliest. It is a rectangular, single storey building, with a hipped, slated roof; there are no surviving chimney stacks. All walls are built of neat mid-red handmade bricks (average dimensions 220mm by 110mm by 70mm) laid in English Garden Wall bond (three stretcher courses to each header course) and set with a lime mortar. The north and east walls appear considerably wider in plan than the other two walls, although it is not known why this should be. All of the window and door fittings are modern replacements of the originals. Shallowly corbelled eaves are carried around the building's exterior. The west elevation has been subject to much alteration, but surviving shallow stone



lintels indicate that there may have been four windows, perhaps with a doorway at the north end only, although this is not certain; the northernmost window is the only example which seems to retain its early form (plate 56). The narrow south elevation is plain, with an inserted window towards the east end (plate 57). The north elevation is also plain; the original east elevation is now concealed within the later extension to the east, and so is described under the interior below.

- 3.27 The later extension to the east range, built before 1893, is a sub-rectangular building of a tall single storey, covered by two parallel, pitched, corrugated sheet roofs. A tall metal vent emerges from the north end of the east slope of the west roof. The east elevation is built of coursed and squared gritstone, and incorporates the earlier boundary wall of the workhouse complex to Green Hill Road (plate 58 and also plate 2). The twin north gables have been rebuilt in modern blockwork, and each has a large entrance doorway fitted with a metal roller shutter (see plates 4 and 58).
- 3.28 The southern extension of the east range, built between 1935 and 1954 to fill the gap between the range and Porter's Lodge, is a sub-rectangular structure of a tall single storey, with a pitched felted roof. The east elevation also incorporates the earlier boundary wall, whilst the south gable is of brick. The west elevation contains modern windows and a metal roller shutter, and no features of historic interest (plate 59).

#### *Interior*

- 3.29 At the time of the EDAS survey, the earliest part of the east range (i.e. the west part) was accessed through the doorways in the west elevation. The interior is now divided into four cells; the southern three are interconnected, but the north cell remains separate. The southernmost cell (**G18**) has a large chimney breast to the north wall with bull-nosed bricks to its corners (plate 60); the north wall is built of brick and rises to the apex of the roof. The inserted window to the south wall may once have been a doorway (although there is nothing to indicate this externally), whilst there is a large blocked original window with a segmental head to the east wall (plate 61). A doorway at the west end of the north wall leads through to the cell to the north (**G19**). Where the modern suspended ceiling has been pulled down, a roof truss is visible, set towards the south of centre. The softwood king-post truss is of bolted construction throughout, comprising tie-beam with raking struts from the king-post to the principal rafters (plates 62 and 63). Each principal rafter carries a single trenched purlin. A wide opening in the north wall connects the cell to that to the north. The east wall of this cell (**G20**) has a blocked cart entrance with bull-nosed jambs and a stop-chamfered timber lintel, and a small blocked window or other opening with a segmental head at the east end of the south wall (plate 64). To the north wall of the cell, there are two further blocked openings (plate 65). The east opening has an inverted horseshoe shape, and is at least 1.5m tall, while the west opening has a semi-circular head and is much lower; both are blocked with blockwork. These blocked features are also visible from within the north cell (**G21**) (plate 66); from this space, it can be seen that the east opening is oval and c.2m in height, whilst the west opening is actually sub-circular. The blocked sub-circular opening appears to be set within a larger opening, perhaps a doorway, that was itself blocked with brick. There are no openings, blocked or otherwise, in the north wall. The cell is crossed by a roof truss of the same form as described above (plate 67).
- 3.30 The later extension to the east range, built before 1893, is essentially formed by a single, large space internally (**G22**), sub-divided into several modern storage

cages. A north-south aligned row of three brick piers supports the end of the paired roof trusses of the parallel roof ranges (plate 68). Each truss is of bolted, softwood, king-post form, with incised carpenters' marks numbering them from 'I' to 'III' from south to north (plates 69 and 70). The west wall plate is supported on a number of cast-iron brackets (plate 71). The west wall of the space is formed by the original external east elevation of the earliest part of the east range. This was of four bays. The southern two bays each contain a large blocked window with a segmental head, whilst the northernmost bays each have a blocked cart entrance with bull-nosed jambs and a stop-chamfered timber lintel (plate 72). The east wall incorporates the remains of the earlier boundary wall of the workhouse complex (plate 73), whilst there was once a tall and wide opening which occupied the eastern half of the south wall.

- 3.31 The western half of the interior of the southern extension of the east range, built between 1935 and 1954, contains no historic features of interest and has been much sub-divided. The eastern half (**G23**) is formed by a single space. The east wall incorporates the earlier boundary wall of the workhouse complex, which was then raised in brick to support the later structure (plate 74). The north wall originally formed the external south gable of the eastern half of the extension built before 1893. It contains a tall, wide opening, suitable for carts or vehicles, with a timber lintel, now blocked (plate 75), while above, the apex of the brick gable was pierced by a large diameter circular vent, again since blocked (plate 76). The space is crossed by a single softwood king-post roof truss, of bolted and strapped construction throughout (plate 77).

### **The West Range (Sycamore House)**

#### *Exterior*

- 3.32 The west range is likely to form an original part of the 1872 workhouse complex, or at least an early addition to it, although it does not appear on any of the 1870-71 designs. It first appears on the 1893 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map (see figure 7A), where the southern half comprises a long narrow rectangular structure and the northern half is of six small, square conjoined structures with yards to their east side; these were almost certainly pigsties. In 1913, it was marked as 'Stables & c' (WYAS Leeds PL/P/181) (see figure 8 left). Between 1908 and 1921, the west range was extended northwards, replacing the probable pigsties shown in 1893. By the 1960s, a rectangular extension had been erected on the east side of the west range.
- 3.33 The earlier, southern half of the west range is of similar form and appearance to the earliest part of the east range. It was a rectangular, single storey building, with a hipped, slated roof; there are no surviving chimney stacks. All walls are built of neat mid-red handmade bricks (average dimensions 220mm by 110mm by 70mm) laid in English Garden Wall bond (three stretcher courses to each header course) and set with a lime mortar. The majority of window and door fittings are modern replacements of the originals. Bracketed eaves are carried around the building's exterior. The west elevation has been subject to much alteration (plate 78). There may have once been a tall doorway to the south end, and there was definitely a cart entrance to the north of this; the stone blocks which once supported the door pintles remain *in situ*. At a later date, probably when the northern half of the range was built between 1908 and 1921, at least five large windows with stone lintels and sills were inserted into the elevation, together with doorways at either end; some of these features were themselves subsequently blocked (plate 79). The south elevation has a single central window which is probably also inserted. The east

elevation contains a doorway and four windows, of the same form as those to the west and south elevations (plate 80). The northernmost part is obscured by the single storey brick extension built by the 1960s (plate 81).

- 3.34 The northern half of the west range, built between 1908 and 1921, is a rectangular, two-storey building with a pitched slated roof; there are no surviving chimney stacks. The walls are built of neat red machine-made bricks (average dimensions 225mm by 100mm by 70mm) set with a cement mortar. To the ground floor, the bricks are generally laid in a variation of English Garden Wall bond (five stretcher courses to each header course), whereas to the first floor they are more commonly laid in stretcher bond. Given that there is no convincing structural evidence that the building incorporates the probable pigsties shown here in 1893, or that it was built in two separate phases, it is not clear why this should be. There is a brick string course at first floor level to the southern half of the east elevation and to the northern half of the west elevation, but again it is unclear why there should be this discrepancy. Bracketed eaves are carried along the east and west elevations, with stone coping to the north and south gables. All of the window and door fittings are modern replacements of the originals.
- 3.35 The west elevation is eight bays in length. Most bays have a tall window with a stone lintel and sill to the ground and first floors. There are ground floor doorways to the first and third bays from the north end, and a first floor doorway to the southernmost bay, accessed via an external metal fire escape (plates 82 and 83). The north gable has blocked windows at the east end to both ground and first floors (plate 84). The east elevation is divided into two parts by an original two storey projection housing toilets; an integral, single storey lean-to to the north side of the projection has a blocked doorway which once gave access to the interior (plate 85). To the north and south of the projection, the majority of bays have tall windows with a stone lintel and sill to the ground and first floors. The ground floor to the south of the projection has been altered to house a modern boiler room.

#### *Interior*

- 3.36 At the time of the EDAS survey, the southern half of the west range was accessed through a doorway in the east elevation. The interior has been completely opened out to a single space (**G24**) and partly lined for PMVA (Prevention Management of Violence and Aggression) usage (plates 86 and 87). At the north end, there are two small cells forming a kitchen and toilets. Partial stripping out in the toilets (**G25**) revealed early white-glazed brick wall surfaces (plate 88).
- 3.37 The northern half of the west range was accessed through a doorway in the west elevation. This opens into a lobby (**G28**) with a tiled dado and plain skirting boards, both of which occur throughout the interior (plate 89). The ground floor rooms to the north (**G29**) (plate 90) and to the south (**G26**) (plate 91) are very plain; there is a recess in the south wall of G26 which may be a former doorway. To the immediate south of the entrance lobby (**G28**), the main internal staircase (**G27**) rises to the first floor. The staircase is of dog-leg, open-string form, with a flat metal handrail and stick balusters (plates 92 and 93). It cuts rather awkwardly across a window in the west wall (plate 94), perhaps suggesting that the original main staircase may have been located elsewhere.
- 3.38 The staircase rises to a first floor landing (**1F1**) (plate 95). Opposite the landing, the toilet block (**1F2**) retains four-panel doors which may be original to the building (plate 96). As on the ground floor, the rooms to the north (**1F3**) (plate 97) and south (**1F4**) (plate 98) are very plain with no features of interest.

## 4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1 The Bramley Poor Law Union was officially created on the 27th December 1862, but it did not reach its final extent until 1869, by which date it covered the townships of Bramley, Gildersome, Wortley, Armley and Farnley. The ground upon which the new workhouse was to be built comprised 16 acres and was presumably acquired in 1869; this required several changes to the local landscape, including the diversion of a footpath. The complex occupied a locally elevated position on the flattened top of a long ridge, and its conspicuous nature was noted in contemporary newspaper accounts. The complex was originally enclosed by a stone wall, part of which running along Mortuary Lane (formerly Watmough's Lane), was recorded as part of the survey work. Cartographic evidence might suggest that a part of the workhouse estate once extended northwards beyond Mortuary Lane into the area now occupied by the south-east part of Armley cemetery, but this is not certain and is not supported by later documentary evidence.
- 4.2 The designs for the workhouse complex were produced by the architects Charles Sebastian Nelson (1844-1924) and Alline F. (or James) Nelson, based at Albert Chambers, Park Row, Leeds, mostly in December 1870 or January 1871. The main building at Bramley is an example of what was known as a corridor-plan workhouse. Approximately 150 examples were built between 1840 and 1875, and Bramley was one of last examples to be erected in England. The same architects were also responsible for the Wharfedale Union workhouse at Otley, West Yorkshire, which opened in 1873, and the overall massing of the entrance block at both facilities is very similar, as is some of the detailing (<http://www.workhouses.org.uk/Wharfedale/>). The provision of a separate entrance block again reflects contemporary developments in workhouse design, and, with one minor exception, the entrance block was built as shown on the designs.
- 4.3 The survival of the original architects' designs, together with comparison to other workhouses, allows the functioning of the entrance block to be reconstructed in some detail. This would essentially have acted as the interface between the workhouse and the wider world, receiving those who sought temporary or more long-term admission to the institution. After arriving at the entrance gates on Green Hill Road, passing the porter in the Porter's Lodge and walking along the entrance drive, those seeking admission (probationers) would have been taken to the Relieving Officers' rooms flanking the entrance lobby. Admission into the workhouse was commonly undertaken by a Relieving Officer, who was familiar with all parts of the Union and who would establish their circumstances and credentials. Formal admission was authorised by the Board of Guardians at their weekly meetings (<http://www.workhouses.org.uk/life/entry.shtml>) - the Board Room is located within the entrance block so that probationers could be brought before the Guardians to make their case for admission. The status of the Board Room is reflected by the surviving deep ceiling cornice and the foliate plaster ceiling decoration. Prior to their formal admission, new arrivals at Bramley would have been placed in the probationers' area at the west end of the entrance block. They would have been segregated by sex, examined by a medical officer, stripped and bathed, and issued with a workhouse uniform. The inmate's own clothes were washed and disinfected, and put into store with their other possessions; these were only returned when they left the workhouse (<http://www.workhouses.org.uk/life/entry.shtml>).

- 4.4 At the east end of the entrance block was the area given over to the reception of vagrants or casual admissions. The layout of this area appears to follow the general pattern of the 1860s, but did not have the 'cellular' design that was recommended from the mid 1870s onwards (Morrison 1999, 183-84). The routine for a casual or vagrant ward began in the late afternoon by joining the queue for admission. Once admitted and segregated by sex, any prohibited items such as alcohol or tobacco were confiscated. They were stripped and bathed, and issued with a workhouse nightshirt and blanket. Their own clothes would be fumigated and then dried. They were then locked up (in a common dormitory until the 1860s) typically from 7pm until 6 or 7am in the morning. After this, they were required to do a certain amount of work, and were then discharged ([http://www.workhouses.org.uk/vagrants/index.shtml\(photo Post-1834\)](http://www.workhouses.org.uk/vagrants/index.shtml(photo Post-1834))). In many Unions, male vagrants or casuals were required to break a certain amount of granite before leaving the workhouse in the morning following their overnight stay, whilst women either cleaned the building or picked oakum (Morrison 1999, 184); oakum is a tarred fibre used in the shipbuilding industry, and was made from picking at old tarry ropes. At Bramley, the Female Vagrants' Yard was equipped with an oakum shed, whilst the shed in the Male Vagrants' Yard may have been used for stone breaking.
- 4.5 The 1881 census notes that there were 148 residents or inmates at the Bramley workhouse, ranging in age from one month (the recently born child of one of the residents) to 89. There was a total of eight staff, headed by the Master and Matron, with other officers being a school mistress, a domestic cook, a domestic nurse, and male and female porters (<http://www.workhouses.org.uk/Bramley/Bramley1881.shtml>).
- 4.6 Both the east and the west ranges are likely to form an original part of the 1872 workhouse complex, or at least be early additions to it, even though they do not appear on any of the 1870-71 designs. In their earliest form, both were single storey brick buildings with hipped roofs; the west range almost certainly had a range of pigsties to the north. Structural evidence indicates that the northernmost two bays of the east range were used as a cart shed. By the early 20th century, the west range formed a stables, whilst the east range (which had been extended before 1893) was marked as wood sheds. Interestingly, a similar single storey building with a hipped roof, located to the north of the entrance block at the Wharfedale Union workhouse in Otley also contained coal and wood sheds, and a piggery, as well as functioning as the workhouse mortuary (<http://www.workhouses.org.uk/Wharfedale/>).
- 4.7 Also of note are the oval and sub-circular blocked openings in the dividing wall between the two northernmost internal bays of the east range's earliest part (**G20** and **G21**). A very similar blocked opening to the sub-circular example, marking the position of a disinfecting machine, survived within part of a disinfecting station, erected on Canal Road in Bradford, in 1904 by Bradford Corporation (Stephen Haigh, *pers. comm.*; Haigh 2012, photo 23). Given the need for disinfection of clothes on site, and given that the disinfecting machinery referred to in the 1872 *Leeds Mercury* article was probably that in the probationers' area of the entrance block, it seems highly likely that the north end of this part of the east range was converted into a disinfecting suite in the early 20th century. It may well have served the vagrants' area at the east end of the entrance block, as it was situated close enough to it to be used to disinfect the vagrants' clothes. At some point between 1908 and 1921, the pigsties at the north end of the west range were demolished and replaced by a two storey building. The function of this new

building is uncertain, but it was well lit and might feasibly have former further accommodation or wards of some kind.

- 4.8 From at least the later 19th century onwards, the space between the ranges and the boundary wall of the complex formed a garden, containing several glasshouse structures. It is probable that this was used for growing vegetables to help supply the workhouse kitchens and also for sale, as was common at workhouse complexes (<http://www.workhouses.org.uk/gardens/>).
- 4.9 All buildings were substantially altered internally during the second half of the 20th century, as might be expected in an hospital, resulting in the loss of the majority of their historic fixtures and fittings.

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## **6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 6.1 The archaeological and architectural photographic recording of the entrance block and associated structures at the former Bramley Union Workhouse (now St Mary's Hospital) was commissioned and funded by Interserve Construction Ltd. EDAS would like to thank Mark Dean and Alistair Last for their help, and Martin Crump for facilitating site access.
  
- 6.2 The on-site survey work was undertaken by Shaun Richardson of EDAS, assisted by Stephen Haigh who took the photographs. The documentary research was carried out by Shaun Richardson, who also produced a draft report and site archive. The final report was produced by Ed Dennison, with whom the responsibility for any errors or inconsistencies remains.

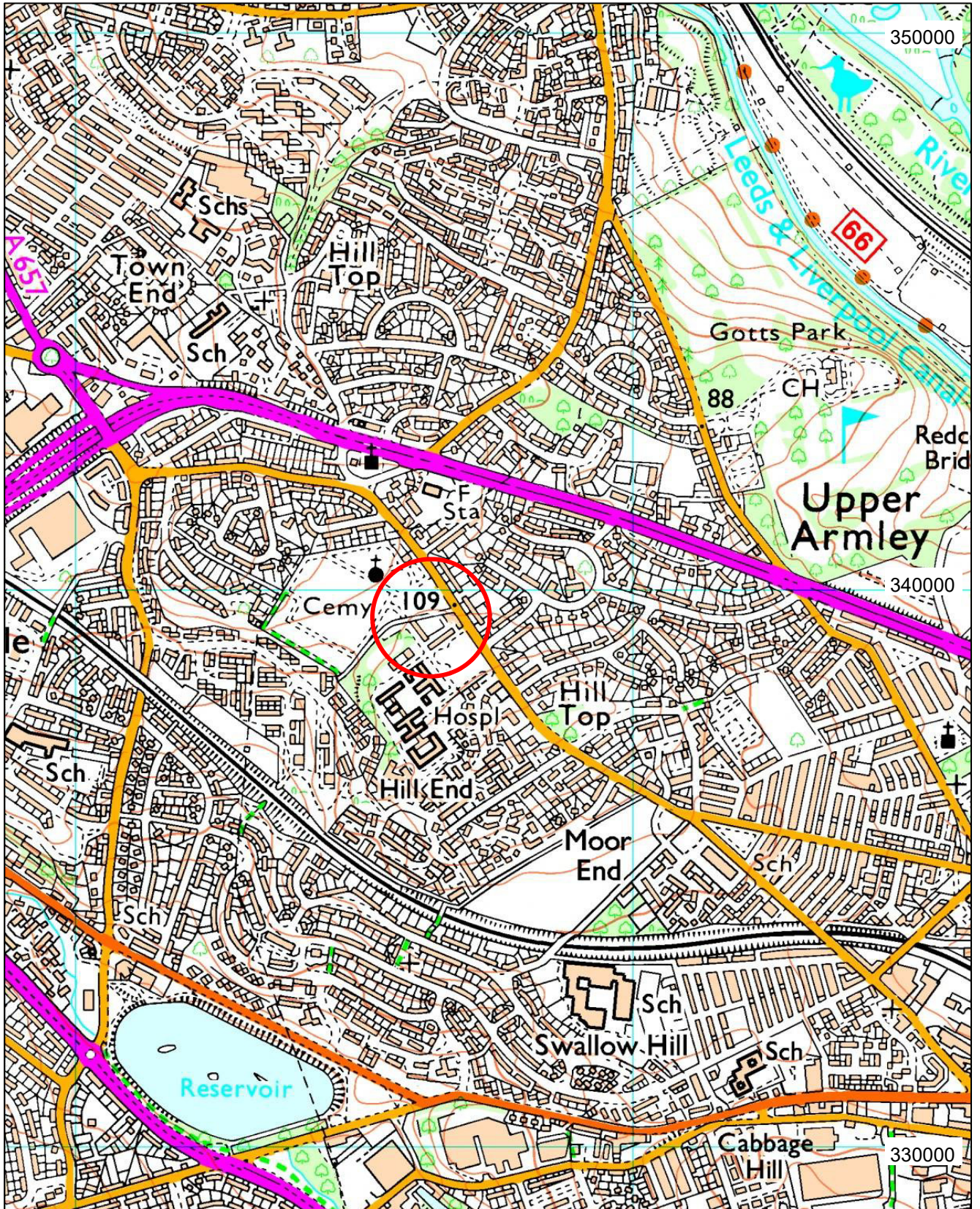
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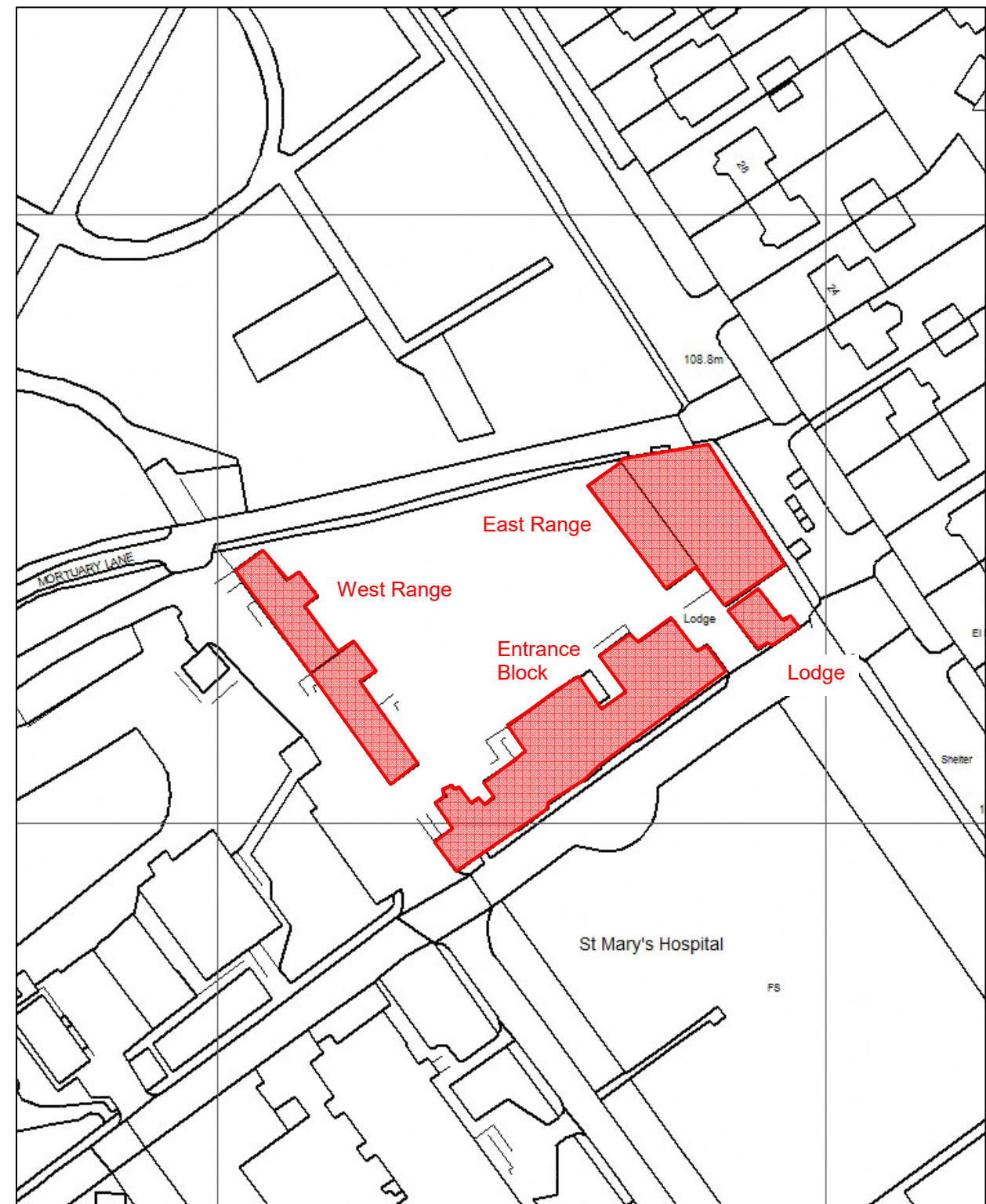
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PROJECT		BRAMLEY UNION WORKHOUSE, ENTRANCE BLOCK	
TITLE		GENERAL SITE LOCATION	
SCALE	DATE	AS SHOWN	MAY 2020
EDAS	FIGURE	1	



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TITLE		DETAILED LOCATION	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	MAY 2020
EDAS		FIGURE	2



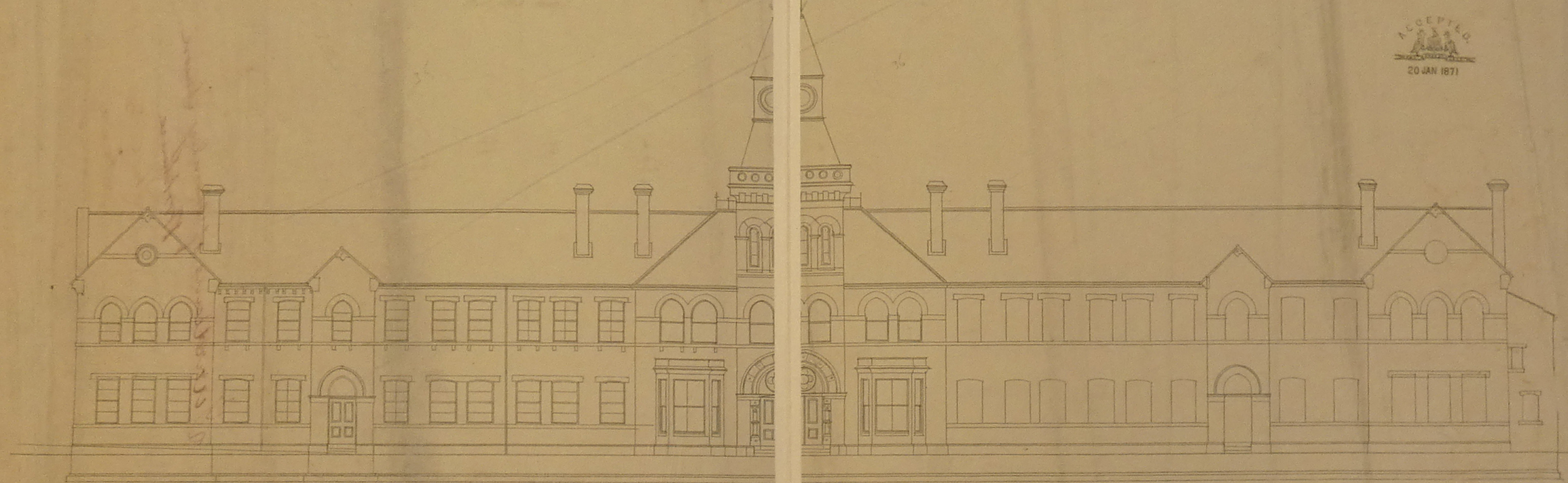
New Workhouse at Armley for the Bramley Union, Block Plan (Source: WYAS Leeds LC/ENG/BCP/Book 3A, p36, sheet 1).

PROJECT BRAMLEY UNION WORKHOUSE, ENTRANCE BLOCK	
TITLE 1870-71 BLOCK PLAN	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE MAY 2020
EDAS	FIGURE 3

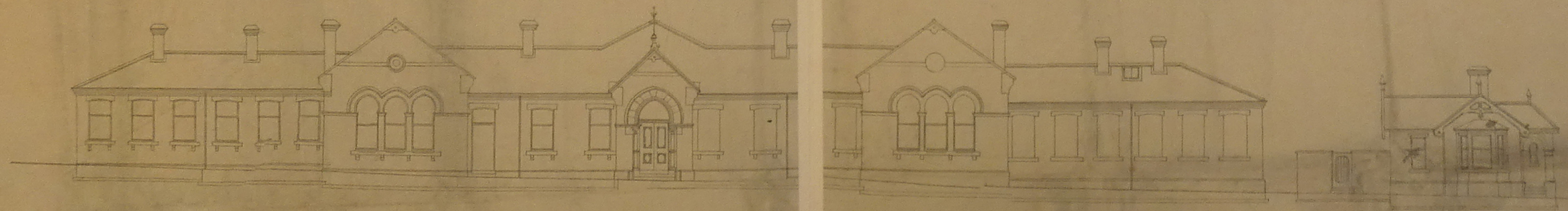
NEW UNION WORKHOUSE  
BRAMLEY.

Nº6

ACCEPTED  
20 JAN 1871



FRONT ELEVATION.  
(Main Building)



FRONT ELEVATION.  
(Entrance Block)



New Workhouse at Armley for the Bramley Union:  
Front Elevations of Main Building (top) and Entrance  
Building (bottom) (Source: WYAS Leeds LC/ENG/  
BCP/Book 3A, p36, sheet 7).

PROJECT		BRAMLEY UNION WORKHOUSE, ENTRANCE BLOCK	
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EDAS		FIGURE	4

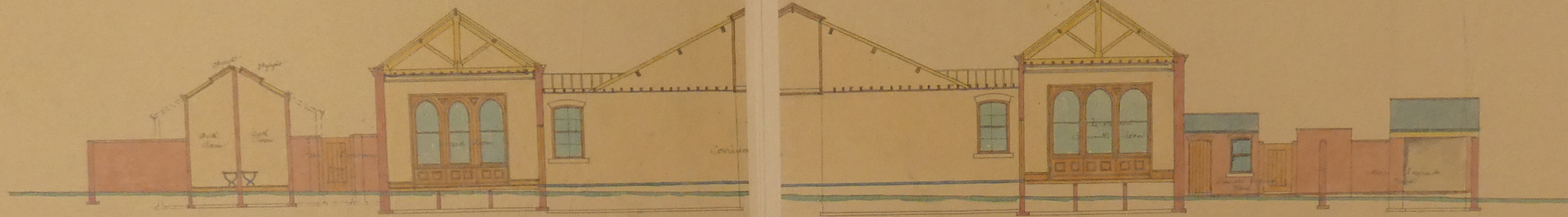
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BRAMLEY UNION WORKHOUSE, ENTRANCE BLOCK	
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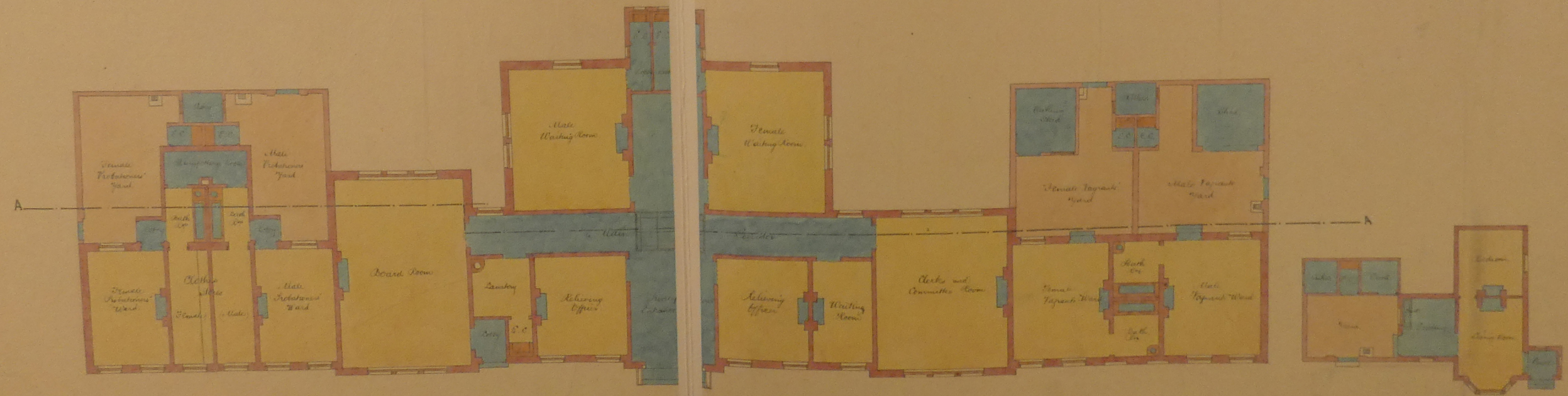
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## ENTRANCE BUILDINGS.

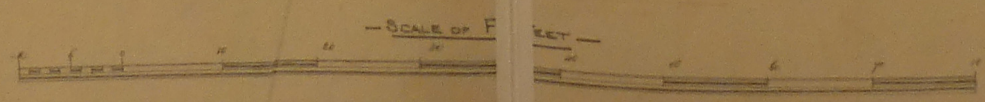
ACCEPTED  
20 JAN 1871



LONGITUDINAL SECTION  
AT AA



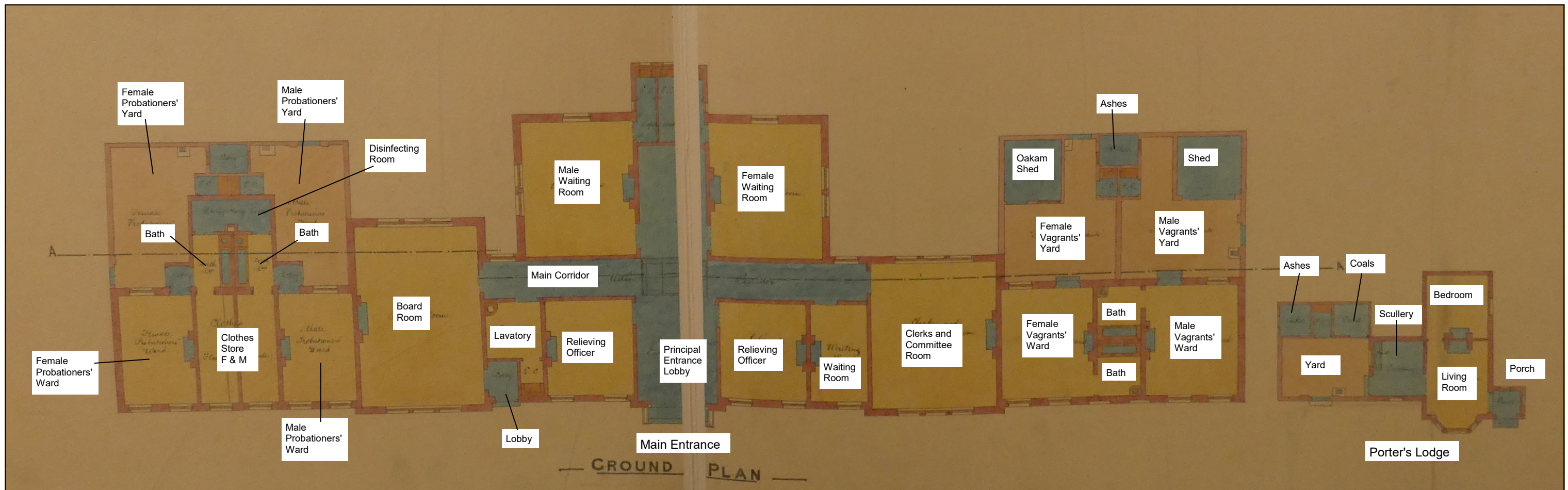
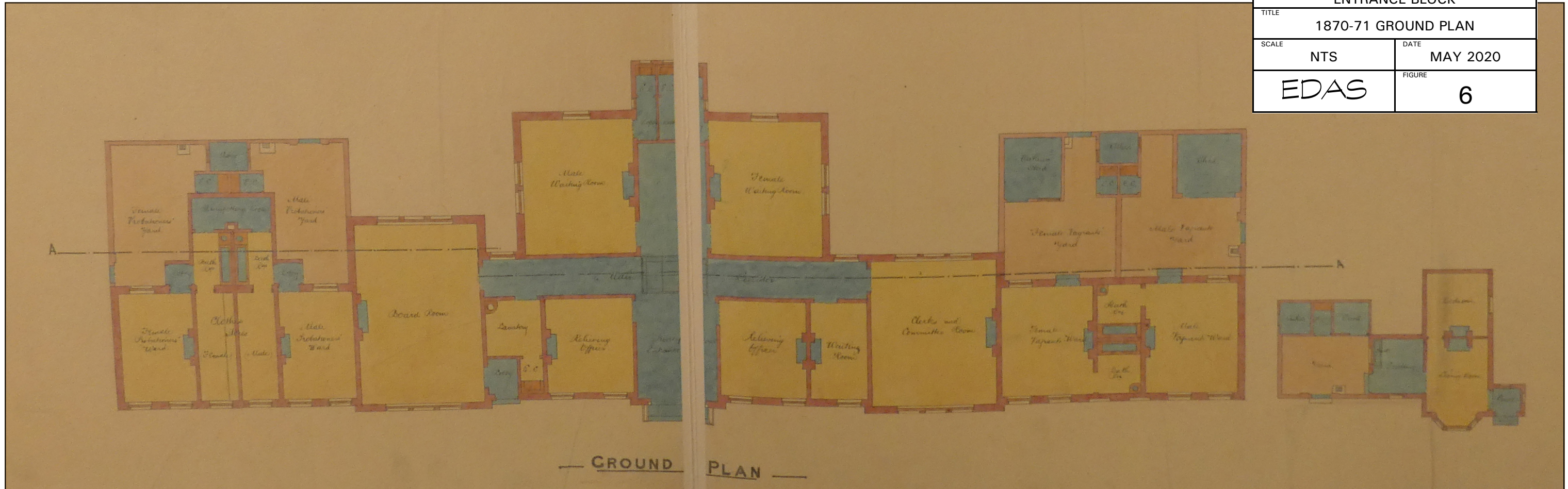
GROUND PLAN

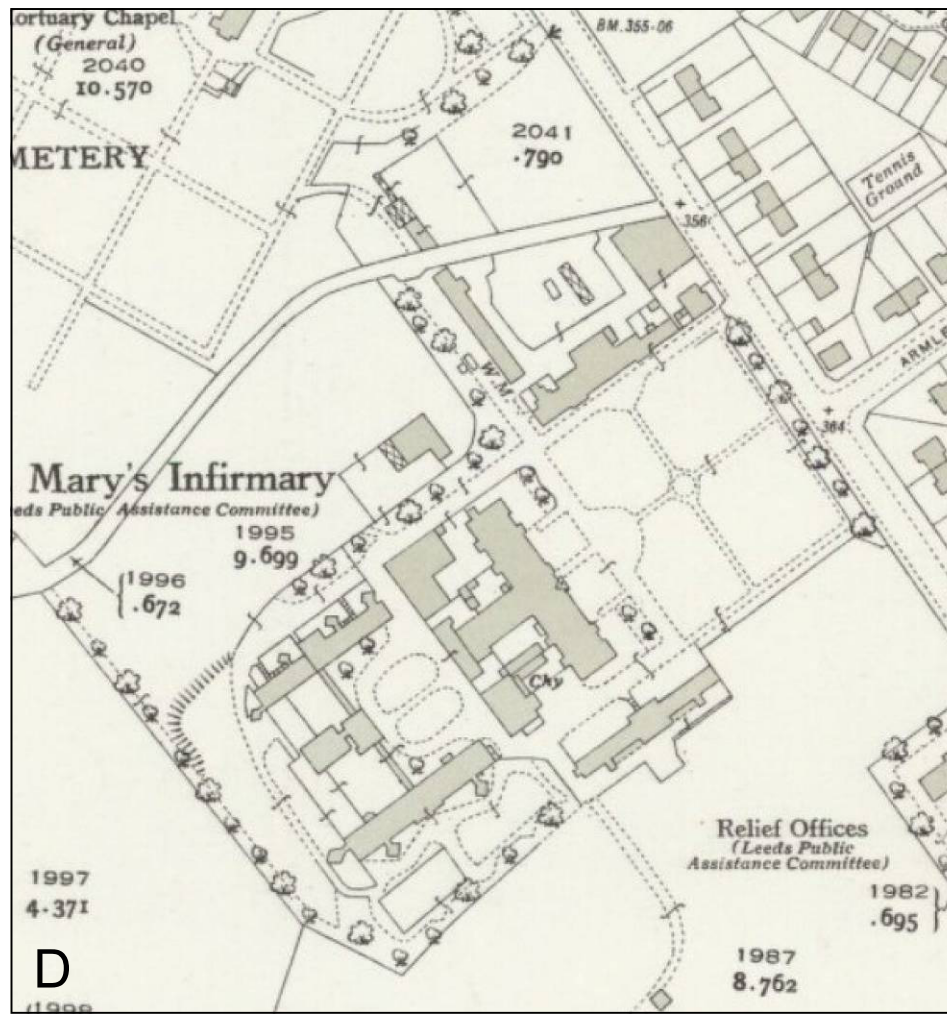
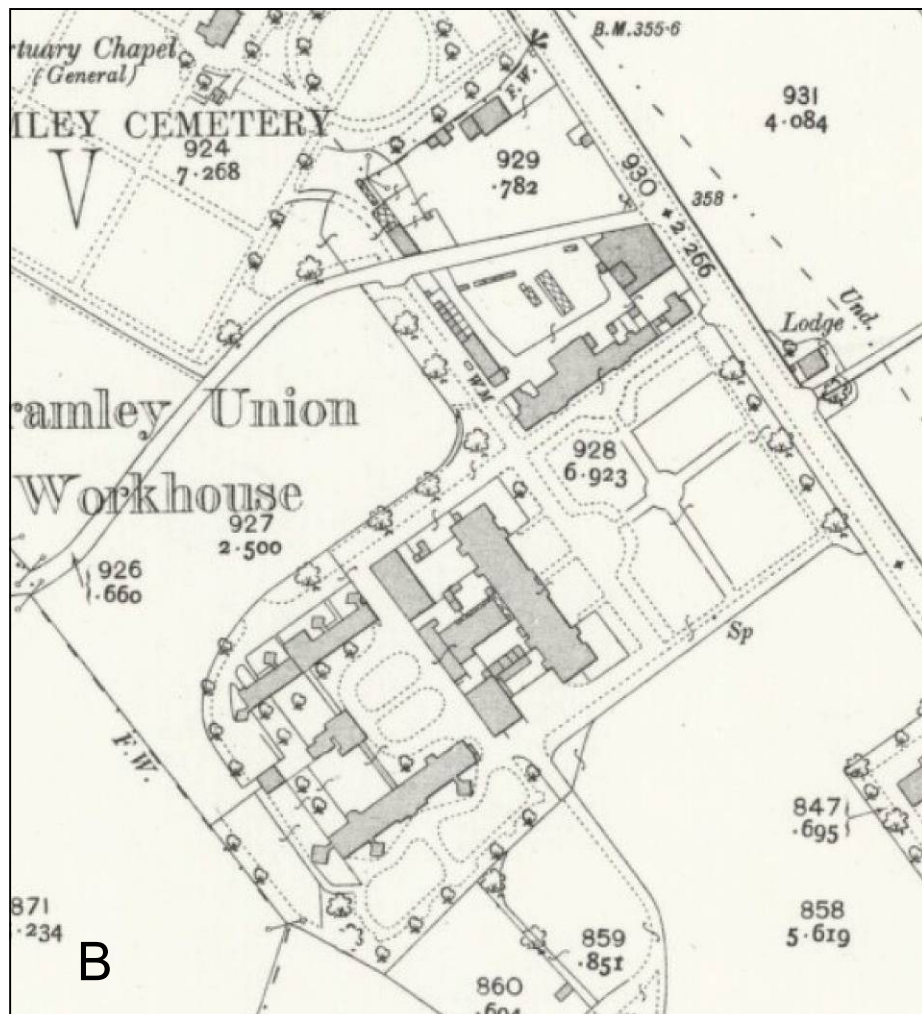
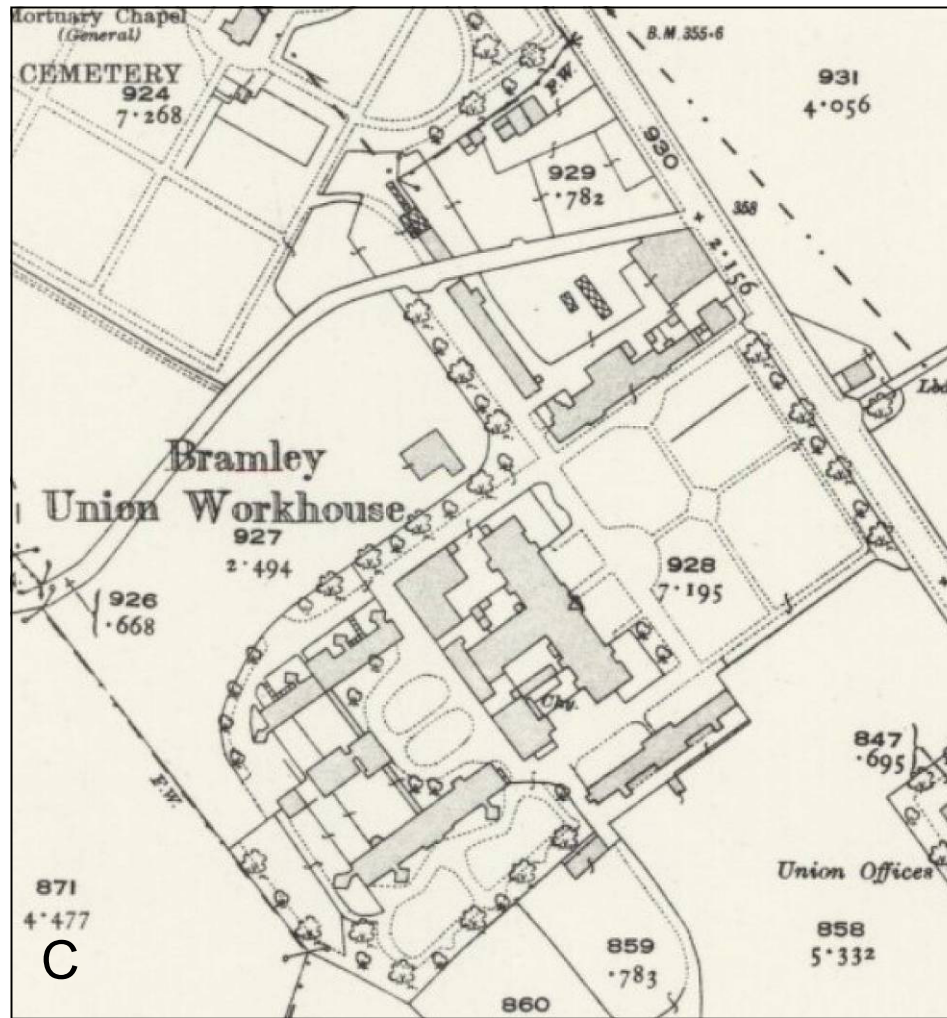
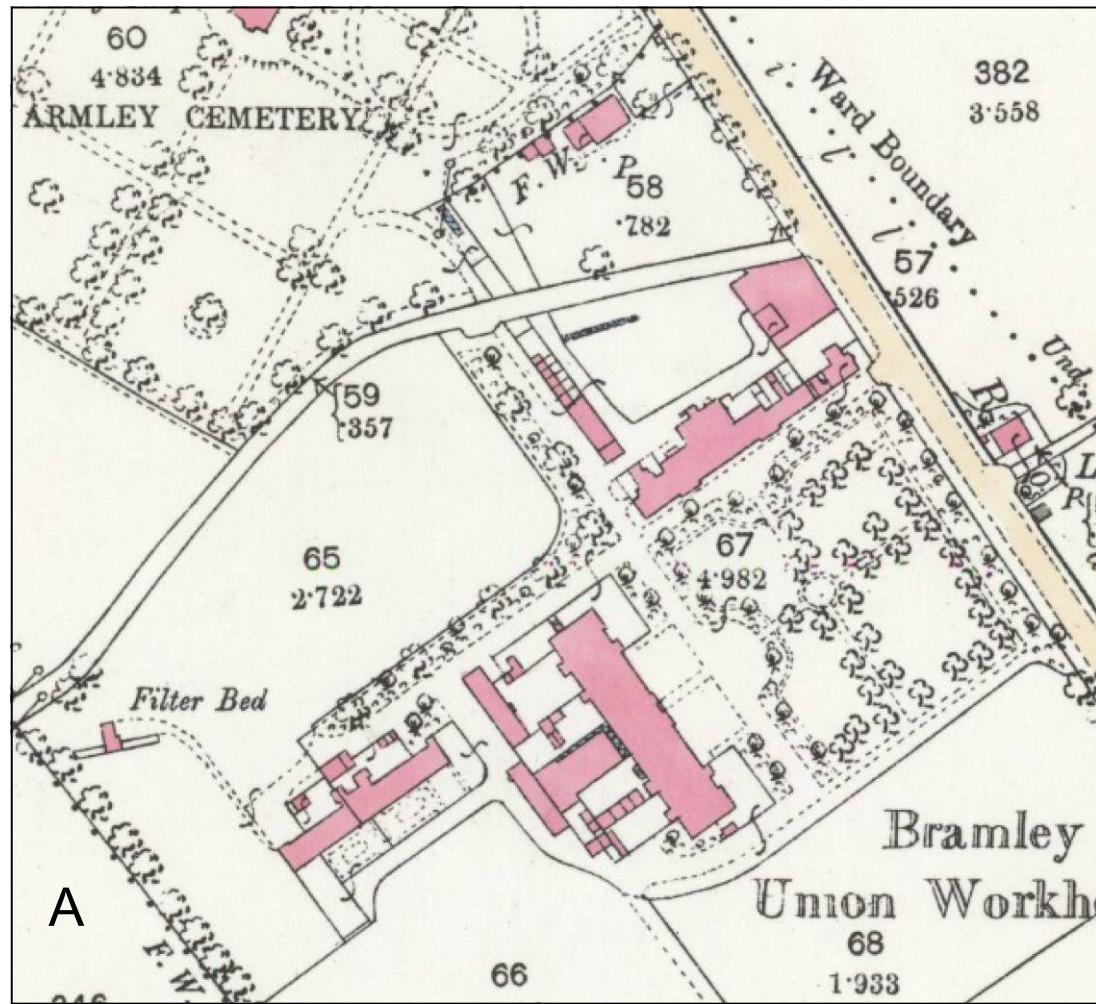


New Workhouse at Armley for the Bramley Union:  
Entrance Buildings, Longitudinal Section and Plan  
(Source: WYAS Leeds LC/ENG/BCP/Book 3A, p36,  
sheet 3).

*Ed. J. P. Allen, Archt.  
1870-71  
Leeds*

PROJECT		BRAMLEY UNION WORKHOUSE, ENTRANCE BLOCK	
TITLE		1870-71 GROUND PLAN	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	MAY 2020
EDAS		FIGURE	6





A: 1893 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map Yorkshire sheet 217/4 (surveyed 1888-89).

B: 1908 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map Yorkshire sheet 217/4 (revised 1906).

C: 1921 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map Yorkshire sheet 217/4 (revised 1915).

D: 1935 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map Yorkshire sheet 217/4 (revised 1933).

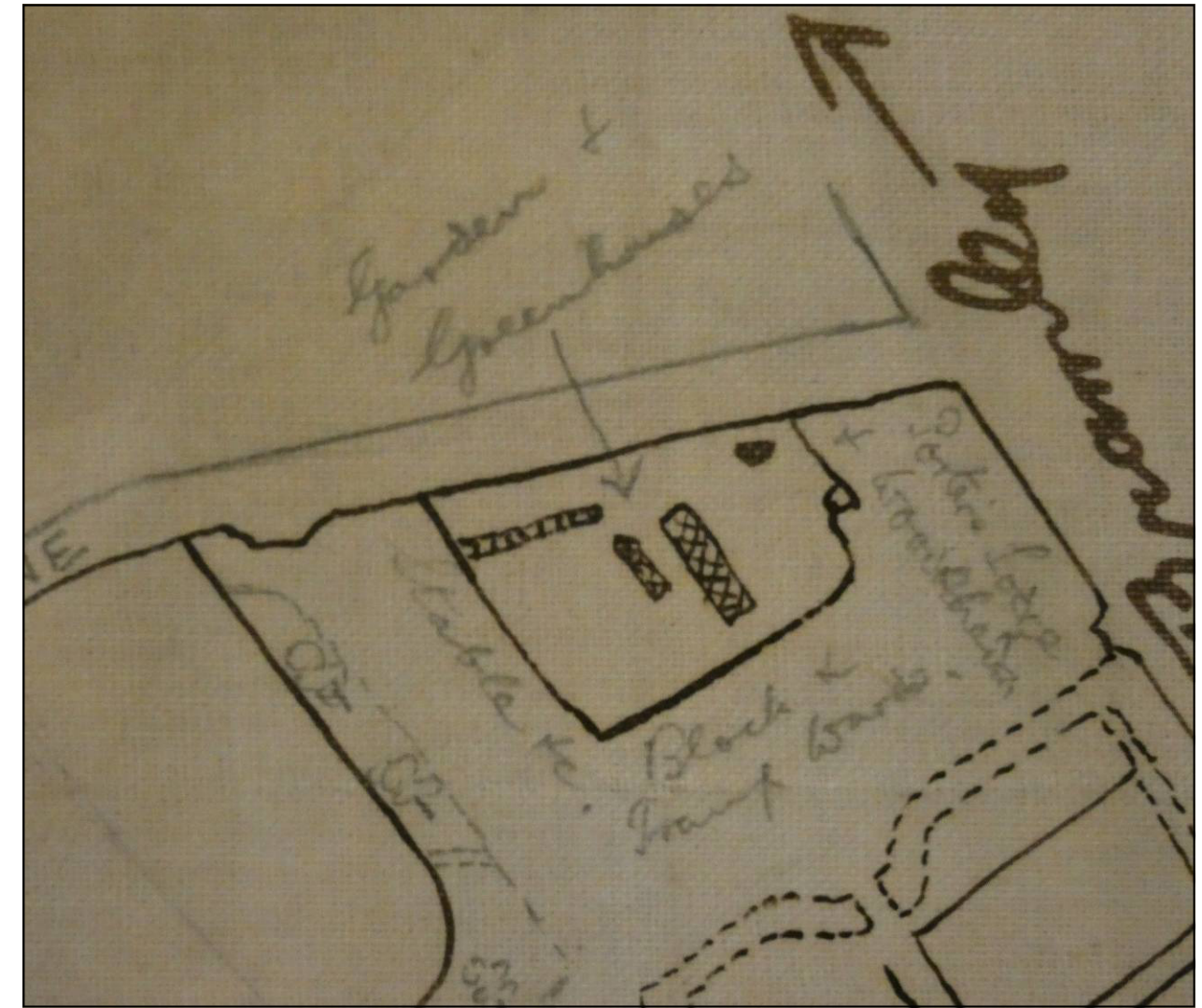


PROJECT		BRAMLEY UNION WORKHOUSE, ENTRANCE BLOCK	
TITLE			
ORDANACE SURVEY MAPS			
SCALE	NTS	DATE	MAY 2020
EDAS		FIGURE	7



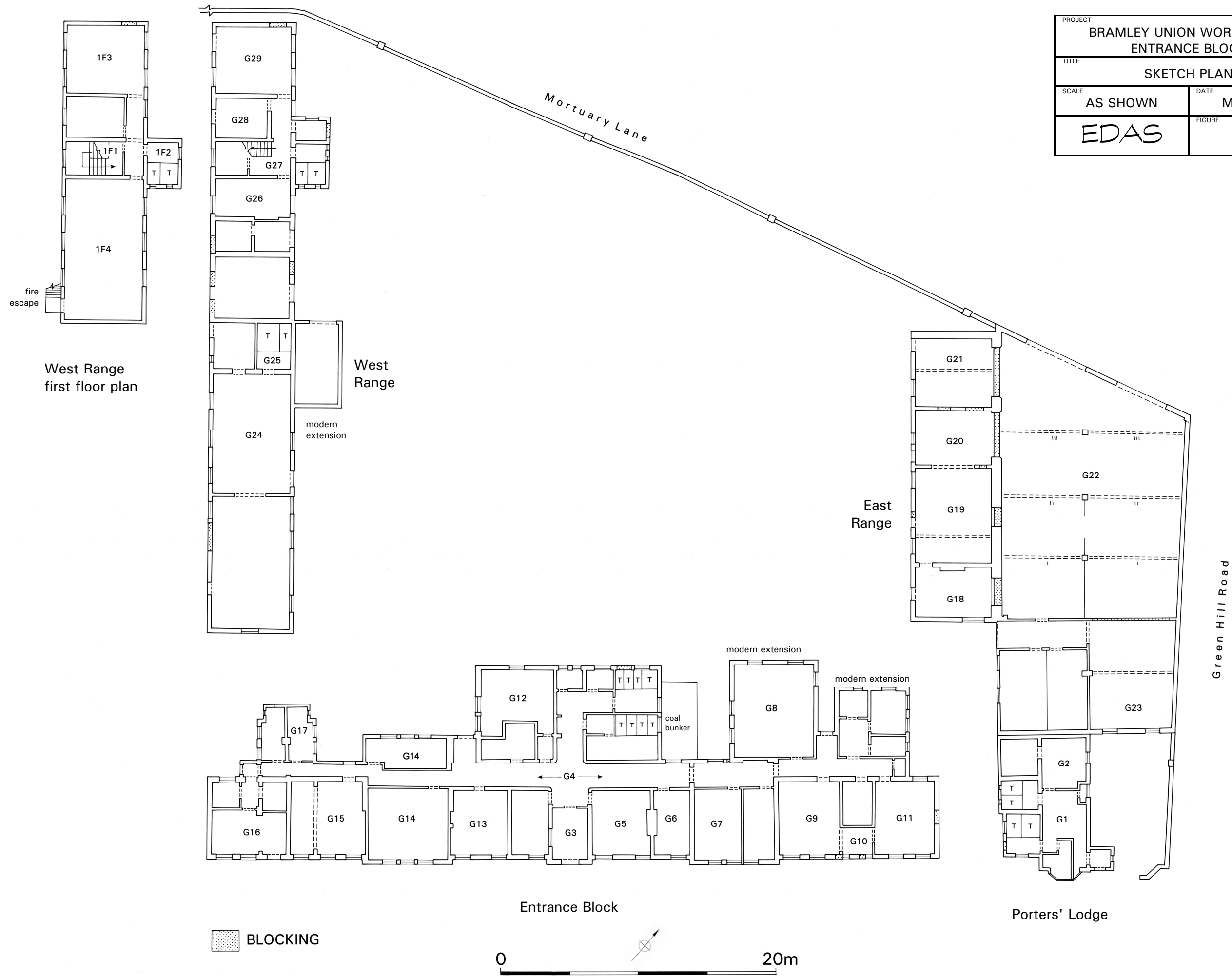


1913 Bramley Union Workhouse Estate (Source: WYAS Leeds PL/P/181).



PROJECT BRAMLEY UNION WORKHOUSE, ENTRANCE BLOCK	
TITLE 1913 SKETCH PLAN	
SCALE NTS	DATE MAY 2020
EDAS	FIGURE 8

PROJECT <b>BRAMLEY UNION WORKHOUSE, ENTRANCE BLOCK</b>	
TITLE <b>SKETCH PLAN</b>	
SCALE <b>AS SHOWN</b>	DATE <b>MAY 2020</b>
<b>EDAS</b>	FIGURE <b>9</b>



 BLOCKING





Plate 1: General view of workhouse complex from Armley cemetery, looking SW (photo 1/3035).



Plate 2: East range, south gable and east elevation, showing earlier boundary wall, looking NW (photo 1/2918).



Plate 3: East range, south gable and east elevation, with Porter's Lodge, looking NW (photo 1/2921).



Plate 4: East range, western extension, north gable, and cemetery boundary wall to Green Hill Road, looking S (photo 1/3036).



Plate 5: Boundary wall along Mortuary Lane, looking E (photo 1/3000).



Plate 6: Porter's Lodge and Entrance Block, looking W (photo 1/2924).



Plate 7: Porter's Lodge, south elevation, looking N (photo 1/2929).



Plate 8: Porter's Lodge, west and south elevations, looking NE (photo 1/2931).



Plate 9: Porter's Lodge, east and south elevations, looking NW (photo 1/2923).



Plate 10: Porter's Lodge, room G1, with modern partition, looking SE (photo 1/2835).



Plate 11: Porter's Lodge, room G1, with modern partition, looking NW (photo 1/2836).



Plate 12: Entrance Block, south elevation, looking NW (photo 1/2934).





Plate 13: Entrance Block, central part of south elevation, looking N (photo 1/2942).



Plate 14: Entrance Block, central part of south elevation, looking NW (photo 1/2947).



Plate 15: Entrance Block, central part of south elevation, looking NE (photo 1/2953).



Plate 16: Entrance Block, south elevation, entrance capital detail, looking NE (photo 1/3032).



Plate 17: Entrance Block, central part of south elevation, entrance detail, looking N (photo 1/2945).



Plate 18: Entrance Block, south elevation, medallion and vent to western gable, looking N (photo 1/3028).



Plate 19: Entrance Block, east end of south elevation, looking N (photo 1/2938).



Plate 20: Entrance Block, south elevation, looking NE (photo 1/2948).



Plate 21: Entrance Block, central part of south elevation, looking NE (photo 1/2952).



Plate 22: Entrance Block, west part of south elevation, gable detail, looking NE (photo 1/2956).



Plate 23: Entrance Block, west end of south elevation, looking N (photo 1/2954).



Plate 24: Entrance Block, west end of south elevation, vent detail, looking N (photo 1/3030).



Plate 25: Entrance Block, north elevation, west projection, looking SE (photo 1/2957).



Plate 26: Entrance Block, north elevation, west projection, looking SE (photo 1/2960).



Plate 27: Entrance Block, west end of north elevation, looking S (photo 1/2961).



Plate 28: Entrance Block, north elevation, central projection, looking SE (photo 1/2963).



Plate 29: Entrance Block, north elevation, central projection, looking S (photo 1/2964).





Plate 30: Entrance Block, central part of north elevation, looking S (photo 1/2966).



Plate 31: Entrance Block, north elevation, east projection, looking S (photo 1/2971).



Plate 32: Entrance Block, east end of north elevation, looking SE (photo 1/2974).



Plate 33: Entrance Block, room G3 (Principal Entrance lobby), looking S (photo 1/2837).



Plate 34: Entrance Block, main corridor G4, looking W (photo 1/2839).

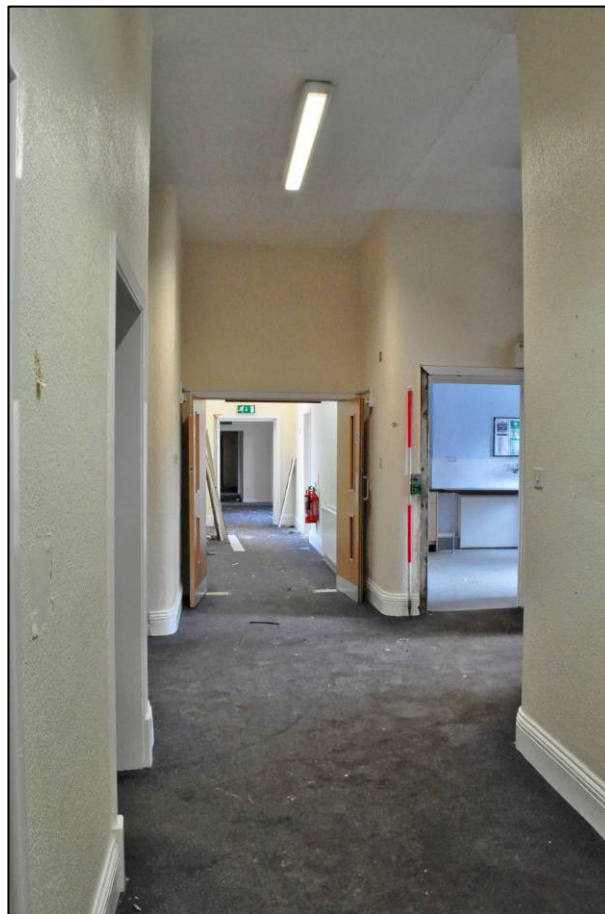


Plate 35: Entrance Block, main corridor G4, looking E (photo 1/2843).



Plate 36: Entrance Block, main corridor G4, skirting detail, looking E (photo 1/2870).



Plate 37: Entrance Block, main corridor G4, window detail, looking NW (photo 1/2854).



Plate 38: Entrance Block, room G12 (former Male Waiting Room), looking NW (photo 1/2856).



Plate 39: Entrance Block, room G5, (former Receiving Officer's room), chimney breast, looking SE (photo 1/2855).



Plate 40: Entrance Block, room G6 (former Receiving Officer's waiting room), chimney breast, looking SW (photo 1/2852).



Plate 41: Entrance Block, room G7 (former Clerks and Committee room), windows to south side, looking S (photo 1/2850).



Plate 42: Entrance Block, main corridor G4, window to N side, looking NW (photo 1/2851).



Plate 43: Entrance Block, room G8, looking NW (photo 1/2849).



Plate 44: Entrance Block, room G9 (former Female Vagrants' Ward), looking S (photo 1/2847).



Plate 45: Entrance Block, room G11 (former Male Vagrants' Ward), windows to south side, looking S (photo 1/2845).



Plate 46: Entrance Block, room G11 (former Male Vagrants' Ward), looking SW (photo 1/2846).





Plate 47: Entrance Block, room G10, window detail, looking S (photo 1/2848).



Plate 48: Entrance Block, room G13, looking SW (photo 1/2857).



Plate 49: Entrance Block, room G14 (former Board Room), windows in south wall, looking S (photo 1/2858).



Plate 50: Entrance Block, room G14 (former Board Room), windows in north wall, looking NE (photo 1/2862).



Plate 51: Entrance Block, room G14 (former Board Room), ceiling cornice, looking E (photo 1/2859).



Plate 52: Entrance Block, room G14 (former Board Room), ceiling cornice, looking NW (photo 1/2863).



Plate 53: Entrance Block, room G17, looking N (photo 1/2866).



Plate 54: Entrance Block, room G15 (former Male Probationers' Ward), looking SE (photo 1/2865).



Plate 55: Entrance Block, room G16 (former Male Probationers' Ward), looking SE (photo 1/2868).



Plate 56: East range, original part, west elevation, looking E (photo 1/2979).



Plate 57: East range, original part, south elevation, looking N (photo 1/2983).



Plate 58: East range, north gable and east elevation, showing earlier boundary wall, looking SW (photo 1/2917).



Plate 59: East range, southern extension, west elevation, with Porter's Lodge, looking SE (photo 1/2981).



Plate 60: East range, original part, room G18, chimney breast to north wall, looking NW (photo 1/2899).



Plate 61: East range, original part, room G18, blocked window to east wall, looking E (photo 1/2897).



Plate 62: East range, original part, room G19, roof truss, looking SW (photo 1/2907).





Plate 63: East range, original part, room G19, roof truss, looking SE (photo 1/2908).



Plate 64: East range, original part, room G20, blocked openings, looking SE (photo 1/2909).



Plate 65: East range, original part, room G20, blocked openings to north wall, looking N (photo 1/2902).



Plate 66: East range, original part, room G21, blocked openings in south wall, looking S (photo 1/2913).



Plate 67: East range, original part, room G21, roof truss, looking S (photo 1/2912).



Plate 68: East range, eastern extension, room G22, looking SE (photo 1/2887).



Plate 69: East range, eastern extension, room G22, looking N (photo 1/2885).

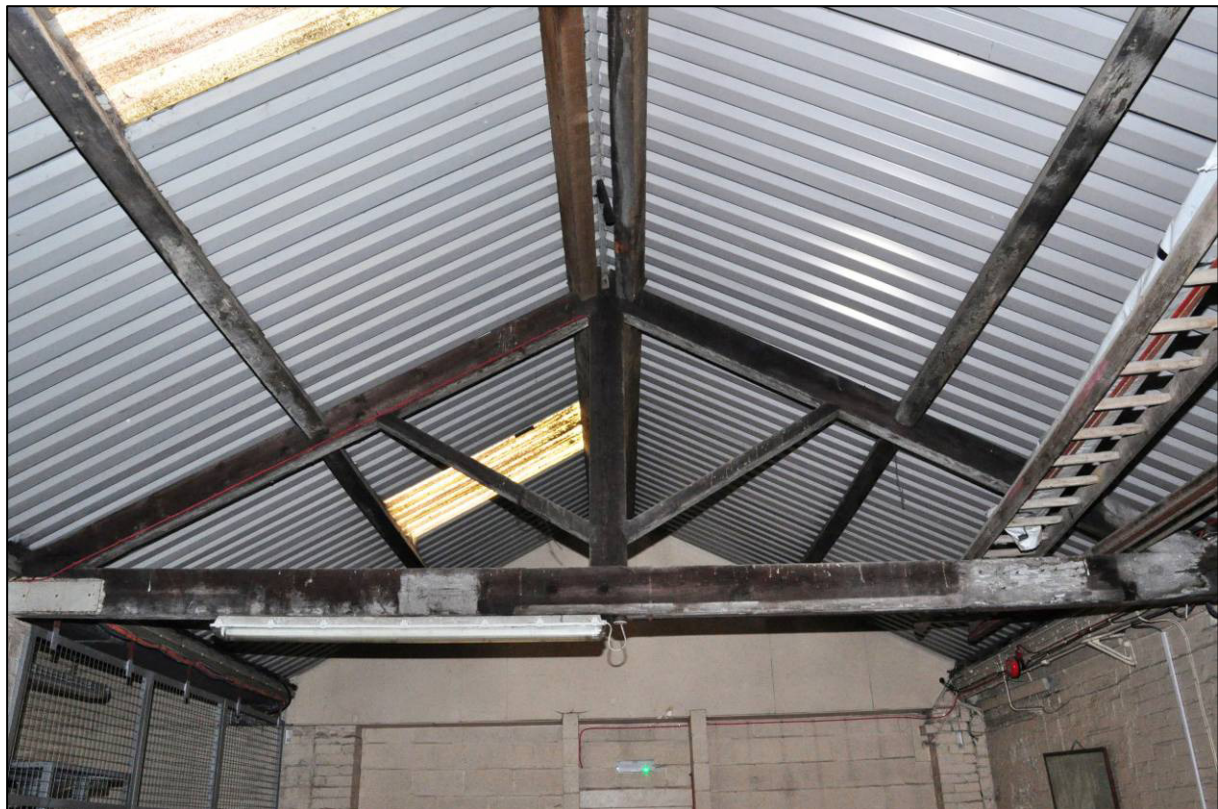


Plate 70: East range, eastern extension, room G22, roof truss, looking S (photo 1/2891).



Plate 71: East range, eastern extension, room G22, cast-iron bracket supporting west wall plate, looking NW (photo 1/2893).



Plate 72: East range, eastern extension, room G22, blocked cart entrances to west side of original part, looking W (photo 1/2895).



Plate 73: East range, eastern extension, room G22, showing earlier boundary wall, looking E (photo 1/2896).



Plate 74: East range, southern extension, room G23, showing earlier boundary wall, looking SE (photo 1/2874).



Plate 75: East range, southern extension, room G23, looking NE (photo 1/2879).



Plate 76: East range, southern extension, room G23, blocked circular vent in gable apex, looking N (photo 1/2881).



Plate 77: East range, southern extension, room G23, roof truss, looking S (photo 1/2880).



Plate 78: West range, original part, west and south elevations, looking NE (photo 1/3005).





Pate 79: West range, original part, west elevation, looking E (photo 1/3007).



Plate 80: West range, original part, east elevation, looking NW (photo 1/3023).



Plate 81: West range, original part, east elevation, looking W (photo 1/3021).



Plate 82: West range, later part, west elevation, looking NE (photo 1/3011).



Plate 83: West range, later part, west elevation, looking E (photo 1/3013).



Plate 84: West range, later part, west elevation, looking SE (photo 1/3015).



Plate 85: West range, later part, east elevation, looking W (photo 1/3017).



Plate 86: West range, original part, room G24, looking S (photo 1/2984).



Plate 87: West range, original part, room G24, looking N (photo 1/2986).

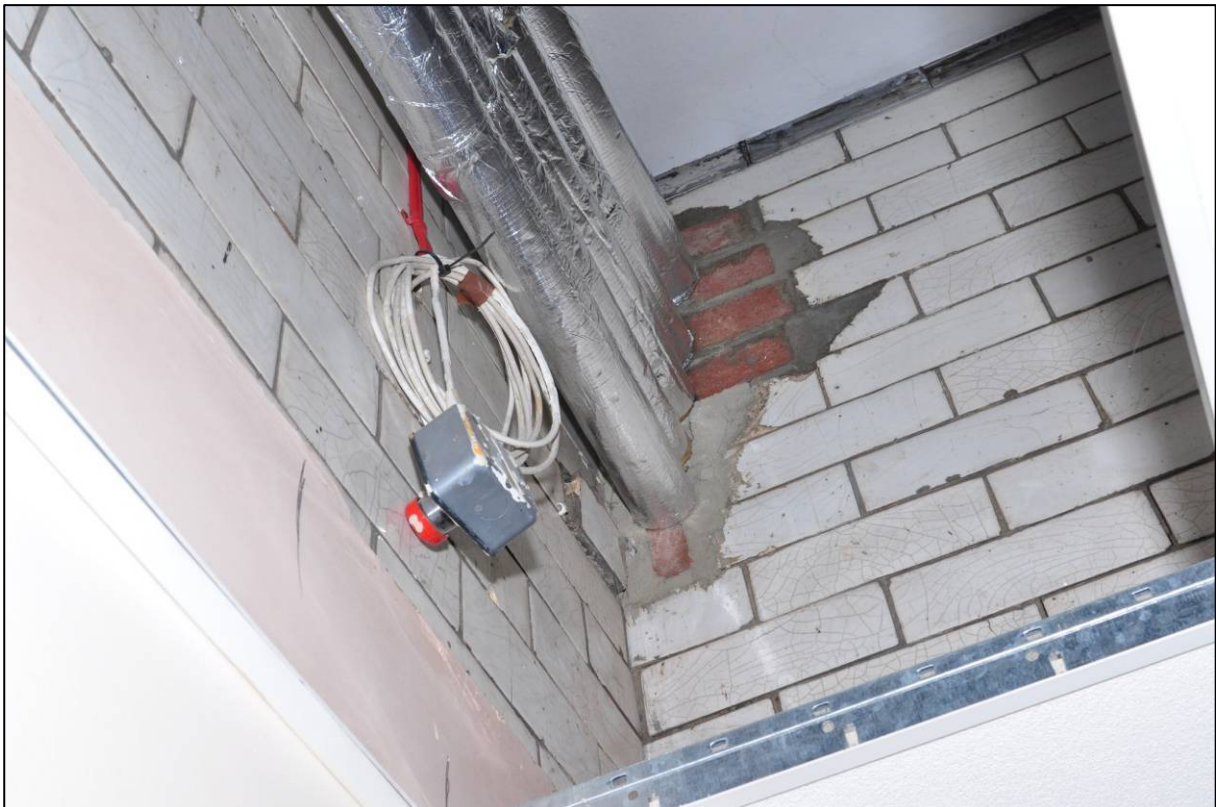


Plate 88: West range, original part, room G25, glazed tiles, looking NE (photo 1/2988).



Plate 89: West range, later part, room G28 (lobby), looking W (photo 1/2989).



Plate 90: West range, later part, room G29, looking NW (photo 1/2990).



Plate 91: West range, later part, room G26, looking SW (photo 1/2991).



Plate 92: West range, later part, room G27, staircase, looking NW (photo 1/2993).

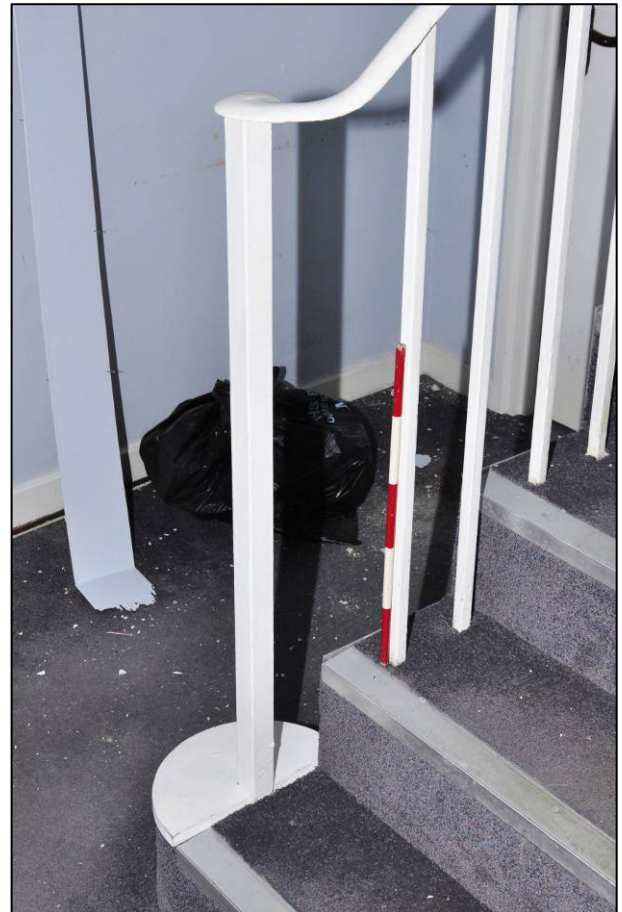


Plate 93: West range, later part, room G27, staircase detail, looking SW (photo 1/2995).



Plate 94: West range, later part, room 1F1 (landing), looking W (photo 1/2998).



Plate 95: West range, later part, room 1F1 (landing), looking E (photo 1/2996).

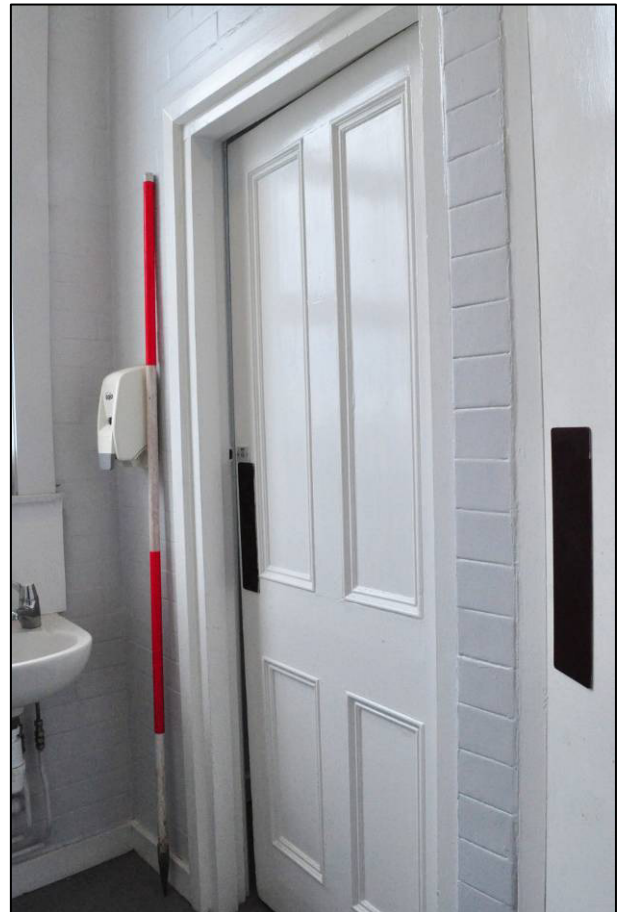


Plate 96: West range, later part, room 1F2 (toilets), door detail, looking SE (photo 1/3001).





Plate 97: West range, later part, room 1F3, looking SE (photo 1/2999).



Plate 98: West range, later part, room 1F4, looking S (photo 1/3003).

APPENDIX 1  
EDAS PHOTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE

## APPENDIX 1: EDAS PHOTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE

Film 1: Colour digital photographs taken 27th January 2020

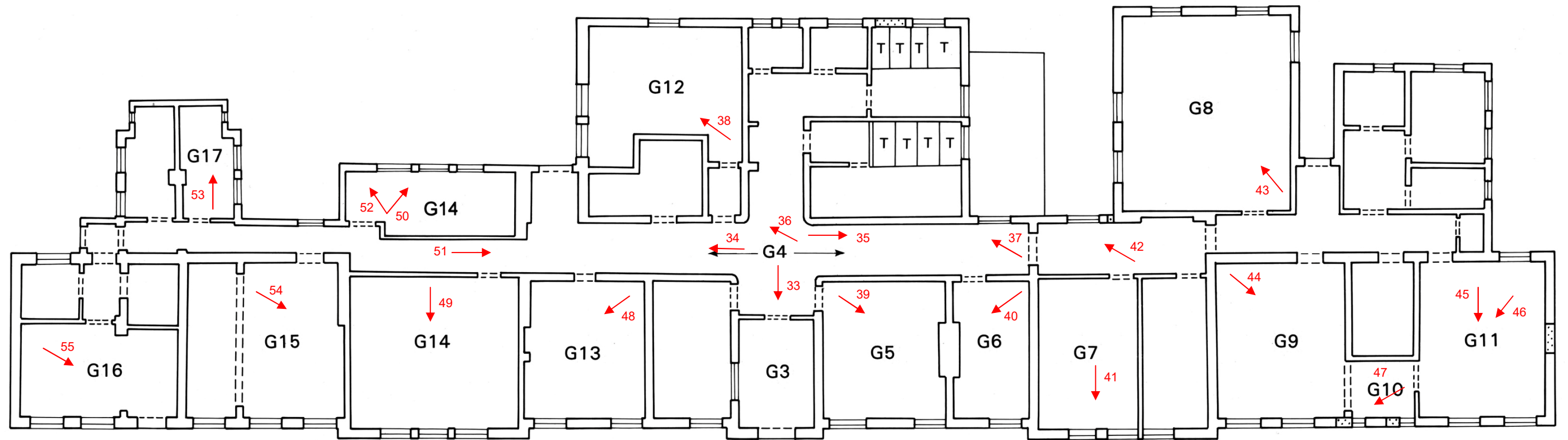
<i>Plate</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Image</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Scale</i>
1	1	3035	General view of workhouse complex from Armley cemetery, looking SW	-
2	1	2918	East range, south gable and east elevation, showing earlier boundary wall, looking NW	2m
3	1	2921	East range, south gable and east elevation, with Porter's Lodge, looking NW	2m
4	1	3036	East range, western extension, north gable, and cemetery boundary wall to Green Hill Road, looking S	2m
5	1	3000	Boundary wall along Mortuary Lane, looking E	-
6	1	2924	Porter's Lodge and Entrance Block, looking W	2m
7	1	2929	Porter's Lodge, south elevation, looking N	2m
8	1	2931	Porter's Lodge, west and south elevations, looking NE	2m
9	1	2923	Porter's Lodge, east and south elevations, looking NW	2m
10	1	2835	Porter's Lodge, room G1, with modern partition, looking SE	2m
11	1	2836	Porter's Lodge, room G1, with modern partition, looking NW	2m
12	1	2934	Entrance Block, south elevation, looking NW	2m
13	1	2942	Entrance Block, central part of south elevation, looking N	2m
14	1	2947	Entrance Block, central part of south elevation, looking NW	2m
15	1	2953	Entrance Block, central part of south elevation, looking NE	2m
16	1	3032	Entrance Block, south elevation, entrance capital detail, looking NE	-
17	1	2945	Entrance Block, central part of south elevation, entrance detail, looking N	2m
18	1	3028	Entrance Block, south elevation, medallion and vent to western gable, looking N	-
19	1	2938	Entrance Block, east end of south elevation, looking N	2m
20	1	2948	Entrance Block, south elevation, looking NE	2m
21	1	2952	Entrance Block, central part of south elevation, looking NE	2m
22	1	2956	Entrance Block, west part of south elevation, gable detail, looking NE	2m
23	1	2954	Entrance Block, west end of south elevation, looking N	2m
24	1	3030	Entrance Block, west end of south elevation, vent detail, looking N	-
25	1	2957	Entrance Block, north elevation, west projection, looking SE	2m
26	1	2960	Entrance Block, north elevation, west projection, looking SE	2m
27	1	2961	Entrance Block, west end of north elevation, looking S	2m
28	1	2963	Entrance Block, north elevation, central projection, looking SE	2m
29	1	2964	Entrance Block, north elevation, central projection, looking S	2m
30	1	2966	Entrance Block, central part of north elevation, looking S	2m
31	1	2971	Entrance Block, north elevation, east projection, looking S	2m
32	1	2974	Entrance Block, east end of north elevation, looking SE	2m
33	1	2837	Entrance Block, room G3 (Principal Entrance lobby), looking S	2m
34	1	2839	Entrance Block, main corridor G4, looking W	2m
35	1	2843	Entrance Block, main corridor G4, looking E	2m
36	1	2870	Entrance Block, main corridor G4, skirting detail, looking E	0.5m
37	1	2854	Entrance Block, main corridor G4, window detail, looking NW	2m
38	1	2856	Entrance Block, room G12 (former Male Waiting Room), looking NW	2m
39	1	2855	Entrance Block, room G5, (former Receiving Officer's room), chimney breast, looking SE	2m
40	1	2852	Entrance Block, room G6 (former Receiving Officer's waiting room), chimney breast, looking SW	2m
41	1	2850	Entrance Block, room G7 (former Clerks and Committee room), windows to south side, looking S	2m
42	1	2851	Entrance Block, main corridor G4, window to N side, looking NW	2m
43	1	2849	Entrance Block, room G8, looking NW	2m
44	1	2847	Entrance Block, room G9 (former Female Vagrants' Ward), looking S	2m
45	1	2845	Entrance Block, room G11 (former Male Vagrants' Ward), windows to south side, looking S	2m
46	1	2846	Entrance Block, room G11 (former Male Vagrants' Ward), looking SW	2m
47	1	2848	Entrance Block, room G10, window detail, looking S	0.3m
48	1	2857	Entrance Block, room G13, looking SW	2m
49	1	2858	Entrance Block, room G14 (former Board Room), windows in south wall, looking S	2m
50	1	2862	Entrance Block, room G14 (former Board Room), windows in north wall, looking NE	2m

51	1	2859	Entrance Block, room G14 (former Board Room), ceiling cornice, looking E	-
52	1	2863	Entrance Block, room G14 (former Board Room), ceiling cornice, looking NW	-
53	1	2866	Entrance Block, room G17, looking N	2m
54	1	2865	Entrance Block, room G15 (former Male Probationers' Ward), looking SE	2m
55	1	2868	Entrance Block, room G16 (former Male Probationers' Ward), looking SE	2m
56	1	2979	East range, original part, west elevation, looking E	2m
57	1	2983	East range, original part, south elevation, looking N	2m
58	1	2917	East range, north gable and east elevation, showing earlier boundary wall, looking SW	2m
59	1	2981	East range, southern extension, west elevation, with Porter's Lodge, looking SE	2m
60	1	2899	East range, original part, room G18, chimney breast to north wall, looking NW	2m
61	1	2897	East range, original part, room G18, blocked window to east wall, looking E	2m
62	1	2907	East range, original part, room G19, roof truss, looking SW	-
63	1	2908	East range, original part, room G19, roof truss, looking SE	-
64	1	2909	East range, original part, room G20, blocked openings, looking SE	2m
65	1	2902	East range, original part, room G20, blocked openings to north wall, looking N	2m
66	1	2913	East range, original part, room G21, blocked openings in south wall, looking S	2m
67	1	2912	East range, original part, room G21, roof truss, looking S	-
68	1	2887	East range, eastern extension, room G22, looking SE	2m
69	1	2885	East range, eastern extension, room G22, looking N	2m
70	1	2891	East range, eastern extension, room G22, roof truss, looking S	-
71	1	2893	East range, eastern extension, room G22, cast-iron bracket supporting west wall plate, looking NW	2m
72	1	2895	East range, eastern extension, room G22, blocked cart entrances to west side of original part, looking W	2m
73	1	2896	East range, eastern extension, room G22, showing earlier boundary wall, looking E	2m
74	1	2874	East range, southern extension, room G23, showing earlier boundary wall, looking SE	2m
75	1	2879	East range, southern extension, room G23, looking NE	2m
76	1	2881	East range, southern extension, room G23, blocked circular vent in gable apex, looking N	2m
77	1	2880	East range, southern extension, room G23, roof truss, looking S	-
78	1	3005	West range, original part, west and south elevations, looking NE	2m
79	1	3007	West range, original part, west elevation, looking E	2m
80	1	3023	West range, original part, east elevation, looking NW	2m
81	1	3021	West range, original part, east elevation, looking W	2m
82	1	3011	West range, later part, west elevation, looking NE	2m
83	1	3013	West range, later part, west elevation, looking E	2m
84	1	3015	West range, later part, west elevation, looking SE	2m
85	1	3017	West range, later part, east elevation, looking W	2m
86	1	2984	West range, original part, room G24, looking S	2m
87	1	2986	West range, original part, room G24, looking N	2m
88	1	2988	West range, original part, room G25, glazed tiles, looking NE	-
89	1	2989	West range, later part, room G28 (lobby), looking W	2m
90	1	2990	West range, later part, room G29, looking NW	2m
91	1	2991	West range, later part, room G26, looking SW	2m
92	1	2993	West range, later part, room G27, staircase, looking NW	2m
93	1	2995	West range, later part, room G27, staircase detail, looking SW	0.3m
94	1	2998	West range, later part, room 1F1 (landing), looking W	2m
95	1	2996	West range, later part, room 1F1 (landing), looking E	2m
96	1	3001	West range, later part, room 1F2 (toilets), door detail, looking SE	2m
97	1	2999	West range, later part, room 1F3, looking SE	2m
98	1	3003	West range, later part, room 1F4, looking S	2m

PROJECT		BRAMLEY UNION WORKHOUSE, ENTRANCE BLOCK	
TITLE			
EXTERNAL PLATE LOCATIONS			
SCALE	NTS	DATE	MAY 2020
EDAS		FIGURE	APP1-1

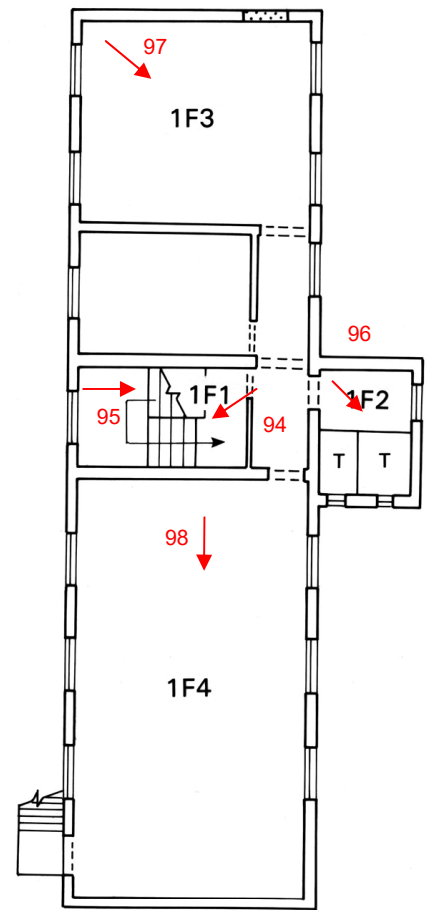


PROJECT		BRAMLEY UNION WORKHOUSE, ENTRANCE BLOCK	
TITLE			
INTERNAL PLATE LOCATIONS			
SCALE	NTS	DATE	MAY 2020
EDAS		FIGURE	APP1-2

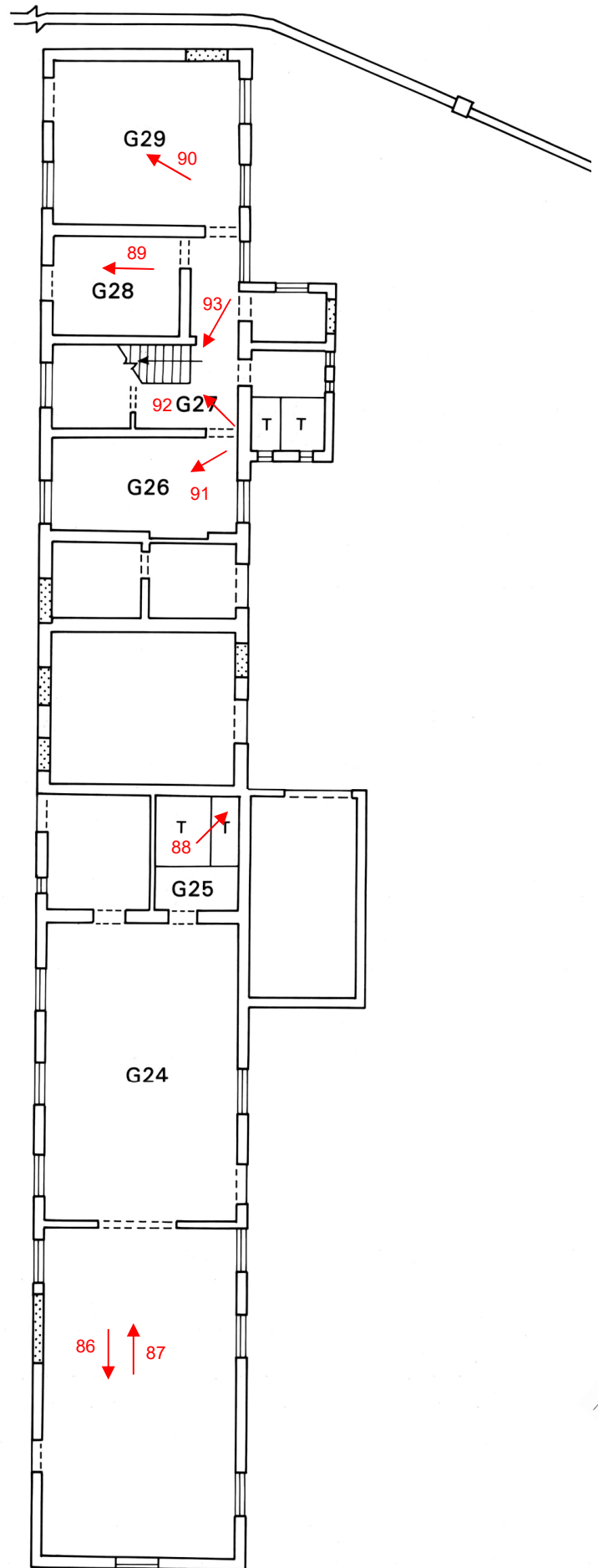


Entrance Block

PROJECT BRAMLEY UNION WORKHOUSE, ENTRANCE BLOCK	
TITLE INTERNAL PLATE LOCATIONS	
SCALE NTS	DATE MAY 2020
EDAS	FIGURE APP1-3



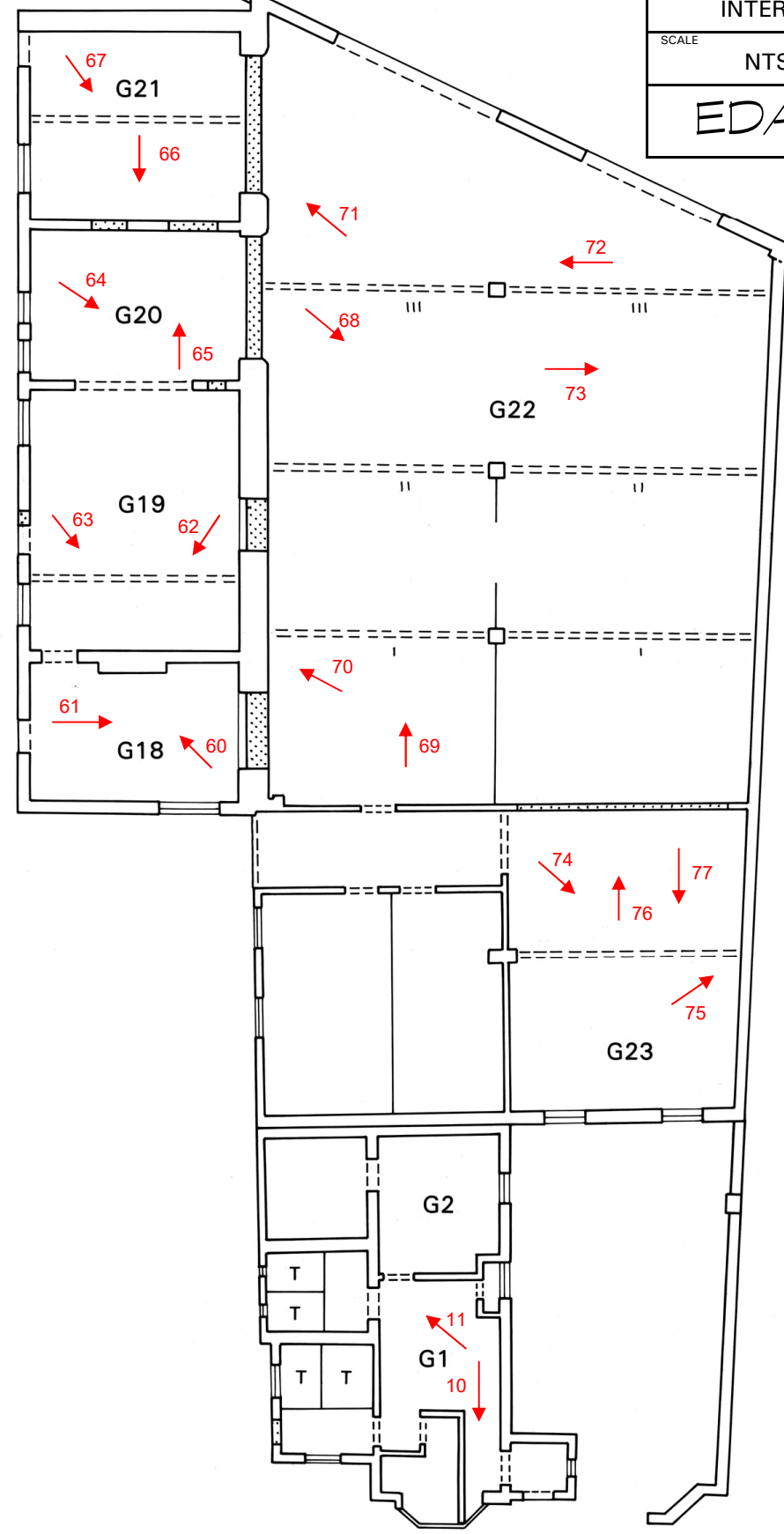
First floor



Ground floor

West Range

East Range



Porters' Lodge

Green Hill Road



APPENDIX 2  
WYAAS SPECIFICATION



**SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL & ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD OF THE FORMER ENTRANCE BLOCK TO BRAMLEY UNION WORKHOUSE, AKA ST MARY'S HOSPITAL, BRAMLEY, LEEDS**

**SE 25640 33930**

This specification is prepared on behalf of Leeds City Council at the request of Mr Graham Bruce of On Site Archaeology (25A Milton Street York North Yorkshire YO10 3EP Tel.: 01904411673). It details the requirements for an archaeological and architectural photographic record of a portion of the former Bramley Union Workhouse prior to their demolition (planning consent 19/03718/FU).

**1. Summary**

- 1.1 This specification covers the requirements for an archaeological and architectural photographic record of parts of the former workhouse to record evidence of its construction and historic uses prior to demolition associated with the development of a new Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service building.
- 1.2 This specification has been prepared by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS), the holders of the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record on behalf of Leeds City Council.
- 1.3 **Failure to fully comply with the terms of this specification will be treated as a breach of planning consent by WYAAS and reported to the local planning authority.**
- 1.4 **Please note the WYAAS require a hard copy of the final report to be submitted to the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record to enable the results of fieldwork to be made publically accessible as required by the National Planning Policy Framework. The WYAAS will only recommend discharge of any archaeological planning condition once a report been received and found to be satisfactory.**

**2 Archaeological / Architectural Interest**

- 2.1 The site includes the gate lodge and reception block and other elements of Bramley Union Work House The complex, which dates from 1870 became a hospital (St Mary's Infirmary) during the 1930s. The entrance block was designed to house vagrants for a short time with facilities to carry out disinfection in the interest of public health; trusted workhouse inmates or probationers; offices and the Union's boardroom.
- 2.2 The site has been subject to a comprehensive heritage assessment by Woodhall Planning and Conservation that found that the buildings making up the workhouse and later infirmary and hospital have little architectural merit and show little innovation for their period of construction. Nonetheless the hospital is a non-designated heritage asset. The buildings identified for demolition and thus requiring recording are identified in the Woodhall document as buildings B

Hawthorn House, D the porters lodge, E the workshops, F Sycamore House) and I, function currently unknown.

- 2.3 During the 18th and 19th century the care and accommodation of those unemployed and for various reasons unable to house and care for themselves was devolved to charitable institutions often named poor laws and organised around centralised “district” workhouses. Although charitable in ambition it was feared that supporting the destitute would encourage other less deserving individuals to exploit the system. Therefore conditions at workhouses were harsh by today’s standards. Inmates were generally segregated by sex and age resulting in the splitting up of families. Additional sub-classes were also employed to further categorise the inmates and those adults deemed capable were expected to work on behalf of the institution. In addition to supplying the basic needs of food and shelter workhouses also provided some medical care to those in need. Over time this role expanded and after the Great War many workhouses became infirmaries and hospitals.
- 2.4 The treatment of vagrants was even more harsh and verged on the penal. This was perhaps due to the unruly and often drunken nature of this class of inmates who were perceived as a threat to public order and who only sought charity for a brief period.
- 2.5 Separate accommodation was provided for vagrants with individual cells or small dormitories to accommodate them in separate male and female “wards”. Those unfortunate enough to present themselves and be accepted to the casual or vagrants’ ward of a workhouse would be bathed, their possessions and clothes disinfected and food and accommodation given. Before leaving the inmates were required to do a certain amount of work in exchange for their accommodation. This work varied. Tasks for men included breaking stone (for road mending?) or working a human powered flour mill (this was a foot-powered crank mechanism and was also often employed in prisons as a punishment). Female inmates could be tasked with cleaning the workhouse or picking oakum.
- 2.6 It is not clear from the assessment carried out how much evidence of the original facilities and working practices survives in building B, Hawthorn House. Two likely dining rooms, for male and female inmates, are perhaps recognisable in the plan form illustrating the segregation of the sexes. The single story Building E, recently housing the estate’s department, may represent accommodation for some form of labour.
- 2.7 The role of Sycamore House, building F, is not known. Its two storey design might suggest more dormitory space for vagrants or as it is set some distance from the principal workhouse accommodation, an infirmary block.
- 2.8 Bramley Union’s architects, C.S. and A.J. Nelson, were also responsible for the design of the Wharfedale Union’s work house in Otley. The entrance block here is very similar in plan to that at Bramley although stone rather than brick was employed in its construction. Unfortunately the Otley entrance block was redeveloped in 2015 without a record being made.
- 2.9 For an understanding of wider archaeological research priorities for West Yorkshire’s built and its historic buildings please see the research agenda available as a PDF document to download from the WYAAS website:

<http://www.wyjs.org.uk/archaeology-advisory/>

2.10 The English Heritage & Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments volumes on *The Workhouse* and *English Hospitals 1660 – 1948* should also be consulted.

### **3 Aims of the Project**

3.1 The aim of the proposed work is to identify and objectively record by means of photographs any significant archaeological and architectural features and evidence for the original and subsequent historical form and functions of the workhouse, and to place this record in the public domain by depositing it with the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, West Yorkshire Joint Services, Nephshaw Lane South, Morley, Leeds LS27 7JQ; email wyher@wyjs.org.uk).

### **4.1 Health and Safety**

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

### **4.2 Confirmation of Adherence to Specification**

4.2.1 Unauthorised variations are made at the sole risk of the building recorder. Proposed modifications presented in the form of a re-written specification/project design will not be considered. For technical queries see para. 9.1.

### **4.3 Confirmation of Timetable and Contractors' Qualifications**

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

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

4.3.2 All project staff provided by the building recorder must be suitably qualified and experienced for their roles. In particular, staff involved in building recording should have proven expertise in the recording and analysis of public

buildings. The timetable should be adequate to allow the work to be undertaken to the appropriate professional standard.

#### 4.4 Notification and Monitoring

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

### 5 Recording Methodology

#### 5.1 Site preparation

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

#### 5.2 Documentary research

5.2.1 **Prior to the commencement of work on site the building recorder must consult the Historic Environment Record** in order to gain an overview of the archaeological/historical background of the site and its environs and undertake a rapid map-regression exercise based on the readily-available Ordnance Survey and other maps and photographic evidence.

5.2.2 The records held by the Leeds office of the West Yorkshire Archive Service (WYAS, Leeds, West Yorkshire Joint Services, Nepshaw Lane South, Morley, Leeds LS27 7JQ Tel.: +44 (0)113 535 0155 Email: leeds@wyjs.org.uk) should be assessed to determine if original plans etc. are held and the contractor should also visit Leeds Local History library to investigate any material held here (Local and Family History Library 2nd Floor Central Library Calverley Street Leeds LS1 3AB Tel.: 0113 378 6982 localandfamilyhistory@leeds.gov.uk )

5.2.3 Note, the WYHER charges for commercial consultations. Please contact us for further details.

#### 5.3 Site/building plans

5.3.1 Any as "existing plans" of the building can, if appropriate, be used for annotation relative to the photographic record (permission of the copyright holder must be sought).

5.3.2 Failing this, an accurate sketch plan of the buildings, marked with a north pointer, should be derived from the most appropriate large-scale historic mapping and reproduced at an appropriate scale (not smaller than 1:100). This plan should then be used for any annotation relative to the photographic record.

## 6 Photographic Record

### 6.1 External photographs

- 6.1.1 An external photographic record should be made of the workhouse buildings. This external record should be taken from various vantage points to record all external elevations. Using medium format monochrome film (see a fully digital option described in section 6.5.1 below). These photographs should be as nearly parallel to the elevation being photographed as is possible within the constraints of the site; this may require photographs from a number of vantage points. A general external photographic record should also be made which includes a number of oblique general views of the elevations from all sides, showing the buildings as a whole in their setting.
- 6.1.2 In addition, a 35mm general colour-slide or good quality colour digital survey of the workhouse should also be provided (using a variety of wide-angle, medium and long-distance lenses). While it is not necessary to duplicate every black-and-white shot, the colour record should be sufficiently comprehensive to provide a good picture of the form and general appearance of the institution.
- 6.1.3 This “colour” record may be compiled using digital photography in place of transparency film, see section 6.5.1 covering the deposition of these images with the WYAAS.

### 6.2 Internal photographs

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

### 6.3 Detail photographs

- 6.3.1 In addition, detailed record shots should be made of any evidence relating to the workhouse’s original function:
- All 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 apotropaic marks etc.
  - Original floor surfaces and coverings
  - Evidence of original access arrangements
  - Evidence of original fenestration
  - Evidence of the original heating and ventilation arrangements, e.g. central heating, open fires etc.
  - Evidence of original segregation, divisions/uses
  - Evidence of ventilation
  - Evidence of sanitation and drainage

- Evidence of original specialist rooms or structures, e.g. bathing, disinfecting, morgue, convalescence wards, etc.
- Evidence of the social hierarchy within the buildings

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

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

### 6.3.2 Equipment

6.3.3 General photographs should be taken with a Large Format monorail camera (5" x 4" or 10" x 8"), or with a Medium Format camera that has perspective control, using a tripod (but see sections 6.5. below for details of digital photography and the archiving of digital images in place of using film).

6.3.4 The contractor must have proven expertise in this type of work.

6.3.5 Any detail photographs of structural elements should if possible be taken with a camera with perspective control. Other detail photographs may be taken with either a Medium Format or a 35mm camera. All detail photographs must contain a graduated photographic scale of appropriate dimensions (measuring tapes and surveying staffs are not considered to be acceptable scales in this context). A 2-metre ranging-rod, discretely positioned, should be included in a selection of general shots, sufficient to independently establish the scale of all elements of the structure.

### 6.3.6 Film stock

6.3.7 If film is used then all record photographs to be black and white, using conventional (not chromogenic) silver-based film only, such as Ilford FP4 or HP5, or Delta 400 Pro that is replacing HP5 in certain film sizes (such as 220). Dye-based films such as Ilford XP2 and Kodak T40CN are unacceptable due to poor archiving qualities.

## 6.4 Printing

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

6.4.2 Prints may be executed digitally from scanned versions of the film negatives, and may be manipulated to improve print quality (but not in a manner which alters detail or perspective). All digital prints must be made on paper and with inks which are certified against fading or other deterioration for a period of 75 years or more when used in combination. If digital printing is employed, the

contractor must supply written details of the paper/inks used in writing to the local authority with supporting documentation indicating their archival stability/durability.

## **6.5 Digital photography**

6.5.1 Digital photography may be employed as an alternative to the use of colour transparencies (see 6.1.2 above). Good quality digital photography may be supplied, using cameras with a minimum resolution of 10 megapixels; RAW format may be used to capture images but these must be archived as described below. Digital photography should follow the guidance given by Historic England in Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice, July 2015. Digital images will only be acceptable as an alternative to colour slide photography if each image is supplied as both a JPEG and a TIFF versions. The latter as uncompressed 8-bits per channel TIFF version 6 file of not less than 25Mbs (See section 2.3 of the Historic England guidance). The contractor must include metadata embedded in the TIFF file.

6.5.2 The metadata must include the following: the commonly used name for the site being photographed (**Bramley Workhouse**) the relevant centred OS grid coordinates for the site to at least six figures, the relevant historic township name (**Armley**), the date of photograph, the subject of the photograph, the direction of shot and the name of the organisation taking the photograph. Any digital images are to be supplied to WYAAS on gold “archive quality” CDs the archaeological contractor accompanying the hard copy of the report.

### **6.5.3 Use of Digital Archiving in Place of Film**

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

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

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

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

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

6.5.3.4 The buildings archaeologist should be aware of the ADS’ policies and requirements for metadata accompanying digital files. Comprehensive guidance can be found on the ADS website dealing with planning for the

creation of a digital archive, collecting data, selection and discard policies, file structures, licencing and the transfer of material to the ADS.

#### 6.5.4 Equipment

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

#### 6.5.5 Archiving Digital Photographs

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

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

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

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

- 6.5.5.3 Meta data: in addition to the EXIF data stored in each image the contractor should create Project Level meta data. The coverage field in this document should include the historic township, site name and grid reference of the site ([http://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/g2qp/CreateData\\_1-2](http://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/g2qp/CreateData_1-2)).



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

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

6.5.5.5 When depositing files with the ADS the contractor should enable the automatic notification of the completion of this process and have an email sent from the ADS to the WYAAS at the following address [wyher@wyjs.org.uk](mailto:wyher@wyjs.org.uk).

6.5.5.6 In cases where digital archiving is employed the WYAAS will only recommend the discharge of planning conditions upon receipt of a notification from the ADS that the photographs have been archived.

6.5.5.7 Please note the WYAAS still require hard copy of the report accompanied by laser prints of the photographs on archivally stable paper and a facsimile copy of the report in PDF format and the images on a “gold” archive quality CD (see deposition of the final report with the WYAAS below).

## 7 Documentation

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

7.1.2 The location of any graffiti etc. should be identified and included on these photographic location drawings as well as other annotated drawings as appropriate.

## 8 Post-Recording Work and Report Preparation

### 8.1 Report Preparation

#### 8.1.1 Report format and content

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

- an executive summary including dates of fieldwork, name of commissioning body, planning application reference and condition number and a brief summary of the results including details of any significant findings
- an introduction outlining the reasons for the survey
- a brief architectural description of the workhouse presented in a logical manner (as a walk around and through the buildings, starting with setting, then

progressing to all sides of the structures in sequence, and finally to the interior)

- a discussion placing the workhouse in its local and historical contexts, describing and analysing the development of individual structures and of the complex as a whole. This analysis should consider the historical plan form, and layout of the buildings.

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

### 8.1.2 Report Illustrations

#### 8.1.2.1 Illustrations should include:

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

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

## 8.2 Report deposition

8.2.1 **A recommendation to discharge the archaeological recording condition will only be made on receipt of a satisfactory hard copy of the full final report by the WYAAS.**

8.2.2 **A hard copy of the report (plus a an ISO19005 compliant PDF(A) facsimile on an archive quality “gold” compact disk) is to be supplied directly to the WYAAS, in a timely manner and certainly within a period of two months following completion of fieldwork.** The report should be supplied to the client and to the local planning authority and an identical copy (but also including the photographic prints and any colour slides) supplied to the West Yorkshire HER – see para.8.3 below for details). The report will become publicly accessible once deposited with the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record, unless confidentiality is explicitly requested, in which case it will become publicly accessible six months after deposit.

- 8.2.3 The West Yorkshire HER supports the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large-scale developer funded fieldwork. The building recorder must therefore complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. Contractors are advised to contact the West Yorkshire HER officer prior to completing the form. Once a report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the HER, the West Yorkshire HER may place the information on a web-site. Please ensure that you and your client agree to this procedure in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to the case officer at the West Yorkshire HER.
- 8.2.4 With the permission of the client, the building recorder is encouraged to consider the deposition of a copy of the report for this site with the appropriate Local History Library.
- 8.2.5 A note on the fieldwork should be prepared for inclusion in Post Medieval fieldwork in Britain, Ireland and the Channel Islands which is published annually in Post-Medieval Archaeology by the Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology.
- 8.2.6 A similar note or longer article should also be supplied to the Council for British Archaeology's Yorkshire Forum publication (please contact the editor or CBA's website for more information [associate.editor@cba-yorkshire.org.uk](mailto:associate.editor@cba-yorkshire.org.uk)).

### **8.3 Deposition with WYAAS (as holders of the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record)**

- 8.3.1 The report copy supplied to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service (see address at the base of this document) should also be accompanied by both the photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints (mounted in KENRO display pockets or similar, and arranged in such a way that labelling is readily visible) bound in a form which will fit readily into a standard filing cabinet suspension file (not using hard-backed ring-binders). Labelling should be on the back of the print in pencil giving film and frame number only (taking care not to damage the print) and on applied printed labels stuck on the front of the relevant photographic sleeve and which should include:
- film and frame number
  - date recorded and photographer's name
  - name and address of building
  - national grid reference
  - specific subject of photograph.

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

- national grid reference
- Site name and address

- Date of photographs (month/year)
- Name of archaeological contractor
- Film number

8.3.2 Colour slides should be mounted, and the mounts suitably marked with '**Bramley Workhouse**' the site name at the top of the slide; grid reference at the bottom; date of photograph at the right hand side of the mount; subject of photograph at the left hand side of the mount. Subject labelling may take the form of a numbered reference to the relevant photographic register. The slides should be supplied to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service in an appropriate, archivally stable slide hanger (for storage in a filing cabinet). In all other respects, standards for archive compilation and transfer should conform to those outlined in Archaeological Archives – a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (Archaeological Archives Forum, 2011).

8.3.3 7.3.3 Copyright - Please note that by depositing this report, the contractor gives permission for the material presented within the document to be used by the WYAAS, in perpetuity, although The Contractor retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as specified in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (chapter IV, section 79). The permission will allow the WYAAS to reproduce material, including for commercial use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

## 9 Technical Queries

9.1.1 Any technical queries arising from the specification detailed above, should be addressed to WYAAS without delay.

## 10 Valid Period of Specification

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

**David Hunter**  
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**January 2020**

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