

**West Villa,  
Woodbridge Road, Ipswich  
IPS 771**

**Historic Building Record**

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# **West Villa (Formerly Ipswich Workhouse), Woodbridge Road East, Ipswich, Suffolk**

**(TM 192 450)**

## **Historic Building Record**

*This report provides a record and analysis at English Heritage (2006) Level 2 of a former hostel built as part of Ipswich Workhouse. It has been prepared to a specification by Dr Abby Antrobus of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service dated 19<sup>th</sup> September 2014 and is intended to fulfil a condition of planning consent for demolition (IBC IP/14/00514).*

### **Introduction**

The report is accompanied by a CD containing a photographic record in the form of 80 Canon 5D digital images of 21 megapixels (Appendix 1), but also includes 18 printed photographs of key features to illustrate the text. Each image is described in a separate schedule and wherever possible includes a scale rod with half-metre divisions in red and white. The site was inspected on 13<sup>th</sup> April 2015.

### **Summary**

West Villa is a substantial red-brick and slate-roofed building adjoining Woodbridge Road to the north of Ipswich General Hospital. It was extensively refurbished in 1995 as a hostel for homeless families but was formerly a detached block of Ipswich Workhouse flanking its main entrance. The northern section survives from the original workhouse built between 1896 and 1899 and can be recognised on an architects' drawing of 1899 showing a bird's eye view of the whole complex. This block of 31.5 m in length is understood to have contained receiving wards and tramp cells along with a porter's lodge, although the present detached porter's lodge adjoining the gate is a slightly later addition. The building was extended to the south by a further 20 m in *circa* 1910, and three wings were added to the rear (west) in or about the 1930s. The main workhouse was converted into a hospital in 1955.

Detailed analysis of the original internal layout is hampered by its extensive remodelling and the largely successful attempt in 1995 or before to conceal every inch of its historic fabric. The main entrance appears to occupy the same position as in 1899 and is linked to the northern gable by an ostensibly original axial passage. This passage contained a high ceiling supported by brick arches that may have divided a series of tramp cells on the west from a large ward lit by three tiers of windows on the east. Small areas of cream-painted brickwork remain exposed to give some indication of the austere, institutional surfaces of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Given the extent of its internal alterations the building's chief historic interest currently lies in its imposing and characterful exterior which remains largely original. Its decoration in the latest French Art Nouveau style reflects the affluence and architectural currency of late-Victorian Ipswich, particularly in the fine northern gable adjoining Woodbridge Road with its impressive window surround and terracotta volutes. The tiered windows of the single-storied range were unusual and sophisticated for their period but unfortunately the upper tier has been lost. Further original fabric is likely to be uncovered inside the building during its forthcoming demolition, and this may additionally shed light on the layout and decor of an increasingly rare class of structure: very few Victorian workhouses now survive in anything resembling their original condition.



**Figure 1**  
**Modern Ordnance Survey showing the current outline of the building and the small porter's lodge adjoining its entrance from Woodbridge Road East on the north. See figure 6 for more detail.**

## **Documentary and Cartographic Evidence**

A full desk-top study is beyond the remit of this level 2 report but the documentary background described here is readily available online. The site of the building is shown as an open field on the First Edition Ordnance Survey of 1884, and this accords with the following account published by Peter Higginbotham (author of a number of scholarly studies of workhouses) on his gazetteer website [www.workhouses.org.uk](http://www.workhouses.org.uk):

*In 1898-9 a new pavilion-plan workhouse and infirmary were erected on a green field site at the south side of Woodbridge Road. Its design was opened to competition and the winning plans were submitted by Stephen Salter and H Percy Adams with Lister Newcombe. Building work began in 1896, the builders George Grimwood & Son having contracted a price of £25,773 for the work. The final cost of the workhouse, which could accommodate 369 inmates, was over £30,000. An architects' drawing shows a bird's-eye view of the site. A receiving block at the north-west of the site contained a porter's lodge, receiving wards and tramp cells. A store-room for pauper's clothing was located on the first floor. In 1930, the workhouse infirmary became Ipswich Borough General Infirmary, with the workhouse section continuing as Heathfields Public Assistance Institution. In 1955, the site became the Heath Road Wing of Ipswich General Hospital. The main workhouse building has been demolished but a few of the other blocks survive.*

The buildings forming the subject of this record represent the surviving porter's lodge and receiving block described by Higginbotham. The architects' 'bird's eye view' is reproduced as figure 2 and shows the remaining original structure of the late-1890s on the right (structure A in figure 6). This exterior is still recognisable today, as described in the following analysis,

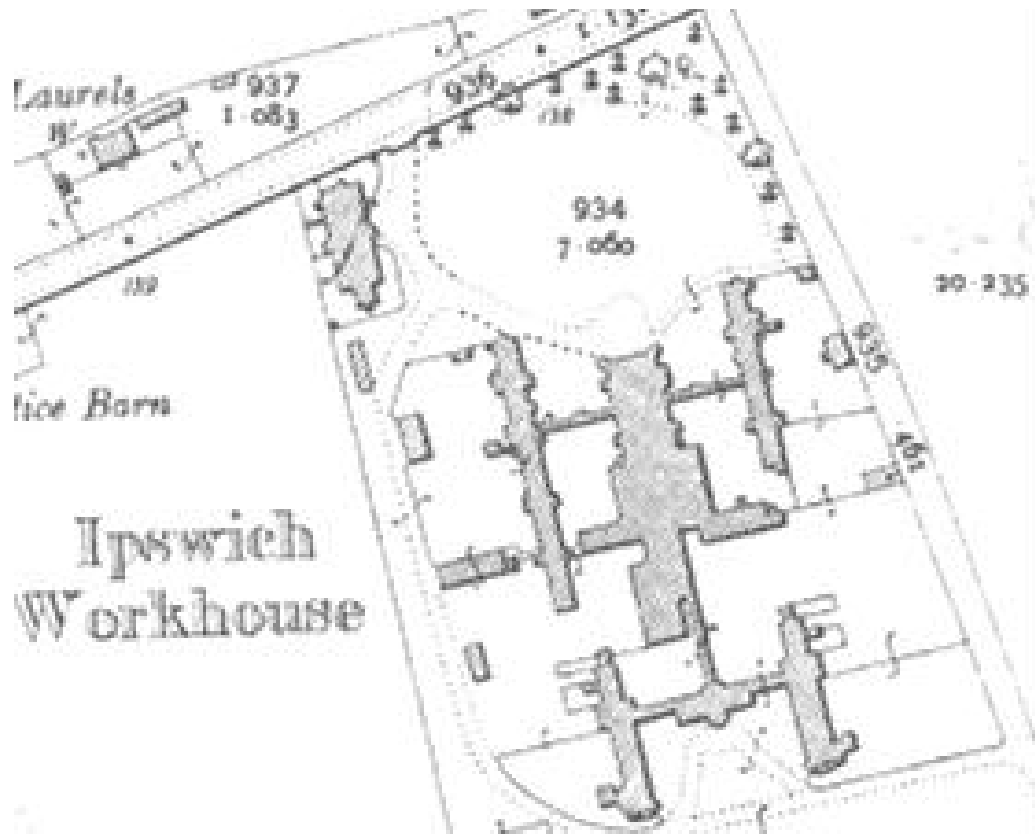
but the interior was altered almost beyond recognition in 1995 when it was extensively refurbished as a hostel for the homeless consisting of innumerable anonymous bed-sitting rooms sharing communal kitchens and bathrooms. A brass plaque in the entrance lobby commemorates its ‘reopening’ as West Villa in 1995, but a 2014 edition of the Ipswich Star, announcing its future demolition to accommodate a new doctors’ surgery, noted that ‘West Villa in east Ipswich has been the town’s main homeless families unit for several decades. Most of those living there have been put up in portable buildings in the grounds of the large Victorian building.’



**Figure 2. Ipswich New Workhouse and Infirmary from the north. Architect’s original design drawing of 1899 (published and dated by [www.workhouses.org.uk](http://www.workhouses.org.uk)).**



**Figure 2a. A detail of figure 2 showing the detached northern block of the workhouse which forms the subject of this report. The shape of this original structure is still recognisable although the narrow upper tier of windows has been lost, and the position of its principal entrance to the south (left) as indicated by a gate remains unaltered.**



**Figure 3. The Second Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1903 showing the newly completed workhouse with the detached block at top left. Note the absence of the separate porter's lodge and southern extension (structure B in figure 6)**



**Figure 4. The 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1927. Labeled 'Heathfields (Poor Law Institution)'. The small rectangular porter's lodge had appeared to the north-east of structure A since 1903 along with its southern extension (B).**



**Figure 5. The 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1951. The three western wings had been added since 1927 (C1, 2 & 3 in figure 6).**

## Building Analysis

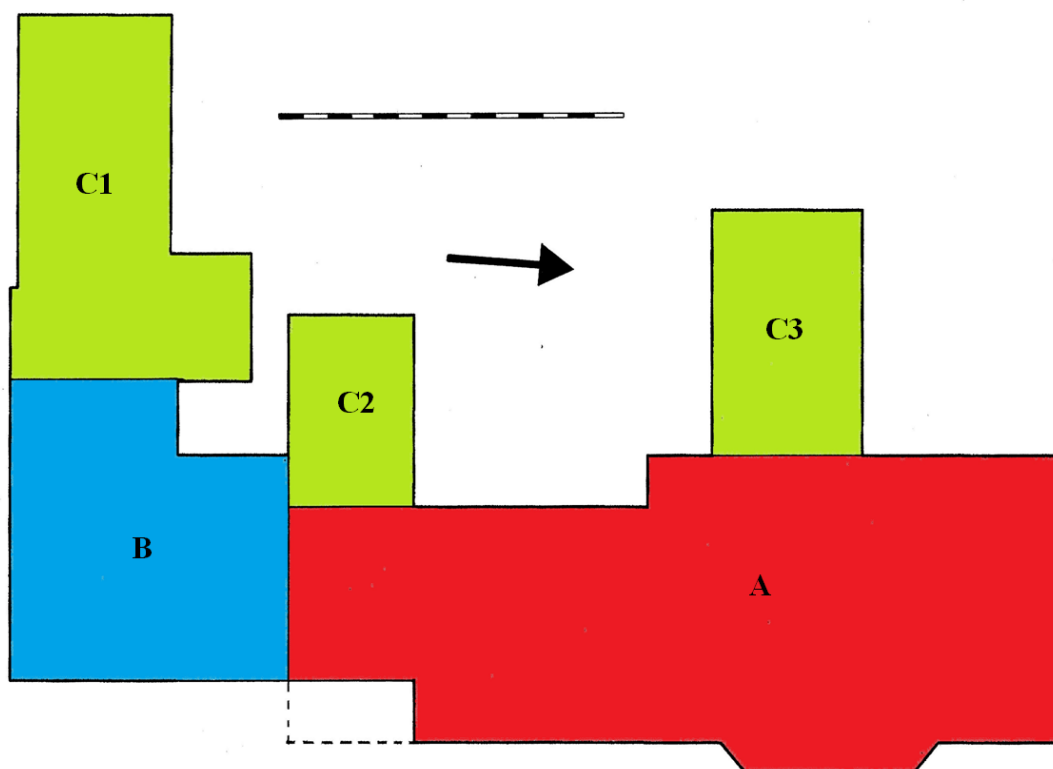


Figure 6

A stylised block plan of the red-brick and slate-roofed building identifying its principal phases of construction for ease of reference in the text and photographic record.

Adapted from a zone plan produced for the guidance of West Villa residents.

Scale in metres.

### Key

- A. The original structure of the late-1890s with a decorative Art Nouveau gable facing Woodbridge Road on the north. The existing entrance lobby is indicated by a broken line in its south-eastern corner.
- B. A matching two-storied extension of the early-20<sup>th</sup> century built in conjunction with the porter's lodge. This structure was depicted on the Ordnance Survey of 1927 but not that of 1903 and probably dates from *circa* 1910.
- C. Three matching mid-20<sup>th</sup> century rear extensions depicted on the Ordnance Survey of 1951 but not that of 1927 and probably dating from the 1930s.

*West Villa was extensively refurbished as a hostel for homeless families in 1995 but was built as part of Ipswich Workhouse. Its exterior remains little altered, but its internal fabric is almost completely hidden by later cladding such as false ceilings and dry-lining rendering its original layout is largely unrecognisable. It now contains a remarkably large number of small, modern bed-sitting rooms interspersed with communal bathrooms, kitchens and staircases. The photographic record focuses on the few exposed historic features and offers a sample of the uniform modern rooms and corridors but does not attempt to include them all. Many more original decorative surfaces and historic features such as painted brick walls and fireplaces are likely to be revealed during the building's forthcoming demolition.*



## Structure A

### Exterior

The earliest part of the building as pictured in 1899 is still recognisable from the exterior (figure 2a). It extends to a total of 31.5 m in length and includes a two-storied section to the north and a single-storied range on the south which incorporates the modern entrance door and lobby (illus. A2.1). The decorative gables of the former are in the Art Nouveau style with particular elaboration adjoining Woodbridge Road on the north (A2.4), and survive intact. The large bay window to the south of its eastern facade is an addition of the mid- or late-20<sup>th</sup> century but the scars of two smaller projecting features which appear to have been a smaller canted bay window and a narrow entrance porch can still be seen on the vertical wall above its flat roof (A2.3). The dormer windows are later additions and two chimneys shown in figure 2a have been removed. The single-storied range was depicted in 1899 with three tiers of windows including a narrow structure resembling a continuous roof-light which has also been removed leaving a scar of clean brickwork on the southern gable of the two-storied range (A2.3). A similar lighting storey survives on the central extension of the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century (C2) which was evidently built to reflect the original (A2.6). The six windows in the remaining two tiers of this range are identical to those of 1899 despite the ostensibly later appearance of the brickwork which has been re-pointed. The rear (western) wall of this structure has been rebuilt approximately 2 m east of its former position, reducing the building's width, as indicated by the scar of its missing section of roof on the aforementioned southern gable (A2.5). The present entrance lobby occupies the position of a narrower single-storied range which lacked tiered windows at the southern end of the original structure but this now lies beneath the same rebuilt roof as its neighbour on the north and is difficult to recognise.

### Interior

Detailed analysis the building's original internal layout is hampered by its extensive remodelling and the largely successful attempt in 1995 or before to conceal every inch of its historic fabric. The main entrance appears to occupy the same position as in 1899, as indicated by a path and gate in the image of that year, and is linked to the northern gable by an ostensibly original axial passage that was probably lit from above by the missing tier of windows. This passage contained a high ceiling supported by brick arches but this is now largely invisible above a much lower 20<sup>th</sup> century ceiling which creates a void used as a service duct. Areas of cream-painted brickwork have been exposed where parts of this ceiling have been removed (A2.9) giving some indication of the austere, institutional surfaces of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. A series of doorways to the rear (west) of the passage may have opened into the tramp cells mentioned by Higginbotham, and the only room of any size that might represent a receiving ward lies to the east of the same passage beneath the roof-lights shown in the bird's eye view (A2.13). At least two of the ground floor rooms in the two-storied northern range were heated, as indicated by the missing chimneys in figure 2a, and part of a fireplace has been uncovered in a room to the west of its axial passage (A2.11). A late-19<sup>th</sup> or early-20<sup>th</sup> century staircase (A2.10) at the southern end of the two-storied range leads to an upper storey housed partly in the slope of the roof that now contains innumerable modern partitions but appears to have been entirely open initially and is consistent with Higginbotham's clothing store. The dormer windows are later insertions not shown in 1899. A set of steps beneath the staircase leads to a small brick cellar that now contains a boiler, fuse boxes and other service equipment that offers little clue to its former purpose. The brickwork is not painted and it probably operated only as a coal store. The entire interior was devoid of light at the time of inspection as the windows were boarded over and the staff of Ipswich Borough Council had kindly shared its understanding that the building is haunted.

## Structure B

The two-storied section of the building to the south of the present entrance lobby was added after 1903 in the same style as the original and is contemporary with the small porter's lodge. Its external gable finials are less elaborate than their earlier counterparts but the building retains a stark Edwardian style and is unlikely to post-date *circa* 1910. It extended the Victorian range by a further 20 m to the south and contains an original staircase (A2.14) adjoining the entrance lobby along with a spacious room to the south-east that most recently served as a communal dining area but may have been a receiving ward. A narrow original room adjoining the bay window of the eastern facade is one of very few internal spaces in the building to have escaped major alteration and retains its decor of painted brick with curved door jambs and even a counter table or desk within the bay window itself that may be an original feature (A2.15). This room presumably served as an office of some kind. A first floor corridor also retains some exposed brickwork (A2.17) as does a walk-in storage cupboard to the rear of the first-floor stair landing (A2.18), but in other respects the interior was entirely refurbished in 1995.

## Structures C

Three rear wings were added to match the existing fabric between the Ordnance Surveys of 1927 and 1951 and they probably date from the 1930s. An iron 'stick baluster' staircase at the junction between structures B and C1 may be a contemporary feature (A2.16) but a second wooden staircase near its western gable appears to be an insertion of the 1970s or 80s. The roof of the central addition reflects the missing late-19<sup>th</sup> century roof of the single-storied range as described above but in other respects these structures are of little historic interest.

## Historic Significance

Given the extent of the building's internal alterations its chief historic interest currently lies in its imposing and characterful exterior which remains largely original. Its decoration in the latest French Art Nouveau style reflects the affluence and architectural currency of late-Victorian Ipswich, particularly in the fine northern gable adjoining Woodbridge Road with its impressive window surround and terracotta volutes. The tiered windows of the single-storied range were unusual and sophisticated for their period but unfortunately the upper tier has been lost. Further original fabric is likely to be uncovered inside the building during its forthcoming demolition, and this may shed light on the layout and decor of an increasingly rare class of structure: very few Victorian workhouses now survive in anything resembling their original condition. Although it accordingly remains of considerable historic interest the building is unlikely to meet the strict English Heritage criteria for listing given the extent of its internal and external alterations.

## **Appendix 1 (on accompanying CD): Full Photographic Record**

### **Descriptions of Photographs in Appendix 1**

#### **Photograph no.**

1. General view of the site from the open ground to the east showing Woodbridge Road to the right and Ipswich Hospital to the left.
2. General view of the site entrance from the east showing the porter's lodge adjoining Woodbridge Road on the right.
3. General view of the site from Woodbridge Road to the west showing West Villa on the right.
4. The eastern facade showing the original central range and twin gables (A) to the right and the early-20th century addition (B) left.
5. Eastern facade of early-20th century extension (B) showing the entrance on the right.
6. The original twin gables of the eastern facade (A) showing the scar of the missing ridge storey on its left-hand gable.
7. Detail of the southern gable of the original two-storied structure (A) showing the scar of the demolished ridge storey.
8. Eastern facade of original structure (A) showing its twin gables and enlarged bow window with the scar of the smaller original to the left.
9. Detail of the semi-circular gables of the eastern facade (A) showing the scars of the bay window and narrow porch of the 1899 drawing.
10. Northern external gable of original structure (A) showing later central door of Fletton brick flanked by blocked windows.
11. Original structure (A) from Woodbridge Road showing decorative profile of northern gable.
12. Original structure (A) from Woodbridge Road showing detail of decorative Art Nouveau profile of northern gable.
13. Detail of decorative terracotta volute to northern external gable of original structure (A).
14. Rear (western) exterior of original structure (A) showing evidence of blocked door and mid-20th century wing (C3) to right.
15. Rear (western) exterior of original structure (A) showing mid-20th century wing (C3) in foreground.
16. Original structure (A) from south-west showing rebuilt rear wall of central range to right with roof scar of wider predecessor on gable.

17. Mid-20th century central extension (C2) from north showing roof profile reflecting that removed from original central range to left.
18. Mid-20th century southern extension (C1) from north-west showing gable of central extension (C2) to left.
19. Small courtyard to rear (north) of early-20th century extension (B) seen from north with mid-20th century addition (C1) right.
20. Small courtyard to rear (north) of early-20th century extension (B) seen from south and showing door to mid-20th century addition (C2).
21. Southern exterior of mid-20th century southern wing (C1) showing darker brickwork of early-20th century extension (B) to right.
22. Late-20th century garage block to south of site viewed from west with mid-20th century wing (C1) to left.
23. Late-20th century garage block to south of site viewed from east with early-20th century addition (B) to right.
24. Early-20th century extension (B) from south-east showing bay window with original structure (A) in rear to right.
25. Site entrance from south showing original late-19th century structure (A) to left and porter's lodge in centre.
26. Exterior of early-20th century porter's lodge from south-east showing Woodbridge Road to right and original structure (A) left.
27. Detail of eastern gable of porter's lodge matching contemporary early-20th century extension (B).
28. Western external gable of early-20th century porter's lodge showing boundary wall adjoining Woodbridge Road to left.
29. Interior from east of the early-20th century porter's lodge most recently used as a communal laundry.
30. Interior from west of the early-20th century porter's lodge showing its original eastern entrance.
31. Interior from north of entrance lobby at southern end of original structure (A) showing door to early-20th century extension (B).
32. Detail of brass plaque to south of entrance lobby (A) commemorating reopening of West Villa in 1995.
33. Interior from south of entrance lobby at southern end of original structure (A) showing central corridor to northern staircase.
34. Southern section from north of axial corridor in original structure (A) showing modern cladding with exposed original brick arch to left.

35. Southern section from south of axial corridor in original structure (A) showing modern cladding with staircase in rear.
36. Detail from north of original brick arch in southern section of axial corridor in original structure (A).
37. Staircase to north of southern section of axial corridor in original structure (A) showing arched door to northern section.
38. Northern section from north of axial corridor in original structure (A) showing modern partitions with door to southern section in rear.
39. Sign relating to TV licensing to north of central door in axial passage of original structure (A).
40. Northern section from south of axial corridor in original structure (A) showing modern partitions & fire door in northern gable.
41. Eastern interior of original structure (A) showing modern kitchen and three windows to north of facade.
42. Central rear (western) room of original structure (A) showing blocked fireplace to left & door to axial corridor.
43. First-floor stair landing and axial corridor of original structure seen from north.
44. South-eastern first-floor chamber of original structure (A) showing Crittall windows with southern slope of roof gable to right.
45. South-eastern first-floor chamber of structure (A) showing 20th century cladding & exposed original wall fabric to right of cupboard.
46. Detail of original painted wall fabric in southern interior of south-eastern first-floor chamber of original structure (A).
47. Axial first-floor corridor of original structure (A) seen from south and showing 20th century partitions.
48. Northern internal gable of upper storey of original structure (A) showing blocked windows beneath Art Nouveau pediment.
49. Chamber adjoining northern gable of original structure (A) seen from west with eastern dormer & modern partitions to right.
50. Fitted first-floor kitchen to west of axial corridor lit by southernmost dormer of original structure (A) to left.
51. South-eastern room of original structure (A) showing secondary bay window to left & door to single-storied central range on right.
52. High-ceiling room of original single-storied central range (A) from south showing eastern facade on right.
53. High-ceiling room of original single-storied central range (A) from north showing eastern facade on left & door to entrance lobby.

54. Staircase to north of southern section of axial corridor in original structure (A) showing door to cellar on left.
55. Cellar steps beneath staircase to north of southern section of axial corridor in original structure (A), viewed from north.
56. Cellar beneath original structure (A) viewed from south-west and showing modern boiler and circuit fuses.
57. Staircase in northern room of early-20th century extension (B) seen from south and showing door to entrance lobby.
58. Staircase in northern room of early-20th century extension (B) seen from south-east and showing ostensibly original doorways.
59. Northern room of early-20th century extension (B) seen from north and showing door south-eastern room.
60. South-eastern room of early-20th century extension (B) seen from west and showing modern cladding with door to eastern bay window.
61. South-eastern room of early-20th century extension (B) seen from north and showing modern cladding with door to eastern bay window on left.
62. Interior of bay window at eastern end of early-20th century extension (B) seen from north-west and showing relatively original decor of painted brick.
63. Interior of bay window at eastern end of early-20th century extension (B) showing counter table and relatively original decor.
64. Interior of bay window at eastern end of early-20th century extension (B) seen from north and showing relatively original decor.
65. Interior from south of bay window at eastern end of early-20th century extension (B) showing door with curved jambs to adjoining room.
66. Axial corridor of southern wing of early-20th century extension (B) seen from east and showing typical modern partitions & cladding.
67. Cast iron stick baluster staircase to west of early-20th century extension (B) view from south.
68. Fitted kitchen to east of mid-20th century extension (C1) viewed from east and showing link to stair & external southern door.
69. Staircase in mid-20th century extension (C1) viewed from south and showing door to kitchen on right.
70. South-western room of mid-20th century extension (C1) viewed from east and showing typical modern partitions and decor.
71. First floor landing of staircase in mid-20th century extension (C1) viewed from north.

72. First floor landing of iron staircase to west of early-20th century extension (B) viewed from north.
73. Rear (northern) first-floor corridor of early-20th century extension (B) viewed from iron staircase landing to west.
74. First-floor kitchen to south of early-20th century extension (C1) viewed from north.
75. Rear (northern) first-floor corridor of early-20th century extension (B) viewed from west and showing painted original brickwork.
76. Interior from south of first-floor corridor leading to staircase at northern end of early-20th century extension (B).
77. First-floor north-western chamber of early-20th century extension (B) from north showing original decor with door to stair corridor on left.
78. First-floor north-western chamber of early-20th century extension (B) from south showing original decor of painted brickwork.
79. First-floor landing of ostensibly original staircase at northern end of early-20th century extension (B) viewed from north.
80. Eastern internal gable of south-eastern first-floor chamber of early-20th century extension (B).

*Photographic Appendix 2 follows on pp. 14-22*

## Appendix 2 (pp. 14-22): Selected Printed Photographs



**Illus. 1. The eastern facade of the former workhouse showing the original structure of the 1890s as illustrated in figure 2 on the right (A) and the early-20<sup>th</sup> century extension (B) to the left. The original three-tiered central range has lost its upper tier of windows and the roof of the southernmost block has been remodelled and now lies behind the boarded modern entrance. The extension consists of the left-hand gable and the adjoining tall section containing the staircase shown in illus. A2.14 below.**



**Illus. 2. The entrance to the site from Woodbridge Road on the north (viewed from the east) showing the small porter's lodge of the early-20<sup>th</sup> century. The shape of the latter's gable matches those of the contemporary extension to the extreme left (B).**





**Illus. 3. The distinctive original gables of the eastern facade (A) from the south-east. The southern gable to the left clearly reveals the outline of the narrow upper tier of windows shown in figure 2 that formerly capped the contemporary roof to the extreme left. The large bay window on the right is a 20<sup>th</sup> century addition but the roof scars of two smaller gabled projections can be seen on the wall immediately above its flat roof.**



**Illus. 4. The impressive Art Nouveau northern gable seen from Woodbridge Road. Note the terracotta volutes of the two corners to left and right, and the evidence of two blocked ground-floor windows flanking the later central door. The blocked first-floor windows are shown in illus. A2.12, but the high window beneath is hidden internally. The full photographic record includes several details of this gable.**



**Illus. 5. The original structure (A) from the south-west with the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century extension on the left (C3). The wall of the single-storied range on the right has been rebuilt and it was formerly of the same width as the two-storied range, as indicated by the scar of the original roof on the latter's gable. Note the loss of the chimney depicted in figure 2 which belonged to the fireplace in illus. A2.11.**



**Illus. 6. The mid-20th century central extension (C2) from the north showing its roof profile with an upper tier of blocked windows reflecting the identical tier which has since been removed from the single-storied southern range of the original structure to the left (A). The large southern extension of the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century (C1) is shown to the rear.**



**Illus. 7. The interior from the west of the early-20th century porter's lodge showing its original eastern entrance door and the ceramic sinks reflecting its most recent purpose as a communal laundry.**



**Illus. 8. The interior from the north of the modern entrance lobby at the southern end of the original structure (A). The lower section of its eastern wall to the left has been removed where it adjoins the flat-roofed late-20<sup>th</sup> century 'porch', which retains a brass plaque commemorating the 'reopening' of West Villa in 1995 (above the hatch in the centre of this image). The door to the right opens into the early-20th century extension (B) and marks the southern gable of the late-19<sup>th</sup> century building.**



**Illus. 9. The southern section of the axial ground-floor corridor in the original structure (A) viewed from the south and showing the late-20<sup>th</sup> century cladding which dominates the interior. This corridor links the entrance lobby shown in illus. A2.8 above to the staircase in A2.10 . Note the lower section of a tall original brick arch immediately above the scale rod which indicates the original height of the corridor before the insertion of the present ceiling.**



**Illus. 10. The possibly original staircase at the northern end of the southern section of corridor in structure A, seen from the south. This rises to the southern end of the two-storied section of the building, and the door beneath its balustrade opens onto the cellar steps. The arched fire door leads to the northern section of the axial corridor.**



**Illus. 11.** The central ground-floor room to the rear (west) of the axial corridor in the two-storied northern half of the original structure (A). The door to the right opens into the corridor and a blocked fireplace is visible to the left. The latter was served by the missing chimney depicted in figure 2a. The late-20<sup>th</sup> century cladding to the floor, wall and ceiling of this room is replicated throughout the building, effectively concealing its original fabric.



**Illus. 12.** The northernmost first-floor chamber of the original structure (A), seen from the west and showing the blocked windows in the Art Nouveau gable on the left with the secondary dormer window (not depicted in figure 2) on the right. All the partitions on the upper storey appear to represent 20<sup>th</sup> century insertions.



**Illus. 13. The high-ceilinged room to the east of the axial corridor in the single-storied section of the original structure (A), viewed from the north and showing the eastern facade on the left and the door to the entrance lobby on the right.**



**Illus. 14. The probably original staircase in the northern room of the early-20th century extension (B), viewed from the south and showing the door to the entrance lobby in the centre (see illus. A2.8). The stair has been enclosed and its treads renewed but the turned finials of its posts project from the ceiling. The curved jambs of the left-hand doorway are an original feature found elsewhere in structure B.**



**Illus. 15. The interior of the bay window at the eastern end of the early-20th century extension (B) as seen from the north-west (visible to the extreme left in illus. A2.2). This narrow room of painted brickwork is one of very few spaces where the original fabric and historic character of the building is exposed internally. Note the counter table in the window recess.**



**Illus. 16. The first floor landing of the iron staircase at the western end of the early-20th century extension (B) as viewed from the north. This stair was probably added when the building was extended in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. The internal division between structures B on the left and C1 on the right is heavily disguised.**



**Illus. 17.** The rear (northern) first-floor corridor of the early-20th century extension (B) viewed from the landing of the iron staircase to the west. Original painted brickwork is exposed on the left but the partitions of the rooms and kitchens on the right all appear to be later insertions.



**Illus. 18.** The first-floor north-western chamber of the early-20th century extension (B) viewed from the north and showing the door to the staircase shown in A2.14 on the left. The painted brickwork and horizontal boarding of this space appears to be largely original as it served as a storage cupboard and escaped modernisation in 1995.