

GUEST HOSPITAL

Tipton Road, Dudley
West Midlands

Historic Building Record and Ornamental Audit

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SUMMARY

The former Guest Hospital is located on the eastern side of the A4037 Tipton Road on the outskirts of Dudley town centre, opposite the site of the Black Country Living Museum, 1.25km NNE of the town centre as represented by the historic Market Place. It is centred on NGR SJ 951914. The Hospital ceased to operate in October 2007 since which time the site has remained vacant.

The current report presents the results of a programme of historic building recording and ornamental audit undertaken in February 2011. The project was commissioned by the AECOM Ltd, working on behalf of Wates Living Spaces, forming an integral part of a more broadly based Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, and has been undertaken at the request of the Historic Environment Team of Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council. No application has been submitted in respect of the site, the current study has been requested under the terms of Planning Policy Statement 5 and DMBC Unitary Development Plan, Policies HE8 and HE11, to inform pre-application discussions relating to the redevelopment of the site, and will contribute towards the discharge of conditions should the application be approved.

The Guest Hospital originated as an asylum, built in 1859/60 and funded by the Earl of Dudley for the accommodation of blinded or seriously injured workers from the Earl's limestone workings in and around the town. The original construction comprised 26 cottages, built in the Gothic style, arranged in a 'U'-shaped plan around three sides of a quadrangle, open to the west. Workers were reluctant to take up residence at the asylum, however, and the venture was not a success. The buildings were taken over by the Trustees of Mr. Joseph Guest in 1867, Guest having bequeathed a sum of £20,000 to endow a general hospital in the town. Significant works were undertaken in 1869/70 to convert the former cottages for use as a general hospital, which subsequently took Guest's name. The hospital expanded slowly in the later 19th and early 20th centuries though it was not until the 1920s that a scheme was put forward for the radical expansion and rebuilding of the complex to suit growing demands. A major phase of works was undertaken in stages between 1928 and 1940, with the erection of new ward blocks, a modern theatre suite, an X-Ray department, a childrens' ward, a new physiotherapy department, nurses' lecture theatre and demonstration rooms together with a new boiler house and laundry and finally, a new administration block, opened in 1940 facing onto the Tipton Road, built to the designs of Dudley architect AT Butler. The major development since has been the construction of a new rehabilitation block, constructed in 1987 to the south-east of the 1940 administration block.

The current project, which follows on from a preliminary assessment undertaken in 2005, has allowed for the detailed recording of all pre-1945 buildings on the site, a number of which are to be retained in the proposed development. Recorded structures span the history of the site from its origins as the Blind Asylum in 1859/60 through to the major phase of expansion in the inter-war years. Although none of the recorded structures are deemed to be significant within a national context, a number of the buildings are clearly of local significance and interest, especially given their historical associations with the Earl of Dudley and Mr Joseph Guest, a well-known local philanthropist.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Project

- 1.1.1 The former Guest Hospital is located on the eastern side of the A4037 Tipton Road on the outskirts of Dudley town centre, opposite the site of the Black Country Living Museum, 1.25km NNE of the town centre as represented by the historic Market Place. It is centred on NGR SJ 951914 (see Figure 1). The hospital ceased to operate in October 2007 since which time the site has remained vacant.
- 1.1.2 The entire site of the former Guest Hospital is included on the Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council's Historic Buildings Sites and Monuments Record (HBSMR), ref. 4993. While none of the individual structures at the site buildings are Statutorily Listed, five specific buildings, viz. the original tower range of 1859/60, the early boundary wall (pre-1869/70), the south Lodge of 1869/70, the outpatients department of 1915 and the main administration block of 1938/40 (see Figures 2/3), are recognised as being 'Significant Heritage Assets'.
- 1.1.3 The current report presents the results of a programme of historic building recording and ornamental audit undertaken in February 2011. The project was commissioned by the AECOM Ltd., working on behalf of Wates Living Spaces, forming an integral part of a more broadly based Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, and has been undertaken at the request of the Historic Environment Team of Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council (DMBC).

1.2 Planning Background

- 1.2.1 At the time of preparation of the present report, no application has been submitted in respect of the site, the current study has been requested by DMBC under the terms of Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5, DCLG 2010) and DMBC Unitary Development Plan (UDP) Policies HE8 and HE11 (DMBC 2005) to inform pre-application discussions relating to the redevelopment of the site, and will contribute towards the discharge of conditions should the application be approved.

1.3 Scope of Report

- 1.3.1 The project was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared in response to a project brief supplied by the Historic Environment Team of DMBC and dated 8th December 2010 (DMBC, 2010). Copies of the project brief and WSI are included below as **Appendices A** and **B** respectively.
- 1.3.2 This report outlines the results of the archival research, building survey and assessment, and has been prepared in accordance with English Heritage guidelines as published in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (EH, 2006), the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (IfA, 2008) and the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers' *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation of Works to Historic Buildings* (ALGAO, 1997).
- 1.3.3 This report has been prepared based upon information current and available as of February 2011.

1.3.4 A DMBC Historic Environment Record Summary Sheet is included as **Appendix C**.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 The general aim of the historic building record / ornamental audit was to build upon an initial Historic Buildings Assessment, undertaken in 2005 (Upson 2005), specifically to undertake a programme of recording and ornamental audit on all pre-1945 buildings at the site.

2.2 Specific objectives of the recording action, outlined within the project brief were as follows:

- to compile a summary history of the development of the hospital complex and provide a description of any surviving architectural features.
- to undertake a programme of archaeological building recording/ornamental audit of all the on-site historic buildings/structures/boundary walls erected pre-1945 (as per Upsen 2005, §.4.3), linked to suitably annotated plans/elevations.
- to provide a brief interpretative assessment of the significance of the buildings to the historic environment in national, regional and local terms; to consider the buildings in their wider context and thereafter to assess the impact of any demolition proposed - both in relation to the significance of the buildings themselves and of the effect their removal would have on the existing built character of the site, the wider area and areas local distinctiveness.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Documentary Research

3.1.1 The historical background to the site has, to a degree, been previously addressed in the Upsen's Historic Building Assessment of 2005, while the archaeological background is to be researched in the DBA element of the current project. As such, and with a view to not duplicate work already undertaken, no significant programme of new documentary research into the buildings on the site was undertaken as part of the current Historic Building Record. However, a rapid review of the existing documentation held by the Dudley Archives and Local History Service (DAHLS), identified by Upsen (2005, §.1.3), was made so as to allow the recorded structures to be interpreted within an established historical context. A full list of sources consulted is included below at section §.18.

3.2 Historic Building Record

3.2.1 The building assessment comprised an examination of the entire pre-1945 building stock on the site, viz. Building Nos. [01], [02], [03a-d], [05a/b], [06], [07], [09] and [10a/b] (see Figures 2 and 3), together with associated boundary walls, railings and gates (Building Nos. [12] and [13]). Recording of structures was undertaken at one of two levels, 'detailed' and 'low-level', as follows:

3.2.2 Level 1: Detailed Record

Buildings [01] (Lodge), [02] (Admin Range), [03] (Tower Range), [06] (Outpatients Block) and Boundary Wall [12]

Drawn record: floor plans at each level (based upon existing survey drawings by Purcell Miller Tritton, supplied by AECOM) annotated with relevant architectural and archaeological detail, blocked openings, construction breaks, changes in masonry, mortar type, pointing etc. Pertinent exterior elevations and representative cross-section/s located so as best to illustrate vertical division within the building.

Written record: background history and development plus a full written description of the building including plan form, materials, detailing etc.

Photographic record: approximately commensurate with a Level 3 record as defined by English Heritage (2006, 14), extending to include both general and detail shots, contextual views and all accessible exterior elevations, visible structural and decorative details (interior and exterior), and general interior views of principal/representative rooms and circulation areas. Where possible, photographs included graded photographic scales. Photographic record comprised high resolution digital photography using a Nikon D3000 digital single lens reflex camera (10MP), supplemented by selective black and white 35mm negative coverage of principal exterior views and interior spaces as appropriate. All photographs were recorded on *pro-forma* recording sheets detailing subject, orientation, scales included, photographer and date.

3.2.3 Level 2: Low Level Record

Buildings [05] (Ward Blocks), [07] (Rheumatology Block), [09] (Boiler House), [10] (Workshop) and Retaining Wall [13]

Written record: brief summary of background history and development plus a brief written description of the building including plan form, materials, detailing etc.

Photographic record: approximately commensurate with a Level 2/3 record as defined by English Heritage (2006, 14), extending to include contextual shots and principal exteriors, together with general interior views of principal/representative rooms and circulation areas, architectural detail etc. Where possible, photographs included graded photographic scales. Photographic record comprised high resolution digital photography using a Nikon D3000 digital single lens reflex camera (10MP), supplemented by selective black and white 35mm negative coverage of principal exterior views and interior spaces as appropriate. All photographs were recorded on *pro-forma* recording sheets detailing subject, orientation, scales included, photographer and date.

4 OUTLINE HISTORY OF GUEST HOSPITAL

As stated above, no significant programme of documentary research into the development of the hospital complex as a whole has been undertaken as part of the current building recording project. The following brief account, included for reasons of completeness, is based for the most part upon Upson's summary (2005, section 5.2), upon the Dudley Guest Hospital Centenary Brochure (Anon., 1971) and upon documents held by the Dudley Archives and Local History Service.

4.1 The Blind Asylum

- 4.1.1 The Guest Hospital originated as an asylum, funded by the Earl of Dudley at the instigation of his mines agent Richard Smith, for the accommodation of blinded or seriously injured workers from the Earl's extensive limestone workings in and around the town. Construction of the asylum was begun in 1859 to the designs of Dudley architect W. Bourne of Tower Street, the builders being J. Hartland and W. Walker; the foundation stone was laid on 28th February 1860. The original construction comprised 26 cottages, 'fitted up with every comfort', built in the Gothic style, arranged in a 'U'-shaped plan around three sides of a quadrangle, open to the west in a form reminiscent of a range of medieval almshouses, the central tower in particular (Figure 25) evoking the Hospital of St Cross at Winchester; a newspaper article of 1934 describes each cottage as having comprised a suite of five rooms with outhouses.¹ The site of the asylum, annotated with the number '2764' (though, interestingly, not the buildings themselves) is shown on the 'Plan of the Parish of Dudley' of 1863 (Figure 4);² the form of the original asylum buildings is shown in outline on the

¹ 'The Guest Hospital Falling Down'; Tipton Herald, November 10th 1934.

² DALHS ref. 1265a.

'Draft Plan of the Blind Asylum' of 1869 (Figure 5).³ The western ranges extending to the north and south of a central entrance tower each contained five individual 'cottages' with eight further units housed within the northern and southern arms of the complex; each cottage was furnished with outbuildings within a small, enclosed yard area. The corners of the U-plan comprised units on a double-size plan – the original function of these units remains unclear, though it is possible they housed some form of communal facilities – an article in Blocksidge's Almanac of 1900 (p.29) records that the complex included a laundry, sick ward and convenience for a surgeon. The article goes on to record that the complex was enclosed by a low wall with '*ornamental palisadings*'; the centre of the quadrangle was laid to turf with intersecting footpaths and a central water pump, fed from the tank housed in the upper part of the entrance tower, such that the cottages could be supplied with water '*by the manual labour of the blind inmates*.' The arrangements of the asylum buildings will be discussed in more detail below in relation to Building [03] (see §.7).

- 4.1.2 Workers were reluctant to take up residence at the asylum, however, perhaps as a result of its being at some remove from the town and the venture was not a success. Some sources (eg. Hemingway 2009, 301) record that reluctance on the part of miners to make use of the facility was due to an obligation to take up residence alone (ie. without their families) though this is contradicted by other reports (eg. Tipton Herald, Nov. 10th 1934) which state that the original five room cottages were provided for the use of miners and their families together. Whatever the cause, the buildings remained essentially untenanted for a number of years before being taken over by the Trustees of Mr. Joseph Guest, a local nailmaster and philanthropist, in 1867. Guest had bequeathed a sum of £20,000 to endow a general hospital in the town and, having sought the approval of the Earl of Dudley, the opportunity was taken to convert and extend the existing asylum buildings for use as a general hospital.

4.2 The Guest Hospital

- 4.2.1 Works associated with the conversion of the asylum buildings to a general hospital were again undertaken by Hartland to the designs of the original asylum architect W. Bourne; Bourne, however, died during the course of works, and was succeeded by Messrs. Davies and Middleton who saw the project through to completion. Work was extensive, entailing 'many months continuous work',⁴ and an initial estimate of £2,000 had almost tripled by the time of completion. Works involved the removal of many of the above ground partitions, particularly within the north range, to form full-height wards, while the gate lodge adjacent to the south entrance (Building [01]) was also added at this stage.
- 4.2.2 The hospital was officially opened on 25th October 1871 and admitted its first patient on January 6th 1872;⁵ a detailed description of the buildings and their interior arrangements as converted is given in a contemporary account published in a supplement to the Dudley Guardian of 28th October 1871⁶ and will not be repeated here, though the accompanying floor plans and keys are included as Figures 6 and 7. A 'bird's eye' view of the buildings was also included within the supplement (Figure 8a) which gives a more detailed picture of the appearance of the complex in three dimensions, supported by a number of surviving photographs from the early years of the 20th century (eg. Figure 8b).
- 4.2.3 The general footprint of the hospital buildings shows little fundamental change in Ordnance Survey Editions of 1887, 1904 and 1919 (Figures 9 and 10a), save the addition of a detached fever ward to the rear of the complex, added in 1889/90 (Blocksidge 1900, 34). It was not until 1911 that a scheme to extend and improve the facilities was considered, including the introduction of a new Outpatients and Eye Department (the surviving Building [06]), brought to fruition in 1915.

³ DALHS ref. 1746c.

⁴ 'The Guest Hospital, Dudley', supplement to The Dudley Guardian, Saturday 28th October 1871. (DALHS ref. DGU/5/70).

⁵ 'The Guest Hospital Dudley: Extension Scheme Appeal' Brochure, 1929 (DALHS ref. DGU/5/55).

⁶ The text of the description is also reproduced in the Guest Hospital Centenary Brochure (Anon. 1971, 55-63).

Extension 1929-40

- 4.2.4 A major scheme of improvement was proposed in 1929, and an appeal made to raise £50,000.⁷ The scheme involved the remodelling of the original almshouse ranges and the erection of a series of ward blocks to the east, connected by an axial corridor, outline proposals being presented by the Dudley architect AT Butler of Priory Street (Figures 11 and 12). Over the next ten years the hospital was extensively rebuilt in stages, with new ward blocks, a modern theatre suite, an X-Ray department, a childrens' ward, a new physiotherapy department, nurses' lecture theatre and demonstration rooms together with a new boiler house (Building [10]) and laundry (Anon. 1971, 30-31).
- 4.2.5 An initial contract was placed for the first of the ward blocks (Building [05] (north)) to the rear of the asylum buildings, which was completed in 1930, the southern ward being added in 1933. The erection of Building [05] necessitated the demolition of a number of earlier buildings viz. the original laundry and drying rooms, mortuary, dissecting rooms and boiler house.
- 4.2.6 A report submitted by Butler in 1934 described the poor condition of the original asylum buildings⁸ and proposed their removal, though eventually the eastern ranges, including the central entrance tower and the associated short cross wings, were retained and incorporated into the new scheme. Drawings for the new Administration Block (Building [02]), the final element of the scheme, were prepared in 1934 (Figures 16 and 17), the new block being opened in 1940 (though it is shown in plan on the Ordnance Survey edition of 1938).

Later Developments

- 4.2.7 Little significant development was undertaken at the hospital before the introduction of the new rehabilitation block to the south and east of Building [02] and south of Building [03], the construction of which entailed the demolition of the surviving southern part of the east range and cross-wing of the original asylum buildings (compare Figures 10b and 2). Proposal drawings (Figure 53)⁹ were submitted in 1984 and the new block completed in 1987.
- 4.2.8 More recent work has involved the demolition of the Nurses' Home of 1929 (Anon. 1971, 43) and associated 1931 annex, formerly located to the south-east of Building [06], the nurses' training school, medical stores, X-Ray department, physiotherapy/theatre block, laundry, stores and mortuary.

BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS: LEVEL 1 RECORD**5 BUILDING [01]: SOUTH LODGE****5.1 Overview**

- 5.1.1 Building [01] is located to the south of the southern vehicular entrance gateway, west of Building [06] and north of Building [07], and is built in the same Gothic style as that employed in the main asylum buildings of 1859/60 (see Building [03]). It occupies an essentially square footprint though with short projecting gables to the north and west elevations, each with a canted bay window at ground floor level. The roof is formed of two parallel ranges aligned east-west, forming an 'M'-profile roofline as viewed from the west. It is of

⁷ 'The Guest Hospital Dudley: Extension Scheme Appeal' Brochure, 1929 (DALHS ref. DGU/5/55).

⁸ See also fn.1.

⁹ At the time of survey, a large number of drawings related to the 1987 Rehabilitation Unit are currently stored on-site, within Building [06]: it is suggested that consideration be given to the long term future of this material, and should disposal be required, the deposition of the drawings with the Dudley Archives and Local History Service, where other documentation related to the hospital is stored, is recommended.

two storeys and is brick-built, faced externally in red sandstone with buff sandstone detailing (quoins, windows etc.).

5.1.2 Building [01] originated as a porter's lodge to the hospital complex and, although maintaining the style and materials of the original asylum buildings, has been shown to date to the 1869/70 conversion to hospital use. Upson (2005, data sheet 1) records that the construction of the lodge was approved on 9th November 1870, though interestingly it is shown on a draft plan of the site dating to March 1869 (Figure 5) which thus presumably represents a proposal.¹⁰ As with the original asylum buildings, the lodge was built to the designs of the architect W. Bourne.

5.1.3 The Dudley Guardian Supplement of 1871 describes the lodge as comprising, on the ground floor '*a dining room, 12ft by 11ft, parlour of the same dimensions, kitchen and scullery, 11ft by 11ft with coal house, pantry &c.*' while the first floor provided four '*comfortably-sized*' bedrooms. Reference to the accompanying plan (Figure 6) indicates that Building [01], annotated as 'entrance lodge', retains for the most part its original arrangements with only minor changes at first floor level, though it will be seen that much of the interior detailing such as fireplaces has been lost.

5.2 Description: Exterior

North Elevation (Figure 13a)

5.2.1 The north elevation (Figure 13a; Plate 1) represents the principal entrance facade to the lodge; it is of two storeys, brick-built and faced in rusticated red sandstone with buff sandstone detailing to quoins and door/window openings. To the west side of the elevation, a projecting gable is furnished with a canted bay window to ground floor level with flush-set, paired cusped-lancets to first floor. A central doorway with two-centred head is protected by a projecting porch with brooch-stopped, chamfered doorway; above the door, paired quatrefoil windows light the internal first floor landing (Plate 6). To the east of the elevation, the ground floor is lit by a two-light casement with plain chamfered stone mullion and a flat head below a stone relieving arch, while the upper room is again furnished with paired, cusped lancets the upper part of which break through the eaves to form a semi-dormer. With the exception of the canted bay window, all cills are embellished with a range of carved 'bosses' including floral, fern and foliage motifs (Plate 8), while a larger 'zoomorphic' boss is located to the western side of the central porch (Plate 7). A ridge stack rises at the eastern end of the pitched roof while a further stack rises beyond the western gable; reference to historic photographs (Figure 8b) and engravings indicates that both stacks have been reduced in height.

West Elevation (Figure 13d)

5.2.2 The west elevation (Figure 13d; Plate 2) reflects fairly closely the arrangements of the north elevation, previously described. It is of two storeys, brick-built and faced in rusticated red sandstone with buff sandstone detailing to quoins and window openings. A projecting gable to the south includes a canted bay window to ground floor with paired, cusped lancets over (the separating stone mullion is missing). To the northern side of the elevation, the ground floor is lit by a two-light casement with plain-chamfered stone mullion and flat head beneath a sandstone relieving arch; the first floor is blind.

East Elevation (Figure 13b)

5.2.3 The east elevation (Figure 13b; Plate 3) is again of two storeys, brick-built and faced in rusticated red sandstone with buff sandstone detailing to quoins and window openings. It is relatively plain and the form of the building is clearly expressed in its paired gables forming an 'M'-profile roof line. The southern half of the elevation is furnished with two plain rectangular, single-light casements to ground floor and paired, cusped lancets to first floor. The northern gable is blind, though a scar in the sandstone walling is

¹⁰

A building is also shown in this location on the Parish map of 1863 (Figure 4), the nature of which remains unclear.

suggestive of a former abutting structure, of a single-storey with a pitched roof, though this is unsupported by any graphic or cartographic source and the marking may be coincidental.

South Elevation (Figure 13c)

- 5.2.4 The south elevation (Figure 13c; Plate 4) is again relatively plain, rising through two storeys to the uninterrupted eaves line of the southern, pitched roof slope. At ground floor level, paired doors with Caernarfon-arched heads and brooch-stopped jambs are located towards the eastern side (Plate 5); the eastern of the doors has been partially blocked in brick to form a window, itself now boarded over. To the west of these doorways is a single-light casement beneath a flat head, lighting an internal pantry/larder, while paired quatrefoil windows to the centre of first floor level, hard beneath the eaves, match those of the north elevation.

5.3 Description: Interior

Ground Floor (Figure 14a)

- 5.3.1 The lodge is accessed via a central doorway within the north elevation, set beneath a projecting porch, which opens onto a narrow hallway [GF01] (Plates 9 and 10); the door is half-glazed, with two-centred head and stop-chamfered stiles/rails (Plate 9). [GF01] extends across the full depth of the building, though the southern section is partitioned off to form a small pantry/larder [GF08]. A straight-flight stair rises from north to south against the east wall (Plate 10); its details are similar to the stair within [GF09] of Building [03c], being of open string form with turned balusters, two per tread, and stop-chamfered newel. Doorways within the west wall of [GF01] open onto two rooms ([GF02/03]) of similar proportions (3.65m x 3.35m), each furnished with a canted bay window and formerly heated by opposing fireplaces sharing a common stack in the party wall; these are presumably the 'dining room' and 'parlour' described in the Dudley Guardian Supplement of 1871. Integral cupboards flanking the stack within room [GF02] (Plate 11) would appear to represent an original feature. A single door to the south of the east wall of hallway [GF01] opens onto a series of small rooms opening off a passage [GF04], itself further accessed from the exterior via the western of the two Caernarfon-arched doors of the south elevation. The main room to the north [GF05] presumably represents the kitchen/scullery of the 1871 description and is entered from passage [GF04] to the south. The 1871 plan indicates a door opening onto the kitchen directly off hallway [GF01] to the west, though sounding of the wall revealed no trace of this opening; it is possible that the doorway has been infilled in brick or that the layout of the Lodge 'as built' was at variance with the published plan. The kitchen would have been heated by a fireplace/range in the east wall and is lit by two-light casement in north wall. To the south of [GF05], are two service rooms, each lit by a single-light casement in the east wall, the southern room having been further subdivided to form toilet facilities ([GF06/07]). The present partition abuts the infilling of the eastern of the Caernarfon-arched doorways (Plate 13); reference to the 1871 plan (Figure 6) indicates that the subdivision does however reflect an historical arrangement, the original partition having been set slightly further to the east, allowing access to the room from both the passage [GF04] and directly from the exterior via the eastern door. Both service rooms would appear to have been originally unheated, presumably representing pantry and larder.

First Floor (Figure 14b)

- 5.3.2 The upper floor (Figure 14b) is accessed via the straight-flight stair from hallway [GF01], rising to a corresponding landing [1F01] (Plate 14), again occupying the full width of the house, with a small partitioned cupboard [1F06] to the southern end and lit by paired quatrefoil windows in the north wall (Plate 16). The valley of the M-profile roof extends east-west across the centre of the landing (Figure 15). Opposing doors open to east and west onto four matching rooms ([1F02-05]), the four 'comfortably-sized' bedrooms of the 1871 description. These remain relatively unaltered though all fireplaces have been removed and a secondary doorway has been created in the partition between the two eastern rooms ([1F03/05]).

Roof

- 5.3.3 Access to the roof structure was restricted though observations from first floor level indicate, to the two east-west aligned sections of the 'M'-profile roof, a simple common rafter construction supported on two tiers of orthogonally set purlins (splayed and tabled scarf) and narrow, plank section ridge piece.

5.4 Assessment

- 5.4.1 Together with Building [03], the Lodge represents one of only two early buildings at the site relating to the original Blind Asylum and Guest Hospital as converted in 1869/70,¹¹ being constructed some 10 years after the buildings of the original Asylum, of which Building [03a-c] is the sole survival. The significance of this survival is reflected in the buildings inclusion on the DMBC list of 'locally listed' buildings and its recognition as a Significant Heritage Asset. Externally, the structure is little changed, while the original arrangements of the interior remain easily recognisable, though sadly internal details such as original fireplaces have been lost.
- 5.4.2 The location of the Lodge at the main entranceway to the hospital complex, easily visible from the main Tipton Road, has the effect of enhancing and supplementing its inherent historic significance and, as Upson notes (2005, datasheet 01), the building provides the principal visual, architectural evidence to the passing observer as to the historic origins of the hospital complex.

6 BUILDING [02]: ADMINISTRATION RANGE**6.1 Overview**

- 6.1.1 The Administration Block [02] comprises an elongated range aligned north-south, facing onto the Tipton Road forming the centrepiece of the hospital complex as enlarged during the inter-war years. The building comprises a central, three-storey crenellated tower flanked to north and south by seven window-bay ranges terminating in projecting cross-wings. To the far north, a further kitchen range terminates in a high gable end.
- 6.1.2 Building [02] dates to 1938/40 and was built to the designs of Dudley architect AT Butler of Priory Street, representing the final element of a major programme to extend the hospital to meet growing demands. Initial plans for the scheme were submitted as early as 1928,¹² though detailed designs for the administration block were not prepared until 1934 (see Figures 16 and 17). The building is first represented in the cartographic record in the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 edition of 1938 (Figure 10b).

6.2 Description: Exterior*West Elevation (Figure 18)*

- 6.2.1 The principal elevation of Building [02] (Figure 18; Plate 17) faces west towards the Tipton Road; it presents an imposing façade, of two full storeys with attics, built in the Tudor style, of brick construction but faced to this side in red, Hollington sandstone. The focus of the elevation is the tall central, crenellated tower (Plate 20) which houses the principal entrance doorway (Plate 21) with double-ogee moulded jambs (Plate 22) and wide, four-centred head; a projecting, canted oriel window over (Plate 23), with decorative quatrefoil frieze, lights the Board Room at first floor level internally. To either side of the tower, long ranges extend to north and south, each of seven regular window bays; ground floor fenestration comprises three-light stone

¹¹ The boundary wall [12] and retaining wall [13] also date to this period.

¹² DALHS refs. DGU/8/7 and /8.

mullion and transomed windows, housing primary, multi-pane steel casements (Plate 24), while first floor windows are shorter, lacking the transom, all are furnished with projecting drip moulds. Flat-headed dormer casements light the attic rooms, partly hidden behind a short parapet wall.

- 6.2.2 To north and south, gabled cross-wings project forward from the plain of the elevation (Plates 18/19), each with a canted bay window rising through ground and first floor levels. Fenestration here matches the principal facade, with three-lights to the front and single-lights to the canted sides; attic storeys are lit by a three-light, stone-mullioned window. The 'inner' faces of the projecting cross-wings each include a subsidiary doorway (Plate 25), flat-headed with moulded jambs (Plate 26), three small, square lights over and each retaining an original lantern (Plate 27). Both principal and subsidiary doors are formed of small square panels in the Tudor style.
- 6.2.3 To the far north of the elevation is a further, four window-bay block (Plate 28), gabled to the north, where it extends to a basement level, housing the kitchen and associated storage facilities. This block employs an identical stylistic vocabulary as the main facade, with slight variations in the pattern of fenestration to ground and first floor and includes a further doorway on the 'subsidiary' pattern, as within the projecting cross ranges.
- 6.2.4 Rainwater goods are in iron throughout with hoppers displaying a 'Tudor rose' motif.

South Elevation (Figure 20a)

- 6.2.5 The south elevation of Building [02] (Figure 20a; Plate 29) constitutes the 'outer' face of the southern cross-wing. It is of five window-bays, rising through two full storeys to a low parapet wall above which three flat-headed dormers light the attic accommodation. The elevation is faced in red, Hollington sandstone and employs an identical stylistic vocabulary as in the main facade, though again with variation in fenestration arrangements, in particular at the central bay where variant window levels reflect the location of a subsidiary stair internally. To the west of the stairwell bay, a further door on the 'subsidiary' pattern gives access to the ground floor of the wing. The roof is gabled to the west and hipped to the east, a single ridge stack rising to the east side of the entrance bay.

North Elevation (Figure 20b)

- 6.2.6 The north elevation of Building [02] (Figure 20b; Plate 30) comprises the tall gable end of the northern kitchen range. Again the elevation is faced in red Hollington sandstone, here rising through three full storeys below the attic gable, accommodating a basement at this end of the range. At basement level, a central, flat-headed doorway with chamfered jambs below a projecting drip-mould is flanked to east and west by window openings (boarded over) all set within a high projecting 'plinth', capped at ground floor level by an ogee-moulded string. First floor level includes a large, transomed two-light window to the centre, flanked by paired, flat-headed openings while first and second floors are lit by two-light and single-light casements respectively, set centrally beneath stone drip moulds.
- 6.2.7 To the east of the gabled block, a plain, two-storey block, brick-built in mixed red/purple brick laid to stretcher bond, houses a garage at ground floor level with food storage rooms over, serving the kitchen. The ground floor includes a wide, vehicular double-door to the east with pedestrian door and single-light window to the west while the upper rooms are lit by three single-light (one blocked) and one double-light casements. All windows display red sandstone cills and heads while the head of the double garage doors is formed by a flat concrete lintel.

East Elevation (Figure 19)

- 6.2.8 The east elevation of Building [02] (Figure 19) is much plainer and utilitarian in aspect, lacking the architectural pretension of the principal facade, being constructed in orange/red brick laid to stretcher

bond and lacking for the most part the Hollington facing of the west elevation, the exceptions being the rear elevation of the central tower, and the short, ungabled eastern returns of the southern cross-wing and northern, kitchen block. The elevation is variously obscured by an accumulation of abutting later structures (see for example, Plate 31) and linking blocks, the largest of which, to the south, being the rehabilitation block of 1987. To the centre of the elevation, the brick-built stair tower and lift-shaft project out from the Hollington stone clad rear wall of the tower (Plate 32), with a two-storey access block extending eastwards to connect to Building [03]. To north and south, the main ranges extend to two storeys, housing internal corridors (see below), below a stone-capped parapet wall, above which rises the low wall of the attic storey, set back by some 3m from the main wall-plane. Fenestration is of regular, three-light, steel-framed casements beneath stone lintels, the latter being extended across the full length of the elevation as a continuous, flush string. Above first floor window height, further horizontal articulation is provided in the form of a band of decorative brickwork with regularly set stone blocks incorporating a raised circle motif (Plate 35). Canted, offset 'turrets' (Plate 33) are located to the centre of the north and south ranges, housing toilet/bathroom facilities internally.

6.2.9 At second floor level, the ranges are of reduced width, set back behind a low parapet wall. The elevation comprises a low brickwork wall with regular three-light casements following the pattern of GF/1F levels, below a plain eaves above which rises the pitched roof, slate-clad and laid to diminishing courses (Plate 36).

6.2.10 Rainwater goods are in iron throughout, to a distinctive 1930s curvilinear design (Plate 34).

6.3 Description: Interior

Basement (Figure 21, inset)

6.3.1 The basement level of Building [02] (Figure 21, inset) extends below the northern part only of the northern kitchen range. It is accessed via a cantilevered, concrete open-well stair descending from Room [GF03] within the kitchen range which opens onto a small lobby area [BF02] (Plate 49) with direct access to the exterior via the doorway in the centre of the northern gable end (Plate 30). The remainder of the basement area is given over to storage ([BF01] and [BF05]) and a garage [BF05] to the south, occupying the brick-built block to the south of the Hollington-faced gable end. Lobby [BF01] retains a high proportion of its original finishes including 6 in. red quarry-tile floor and glazed brickwork to the lower walls.

Ground Floor (Figure 21)

6.3.2 The principal entrance to the ground floor of Building [02] (Figure 21) is via the main doorway located within the central tower. This opens onto a spacious entrance hall [GF33] (Plate 37) which is furnished with square-panelled dado and polychrome linoleum flooring. Paired doorways within the south wall open onto rooms [GF35] and [GF38], while wide double-doors flanked by tall, glazed lights open to the east onto the principal circulation space [GF32] (Plate 38). A spinal passageway [GF34] leads off the eastern side of [GF32], communicating with Buildings [03] and [05] beyond, while the principal stairway serving the upper floors of Building [02] is housed within a canted projection opening off the southern side, opposite a redundant lift shaft. The stair rises around three sides of the projection, the concrete treads being cantilevered out leaving an open well (Plate 40). To the north and south of [GF32], double doors open onto long, corridors ([GF29] and [GF37] respectively) which run the full length of the range to the rear (east) side of the building (Plate 39). A series of doors opening off the western side of the corridors serve a number of rooms of varying size (ranging from one to three window bays; Plate 45), occupying the full width of the range and lit by the three-light mullion and transomed windows of the west elevation. Reference to historic plans (Figure 16) identifies the original functions of most of the rooms, and can be summarised as follows (read in conjunction with Figure 21):

South

- Room [GF35]: 'Porter'

- Room [GF38]: 'Waiting Room'
- Room [GF36]: 'General Office' (one room with [GF39])
- Room [GF39]: 'General Office' (one room with [GF36])
- Room [GF40]: 'House Governor'
- Room [GF41]: 'Pathological' (one room with [GF43])
- Room [GF43]: 'Pathological' (one room with [GF41])
- Room [GF44]: 'Surgical' (store)
- Room [GF45]: 'Stationery' (store)
- Room [GF46]: 'Records' (store)
- Room [GF50]: 'Spare'

North

- Room [GF31]: 'Dining Room: Doctors'
- Room [GF30]: 'Dining Room: Staff'
- Room [GF24]: 'Dining Room: Nurses and Sisters'
- Room [GF23]: 'Dining Room: Maids'
- Room [GF14]: 'Stores'
- Room [GF21]: 'Matron'
- Room [GF10]: 'Kitchen'
- Room [GF07]: 'Larder'
- Room [GF08]: 'Larder'
- Room [GF09]: 'Larder'

- 6.3.3 Room [GF40] opening off the northern corridor is furnished with a primary fireplace within its north wall, flanked by integral cupboards to east and west, and includes a wall safe (by Chubb) at the west end of the south wall; reference to the 1934 plan indicates this room originally accommodated the 'House Governor'.
- 6.3.4 The corridors themselves are lit by regularly spaced, three-light casements in the east wall (Plate 43), with timber mullions (rounded corners) and an unusual detail of brass plates applied at the junctions of vertical and horizontal components (Plate 44). The southern corridor [GF37] includes two former windows and, to the far south, a former doorway (see Figure 21), blocked in response to the introduction of infill buildings within the yard area to the east.
- 6.3.5 All doors opening off the corridors appear to be original, plain veneered doors with brass fittings set within simple unadorned architraves (Plate 41); double-doors to room [GF41] include oval glazed panels and glazed overlight (Plate 42) while a number of the doors retain gold stencilled lettering (Plates 41/2). Two of the larger original rooms ([GF36/39] and [GF23]) are also served by large windows onto the corridors. To the eastern side of corridors [GF29/37], two doorways open onto toilet/washroom facilities housed within canted, offset 'turrets', one each to north and south of the central axis. As at basement level, these spaces retain their original finishes of quarry tile floor and glazed-brick lower walling, extending to a height of c.4¾ ft.
- 6.3.6 The northern and southern cross-wings each house subsidiary staircases (Plate 47), rising through the full height of the building, a series of small storage rooms (the southern cross-wing retains a set of primary shelving with sliding, veneered doors; Plate 46) and a single, large room to the west, generously lit by canted bay windows within the end walls. Both cross-wings include subsidiary doorways to the exterior, with three square-light windows over, two opposing doors within the south wing and a single door in the south wall of the north wing. Beyond the northern cross-wing are located the kitchen [GF10] (Plate 48) and associated storage/refrigeration rooms [GF04-09], occupying both the gabled block and adjacent brick-built range to the east, the kitchen being lit by a large skylight. A small lobby [GF02] includes a further exterior doorway to the west, while a back-stair descends to the northern basement level (Plate 49).

- 6.3.7 Only minor significant alterations to the layout of the ground floor arrangements illustrated in the original proposal drawings are evident, these being limited in effect to the introduction of a series of stud partition walls ([GF41/43] and [GF36/39]) and the blocking of a number of windows/doors within the east wall of the axial passageway [GF29/37]. The survival of original features, fixtures and finishes is also of note, including primary windows throughout, joinery (doors, cupboards, fireplace surrounds), flooring and other finishes (linolium, quarry tiles and glazed brickwork to washrooms and kitchen/basement areas), and a 2in. concave timber skirting detail, used throughout. Heating is primarily by means of iron column-radiators with the exception of Room [GF40] which, as noted above, retains an original fireplace.

First Floor (Figure 22)

- 6.3.8 First floor level of Building [02] (Figure 22) is accessed via the principal stair which rises to the southern side of the spinal passageway [1F24], opening, as at ground floor level, onto a large circulation space [1F22] (Plate 50). To the west, a wide double-door opens onto the primary **Board Room** [1F23] (Plate 51), a tall, spacious room occupying the area above the ground floor entrance hall and approached via two low steps. The room is lit by the projecting, canted oriel of the western tower elevation with chamfered sandstone mullions and twin transoms, three lights to the west and single lights to the canted sides (Plate 52). The room is embellished with moulded dado rail, high picture rail and coved cornice, while the north wall retains an original, bold 'bolection' moulded fireplace surround and 'walk-in' cupboard-type safe by Chubb (Plate 53), set behind a veneer door. Of particular note is the original 14½ ft oak table, together with a number of associated chairs, dating to 1940 and built to the designs of the hospital architect AT Butler (Plate 51).¹³
- 6.3.9 As at ground floor level, long corridors (Plate 54) extend to the full length of the range to north and south ([1F17/20] and [1F25/31] respectively), lit by three-light windows within the east wall and with primary doorways opening to the west onto a series of rooms. The rooms are here predominantly of a single window-bay width (Plate 55), though with two, two-bay rooms (primary sitting rooms) arranged symmetrically to either side of the tower, [1F19] and [1F26/27/28] to north and south respectively, the southern room having been subsequently subdivided by the introduction of a series of ephemeral stud partitions. Room [1F28] is furnished with a primary fireplace within its southern wall, otherwise heating is again by iron column-radiator throughout. Reference to the original design drawings (Figure 17a) identifies a number of the primary room uses as follows:

South

- Room [1F--]: 'Gents' Toilets'
- Room [1F27]: 'Sitting Room' (one room with [1F28])
- Room [1F28]: 'Sitting Room' (one room with [1F27])
- Room [1F29]: 'Bedroom'
- Room [1F32]: 'Bedroom'
- Room [1F33]: 'Bedroom'
- Room [1F34]: 'Bedroom'
- Room [1F37]: 'Surgical' (store)
- Room [1F39]: 'Porters' (shown divided into 3 rooms)

North

- Room [1F21]: 'Ladies Toilets'
- Room [1F19]: 'Sitting Room'
- Room [1F18]: 'Guest Bedroom'
- Room [1F18]: 'Guest Bedroom'
- Room [1F14]: 'Mattress Store'
- Room [1F11]: 'Linen'

¹³

Original design drawings are held at Dudley Archives (DALHS ref. BGU/8/19).

- Room [1F12]: 'Linen'
- Room [1F09]: 'Sewing Room'

(The rooms above the kitchen block ([1F03-08]) are not shown though their arrangements indicate that also originally constituted single bedroom accommodation).

- 6.3.10 Immediately adjacent to the tower to both north and south are opposed toilet/bathrooms, otherwise the single-bay rooms constitute original bedrooms and are each furnished with an integral wardrobe-cupboard, located behind the opening swing of the door against the eastern wall (Plate 56); architraves are rounded as per the primary doors and that the cupboards are respected by the coved ceiling cornice indicates that they represent primary features (they are indicated on the 1934 plan). To the north end, hard against the northern cross-wing, a further two-bay room ([1F14]) is identified on the 1934 plan as a 'mattress store' (Plate 57); this room is additionally lit by a window in the east, corridor wall and retains extensive wall shelving with sliding wooden doors, assumed primary. As at ground floor level, doors open off the east side of the access corridors onto canted, offset turrets, at this level housing toilet/bathroom facilities.
- 6.3.11 As at ground floor level, the northern and southern cross-wings house storage rooms, subsidiary stairs and single large rooms to the west, annotated as 'Porters' and 'Sewing Room' on the original design drawings, each with an original fireplace within the east wall.
- 6.3.12 Only minor significant alterations to the layout of the first floor arrangements illustrated in the original proposal drawings are evident. A notable discrepancy in the arrangements of the two window-bay sitting rooms is apparent, the plan showing matching fireplaces within the east wall, backing onto the corridor; the fireplace within the south wall of the southern sitting room [1F28] appears primary, however, while no trace of a former fireplace is evident within the northern room [1F19] and it is assumed that this represents a change made between the time of preparation of the plans and the construction of the building, as opposed to a subsequent alteration. Circulation spaces display similar finishes to those recorded at ground floor level, with polychromatic linoleum floors and 2 in. rounded skirting to circulation areas (bedrooms are furnished with plain 5in. skirting), together with extensive survival of primary joinery (fireplaces, doors, windows etc.).

Second Floor (Figure 23)

- 6.3.13 The second floor (Figure 23) is accessed via a continuation of the central principal stair together with the subsidiary stairs within each of the cross-wings. The main circulation space at this level [2F30] includes two partitioned rooms to north and south ([2F29] toilet and [2F35] kitchen respectively); reference to the original design drawings (Figure 17b) indicates that these partitions are primary. Immediately south of the tower, a small doorway gives onto a stair rising to the raised water tank which is sited in the upper section of the central tower, above the first-floor board room.
- 6.3.14 The main north-south ranges are narrower at this level, the eastern exterior wall here corresponding to the west wall of the access corridor at GF/1F level (Figure 24b), though the principal pattern remains the same with access corridors [2F20/36] running along the eastern side of the range (Plate 60) serving a series of rooms to the west. The rooms of the main ranges are here of uniform size and layout, of a single window-bay lit by flat-headed dormers in the western roof slope (Plate 62) and furnished with paired, integral cupboard-wardrobes (Plate 61) set against the east wall to either side of the door. Reference to the 1934 design drawing (Figure 17b) confirms that these rooms originally constituted twin bedrooms; other rooms are listed as follows:

South

- Room [2F38]: '2 Baths' (together with [2F39])
- Room [2F39]: '2 Baths' (together with [2F38])
- Room [2F40]: '2 Beds'

- Room [2F41]: '2 Beds'
- Room [2F42]: '2 Beds'
- Room [2F43]: '2 Beds'
- Room [2F44]: '2 Beds'
- Room [2F45]: '2 Beds'
- Room [2F46]: 'Store'
- Room [2F49]: 'Store'
- Room [2F52]: 'Porter'

North

- Room [2F35]: 'Lavs.'
- Room [2F29]: 'Lavs.'
- Room [2F27]: '2 Baths' (together with [2F25])
- Room [2F25]: '2 Baths' (together with [2F27])
- Room [2F24]: '2 Beds'
- Room [2F22]: '2 Beds'
- Room [2F21]: '2 Beds'
- Room [2F19]: '2 Beds'
- Room [2F17]: '2 Beds'
- Room [2F16]: '2 Beds'
- Room [2F13]: 'Bed'
- Room [2F11]: 'Bed'

(Rooms [2F07] – [2F01] above the kitchen block are not shown though, again, their arrangements indicate that they originally constituted single bedroom accommodation).

- 6.3.15 The arrangements of the cross-wings match those of first floor level, housing storage space with single, large rooms ([2F13] and [2F32]) to the west.

Roof

- 6.3.16 Access to the roof structure was restricted though observations through an access hatch from first floor level indicate a common rafter roof construction with ridge piece, supported on orthogonally set, deep plank-section purlins, two tiers to the west roof slope and a single tier to the east. The stretcher bond brickwork of the first floor partition walls extends to the level of the upper purlin.

6.4 Assessment

- 6.4.1 While clearly of less historical importance than the surviving elements of the original Blind Asylum (Building [03]) and early Guest Hospital (Building [01]), Building [02] nonetheless represents a survival of significant value, from both an historical and an aesthetic, architectural perspective. The principal elevation to Tipton Road illustrates a degree of architectural pretention lacking in the more utilitarian ranges, both contemporary and of more recent origin, reflecting a heightened sense of civic pride in the institution. At the time of its construction, original plans for brickwork facing throughout were modified to include the red Hollington stone principal facades, financed at the personal expense of the Chairman of the Board, Mr E J Thompson, for reasons of 'tradition' with a view to reflecting the quality, if not the architectural style, of the original asylum ranges, the surviving sections of which would be hidden from view with the construction of the new range.
- 6.4.2 The survival of original design drawings is not only of intrinsic interest but also serves to illustrate how the building has undergone little fundamental change since the time of its construction and the high level of survival of interior detailing in the form of joinery, window fittings, fireplaces, floor and wall finishes is of

particular note. The building was erected to house administrative offices, kitchens, matron's flat, resident medical staff accommodation as well as Board and Committee rooms, telephone exchange, sewing room etc. (Anon. 1971, 31); that a building of such a scale was deemed necessary for non-medical and administrative purposes is testament to the radical growth of the establishment in the first half of the 20th century.

7 BUILDING [03]: TOWER AND NORTH-EAST ASYLUM RANGE

7.1 Overview

7.1.1 Building [03] is located to the east of Administration Block [02]. Originally extending to three sides of a U-shaped plan around a central grassed quadrangle, open to the Tipton Road to the west, the building represents the earliest structure at the hospital site, comprising the fragmentary remains of the primary blind asylum buildings constructed in 1859/60 for the Earl of Dudley. The building has unfortunately been gradually reduced in size and increasingly isolated by successive phases of development resulting in its current poor state of repair and relatively inaccessible location.

7.1.2 The surviving elements include the central entrance tower [03a] and the northern section of the associated east range [03b], terminating to the north is a short cross-range [03c]. Appended to the north side of [03c] are three blocks [03d] dating to the extension of the hospital complex in 1869/70.

7.2 Description: Exterior

West Elevation (Figure 28a)

7.2.1 The principal elevation of the Building [03] faces west (Figure 28a); formerly overlooking the grassed quadrangle of the asylum (Figure 8), subsequent building has resulted in its facing onto a confined yard area, abutted and variously obscured by a series of single-storey structures (Plate 63) and linking blocks. To the south, the main tower [03a] rises through three storeys, obscured at lower levels by the two-storey access passage of the 1987 rehabilitation block which abuts it (Plate 65). The tower is brick-built, faced externally in rusticated red sandstone with buff stone detailing to quoins, windows etc. Historic photographs indicate that tower (Figure 25) was originally furnished with a tall, wide two-centred archway at ground floor level, above which was located a central 'rose' window, the upper level being lit by three cusped-lancets; of these features, only the upper lancets survive, the lower features having been lost to later phases of modification. An extra-mural stair turret is appended at the south-west angle of the tower, lit by simple 'loops' giving access to the upper levels of the main tower; the stair turret was originally crenellated (Figure 25), though the stonework above the upper string has subsequently been lost. The angles of the upper strings, both of the main tower and stair turret, are enhanced with stone 'dragon' design winged gargoyles.

7.2.2 To the north of tower [03a], the principal range [03b] is arranged over two storeys, again brick-built, faced externally in red sandstone with buff stone detailing, beneath a pitched roof. The elevation can be broken down into five structural bays (here numbered 1 to 5 from south to north), reflecting its original division into separate cottages (see Figure 5). One primary doorway survives (Plate 71) at Bay 3/4, enclosed within a modern brick extension [GF13], while a further doorway is evidenced at Bay 1/2, where it has been replaced by an inserted window (Plate 68). Each primary door is located on the line of an original internal transverse partition suggesting that adjacent cottages would have shared a small, internal lobby area. Regular fenestration comprises rectangular window openings to ground floor and paired, cusped-lancet semi-dormers, stone mullioned and transomed, to first floor (Plate 67), one each per bay/cottage. Ground floor windows were originally of three-lights, with chamfered stone mullions, though these have been removed in all cases (Plate 69). Patching within the roof tiles at Bays 2/3 and 4/5 indicate the former

location of ridge stacks (see Figure 8), which would thus have been arranged 'back-to-back' on party walls, an arrangement confirmed by evidence surviving at basement level.

- 7.2.3 A series of grilles at ground level, c.3m to the west of the range (Plate 70) serve to light / ventilate the subterranean passage and cellars (see below).
- 7.2.4 To the north of the principal cottage range, Building [03c] presents the gable end of an original cross wing, formerly linking the eastern and northern asylum ranges. The main body of the elevation is faced in rusticated red sandstone with buff stone detailing, while the removal of the former north asylum range in c.1938/40 to facilitate the construction of Building [02] is clearly evidenced by a surviving roof scar (Plate 72). That section of the wall below the former roof line (ie. formerly internal) is in English bond brickwork. To the south side of the gable end is a former doorway with two-centred head, blocked in brick, at first floor level while a secondary doorway to the north serves an external fire-escape stair (Plate 73).

East Elevation (Figure 28b)

- 7.2.5 The east elevation of Building [03] (Figure 28b; Plate 64) is again hemmed in and partially obscured by later accretions. To the south, the upper levels only of the tower [03a] survive, with three single-lancet windows lighting the upper storey, the lower levels being subsumed into a two-storey, axial access passage connecting [03] with Building [05] to the east. To the north, the main elevation of [03b] can again be broken down into five structural units reflecting the primary asylum cottage arrangements. The elevation rises to two storeys and is brick-built in red brick laid to English bond, the facade here lacking the red sandstone facing of the west elevation. Much of the ground floor level is obscured by a series of single-storey structures; primary doors survive intact (though blocked) at Bays 3 and 5, while a number of other openings may well represent altered primary windows/doors. A pattern of one rear door flanked by one two-light and one narrow, single-light window is suggested at Bay 3 and this pattern was probably repeated throughout, though it is not possible to trace the pattern elsewhere with any great degree of certainty. First floor fenestration takes the form of paired- and single-light cusped lancets, one each per bay (save Bay 5) breaking through the eaves line as gabled semi-dormers; paired-lancets being furnished with chamfered stone mullions and transoms. The single-light lancets flank narrow stacks rising on the partition between Bays 1/2 and 3/4, the gables here being somewhat wider and taller. As in the west elevation, patching within the roof tiles at Bays 2/3 and 4/5 indicate the former location of ridge stacks.
- 7.2.6 The east elevation of cross-range [03c] presents a two-storey gable end in red brick, laid to English bond, with buff sandstone dressings. The ground floor is lit by a single two-light window to the south (a corresponding window to the north is visible internally, blocked) while the first floor displays symmetrically opposed, paired cusped-lancets. Four projecting iron brackets at first floor level suggest some form of former exterior canopy. The gable includes a vent comprising three circular holes set within a Reuleaux triangle surround, formed of buff sandstone blocks.

North Elevation (Figure 29a)

- 7.2.7 The north elevation of Building [03] (Figure 29a; Plate 73), comprises a range of four buildings. To the west is a two storey brick-built block, gabled to the north lit by single windows at ground and first floor levels; east of this is a further gabled block, originally lit by three windows one of which has subsequently been blocked and one, to the east, converted to a door; the gable has been rebuilt. To the east again, a narrow, single-storey gable is lit by a single window while to the far south, a wider block with hipped roof is extensively lit by a large window in the end wall, continuing into the roof level as a roof light. Reference to the 1871 plan (Figure 6) records these blocks as housing, from west to east, a porter's room, a waiting room/surgery, a toilet and an operating room, the latter being that lit by the glazed roof light. Buildings [03d] date principally to the 1869/70 conversion to hospital use; though it should be noted that the western three units ([GF03/06], [GF02] and [GF01] are shown on the draft plan of the asylum buildings of 1869 (Figure 5).

South Elevation (Figure 29b)

- 7.2.8 The south elevation of tower **[03a]** (Figure 29b) is obscured by the 1987 rehabilitation block at ground floor level, though the upper section is exposed. The scar of the former southern range roof is clearly visible (Plate 66), the walling below the roofline being in brick and including a blocked door formerly giving access to the Board Room. Above the roofline, external facing is in rusticated red sandstone with buff quoins and strings. The upper string is furnished with 'dragon' design, winged gargoyles to the angles of the tower.
- 7.2.9 At the south-west corner, the extra-mural stair turret rises above the level of the parapet wall of the main tower, though having lost the crenellations evident on early photographs (Figure 25). The upper two sandstone strings are again decorated with 'dragon' design gargoyles to the angles.

7.3 Description: Interior*Basement (Figure 30)*

- 7.3.1 The basement of Building **[03]** (Figure 30) is accessed via a straight-flight stair (Plate 76) descending north-south from Room **[GF09]** within Building **[03c]**; an additional stair access formerly descended from the southern range (**[B12]**), though this was blocked off at ground level in 1987 with the construction of the rehabilitation block (Plate 81). The stair opens onto a lateral passage **[B01]** (Plate 77) which runs the full original length of the asylum building, extending 28m and 25m to north and south of the central tower respectively and returning westwards at its south end below the former south range (access restricted). A blocked doorway at the north end of the western passage wall formerly gave access to the cellars of the north range. The northern section of the passage retains its brick barrel vault (Plate 77), though to the south this has been removed and replaced by a flat concrete slab (Plate 82).¹⁴ Opening off the eastern side of passage **[B01]**, pedestrian doorways give access to a series of regular cellars; windows are located opposite each doorway (Plate 80), both admitting light and ventilating the basement via ground level grilles (Plate 70). The primary layout is best preserved well within the north range; each cellar comprises two rooms divided by a single-skin brick partition (Plate 79), the whole measuring 4.75m (N/S) x 3.75m (E/W). The larger of each of the cellar rooms includes an arched projection in one of its transverse walls (Plate 78), which back onto each other and formerly functioned to support brick stacks at ground/first floor level though, except in the case of the Bay 5, these have been removed in subsequent re-orderings. A large brick base spanning cellar rooms **[B06]** and **[B08]** represents the footing for a central hearth, introduced into the 1869/70 ward block formed at first floor level out of cottages 1 to 4, and visible on the 1871 plan (Figure 6). In each case, the smaller of the cellar rooms are unusual, too restricted to be of any practical use and with brick vaults over the western section only; it is possible that they may have originally housed stairs, descending from the cottages above in the fashion of that surviving within room **[B12]** to the south of the tower (see below), though no specific evidence for this arrangement was recorded and the proposition remains conjectural.
- 7.3.2 Within the south range, the cellar arrangements have been subject to a number of alterations. Firstly, as noted above, the brick barrel-vault of the lateral passageway has been removed throughout and replaced with a flat concrete slab, presumably in 1987 with the erection of the rehabilitation block. Immediately south of the tower, cellar room **[B12]** has been modified to house a boiler, installed by Matterson and Huxley of Coventry (Plate 83), and dating to the 1869/70 conversion to hospital use, being specifically mentioned in the contemporary accounts of the new building.¹⁵ A former stack support is evident within the north wall of **[B12]** in the form of an infilled brick arch, visible behind the secondary boiler and indicating the room was formerly of a similar layout to the other cellars while, of particular interest, room **[B13]** opening off **[B12]** to the east retains the brick piers of a further former stack support, beneath the original eastern ground floor room. Room **[B13]** shows evidence of a former barrel vault. Within the

¹⁴ The southern section of the basement is currently accessed via a ladder descending from a yard area.

¹⁵ 'The Guest Hospital, Dudley', supplement to The Dudley Guardian, Saturday 28th October 1871. (DALHS ref.DGU/5/70), reproduced in Anon. 1971, 55-63. See p.61 in respect of the boiler.

smaller room to the south side of [B12] a stair (Plate 81) descends from east to west from ground floor level (now blocked off), which may suggest that these spaces may have originally functioned to house stairs elsewhere in the range (see above). Cellar [B17] has been significantly enlarged by the removal of its southern wall and the single skin partition forming the northern side of its putative stairwell, with the resultant effect of reducing the size of cellar [B18] to the south. At the south end of [B01], the lateral corridor turns through 90° and continues to run in a westerly direction as [B21]; access to this section of the cellars was restricted due to pipework and the presence of asbestos, though it may well survive to the full extent of the original south range, two doors (blocked) were observed within the south wall within the accessible section, presumably serving the cellar rooms of the south range cottages.

- 7.3.3 Cellar rooms beneath the central tower [03a] were not inspected due to restrictions on space caused by pipework.

Ground Floor (Figure 31)

- 7.3.4 At ground floor level, the arrangements of the tower [03a] have been lost almost entirely to later modifications. The two-centred arch depicted in historic engravings and photographs has been broken through and enlarged to form a two-storey access corridor linking through from Building [02] to the west to Building [05] to the east; only at the south-west corner of the tower does an original door survive, with Caernarfon-arched head opening onto a spiral stair (Plate 74) housed within the south-western extra-mural tower.
- 7.3.5 The ground floor of Building [03b] again retains little of its primary, asylum-phase arrangements, a result of the radical reordering associated with its conversion to hospital use in 1869/70. Only at the northern end, within [GF11] does primary fabric survive in the form of paired fireplaces in the south wall (Figure 35b; Plate 84), formerly heating two separate rooms, though the partition has since been removed. Integral cupboards to the west of the eastern fireplace may be primary though those adjacent to the western fireplace are most probably inserted; a tall alcove/blocked doorway between the fireplaces dates to the 1869/70 conversion works. A hatchway in the west wall represents a former window location while a two centred door (blocked) is located centrally to the east wall. To the south of [GF11], all partitions have been removed at ground floor level, initially in 1869/70 to form a single, full-height ward block (Figure 6), though currently sub-divided by a series of modern stud partitions, introduced to form a number of discrete rooms [GF14-20] with suspended ceilings throughout. The 1871 plan (Figure 6) indicates a central, free-standing stack within the open ward, this being evidenced at basement level within [B06/08], while a further plan of 1937 (Figure 27) shows the ward divided transversely on the line of this stack, the area to the north being annotated as 'office'.
- 7.3.6 All window openings, except that at Bay 1/2(W), appear primary, though the windows themselves have been renewed, while a single original door survives between [GF12] and the extension [GF13], the form of which, with chamfered two-centred arch and brooch stops (Plate 71), is visible only from the original exterior (ie. within [GF13]). Sounding of the eastern wall within room [GF19] would suggest that each cottage was provided with an original doorway and window to the rear elevation. A narrow gabled block opening off the east side of [GF11] (Figure 31) may represent one of the primary outbuildings to the asylum-phase cottages (Figure 5); it is certainly in place in its current form by the time of the opening of the Guest Hospital in 1871 (Figure 6).
- 7.3.7 Cross-range [03c] is divided into two principal spaces at ground floor level. To the north is a hallway [GF09/10]; a wide door at the south end of the west wall formerly gave access to the north asylum range, though it now serves an access corridor communicating with Building [02] to the west. The hallway is split longitudinally by an arcade of three bays (Plate 88) supported on circular section cast-iron columns and by moulded corbels to the north and south walls. Against the north-west side of the arcade, a stair rises around three sides of a narrow, open well to first floor level (Plate 89), details of the stair matching those of the stair within Building [01] with open string, turned balusters (2 per tread) and stop-chamfered newel

(see §.5.3.1; Plate 10). Beneath the lower flight, a straight-stair descends to the basement. A blocked door within the east end of the south wall formerly communicated with room [GF11], while a tall doorway with two-centred head within the east wall opens onto rooms [GF07/08]. Currently divided by a studwork wall, [GF07/08] formerly constituted a single space, annotated as 'Male Surgical Ward No. 2' on the 1871 plan (Figure 6); a stop-chamfered beam aligned east-west rests on moulded corbels. The room was originally lit by two, paired sashes in the west wall (the northern of which has been blocked with the construction of a corridor passage to the south in the 1930s) and heated by an angle fireplace to the north-west corner (blocked).

- 7.3.8 At the far north end of Building [03], Building [03d] comprises four parallel ranges aligned north-south and opening off a vaulted passageway [GF05] (Plate 92), itself accessed via a two-centred archway in the north wall of hall [GF09]. Reference to the 1871 plan (Figure 6) records these blocks as housing, from west to east, a porter's rooms, a waiting room/surgery, a toilet and an operating room. To the west, rooms [GF06] and [GF03] were formerly connected via a doorway in their party wall; room [GF01] formerly constituted two separate spaces (waiting room/surgery), the dividing wall having been removed by 1929 (Figure 11); the two rooms to the east (no numbers attributed) formerly constituted the toilet and operating room, the latter room being generously lit by a large window within the north wall and rooflight within the northern hip of the roof. A proposal drawing for alterations to this range of buildings in 1898 (Figure 26) records the rooms as, from west to east, 'anaesthetic and recovery', operating room, (?)Museum, and surgery/waiting room; it would appear, however that these alterations were not undertaken, the illustrated pushing out of the north wall of [GF01], for example, not being reflected in the surviving fabric. A further drawing of 1937 (Figure 27) records the western rooms as a splint and mattress store and shows the eastern room continuing in use as an operating theatre.

First Floor (Figure 32a)

- 7.3.9 As at ground floor level, the arrangements of tower [03a] at first floor level have been all but obliterated by subsequent alterations, with the building functioning simply as an access thoroughfare between adjacent blocks to east and west. The rose window of the west elevation, presumably originally reflected to the east, has been removed to form a through passage; even the access door between tower and stair turret is here blocked, while a blocked door evident within the south wall (Figure 29b; Plate 66), formerly serving the Board Room, is hidden internally behind plasterboard lining.
- 7.3.10 To the north, above the suspended ceilings of [03b], the open roof of the full-height, 1869/70 hospital ward room survives to Bays 1 to 4 as [1F09]. The roof is of four bays defined by three raised-tie trusses (Plate 85) with perforated arch braces (Plate 86) carried on moulded corbels within the longitudinal walls (Plate 87). Above the raised tie, queen struts rise to collar level, with straining pieces to east and west and cross strutting between; further stability is provided by an iron strap extending between collar and raised tie (Figure 33). The roof is carried on two tiers of orthogonally set purlins at tie and collar level. The location of the trusses coincides with the primary cottage divisions as expressed at basement level (Figure 34), and thus must date to the 1869/70 conversion, presumably replacing former, full-height masonry partitions. The roofspace is generously lit by the cusped-lancet windows within both east and west walls, mainly paired, though with a number of single-lancets within the east elevation, arranged such that each primary cottage would have been lit at first floor level by a central, paired-lancet to the west and by one paired- and one single-lancet to the east; all break through the eaves line as semi-dormers. The hospital conversion resulted in the creation of a tall, full-height open space, standing 6.25m tall from floor level to the soffit of the raised tie where the room was closed over with a lath and plaster ceiling. The Dudley Guardian supplement of 1871 describes a 'fine lofty apartment, 64ft by 23ft 6in. standing 20ft 8in. tall', fitted up with 'every requirement, every improvement and modern appliance'. The room is annotated as 'Male Surgical Ward No. 2' on the accompanying plan (Figure 6).
- 7.3.11 At the northern end of [03b], the upper level rooms of Cottage 5 ([1F07/08]) are accessed from [03c] only, via a door and short flight of two steps at the west end of the north wall. The current north-south partition

wall is inserted, set slightly off centre to the east of the range, the original partition being evidence by a projecting stub within the south wall. Each original room was furnished with a fireplace within the south wall, corresponding to the surviving fireplaces at ground floor level; both are blocked at this level. The western room is lit by a paired-lancet set centrally within the west wall while [1F07] to the east is lit by a similar paired-lancet towards the south end of the east wall, though lacking the accompanying single-lancet as in cottages 1 to 4. The degree of historic alteration to the range has obscured the location of primary access between ground and first floor of the asylum cottages, though stripping out of floors/ceilings during any proposed refurbishment work clearly has the potential to resolve this. Room [1F07/08] functioned as the Matron's and Nurse's Bedroom following conversion work in 1869/70 by which time the current route of entry had been established (see Figure 7).

- 7.3.12 The first floor of the cross-range [03c] is accessed via the stair rising from [GF09/10], previously described, which opens onto landing [1F02] (Plate 90), aligned north-south across the western part of the range. The landing, lit by paired cusped-lancets within the south wall (Figure 35a; Plate 91), communicates to the north with the upper room of the western block of [03d] ([1F01]) while a door to the south end of the east wall opens onto the southern part of the cross-range, formerly constituting a single space, though now subdivided by a series of studwork partitions to form four separate rooms ([1F03-06]). The single large room functioned as a Convalescent Room after the 1869/70 conversion (C on Figure 7); it was heated by a fireplace set centrally within the north wall (now split between [1F03 & 04], and generously lit by paired lancets within both north and east walls. A small lobby was formed at the south-west corner of the room, shielding the access from [1F02] to [1F06/07] to the south.
- 7.3.13 The roof of the cross-range (Figure 34), partly visible from first floor level within [1F03/05], is of four bays, the southern three over [1F03-05] being defined by two trusses of simple collar form with no tie and with a king-post/raking strut combination above the collar. The joints at collar/principal rafter are reinforced by iron strapping and all members below collar level are stop-chamfered – original ceiling level was midway between collar and apex. One tier of diagonally set purlins were visible at the time of survey.

Second Floor (Figure 32b)

- 7.3.14 The second floor of the tower [03a] is reached only by the spiral stair within the extra-mural turret. A doorway opens onto a single open space [2F01], occupying the full extent of the tower (Plate 75). The room is lit by three single-lancets within the east and west walls and is furnished with a small fireplace beneath a two-centred arch set slightly off-centre towards the east end of the north wall. A series of six heavy iron girders span the room from north-south, formerly supporting the water tank.

7.4 Interpretation

- 7.4.1 Building [03] has been subject to radical phases of alteration since its first construction as part of the Blind Asylum buildings in 1859/60. Sufficient evidence survives, however, both externally and internally, at basement level and towards the northern end of [03b] which, together with historic images, allow for a fairly confident reconstruction of the primary arrangements.
- 7.4.2 The eastern range of the asylum comprised five cottages to either side of the central entrance tower. These cottages would appear to have comprised two rooms to both ground and first floor levels, each room heated by a fireplace within the transverse walls, backing onto each other and sharing two ridge stacks. Only two primary doorways are evident within the west elevation, each sited on the line of a transverse partition and thus it would appear that the cottages were accessed via a shared lobby space served by a single door. The means of entry to the northernmost cottage is less clear; early photographs do not appear to show a corresponding doorway at the northern end of the range and it is assumed that this unit was accessed via the northern cross-range [03c], reasonably via the blocked doorway within the north wall of [GF11]. Evidence recorded at basement level suggests the southern part of the east range mirrored that to the north.

- 7.4.3 The arrangements of the northern and southern ranges are less clear, all evidence having been removed during later works, though it can be assumed that the layout would have reflected to a large degree the pattern of the eastern ranges, each housing eight additional cottages (Figure 5).
- 7.4.3 The location of the hospital phase Board Room within the tower is somewhat problematic. The large expanse of the upper level would lend itself admirably to such a use, but this level is reached only by the narrow spiral stair, while the heavy iron girders within this room would mean any ceiling would cut incongruously across the lancet windows of the east and west walls. The 1871 description of the hospital (reproduced in Anon. 1971, 63) describes the Board Room as being approached via the '*spacious oak staircase*', and the room itself being lit by '*a large window to left and right*' (NB: singular); this clearly refers to the stair indicated within the southern section of the east range (annotated '*Stair to Board Room*' in the accompanying plan; Figure 6), which would thus have opened onto the first floor room of the tower via the blocked doorway visible in the south elevation, a room lit by the circular 'rose' windows in the east and west elevations. The upper level of the tower would thus have served to house the water tank only.

7.5 Assessment

- 7.5.1 Building [03] represents the earliest structure of the hospital complex, the sole survivor of the Earl of Dudley's Blind Asylum of 1859/60 and, as such, represents the most historically significant building at the site. This is reflected in the buildings listing by DMBC as a 'Significant Heritage Asset'. The significance is, however, tempered by the demolition of associated structures during the course of the 20th century, such that only c.20% of the original structure survives, and the degree of re-ordering of the surviving ranges, undertaken principally at the time of the radical re-ordering of the asylum buildings to use as a hospital in 1869/70. Thus the building represents neither a complete survival of a mid 19th-century 'almshouse' establishment, nor does it retain the interior arrangements of the general hospital structure as altered. Sufficient detail and evidence survives, however, to allow for an informed refurbishment/restoration of the range during the current redevelopment scheme.

8 BUILDING [06]: OUTPATIENTS

8.1 Overview

- 8.1.1 The Outpatient Block [06] is located to the east of the South Lodge [01] on the south side of the main entrance drive to the hospital and dates to an early phase of extension to the hospital in the early years of the 20th century. The hospital trustees first discussed the proposal to consider a scheme of improvements in March 1911 with new buildings to include a '*new Out Patient Surgical Department and, under the same roof, a department for the treatment of Outpatients Eye Cases; also wards containing from 12-16 beds for inpatient eye cases; necessary waiting hall, operating room, rooms for surgeons, nurses etc.*' (quoted in Upson 2005, §.2.4); the hospital had to wait until 1914 however, to obtain title over the proposed site and the building was built, to the designs of the architect T Grazebrook, only in 1915 at a cost of £10,000 (Anon. 1971, 23). A series of alternative design drawings survive,¹⁶ illustrating variations on the department as built; that dated June 8th 1915 (reproduced here as Figure 36) represents the most complete version; a further design drawing of the same year (Figure 37) illustrates a proposal for ten bedrooms at first floor level, though this scheme was evidently never realised.

¹⁶

DALHS ref. DGU/8/3

8.2 Description: Exterior*Plan Form*

- 8.2.1 The original building (Figure 36) is essentially rectangular in plan, comprising a large waiting hall aligned north-south with a suite of consulting and treatment rooms opening off the eastern side with toilets and stores to the north. A projection to the north-west originally housed a dispensary and stores while a canted bay projects at the north end of the west wall, originally housing an examination and recovery room.

North Elevation (Figure 40a)

- 8.2.2 The principal elevation of the building (Figure 40a; Plate 94) faces to the north. The structure is principally of one storey, brick-built in deep red/purple brick laid to English bond, with stone and rendered concrete detailing to windows, doorways and quoins. The elevation is arranged symmetrically to either side of central entrance doorway, the latter surmounted by a first floor room with canted, mullioned bay window with flanking lights, covered by a hipped roof behind a low parapet (Plate 99). The central door (Plate 95) is set between half-hexagonal piers of banded brick and (painted) stone and is furnished with deeply splayed, moulded reveals, segmental arch and sunk spandrels containing floral decorated panels. Above the doorway, an original legend reading 'Outpatients' (see Figure 38) survives behind recent 'security' signage. To the west of the central entrance bay, regular fenestration of five 6/9, horned double-hung sashes (Plate 96) is grouped in a primary pattern of 1/3/1; this was originally mirrored to the east though in the latter location, the pattern has been disturbed by the widening of the easternmost window to form a doorway, subsequently partly blocked to form a wide window (Plate 98). Both ranges are topped by a short parapet wall with a raised segmental section above the central group of three sashes.
- 8.2.3 Behind the central entrance bay rises the tall, brick-built gable end of the central waiting hall, including two flush stone bands and a high, central plain lancet vent/window. Opposed stacks rise to east and west of the gable end serving interior fireplaces, while a third stack to the west serves the basement boiler room.
- 8.2.4 Visual access to the north elevation has been severely compromised by the introduction of an unsympathetic, flat canopy supported on five steel posts (Plate 94), though this is reversible and it would appear that all original detailing (as evident in historic photographs; Figure 38) survives.

South Elevation (Figure 40b)

- 8.2.5 The south elevation (Figure 40b) reflects that to the north though, given its orientation, is finished to a lesser level of detail. The high, brick-built gable of the central waiting hall again rises above the single storey elements of the building, here furnished with three tall windows, segmental-headed with arches formed of double header courses, originally lighting the interior (Plate 103). To east and west, plain, single-storey extensions project, that to the west dating to the 1930s, that to the east being modern.

East and West Elevations (Figure 41/2)

- 8.2.6 The eastern and western elevations (Figures 41/2) are essentially similar. Both comprise a series of low, single-storey buildings backing onto the tall, central waiting room, the upper walls and pitched roof of which dominate the range with a framed ventilation turret rising centrally above the ridge (Plate 105). To the east, the single-storey buildings comprise the primary suite of consulting and treatment rooms illustrated in the original design drawings, lit again by regular 6/9 horned sashes; the central, former operating theatre is furnished with a roof light to maximise natural lighting to the interior (Plate 102), though the glazing itself has here been renewed. Towards the south end of the elevation, a modern, utilitarian extension (Plate 107), in red brick laid to stretcher bond, obscures two wide window openings, the long lintels of which remain visible above the flat roof of the extension with brick patching below. To the west elevation, the waiting hall is flanked by a brick-built extension, appended in the 1930s to increase consultation room capacity. The extension is in hard red brick laid to stretcher bond with a single

pedestrian door and regular plain window openings, eight in total, with flat arches formed of stretchers on end; windows have again been renewed throughout. At the northern end of the elevation a primary projection, formerly housing the dispensary, is served by a single door and a 6/6 sash window. Between the dispensary projection and the 1930s extension, a straight flight stair descends west to east to the basement boiler room (not accessed).

- 8.2.7 Above the level of the single-storey structures, the low, upper walls of the waiting hall are pierced by three 3-light, stone framed windows to both east and west, those to the east having flat heads (Plate 100) while those to the west are furnished with a raised segmental section (Plate 101) reflecting the detail of the northern parapet wall; the western windows are interspersed with shallow projecting buttresses. The pitched roof of the central waiting hall is tile-clad with ogee-profile cast-iron eaves gutter; rainwater goods are elsewhere similarly in iron, hoppers being decorated with a heart motif (Plate 104).

8.3 Description: Interior

Ground Floor (Figure 43a)

- 8.3.1 The Outpatients department (Figure 43) is accessed via the main entrance door set centrally in the north elevation; this opens onto a small lobby area [GF01/02/03] which leads through, via double doors to north and south of a 'buffer' wall, to the main waiting hall [GF04/6] (Plate 108). It is difficult to gain an appreciation of the original proportions of the waiting room due to its subdivision by a number of ephemeral stud partition walls to form a series of small rooms ([GF05/07/08/28/29]) against the east side, and with a suspended ceiling introduced throughout. Above the level of the suspended ceiling, however, the arch of the original high, curved roof survives, lit by the three windows of the south gable (Plate 109) and gives some indication of the scale of the original space (see also Figure 39a). The primary arrangement of the hall (Figure 36) included angled walls at the corners, each incorporating a doorway, with two further doors opening off the east side of the room and two within the north wall serving toilet facilities. Primary doors survive throughout, of five panel form with an upper, full-width panel set within moulded timber architraves;¹⁷ other primary details include a shoulder-height rail which is present to almost the full extent of the waiting hall. Three doorways open off the west side of the waiting hall serving the 1930s extension; these follow closely the form of the primary openings, with segmental heads and five panel doors, though they can be shown to be secondary insertions.
- 8.3.2 The southern range of rooms to east and west of the entrance bay remain essentially as built, the rooms originally functioning as dispensary and stores, with secondary partitions introduced only within the former dispensary to the far west (Rooms [GF24-6]). Staff Room [GF27] and Dispensary [GF24-26] are both furnished with hatches onto the central waiting hall area (see Figure 43). As noted above, the fenestration pattern at the east end of this suite of rooms has been modified historically.
- 8.3.3 Ranged along the eastern side of the waiting hall were a suite of three rooms, annotated as 'Consulting Room', 'Operating Theatre' and 'Dr Roberts' on the 1915 plan. Again, primary arrangements have been masked to a large degree by the introduction of a series of stud partitions forming a complex pattern of smaller rooms and communication corridors such that the original Consulting Room now comprises corridors [GF30] and [GF35] and rooms [GF32-34], the western part of the former Operating Theatre has been partitioned off to form corridor [GF41] while Dr Roberts' room has been split into numerous small areas [GF43-45], [GF47] and [GF49]. The original tri-partite division of the range can be easily traced, however, at high level where cornice mouldings, visible above suspended ceilings, can be seen to be continuous across the line of inserted walls.
- 8.3.4 The 1930s western extension [GF14-22] is accessed via three doors within the west wall of the waiting hall (secondary though present by the time of the photograph reproduced at Figure 39a); these give on to a series of small consulting rooms with a transverse access corridor [GF19] leading to an exterior doorway.

¹⁷

The architrave moulding of primary doors matches the interior detail of the primary sash windows.

Consulting rooms are lit by windows in the western wall or by a series of skylights within the flat roof of the range (see Plate 101).

First Floor (Figure 43b)

- 8.3.5 First floor accommodation comprises a single room [1F01] above the entrance lobby, accessed via a straight-flight stair rising east-west from passage [GF35]. The room is lit by a canted bay within the north wall with flanking lights, all ovolo moulded. This room is annotated as a 'sitting room' in the proposal drawing for first floor bedroom accommodation (Figure 37), though its primary function in the absence of such accommodation is not clear. Studwork partitions have been introduced to form toilet facilities to the east side of the room.

8.4 Assessment

- 8.4.1 Building [06] represents an early addition to the Guest Hospital complex and, while not as distinctive in its architectural style or its use of materials, is nonetheless an attractive building with a group value by association with Buildings [01] and [02] at the principal entry to the site. Its visual impact is at present severely compromised by the unsympathetic forecourt canopy. Detailing of the main entrance doorway and certain interior joinery is, however, of good quality. Though modified internally to a considerable extent, the ground plan and functional layout of the original building are relatively easy to appreciate while the high-roofed former waiting hall at the centre of the block has great potential for re-use.

9 BUILDING [12]: BOUNDARY WALL

9.1 Description

- 9.1.1 Boundary wall [12] extends along the western site boundary with Tipton Road, returning eastwards to the north; the wall includes two entrance gateways, one to the north and one adjacent to the South Lodge [01], though both have apparently undergone modification. To the south of the southern gateway, the wall extends to a maximum 22m in length, flanking the western side of Building [07]; this section of wall (Plate 111) is constructed in brick, faced in banded, rusticated red and buff sandstone, raised variously by 4, 8 and 5 courses of brickwork and capped by a stone coping, terminating to north and south in a 'Type 2' pier with crenellated cap (Figure 46d; Plate 115).¹⁸ To the north, the section of wall flanking the South Lodge [01] comprises a low, red sandstone faced wall of 2½ bays defined by 'Type 1' piers of red sandstone with buff sandstone quoins (Figure 46b; Plate 112), supporting iron railings, the centre railing being of a heavier profile, square-set and enhanced by a 'fleur-de-Lys' finial (Plate 114). The northern 'Type 1' pier of this section of wall constitutes the southern side of the main, southern entranceway, which is 17m wide. To the north of the entranceway, the wall continues on the same pattern, with a total of 12 bays of low sandstone walling with buff copings supporting plain iron railings set between 'Type 1' piers (Plate 110), the wall stepping down at two bay intervals to reflect the natural slope of the land. Bays are regular at 5.30m (c.17ft 4in.), save the two southernmost bays which are narrower and set at a slight angle to the main wall-line. The northern gateway (Plate 113) is flanked by a 'composite' pier to the south and a 'Type 2' pier to the north, beyond which a single wall bay terminates to the north in a further 'composite' pier. At this northern angle, the wall returns eastwards for 23m (Plate 116) faced in banded red and buff sandstone (Plate 117) and raised in 12 courses of brick, terminating in a tall sandstone pier with plain cap. Beyond this pier, the wall continues as Retaining Wall [13] (see below).

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The southernmost section of wall forms the exterior wall of a pent-roofed extension to Building [07] and is pierced by a single door serving that building

9.2 Interpretation

- 9.2.1 An undated drawing of the wall (Figure 45)¹⁹ is entitled '*Railing to Fence Wall*' and annotated '*Blind Asylum*' suggesting that the wall predates the conversion of the buildings to a general hospital in 1869/70; reference should also be made to the '*Draft Plan of the Asylum*' of 1869 (Figure 5) which also clearly shows a boundary wall with paired gates. More detail is given by a 'bird's eye' view of the hospital buildings, published in Blocksidge's Almanac of 1888 (Upson 2005, fig.5) which shows the northern and southern gateways each to comprise paired vehicular/pedestrian gateways. An early photograph in Blocksidge's Almanac of 1896 (Figure 8b) more clearly illustrates the form of the southern gateway; composite piers can clearly be seen to define the northern and southern sides of the gateway opening, while the pier separating the vehicular and pedestrian gates is of 'Type 2', enhanced by a 'globe' lantern supported on a tall stem. The gates themselves would appear to have been paired, of wooden construction, each door being pierced by four cusped lancets, reflecting the fenestration detail of the Asylum-era buildings and gate lodge. Thus it can be seen that the south entranceway has been fully modified, widened to suit modern vehicular access, losing in the process both its flanking 'composite' piers and its dividing 'Type 2' pier; the north gateway, however, retains its southern 'composite' and central, dividing 'Type 2' piers (Plate 113), though again the northern composite pier flanking the former pedestrian gate has been removed.

9.3 Assessment

- 9.3.1 Boundary wall [12] would appear to date to the earliest phase of the Blind Asylum buildings and are thus of considerable significance, both as an isolated structure and in association within Buildings [01] and [03]. Together with Building [01] to the south, the boundary wall has the potential to communicate the antiquity of the hospital complex to the passing observer, though in its current state this potential is somewhat reduced by the extent of tree and shrub growth within the gardens beyond, obscuring the vista of the principal elevation of Building [02].

BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS: LEVEL 2 RECORD**10 BUILDING [05]: WARD BLOCKS****10.1 Overview**

- 10.1.1 Building [05] is located to the east of Tower Range [03] on a general north-south axis comprising a central 'core' block with long 'pavilion' ward ranges projecting to north and south, the latter elements being angled away from Building [03]. It is accessed via the axial, east-west corridor leading from Building [03] to the west.
- 10.1.2 Building [05] was built, to the designs of hospital architect AT Butler, in two phases, the central core and north ward block in 1930 with the southern ward block being added in 1933 (Figure 47); the building is present in its entirety on the Ordnance Survey edition of 1938 (Figure 10b). A third storey was added in 1942 (Upson 2005, data sheet 05). The building shares a number of details, both exterior and interior, in common with the broadly contemporary Building [02] to the west, though is overall of a more utilitarian nature, lacking the architectural pretension evident within the western facade of the Administration Block.

10.2 Description: Exterior

- 10.2.1 Building [05] (Figure 47) comprises three basic elements; a central 'core' block (Plate 119) aligned north-south across the central east-west axis of the hospital, with long 'pavilion' ward ranges terminating in

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DALHS ref. 963c

canted bays extending to north and south (Plates 125/23), these being angled away slightly away from the core block towards the east on a basic 'half-butterfly' plan. The northern ward range is built over a semi-basement (Plate 125), raised on an arcade of semi-circular headed arches, reflecting the natural slope of the land.

- 10.2.2 Building [05] is brick-built, in mid-red brick, laid to stretcher bond, originally of two storeys though extended vertically with the introduction of a third level in 1942, following the general pattern of the lower levels though somewhat shorter to north and south (Plate 122). The building is accessed from the west via a three-storey link range (Plate 120) served by a stair tower located midway between Building [02] and [03] (there being no direct means of access between floors within Building [05] itself). The axial corridor formerly continued to the east, serving a now demolished ward/X-ray block, and the redundant doors of a three-storey link range are evident within the central east elevation of the core block (Plate 121). Both core and ward ranges display regular fenestration at ground and first floor level, comprising tall narrow openings with buff stone cills and heads, the latter being continued along the length of the range as continuous strings, as in the east elevation of Building [02]; windows having been renewed with steel inserts throughout. Above first floor window level, again as in Building [02], horizontal articulation is provided at the base of the original parapet wall in the form of a band of decorative brickwork with regularly set stone blocks incorporating a raised circle motif (see Plate 35). Irregularly spaced, small canted-projections (one each to east and west of the south range, two to the east only of the north range) mirror the bathroom projections of Building [02], but are here of a smaller scale housing wash stations internally (Plates 122/3). The northern and southern canted terminals of the ward ranges, which house former day-rooms internally, are lit by larger window openings. Original steel fire-escape stairs are located against the east side of the ward blocks to both north and south (Plates 125/3), while modern (1984) extensions have been appended to the far ends of the west facade (Figure 48;²⁰ Plate 122). The third storey is cleared secondary, being constructed in a paler orange brick, laid to stretcher bond, with a timber eaves board, though it follows the pattern of the lower storeys with core, wards and well lit 'day-room' terminals; the southern ward range day-room was extended in 1985.²¹
- 10.2.3 A series of cut off steel joists at bay intervals within the west elevation of the south ward range (Plate 124) indicates a former canopy roof at ground floor level, this relating to a veranda shown in this location on both early drawings (Figure 47) and OS mapping (Figure 10b).

10.3 Description: Interior

- 10.3.1 Internally, the arrangements of ground and first floor levels are essentially similar and an examination of historic drawings (Figure 47/48) shows little fundamental change since the time of construction. The range is accessed via the three-storey axial link corridor from Building [03] to the west (Plate 126); access between floors is only via the separate stair tower (Plate 128) located adjacent to Building [03] thus allowing independent access to, and effective isolation between, the different ward ranges. At each level, the link corridor opens onto a central, square lobby at the centre of the core block and set at 45° to the axis of the corridor. Passages lead to north and south along the centre of the core block (Plate 129) with doors opening onto a series of rooms to east and west; the nature of the joinery here matches that recorded in Building [02]. Reference to the 1934 plan (Figure 47) indicates the original room use as being identical to north and south comprising linen store, ward kitchen, sink room and lavatory to the east; side wards, bathroom and clinic to the west. Room uses have evolved over time, though the basic layout remains essentially unaltered. Beyond the core block, the ranges were built as large uninterrupted ward rooms on the well established 'Nightingale' plan (Plate 130) with 24 beds, 12 each to east and west, set between the windows of the long elevations (see Figure 49). At the far ends of the ward blocks, paired doorways with semi-circular heads (Plate 131) opened onto day rooms occupying the canted terminals of the range; the doorways flanked open fireplaces arranged back-to-back heating the day room and wards. The open wards have subsequently been sub-divided by the introduction of stud partitions (Plates 132/3), though the 1984

²⁰ Alan Young and Partners Drawing No. 1705/15b; inspected on site (stored within Building [06]).

²¹ Alan Young and Partners Drawing No. 1762/6a; inspected on site (stored within Building [06]).

plan illustrates the fairly late survival of the open plan, while the day-rooms have been converted variously to reception areas (Plate 134) and, in the case of the first floor southern terminal, to an operating theatre and pre-op room.

- 10.3.2 The second floor level (Plates 135-7) mirrors fairly closely the arrangements of the lower levels with core block and open wards, though lacking the joinery details of the earlier elements, the ward rooms are here shorter terminating in day rooms which thus opened onto small roof terraces to north and south.

10.4 Assessment

- 10.4.1 Building [05] represents an integral part of the major phase of expansion of the hospital premises undertaken in the late 1920s and 1930s in response to the increasing demands of an expanding urban population. The adoption of the 'half-butterfly' plan, a common feature of sanatoria since the 1890s, sought to maximise the admission of natural light and air to the wards (Richardson 1998, 186), while the original inclusion of well lit day-rooms and a covered veranda to the south-west ward reflects preoccupations prevalent in hospital design in the early years of the 20th-century (Richardson 1998, 36).
- 10.4.2 In comparison to the contemporary Administration Block [02], however, the building is clearly of a more utilitarian nature, and its historical significance rests in its being part of a major, planned expansion of the hospital complex, as opposed to within the fabric of the building itself.

11 BUILDING [07]: RHEUMATOLOGY

11.1 Overview

- 11.1.1 The Rheumatology Block [07] is located to the rear (south) of the South Lodge [01], aligned parallel to the site boundary with Tipton Road. The building is broadly contemporary with Buildings [02] and [05], representing part of a major phase of expansion of the hospital facilities undertaken in the inter-war years. It is first represented in the cartographic record in the Ordnance Survey edition of 1938 (Figure 10b).

11.2 Description: Exterior

- 11.2.1 Building [07] (Figure 50; Plate 138) occupies a simple rectangular plan, with an additional, slightly lower entrance/toilet block appended to the centre of the east elevation (Plate 139). It is of a single storey throughout, brick-built in red brick laid to stretcher bond with stone and rendered concrete dressings to door and window openings, plinth, string and the coping of a short parapet wall. The eastern half of the range has a flat roof with skylights lighting interior waiting/consulting rooms, while the western section is covered by a pitched roof, hipped to north and south, all hidden behind the parapet wall. Fenestration is of regular three-light mullion and transomed windows, the west elevation including two former pedestrian doorways, blocked in brick (Figure 50; Plate 142). The principal access is via opposed doors within the eastern entrance block (Plate 140); wide double-doors display a segmental arch with a large key stone and moulded jambs, stops being decorated with a diamond motif panel (Plate 141). A small pent roofed extension to the south-west corner [GF24] was in place by 1966, allowing direct access from the Tipton Road via a doorway formed in the boundary wall [12].

11.3 Description: Interior

- 11.3.1 The opposed doorways of the entrance block each give onto a small lobby area ([GF01] and [GF02] to north and south respectively); each lobby area is furnished with two toilet cubicles opposite the main doors, both lobby and toilets being lit by small single-light casements in the east wall. Lobbies open onto a principal reception area/waiting room [GF07] (Plates 143/4) which occupies the central area of the building, lit by

two skylights within the flat section of roof. Reception and office accommodation is located to the west side of the waiting area, Room [GF08] being furnished with a small glazed communicating hatchway (Plate 143). Opening off the north side of [GF07] two corridors, [GF11] (Plates 145/6) and [GF18] serve a series of consultation rooms within the northern part of the building; these are lit principally by windows within the exterior walls, though rooms [GF16] and [GF17], which have no exterior walls, are lit solely by rooflights. To the south side of [GF07] an inserted partition flanks a further corridor [GF19] (Plate 147) aligned east-west across the building and serving a further three consulting/treatment rooms ([GF20-22]); Room [GF20] is formed by an inserted partition which abuts the infill of a primary door to the west. To the far south of the building, a single room [GF23] extends to the full width of the building and is accessed only from the exterior via a single pedestrian doorway in the east wall; the room is furnished with extensive shelving and cupboards and presumably functioned as some form of store/dispensary.

- 11.3.2 Heating is by means of radiator throughout, a mix of vertical column and one panel ([GF11]) radiators being recorded, as within Building [02].

11.4 Assessment

- 11.4.1 Although broadly contemporary with buildings [02] and [05], representing part of a major phase of expansion of the hospital in the inter-war years, Building [07] is of limited evidential value and of no particular historic interest or architectural merit.

12 BUILDING [09]: BOILER HOUSE

12.1 Overview

- 12.1.1 The Boiler House [10] (Figure 51) is located due east of Ward Block [05] and is aligned east-west to the south side of the central axis of the latter building, which extends through to the central towers of Buildings [03] and [02] to the west forming an axial spine corridor to the full hospital complex (Figure 2). A further operating and ward block (latterly operating/X-ray block) formerly stood between the Boiler House and Ward Block [05] to the west (see Figure 10b), this having only fairly recently been demolished (between 1996 and 1999).²²

- 12.1.2 The Boiler House, together with an adjacent laundry to the north (demolished), was built as part of the major phase of expansion at the hospital, undertaken from 1929 on, which witnessed the construction of Buildings [02] and [05], and was in place by the time of the 1938 Ordnance Survey edition (Figure 10b). A mortuary and chapel (demolished) formerly stood to the east.

12.2 Description: Exterior

- 12.2.1 Externally, the boiler house (Plate 151) is simple and utilitarian in aspect, comprising a brick-built superstructure, in red brick laid to English bond, rectangular in plan measuring c. 24m (E/W) x 12m (N/S) and standing 1.40m above ground level to a flat roof. A central, heightened section with louvered walls has a raised, pitched roof, clad in corrugated iron with stone capped, brick gables to east and west (Plates 152/3). To the centre of the south elevation rises a high loading bay with steel roller door (Plate 154), flanked to east and west by access stairs (Plate 156) descending to the main boiler house chamber which is located at basement level, while to the north a tall brick chimney base (Plate 155) supports a steel-clad stack. The north wall of the superstructure retains paintwork, a survival from the former axial corridor, while the northern end of the east wall retains a white, glazed-brick finish presumably related to the former mortuary.

²²

See dated aerial photographs at <http://gismo.dudley.gov.uk/public/historic/historic.asp?index=0&scale=3538>

12.3 Description: Interior

- 12.3.1 The interior of the boiler house is accessed via a straight-flight stair which descends from west to east against the south side of the superstructure to the west of the loading bay door (Plate 156); here, a door within the south wall opens onto a further straight-flight stair (Plate 157) which descends to the boiler house floor, which is located 3.5m (11ft 6in.) below exterior ground level. The central area of the chamber comprises a single large space, lit from a north-light within the raised section of roof (Plate 159), though with a small enclosed office/control room to the south-west corner, adjacent to the stair (Plate 158) and a series of three small rooms off the southern side (originally fuel stores and pump room). Two large cylinder boilers ('Boiler 1' and 'Boiler 2') are ranged against the southern side of the chamber (Plates 159/60), with associated access ladders and gantries; switch gear is located to the west wall (Plate 162) while the north-west corner is occupied by regulators and outlet pipework (Plate 163). At the north-east corner, a short flight of stairs (Plate 161) rises to serve a service duct running east-west back towards Building [05] beneath the former spine corridor; this duct was not investigated in detail but is assumed to continue through to Building [03] and [02] to the west.

12.4 Assessment

- 12.4.1 Boiler House [10] is purely utilitarian in nature and, while of interest as regards the functioning of a medium sized inter-war hospital complex, is of no intrinsic architectural merit or particular historic significance. Any group value it may have held by association with the former laundry, mortuary and chapel has been significantly reduced since the demolition of the latter structures.

13 BUILDING [10]: WORKSHOP**13.1 Overview**

- 13.1.1 Building [10] (Plate 164) is located to the south-east of Ward Block [05] and south of Boiler House [09]. It comprises two distinct elements (Figure 51); to the north is a simple, brick-built range, rectangular in plan and of six structural bays, with a pitched roof clad in corrugated iron sheets, gabled to north and south. To the south, this range abuts a tall, approximately square garage block, again brick built, with a wide roller door taking up the whole of the east elevation. The northern range effectively blocks at least two windows within the north wall of the taller garage block implying that it represents a secondary addition.
- 13.1.2 Although a small building is shown occupying the site of Building [10] on the 1938 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 edition (Figure 10b), it clearly bears no relation to the extant structure which was erected, apparently in two phases, in c.1942 (Upson 2005, data sheet 10), both parts being clearly visible on aerial photographic coverage of 1945.²³

13.2 Description: Exterior

- 13.2.1 The north elevation of Building [10] (Plate 165) presents a simple gabled elevation, brick built to eaves level in red brick laid to stretcher bond (single skin), with a central, double doorway and corrugated-iron clad gable. The exterior angles and door jambs are strengthened by vertically set RSAs. To the north-western corner is appended a small, brick-built garage with sloping roof and again with a centrally located double-door. Above the pitched roof of the main block, two blocked windows were noted within the northern wall of the tall garage block.
- 13.2.2 The east elevation (Plate 166) is of a single storey below a pitched roof, brick-built to stretcher bond with headers apparent at the internal bay divisions denoting the location of inner brick piers. Fenestration is of simple, regular three-light metal casements, one per bay. To the southern end, the main range abuts the

²³<http://gismo.dudley.gov.uk/public/historic/historic.asp?index=0&scale=3538>

high, brick-built garage block, which to this elevation comprises a wide, tall roller door (Plate 169). A small, brick-built toilet block occupies the angle between the main range and the garage block.

13.2.3 The west elevation (Plate 167) mirrors the east wall, though fenestration here comprises a mix of three-, two- and single-light metal casements; a pedestrian doorway is located within the southern-most bay. To the south end, the west wall of the garage block (Plate 168), which is blind, has evidently been rebuilt in orange/red brick laid to stretcher bond, perhaps implying that the block has been shortened.

13.2.4 The south elevation of the garage block (Plate 168) is plain; brick-built in mid-red brick laid to stretcher bond with three, high level window openings (boarded over) under flat concrete lintels. A single, pedestrian doorway is located to the eastern end of the elevation.

13.3 Description: Interior

13.3.1 Internally, the northern range comprises six structural bays (Plate 170), defined by projecting piers of brickwork within the longitudinal walls supporting 'Howe'-profile steel roof trusses (Plate 172) visible above a secondary, suspended ceiling. The interior has been subdivided to form two separate spaces, [GF01] and [GF02], by the insertion of a stud and plasterboard wall towards the southern end of the range, the southern part having a raised floor level formed by a secondary concrete slab, while a small enclosed office [GF03] has been formed in breeze-block to the north-west corner, adjacent to the main door (Plate 171). Fenestration to the two longitudinal walls comprises metal casements, of regular three-light form to the east and of mixed three-, two- and single-light form to the west. A number of solid timber work benches survive (Plate 166) along with switch-gear and fittings for wall mounted sinks.

13.3.2 The interior of the southern garage block [GF06] was not accessed.

13.4 Assessment

13.4.1 Building [10] is purely utilitarian in nature and is of no architectural merit or any particular historic significance, even on a local, site-wide level.

14 BUILDING [13]: RETAINING WALL

14.1 Description

14.1.1 Retaining Wall [13] represents the eastern continuation of Boundary Wall [12], previously described, extending to either side of the northern gable end of Building [02] and running to the north of Building [03], where it retains a raised platform, before turning through 90° and returning southwards to the east of the latter building. Although contiguous, the character of the wall is completely different to that of wall [12], being of random rubble construction, extensively re-pointed and raised in brick, with a battered profile, the difference being most clearly expressed at the junction of the two walls (Plate 118). Wall [13] includes a total of five square, offset projections, c.5ft x 11ft, three to the northern section (Plate 173) and two to the southern return (Plate 178). An area of patching, 3.3m wide and extending to the full height of the wall (Plate 175), to the north of Building [03] clearly represents a former break in the wall line, and reference to historic OS maps indicates that a further offset projection was sited here as late as 1938. At the north-east corner, the wall returns southwards for c.40m (Plate 176), standing 3.7m tall to the north and just 1.9m to the south reflecting the natural slope of the land. This section includes a further area of blocking towards the north end, 2.75m wide and flanked by 14 in., plain-chamfered brick piers (Plate 177); this feature is also traceable in historic OS coverage as a further projection, though the 1904 edition in particular (Figure 9b) shows the area as cross-hatched, suggesting a building backing onto the retaining wall as opposed to a simple deviation in wall line as elsewhere.

14.2 Assessment

- 14.2.1 Retaining Wall [13] takes an unusual form, with its battered profile and series of offset projections, and is clearly distinct from the sandstone-built boundary wall [12] fronting Tipton Road. However, the distinctive plan is illustrated on the 'Draft Plan of the Asylum Buildings' of 1869 suggesting that the wall line, at least, originates with the primary construction in 1859/60. The different constructional form most likely reflects its function as a retaining wall as opposed to a simple boundary wall, while the materials of construction may suggest a different phase of construction, or possibly a phase of refacing. Any intervention in the fabric of the wall during proposed works has the potential to reveal evidence that may further understanding of this element of the hospital complex.

15 IMPACTS OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT**15.1 Relevant Legislation and Policy Guidelines***National Legislation and Policy*

- 15.1.1 None of the buildings at the Guest Hospital site are statutorily listed, nor do they lie within a Conservation Area, and they are thus not covered by relevant national Listed Building Consent or Conservation Area legislation.
- 15.1.2 Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5; DCLG, 2010) sets out Government planning policy in respect of conservation and the historic environment. Buildings [01], [02], [03], [06] and boundary walls [12/13] have been identified by DMBC as significant 'Heritage Assets' as defined by Annex 2 of PPS 5 (DCLG 2010, 13) and the effect of any application on the significance of such heritage assets or their setting thus forms a material consideration in the determination of that application (DCLG 2010, 8; Policy HE8.1). The following policies can thus be seen to be pertinent:

(a) In terms of application submission:

- **Policy HE6: Information requirements for applications for consent affecting heritage assets**

Specifically **HE6.1** stipulates that LPAs 'should require an applicant to provide a description of the significance of the Heritage Assets and should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where desk-based research is insufficient to properly assess the interest, a field evaluation' (DCLG 2010, 6).

(b) In terms of application proposals:

- **Policy HE7: Policy principles guiding the determination of applications for consent relating to all heritage assets**

Specifically **HE7.4** stipulates that LPAs should 'take into account the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets.... and the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets and the historic environment generally can make to the establishment and maintenance of sustainable communities' while **HE7.5** states that LPAs 'should take into account the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to the character and local distinctiveness of the historic environment. The consideration of design should include scale, height, massing, alignment, materials and use' (DCLG 2010, 7).

Local Legislation and Policy

- 15.1.3 The DMBC Unitary Development Plan was adopted in October 2005.²⁴ In respect of historic and cultural heritage, the following policies can be seen to be pertinent:

- **Policy S4: Heritage Assets**

(The) Borough's heritage assets will be protected, conserved and where possible, enhanced through the direct action of the Council and through the support of the local community and environmental agencies. The Borough's heritage assets include:

- Conservation areas and statutorily listed buildings;
- Canals
- **Locally important buildings and structures**
- Archaeological sites and remains; and
- Public art

The definition of built heritage is clarified at Para 1.29 as follows:

'Dudley Borough's built heritage is by no means confined to conservation areas, nationally important buildings and canals. The distinctive character and interest of the Borough's many individual settlements is often enhanced and given definition by 'keynote' buildings that may not meet national standards but nevertheless have a distinct local resonance, and make a highly valuable contribution to the locality. Such buildings are also worthy of an appropriate level of individual protection'.

- **Policy HE1: Local Character and Distinctiveness**

Proposals that would result in the loss of physical features whether man-made or natural that strongly contribute to the local character and distinctiveness of the Borough's landscape and townscape will be resisted.

In cases where changes of character or demolition are unavoidable the Council will seek to ensure that provision is made for an appropriate level of archaeological building recording to take place prior to the alteration or demolition of the features concerned.

The Council will ensure that all proposals take full account of, and are compatible with, locally distinctive character types and respect the relevant attributes of character areas.

- **Policy HE5: Buildings of Local Historic Importance**

The Council will resist development which will:

- involve demolition or part demolition of buildings or structures on the Local List;
- involve inappropriate alteration or extension to buildings or structures on the Local List; and
- have a detrimental impact on the setting or context of buildings or structures on the Local List.

Proposals for the change of use of a building or structure on the Local List will be required to demonstrate how this would contribute to its conservation whilst preserving or enhancing its architectural or historic interest.

²⁴

<http://www.dudley.gov.uk/environment--planning/planning/unitary-development-plan/adopted-unitary-development-plan>

Applications proposing demolition will be required to demonstrate that the viability of continued beneficial use restoration or conversion has been fully investigated and that there are no reasonable alternatives.

In cases where demolition is unavoidable the Council will seek to ensure that provision is made for an appropriate level of archaeological buildings recording to take place prior to demolition.

15.2 Development Proposals

- 15.2.1 The Site Master Plan 2 as supplied by AECOM Ltd. proposes the retention of Buildings [01], South Lodge; [02], Administration Block; [03] Tower Range and [06], Outpatients Block together with boundary walls [12] and [13] within a scheme that incorporates the construction of 218 market sale and affordable homes over the area to the east and south-east of the retained buildings.²⁵
- 15.2.2 Site Master Plan 2 includes the demolition of Ward Block [05], Rheumatology Block [07], Boiler House [09] and Workshop [10], together with the series of 1930s link corridors to the rear of Building [03] and the large rehabilitation block of 1987 which currently occupies the area immediately south-east of Building [02] extending to the south of Building [03].
- 15.2.3 Outline plans for the conversion of the Administration Block (Building [02])²⁶ delineate division of the building into 29 one and two bedroom residential flats over three floors, maintaining for the most part the vertical division of the range though with a number of units extending between two levels with the insertion of supplementary staircases. No detailed proposals for the refurbishment of the other retained buildings were available at the time of compilation of the current report.

15.3 Impacts

- 15.3.1 The retention of buildings [01], [02], [03] and [06] within the proposed scheme is to be welcomed, encapsulating as they do the origins and early development of the hospital complex together with the radical programme of extension of the early 20th century. While none of the buildings are of themselves of unusual or innovative form for their date, and do not fulfil the criteria listed by English Heritage (2007, 4) to warrant designation at a national level, they are nonetheless of significant interest within the local context, reflected in their identification by DMBC as significant heritage assets. Local significance is enhanced by the historical associations with both the Earl of Dudley and local philanthropist Mr. Joseph Guest.
- 15.3.2 Buildings [01] and [02] in particular have the potential to form attractive elements of the Tipton Road streetscape and it is noted that no development is proposed to the west of these buildings, thus maintaining the historic prospect of the impressive western facade of the Administration Block.
- 15.3.3 The major intervention directly affecting the fabric and setting of the historic buildings at the site is the removal of the 1987 rehabilitation block, the series of utilitarian 1930s corridors to the rear of Building [03] and later single-storey 'infill' buildings currently grouped around Buildings [02] and [03]. None of these elements is of any inherent historic or architectural significance and their removal clearly has the potential to dramatically open up both physical and visual accessibility to the surviving section of the original Blind Asylum buildings. Coupled with the sympathetic restoration of the Tower Range [03], for which sufficient historical documentation survives, and the creation of open public spaces around and between the buildings, this proposal can be seen to have the potential to greatly enhance the appearance and setting of the early elements of the complex, in line with Policy HE7.4 of PPS5 (DCLG 2010, 7).

²⁵ Wates Living Homes press release 30th September 2010; <http://www.wates.co.uk/news/wates-living-space-appointed-first-hca-site-577>

²⁶ Accord Indesign Drg. No. 10-1226-025 of 04.03.11, supplied by AECOM Ltd.

- 15.3.4 In respect of Building [02], the form of the building, designed and built for a specific purpose, holds inherent challenges in adaption to alternative use, though the proposed conversion for residential purposes offers a welcome opportunity to consolidate and restore the building and bring it back into full and beneficial use. The outline plans indicate the removal of a significant proportion of the interior partitions, perhaps inevitable in adaptation to residential use, and the loss of 'horizontal' within the ranges. The principal interior circulation spaces including the main entrance lobby and stairwells are to be retained, however, while the exterior elevations, in particular the impressive western frontage, would appear to remain essentially unaltered.

16 CONCLUSION

- 16.1 The historical and archaeological context of the Guest Hospital form the subject of a separate study; the current programme of historic building recording has successfully created a visual and interpretive record of all pre-1945 structures at the site commensurate with a Level 2/3 survey as defined by English Heritage (2006), representing an 'appropriate level' of archaeological recording as required by Policy HE6.1 of PPS5 and Policies HE1 and HE5 of the DMBC UDP (see above).

17 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 17.1 The project was commissioned by AECOM Ltd, working on behalf of Wates Living Space; thanks are due to Helen Maclean, Claire Parkinson and Fiona Lee of AECOM Ltd for help and cooperation throughout the course of the project. Thanks are also extended to Pete Boland, John Hemingway, Jayne Pilkington and Jennifer Mincher of DMBC Historic Environment Team, and to Andrew Rackley (Assistant Archivist) and staff of the Dudley Archives and Local History Service at Mount Pleasant Street, Coseley.
- 17.2 Documentary research, site assessment and recording were undertaken by Mr Ric Tyler AlFA who also wrote, collated and illustrated the current report.

18 SOURCES*(a) Cartographic Sources (in chronological order)*

- 1863 Plan of the Parish of Dudley (DALHS ref. 1265a).
- 1869 Draft plan of Blind Asylum buildings (DALHS ref. 1746c).
- 1887 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:2500 County Series map, Staffs. Sheet LXII/12.
- 1904 Ordnance Survey 1st Revision 1:2500 County Series map, Staffs. Sheet LXII/12.
- 1919 Ordnance Survey 2nd Revision 1:2500 County Series map, Staffs. Sheet LXII/12.
- 1938 Ordnance Survey 3rd Revision 1:2500 County Series map, Staffs sheet LXII/12.

*(b) Primary Sources*Dudley Archives and Local History ServiceHistoric drawings:

- DGU/8/3: Plans and elevation of new Out-Patients' Department (1912-1915).
- DGU/8/6: Plan of alterations to the end of a ward (1918).
- DGU/8/7: Plan of ground floor of proposed extension (1928).
- DGU/8/8: Plan of first floor of proposed extension (1928).
- DGU/8/10: Plan of proposed alterations to Victoria Ward (1930).
- DGU/8/11: Plan of first floor of the hospital (1932).
- DGU/8/12: Plan of first floor of the hospital (1932).
- DGU/8/13: Foundation and roof plan, proposed extension (1933).
- DGU/8/15: Plan of ground floor of the hospital (1934).
- DGU/8/16: Plan of first floor of the hospital (1934).
- DGU/8/17: Floor plan of the proposed Administration Block (1934).
- DGU/8/18: Plan and section of old Administration Block (1937).
- DGU/8/19: Plans of Board Room furniture (1940).
- DGU/8/24: Plan, section and elevation of corridor between the Administration Block and the wards (1947).
- DGU/8/27: Miscellaneous plans of alterations to the hospital, not dated ([c1910s]).

Other sources

- DBL/3/10: File of proofs, letters and a historical article on Dudley Guest Hospital (1928).
- DGU/5/55: Dudley Guest Hospital Extension Scheme Brochure (1929).
- DGU/5/70: Supplement to Dudley Guardian (28 Oct 1871).
- DGU/5/74: Official Souvenir Programme (11 Dec. 1930).

(c) Secondary Sources

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Richardson H, 1998. *English Hospitals 1660-1948: A Survey of their Architecture and Design*. Swindon, RCHME

(d) On-Line Sources

www.dudley.gov.uk

APPENDIX A: Project Brief

**BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK- BASED ASSESSMENT AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL
BUILDING RECORDING/ORNAMENTAL AUDIT.**

December 2010

GUEST HOSPITAL, TIPTON ROAD, DUDLEY, WEST MIDLANDS.

HBSMR 4993 & 15100

Archaeological Officer: Mr P Boland, Principal Conservation Officer/Borough Archaeologist, Dudley MBC, Directorate of the Urban Environment, 3, St James Road, Dudley, West Midlands, DY1 1HZ.

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Agent: Wates and Accord, point of contact Gareth Jones, Email: gareth.jones@wates.co.uk

Pre-Application Reference Number: **PRE10/00422**

Nature of Proposed Development: Pre-application discussion in relation to the proposed redevelopment of the Dudley Guest Hospital site for residential units including the retention and conversion of the historic buildings (Agent to supply contractor with full details of site area, existing built footprint/plans/elevations and details of the proposed scheme).

SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The former Guest Hospital (HBSMR 4993) is situated on the east side of the Tipton Road opposite the Black Country Living Museum on the outskirts of Dudley Town Centre. It remained in use as a hospital until October 2007, since then it has been left vacant. Three of the buildings on-site are included on the Council's approved list of locally important buildings and structures.

Located within the study area and in close proximity there are a number of entries recorded on the Council's Historic Sites and Monuments Record (HBSMR). Of particular note are the remains of the former Coneygree Colliery Mineral railway line located within the application (HBSMR 15100).

PLANNING BACKGROUND

No application has been received yet. This study forms part of the pre-application discussion and will contribute towards the discharge of conditions should the application be approved.

PPS 5 and Unitary Development Plan policies HE8 and HE11 indicate that there should be a presumption in favour of the preservation of important archaeological features and sites. The best means of determining the existence and quality of such features is by documentary study and, in the case of standing buildings or landscape features, a detailed survey of the existing fabric, and if necessary, by selective field evaluation. The desktop study therefore represents the first stage in this process and the archaeological building

survey/ornamental audit is to ensure there is an adequate record of the buildings prior to any development taking place and to aid in the assessment of the proposals.

The application site is the subject of a Development Brief/Marketing Brief produced by the HCA - copies can be obtained from the HCA.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

For very general background to the borough's historic landscape and townscape please refer to the Council's Historic Environment SPD (September 2006) – copies can be downloaded from the Council's website:-

<http://www.dudley.gov.uk/environment--planning/planning/planning-policy/local-development-framework/histenv-spd>

For more detailed background information to the application site reference must be made to the previous research undertaken by Anne Upson 'Guest Hospital, Tipton Road, Dudley, West Midlands – Historic Buildings Assessment' (February 2005) – copies to be obtained from the client/agent.

In Upson's Historic Building Assessment she identified various phases of development on the site. The earliest surviving buildings were constructed 1859-60 by the Earl of Dudley as a 'Blind Asylum' or almshouse for workers injured in his limestone workings. During 1869-1871 the site was converted and became the 'Guest Hospital'. In 1915 a new outpatients building was erected and during 1927-1946 there was a major programme of rebuilding at the hospital.

Aims and Objectives of the Assessment/Survey

The aims of the assessment are to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of the study area in order to establish the presence/absence and likely nature of any below ground archaeological resource which may be present and it is to undertake a programme of archaeological building/ornamental audit of all pre-1945 buildings.

An Historic Buildings Assessment has already been undertaken on the all the existing buildings standing within the application site – the purpose of the current assessment is, therefore, to build upon (but not to repeat) the work already undertaken by Anne Upson 'Guest Hospital, Tipton Road, Dudley, West Midlands – Historic Buildings Assessment' (February 2005) and to update it in accordance with the development proposal being put forward by the client, accordingly it is to:-

- Compile a summary history of the development and land use within the assessment site and provide a description of any surviving architectural/archaeological features.
- Undertake a programme of archaeological building recording/ornamental audit of all the on-site historic buildings/structures/boundary walls erected pre-1945 (as per the recommendations set in paragraph 4.3 of Anne Upson's 2005 report). linked to suitably annotated plans/elevations.
- In the context of Upson's 2005 report and in light of the applicants development proposals to provide a brief interpretative assessment of the significance of the buildings to the historic environment in national, regional and local terms; to consider the buildings in their wider context and thereafter to assess the impact of any demolition proposed- both in relation to the significance of the buildings themselves and of the effect their removal would have on the existing built character of the site, the wider area and areas local distinctiveness. Reference should be made specifically to the *Health and Welfare Buildings Selection Guide (2007) Guide* produced by English Heritage as part of their series of publications on the principles of selection for designating buildings.
- Gather information to establish the presence/absence and likely nature of any below ground archaeological resource which may be present within the study area and to use the Annex 1 criteria of DCMS statement 'Scheduled Monuments – Identifying, protecting, conserving and investigating nationally important archaeological sites under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act

1979' (March 2010) taking account of, where possible, the location, type, likely date, nature and depths of the remains.

- Assess the degree of disturbance or destruction to potential archaeological remains by existing or previous structures or events
- Assess the possible impact of proposed development upon the archaeological resource.
- Put forward a suggested evaluation strategy e.g. possible location and number of trenches (should that be felt to be appropriate).
- Place the site within a local context referring to other similar, local sites were appropriate.
- Contribute factual data to the knowledge on the history and archaeological development of Dudley.
- Assist the client in advancing towards having enough information for their planning submission in order that the LPA are in a position to make an informed decision.
- Allow the LPA and client can factor in whether there is the need for any further assessment (e.g. archaeological evaluation and possible location and number of trenches).

Methodology & Requirements for Desk- Based Assessment

The archaeological desktop assessment will be undertaken with reference to the standards and guidance described in the Institute of Field Archaeologists document *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (1999).

In accordance with this, a detailed Project Design must be submitted to the Historic Environment Team for approval and this should contain (inter alia) a Health and Safety Statement setting out the steps to be taken in relation to the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 and other relevant legislation, including details of Risk Assessments to be undertaken and of the contractors insurance cover. The Project Design must be compiled in full collaboration with the specialists who will be employed in the project team.

The archaeological and historical importance of the assessment area and any material archaeological and/or architectural will be investigated in the context of the local, regional and national significance with reference to and (where available and appropriate) consideration of:

- An external/internal visual inspection by means of a site visit.
- Dudley Historic Buildings Sites and Monuments Record (HBSMR)
- Geological maps
- Available trial pit and borehole data
- Plans and maps of the assessment site and its environs
- Aerial photographs
- Historical documents held in museums, libraries or other archives, in particular the Dudley Archives and Local History Service, and any other relevant sources e.g. early maps, topographical drawings, leases, wills, rentals, plan books etc.
- Where available, unpublished research reports and archive, held by archaeological contractors/consultants prior to deposition in publicly accessible museum archives
- Data held by the client.
- Photographic Data
- Survey drawings
- Previous Planning History held on file with Dudley MBC.
- Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books
- Trade and Business Directories
- Planning files relevant to the immediate planning history of the site
- English Heritage Monuments Protection Programme (MPP).

Archaeological Building Survey/Ornamental Audit

The archaeological building survey/ornamental audit should be undertaken with reference to the standards and guidance described in the Institute of Field Archaeologists document *Standard and Guidance for*

Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (1999) and be carried out to a Level 2/3 standard in accordance with the guidelines set out by English Heritage in 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice' (EH 2006). Thus both the exterior and interior of historic buildings on the site will be seen, described and photographed and plans and elevations made. The detailed written account will be accompanied by detailed phased survey drawings showing all breaks in construction, changes in masonry/brick including mortar type and pointing, and detailing to all openings should be recorded. Drawings of each elevation and existing floor plans should be produced.

These drawings should be carefully annotated, illustrating the architectural details and locating particular features of historic and architectural interest accompanied by a detailed photographic survey with directional arrows of all photographs taken annotated on the drawings. The photographic survey should also include more general views of the setting of the building as described in the EH guidelines. The photographs should be in 35mm monochrome print and colour transparencies.

ARCHIVE

A full copy of the archive, to include all notes made on site, as well as the negatives of the photographs and the photographs themselves should be deposited with Dudley Historic Building Sites and Monuments Record (HBSMR). The appropriate HBSMR numbers (i.e. 4993 & 15100) should be used to reference the site throughout and should be placed on the back of all photographs. The Historic Environment Summary sheet at the end of this brief must be filled in and accompany the archive.

Digital copies of the report, photographs, plans and elevations created during the fieldwork should be deposited with the Dudley HBSMR on CD ROM. Submission on other digital media should be agreed in advance. Photographs taken during the survey fieldwork should be delivered as JPEG or uncompressed TIFF format files, each image forming a discrete file. All digital submissions should include adequate documentation of metadata. Further guidance on the creation of digital archives and metadata can be obtained from the Archaeology Data Service ([http:// ads.ahds.ac.uk](http://ads.ahds.ac.uk)).

CONDITIONS

In response to the project brief, contractors are expected to submit to the client a detailed Project Design that will be forwarded to the Archaeological Officer for approval. The Project Design must be compiled following the guidance put forward in Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991) and the relevant Institute of Field Archaeologists Standards and Guidance.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

The Contractor must confirm that the archaeological work required by this Brief will be undertaken so as to conform to the requirements of the relevant Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Standard and Guidance for the type of work involved.

In accordance with this, the detailed Project Design should contain (inter alia) a Health and Safety Statement setting out the steps to be taken in relation to the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 and other relevant legislation, including details of Risk Assessments to be undertaken and of the contractors insurance cover.

MONITORING

Provision must be made for access to the work in progress to allow for Curatorial monitoring. To facilitate this, the Archaeological Contractor shall advise the Archaeological Officer in advance of the date and duration of the on-site work. Monitoring will normally be by prior arrangement. In relation to site works Monitoring Officers will report to the site office/site manager on arrival, will enquire as to relevant site safety procedures and will conform to them. The Contractor can expect monitoring officers to be equipped with the normal range of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) i.e. hard hat, gloves, safety footwear, high-visibility clothing. The Monitoring Officers will make their own dynamic Risk Assessment of site conditions before

actively engaging in monitoring works. However, at the outset of the visit the Contractor is also expected to make monitoring officers aware of identified hazards on the site and in particular any site hazards that may indicate that further PPE is required.

REPORTING ARRANGEMENTS

The fieldwork should be followed by one report outlining the results of the desktop assessment and the results of the building survey/recording. The report should be produced in A4 format with foldouts no bigger than A3 using colour where appropriate. Two copies of the report should be sent, either by the client or by the contractor undertaking the above works, to the Local Planning Authority and they should include:

- Aims of the work and a summary of the results including a completed HER Summary sheet (template appended at the end of this brief);
- Details of sources consulted;
- Historical outline of the site;
- Potential for archaeological survival- recommendations for further work as appropriate
- Historical development of the building(s) and a description of the surviving architectural features - assessment of significance in the context of the English Heritage publication on *Health and Welfare* produced by the Heritage protection Department, March 2007 - recommendations for further work as appropriate.
- Plans/elevations, Photographs and other illustrations to support the text of the report.

PUBLICATION

A summary statement of work carried out must be sent to the relevant period society journals for inclusion in their yearly summaries of work and also to CBA West Midlands for inclusion in their annual publication 'West Midlands Archaeology.'

Dudley HBSMR supports the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large-scale developer funded fieldwork. The archaeological contractor must therefore complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. Contractors are advised to contact the Archaeological Officer prior to completing the form. Once a report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the HBSMR, Dudley 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 Archaeological Officer.

Disclaimer

It is the responsibility of the applicant, or agents acting on their behalf to choose a suitable contractor to conduct the project. Guidance can be given by the Archaeological Officer and addresses of qualified contractors can also be found in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Yearbook and Directory of Members*.

Bibliography

Communities and Local Government, 2010, *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment*.

DCMS, 2010, *Scheduled Monuments, Identifying, protecting, conserving and investigating nationally important archaeological sites under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979*.

Dudley MBC, 2006, Historic Environment Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)

English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects (2nd Edition) MAP2*.

English Heritage, 2000, *Metric Survey Specifications for English Heritage*, London, English Heritage.

English Heritage, 2007, *Health and Welfare Buildings Selection Guide*, Heritage Protection Department (can be downloaded on HELM)

Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1999, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments*.

Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1999a, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*.

English Heritage 2006, *"Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice"*

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990, *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage*.

Upson, A, 2005, *Historic Buildings Assessment – Guest Hospital, Tipton Road, Dudley, West Midlands*.

8th December 2010

APPENDIX B: Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

Written Scheme of Investigation for an
Historic Building Record and Ornamental Audit
in respect of

The Former Guest Hospital
Tipton Road, Dudley, West Midlands

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The following document represents a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an Historic Building Record and Ornamental Audit to be undertaken in respect of the former Guest Hospital, Tipton Road, Dudley, West Midlands (NGR SJ 951914). The WSI has been prepared in response to a 'Brief for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Archaeological Building Recording/Ornamental Audit' set by Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council, dated 8th December 2010.
- 1.2 The current WSI pertains only to the Historic Building Recording and Ornamental Audit elements of the project brief, the DBA elements of the project are to be undertaken by AECOM.
- 1.3 No application has yet been submitted in respect of the site, the current study has been requested under the terms of PPS5 (DCLG 2010) and UDP policies HE8 and HE11 (DMBC 2005) to inform pre-application discussions relating to the redevelopment of the site following the closure of the hospital in October 2007, and will contribute towards the discharge of conditions should the application be approved.

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The former Guest Hospital is located on the eastern side of the A4037 Tipton Road on the north-eastern outskirts of Dudley town centre, centred on NGR SJ 951914.
- 2.2 The site retains buildings relating to its various phases of development and expansion, the earliest dating to 1859-60. Three of the buildings at the site are included on the DMBC 'local list' and are accepted to be of local importance, viz. the Lodge of 1871 at the south entrance (Building [01]), the administration block of 1938/40 (Building [02]) and the central tower and associated range of 1859/69 (Building [03]).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The general aim of the historic building record / ornamental audit is to build upon an initial Historic Buildings Assessment, undertaken in 2005 (Upson 2005), specifically to undertake a programme of recording and ornamental audit on all pre-1945 buildings at the site.
- 3.2 Specific objectives of the recording action, outlined within the project brief are as follows:

- to compile a summary history of the development of the hospital complex and provide a description of any surviving architectural features.
- to undertake a programme of archaeological building recording/ornamental audit of all the on-site historic buildings/structures/boundary walls erected pre-1945 (as per Upson 2005, §.4.3), linked to suitably annotated plans/elevations.
- to provide a brief interpretative assessment of the significance of the buildings to the historic environment in national, regional and local terms; to consider the buildings in their wider context and thereafter to assess the impact of any demolition proposed- both in relation to the significance of the buildings themselves and of the effect their removal would have on the existing built character of the site, the wider area and areas local distinctiveness.

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The Guest Hospital originated as an asylum for blinded or seriously injured workers from the Earl of Dudley's limestone workings, built in c.1860 to the designs of Dudley architect W Bourne of Tower Street. The original construction comprised 26 cottages, arranged in ranges around a three sides of a quadrangle in a form reminiscent of almshouses. The buildings were subsequently taken over by the trustees of a local nailmaster Joseph Guest in 1867, converted and extended for use as a general hospital and officially opened on 25th October 1871. Of the early buildings at the site only Building [03] (Tower Range) of 1859/69 and Building [01] (Lodge) survive, together with some early boundary walls ([12]).
- 4.2 Proposed extensions in 1895 were apparently never realised and it was not until 1915 that significant expansion was undertaken at the site, including the provision of a new outpatients ward, waiting hall, operating room etc., viz. Building [06] (Outpatients).
- 4.3 A further, major phase of expansion occurred between 1927 and 1946 (see Upson 2005, §2.5), represented by Buildings [02] (Admin. Range), [05] (Ward Blocks) and [07] (Rheumatology), all dating to the 1930s and Buildings [09] (Boiler House) and [10] (Workshop) of 1942.
- 4.4 Only minor alterations were made to the hospital after 1938, though in 1986-7 one of the original almshouse ranges to the south of the tower was demolished, and a new building erected to the rear of Admin Range [02]. A number of buildings have been demolished in recent years.
- 4.5 The Guest Hospital ceased to operate in October 2007, since which time it has remained vacant.

5 METHODOLOGY

Documentary Research

- 5.1 The historical background to the site has, to a degree, been previously addressed in the Upson's Historic Building Assessment of 2005, while the archaeological background is to be researched in the DBA element of the current project. As such, and with a view to not duplicate work already undertaken, no significant programme of new documentary research into the buildings on the site

is envisaged as part of the current Historic Building Record. However, a rapid review of the existing documentation held by the Dudley Archives and Local History Service (DAHLS), identified by Upson (2005, §.1.3), will be made so as to allow the recorded structures to be interpreted within an established historical context.

Building Record

- 5.2 The building assessment will comprise an examination of the entire pre-1945 building stock on the site, viz. Building Nos. [01], [02], [03a-d], [05a/b], [06], [07], [09] and [10a/b] (as per Upson's Figure 2), together with associated boundary walls, railings and gates (Building Nos. [12] and [13]). Recording will be at one of two levels (as defined by Upson 2005 §.4.3, and further to discussions of P. Boland of DMBC), as follows:

5.2.1 **Level 1: Detailed Record**

Buildings [01] (Lodge), [02] (Admin Range), [03] (Tower Range), [06] (out-patients block) and Boundary Wall [12]

Drawn record: floor plans at each level (based upon existing survey drawings to be supplied by AECOM) annotated with relevant architectural and archaeological detail, blocked openings, construction breaks, changes in masonry, mortar type, pointing etc. Pertinent exterior elevations and representative cross-section/s located so as best to illustrate vertical division within the building.

Written record: to include background history and development plus a full written description of the building including plan form, materials, detailing etc.

Photographic record: to be approximately commensurate with a Level 3 record as defined by English Heritage (2006, 14), extending to include both general and detail shots, contextual views and all accessible exterior elevations, visible structural and decorative details (interior and exterior), and general interior views of principal/representative rooms and circulation areas. Where possible, photographs will include graded photographic scales. Photographic record to comprise high resolution digital photography using a Nikon D3000 digital single lens reflex camera (10MP), supplemented by selective black and white 35mm negative coverage of principal exterior views and interior spaces as appropriate. All photographs will be recorded on *pro-forma* recording sheets detailing subject, orientation, scales included, photographer and date.

5.2.2 **Level 2: Low Level Record**

Buildings [05] (ward blocks), [07] (Rheumatology block), [09] (Boiler House), [10] (workshop) and retaining wall [13]

Written record: to include brief summary of background history and development plus a brief written description of the building including plan form, materials, detailing etc.

Photographic record: to be approximately commensurate with a Level 2/3 record as defined by English Heritage (2006, 14), extending to include contextual shots and principal exteriors, together with general interior views of principal/representative rooms and circulation areas, architectural detail etc. Where possible, photographs will include graded photographic scales. Photographic record to comprise high resolution digital photography using a Nikon D3000 digital single lens reflex

camera (10MP), supplemented by selective black and white 35mm negative coverage of principal exterior views and interior spaces as appropriate. All photographs will be recorded on *pro-forma* recording sheets detailing subject, orientation, scales included, photographer and date.

5 REPORT FORMAT

5.1 Upon completion of the documentary research and fieldwork, the results of the historic building record and ornamental audit will be presented in a report containing the following information:

Text

- Non-technical summary
- Introduction
- Site location and description
- Aims and objectives
- Methodology
- Archaeological and historical context
- Historical development of the hospital site
- Map regression analysis
- Summary of previous archaeological work
- Description of standing hospital buildings
- Discussion
- Statement of archaeological significance and potential, making reference to English Heritage's *Health and Welfare Buildings Selection Guide* (EH 2007)
- List of sources consulted
- Completed DMBC HER Summary Sheet

Figures

- Appropriate illustrations including location plan and a selection of historic maps
- Plan and elevations/cross-sections of the recorded hospital buildings (Level 1 only) as appropriate to illustrate the appearance and development of the buildings as apparent from historical sources and a non-intrusive examination of the built fabric.

Plates

- A selection of colour plates illustrating the recorded hospital buildings, both externally and internally.

6 ARCHIVE

- 6.1 On completion of work, a full copy of the site archive including copies of site drawings, notes and photographic negatives/contact prints will be deposited with the Dudley Historic Buildings Sites and Monuments Record (DHBSMR). Digital copies of the final report, digital photographs (*.jpg format) and drawings will be included in the site archive on CD.

7 STAFFING

- 7.1 Documentary research, site recording and assessment together with final report preparation will be undertaken by Ric Tyler AlFA.

8 TIMETABLE

- 8.1 The work would normally start within one week of instruction to proceed and the report would ordinarily be completed within one month of completion of research / fieldwork. At the time of preparation of the current WSI, it is proposed that the fieldwork element of the project will be mainly completed within February 2011 with report preparation following on directly in March 2011.

9 PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

- 9.1 The project will follow the requirements set down in the *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (IfA 2008). Recording work will conform to guidelines set down by English Heritage's *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (EH 2006) and the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers' *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and Control of Works to Historic Buildings*, (ALGAO 1997).
- 9.2 The *Code of Conduct of the Institute for Archaeologists* (IfA, 2010) will be adhered to at all times.

10 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 10.1 All current health and safety legislation, regulations and guidance will be complied with during the course of the project.

11 REFERENCES

Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO), 1997. *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and Control of Works to Historic Buildings*.

Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG), 2010. *Planning Policy Statement 5 (PS5): Planning for the Historic Environment*.

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English Heritage, 2006. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*.

IfA, 2008. *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*

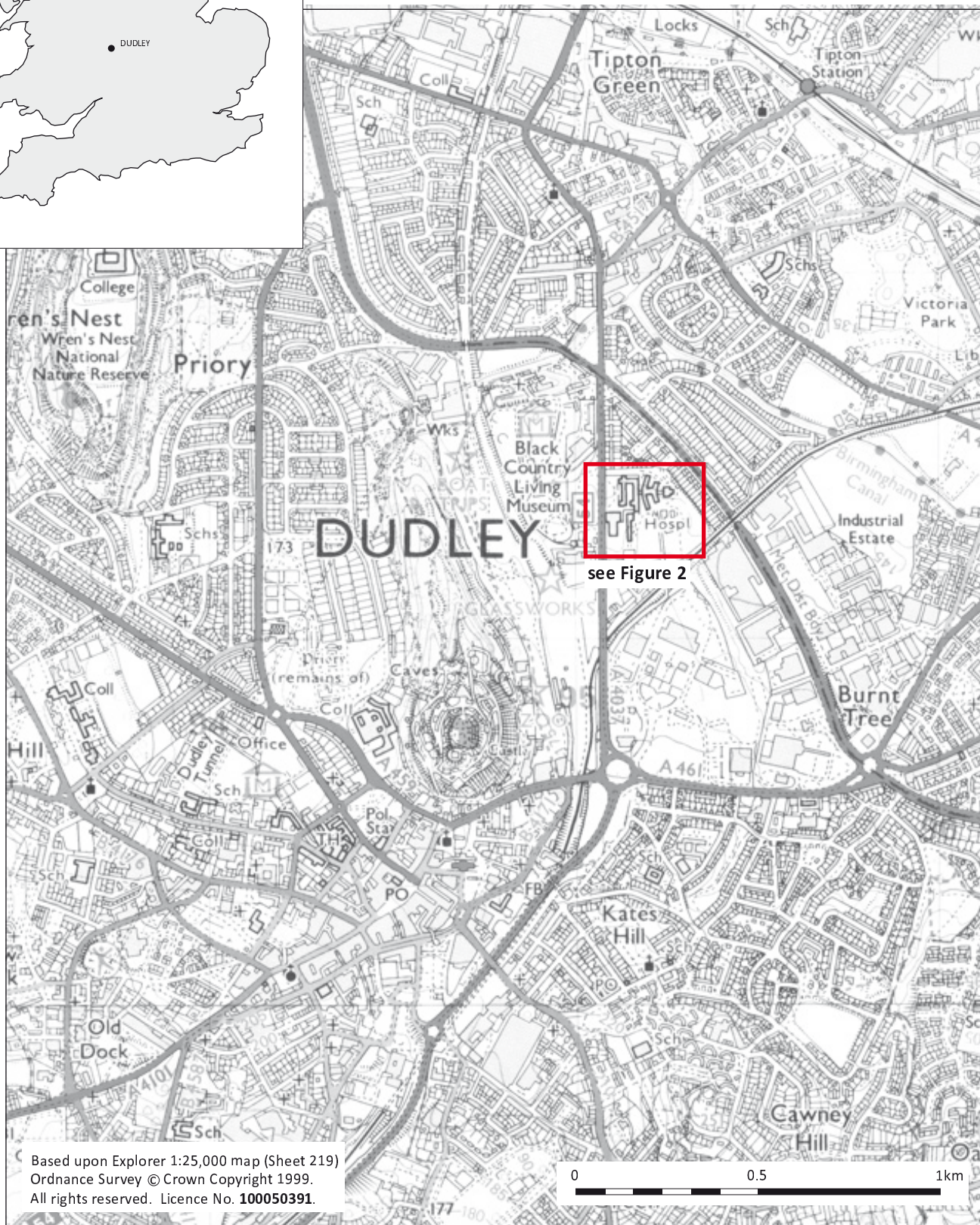
IfA 2010. *Code of Conduct*.

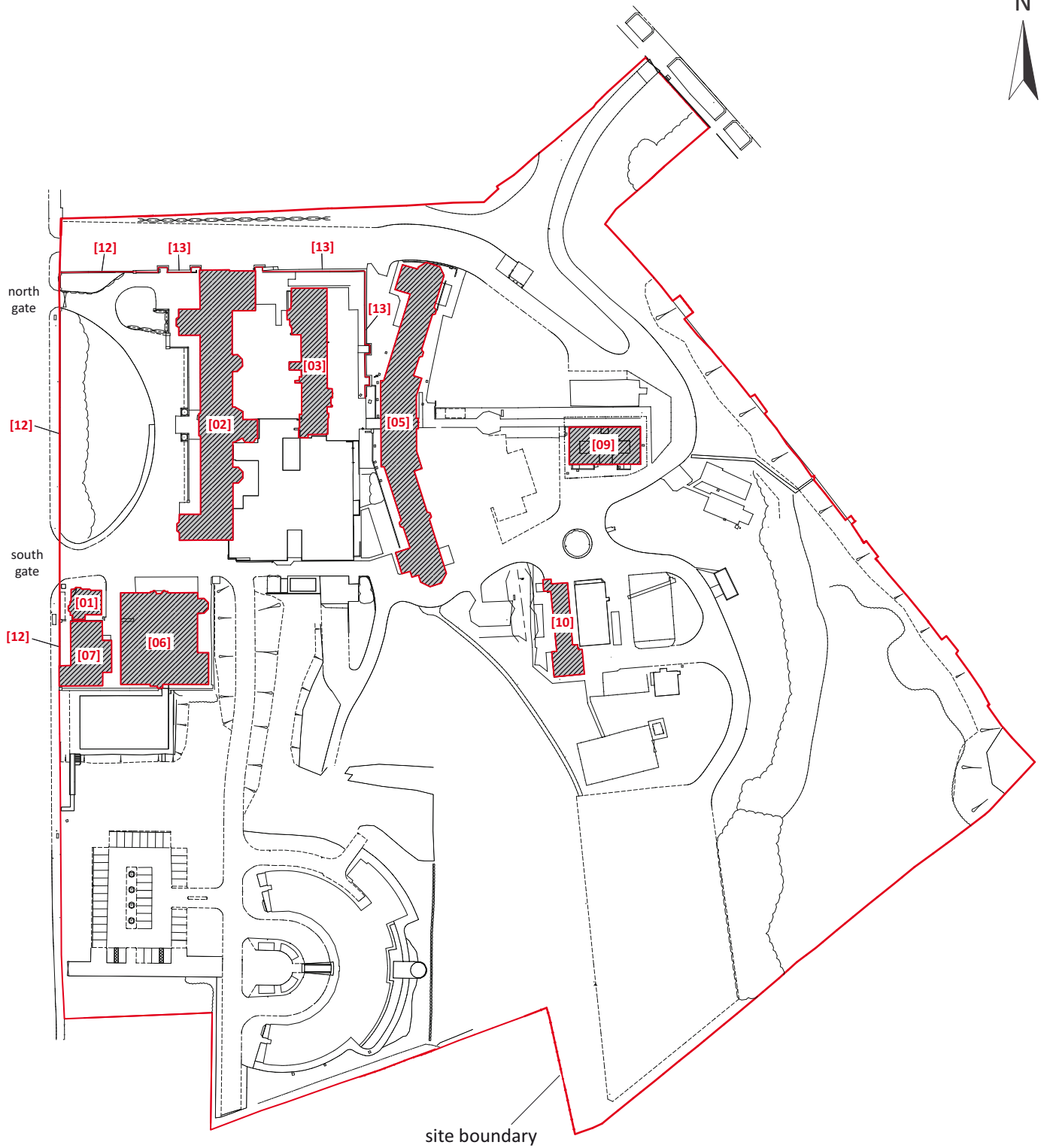
Upton A, 2005. 'Guest Hospital, Tipton Road, Dudley, West Midlands: Historic Building Assessment'. Unpublished grey-literature report prepared for Dudley Group of Hospitals NHS Trust.

Ric Tyler IfA Date: 04.02.2011

APPENDIX C: DMBC Historic Environment Record Summary Sheet

Site name/Address: Dudley Guest Hospital, Tipton Road, Dudley, West Midlands	
HBSMR No: 4993	NGR: SJ 951 914
Type of Work: Historic Building Record and Ornamental Audit	Site Code:
Contractor: Ric Tyler AlFA, Buildings Archaeologist	Date of Work: February 2011
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: N/A	
Title of Report: Guest Hospital, Tipton Road, Dudley, West Midlands: Historic Building Record and Ornamental Audit (RDT PN: 2011-002)	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: <p>The former Guest Hospital is located on the eastern side of the A4037 Tipton Road on the outskirts of Dudley, 1.25km NNE of the town centre as represented by the historic Market Place. The Hospital ceased to operate in October 2007 since which time the site has remained vacant. A programme of historic building recording and ornamental audit undertaken in February 2011, commissioned by the AECOM Ltd working on behalf of Wates Living Spaces, to inform pre-application discussions relating to the proposed residential redevelopment of the site. The record was requested by DMBC under the terms of Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS 5) and DMBC Unitary Development Plan Policies HE8 and HE11.</p> <p>The Guest Hospital originated as an 'almshouse' institution, built in 1859/60 and funded by the Earl of Dudley, for the accommodation of blinded or seriously injured workers from the Earl's limestone workings in and around the town, becoming known locally as the 'Blind Asylum'. The original construction comprised 26 cottages, built in the Gothic style, arranged in a 'U'-shaped plan around three sides of a quadrangle, open to the west. The buildings were converted to use as a general hospital in 1869/70, endowed by a bequest from Dudley nailmaster and philanthropist Mr. Joseph Guest, from whom the institution took its name. The hospital expanded slowly in the later 19th and early 20th centuries, though in the 1920s a scheme was put forward for the radical expansion and rebuilding of the complex to suit growing demands, a major phase of work being subsequently undertaken in stages between 1928 and 1940.</p> <p>A total of 8 pre-1945 buildings at the site, together with associated boundary walls and railings, were inspected and recorded, viz. the tower and surviving 'asylum' range of 1859/60, the south lodge of 1869/70, the Outpatients Department of 1915, Ward Blocks of 1930/33 and Administration Block of 1940 together with a 1930s Rheumatology Block, Boiler House and Workshop. Buildings were recorded in plan, elevation and cross-section, accompanied by a full photographic and written survey. Recording was complemented by a limited programme of documentary research, undertaken at the Dudley Archives and Local History Service who hold extensive records of the institution (DALHS: DGU/8/-).</p> <p>Recorded structures span the history of the site from its origins as the Blind Asylum through to the major phase of expansion in the inter-war years. Although none of the recorded structures are deemed to be significant within a national context, a number of the buildings are clearly of local significance and interest, especially given their historical associations with the Earl of Dudley and Joseph Guest.</p> <p>The principal early buildings at the site, identified as Significant Heritage Assets by DMBC are to be retained in the proposed redevelopment.</p>	
	Date of Summary: 30 th March 2011



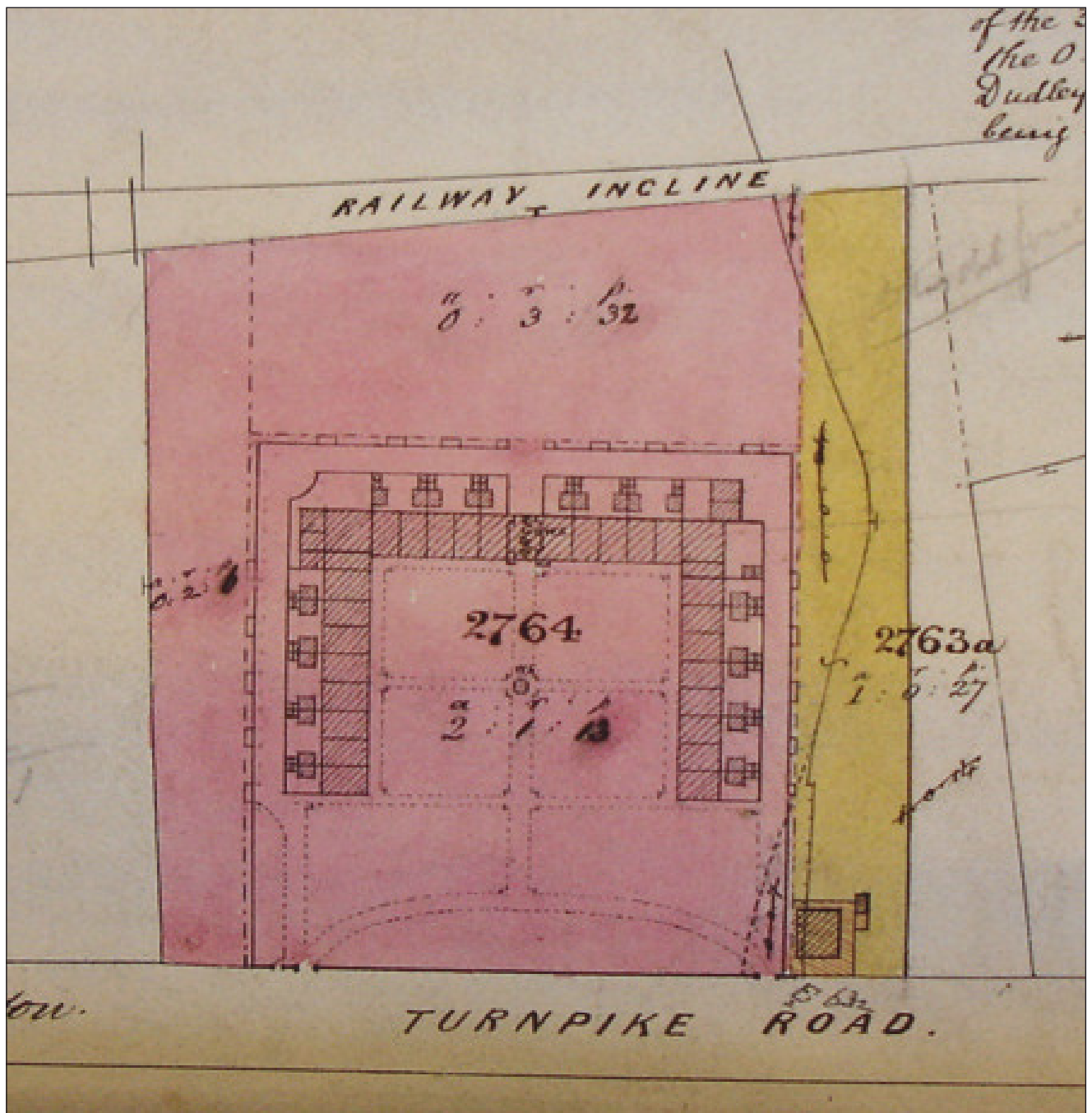


KEY TO RECORDED STRUCTURES

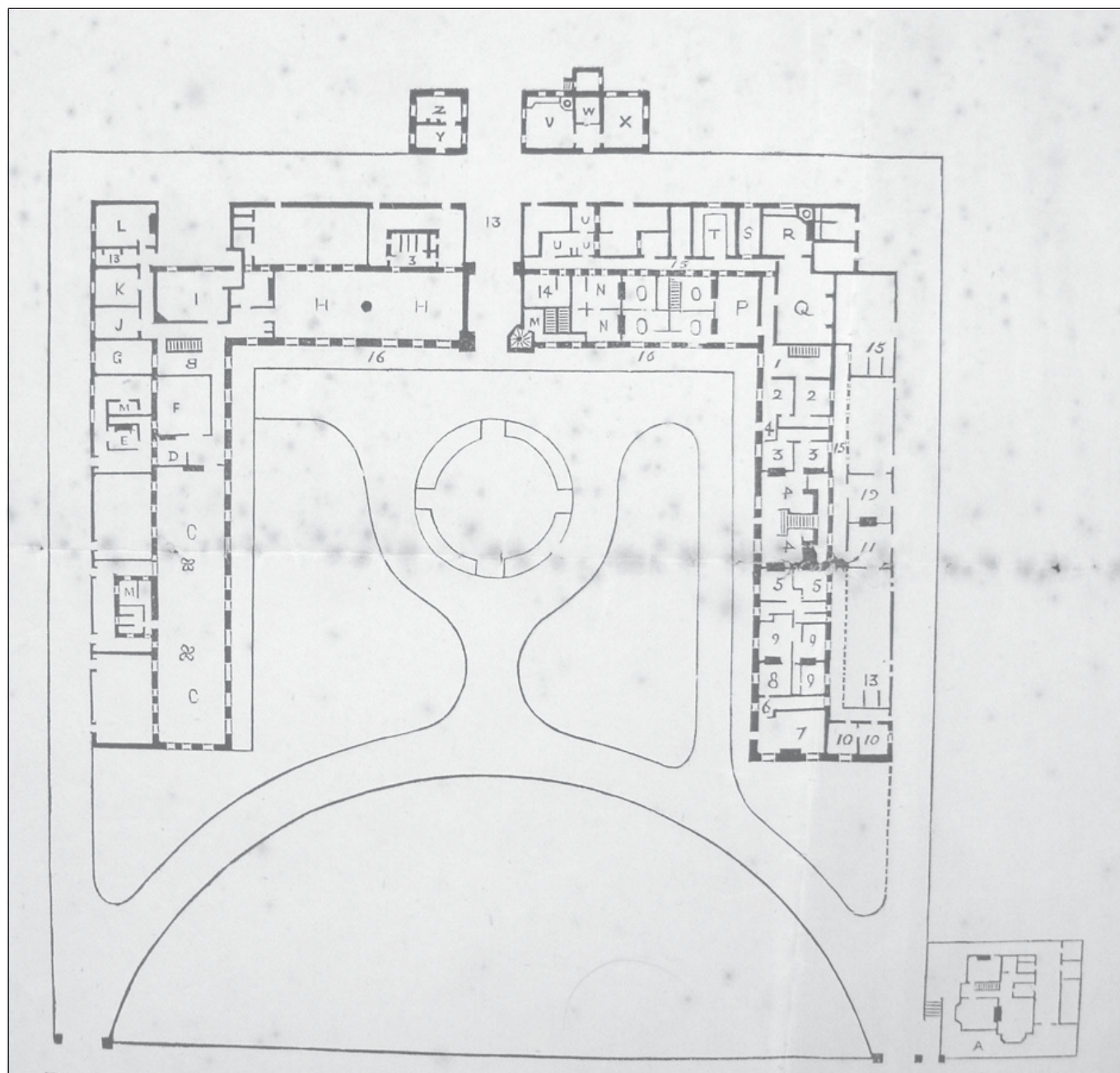
- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| [01] Lodge, 1871 | [07] Rheumatology, 1938 |
| [02] Admin Range 1938/40 | [09] Boiler House, 1942 |
| [03] Tower Range, 1859/69 | [10] Workshop, 1942 |
| [05] Ward Blocks, 1930/38 | [12] Boundary Wall |
| [06] Outpatients, 1915/16 | [13] Retaining Wall |



© Google Earth



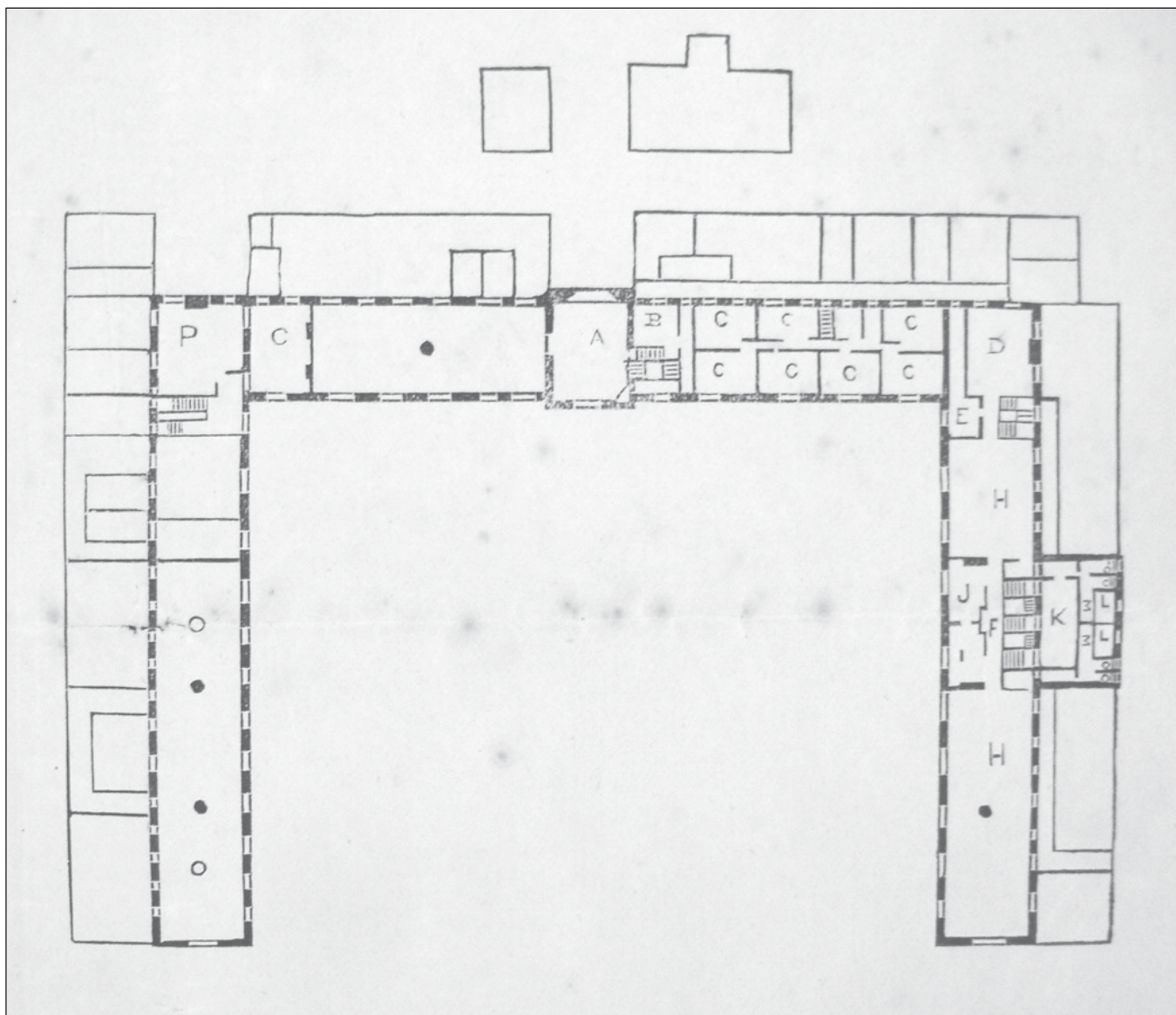
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DALHS: ref. BGU/5/70

KEY TO ROOMS

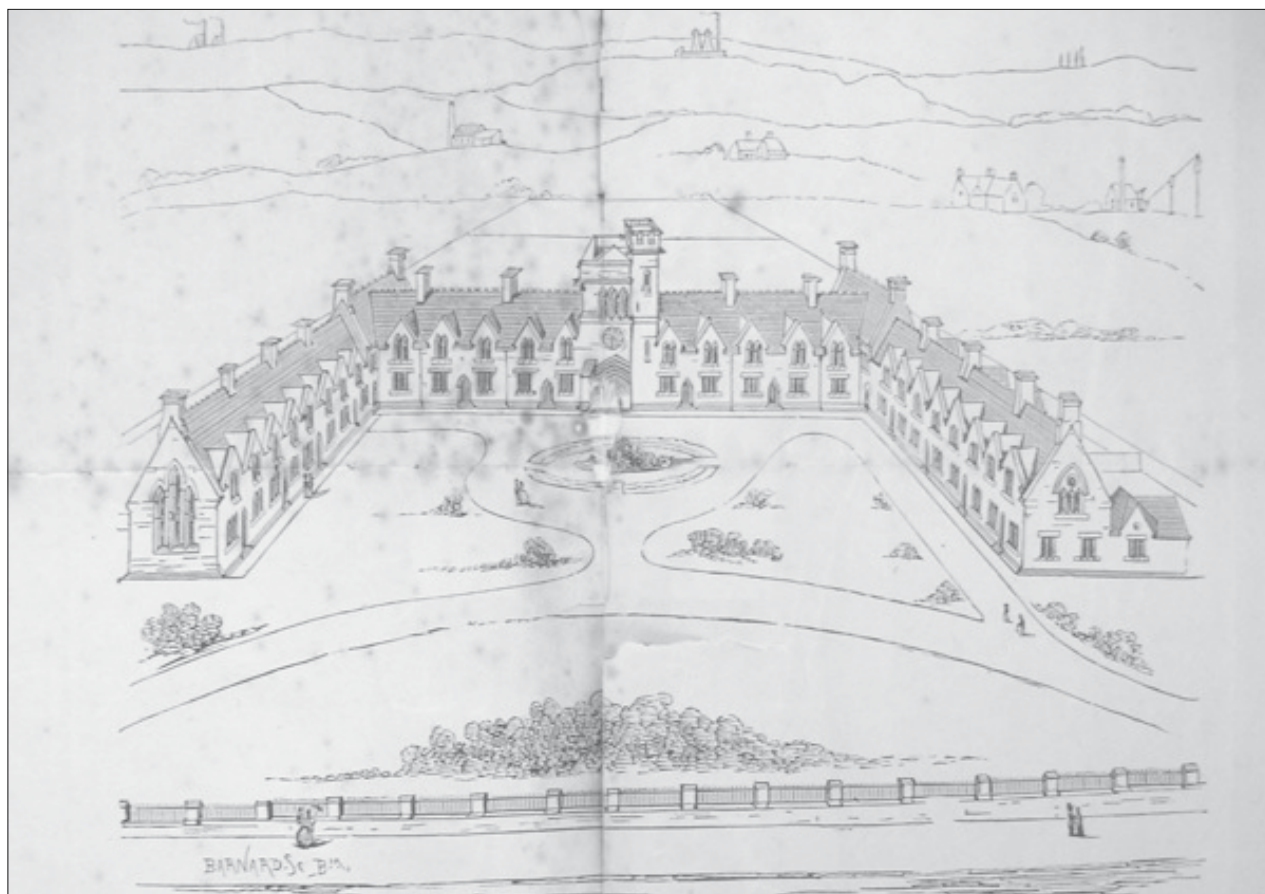
A	Entrance Lodge	N	Stores	1	Hall
B	Entrance Hall (Male Side)	O	Matron's Rooms	2	Female Convalescent Room
C	Male Medical Ward No. 1	P	Servants' Hall	3	Female Waiting Room
D	Nurses' Room	Q	Kitchen	4	Female Entrance
E	Nurses' Scullery	R	Scullery	5	Porter's Room
F	Male Medical Ward No.2	S	China Pantry	6	Surgeon's Entrance
G	Porter's Room	T	Larder	7	Surgeon's Dining Room
H	Male Surgical Ward No.1	U	Linen	8	Surgeon's Parlour
I	Male Surgical Ward No.2	V	Wash House	9	Surgeon's Bedroom
J	Waiting Room	W	Drying Stove	10	Secretary's Office
K	Surgery	X	Laundry	11	Dispensary
L	Operating Room	Y	Dead House	12	Stores
M	Stairs to Board Room	Z	Post-Mortem Room	13	Baths, Lavatories
				14	Engineer's Room
				15	Glazed Corridor
				16	Underground Corridor connecting Kitchen with Basement and Male Wards



DALHS: ref. BGU/5/70

KEY TO ROOMS

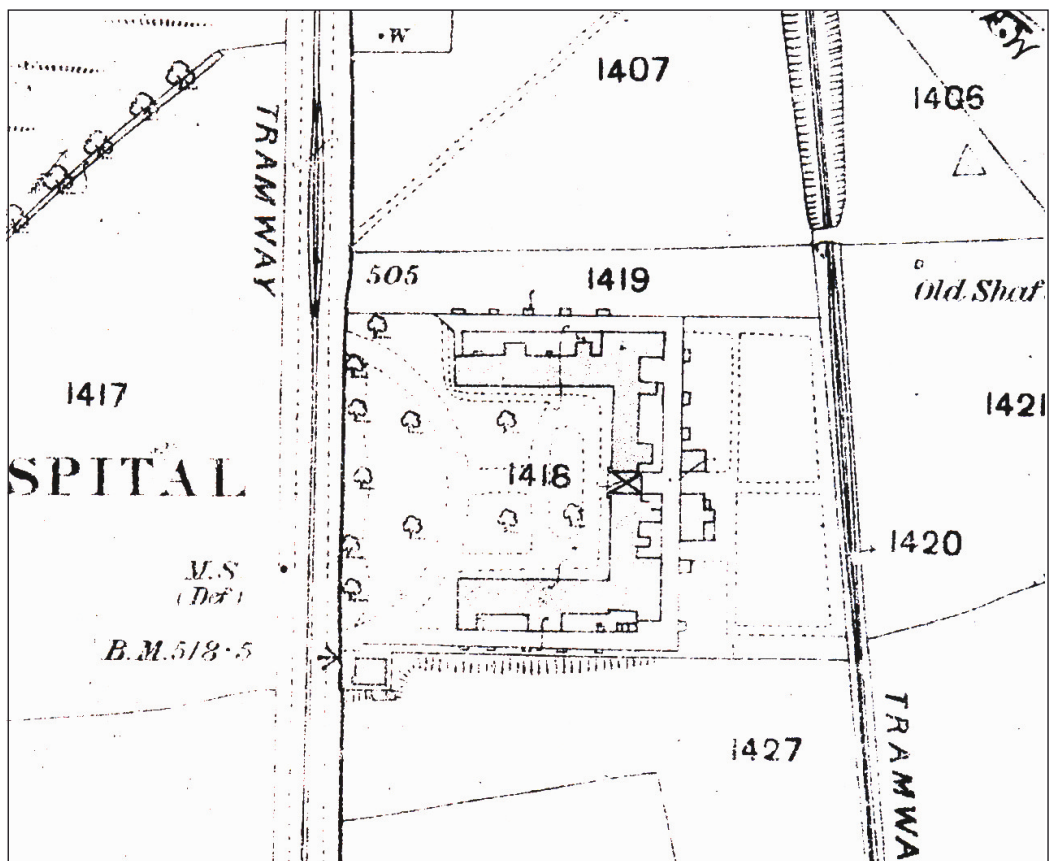
A	Board Room	I	Nurses' Room
B	Waiting Room	J	Nurses' Scullery
C	Matron's and Nurses' Bedroom	K	Area
D	Chapel	M	Lavatory
E	Vestry	N	W.C.
F	Landing	O	Upper part of Male Ward
G	Female Ward No.1	P	Convalescent Room
H	Female Ward No.2		



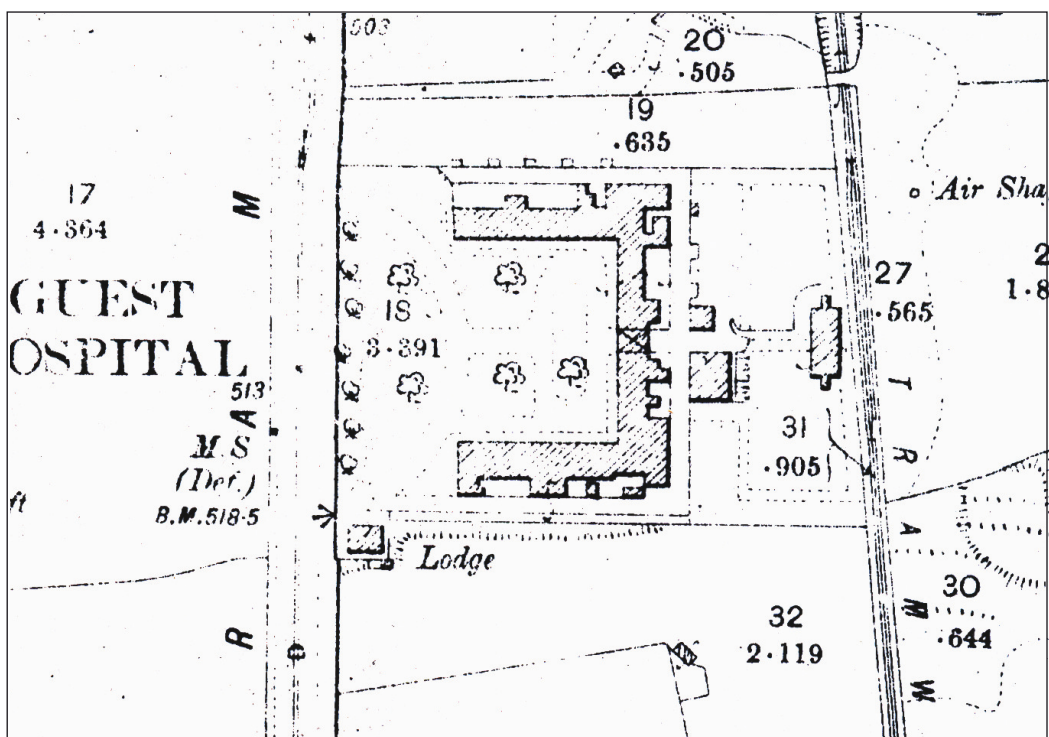
(a) Bird's eye view of asylum ranges after conversion to general hospital (from *Supplement to Dudley Guardian*, 28th October 1871)
DALHS ref. DGU/5/70



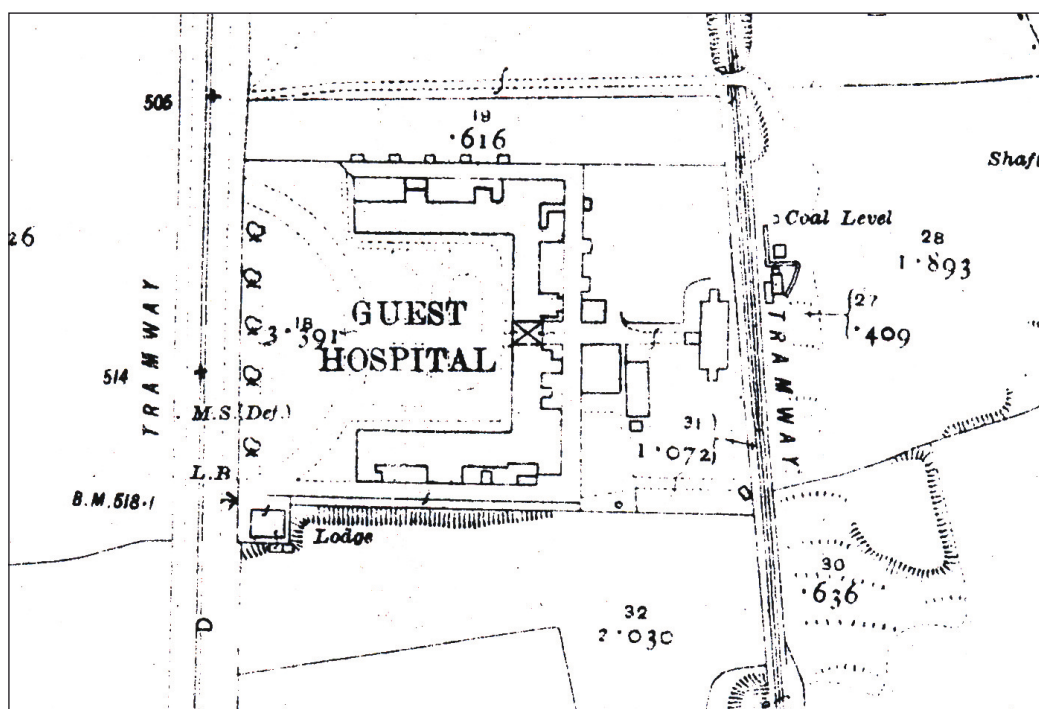
(b) Late 19th-century photograph of general hospital (from *Blocksidge's Almanac*, 1896)



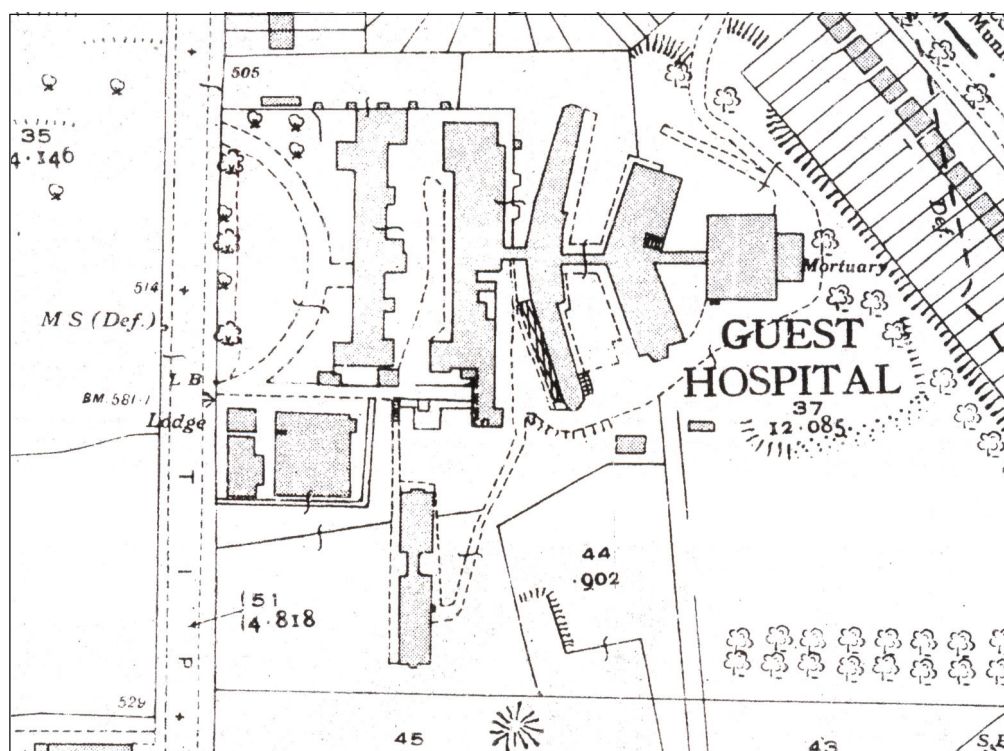
(a) Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:2500 County Series map, Staffordshire Sheet VXVII/12, publ. 1887.



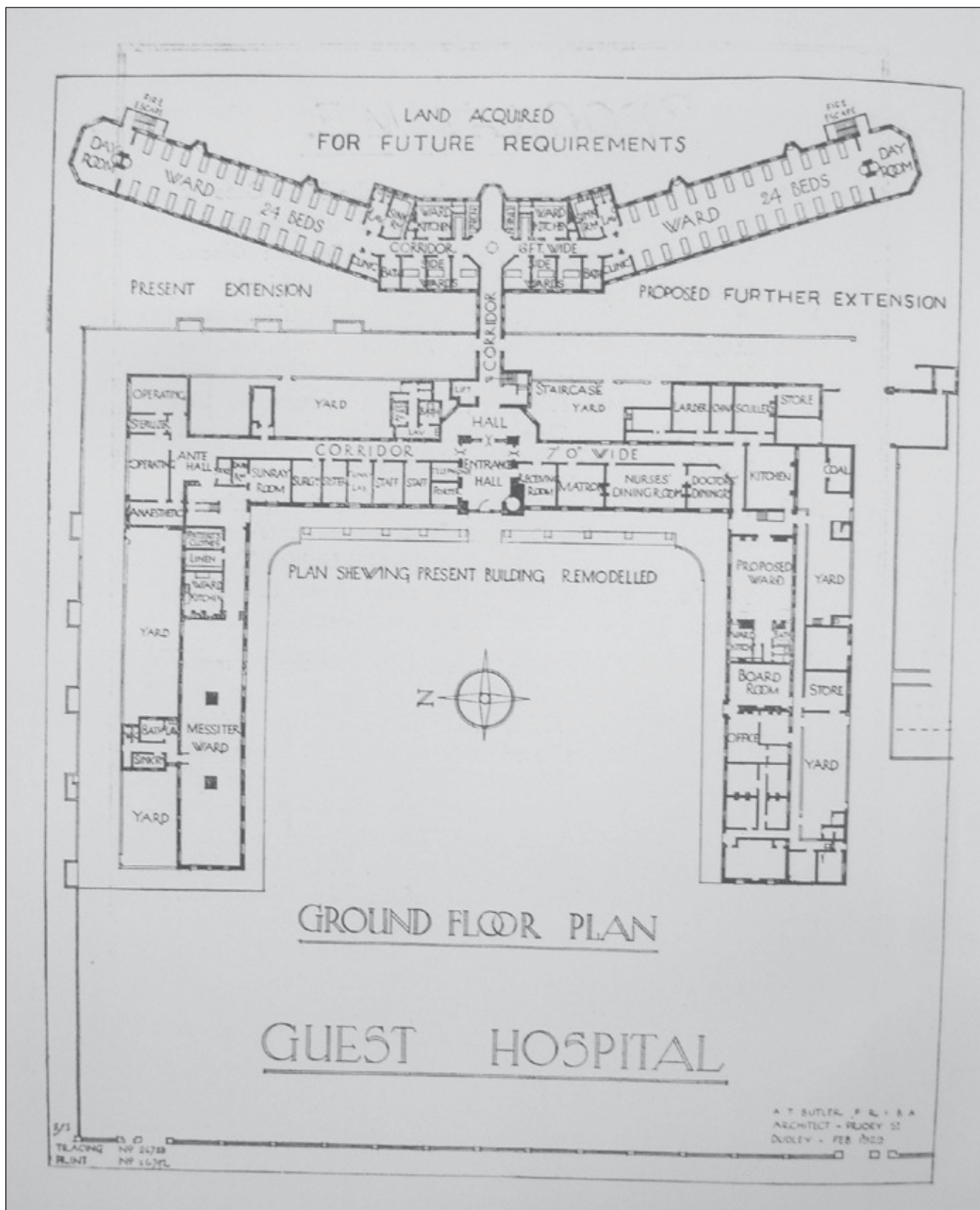
(a) Ordnance Survey 1st Revision 1:2500 County Series map, Staffordshire Sheet VXVII/12, publ. 1904.



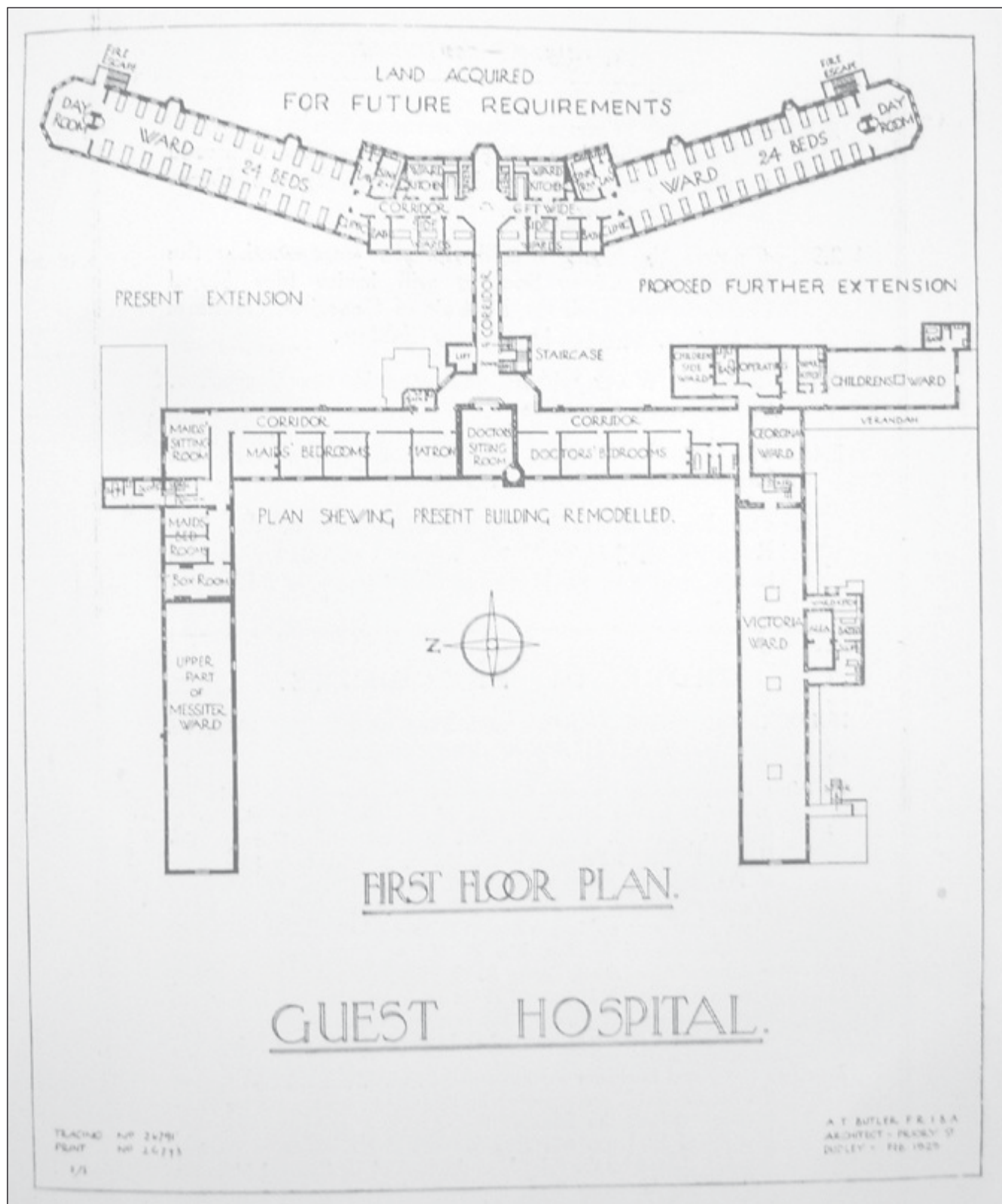
(a) Ordnance Survey 2nd Revision 1:2500 County Series map, Staffordshire Sheet VXVII/12, publ. 1919.



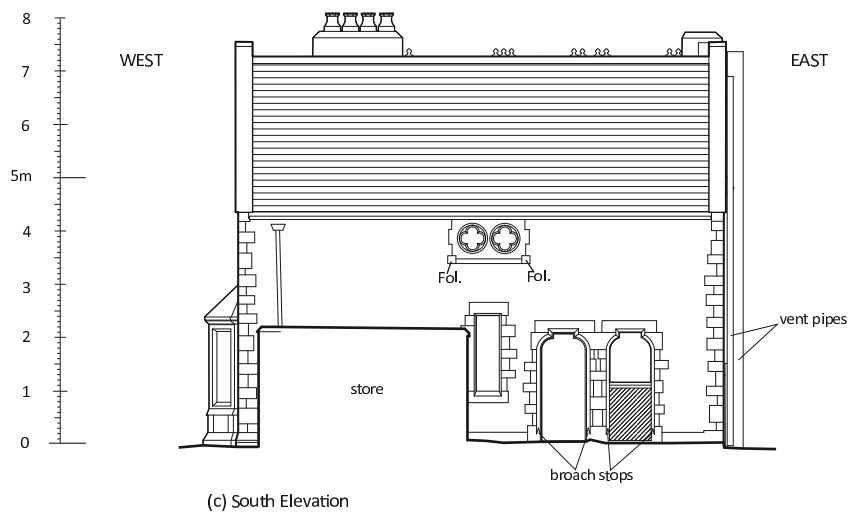
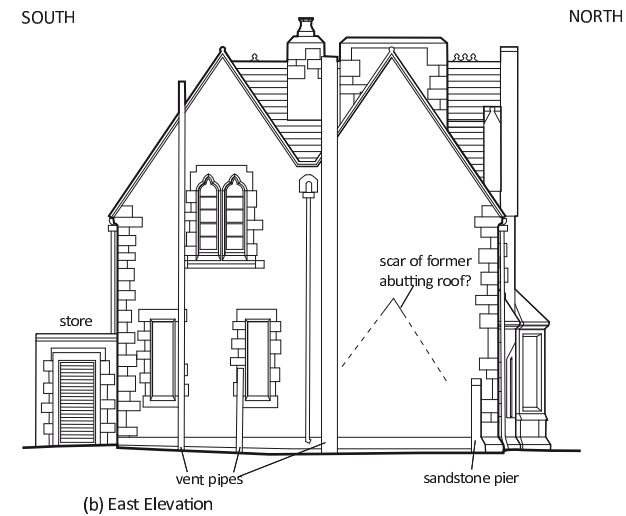
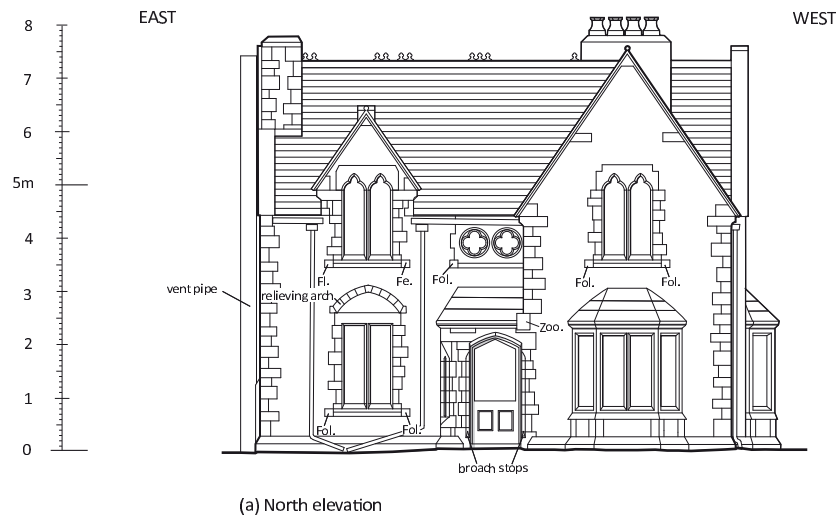
(b) Ordnance Survey 3rd Revision 1:2500 County Series map, Staffordshire Sheet VXVII/12, publ. 1938.



(from Dudley Guest Hospital Souvenir Programme, Dec. 1930 DALHS ref. DGU/5/74).

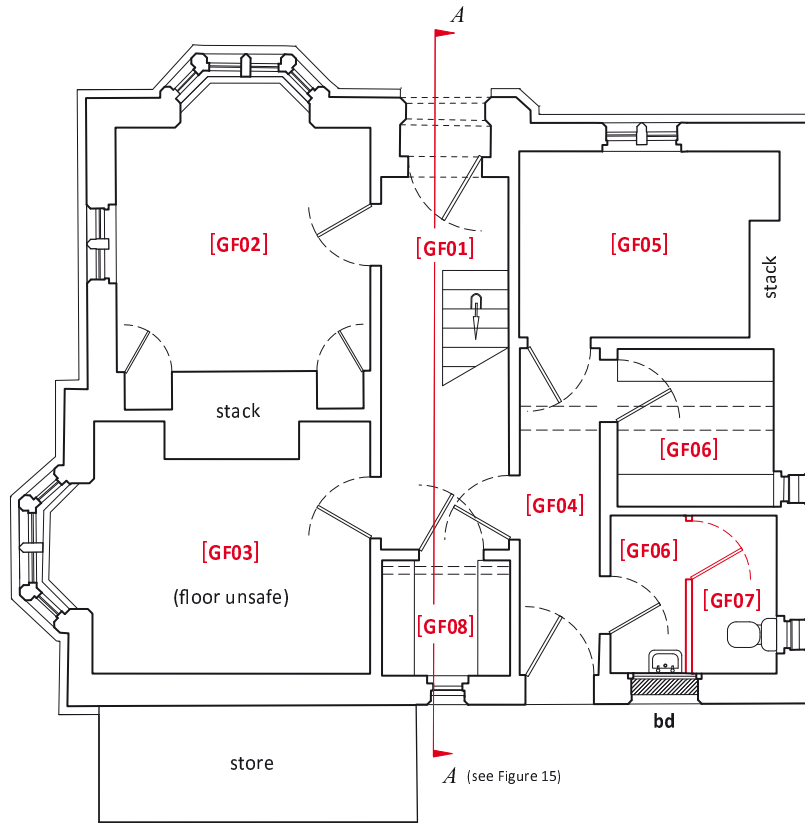


(from Dudley Guest Hospital Souvenir Programme, Dec. 1930 DALHS ref. DGU/5/74).

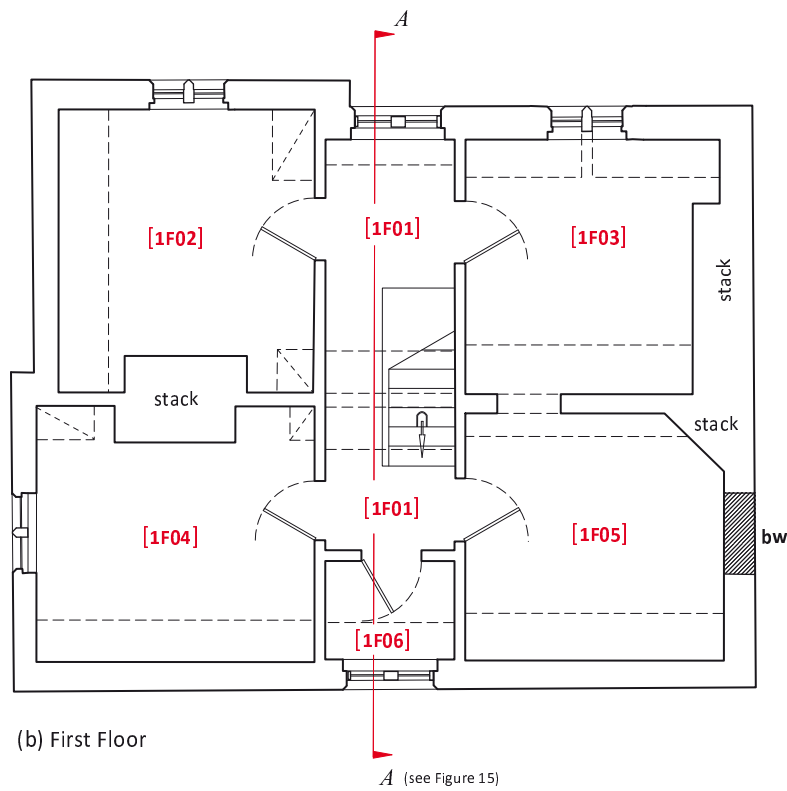


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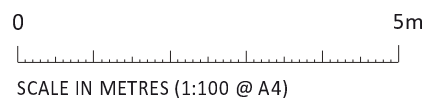
KEY
Fl.: floral boss
Fe.: 'fern' boss
Fol.: foliage boss
Zoo.: zoomorphic boss

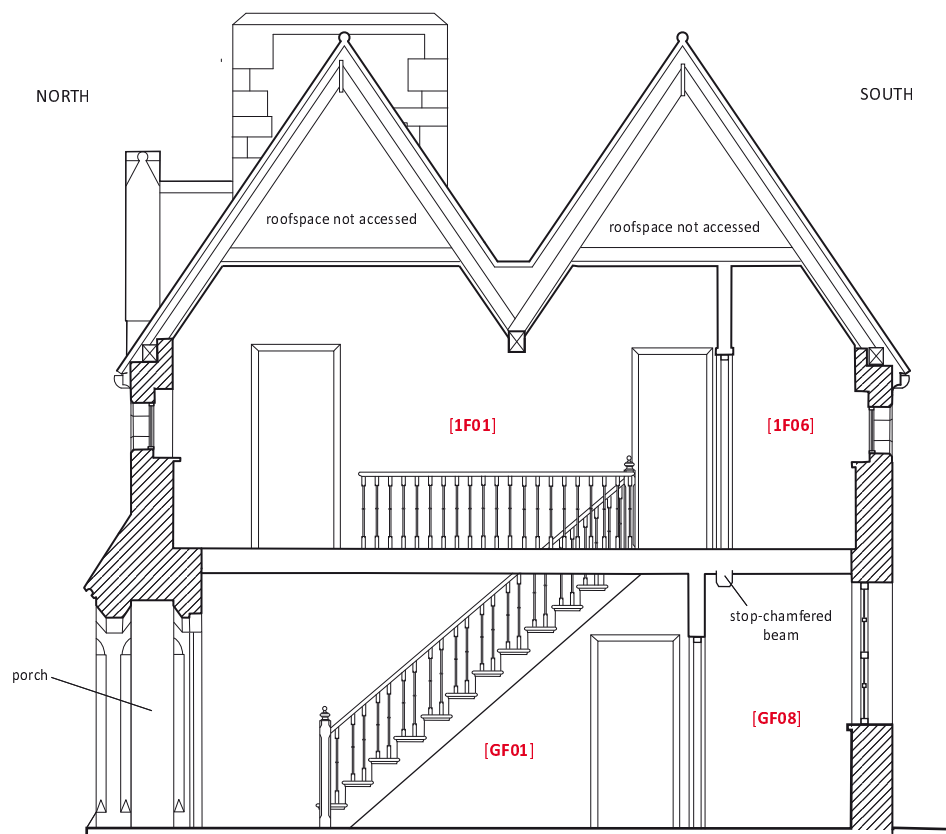


(a) Ground Floor

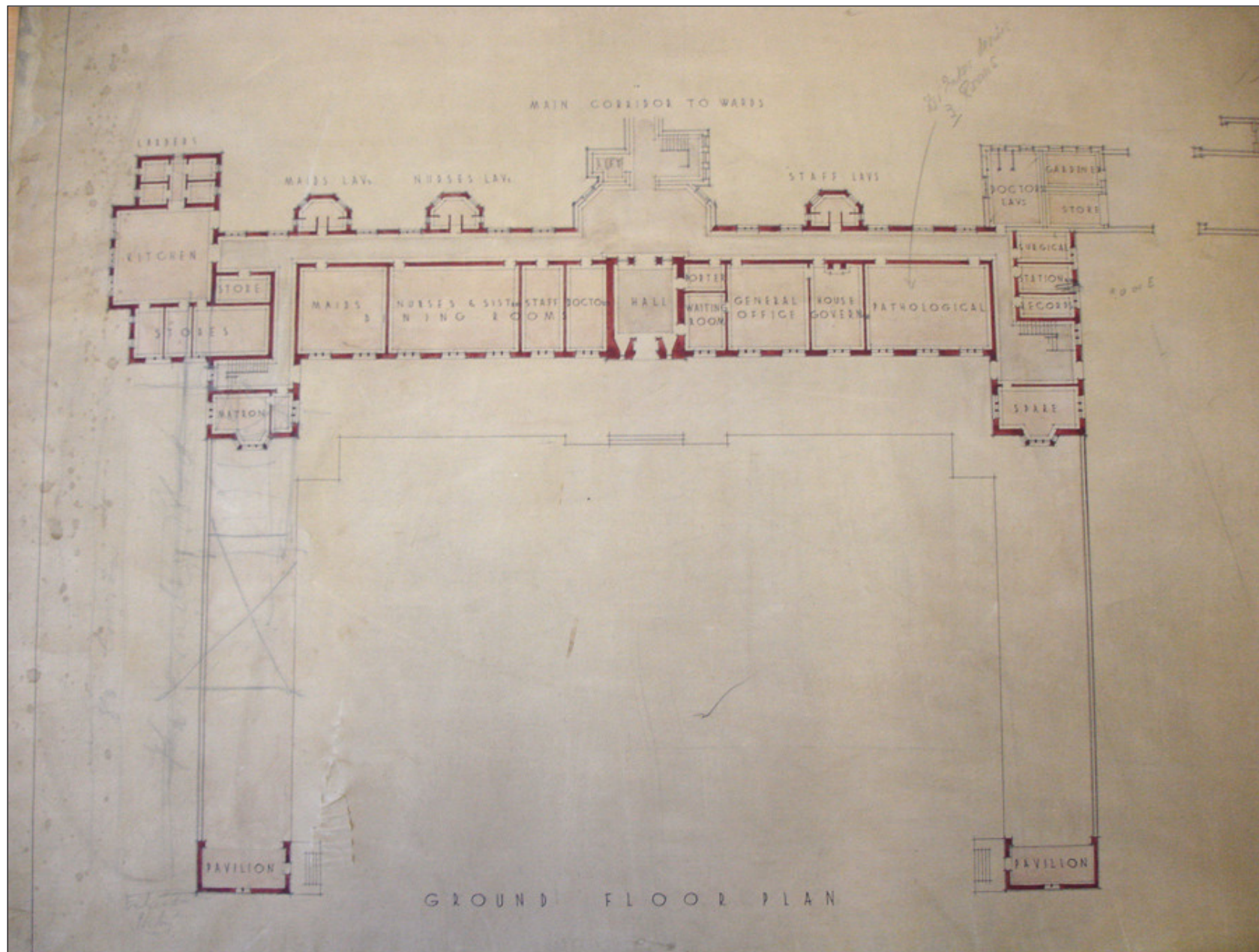


(b) First Floor





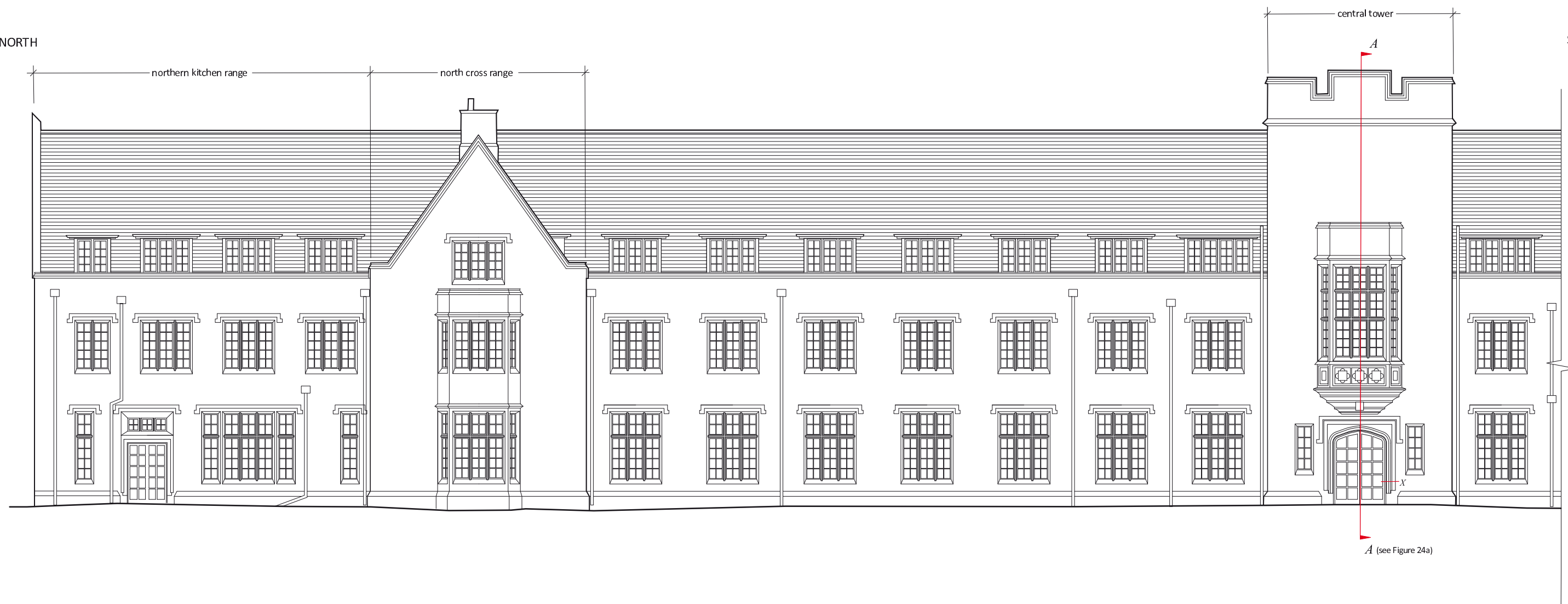
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DALHS ref. DGU/8/17; used by permission.

NORTH

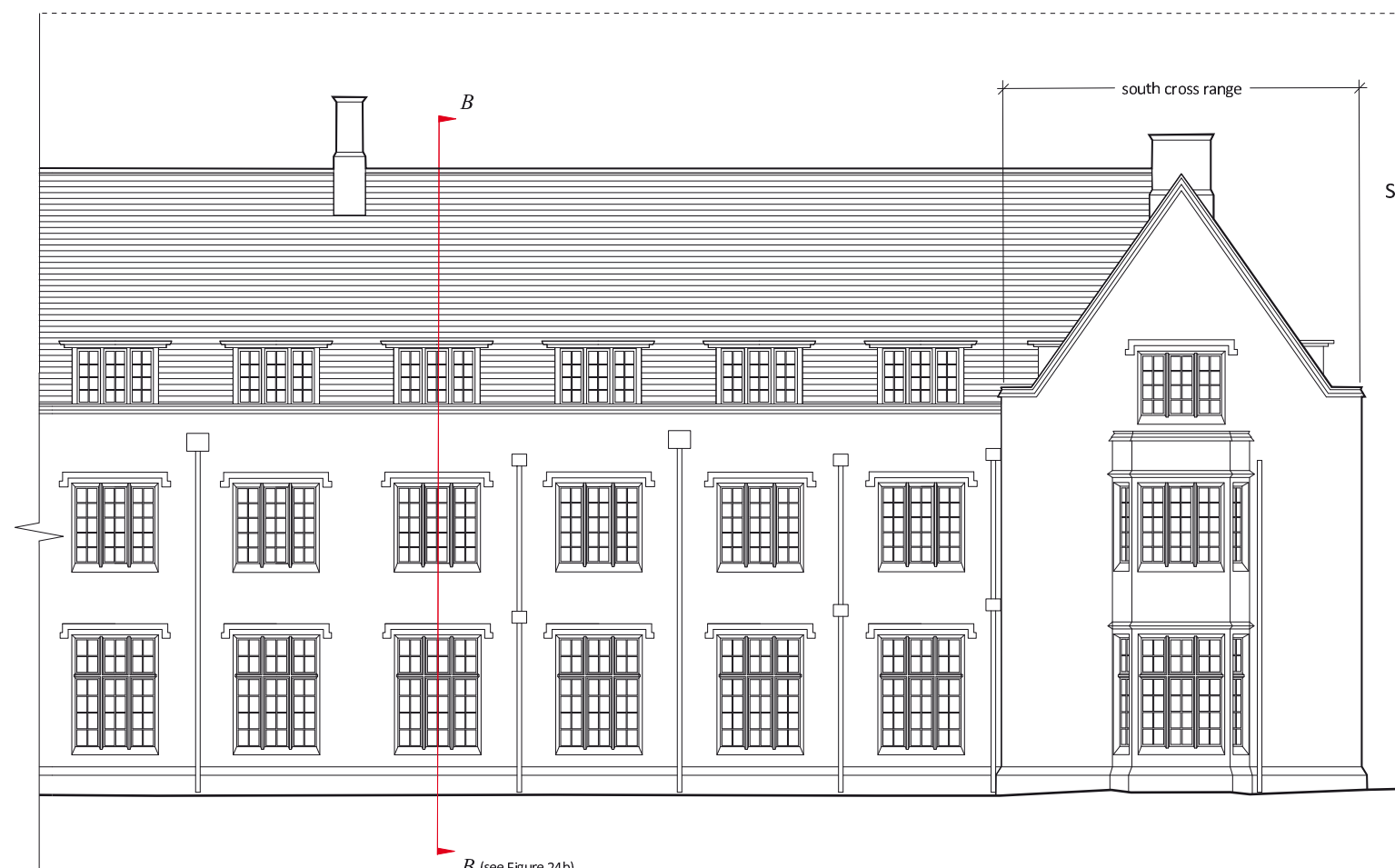
SOUTH



A (see Figure 24a)

NORTH

SOUTH



B (see Figure 24b)

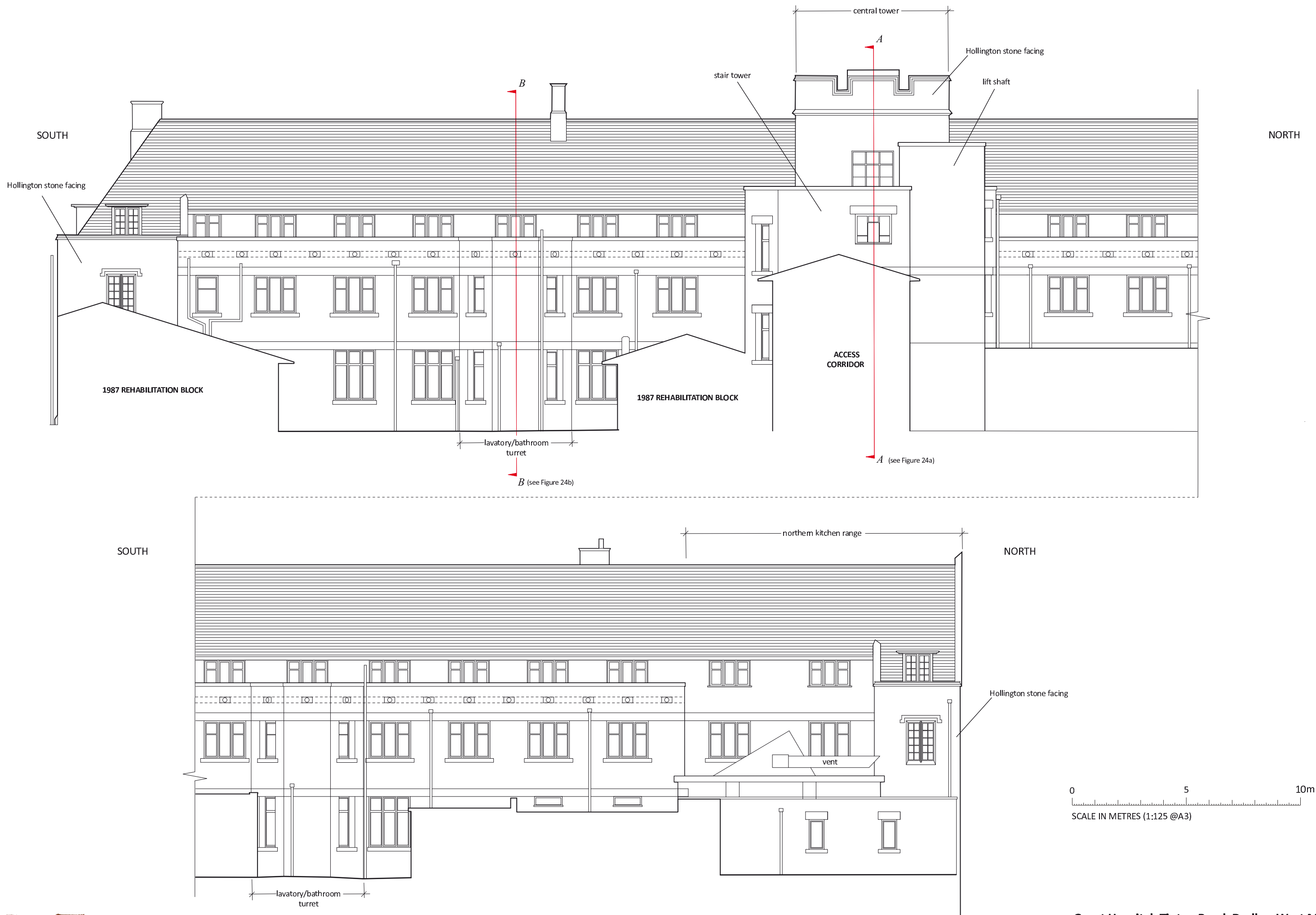


0 50cm

moulding to main door case @ X

0 5 10m

SCALE IN METRES (1:125 @A3)



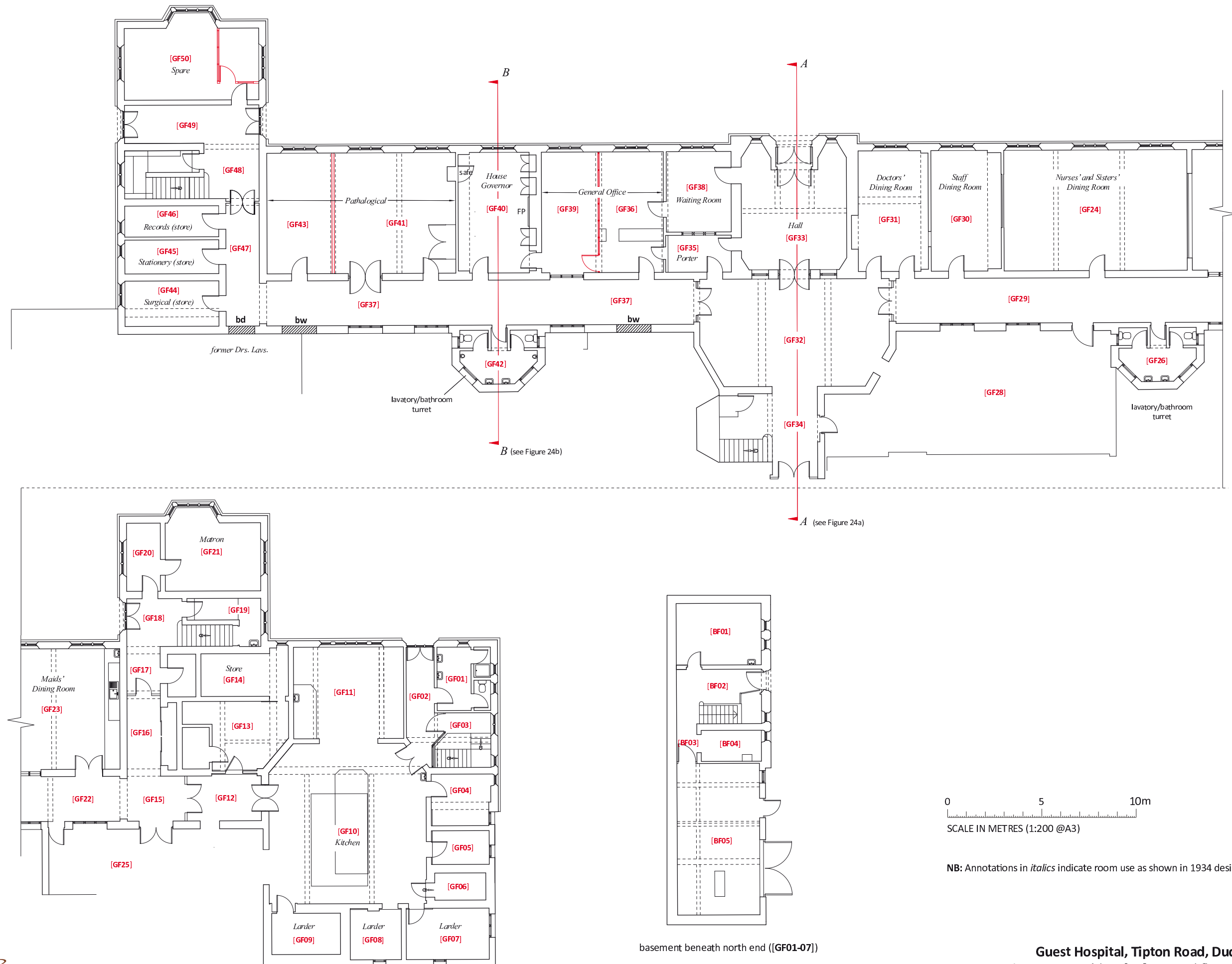


(a) South elevation



(b) North elevation

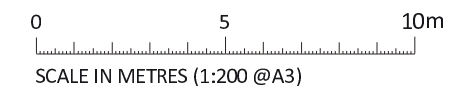
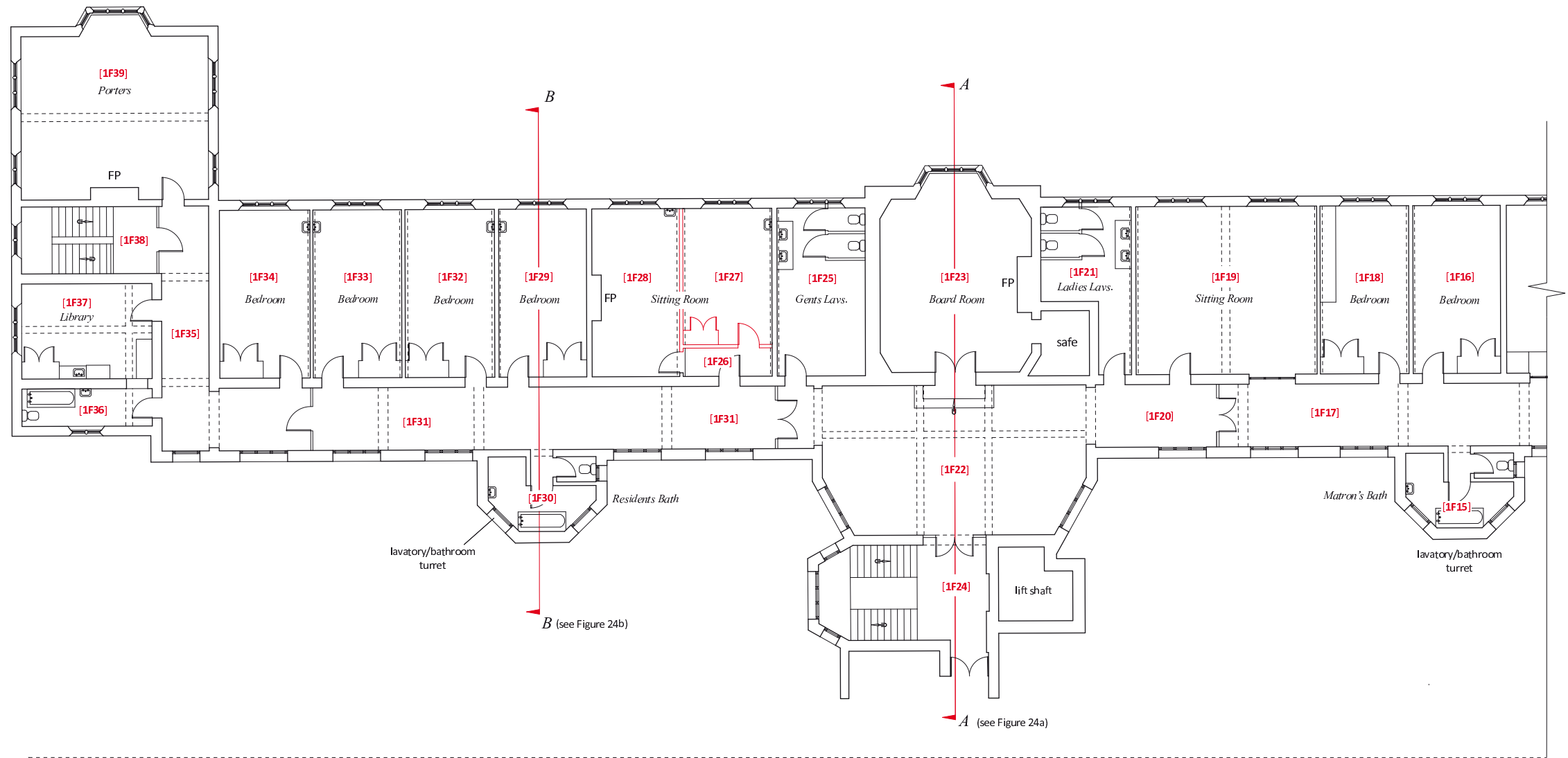
0 5 10m
SCALE IN METRES (1:125 @A3)



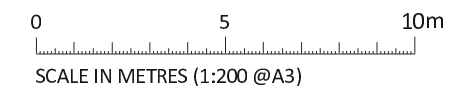
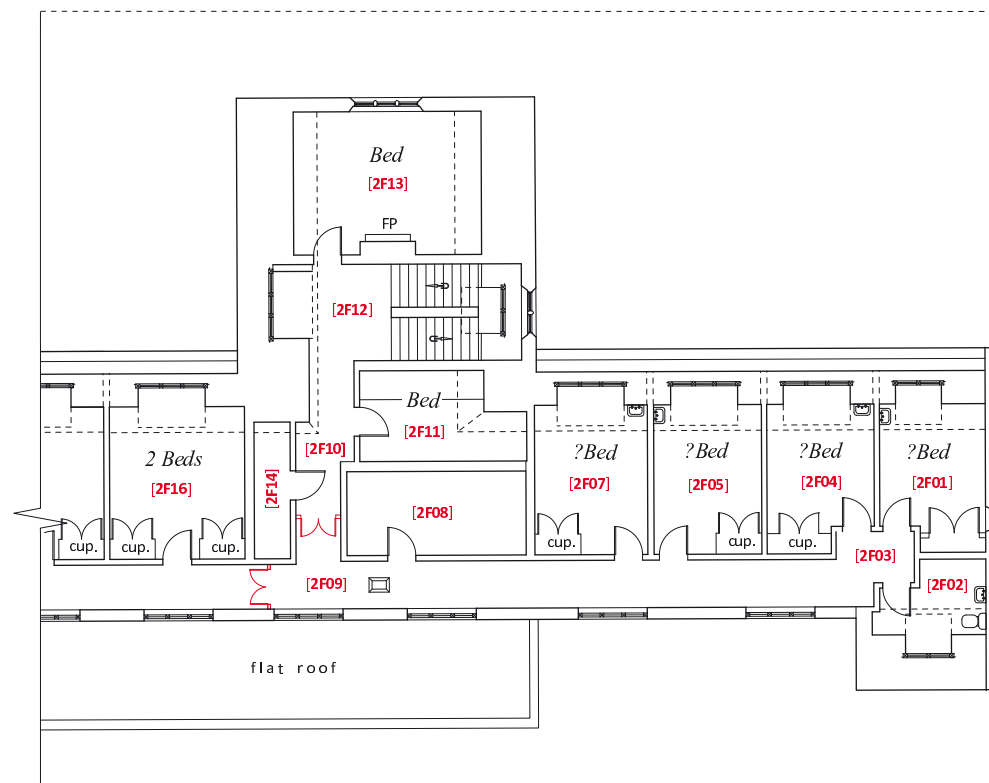
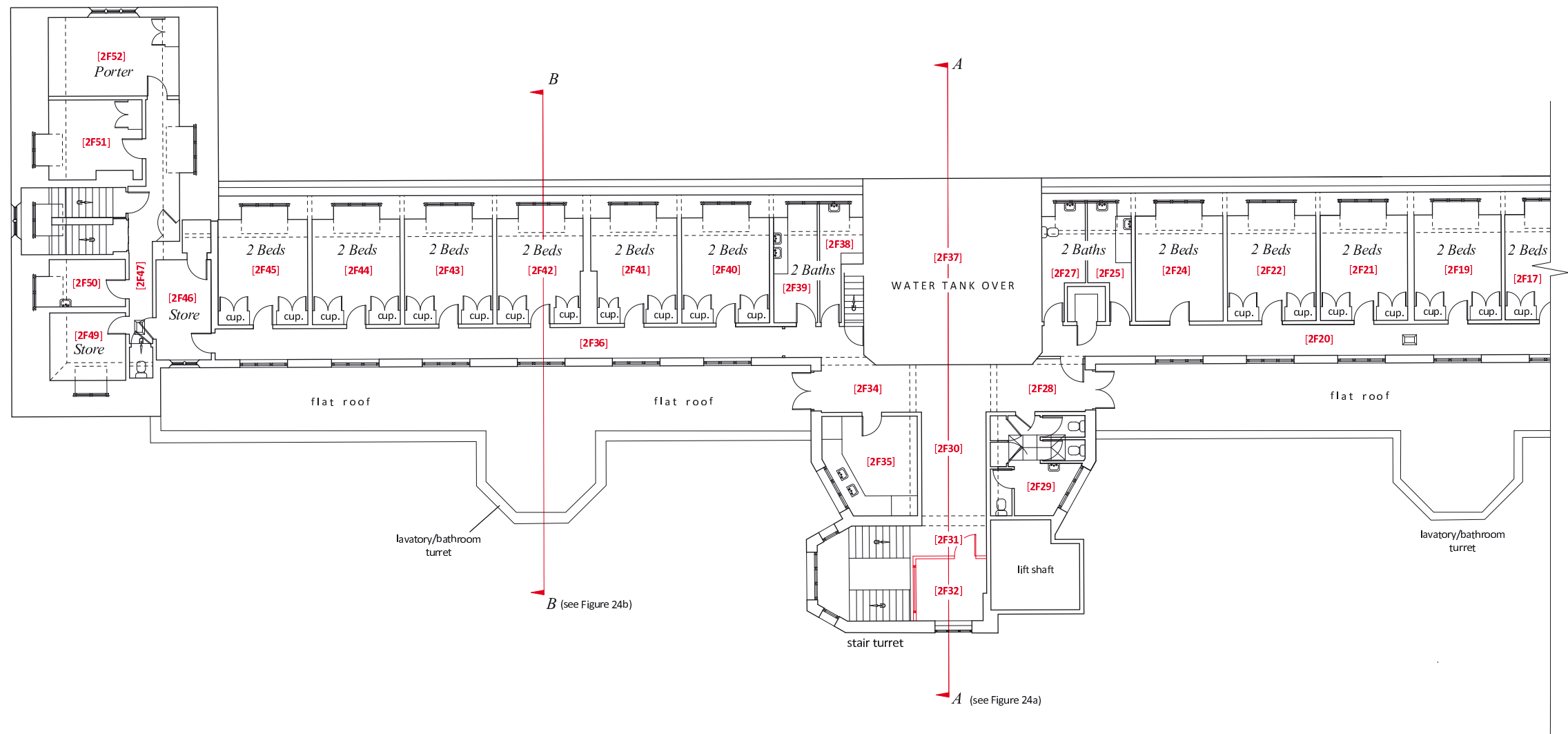
0 5 10m
SCALE IN METRES (1:200 @A3)

NB: Annotations in *italics* indicate room use as shown in 1934 design drawing (Figure 16)

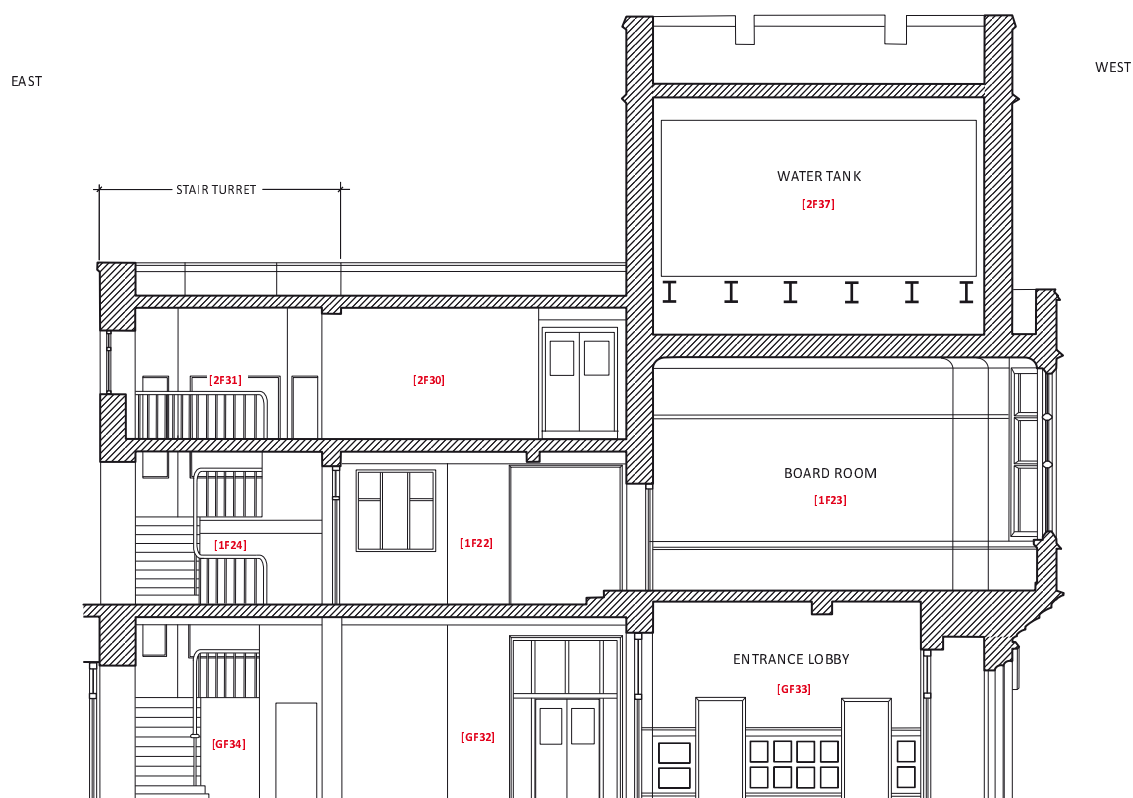
Guest Hospital, Tipton Road, Dudley, West Midlands
Figure 21: Building [02]; ground floor and basement plans
(Based on Purcell Miller Tritton Survey Drg. No. 231758/102)



Guest Hospital, Tipton Road, Dudley, West Midlands
Figure 22: Building [02]; first floor plan
 (Based on Purcell Miller Tritton Survey Drg. No, 231758/103)



NB: Annotations in *italics* indicate room use as shown in 1934 design drawing (Figure 17)



(a) Transverse cross-section A-A

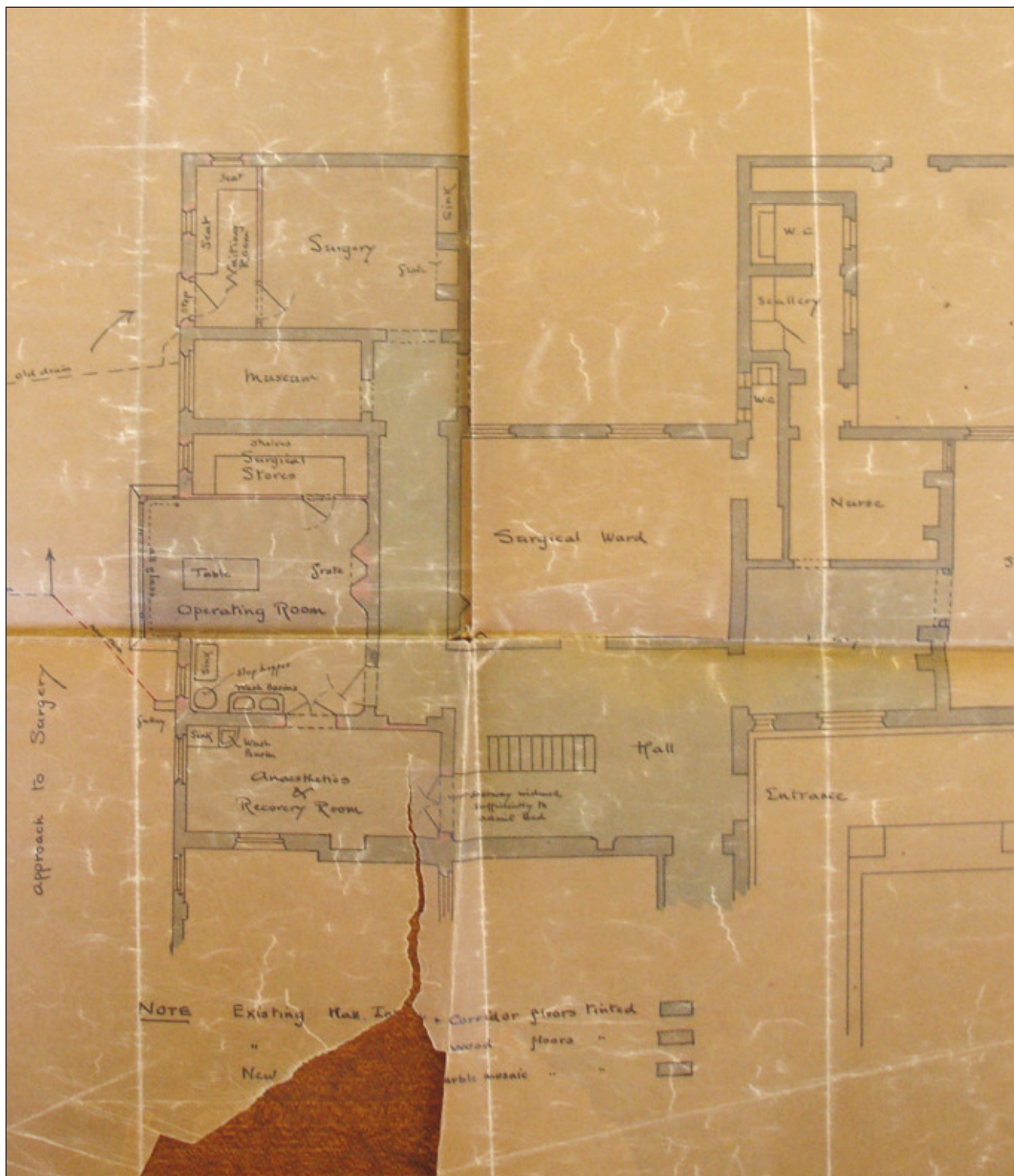


(b) Transverse cross-section at B-B

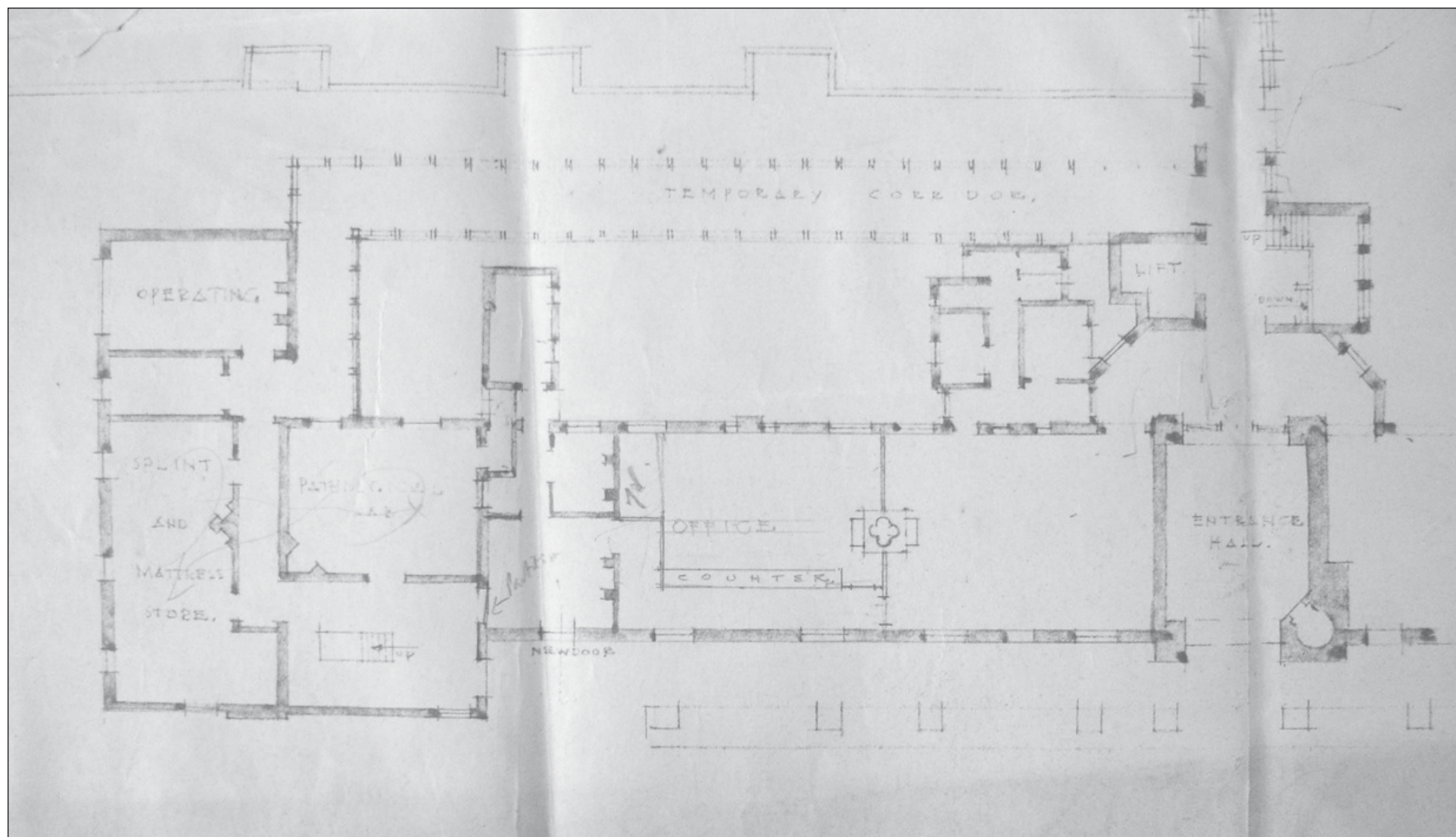
0 5m
SCALE IN METRES (1:125 @A4)



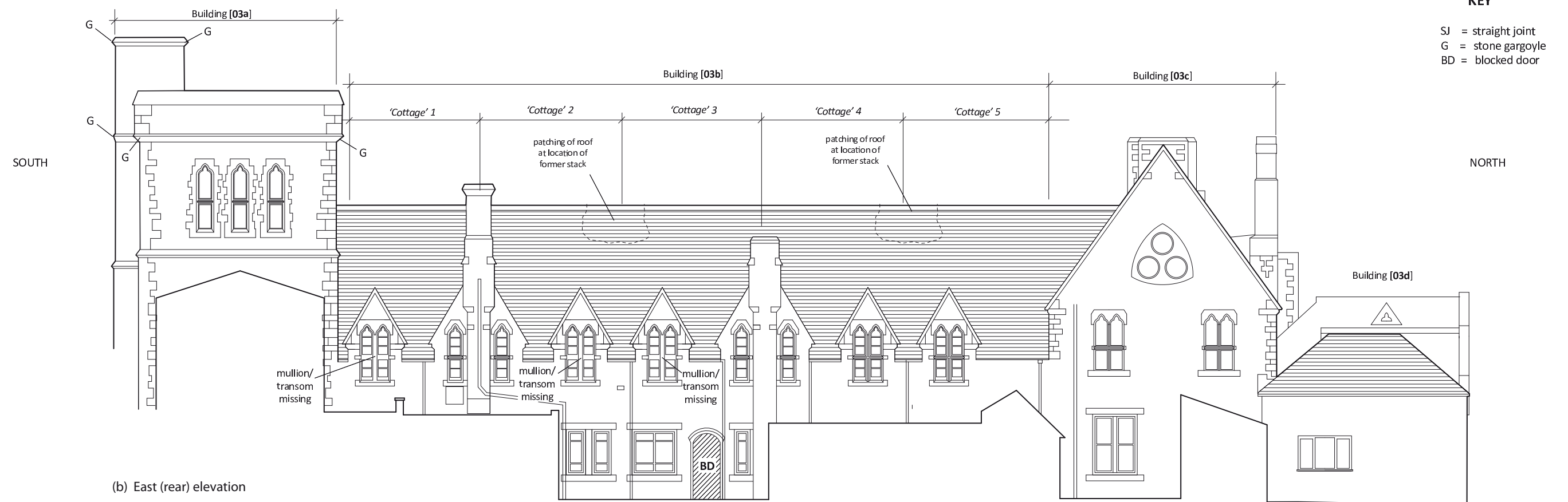
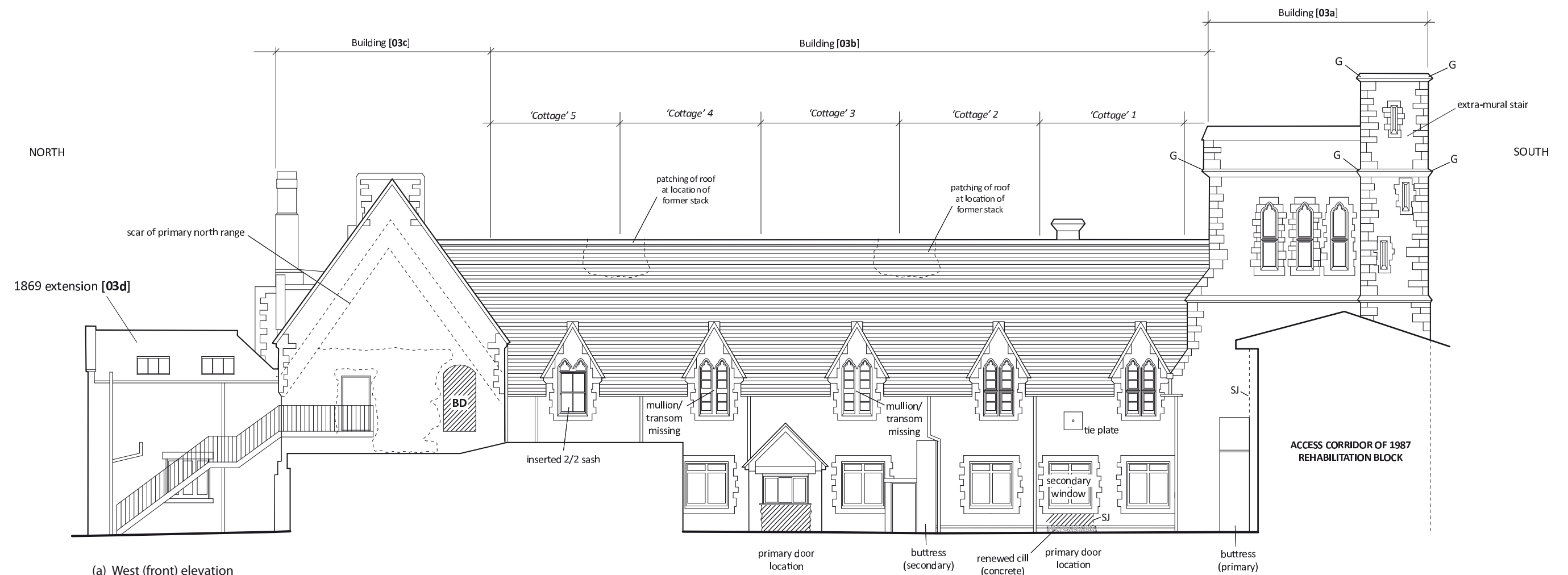
DALHS: ref. DGU/5/55



DALHS: ref. DGU/8/27; used by permission.



DALHS ref. DGU/8/18; used by permission.

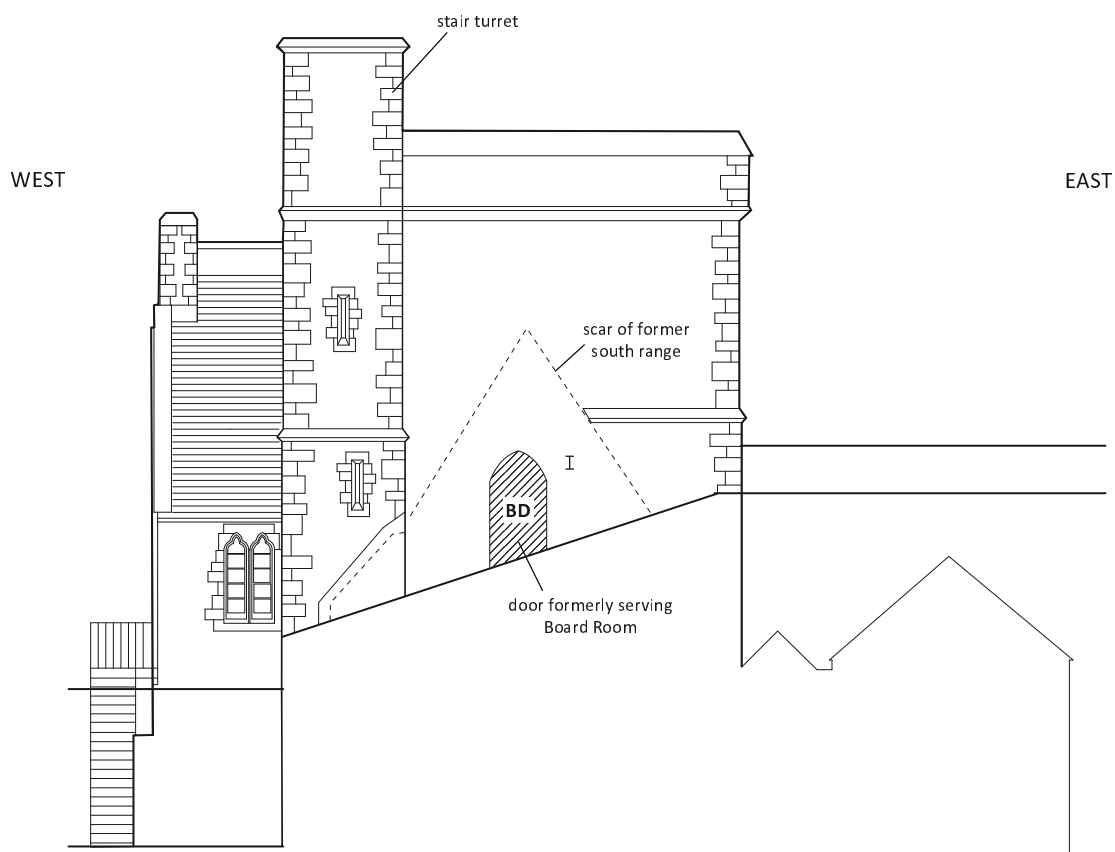


KEY

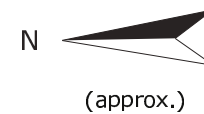
SJ = straight joint
 G = stone gargoyle
 BD = blocked door



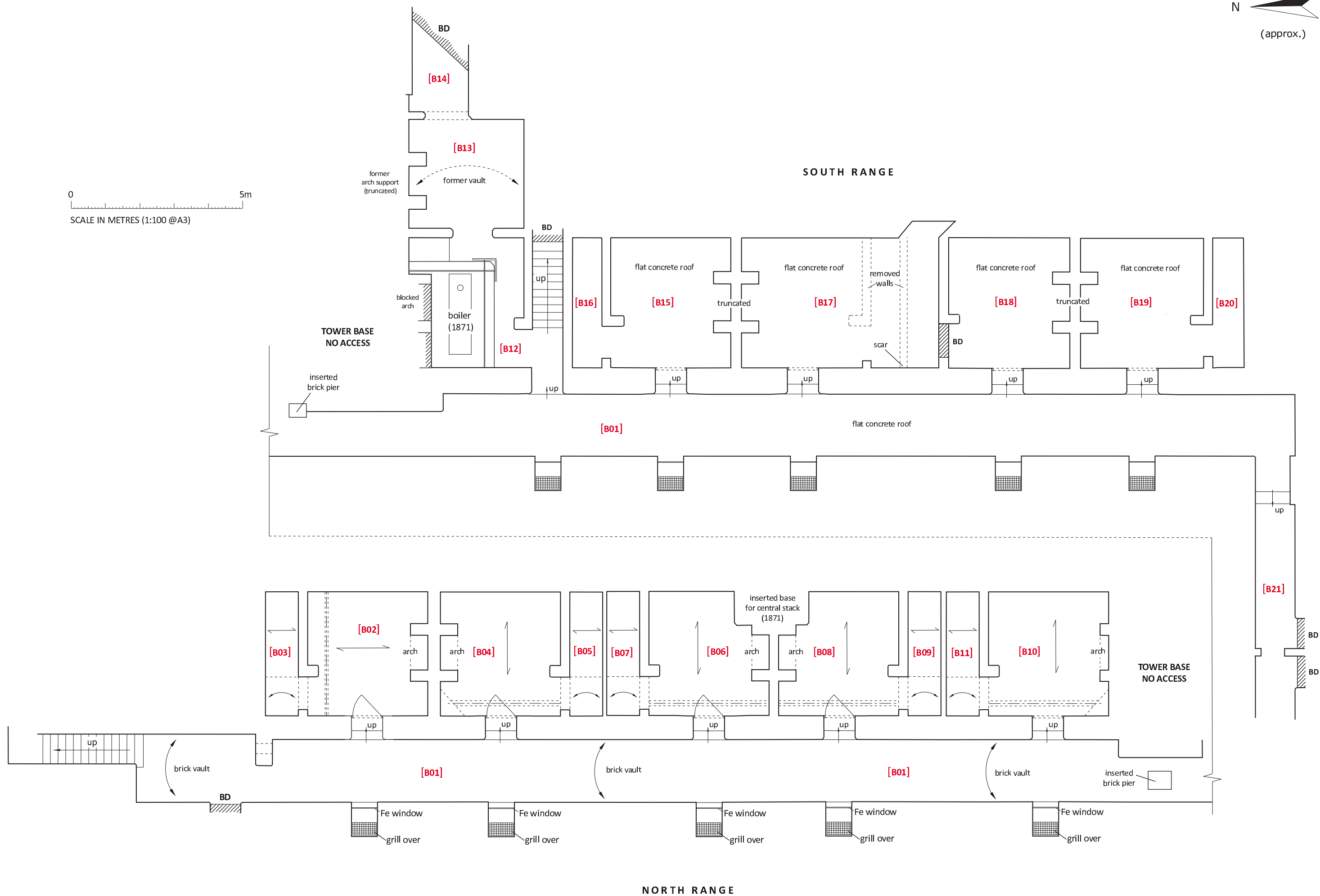
(a) North elevation

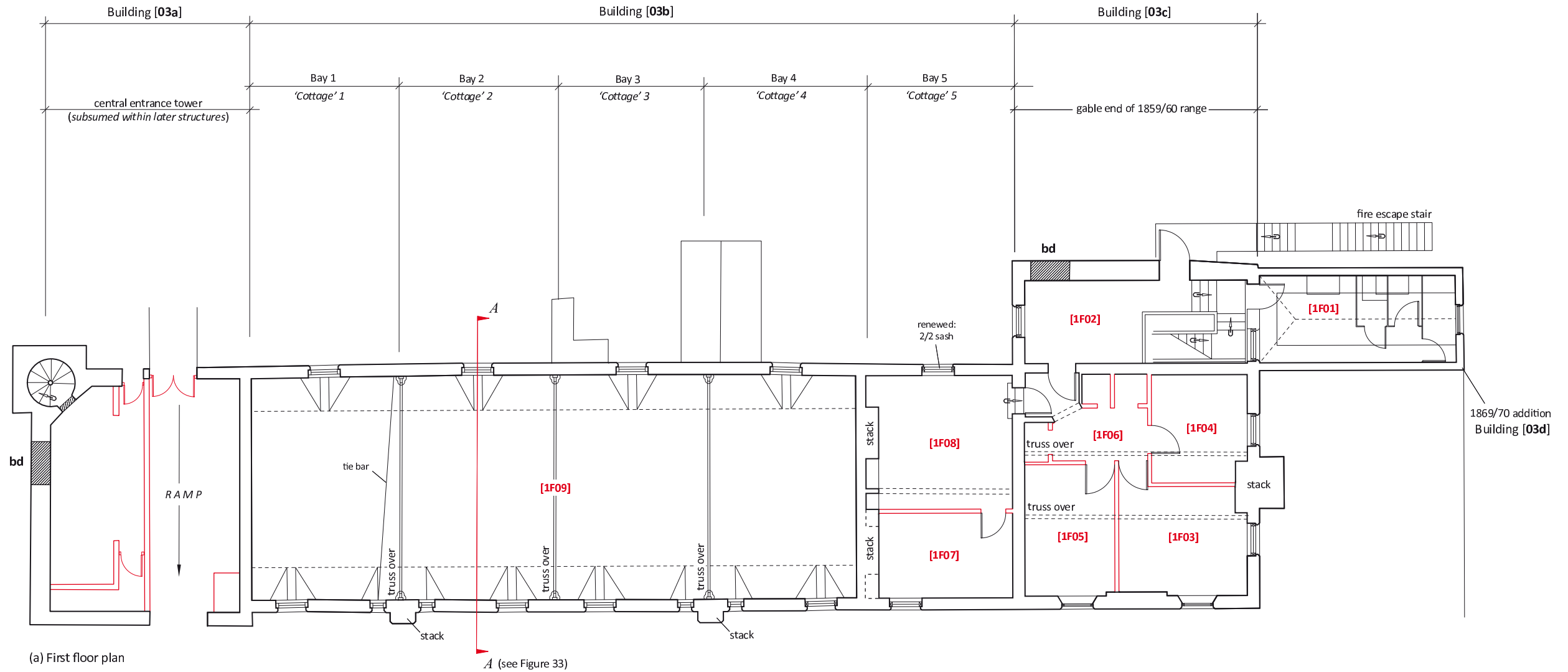


(b) South elevation

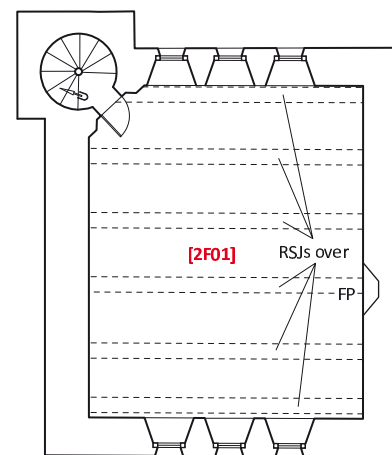


0 5m
SCALE IN METRES (1:100 @A3)

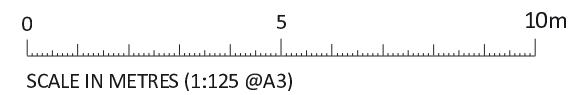


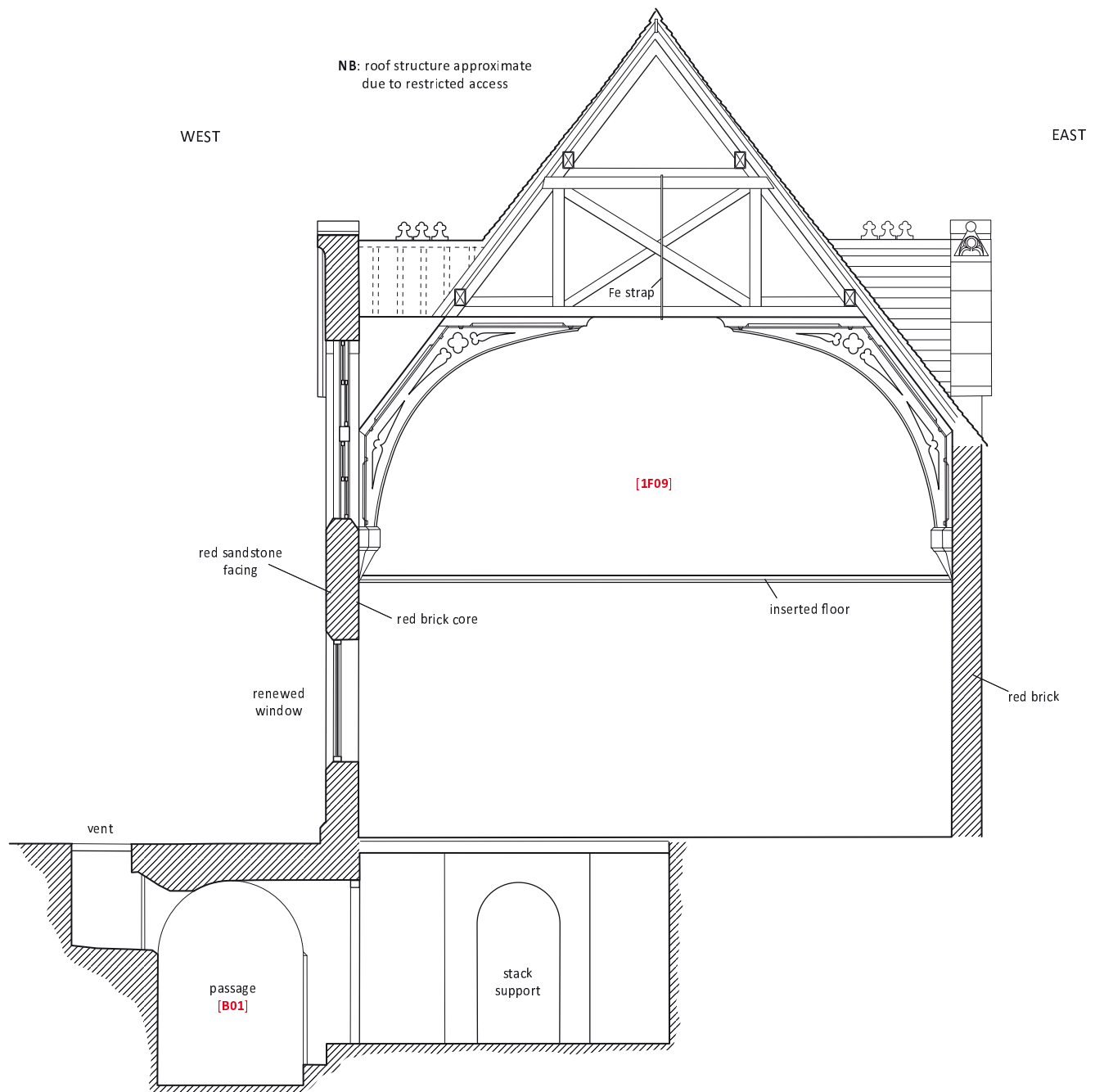


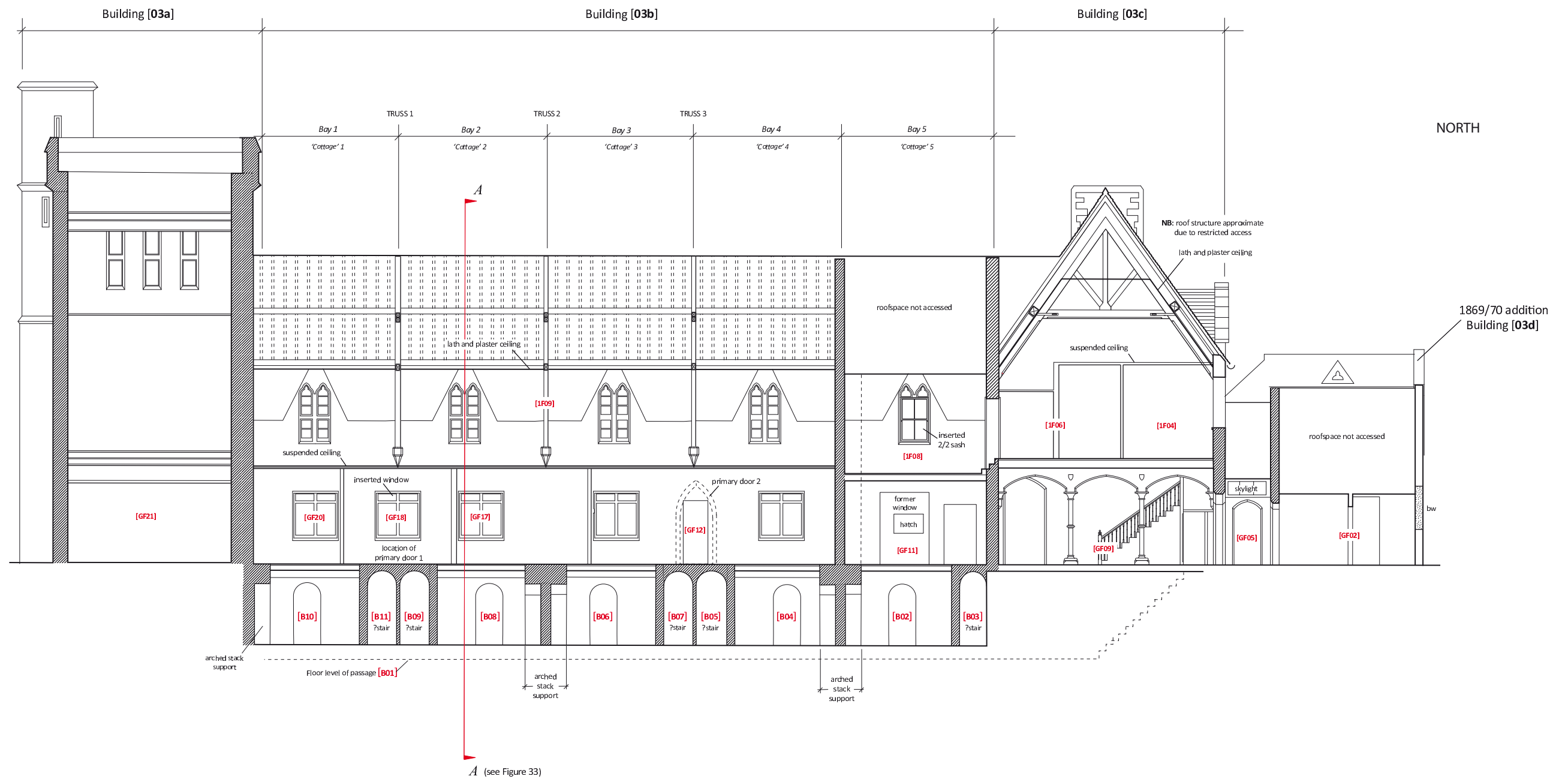
(a) First floor plan



(b) Second floor plan





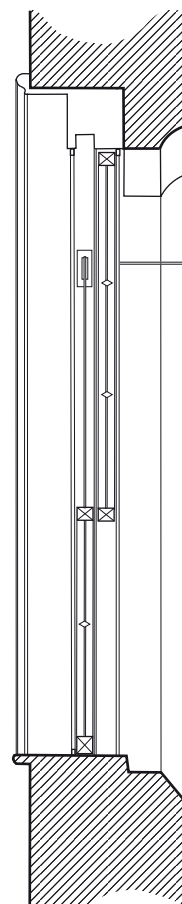
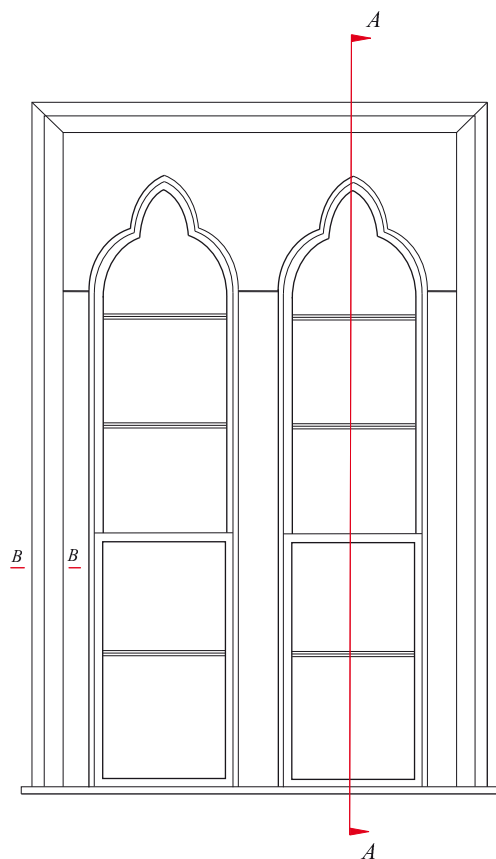


0 5 10m
SCALE IN METRES (1:125 @A3)



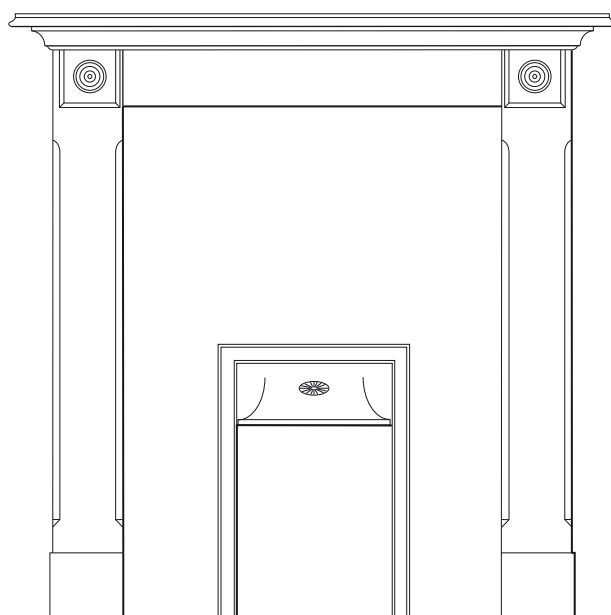
moulding profile at B-B

0 10cm
1:4 @ A4

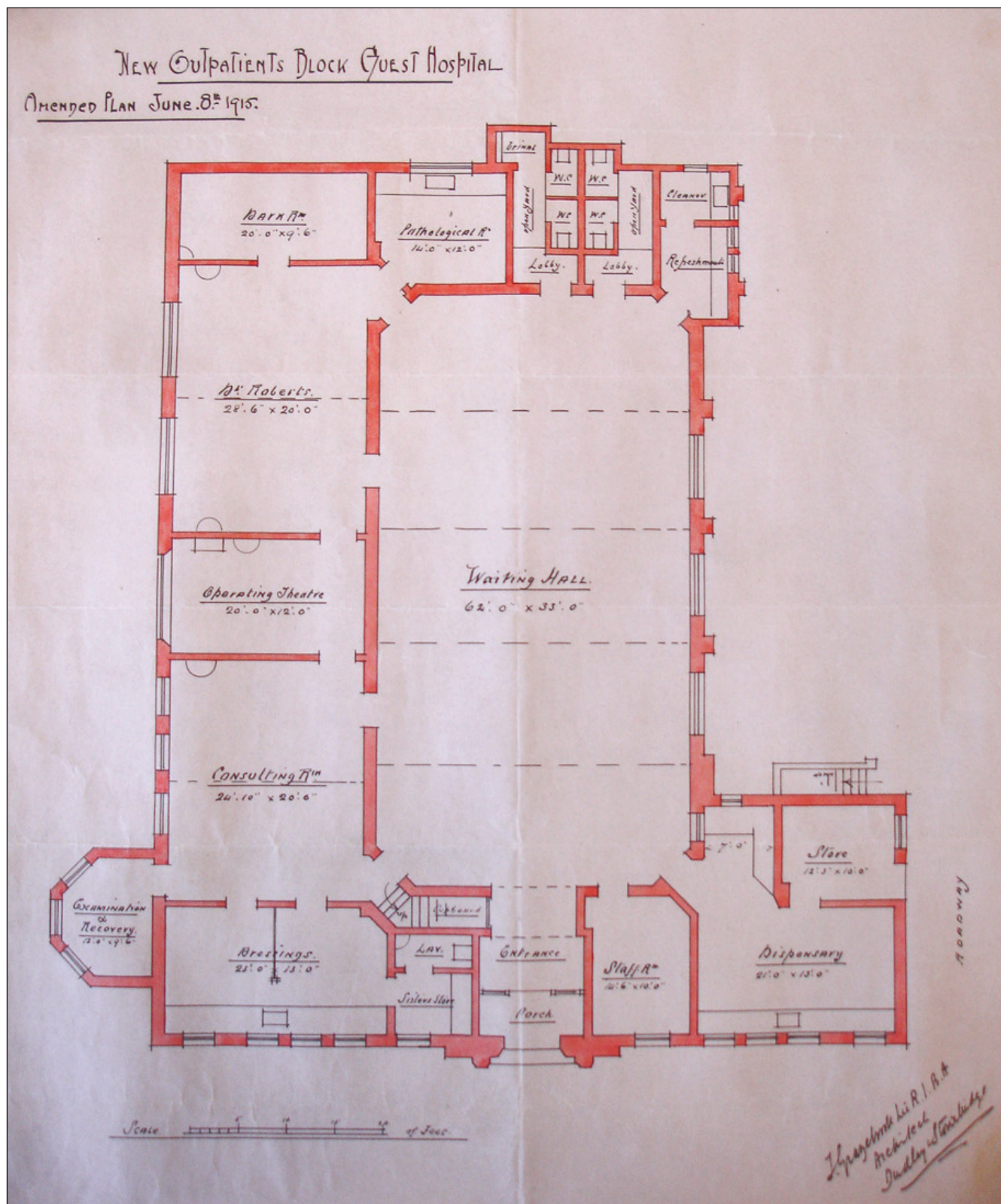


section at A-A

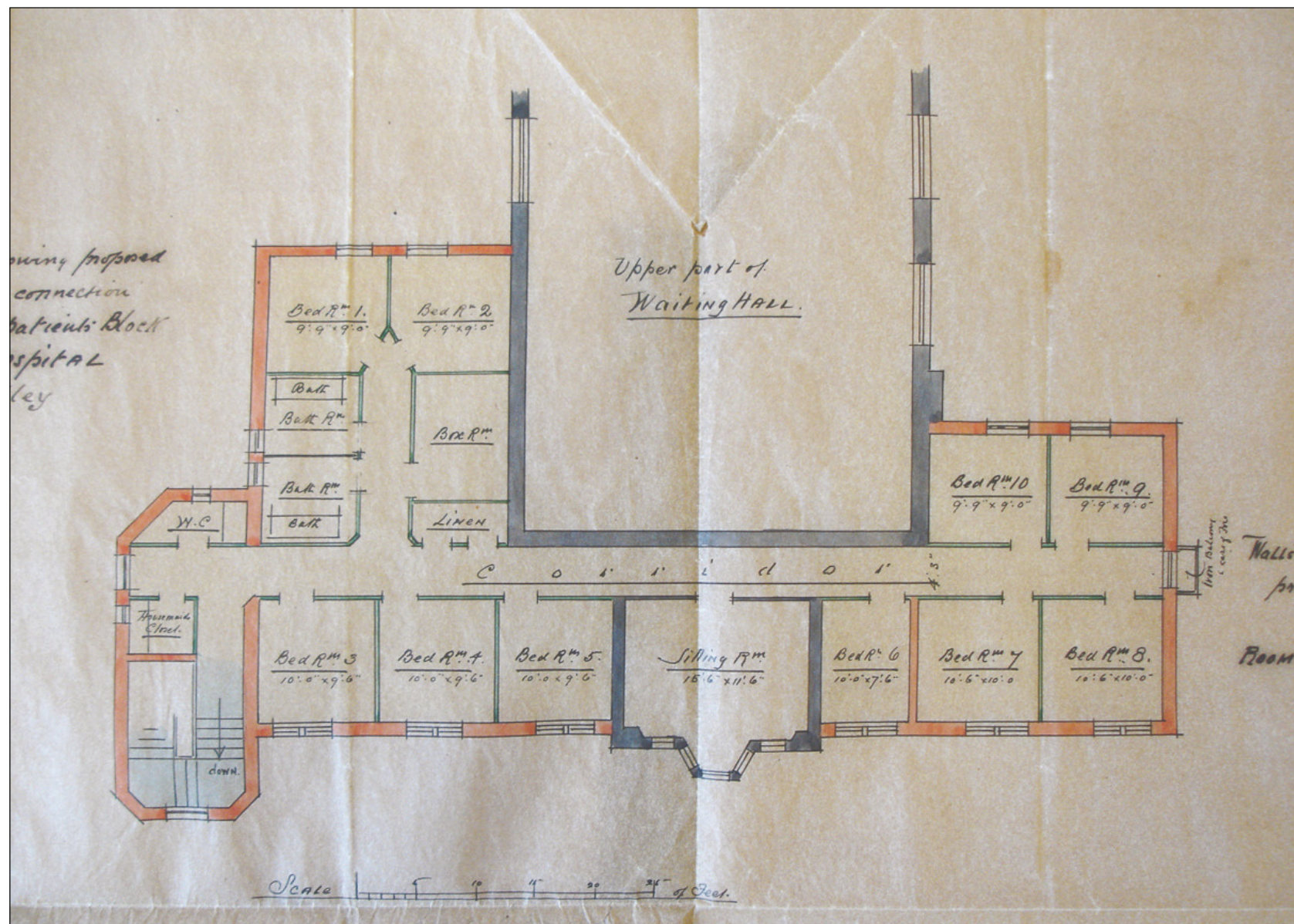
0 1m
SCALE IN METRES (1:20 @A4)



(b) Primary fireplace detail, room [GF11] (east)



DALHS: ref. DGU/8/3



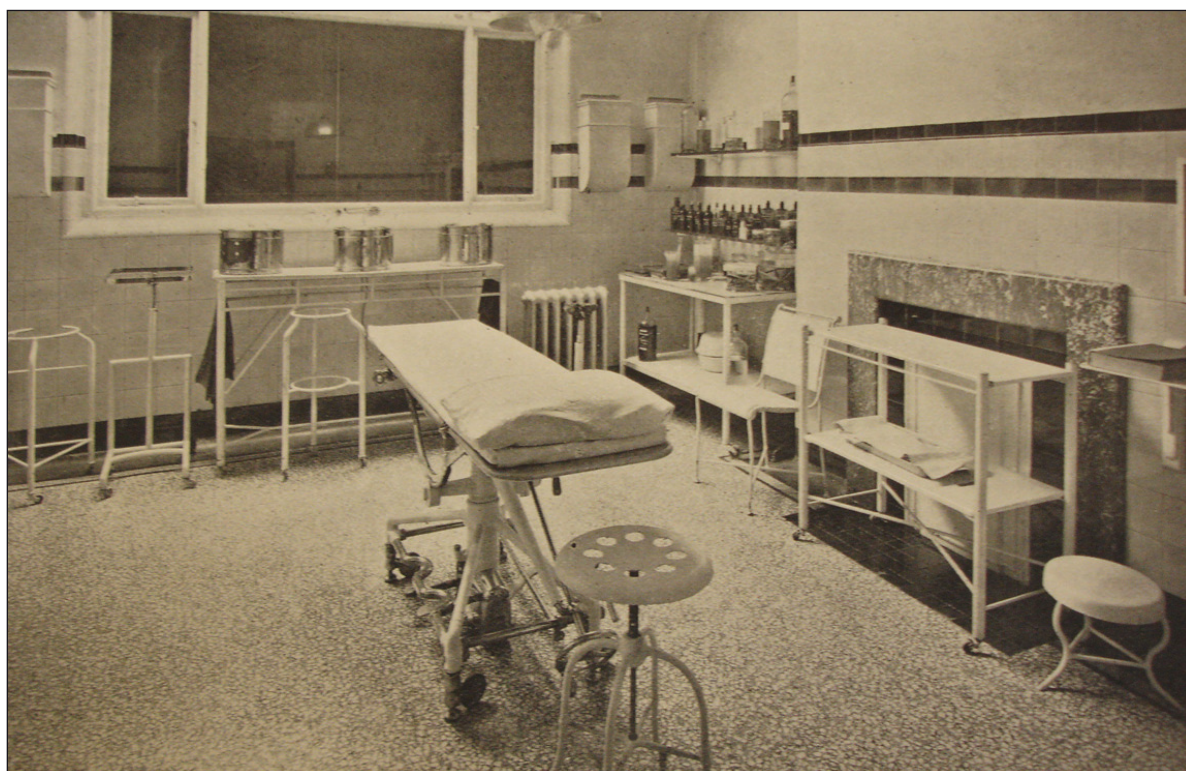
DALHS ref. DGU/8/3



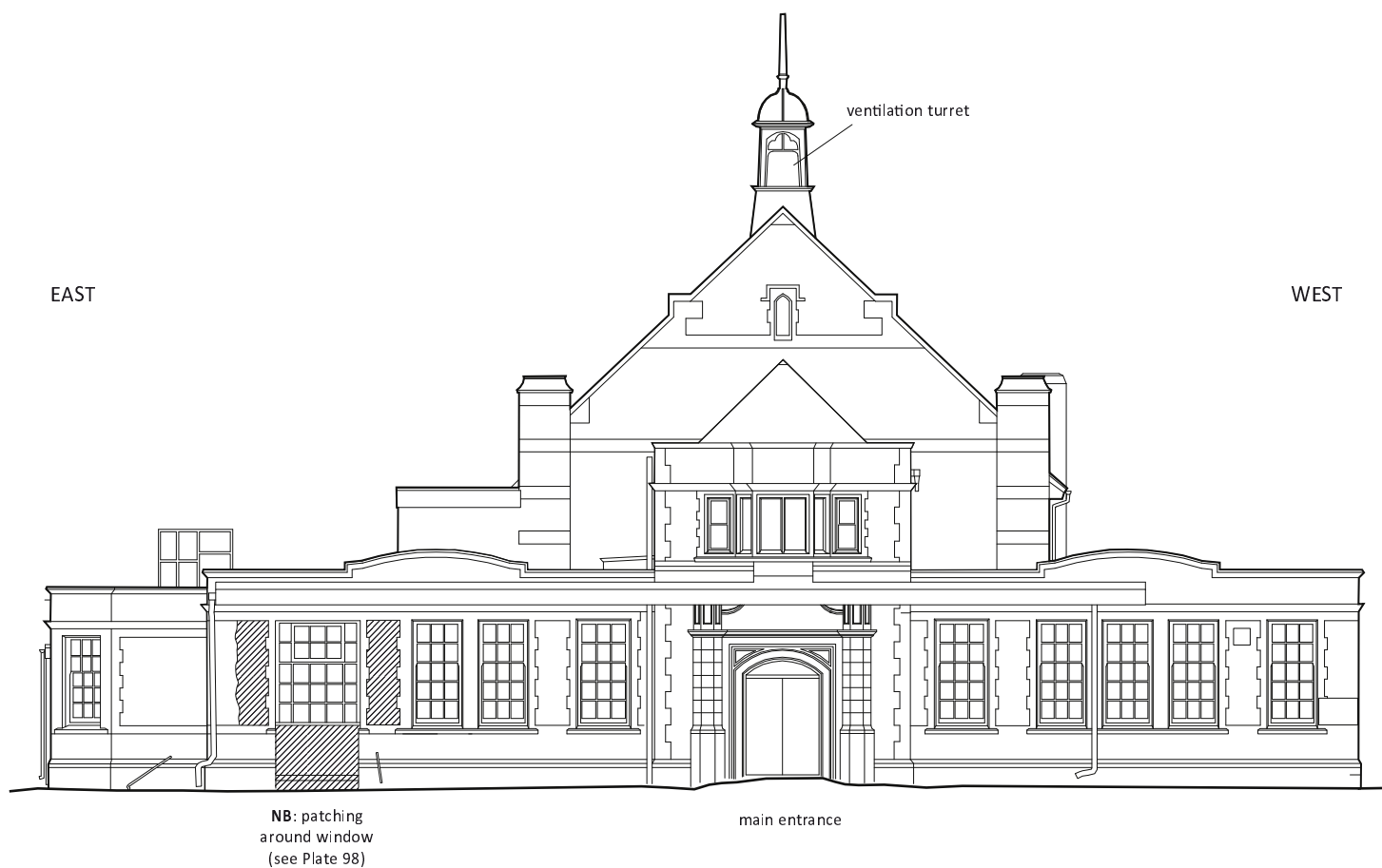
DALHS: ref. DGU/5/55



(a) Interior of waiting hall (from *The Dudley Guest Hospital, 1871-1971, Centenary booklet*)



(b) Interior of operating theatre, possibly room [GF42] (from *The Guest Hospital Dudley, Extension Scheme Appeal, 1929*)

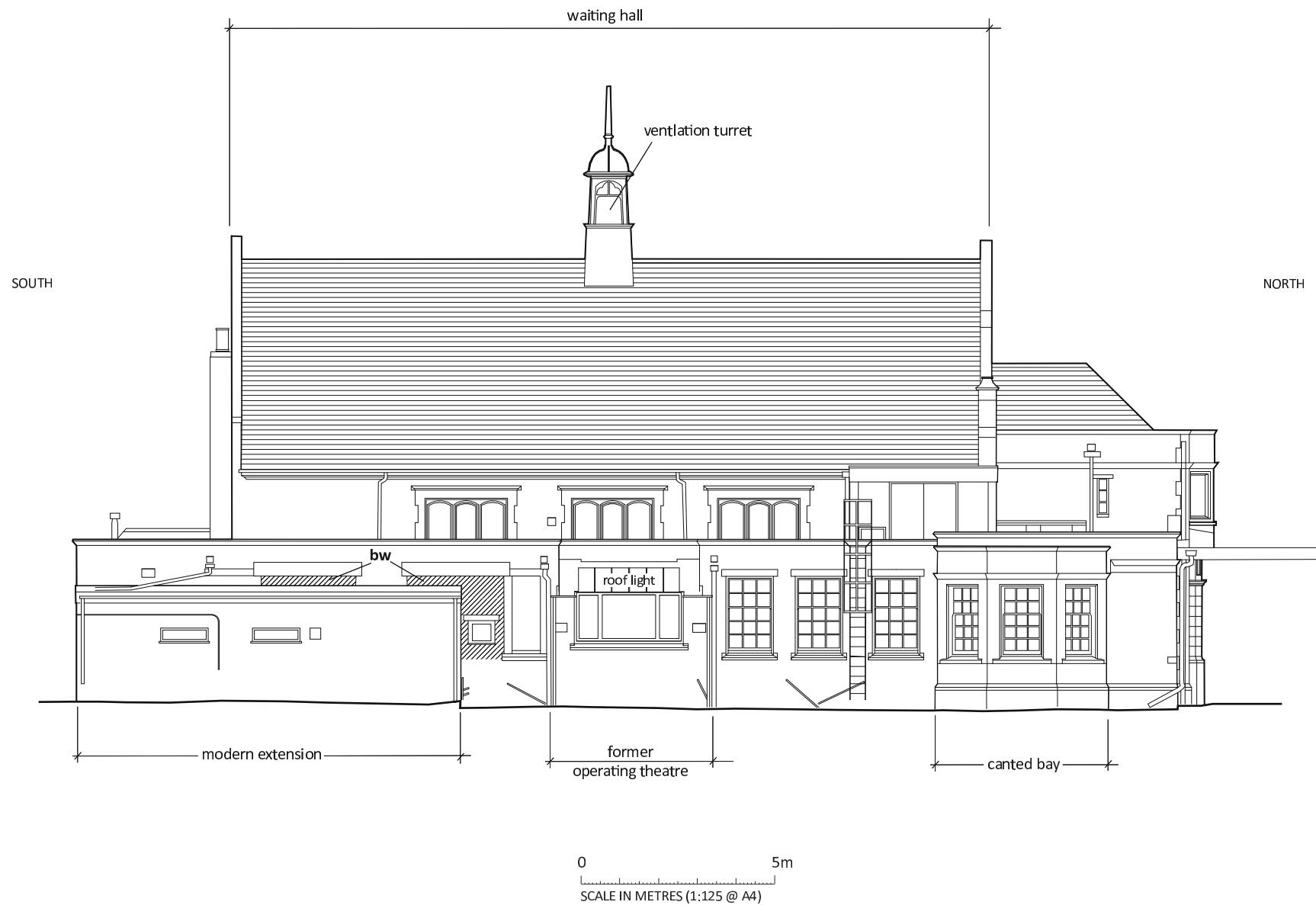


(a) North elevation



(b) South elevation

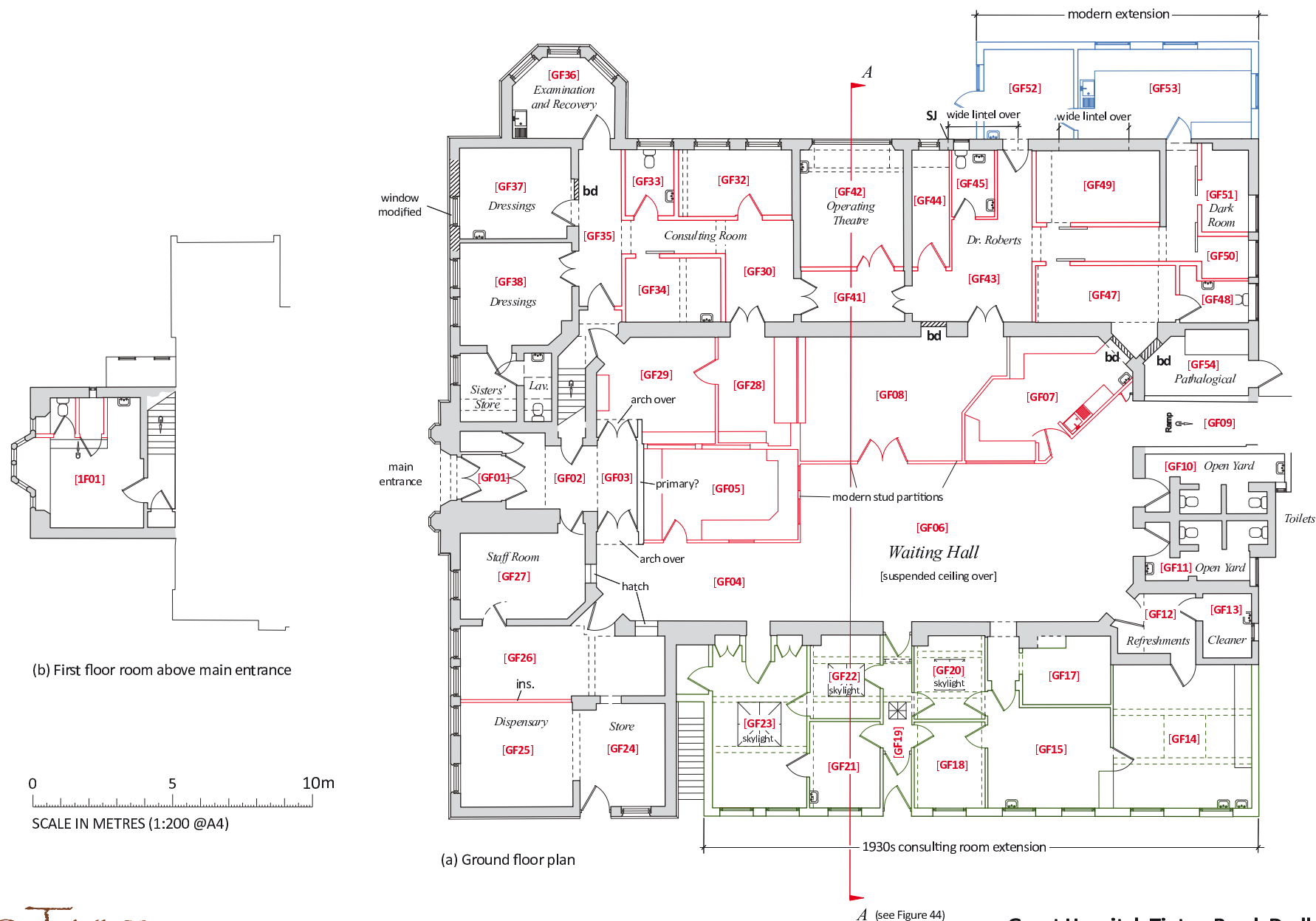
0 5m
SCALE IN METRES (1:125 @ A4)







NB: Annotations in *italics* indicate room use as shown in 1915 design drawing (Figure 36)

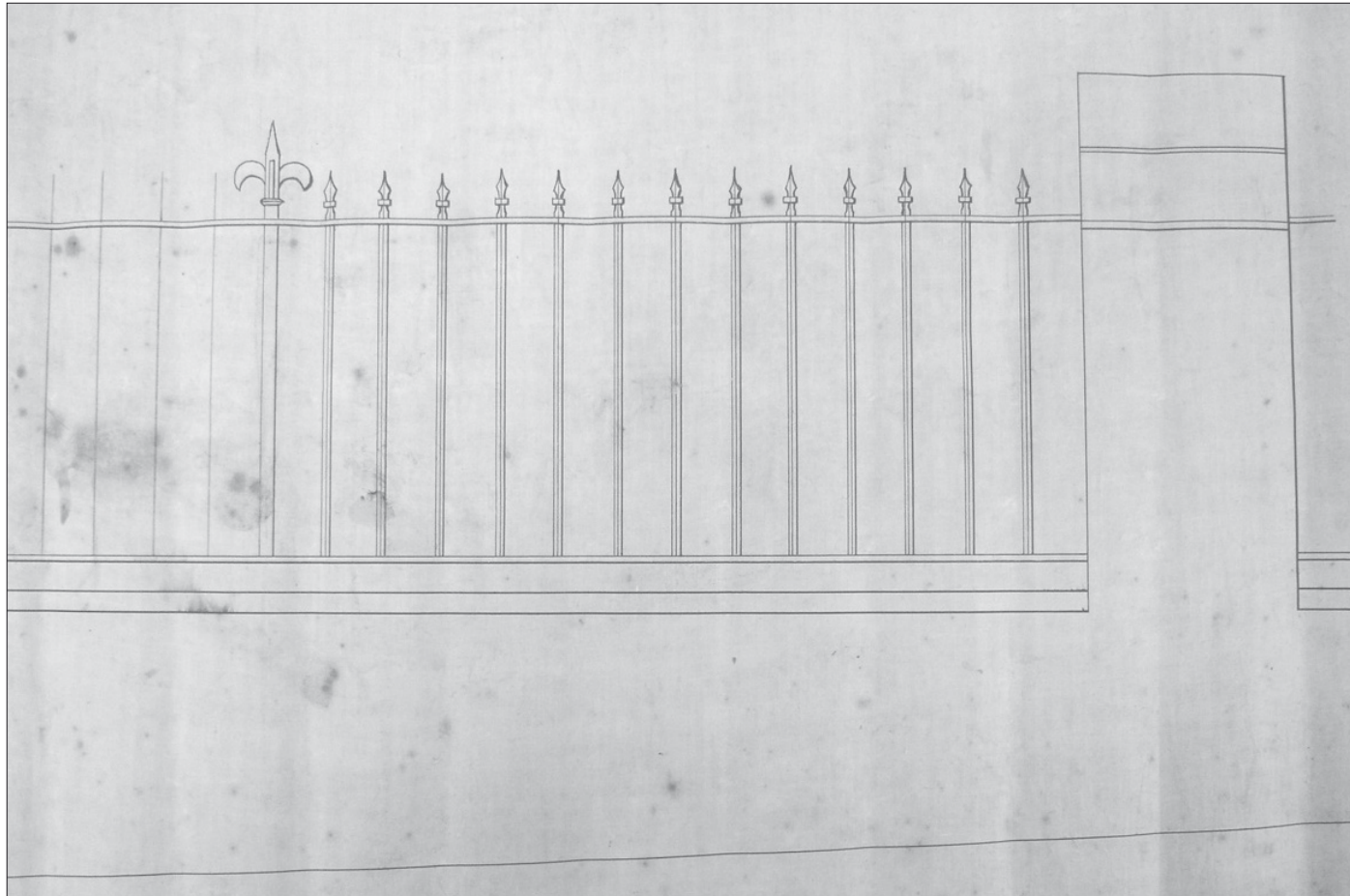


EAST

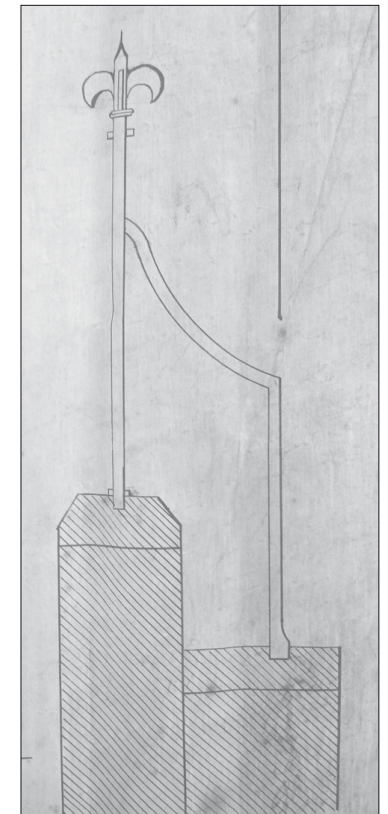
WEST



0 5 10m
SCALE IN METRES (1:125 @ A4)

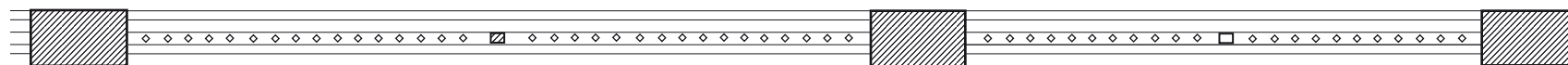


(a) Elevation to Tipton Road



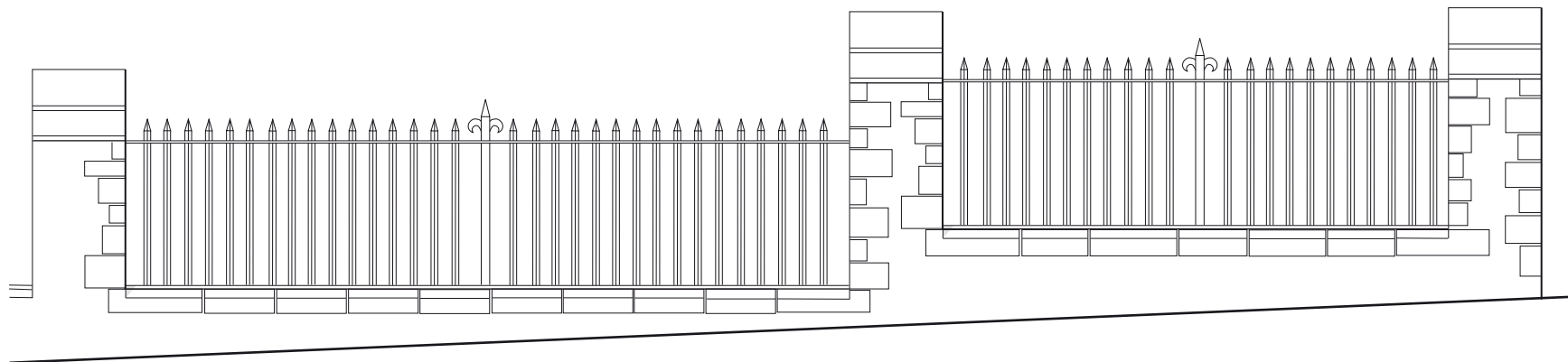
(b) Cross-section

DALHS ref. 963c, used by permission

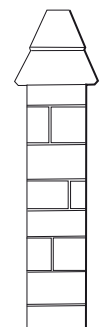


NORTH

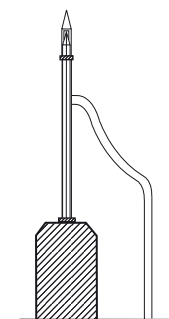
SOUTH



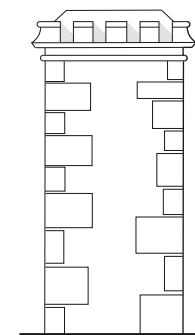
(a) Representative section of boundary railings: top - plan; bottom - elevation to Tipton Road



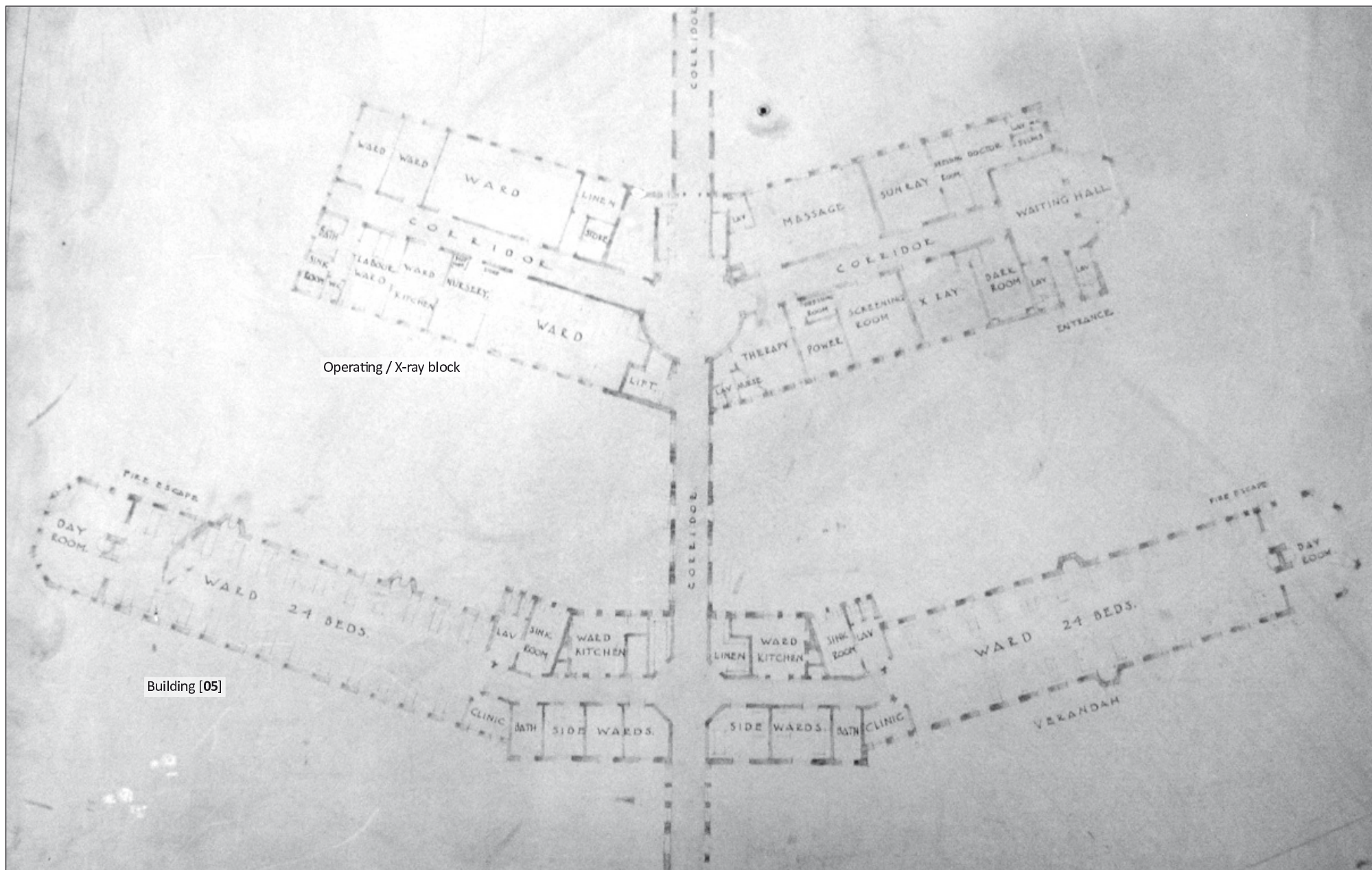
(b) pier type 1



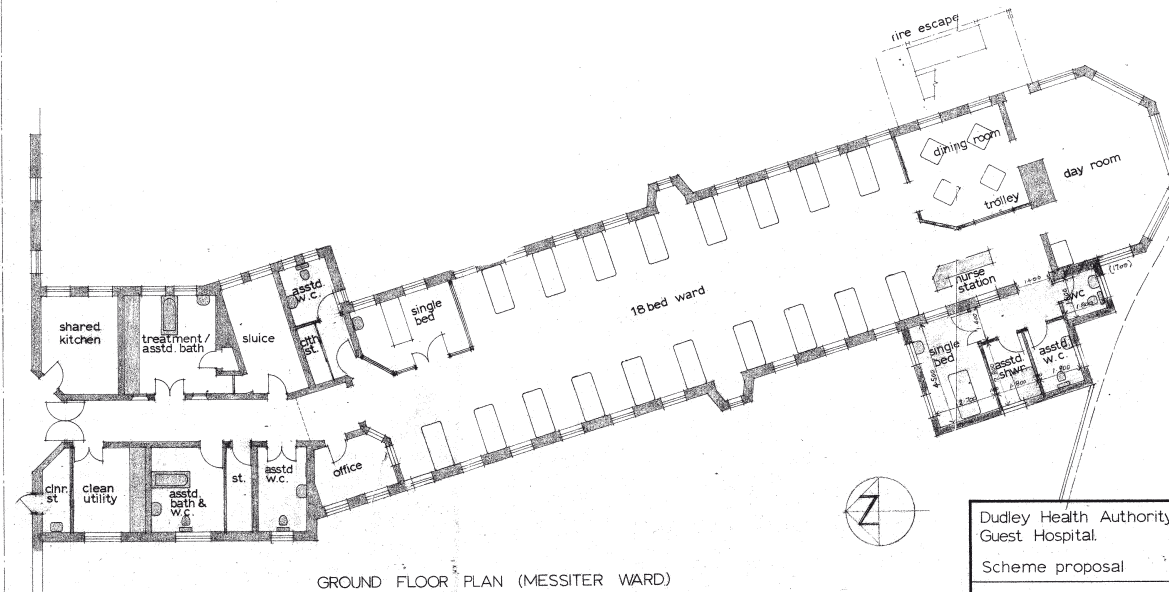
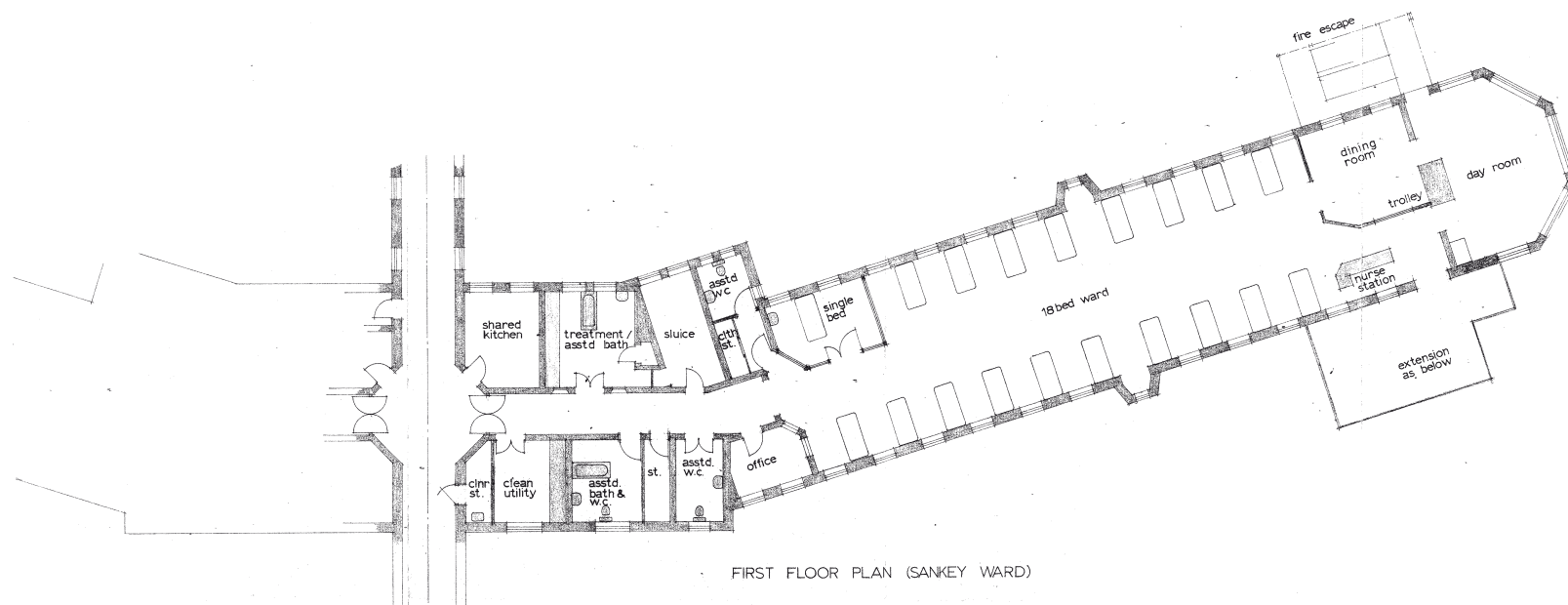
(c) section at mid bay



(d) pier type 2



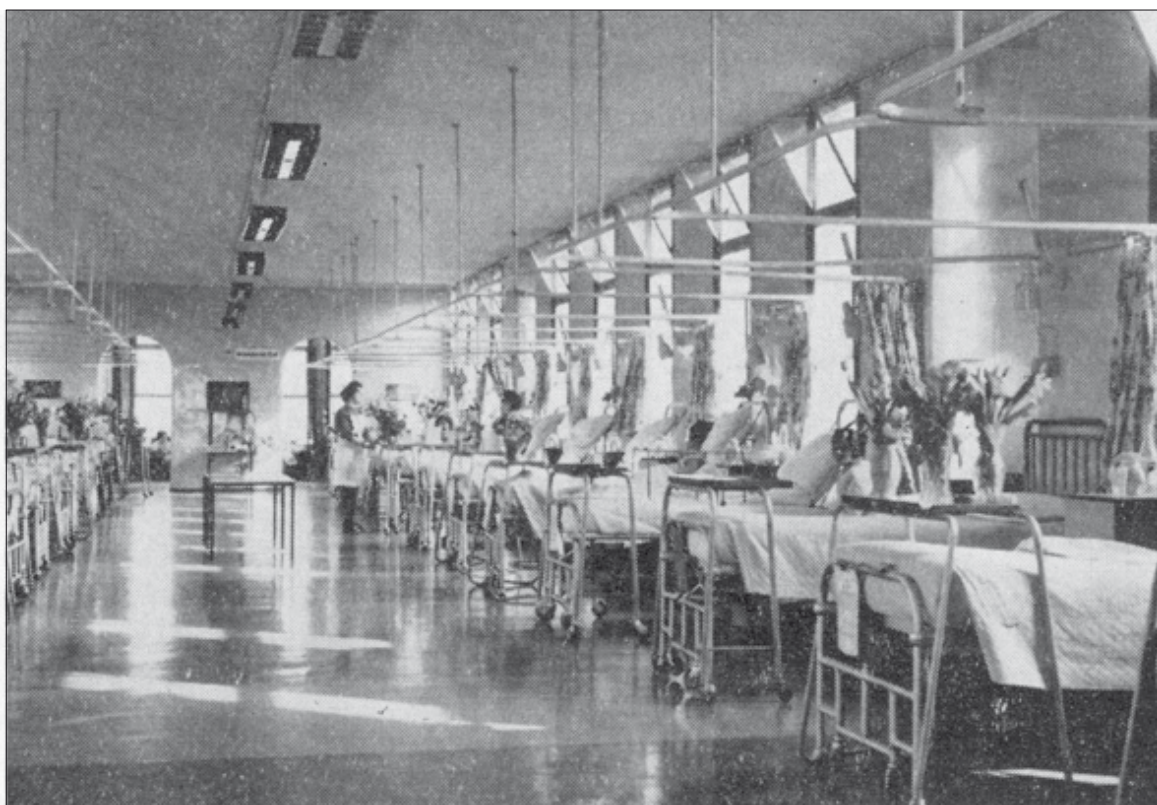
DALHS ref. DGU/8/15; used by permission



Dudley Health Authority Guest Hospital.		ALAN YOUNG & PARTNERS Architects & Surveyors 4 PARSONS STREET DUDLEY tel. 55106	
Scheme proposal		Date Jan 1984	
Scale 1:100		Drawing No. 1705/15s	

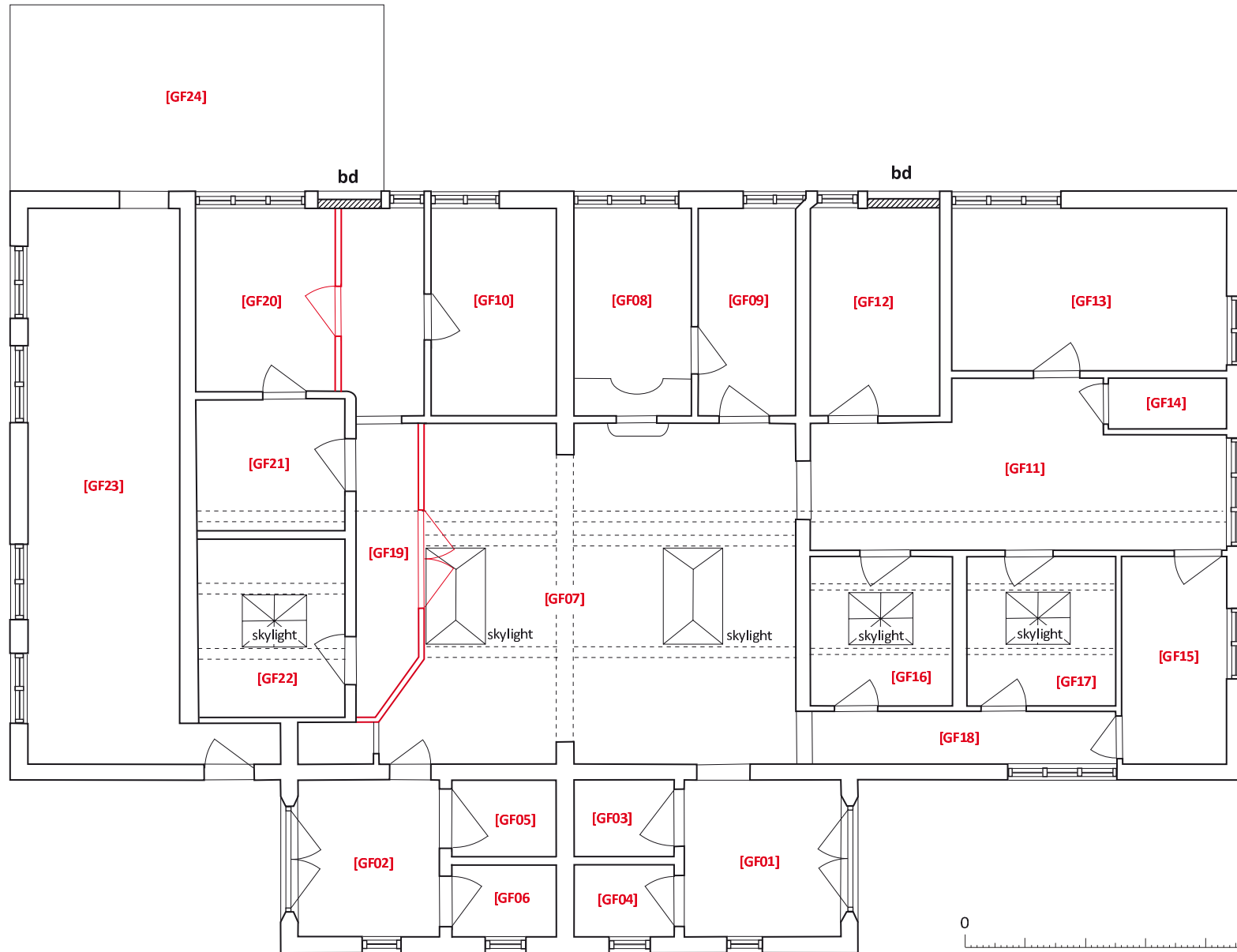


(a) Undated 'early' photograph of Georgina Ward (reproduced from 'Guest Hospital Centenary Brochure' 1971, 40).

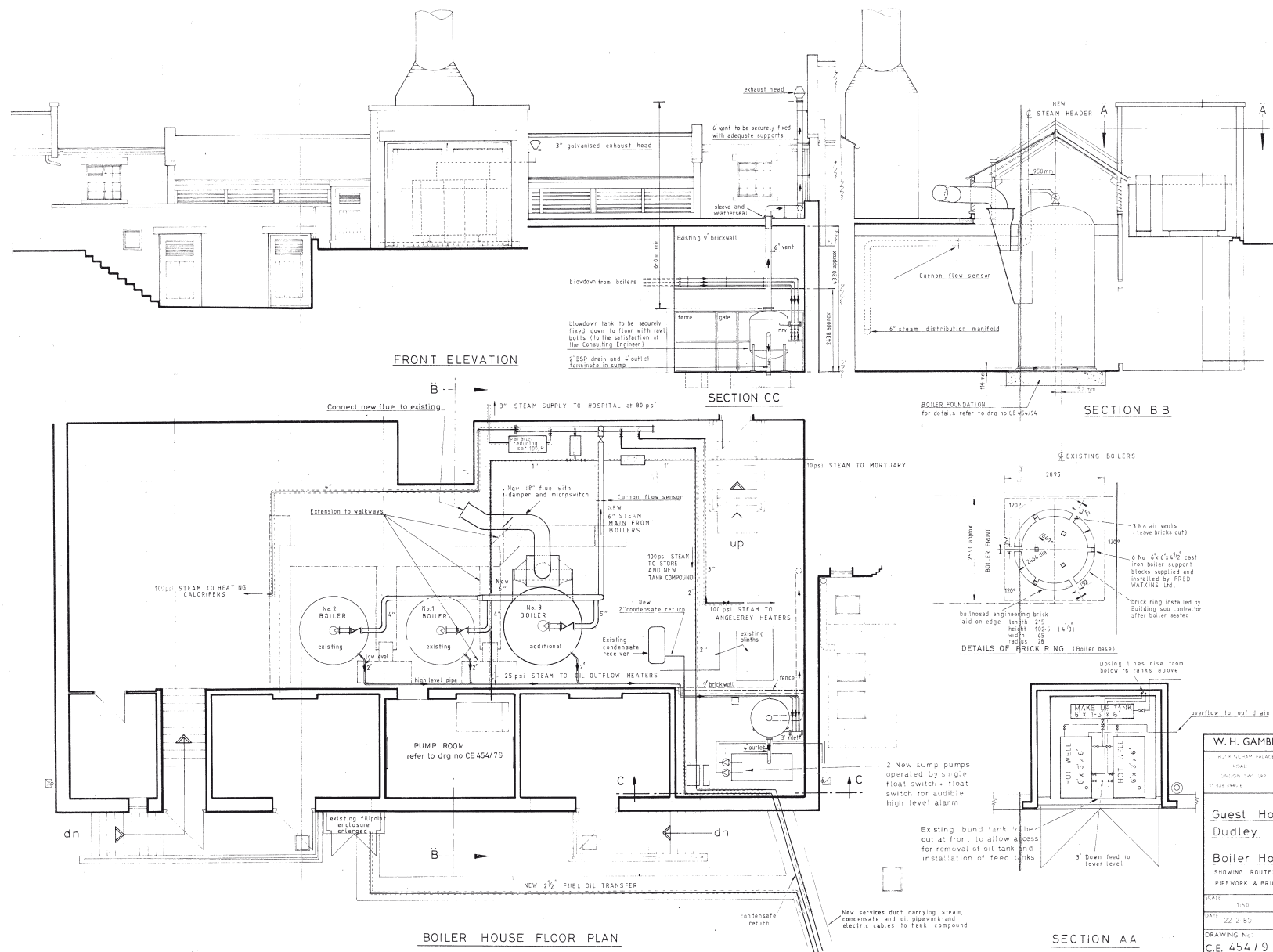


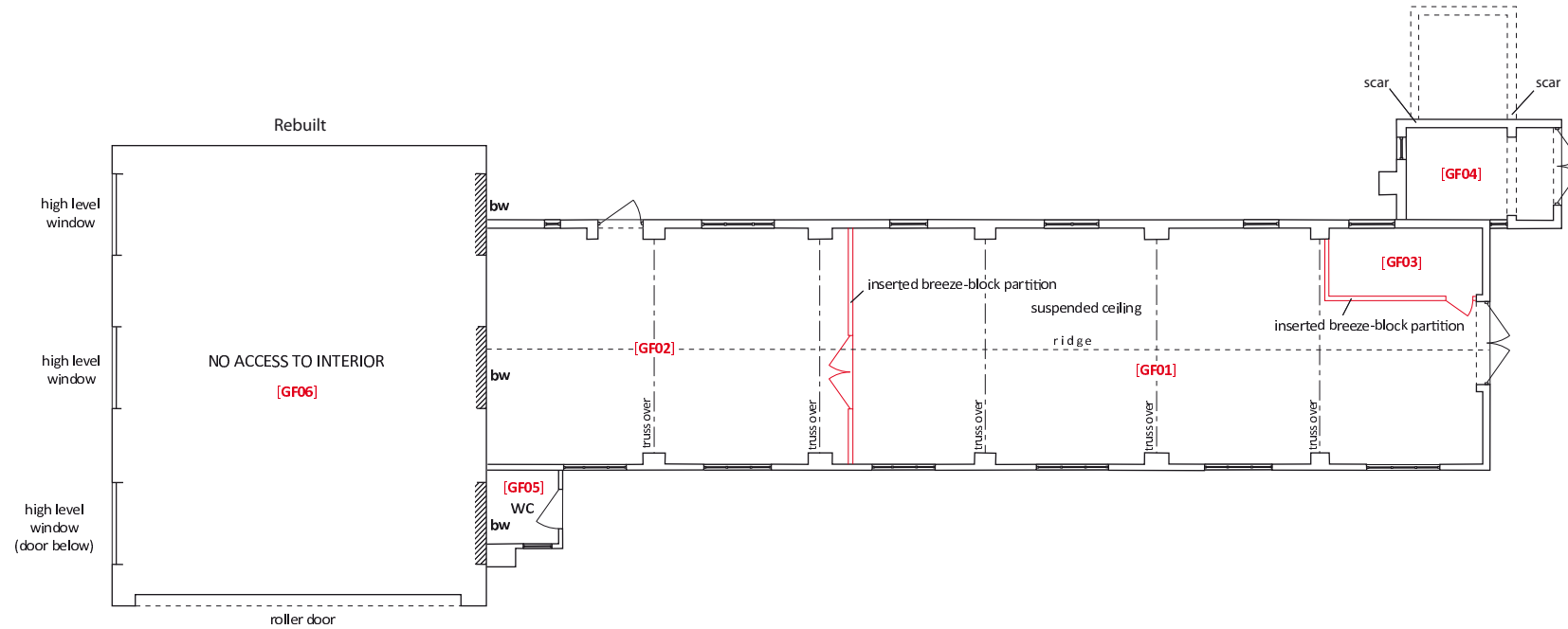
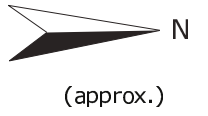
(b) Georgina Ward 'today'. ie. c.1970 (reproduced from 'Guest Hospital Centenary Brochure' 1971, 41).

site N

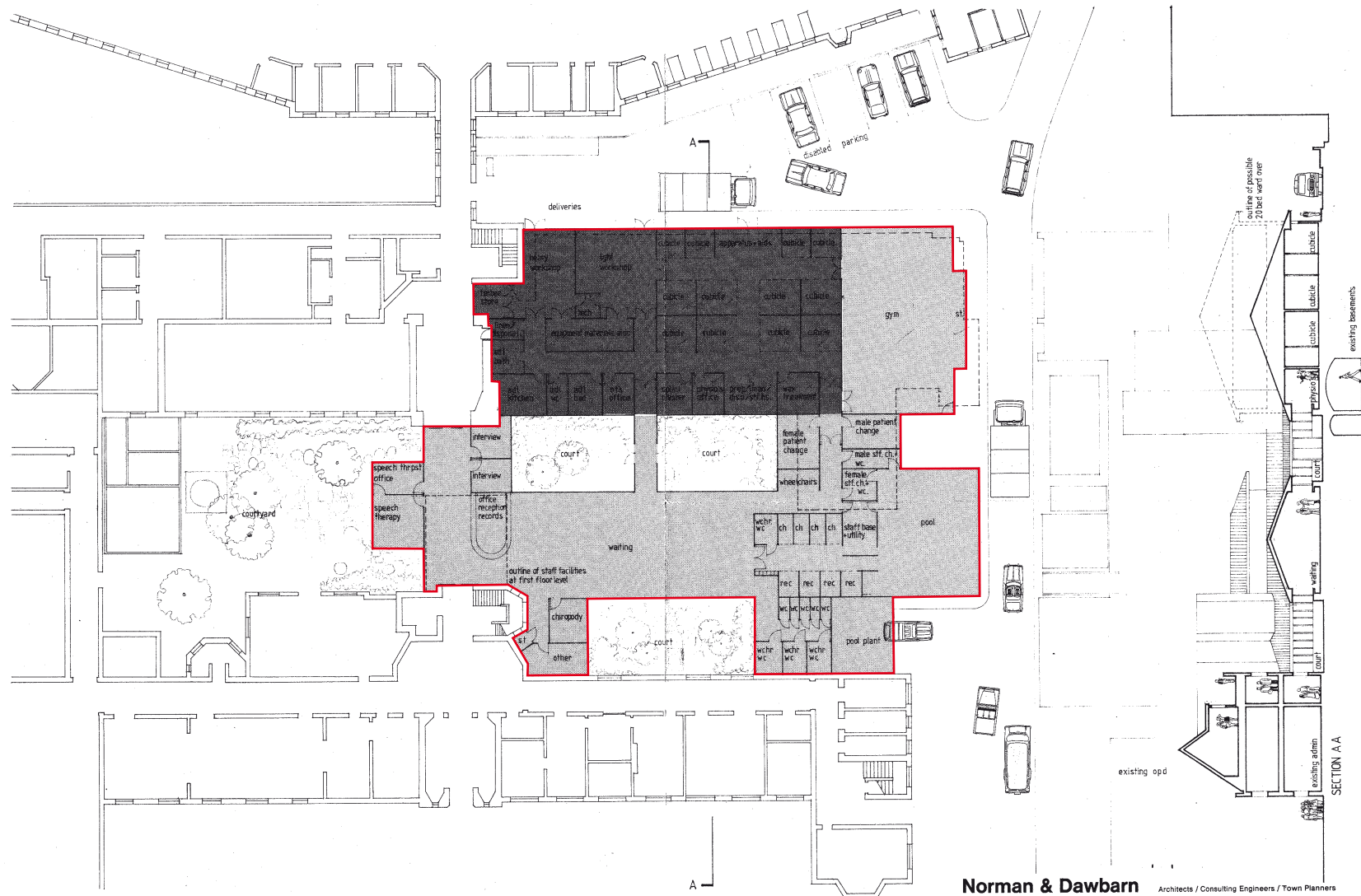


0 5m
SCALE IN METRES (1:100 @A4)





0 5m
SCALE IN METRES (1:125 @ A4)



Norman & Dawbarn

Architects / Consulting Engineers / Town Planners

NOTE: Area of darker tone shows envisaged extent of a 20 bed ward

Job Title PROPOSED REHABILITATION UNIT DUDLEY GUEST HOSPITAL	Scale 1:200	Drg. No.
Drg. Title PROPOSED SKETCH PLAN VERSION 2	Drawn DB	779.5
	Date OCT 84	SK 11



Plate 1: Building [01]; north elevation.



Plate 2: Building [01]; west elevation (to Tipton Road); Building [07] to right.



Plate 3: Building [01]; east elevation.



Plate 4: Building [01]; south elevation.



Plate 5: Building [01]: detail of paired Caernarfon-arched doorways in south elevation.



Plate 6: Detail of paired quatrefoil windows in north elevation lighting first floor landing (similar in south elevation).



Plate 7: Detail of zoomorphic carving at north elevation porch.



Plate 8: Detail of foliage carving to north elevation window cill stop.



Plate 9: Building [01]; main door.

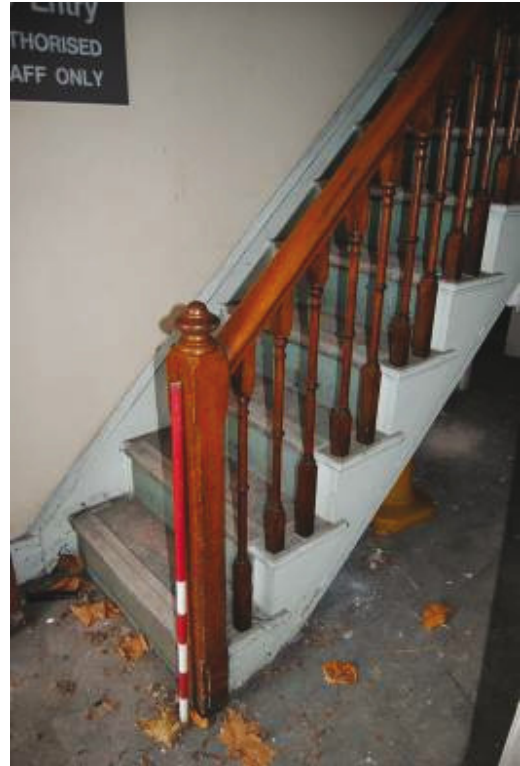


Plate 10: Building [01]; stair; compare Plate 00.



Plate 11: Primary cupboards flanking infilled fireplace, Room [GF00].



Plate 12: Building [01]; Caernarfon-arched door, room [GF01].



Plate 13: Building [01]; Caernarfon-arched door adapted to window, [GF06].



Plate 14: First floor landing [1F01].



Plate 15: Cusped lancet windows [1F02].



Plate 16: Building [01]; quatrefoil windows to north elevation, Room [1F01].



Plate 17: Building [02]; west elevation (oblique), from roof of Building [06].



Plate 18: Building [02]; northern cross range.



Plate 19: Building [02]; southern cross range.



Plate 20: Building [02]; central tower.



Plate 21: Building [02]; main entrance doorway.



Plate 22: Building [02]; moulding to main door.



Plate 23: Building [02]; oriel lighting Boardroom.



Plate 24: Building [02]; window detail.



Plate 25: Building [02]; subsidiary doorway.



Plate 26: Building [02]; moulding to subsidiary doorway.



Plate 27: Building [02]; original lamp.



Plate 28: Building [02]; northern continuation of west elevation.



Plate 29: Building [02]; south elevation.



Plate 30: Building [02]; north elevation of kitchen block.



Plate 31: Building [02]; east elevation (north section).



Plate 32: Building [02]; stair turret and lift shaft.



Plate 33: Building [02]; lavatory/bathroom tower.



Plate 34: Building [02]; rainwater hopper.



Plate 35: Building [02]; stone detail to east elevation.



Plate 36: Building [02]; slate-clad roof displaying diminishing courses.



Plate 37: Building [02]; main entrance hall [GF33].



Plate 38: Building [02]; circulation space [GF32].



Plate 39: Building [02]; lateral corridor [GF37].



Plate 40: Building [02]; principal stair [GF34].



Plate 41: Building [02]; primary door to [GF43].



Plate 42: Building [02]; primary doors to [GF41].



Plate 43: Building [02]; primary window to corridor [GF37].



Plate 44: Brass plate detail to primary windows



Plate 45: Building [02]; circulation space [GF24].



Plate 46: Building [02]; passage [GF16] with primary storage cupboards to right.



Plate 47: Bldg [02]; stair within northern cross range [GF18].



Plate 48: Building [02]; Kitchen [GF10].



Plate 49: Building [02]; stair to basement [BF02].



Plate 50: Building [02]; first floor circulation space [1F22] at head of principal stair, Board Room to right.



Plate 51: Building [02]; Boardroom [1F23], incl. primary table of 1940 by AT Butler.



Plate 52: Building [02]; oriel window to west wall of Boardroom [1F23].



Plate 53: Building [02]; Board Room [1F23] – fireplace and wall safe (by Chubb).



Plate 54: Building [02]; 1F corridor [1F17].



Plate 55: Building [02]; 1F single-bay bedroom.



Plate 56: Building [02]; integral cupboard to 1F bedroom.



Plate 57: Building [02]; Mattress Store [1F14].



Plate 58: Building [02]; example primary floor treatment below carpet tiles; room [1F28].



Plate 59: Building [02]; example primary floor treatment below carpet tiles; room [1F39].



Plate 60: Bldg [02]; second floor corridor [2F36].



Plate 61: Integral cupboard, room [2F42].



Plate 62: Building [02]; typical second floor room [2F42].



Plate 63: Building [03b/c]; west elevation (oblique) seen from Building [02].



Plate 64: Building [03b/c]; east elevation seen from Building [05].



Plate 65: Bldg [03a] (tower); N and W faces.



Plate 66: Bldg [03a] (tower); W and S faces. NB: scar of former south range roof.



Plate 67: Bldg [03b]; primary first floor window.



Plate 68: Bldg [03b]; inserted window at primary door location **NB:** SJ below right jamb.



Plate 69: Building [03b]; evidence for former stone mullions to ground floor windows of west elevation.



Plate 70: Building [03b]; ground level ventilation grilles for cellars.



Plate 71: Bldg [03b]; primary door of west elev. preserved within [GF13].



Plate 72: Bldg [03c]; west elevation NB: scar of former north range roof.



Plate 73: Building [03d] (left) and [03c] (right); oblique view looking south-east.



Plate 74: Bldg [03a]; spiral stair within extra-mural turret.



Plate 75: Bldg [03a]; second floor room [2F01].



Plate 76: Bldg [03b]; stair to north cellar range.



Plate 77: Bldg [03b]; northern section of cellar passage [B01], looking south.



Plate 78: Building [03b]; stack support within cellar room [B02].



Plate 79: Building [03b]; partition wall and doorway between cellar rooms [B02] and [B03].



Plate 80: Bldg [03b]; ventilation window to north cellar passage [B01].



Plate 81: Bldg [03b]; stair to south cellar range (blocked off) at [B12].



Plate 82: Bldg [03]; southern section of cellar passage [B01]. **NB:** brick vault removed.



Plate 83: Bldg [03]; surviving boiler of 1871 by Matterson and Huxley of Coventry (Room [B12]).



Plate 84: Building [03b]; primary, asylum-era fireplaces in south wall of Room [GF11]. **NB.** central arch dates to 1869/71 hospital conversion.



Plate 85: Building [03b]; principal roof space [1F09] over Bays 1 to 4 looking north.



Plate 86: Building [03b]; detail of perforated arch-brace.



Plate 87: Building [03b]; detail of moulded corbel.



Plate 88: Bldg [03c]; arcade and stair [GF09]
NB. red door to right leads to cellar stair.

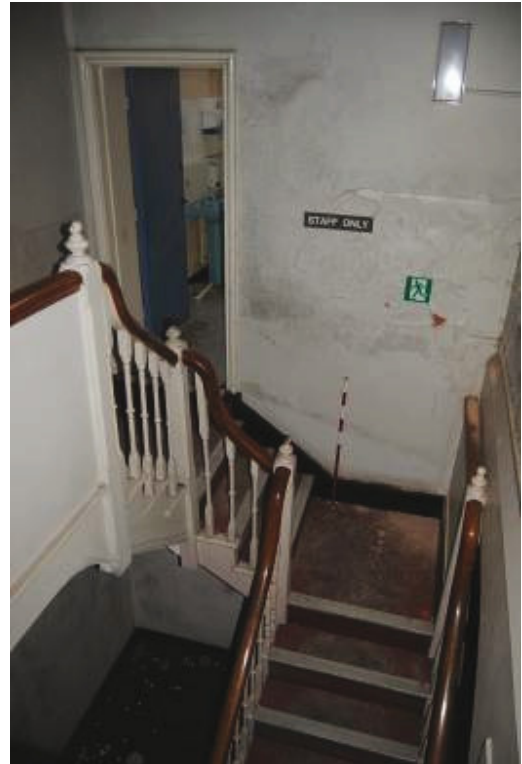


Plate 89: Bldg [03c]; stair rising to [1F02].



Plate 90: Bldg [03c]; first floor room [1F02].



Plate 91: Bldg [03c]; cusped lancet windows.



Plate 92: Bldg [03d]; passage [GF05].



Plate 93: Bldg [03d]; doorways at [GF04].



Plate 94: Building [06]; General view looking south-east.



Plate 95: Bldg [06]; main doorway.



Plate 96: Bldg [06]; typical 6/9 sash window.



Plate 97: Building [06]; grouped windows of north elevation (west).



Plate 98: Building [06]; grouped windows of north elevation (east); NB. patching around left hand window and blocking of former (secondary) door.



Plate 99: Building [06]; canted bay at first floor level.



Plate 100: Building [06]; high level windows in east wall formerly lighting waiting hall.



Plate 101: Building [06]; high level windows in west wall formerly lighting waiting hall. NB. skylights serve 1938 extension.



Plate 102: Bldg [06]; former operating theatre.

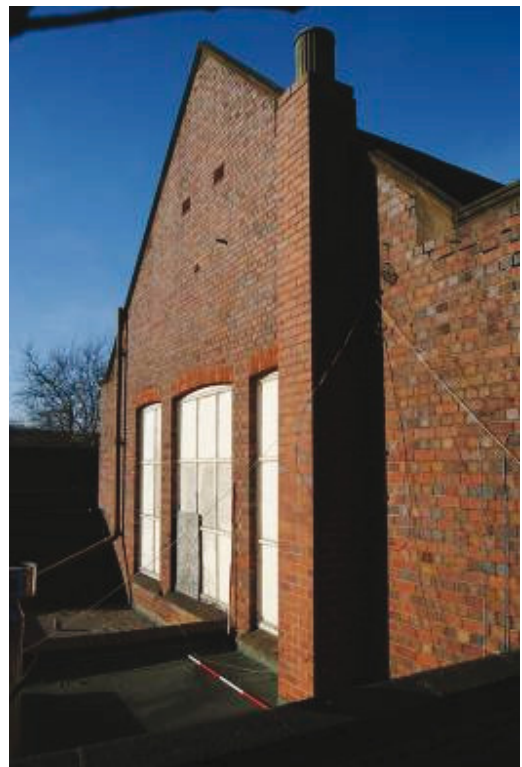


Plate 103: Bldg [06]; south gable.



Plate 104: Bldg [06]; rainwater hopper.



Plate 105: Bldg [06]; ventilation turret.



Plate 106: Building [06]; 1930s extension at south-west corner.



Plate 107: Building [06]; modern extension to south-east corner



Plate 108: Building [06]; Room [GF06] occupying former waiting hall.



Plate 109: Building [06]; upper part of former waiting hall above suspended ceiling, looking south.



Plate 110: Boundary Wall [12]; main section along Tipton Road.



Plate 111: Boundary Wall [12]; southern section adjacent to Bldg. [07].



Plate 112: Boundary Wall [12]; sample bay of main section, north of southern vehicular entrance, flanked by 'Type 1' piers.



Plate 113: Boundary Wall [12]; northern entrance gateway, flanked by 'Type 2' piers (composite to right).



Plate 114: Boundary Wall [12]; detail of railings.



Plate 115: Boundary Wall [12]; 'Type 2' pier.



Plate 116: Boundary Wall [12]; eastern return to north end of site.



Plate 117: Boundary Wall [12]; banded masonry topped by 12 courses of brick .



Plate 118: Boundary Wall [12]; junction with retaining wall [13] (left).



Plate 119: Building [05]; core block, east elevation.



Plate 120: Bldg [05]; 3-storey link block, Bldg [05] to right, 1987 rehab block to left.



Plate 121: Bldg [05], core block, east elevation; superimposed doorways formerly serving further ward block.



Plate 122: Building [05]; southern ward range, modern extension in foreground.



Plate 123: Building [05]; southern ward range looking north-west; large windows light terminal day rooms.



Plate 124: Bldg [05]; evidence for former canopy flanking south side of southern ward range.



Plate 125: Bldg [05]; northern ward range over basement.



Plate 126: Bldg [05]; ground floor of link block.



Plate 127: Bldg [05], ground floor central lobby area.



Plate 128: Bldg [05]; main stair opening off link passage.



Plate 129: Bldg [05], core block, axial passage.



Plate 130: Building [05]; moderately unencumbered 'Nightingale' ward at first floor level.



Plate 131: Building [05]; paired arched openings between 'Nightingale' ward and terminal day room, flanking central fireplace (see Figure 48).



Plates 132/133: Bldg [05]; 'Nightingale' ward encumbered by inserted stud and board partition walls.



Plate 134: Building [05]; southern ground floor day room converted to reception area.



Plate 135: Bldg [05]; upper storey (2F) of link block.



Plate 136: Bldg [05], core block, axial passage (2F).



Plate 137: Building [05]; second floor ward range.



Plate 138: Building [07]; east elevation (oblique) looking south-west.



Plate 139: Building [07]; entrance block (oblique) looking north-west.



Plate 140: Bldg [07]; main entrance doorway.



Plate 141: Bldg [07]; detail of decorated stop.



Plate 142: Building [07]; west elevation (oblique) looking south-east, NB. blocked door to right of scale.



Plate 143: Building [07]; main reception/waiting area [GF07] looking west.



Plate 144: Building [07]; main reception/waiting area [GF07] looking south-east.



Plate 145: Bldg [07]; passage [GF11] looking north.



Plate 146: Bldg [07]; passage [GF11] looking south.



Plate 147: Bldg [07]; passage [GF19] looking west.



Plate 148: Bldg [07]; consulting room [GF22].



Plate 149: Bldg [07]; Room [GF23] looking west.



Plate 150: Bldg [07]; Room [GF24] looking north.



Plate 151: Building [09]; general view from south-west.



Plate 152: Building [09]; south elevation (oblique) looking north-east.



Plate 153: Building [09]; north elevation (oblique) looking south-west.



Plate 154: Bldg [09]; loading bay door.



Plate 155: Bldg [09]; stack.



Plate 156: Bldg [09]; entrance stair.



Plate 157: Bldg [09]; lower stair to main chamber.



Plate 158: Bldg [09]; office at south-west corner.



Plate 159: Bldg [09]; Boiler 1 looking east.



Plate 160: Bldg [09]; Boiler 2 looking south-west.



Plate 161: Bldg [09]; stair to NE corner accessing service ducts.



Plate 162: Building [09]; switch gear against west wall of main chamber.



Plate 163: Building [09]; outlet pipework at north-west corner.



Plate 164: Building [10] (right) and Building [11] (left); long view looking south-east.



Plate 165: Building [10], north elevation.



Plate 166: Building [10], east elevation (oblique).



Plate 167: Building [10], west elevation (oblique).



Plate 168: Building [10], garage block to south; south-west angle.



Plate 169: Building [10], garage block to south; south-east angle (Building [11] to right).



Plate 170: Building [10], interior looking south.



Plate 171: Building [10], enclosed office to north-west corner (secondary).



Plate 172: Building [10], roof structure above suspended ceiling.



Plate 173: Retaining Wall [13], north-western section (west of Building [02]) with projections.



Plate 174: Retaining Wall [13], north-eastern section (east of Building [02]), partly refaced.



Plate 175: Retaining Wall [13], area of patching within north-eastern section.



Plate 176: Retaining Wall [13], eastern return to rear of Building [03].



Plate 177: Retaining Wall [13], blocked opening with brick piers within eastern return.



Plate 178: Retaining Wall [13], eastern return to rear of Building [03] with projections.