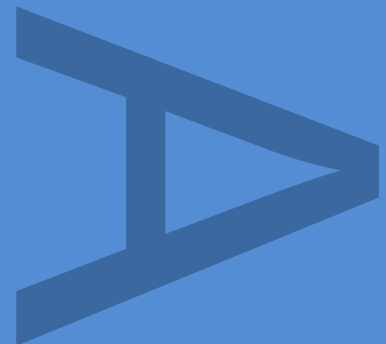


**HISTORIC BUILDING  
RECORDING OF THE  
FORMER DEAF CHILDRENS'  
CARE CENTRE,  
HEBDON LODGE,  
SPRINGFIELD UNIVERSITY  
HOSPITAL,  
61 GLENBURNIE ROAD,  
TOOTING,  
LONDON BOROUGH OF  
WANDSWORTH,  
SW17 7NJ**

**SITE CODE: SGH15  
PCA REPORT NO. R12328  
JANUARY 2016**



**Historic Building Recording of the former Deaf Childrens' Care Centre, Hebdon Lodge,  
Springfield University Hospital, 61 Glenburnie Road, Tooting, London Borough of  
Wandsworth SW17 7NJ**

**Written by** Adam Garwood

**Site Code:** SGH15

**Project Manager:** Charlotte Matthews

**Commissioning Client:** CgMs Consulting for Bellway Homes Limited

**Central National Grid Reference:** TQ 27287 72260

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**January 2016**

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**PCA Report Number: R12328**

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

FORMER DEAF CHILDRENS' CARE CENTRE,  
HEBDON LODGE,  
SPRINGFIELD UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL,  
61 GLENBURNIE ROAD,  
TOOTING,  
LONDON BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH,  
SW17 7NJ

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited	
Project Number	K4317
Report Number	R12328

	Name & Title	Signature	Date
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## 1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Bellway Homes Limited to undertake an English Heritage Level 1 historic building survey of the former Deaf Childrens' Care Centre, Hebdon Lodge (most recently known as Corner House), Springfield University Hospital, Tooting, London Borough of Wandsworth, SW17 7NJ prior to its demolition and the redevelopment of the site. The survey work was undertaken as a consequence of a planning condition (34) attached to planning permission 2010/3703 and 2010/3706.
- 1.1.2 The cartographic evidence shows that Hebdon Lodge (Corner House) was originally built as a pair of detached villas between 1921 and 1948. An online reference shows that the two villas were built in 1931. They have architectural parallels with the nearby former nurses home, which was constructed c.1930.
- 1.1.3 The buildings form part of the Springfield University Hospital, a large university hospital providing psychiatric care. The hospital originated as the former Surrey County Lunatic Asylum and first opened in 1841. It was later known as the Wandsworth Asylum, later the Springfield Asylum and then the Springfield Mental Hospital (c.1918 - c.1943). The two villas lie within the hospital grounds, which were remodelled in the late 19th century. These grounds are now a Grade II Registered Park and Garden.
- 1.1.4 The two lodges were constructed in an Arts and Craft's architectural style sympathetic with the general Neo-Tudor treatment of the original 1841 asylum and the adjacent late 19th century, Annexe for Idiot Children, later renamed the Elizabeth Newton Wing. The two detached villas were built as on-site houses for doctors. This is apparent from the pleasant domestic appearance of their interiors and their situation away, but not too far distant, from the main wards. They each have two storeys with red brick elevations, gable pediments and large chimneystacks with diaperwork. The fenestration adopts a traditional casement or larger mullioned casement with small glazed lights. Recessed brick tympanums are present above some first floor windows while the roofs, are steeply pitched and covered in red clay plain tiles.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Background

- 2.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Bellway Homes Limited to undertake a photographic building survey of the former Deaf Childrens' Care Centre, Hebdon Lodge, Springfield University Hospital, Springfield University Hospital, Tooting, London Borough of Wandsworth, SW17 7NJ prior to its demolition and the redevelopment of the site (**Figure 1**). The survey work was undertaken as a consequence of a planning condition (34) attached to planning permission 2010/3703 and 2010/3706. The building recording was carried out in accordance with an English Heritage Level 1 survey and undertaken to photographically record those buildings targeted for demolition.
- 2.1.2 The former Deaf Child Hebdon Lodge occupies the south-eastern part of the site (**Figure 2**). The site does not lie within a Conservation Area. Although the buildings are not listed, they lie within the curtilage of Grade II Listed Springfield University Hospital (Main Building) and Grade II Listed Elizabeth Newton Wing (Former Annexe for Idiot Children) Springfield University Hospital. The Grade II listed Registered Park and Garden of Springfield lies approximately 50m to the north-west of the site.
- 2.1.3 The historic building recording was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Matthews 2015) and complies with National Planning Policy Guidance, specifically National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012) and the Local Planning Authority's adopted policy towards built heritage and archaeology.

### 2.2 Site Location

- 2.2.1 The site lies in the London Borough of Wandsworth, close to Wandsworth Common to the north, Tooting Bec and Balham to the east, Wimbledon to the west, and Tooting Broadway to the south.
- 2.2.2 Hebdon Lodge is located within the boundary of Springfield University Hospital, 61 Glenburnie Road, Tooting, London Borough of Wandsworth (**Figure 1**). It is bounded on all sides by the existing Springfield University Hospital campus and lies within a land parcel covering an area of approximately 0.7ha, centred at Ordnance Survey NGR TQ 2725 7228.

### 3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

#### 3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 National legislation and guidance relating to the protection of historic buildings and structures within planning regulations is defined by the provisions of the *Town and Country Planning Act 1990*. In addition, local planning authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system and policies for the historic environment are included in relevant regional and local plans.

#### 3.2 Legislation and Planning Guidance

- 3.2.1 Statutory protection for historically important buildings and structures is derived from the *Planning (Listed and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*. Guidance on the approach of the planning authorities to development and historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other elements of the historic environment is provided by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which was adopted on 27 March 2012.
- 3.2.2 Historic buildings are protected through the statutory systems for listing historic buildings and designating conservation areas. Listing is undertaken by the Secretary of State; designation of conservation areas and locally listed buildings is the responsibility of local planning authorities. The historic environment is protected through the development control system and, in the case of historic buildings and conservation areas, through the complementary systems of listed building and conservation area control.
- 3.2.3 Development also falls under the remit of the Mayor of London's London Plan [July 2011] which addresses Heritage, Conservation Areas, World Heritage Sites and Protected sites. The core intent of the Mayors strategy in the London Plan is expressed as follows:

#### **POLICY 7.8 HERITAGE ASSETS AND ARCHAEOLOGY**

London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.

Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.

#### **Planning decisions**

Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.

Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.

New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.

- 3.2.4 The relevant Development Plan framework is provided by the Wandsworth Local Development Framework (LDF), which consists of a series of documents which sets out the spatial vision for Wandsworth and a strategy for how this vision will be achieved. The Development Management Policies Document (DMPD) and Site Specific Allocations Document (SSAD), both adopted in February 2012, support the

strategic objectives set out in the Core Strategy (adopted October 2010). The DMPD contains the following policies relating to Archaeology and Heritage:

## **WANDSWORTH LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (LDF)**

### **POLICY DMS 2: MANAGING THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT**

In addition to satisfying the relevant parts of policy DMS1 Applications affecting a heritage asset or its setting will be granted where it:

A Is in accordance with PPS5, the London Plan and relevant English Heritage guidance;

B Takes full account of the council's conservation area appraisals and management strategies;

C Is accompanied by a satisfactory heritage statement produced by a heritage specialist where appropriate.

Applications will be granted where they sustain, conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the significance, appearance, character and setting of the heritage asset itself, and the surrounding historic environment, and where they have consideration for the following:

A The conservation of features and elements that contribute to the heritage asset's significance and character. This may include: Chimneys, windows and doors, boundary treatments, original roof coverings, shop-fronts or elements of shop-fronts in Conservation Areas, as well as internal features such as fireplaces, plaster cornices, doors, architraves, panelling and Any walls in listed buildings;

B The reinstatement of features and elements that contribute to the heritage asset's significance which have been lost which may include any of the above items or others;

C The conservation and, where appropriate, the enhancement of the space in between and around buildings as well as front, side and rear gardens;

D. The removal of additions or modifications that are considered harmful to the significance of any heritage asset. This may include the removal of pebbledash, paint from brickwork, non-original style windows, doors, satellite dishes or other equipment;

The use of the heritage asset should be compatible with the conservation of its significance;

Historical information discovered during the application process shall be submitted to the Greater London Historic Environment Record.

Development involving the demolition or removal of significant parts of heritage assets will be granted in exceptional circumstances, which have been clearly and convincingly demonstrated to be in accordance with the requirements of PPS 5 POLICIES HE 9 AND 10.

### **3.3 Planning Applications**

3.3.1 Planning was submitted in 10/09/2010, refused on the 11/02/2011 but granted by the Secretary of State on 20/06/2012 following a successful appeal.

**2010/3703:** Redevelopment of Springfield Hospital site entailing the erection of 25,000 sq.m replacement mental health facilities (Use Class C2/C2A); 839 residential dwellings (including up to 262 dwellings within the converted Main Building and Elizabeth Newton Wing and 56 extra care residential apartments) (Use Class C3); 9,200 sq.m elderly persons' care home (including up to 50 close care units) (Use Class C2); 240 sq.m of retail floorspace (Use Class A1); a school Use Class (D1); 3,500 sq.m of flexible non-residential floor space, Use Class A1(up to 160 sq.m), A2 (up to 200 sq.m), A3 (up to 300 sq.m), A4 (up to 250 sq.m), B1 (up to 200 sq.m), D1 (up to 1195 sq.m), or D2 (up to 1195 sq.m)); landscaped public park; other private and public open space; construction of a combined cooling, heat and power energy

centre; associated landscaping, parking, roads, access and infrastructure and other associated works. (Outline application with appearance, landscaping and scale reserved).

**2010/3706:** Demolition of Curtilage Listed Buildings: White Lodge (former Cottage Hospital /infirmary), old estates building, Harewood House (former nurse's home), ABCD building (former infirmary block), Hebdon Lodge (Corner House), John Meyer Wing the former Laundry block. Demolition of parts of listed building: corridor link between high trees and main building, corridor link to Elizabeth Newton Wing and dining hall.

## 4 METHODOLOGY

### 4.1 Aims and Objectives

4.1.1 The aim of the building recording was to photographically record and analyse the buildings prior to their demolition. These buildings are of interest due to their associations with the development of hospital services at Springfield University Hospital. This record was to be broadly in accordance with that defined by an English Heritage Level 1 survey. The outcome was to compile a lasting record, to analyse the results of the survey and to disseminate those results.

### 4.2 Documentary Research

4.2.1 The results of an historic environment desk-based assessment of the site (CgMs 2015) and a search of related websites are provided in Section 5 of this report.

### 4.3 On-Site Recording

4.3.1 The historic building recording was carried out on 14<sup>th</sup> December 2015. The principal internal spaces within the target buildings were each assigned a unique number and located on a site block plan (**Figures 6 and 7**). These plans as well as the detailed site location plan (**Figure 2**) also illustrate the location and direction of the plates in this report.

4.3.2 The photographic survey comprised high-resolution digital images and was completed to record principal elevations and views, and where access was available internal spaces and features. The photographic survey also recorded adjoining buildings to place the site in context with its immediate environs. A selection of photographs (**Plates 1 to 25**) has been included in this report and **Figures 2, 6 and 7** show the location and direction of these photographs.

### 4.4 Project Archive

4.4.1 The project archive is currently held at the offices of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited in Brockley, London, under the site code SGH15. It is anticipated that the archive (copies of the report and photographs) will be lodged with the LAARC (London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre). The report will be prepared as soon as possible after completion of the on-site work and will be submitted to the client, the GLHER (Greater London Historic Environment Record) and Wandsworth Borough Council.

### 4.5 Guidance

4.5.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with standards set out in:

- ClfA (2014) *Standards and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*
- English Heritage (now Historic England) (2005) *The presentation of historic building survey in CAD*
- English Heritage (now Historic England) (2006) *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*
- Historic England (2015) *Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service: Guidelines for Archaeological Projects in Greater London*



## 5 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1.1 The following historical background is summarised from the Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs 2015)
- 5.1.2 Prior to the construction of the hospital, the site formed part of Springfield Park, owned by the Second Earl Spencer who leased the site to Henry Perkins from 1823. In 1834 the Third Earl Spencer sold the freehold to Perkins who decided shortly after to move to Dover and put the land up for sale. Because of its location to the population centres, good clean air, suitable water supply and a southerly aspect the Surrey Magistrates purchased the estate from Perkins with the intention of providing care for those with mental illness. Work began on the site in 1838 and in 1840, the First Surrey County Pauper Lunatic Asylum (now Springfield University Hospital) was completed, including purchase of the estate, for a cost of £85,366: 19s: 1d.
- 5.1.3 The main building was designed, advised by Alexander Morison and Sir William Ellis, by William Moseley, the County Surveyor to Middlesex who also designed parts of the Hanwell Asylum. The main building adopted, in common with many county asylums, the ubiquitous corridor plan and a Neo Tudor architectural style. The design was praised in architectural journals for its variegated brickwork and subtle angles that saved the facade from becoming bland. The interior however was commented on for being plain and devoid of interest, except for the main hall and staircase.
- 5.1.4 The hospital opened on the 14th June, 1841 and admitted 299 patients that had all to be examined by Alexander Morison, the visiting physician to Springfield, and taken out of various private madhouses around Surrey. The committee had not realised the demand that the Asylum would receive and in 1849 two further wings to the north of the building were opened, they had space for a further 400 patients, this cost the hospital a further £35,000. Further additions were made to the buildings in the ever losing battle against increasing patient numbers, with two further wings being added to the south of the site in 1874. To combat the problems with infectious diseases spreading through the hospital a cottage hospital was opened in 1872. The chapel was moved from within the main building to a purpose built chapel in 1880, in accordance with the Lunacy Commissions wishes. In 1885 a water tower was constructed to attempt to solve the water supply problems that were being experienced from the two onsite wells, this was demolished in 1976. The most ambitious extension to the site was the construction of the Annexe for Idiot Children (later known as the Elizabeth Newton Wing), whose purpose was to remove all the mentally handicapped patients, especially children, from the main wards within the hospital, this was opened on the 15th October 1897 and built to the designs of Rowland Plumb. Under the Mental Treatment Act of 1930 the annexe was converted to house voluntary patients. This idea was strongly advocated by superintendent, Hugh Gardiner Hill and one of the committee members, John Langdon Down. The annexe (Elizabeth Newton Wing) is now the admission block. The final extensions, bar the recent additions, include the Nurses Home c.1930, the two villas at Hebdon Lodge in 1931 and the new infirmary block, opened 1931 (<http://thetimechamber.co.uk/beta/sites/asylums/surrey-county-asylum-springfield-hospital>).
- 5.1.5 The Ordnance Survey map of 1865 (**Figure 3**) is the first to depict the First Surrey County Pauper Lunatic Asylum, lying to the north of the site of Hebdon Lodge. The corridor plan layout, formal gardens and airing courts are instantly recognisable. The site of Hebdon Lodge appears to comprise open fields, probably in use as farmland servicing the asylum, to the north-east of an area of allotment gardens.
- 5.1.6 The Ordnance Survey map of 1914-21 (**Figure 4**) shows the addition of the Annexe for Idiot Children, latterly known as the Elizabeth Newton Wing, built to the north-east of the site. Hebdon Lodge is first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1948 (**Figure 5**) as a pair of detached villas, situated along the south-eastern boundary of the hospital complex. They were orientated to face south-east and backed onto an area of open green space incorporating a tennis court. Contemporary additions to the



hospital included the infirmary block of 1931, lying to the south and west of Hebdon Lodge and the former nurses home (now Harewood Ward), to the north-east, completed in 1930.

- 5.1.7 The two villas were built as houses for doctors and were until recently in use as a care centre for children with hearing disabilities.

## 6 BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

### 6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation required the analysis and recording equivalent to an English Heritage Level 1 survey of the buildings on site. This record mainly comprised a photographic and descriptive record of the buildings. Description and interpretation of the buildings is based on information gathered during the site visit and from documentary information supplied by the consultant.

### 6.2 Hebdon Lodge (Corner House)

6.2.1 Hebdon Lodge, most recently known as Corner House, comprises a pair of formerly detached villas which until recently were in use as a care centre for children with hearing disabilities (**Figure 2**). They were constructed in an Arts and Craft architectural style sympathetic with the general Neo-Tudor treatment of the original Grade II listed Asylum and the adjacent Elizabeth Newton Wing. They have two storeys with red brick elevations, gable pediments and large stacks with brick diaperwork (**Plates 1 to 10**). The fenestration adopts a traditional casement window or larger mullioned casement window built with side hung wrought-iron frames (**Plate 24**) and small glazed lights, the latter referencing glazing typical of the Tudor period. Some of these windows had been modernised and replaced using uPVC double-glazed units and to a design in-keeping with original casements. The walls were constructed in red brick laid in Flemish bond with on-edge brick voussoirs and tile sills to window openings. Recessed tympanums with decorative brickwork in Arts and Craft style are present above the in-gable first floor windows (**Plates 1 to 8**). Tile or brick kneelers are used at the eaves, while the roofs are steeply pitched and covered in red clay plain tiles. The original main entrance survives only within the western of the two villas (**Plates 1 and 11**). The entrance in the eastern villa has been obscured by a modern, single storey flat roofed extension to the front (**Plates 2, 3, 18 and 25**). The entrance to the western villa is sheltered by a flat canopy-cum-porch held on ornate cantilever brackets (**Plate 11**). The original part-glazed front door with three lights remains. There is little discernible hierarchy between the front and rear elevations (**Plates 1, 4 and 5**).

6.2.2 Internally both villas have been re-modelled to create offices and rooms for its latter use as a hearing clinic. The western villa comprised four principal rooms at ground floor, two on each side of a central entrance hall and stairwell bay (**Figure 6**) and originally four main bedrooms at first floor, plus a bathroom and WC within the rear (northern) bays (**Figure 7**). The first floor rooms were partly in-eaves (**Plates 16, 17, 21 and 22**). This layout was broadly repeated in the eastern villa with rooms around the original entrance hall and stairwell bay (**Figures 6 and 7; Plate 23**), although the addition of a modern flat roof extension to the front (south) (**Plates 2, 3 and 25**) and the addition of the modern link (**Plate 18**) between the two villas had resulted in more sub-division at ground floor level.

6.2.3 Typically the main rooms included a picture rail, deep skirting with chamfered detail and a simple cavetto plaster cornice (**Plates 12 to 14, 16, 17, 19, 21 and 22**). The door architraves, where original, repeated the chamfered motif, while the internal softwood doors, simply comprised either two or three large recessed panels (**Plates 15 and 16**). The chimney breasts/stacks were constructed using Fletton bricks and the internal (non-load bearing walls) built using stud walling overlain by nailed on laths, plastered over. The fireplaces were perhaps the most notable features, finished with small coloured glazed ceramic tiled surrounds, some with a plain timber mantle (**Plates 13, 14, 16, 17, 19 and 20**). Most fireplaces were blocked (**Plates 16, 17 and 20**) or completely removed (**Plates 21 and 22**). Otherwise decoration was modern and sub-dividing partition walls built using plasterboard over a lightweight stud frame.

## 7 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1.1 The cartographic evidence shows that Hebdon Lodge (more recently known as Corner House) was originally built as a pair of detached villas, on a relatively isolated site away, but not too far distant, from the main hospital wards. They were built in 1931. They are not shown on the 1921 Ordnance Survey map, but clearly built by the compilation of the 1948, and therefore pre-date the nationalisation of health services of 1948. The Arts and Crafts villas adopt a distinctive Neo-Tudor architectural style, which clearly reference treatments used for the original mid 19<sup>th</sup> century County Pauper Asylum (opened in 1841) and the adjacent late 19<sup>th</sup> century, Annexe for Idiot Children, later renamed the Elizabeth Newton Wing. Whilst Hebdon Lodge is influenced by these buildings, it has much closer architectural parallels with the former nurses home, now the Harewood Ward, sharing many of the exact same treatments and brickwork. As the Harewood Ward can, from dates set in relief on its rainwater hoppers, be dated to 1930, the same or at least a very similar date can be attributed to the villas that form Hebdon Lodge. An online source gives a date of 1931 for their construction.
- 7.1.2 It is perhaps the construction of a new nurses home and improvements in on-site accommodation that leads to the assumption that these two small detached villas were built as on site accommodation for doctors. The internal layouts and pleasant treatments to the bedrooms and principal rooms are more domestic than clinical. These buildings were however later absorbed for use in patient care, latterly as a clinic for children with hearing disabilities. This later use, their conjoining through a linking building and the extension of the eastern villa to the south, has resulted in much internal sub-division to create new offices and clinical rooms. Despite these changes and some localised re-fenestration, the original spatial scheme is still broadly recognisable and decorative treatments, fixtures and fittings, including fireplace surrounds and some doors, still remain.
- 7.1.3 The hospital buildings at Hebdon Lodge form part of a wider landscape of care facilities, first established on this site during the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. Though dating to the interwar period they are an important part of this landscape and share group value with the historic hospital buildings at Springfield University Hospital.

## **8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 8.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank CgMs Consulting on behalf of Belway Homes for commissioning the project. The project was managed by Charlotte Matthews. The building recording and report were completed by Adam Garwood. Hayley Baxter compiled the illustrations.

## 9 BIBLIOGRAPHY

CgMs Consulting 2014. Land at Springfield University Hospital 61 Glenburnie Road Tooting London. An archaeological desk based assessment

English Heritage, 2006. Understanding Historic Buildings; a guide to good recording practice.

Matthews, C. 2015. *Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Recording of Former Deaf Child Hebdon Lodge, Springfield Hospital, Tooting, London Borough of Wandsworth, SW17 7NJ* Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited Unpublished

### Web sites

(<http://thetimechamber.co.uk/beta/sites/asylums/surrey-county-asylum-springfield-hospital>)

### Historic Cartographic Sources

Ordnance Survey Map of 1897

Ordnance Survey Map of 1914-21

Ordnance Survey Map of 1948

## APPENDIX 1: OASIS FORM

### OASIS ID: preconst1-234820

#### Project details

Project name	Historic Building Recording of Hebdon Lodge, Springfield University Hospital, Tooting
Short description of the project	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned to undertake an English Heritage Level 1 survey of Hebdon Lodge (also known as Corner House) prior to its demolition and the redevelopment of the site. Hebdon Lodge was originally built as a pair of detached villas in 1931. These Arts and Crafts houses adopt a distinctive Neo-Tudor architectural style, which clearly referenced the treatments used for the original mid 19th century County Pauper Asylum and the adjacent late 19th century, Annexe for Idiot Children, later renamed the Elizabeth Newton Wing. They were originally built as houses for doctors. This is apparent from the pleasant domestic appearance of their interiors and their situation away, but not too far distant, from the main wards.
Project dates	Start: 14-12-2015 End: 14-12-2015
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SGH15 - Sitecode
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	English Heritage List of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Monument type	HOSPITAL Modern
Methods techniques	& "Photographic Survey"
Prompt	Planning condition

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON WANDSWORTH TOOTING Springfield University Hospital, 61 Glenburnie Road
Postcode	SW17 7NJ
Site coordinates	TQ 27287 72260 51.43451756484 -0.168606961448 51 26 04 N 000 10 06 W Point

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	CgMs Consultants Ltd
Project design originator	Charlotte Matthews
Project director/manager	Charlotte Matthews
Project supervisor	Adam Garwood

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Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body Bellway Homes Limited

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**Project archives**

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient LAARC

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"

Paper Archive Exists? No

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**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Historic Building Recording of the former Deaf Childrens' Care Centre, Hebdon Lodge, Springfield University Hospital, 61 Glenburnie Road, Tooting, London Borough of Wandsworth SW17 7NJ

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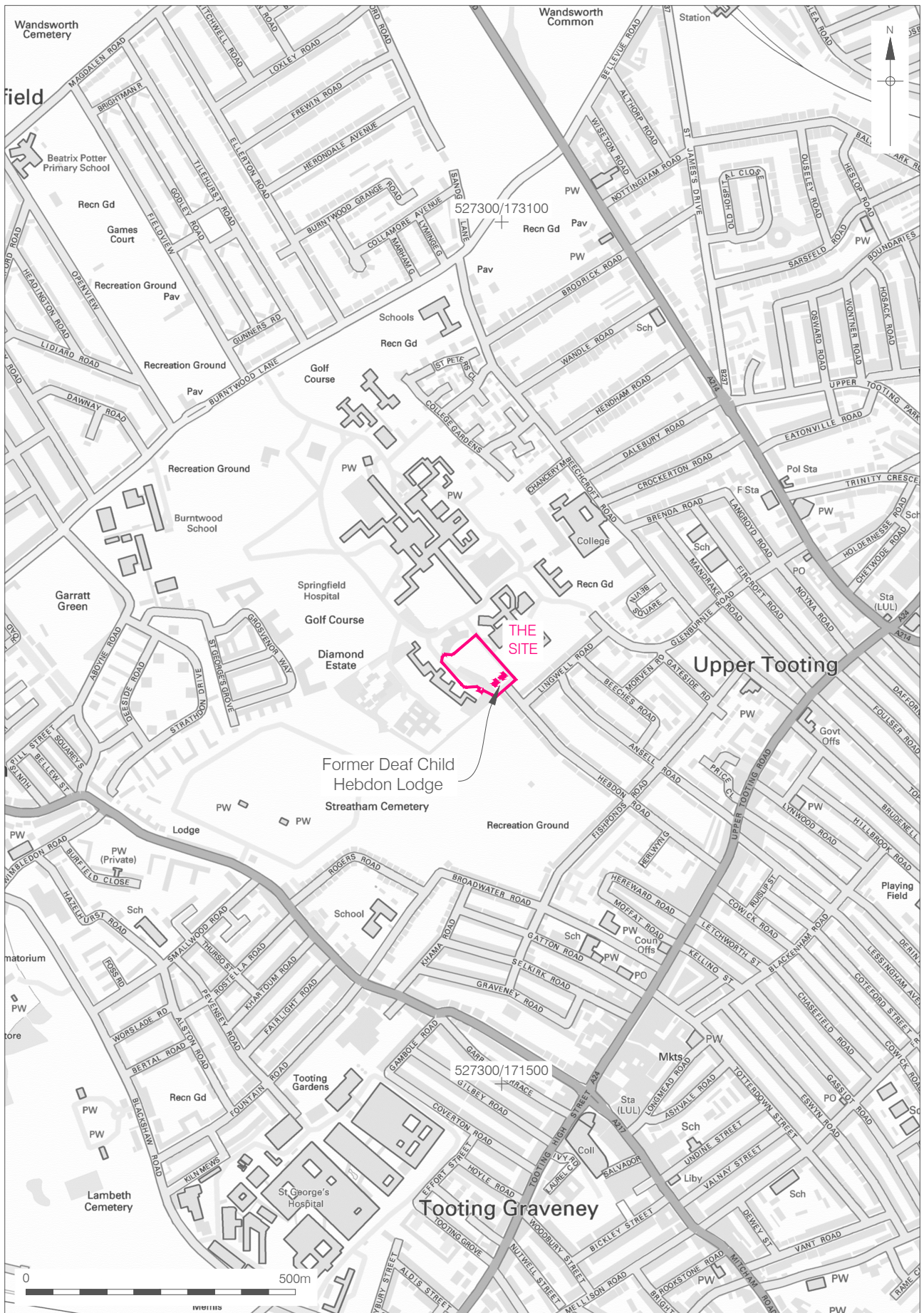
Entered by Charlotte Matthews (cmatthews@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 6 January 2016

## APPENDIX 2 PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Photo	Description	Exp. No.	View
1	Hebdon Lodge (W)	8492-3	S
2	Hebdon Lodge (E)	8494	S
3	Link	8495	S
4	Typical window	8496	S
5	Hebdon Lodge (W& E)	8497	SE
6	Hebdon Lodge (W)	8498	SW
7	Hebdon Lodge (E)	8499	SE
8	Hebdon Lodge (W& E)	8500	SW
9	Hebdon Lodge (E)	8501	SW
10	Hebdon Lodge (W)-E elevation	8503	S
11	Hebdon Lodge (W)	8504	N
12	Hebdon Lodge (W)	8505	NE
13	Hebdon Lodge (W)-front entrance canopy	8506	NW
14	Modern extension	8553	E
15	Hebdon Lodge (W)	8554	NW
16	Hebdon Lodge (W)-west end	8555	NE
17	Hebdon Lodge (W)-west end	8556	E
18	Hebdon Lodge (W)- south elevation	8557	NE
19	Modern extension	8558	NW
20	Hebdon Lodge (E)-east elevation	8559-60	W
21	Hebdon Lodge (W)-GF Front Room 1	8507-8	E
22	Hebdon Lodge (W)-GF Kitchen	8510	NE
23	Hebdon Lodge (W)-GF Rear Room 4	8511	W
24	Hebdon Lodge (W)-GF Foyer	8513	N
25	Hebdon Lodge (W)-FF Front bedroom 6	8514-5	NW
26	Hebdon Lodge (W)-FF Front bedroom 7	8516	SE
27	Hebdon Lodge (W)-FF Front bedroom 7-original door	8517-8	N
28	Hebdon Lodge (W)-FF Rear bedroom 9	8519	NW
29	Link	8520	E
30	Hebdon Lodge (E)- GF Rear room 11	8521	W
31	Hebdon Lodge (E)- GF Front room 15	8523-4	E
32	Hebdon Lodge (E)- GF Front room 15-casement	8525	S
33	Hebdon Lodge (E)- GF Rear room 14	8526-7	SE
34	Hebdon Lodge (E)-stairwell	8529	N
35	Hebdon Lodge (E)-FF Front room 17	8530	SE
36	Hebdon Lodge (E)-FF Front room 19	8531-2	S
37	Hebdon Lodge (E)-FF Bathroom	8533	NE
38	Hebdon Lodge (E)-stair	8541	/
39	Hebdon Lodge (E) extension internal	8547	SE
40	Elizabeth Newton Wing	8561	N



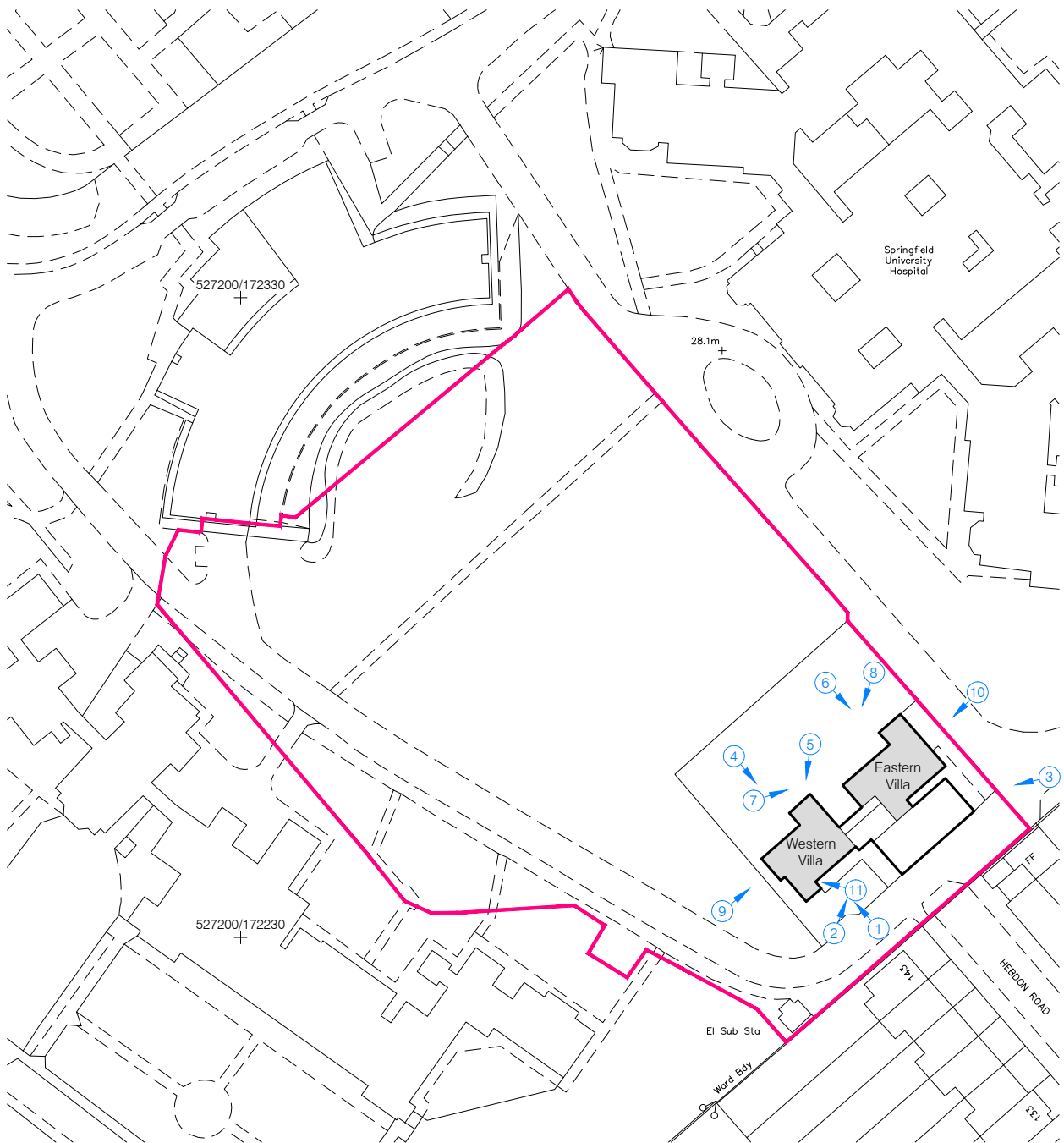


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Figure 1  
Site Location  
1:10,000 at A4

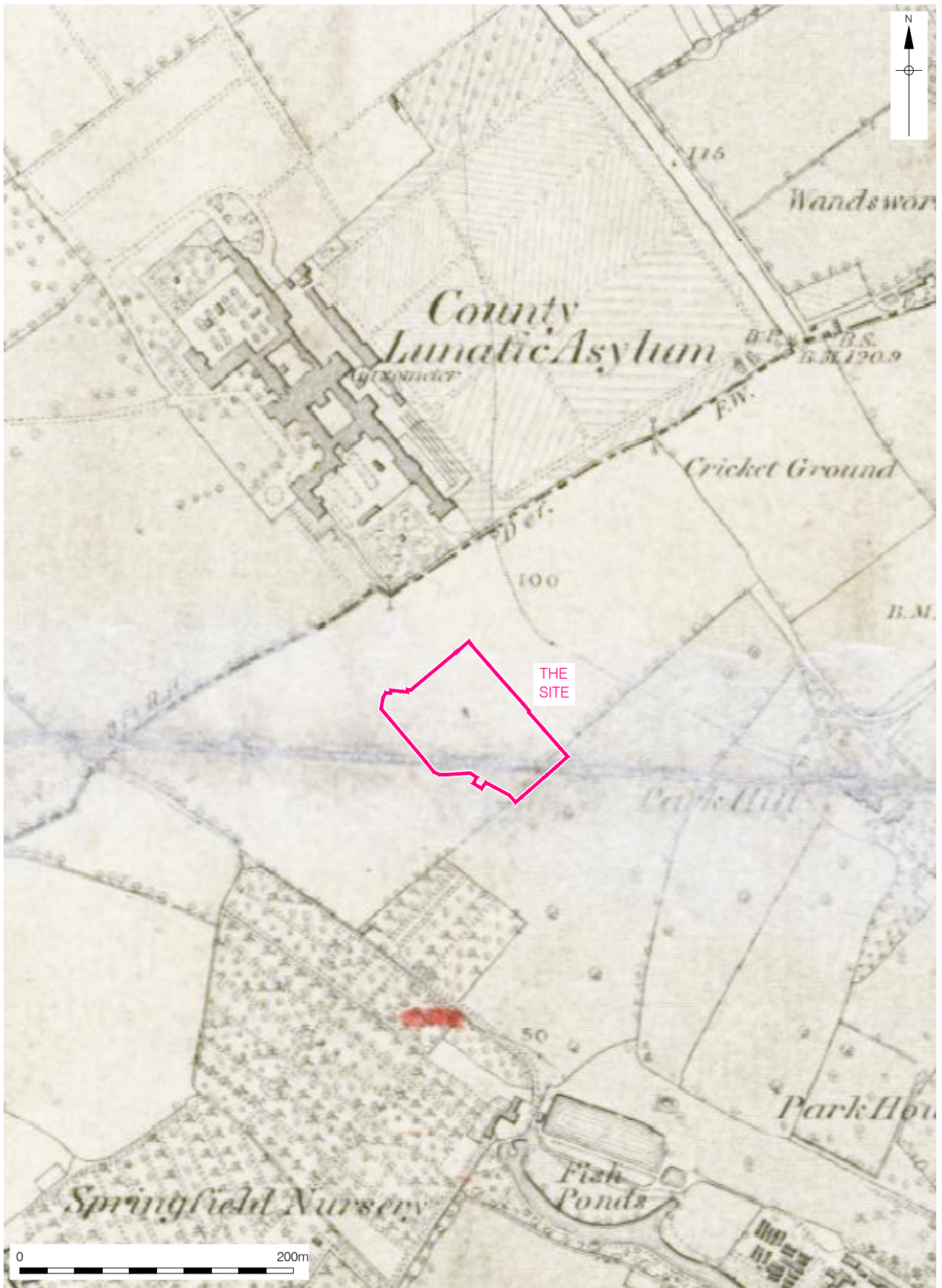


① Location and Direction of Plate  
 0 50m

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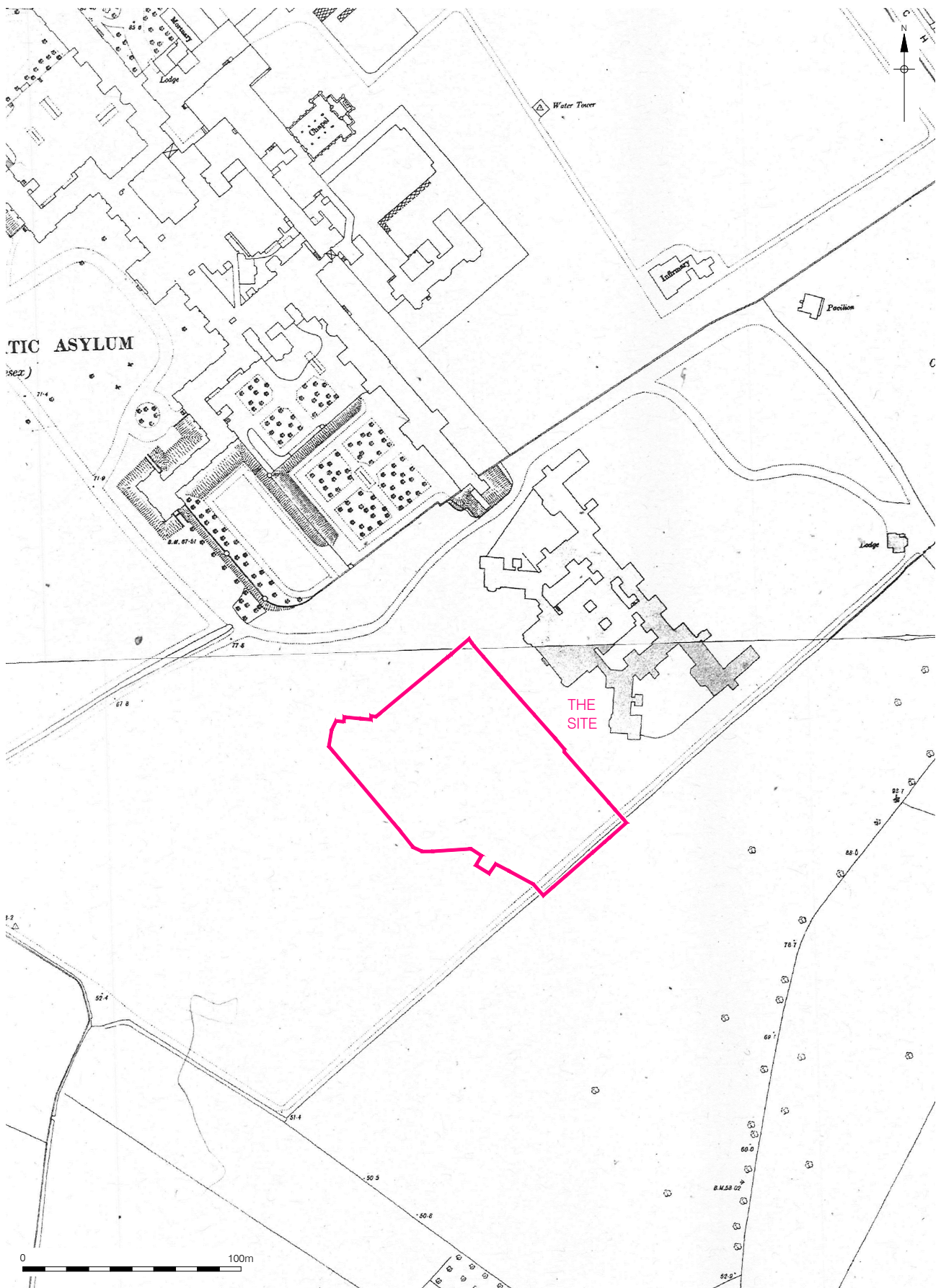
Figure 2  
 Detailed Site Location  
 showing external plate locations  
 1:1,000 at A4





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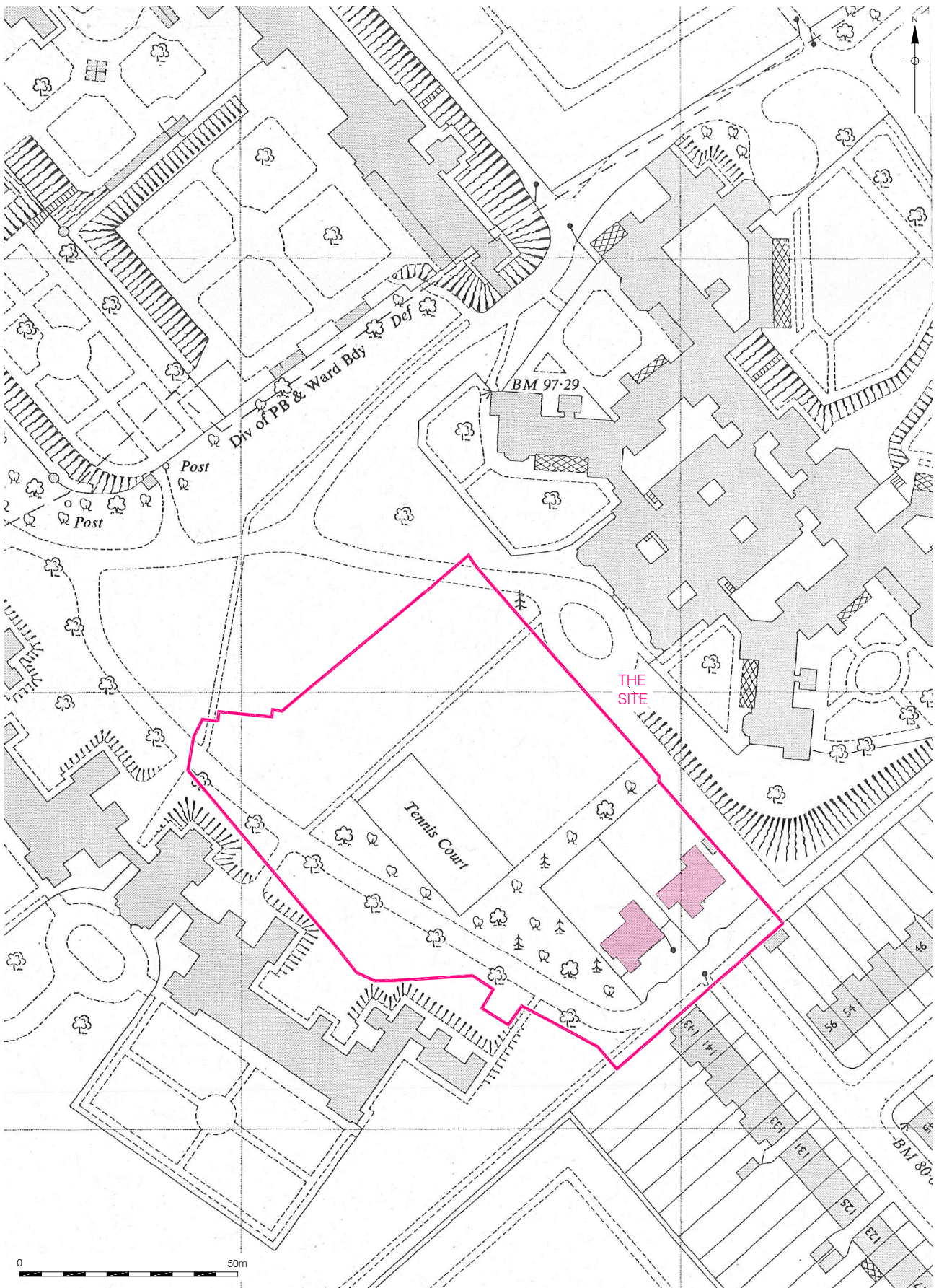
Figure 3  
First Edition Ordnance Survey  
surveyed 1865, published 1874  
1:4,000 at A4



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Figure 4  
 Third Edition Ordnance Survey, 1914-1921  
 1:2,500 at A4





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Figure 5  
Ordnance Survey, 1948  
1:1,250 at A4



① Location and Direction of Plate  
 0 8 24 Feet  
 0 4 8 Metres

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Figure 6  
 Sketch Ground Floor Plan  
 showing plate directions  
 1:250 at A4



① Location and Direction of Plate  
 0 8 24 Feet  
 0 4 8 Metres

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Figure 7  
 Sketch First Floor Plan  
 showing plate directions  
 1:250 at A4





Plate 1 Western Villa looking north



Plate 2 Modern flat-roofed extension to the front (south) of Eastern Villa





Plate 3 Modern extension and Eastern Villa, looking north-west



Plate 4 Western Villa rear elevations looking south





Plate 5 Western Villa rear elevations looking south-west



Plate 6 Eastern Villa rear elevations looking south





Plate 7 Eastern Villa rear elevations looking south-east



Plate 8 Rear elevations looking south-west





Plate 9 Western end elevations to Western Villa looking east



Plate 10 Eastern end elevation to Eastern Villa, looking west





Plate 11 Western Villa, main entrance and canopy



Plate 12 Western Villa, foyer and stairs (3)



Plate 13 Western Villa, ground floor front room (1) looking east



Plate 14 Western Villa, ground floor rear room (4) looking west





Plate 15 Western Villa, ground floor kitchen looking east



Plate 16 Western Villa, bedroom (6) looking north-west



Plate 17 Western Villa, bedroom (7) looking east

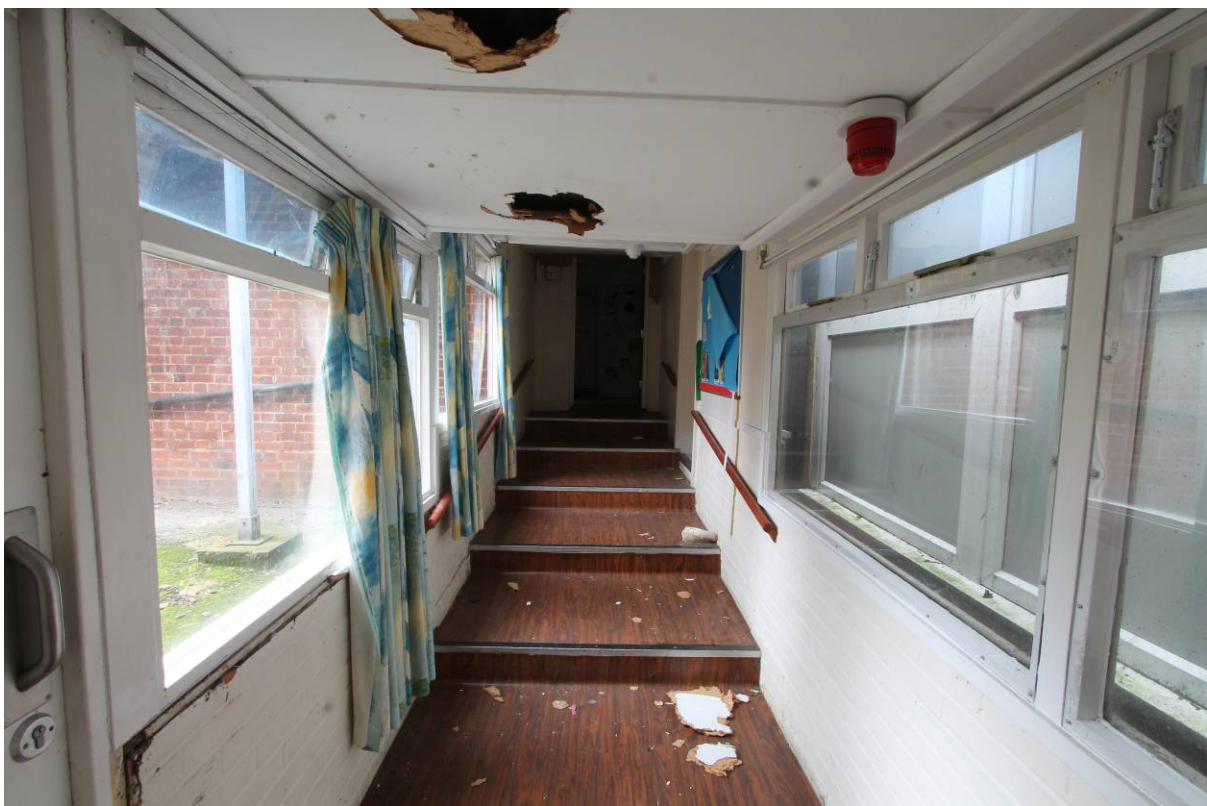


Plate 18 Modern link between villas looking east





Plate 19 Eastern Villa, ground floor front room (15) looking east



Plate 20 Eastern Villa, ground floor former kitchen (14) looking south-east



Plate 21 Eastern Villa, bedroom (17) looking south-east



Plate 22 Eastern Villa, bedroom (19) looking south-west



Plate 23 Open well stair in Eastern Villa



Plate 24 Typical example of metal casement





Plate 25 Modern flat roofed extension looking south-east

# PCA

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