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Ward Block 10

Heartlands Hospital
Bordesley Green east
Birmingham
West Midlands

Historic Building Record

March 2010

UNIVERSITY OF
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Project No. 2045

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**Ward Block 10, Heartlands Hospital
Bordesley Green East, Birmingham, West Midlands**

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

by

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Ward Block 10, Heartlands Hospital, Bordesley Green East, Birmingham

Historic Building Record, 2010

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1	Background to the Project	1
1.2	Reasons for Work	1
1.3	Scope of the Report.....	1
2	SITE LOCATION AND GEOLOGY.....	1
2.1	Site Location	1
2.2	Geology	2
2.3	Statutory Designations.....	2
3	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	2
4	METHODOLOGY	2
4.1	Documentary Research	2
4.2	Historic Building Recording	2
5	GENERAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT	3
5.1	Archaeological Background	3
5.2	The East Birmingham Hospital.....	3
6	BUILDING DESCRIPTION.....	5
6.1	General Arrangements	5
6.2	The Exterior	6
6.3	The Interior	7
7	DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION	9
7.1	Discussion	9
7.2	Conclusion	10
8	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	10
9	SOURCES.....	11

APPENDIX A: Written Scheme of Investigation (Removed)

APPENDIX B: Register of Project Photographs

List of Figures

- Figure 1: Site location.
- Figure 2: Detail plan of Heartlands Hospital site.
- Figure 3: The development of the hospital as evident from historic Ordnance Survey mapping.
- Figure 4: Aerial photograph of Heartlands site, c.1950 (with detail of Ward Block 10).
- Figure 5: Heartlands site: dates of extant buildings.
- Figure 6: Exterior Elevations: (a) North, (b) West, (c) East, (d) South.
- Figure 7: Floor Plans: (a) Ground Floor, (b) First Floor.
- Figure 8: Reconstruction of primary pavilion floor plans.

List of Plates

- Plate 1: North elevation; oblique view looking south-east.
- Plate 2: North elevation; oblique view looking south-west.
- Plate 3: Sample window bay of north elev.
- Plate 4: Rain-water hopper in north elev.
- Plate 5: Main entrance block; oblique view looking south-east.
- Plate 6: Side doorway to stair.
- Plate 7: Doorway to 1F stair.
- Plate 8: South elevation; oblique view looking north-west.
- Plate 9: South elevation; oblique view looking north-east.
- Plate 10: Sample window bay of south elev.
- Plate 11: Southern, projecting 'core' block .
- Plate 12: Secondary extension (east).
- Plate 13: Secondary extension (west).
- Plate 14: Wider fenestration of south elevation, NB: split GF windows indicating level of former canopy, originally supported by projecting RSJs within brickwork piers.
- Plate 15: Detail of sawn off RSJ in brickwork pier of south elevation, formerly supporting canopy.
- Plate 16: East elevation.
- Plate 17: West elevation.
- Plate 18: Shrapnel damage at NW corner.
- Plate 19: Shrapnel damage in west elev.
- Plate 20: Entrance corridor [**GF26**], looking south from main doorway.
- Plate 21: Widening of [**GF26**] to south, looking west towards corridor [**GF15**].
- Plate 22: Room [**GF30**] (former duty room), projecting stack in north wall.
- Plate 23: West corridor [**GF15**].
- Plate 24: Treatment Room [**GF22**].
- Plate 25: Reception Area [**GF02**] looking south-west.
- Plate 26: Treatment Room [**GF05**] within secondary extension.
- Plate 27: Primary 20-column radiator.
- Plate 28: Doorway to [**GF08**].
- Plate 29: Corridor [**GF08**].
- Plate 30: Surviving primary window, [**GF07**].
- Plate 31: East corridor [**GF31**].
- Plate 32: Office [**GF26**] looking north-west.
- Plate 33: Room [**GF48**] looking north.
- Plate 34: Stair [**GF54**].
- Plate 35: Stair [**GF54**].

- Plate 36: 1F entrance [**1F02**].
 Plate 37: Widening of [**1F02**] to south.
 Plate 38: Blocked door and window openings within west wall of [**1F06**;] (former duty room).
 Plate 39: Corresponding blocked window and door openings within east wall of [**1F05**].
 Plate 40: West corridor [**1F25**].
 Plate 41: Recess within east wall of [**1F40**].
 Plate 42: Open ward area [**1F29**]/[**1F37**] looking south-west towards partitioned room [**1F30**].
 Plate 43: West end of 1F west ward.
 Plate 44: East corridor [**1F09**] looking east.
 Plate 45: Room [**1F13**] looking south-east.
 Plate 46: [**1F14**] looking north.
 Plate 47: [**1F16-18**] looking north.
 Plate 48: Room [**1F15**] looking north.
 Plate 49: Blocking beneath window [**1F15**] (north wall).
 Plate 50: Roof structure over eastern section of ward block, looking east.
 Plate 51: Lowered ceiling level and water storage tanks over central 'core' area of block.
 Plate 52: Original lath and plaster ceiling of first floor level visible within roofspace.

Ward Block 10, Heartlands Hospital, Bordesley Green East, Birmingham

Historic Building Record, 2010

SUMMARY

Birmingham Archaeology was commissioned in February 2010 by the Heart of England NHS Foundation Trust, to undertake an historic building record in respect of the Ward 10 building at Heartlands Hospital, Bordesley Green East, Birmingham, West Midlands (centred on NGR SP 11798 86700). The programme of recording was required by the Birmingham City Council Planning Archaeologist in advance of demolition works related to the creation of a new Out Patients Department building at the site.

Heartlands Hospital originated as an 'Infectious Diseases Hospital' built on land external to the city in 1895. Subsequently enlarged, the hospital was 'generalised' in 1953 and saw significant investment and development after the mid-1960s, following a merger with several other city institutions. Much of the built fabric on the site post dates 1970.

Ward Block 10 dates to a dramatic phase of expansion of the hospital, undertaken during the 1930s in response to an increase in the population of the city, when a total of 14 new ward blocks were added to the west of the original hospital site. The pavilion is brick-built, of two storeys, each level comprising opposed wards to east and west (with terminal 'sanitary towers') and small isolation rooms within projecting turrets to the south, all overlooked from a central 'duty room'; it conforms broadly to the 'Type C' pavilion as published by the Local Government Board in memoranda of 1902-24. A ground floor canopy formerly flanked the south elevation of the pavilion. There is no direct communication between the ground and first floors of the building, the single stairwell being accessed only from the exterior, a measure ensuring effective isolation between the respective wards which would presumably have been used for the treatment of different notifiable diseases.

The range is purely utilitarian in nature, architectural embellishment being limited to the principal entrance doorways and to internal features such as the main stair. Internally, the ward areas have been extensively sub-divided by the introduction of numerous stud and plasterboard partitions though it is assumed that ward was originally of simple, unencumbered 'Nightingale' form. Survival of historic features is limited, the inevitable result of extended use and regular upgrading of the accommodation to contemporary standards.

An interesting feature of the exterior of the building is the incidence of shrapnel damage in the western elevation, understood to relate to a World War 2 air raid on the hospital site on December 12th 1940.

Ward Block 10 represents an interesting though unremarkable pavilion type ward block of the inter-war period of only limited architectural value, whose significance lies principally in its representing the last surviving element of a distinct and dramatic phase of expansion at the hospital. As such, the interest of the building lies more in its historical context than within the fabric of the structure itself. The current study has, however, allowed for a full drawn and photographic record of the ward block to be made in advance of demolition work and has achieved 'preservation by record' of the structure for the benefit of posterity and for possible future research.

Ward Block 10, Heartlands Hospital, Bordesley Green East, Birmingham

Historic Building Record, 2010

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Project

1.1.1 Birmingham Archaeology was commissioned in February 2010 by the Heart of England NHS Foundation Trust, to undertake an historic building record in respect of Ward Block 10 at Heartlands Hospital, Bordesley Green East, Birmingham, West Midlands (centred on NGR SP 11798 86700; see Figure 1).

1.1.2 The project was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), prepared by Birmingham Archaeology (2010) and approved by the Planning Archaeologist of Birmingham City Council (BCC) in advance of work. A copy of the WSI is included below as **Appendix A**.

1.2 Reasons for Work

1.2.1 The programme of recording was required by the Birmingham City Council Planning Archaeologist in advance of demolition works related to the creation of a new Out Patients Department building at the site. It forms the second stage of archaeological works at the Heartlands site, following on from an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA), commissioned by Capita-Lovejoy on behalf of the Heart of England NHS Foundation Trust and prepared by Birmingham Archaeology (Tyler, 2010). The DBA identified Ward Block 10 as representing the single survival of a distinct phase of development at the hospital, the historic significance of which has been enhanced by the significant loss of contemporary historic fabric elsewhere at the hospital site.

1.3 Scope of the Report

1.3.1 This report outlines the results of the programme of building recording, which has been undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidelines as published in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (EH, 2006), within the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (IfA, 2008) and within the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation of Works to Historic Buildings* (ALGAO, 1997).

1.3.2 This report has been prepared based upon information current and available as of February 2010.

2 SITE LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

2.1 Site Location

2.1.1 The Heartlands Hospital site is located to the north side of Yardley Green Road, c.5km east of Birmingham city centre and is centred on NGR SP 11798 86700 (Figure 1). It is bounded to the north by Bordesley Green East, to the south by Yardley Green Road,

to the east by the gardens of properties fronting a series of cul-de-sacs opening off the west side of Little Bromwich Road and to the west by an open field backing onto Belchers Lane.

- 2.1.2 Ward Block 10, is located towards the western boundary of the hospital site and is centred on NGR SP 11592 86668 (Figure 2).

2.2 Geology

- 2.2.1 The underlying geology of the study area comprises Mercian Mudstone with subsoils of Triassic Keuper Marl. To the west are deposits of superficial, glacio-fluvial sands and gravels while, to the east, alluvial deposits flank the course of the River Cole.¹

2.3 Statutory Designations

- 2.3.1 Ward Block 10 is not included on the Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historical Interest, nor on the 'Local List' of historic buildings. The building is not included on the Birmingham City Sites and Monuments Record.
- 2.3.2 The wider Heartlands Hospital site does not include or form part of any Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) or Conservation Area. It includes no Listed Buildings (LBs) or Locally Listed Buildings (LLBs).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 In the light of the planned loss of the ward building and given its historical significance, highlighted by the archaeological DBA, recently reported, the general aim of the historic building record, as stated at section §.4.1 of the WSI, was to achieve 'preservation by record' in advance of demolition.
- 3.2 The objective of the programme of building recording was to generate an accessible architectural and historical record of the ward building to be demolished, for the benefit of posterity and for future research.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Documentary Research

- 4.1.1 No significant programme of new documentary or archival research was undertaken as part of the current project.

4.2 Historic Building Recording

- 4.2.1 The historic building record was based on a full and detailed examination of the entire ward building, both externally and internally. Recording was to a level commensurate with a Level 2/3 record as defined by English Heritage in their guidance document *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (EH 2006).

Drawn Record

- 4.2.2 A drawn record of the ward building was made, based for the most part upon existing

¹ Geology mapping accessed via www.edina.ac.uk.

plan survey data supplied by the client. Floor plans were generated at each level, annotated to show significant architectural or archaeological detail. Measured detail drawings were prepared of representative or selected architectural or structural features of significance such as doorways, windows, staircases, blocked openings etc., where these could not be more adequately recorded by means of photography. No significant programme of new survey work was undertaken, though sufficient on-site measurements were taken to allow for the generation of exterior elevation drawings.

Photographic Record

- 4.2.3 The photographic record comprised high resolution digital photography using a Nikon D50 single lens reflex camera to a level commensurate with a 'Level 2/3' record as defined by English Heritage (2006, 14), extending to include both general and detail shots, contextual views and accessible exterior elevations, visible structural and decorative details (interior and exterior), and general interior views of principal rooms and circulation areas. Where possible, photographs included graded photographic scales. All photographs were recorded on *pro-forma* recording sheets detailing subject, orientation, scales included, photographer and date, and will be related to photographic location plans. A register of project photographs is included below as **Appendix B**; a selection of images is included as plates.

Written Record

- 4.2.4 The drawn and photographic record of the building was accompanied by a written account, made as a basis for the compilation of the detailed written description included below.

5 GENERAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT

5.1 Archaeological Background

- 5.1.1 The archaeological background to the Heartlands Hospital site has been addressed in the previously completed Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Tyler, 2010) and will not be repeated in detail here.

5.2 The East Birmingham Hospital²

- 5.2.1 The 'Yardley Road Infection Hospital' was built in 1894-5 to the designs of architect William Henry Ward of Stone, Staffordshire³ on a site purchased by Birmingham Corporation from the Rev. Frederick Graeme Littlecot, vicar of Rushall (Walsall). The cost of the land was £4,975⁴ including a fee of £175 paid by way of compensation to tenant farmer, Henry Masters of Howlett's Farm, for the breaching of a tenancy agreement made between himself and Littlecot dating to 14th October 1892.⁵
- 5.2.2 The first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1887-9 (Figure 3a) shows the site in the years immediately prior to construction, maintaining a general rural aspect with the buildings of Howlett's Farm occupying the future hospital site.

² The following historical outlines are based upon the more detailed history on the centenary of the hospital published in 1995 (Ayers, Ellis and Portsmouth, 1995).

³ See Hartland 2009, 253-74.

⁴ Birmingham Daily Post, July 26th 1893, p.5; Birmingham Archives; Jewel Baillie 81b/41.

⁵ Birmingham Archives; Jewel Baillie 81b/47.

- 5.2.3 Design drawings for the hospital were submitted to the City in 1893-4 and although these are listed in contemporary ledgers⁶ at the Birmingham City Archives, the drawings themselves do not survive.
- 5.2.4 The original planned elements comprising the following:⁷
- Entrance lodge and waiting rooms
 - Receiving and discharging wards
 - Isolated block for doubtful cases
 - Ten pavilions for 24 beds each
 - Official and administration block
 - Nurses home (for 40)
 - General laundry, disinfecting station, incinerator, steam boilers etc.
 - Stabling and coach house
 - Two cottages: one for the removal officer and one for disinfection officer
 - Mortuary
- 5.2.5 At the time of opening, as the 'City Hospital, Little Bromwich', on 29th June 1895, only four of the planned pavilions had been built (Ayers, Ellis and Porstmouth 1995, 9), presumably those illustrated in historic plans to the north of the site immediately adjacent to the (surviving) laundry block (Figure 3b). Historic photographs indicate primary, single-storey brick-built pavilion ranges (see Tyler 2010, fig. 20).
- 5.2.6 The original hospital was not designed for continuous occupation, rather as an emergency facility to be used at times of smallpox epidemics, later extended to cover other infectious diseases including measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria and tuberculosis.
- 5.2.7 The hospital was extended in 1904 at the cost of £19,765 with the building of a further 3 pavilions to the south of the original four, an isolation ward and an administration block / home for 50 nurses (Ayers, Ellis and Porstmouth 1995, 10; Figure 20a) and again in 1910 when the capacity was increased to 10 ward units holding 300 beds (*ibid.*, 11). This development is not reflected by the evidence of historic maps, however, with the first revision Ordnance Survey map (Figure 3b) showing ten ward buildings already in place at the earlier date of 1904-5. The main hospital site, annotated as '*Infectious Diseases Hospital (Birmingham Corporation)*', comprised ward buildings, laundry and administration blocks together with a series of smaller subsidiary buildings. Only two structures indicated on the 1904 map survive today, *viz.* the laundry block to the north and Warwick House to the south-east corner of the site. The principal entrance to the site was via a gateway onto Yardley Green Road to the south, flanked to the east by a lodge.
- 5.2.8 The 1915-7 edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 3c) shows little change though during the 1930's the hospital expanded dramatically, reflecting the steady increase in the population of the city. Fourteen new wards were created, some of which at least were of two storeys, increasing capacity to 750 beds (*ibid.*, 12). This expansion is reflected in the 1937-8 edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 3d) which shows the expansion westwards of the complex, apparently with the acquisition of the field to the north-west of the original site and the erection of seven new pavilion ward buildings thereon, including Ward Block 10 currently under consideration. The pavilions formed two groups of three, laid parallel to one another, with a further, smaller range set

⁶ Birmingham Archives; BPI 9657

⁷ Birmingham Archives; Jewel Baillie 81b/40a

slightly off centre to the east between the two groups. All blocks were aligned WNW-ESE and displayed similar characteristics of paired wards to either side of a central core, though three distinct plan forms are evident suggesting three phases of development. Reference to an aerial photograph of c.1950 (Figure 4) confirms distinct details of construction within the two groups of three blocks, both of two storeys, while the smaller range (supplemented by a matching block to the west) was of a single storey only. All blocks appear to have been furnished with canopies and/or balconies to their southern elevations.

- 5.2.9 The end of the Second World War saw the introduction of the National Health Service Act of 1946, resulting in the formation of the National Health Service in July 1948. Little Bromwich Hospital came under the control of the Selly Oak Hospital Management Committee (HMC), together with the Selly Oak and Solihull Hospitals, the Accident Hospital and the Royal Orthopaedic Hospital. The steady reduction in infectious diseases in response to advances in vaccine technologies saw additional ward space becoming available at East Bromwich and certain services were transferred from Selly Oak.
- 5.2.10 Later Ordnance Survey maps of 1951-3 (Figure 3e) and 1969-70 (Figure 3f) show that the hospital layout remained effectively constant down to the 1970s, during which period it became gradually encircled by residential development on all sides. This belies the fact that, in April 1953, the crucial decision was made to 'generalise' the East Bromwich Hospital heralding significant investment, and during the period 1959-61 over £380,000 was spent improving facilities, if not building stock itself.
- 5.2.11 In 1962, a new hospital management committee was set up to manage Little Bromwich Hospital, together with Yardley Green, Hollymoor, Solihull, Witton and Marston Green Hospitals (*ibid.*, 39), and on the 1st April 1963, East Birmingham Hospital was created by the merging of Little Bromwich and Yardley Green Hospitals. Over the next 30 years, the hospital continued to grow with the demolition of many of the older ward ranges and the up-grading of others, the extent of which is readily apparent from a review of the construction dates of the extant building stock on the site (Figure 5).
- 5.2.12 On the 1st April 1992, the hospital received trust status and changed its name to the Birmingham Heartlands Hospital. Investment and modernisation of the site continues.

6 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

6.1 General Arrangements

- 6.1.1 Ward Block 10 is located towards the western side of the hospital complex, south-west of the main entrance block and north of the newly completed MIDRU block. It comprises a long, two-storey range, aligned WNW-ESE though, for the purposes of the following description, the principal axis of the building will be assumed to run east-west such that the principal entrance way opens to the centre of the north elevation.
- 6.1.2 The block is of two storeys throughout, brick-built in pale orange/red brick laid to Flemish bond. It comprises opposed wards at each level, extending to the east and west of a central entrance block and 'core' building which projects to both north and south. Each ward comprises six structural bays, 12ft wide, defined externally by projecting piers of brickwork, with a terminal ½ bay to both east and west. The main

range has a pitched roof, hipped to east and west and clad in grey pan-tiles. Appended at the outer ends of the ward range are 'sanitary towers', short blocks containing toilet and washing facilities, aligned perpendicularly to the main range with flat roofs and chamfered corners.

6.2 The Exterior

- 6.2.1 The **north elevation** (Figure 6a; Plates 1/2) comprises wards arranged to east and west of the main entrance block. Structural bays of the ward ranges are expressed externally by projecting piers of brickwork framing recessed window bays; each bay includes a single, rectangular window opening at both ground and first floor level (Plate 3), with flat lintel and cill details of reinforced concrete construction. The window opening at Bay W6 has been adapted to form a doorway while the terminal ½ bays are blind. All windows have been renewed with UPVC double-glazed units. Rainwater goods are in iron with hoppers decorated with flower motif (Plate 4). At the centre of the elevation is a projecting, two-storey entrance block (Plate 5), with flat roof behind a low parapet wall, set slightly lower than the eaves level of the adjacent principal range. The main entrance to the building is via a central, double doorway set within a stone surround with projecting flat hood supported on moulded corbels (Plate 6). The western return of the entrance block includes a number of narrow windows lighting toilet facilities internally, while the eastern return includes a further double door (Plate 7) serving the stair leading to first floor level. To the east and west of the ward blocks are located the terminal 'sanitary towers', of two storeys and standing to the same height as the central entrance block, with flat-roof, low parapet. The north elevation of the towers include a single window opening at ground and first floor level respectively, with areas of infill brickwork beneath suggesting they have been reduced in height.
- 6.2.2 The **south elevation** (Figure 6d; Plates 8/9) closely mirrors the arrangements of the north elevation, with 6½ bay ward ranges to either side of a projecting 'core' block (Plate 11) corresponding to the entrance projection in the north facade. The fenestration of this elevation comprises wider openings (Plate 10), obscured to a large extent at ground floor level by secondary, single-storey extensions (Plates 12/13). Again, all windows have been renewed with UPVC double-glazed units. Where visible, the form of the ground floor windows was noted to reflect the former existence of a projecting canopy: each window is split by a secondary cill/lintel (Plate 14), the upper third of the window being formerly above the level of the canopy which would have been supported by RSJs projecting from the brickwork piers, the cut-off ends of which remain visible (Plate 15). The form of the ground floor canopy can be seen in a surviving historic photograph (Figure 4b) and is clearly indicated, variously by pecked line or cross-hatching, on historic Ordnance Survey mapping (Figure 3d-f). The central 'core' comprises two projecting blocks with chamfered corners flanking the recessed wall of the interior 'duty room' (see below). A stack rises above the centre of the elevation, breaking the slope of the pitched roof. To east and west, details of the 'sanitary towers' match those of the north elevation in most respects, though no infill blocking was noted beneath the window openings.
- 6.2.3 The **east and west elevations** (Figure 6c and 6b; Plates 16/17) are similar, constituting the longitudinal elevation of the terminal 'sanitary towers', with chamfered corners and flat roof set behind a low parapet wall. The brick-built elevations are broken by a total of six openings at both ground and first floor, all originally windows lighting a series of rooms internally, though a single opening at each level has subsequently been adapted to form a doorway serving exterior, metal fire-escape

stairs.⁸ The western elevation is of note in that the fabric shows clear signs of damage, particularly around the north-west corner, attributed to shrapnel resultant from bombing raids of the Second World War (R Davey, *pers. comm.*).⁹

6.3 The Interior

Ground Floor (Figure 7a; Plates 20-33)

- 6.3.1 The **ground floor** of the block is entered via the double doors within the projecting entrance block (Plates 5 and 6), which open onto a transverse passage [**GF26**]¹⁰ (Plate 20) extending southwards to the centre-line of the range, the passage widening out at its southern end (Plate 21) to form a central lobby. The eastern flanking wall of [**GF26**] is solid, representing the rear of stairwell ([**GF51**]) and lift-shaft ([**GF52**]), which serve the upper storey. A doorway opening off the western side of [**GF26**] serves a series of toilet facilities ([**GF28**]). To the southern end of [**GF26**], opposed doorways open onto rooms [**GF29**] (east) and [**GF27**] (west), each of which include angled corners bounding the widened, lobby section of [**GF26**] (see Plate 21). To the south, [**GF26**] is flanked by Room [**GF30**] (Plate 22). [**GF30**] plays a central role in the arrangements of the ward block; a rectangular room occupying the southern part of the main range and extending out into the central section of the southern projecting 'core', it is currently accessed from [**GF26**] via a single door at the western end of the south wall, a corresponding door to the east having been previously blocked. Blocked windows and doors within both the eastern and western walls of [**GF20**]¹¹ indicate that it once had both visual and physical access to the both main ward ranges, as well as to two small 'isolation' rooms ([**GF21**] and [**GF46**]) occupying the ground floor of the southern projecting turrets. A projecting stack with fireplace (blocked) is located in the centre of the north wall. The room would have formerly functioned as the duty room for both wards at this level.
- 6.3.2 Opening off the eastern and western sides of [**GF26**] are the 'wards' proper, each measuring 25m long x 7m wide, though these have been much altered by the introduction of numerous stud and plasterboard partitions to create, to the west, a narrow corridor [**GF15**] (Plate 23) and a series of discrete treatment rooms ([**GF16-20**], [**GF22-2**]; Plate 24) and, to the east, a further corridor ([**GF31**]; Plate 31) and a number of offices ([**GF32-9**]; Plate 32). An open reception area ([**GF02**]; Plate 25) at the western end of the range is accessed from the exterior via a double door formed from a former window (Bay W6, north). A number of the primary window openings within the south elevation have been adapted to form doorways serving treatment rooms within the secondary, single-storey extensions ([**GF04-6**], [**GF40-45,50**]; Plate 26); this has had the effect of masking any original arrangements of the south elevation and the number/location of primary doorways opening onto the southern canopy area is unclear.
- 6.3.3 At the far ends of the ward areas, single primary doorways (defined by the use of bull-nosed jambs), give onto the ground floor of the 'sanitary towers', [**GF47-9**] and [**GF07-12**] to east and west respectively. Each tower includes large, single rooms to the north and south together with a series of two smaller rooms ranged against the

⁸ The latter features are not shown on the aerial photograph of 1950 (Figure 4b)

⁹ During WW2, about 30 bombs dropped on the Heartlands and Yardley Green hospital sites (Ayres, Ellis and Portsmouth 1995, 12), mainly during 1940; minor damage is recorded at the Heartlands site during a raid on December 12th 1940 (*ibid.* 69).

¹⁰ Numbering in square brackets in the following description relates to the room numbers indicated in Figure 7; the system of reference reflects that used in the supplied survey drawings.

¹¹ Detectable only by sounding of the walls, these features are more clearly visible at first floor level.

long, exterior elevation accessed via a lateral corridor. The partitions forming the latter rooms have been removed in the eastern tower, though they are evidenced by scars in the surviving fabric. The towers currently house toilet and washing facilities and that this was their original function is indicated by the use of 6 in. square ceramic tiles to a height of 2m above floor level on the internal walls.

- 6.3.4 There is no direct communication between the ground and first floors of the building, a measure ensuring effective isolation between the respective wards which would presumably have been used for the treatment of different notifiable diseases.

First Floor (Figure 7b; Plates 35-49)

- 6.3.5 The **first floor** level of the block is accessed via a stairway [**GF51**]/[**1F01**], opening off the east side of the entrance block and accessible only from the exterior of the range. The stair is of cantilever type, open-well and open-string, with iron balusters combining square and twisted profiles and a moulded wooden handrail (Plates 34-5). To the south of the stair is located a lift ([**GF52**]/[**1F03**]).

- 6.3.6 The primary arrangements at first floor level are identical to those recorded at ground floor, with large wards and sanitary towers to east and west, duty room ([**1F05/6**]; here sub-divided by an inserted partition) and service/storage rooms within the central core and isolation rooms ([**1F24/26**]) within the projecting turrets.

- 6.3.7 The ward areas are again subdivided by inserted partitions ([**1F09-14** to the east, [**1F27-30, 36-40**] to the west), though to a lesser extent than at ground floor level, allowing for a better appreciation of the original unencumbered space (see, for example, Plates 42/5). Terminal 'sanitary towers' mirror the arrangements at ground floor, being accessed via opposed doorways at this level, though the northern doorway in each case would appear to be inserted, having straight jambs cut through the tiled wall finish as opposed to the bull-nose detail recorded elsewhere. The brickwork blocking beneath the northern windows of the towers, noted externally, is clearly visible within Room [**1F15**] (Plates 48/9), suggesting that the openings formerly extended to floor level.

- 6.3.8 Throughout, the interior of the building is floored in carpet tiles or linoleum while suspended ceilings have been introduced to most areas. Survival of historic features is limited, the inevitable result of extended use and regular upgrading of the accommodation, though a series of 20-column radiators (Plate 27), one beneath each window opening, are assumed primary (and fed from boilers located beneath the former pavilion range to the north) while the tiled wall treatment of the 'sanitary towers' also appears original. A single example of primary window survives in each of the sanitary towers at ground floor level, within rooms [**GF07**] (Plate 30) and [**GF49**]. It was not possible to establish whether the wards were originally subdivided to form individual isolation 'cubicles', though it is assumed that this was not the case and that the ward was originally of simple 'Nightingale' form.

The Roof (Plates 50-52)

- 6.3.9 The roof of the building is accessed via a hatch in the ceiling of Room [**1F04**]. The structure comprises a total of 13 steel trusses of modified Queen form (Plate 50), defining six 12ft. bays to either side of the central core (Plate 51), the roof being carried by four tiers of timber purlins supported on timber cleats and a T-section, steel ridge piece. The eastern and western ends of the roof are formed by axial, 1½ bay ½

trusses of similar design. The soffit of the roof is lined with 5 in. softwood boards, while the original lath and plaster ceiling of the 1F level was exposed in a number of places (Plate 52).

7 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

7.1 Discussion

7.1.1 The Birmingham Infectious Disease Hospital was established under the terms of the *Isolation Hospitals Act* of 1893, which not only enabled county councils to provide isolation facilities, but also allowed them to compel local authorities within the county to do so (Richardson 1998, 140). The Local Government Board (LGB), which maintained a supervisory role, held that a hospital be able to treat at least three diseases at any one time, requiring a minimum of six wards for c.24 patients each, arranged in three separate blocks.

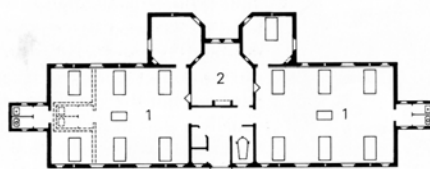
7.1.2 The development of Heartlands hospital, which originated with just four ward pavilions, reflects a more general pattern among infectious disease hospitals where local authorities, who were unwilling to build expensive permanent hospitals, tended to begin by erecting relatively small establishments to which ward blocks were added in a piecemeal fashion as and when required (*ibid.*). Ward pavilions were based almost invariably upon the LGB standard plans, published in memoranda between 1876 and 1924,¹² the commonest type being the 'Type C' which combined ward ranges to either side of a central core including duty room and, in later variations, small isolation rooms (*ibid.* see below).



C 1888-1902



C 1900-24



C alternative 1902-24

Type C pavilion ward plans from LGB Memoranda 1888-1924
(after Richardson 1998, fig.141)

¹² The LGB was superseded by the Ministry of Health in 1919.

7.1.3 Ward Block 10 dates to the dramatic expansion of the hospital during the 1930s, when a total of 14 new ward blocks were added raising capacity at the site to 750 beds. Reference to historic maps (Figure 3d) shows the plan form of the new pavilions, while historic photographs (Figure 4) illustrate the form of the new blocks in three dimensions. A close examination of Figure 4 clearly shows that, of the new pavilions added to the west of the original site, most were of two storeys and all made use of south facing balconies or verandas (see also Ayres, Ellis and Portsmouth 1995, fig. 3). The current survey has established that Ward Block 10 was based broadly upon the earlier LGB 'Type C' plan, with opposed wards (with terminal sanitary blocks) and small isolation rooms overlooked from a central 'duty room', modified by the use of south facing canopies at ground floor level. Although the use of cubicle blocks became common in the inter-war years, in response to an increase in the number of notifiable diseases, no evidence for such arrangements has been recorded here and it is assumed that the wards themselves were originally of open, unencumbered 'Nightingale' type, with one bed per window pier to both north and south, giving a ward capacity of 12, allowing for access to the sanitary towers and isolation wards (Figure 8).

7.2 Conclusion

7.2.1 Ward Block 10 is strictly utilitarian in nature, save for limited architectural embellishment of its principal entrance doorways and features such as the internal staircase. It represents an interesting though unremarkable pavilion ward block, of limited architectural value whose significance lies principally in its representing the last surviving range dating to a dramatic phase of expansion at the hospital during the 1930s. As such, the interest of the building lies more in its historical context than within the fabric of the structure itself.

7.2.2 The current study has, however, allowed for a full drawn and photographic record of the ward block to be made in advance of demolition work and has achieved 'preservation by record' of the structure for the benefit of posterity and possible future research.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

8.1 The project was commissioned by Heartlands NHS Foundation Trust; thanks are extended to Mr Robert Davey for facilitating the site visit and for provision of survey drawings is gratefully acknowledged. Thanks are also extended to Dr Mike Hodder, Planning Archaeologist for Birmingham City Council and to the staff of Birmingham Central Library.

8.2 Historical research and site investigation were undertaken by Mr Ric Tyler AIFA who also wrote, collated and illustrated the current report. The final report was reviewed and edited for Birmingham Archaeology by Dr Malcolm Hislop, MIFA (Research Fellow).

9 SOURCES

(a) Cartographic Sources (in chronological order)

- 1886-7 Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500 map, 1st Edition.
- 1903 Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500 map, 1st Revision.
- 1919 Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500 map, 2nd Revision.
- 1937-8 Ordnance Survey County Series 1:2500 map, 3rd Revision.
- 1960-1 Ordnance Survey National Grid Series 1:2500 map.

(b) Other Graphic / Pictorial Sources

- 1950s aerial photograph of hospital site (digital copy of original supplied by client).

(c) Secondary Sources

ALGAO, 1997. *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation of Works to Historic Buildings*.

Ayers JG, Ellis CJ and Portsmouth OHD, 1995. *East Birmingham's Hospitals 1895-1995: from City Hospital, Little Bromwich to Birmingham Heartlands Hospital*

Ballard P (ed.), 2009. *Birmingham's Victorian and Edwardian Architects*. Wetherby, Oblong (on behalf of The Victorian Society, Birmingham and West Midlands Group).

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Hartland S, 2009. 'William Henry Ward' in Ballard (ed.), 2009, 253-274.

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

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

Tyler R, 2010. 'Heartlands Hospital, Bordesley Green East, Birmingham, West Midlands: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment, 2010'. Unpublished Birmingham Archaeology Client Report No. **2011**.

APPENDIX B: Register of Project Photographs

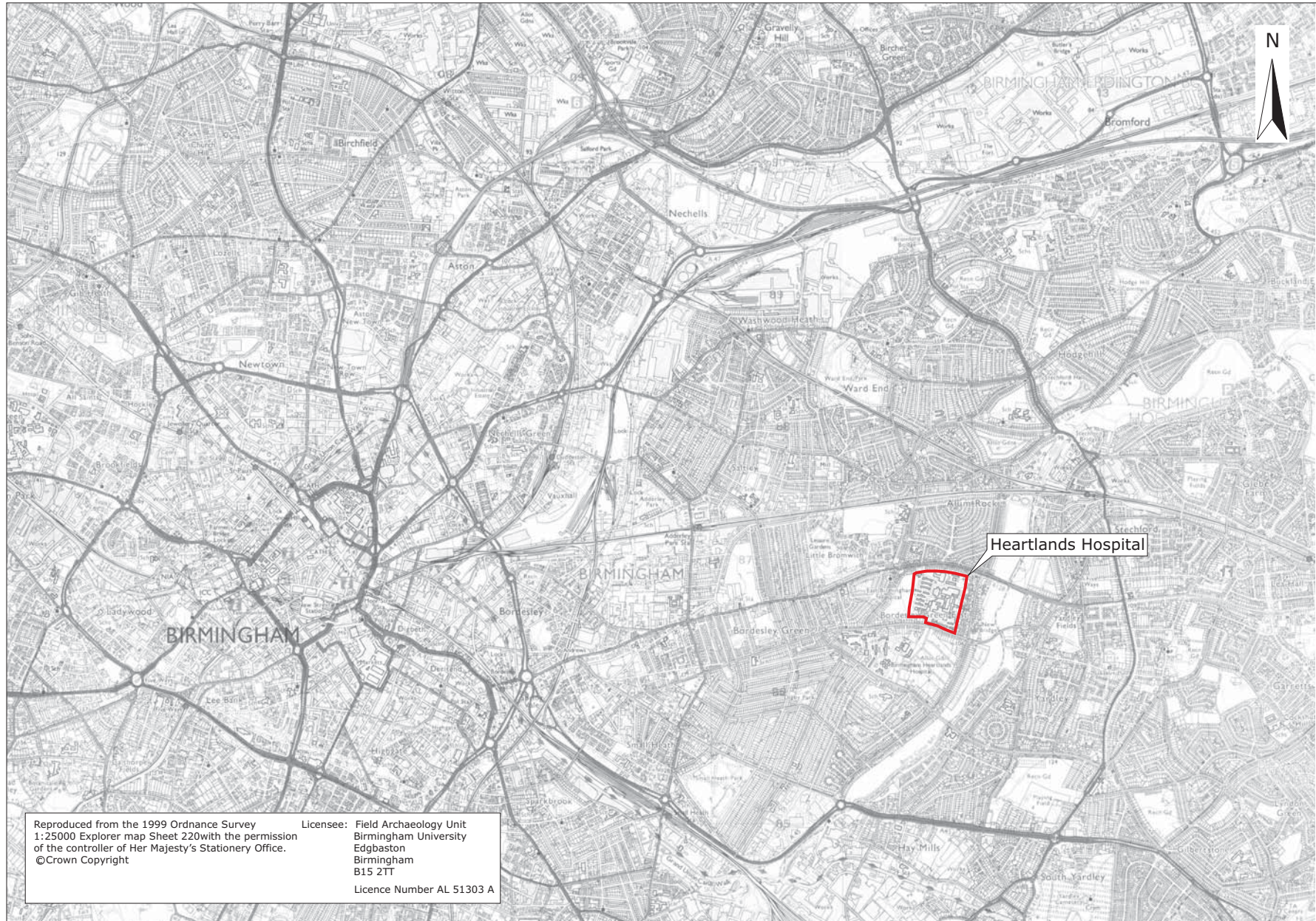
Site Name:	Ward Block 10, Heartlands Hospital, Bordesley Green East, Birmingham, West Midlands	Project Number:	2045
Project Name:	Historic Building Record		
Film Number: N/A	Film Type: Digital	ASA : N/A	NB * Photographs marked with an asterisk are reproduced as plates in this report

Plate No.	Digital	Description	Scales	Orientation	Photographer	Date
Plate 1	DSC_0001*	North elevation, oblique view looking south-east	2m x 1	→ SE	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0002	North elevation, oblique view looking south-east	2m x 2	→ SE	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0003	North elevation, sanitary tower looking south-east	2m x 2	→ SE	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 17	DSC_0004*	West Elevation, looking east	2m x 2	→ E	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0005	West elevation window detail	1m x 1	→ E	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0006	North elevation, sanitary tower looking south-east	2m x 2	→ SE	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0007	North elevation, sanitary tower looking south-east	2m x 2	→ SE	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 18	DSC_0008*	West sanitary tower; detail of shrapnel damage	2m x 1	→ SE	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 19	DSC_0009*	West sanitary tower; detail of shrapnel damage	---	→ NE	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0010	West sanitary tower; detail of shrapnel damage	---	→ NE	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0011	West sanitary tower; detail of shrapnel damage	---	→ E	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0012	West sanitary tower; detail of shrapnel damage	---	→ E	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0013	North elevation, west end oblique view	2m x 2	→ SE	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0014	North elevation window bay W6 with inserted door	2m x 2	→ S	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0015	Detail of DSC-0014 – rebuild of jambs below cill level	1m x 1	→ S	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 3	DSC_0016*	North elevation, representative window bay	2m + 1m	→ S	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0017	North elevation window detail	1m x 1	→ SE	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0018	North elevation, detail of reinf. Concrete cill	1m x 1	→ SE	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0019	Entrance Block, west elevation	2m x 2	→ E	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0020	Detail of rain water hopper	---	---	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 4	DSC_0021*	Detail of rain water hopper	---	---	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0022	Detail of rain water hopper	---	---	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0023	Detail of rain water hopper	---	---	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 5	DSC_0024*	Entrance block, oblique view looking south-east	2m x 2	→ SE	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0025	Entrance block, north elevation	2m x 2	→ S	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 6	DSC_0026*	Detail of main door	2m + 1m	→ S	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0027	Detail of main door	2m + 1m	→ SE	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0028	Main door, detail of moulded bracket	---	→ SE	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0029	Main door, detail of reveal; oblique view	2m + 1m	→ SE	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0030	Entrance Block; window detail	1m x 1	→ S	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0031	Entrance Block; window detail	1m x 1	→ S	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0032	Entrance Block, oblique view looking south-west	2m + 1m	→ SW	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0033	Entrance Block, oblique view looking south-west	2m + 1m	→ SW	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0034	Entrance Block, detail of side door to 1F stair	2m + 1m	→ SW	R Tyler	19.02.10

Plate 7	DSC_0035*	Entrance Block, detail of side door to 1F stair	2m + 1m	→ W	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0036	Entrance Block, detail of side door reveal	---	→ W	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0037	Detail of rain water hopper	---	---	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 2	DSC_0038*	North elevation (east) oblique view looking SW	2m x 2	→ SW	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0039	Entrance block, oblique view looking south-west	---	→ SW	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0040	Detail of roof and central stack	---	→ SW	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0041	East sanitary tower, looking south-west	2m x 2	→ SW	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0042	East elevation	2m x 2	→ W	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 16	DSC_0043*	East elevation	2m x 2	→ W	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0044	East elevation	2m x 2	→ NW	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 8	DSC_0045*	South elevation (east) oblique view looking north-west	2m x 2	→ NW	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0046	Secondary extensions (east)	2m x 2	→ NE	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 12	DSC_0047*	Secondary extensions (east)	2m x 2	→ NE	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0048	Secondary extensions (east)	2m x 2	→ NW	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0049	Secondary extensions (east)	2m x 2	→ NW	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 10	DSC_0050*	South elevation representative window bay	2m x 2	→ N	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0051	South elevation window detail	2m + 1m	→ N	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0052	South elevation; detail of cut off RSJ	---	→ NE	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0053	Detail of rain water hopper	1m x 1	→ N	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0054	Detail of rain water hopper (oblique)	1m x 1	→ NW	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0055	South elevation (east) oblique view looking north-east	---	→ NE	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0056	Central core, recessed wall of duty room	2m x 2	→ N	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0057	Central core, west isolation room projection	2m x 2	→ NW	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 11	DSC_0058*	Central core, west isolation room projection	2m x 2	→ NE	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0059	Central core, west isolation room projection; blocked window	1m x 1	→ NE	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0060	Central core, west isolation room projection; blocked window	2m + 1m	→ E	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0061	South elevation (west); oblique view looking north-east	2m x 2	→ NW	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 14	DSC_0062*	South elevation, Bays W2-W4	2m x 2	→ N	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0063	South elevation, Bay W2 (door)	2m x 2	→ N	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0064	South elevation (west); oblique view looking north-west	2m x 2	→ NW	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0065	South elevation, Bay W2 (door)	2m x 2	→ N	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 15	DSC_0066*	South elevation; detail of cut off RSJ	---	→ N	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0067	Secondary extension (west)	2m x 2	→ NW	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 13	DSC_0068*	Secondary extension (west)	2m x 2	→ NW	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0069	South elevation (west); oblique view looking north-west	2m x 2	→ NW	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 9	DSC_0070*	South elevation (west); oblique view looking north-east	2m x 2	→ NE	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0071	West sanitary tower; oblique view looking north-east	2m x 2	→ NE	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0072	West sanitary tower; oblique view looking north-east	2m x 2	→ NE	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0073	South elevation (west); oblique view looking north-east	2m x 2	→ NE	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0074	South elevation; junction of main range and projecting turret	---	→ NE	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 20	DSC_0075*	Room [GF26] looking south	2m + 1m	→ S	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 21	DSC_0076*	Room [GF26] (lobby area) looking west	2m x 2 + 1m	→ W	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 23	DSC_0077*	Corridor [GF15] looking west	2m + 1m	→ W	R Tyler	19.02.10

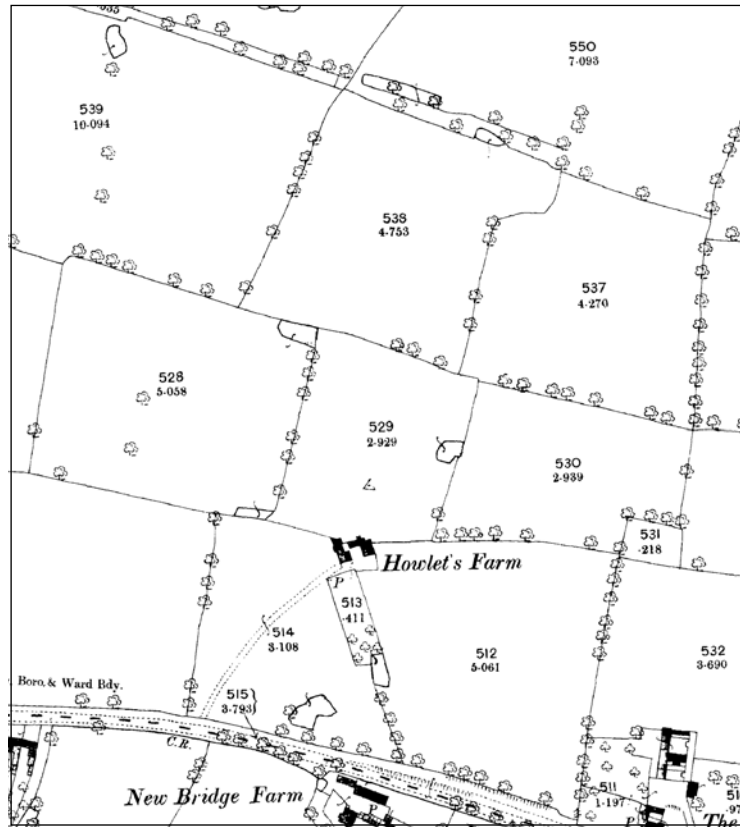
Plate 24	DSC_0078*	Treatment Room [GF22] looking south-east	2m + 1m	→ SE	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 27	DSC_0079*	Detail of 20-column radiator	1m x 1	→ NE	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 25	DSC_0080*	Reception area [GF02], looking south-west	2m + 1m	→ SW	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0081	Reception area [GF02], looking north-east	2m x 2	→ NE	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 26	DSC_0082*	Treatment Room [GF05] looking south-east	2m + 1m	→ SE	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 28	DSC_0083*	Door to western sanitary block	2m + 1m	→ W	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 29	DSC_0084*	Passage within western sanitary block, looking north	2m x 2	→ N	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0085	Detail of tiled wall / 15-column radiator, [GF08]	1m x 1	→ N	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0086	Detail of tiled wall / 15-column radiator, [GF08]	1m x 1	→ N	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0087	[GF08] looking north-east	2m + 1m	→ NE	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0089	Primary window in [GF07]	1m x 1	→ E	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 30	DSC_0090*	Primary window in [GF07]	1m x 1	→ E	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0091	Primary window in [GF07]	1m x 1	→ E	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0092	Primary window in [GF07]	1m x 1	→ E	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0093	Primary window in [GF07]	1m x 1	→ E	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 31	DSC_0094*	Corridor [GF31] looking east	2m + 1m	→ E	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 32	DSC_0095*	Room [GF36] looking north-west	2m + 1m	→ NW	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 33	DSC_0096*	Room [GF48] looking north	2m + 1m	→ N	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0097	Primary window in [GF49]	1m x 1	→ W	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0098	Primary window in [GF49]	1m x 1	→ W	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0099	Primary window in [GF49]	1m x 1	→ W	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0100	Primary window in [GF49]	1m x 1	→ W	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0101	Primary window in [GF49]	1m x 1	→ W	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0102	Duty Room [GF30] looking north-west	2m + 1m	→ NW	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0103	Stair [GF54]	2m + 1m	→ NW	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0104	Lift and storage beneath stair	2m x 2	→ S	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 34	DSC_0105*	Stair [GF54]	2m + 1m	→ W	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0106	Stair [GF54]; detail of newel	1m x 1	→ N	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0107	Stair [GF54]	2m x 1	→ E	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0108	Stair [GF54]	2m x 1	→ N	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 35	DSC_0109*	Stair [GF54]	---	→ SE	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0110	Stair [GF54]	---	→ SW	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 36	DSC_0111*	Corridor [1F02]	2m + 1m	→ S	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 40	DSC_0112*	Corridor [1F25] looking west	2m + 1m	→ W	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0113	Room [1F28/38]	2m + 1m	→	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 42	DSC_0115*	Room [1F29/37] looking south-west	2m + 1m	→ SW	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0116	Western ward area looking east	2m + 1m	→ E	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 43	DSC_0117*	West ward area, west end looking south	2m + 1m	→ S	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 41	DSC_0120*	Recess in east wall of [1F40]	1m x 1	→ E	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 38	DSC_0121*	Blocked openings in [1F06] west wall	2m x 2	→ W	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 37	DSC_0122*	[1F02], lobby area looking north-east towards [1F04]	2m + 1m	→ NE	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 39	DSC_0123*	Blocked openings in [1F05] east wall	2m + 1m	→ E	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 44	DSC_0124*	Corridor [1F09] looking east	2m + 1m	→ E	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0125	Room [1F12] looking north-east	2m + 1m	→ NE	R Tyler	19.02.10

Plate 45	DSC_0126*	Room [1F13] looking south-east	2m + 1m	→ SE	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 46	DSC_0127*	Room [1F14] looking north	2m + 1m	→ N	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 48	DSC_0128*	Room [1F15]; blocking beneath window	2m + 1m	→ N	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 49	DSC_0129*	Detail of DSC_0128	1m x 1	→ NE	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 47	DSC_0130*	East sanitary block, rooms [1F16-18]	2m + 1m	→ N	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0131	East sanitary block, inserted fire-door	2m + 1m	→ E	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0132	Detail of DSC_131; former window catch	---	---	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0133	Room [1F12 looking west	2m x 2	→ W	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0134	Belfast sink within Room [1F24]	1m x 1	→ S	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0135	Belfast sink within Room [1F24]	1m x 1	→ S	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0136	Roofspace looking east	---	→ E	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 50	DSC_0137*	Roofspace looking east	1m x 1	→ E	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0138	Roofspace looking east	1m x 1	→ E	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0139	Roofspace looking east	1m x 1	→ E	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 52	DSC_0140*	Detail of lath and plaster ceiling	1m x 1	---	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0141	Detail of lath and plaster ceiling	---	---	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0142	Detail of eastern hip-end of roof	---	→ E	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0143	Detail of 1F ceiling joists	1m x 1	---	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0144	Detail of truss resting on brick pier at eaves	---	→ N	R Tyler	19.02.10
Plate 51	DSC_0145*	Roof over central core	1m x 1	→ W	R Tyler	19.02.10
	DSC_0146	Roofspace looking W		→ W	R Tyler	19.02.10

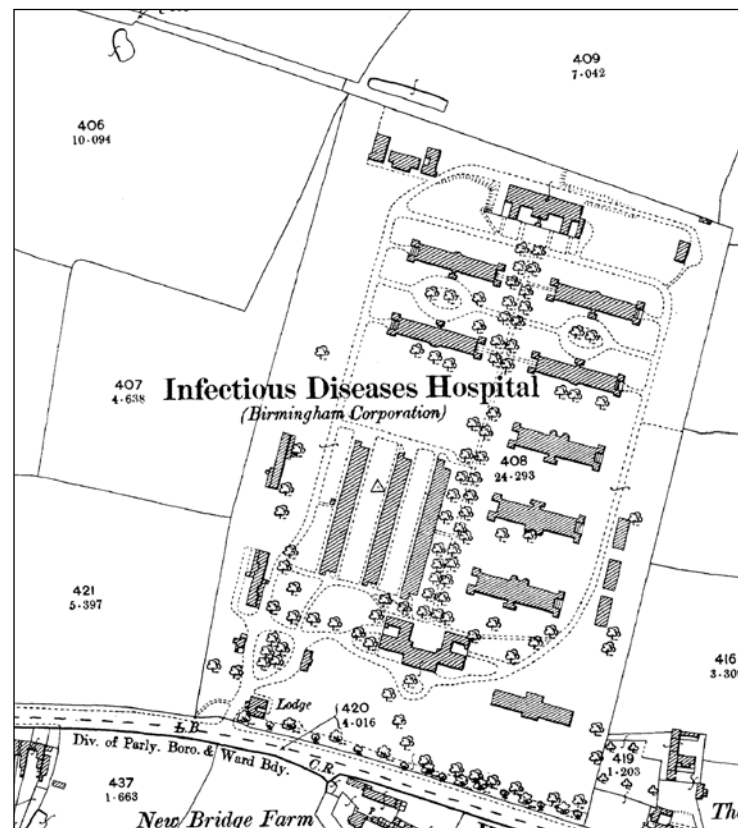


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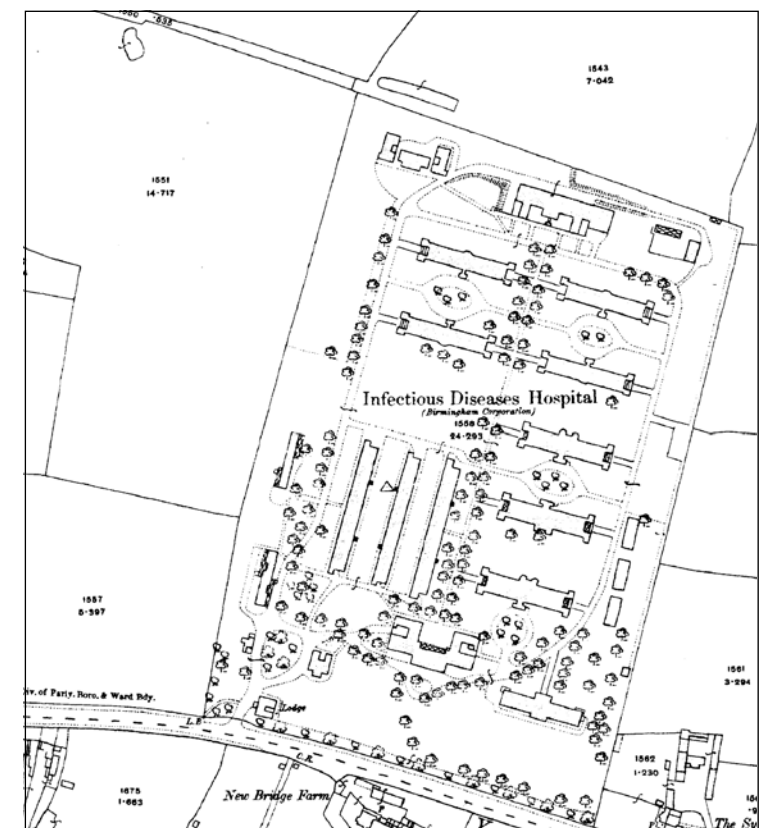




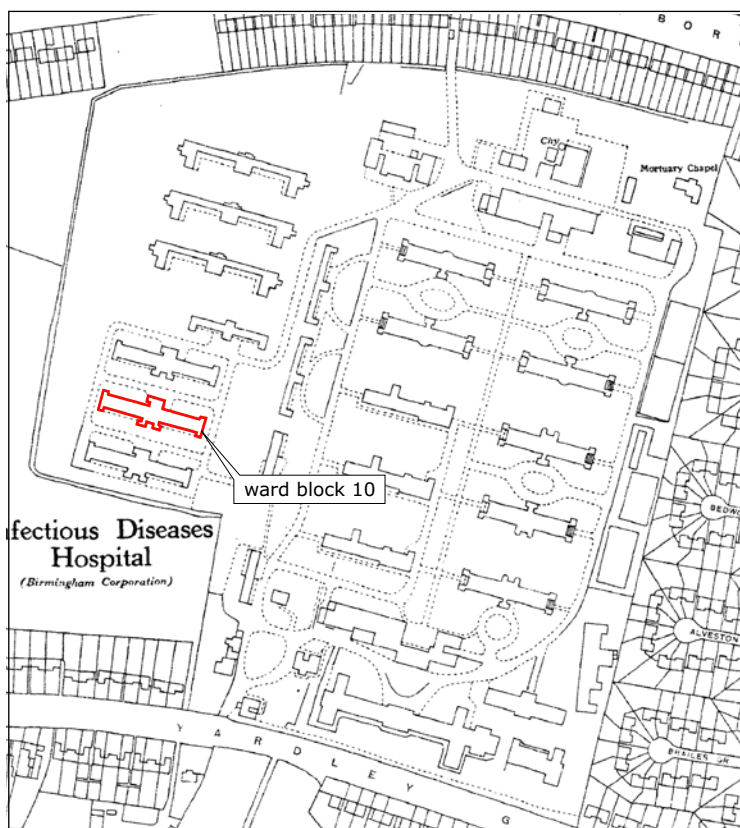
(a) 1887-9



(b) 1904-5



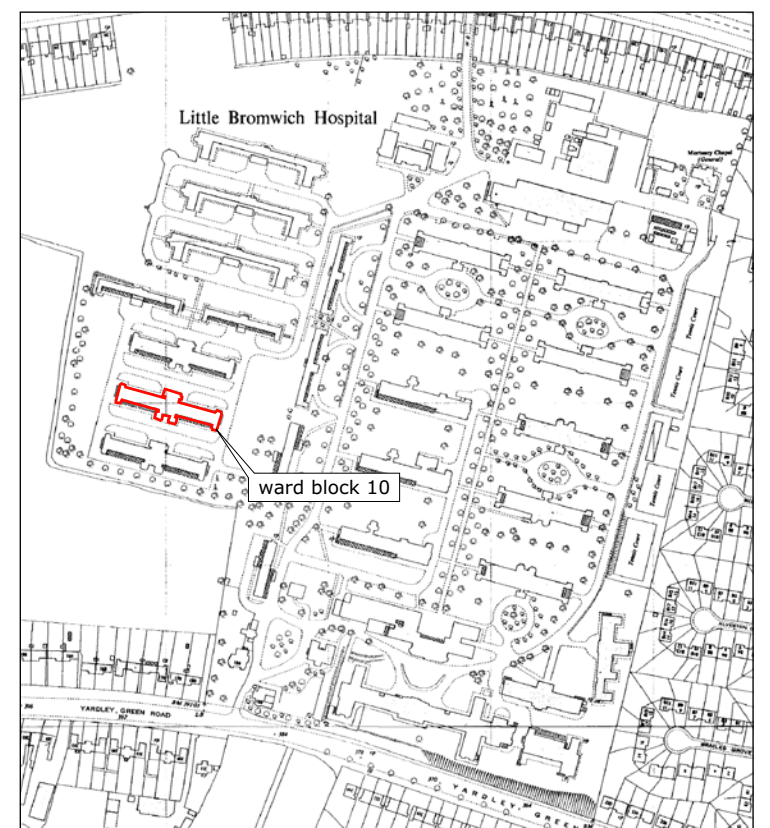
(c) 1915-7



(d) 1937-8



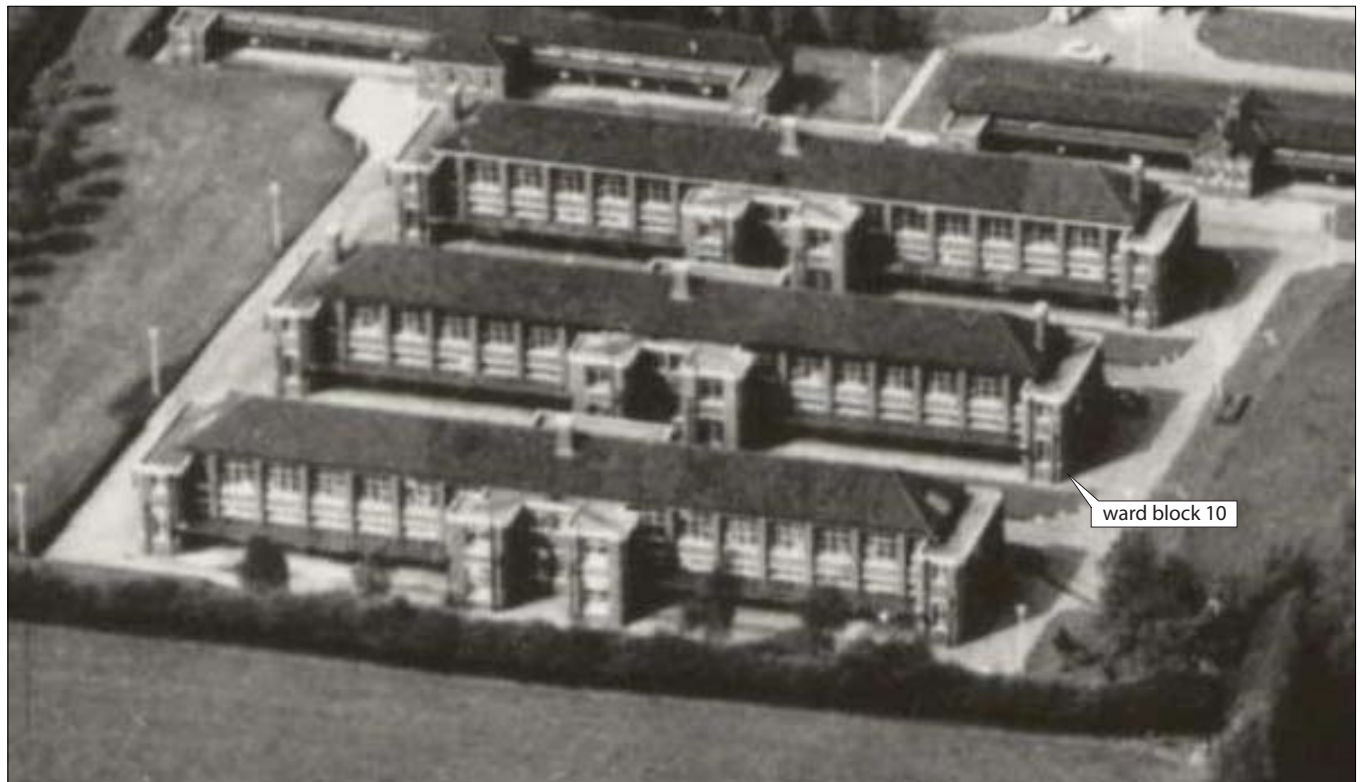
(e) 1951-3



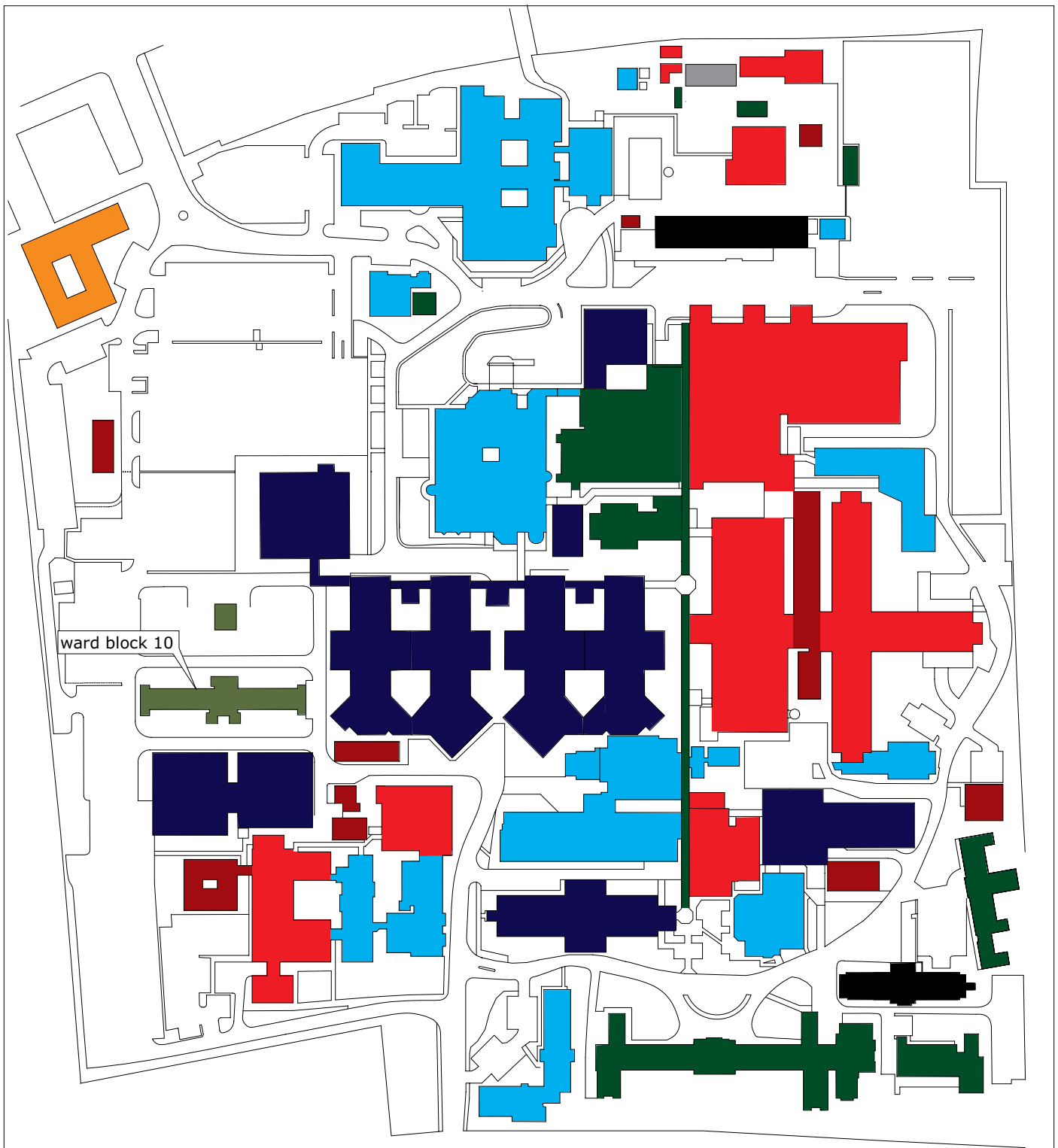
(f) 1969-70



(a) Aerial view of hospital site looking north



(b) Detail of 1930s ward blocks



KEY

■ 1890s	■ 1920s	■ 1950s	■ 1980s
■ 1900s	■ 1930s	■ 1960s	■ 1990s
■ 1910s	■ 1940s	■ 1970s	■ 2000s



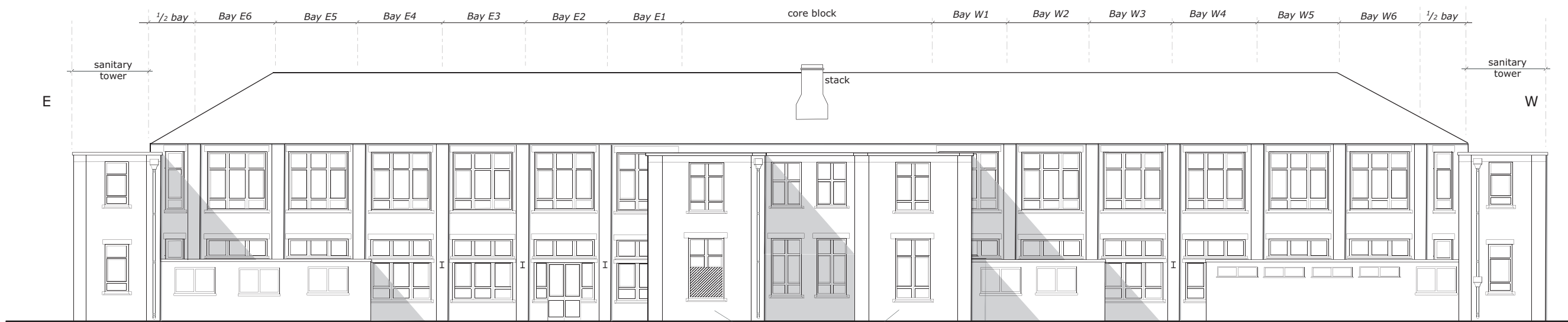
(a) north elevation



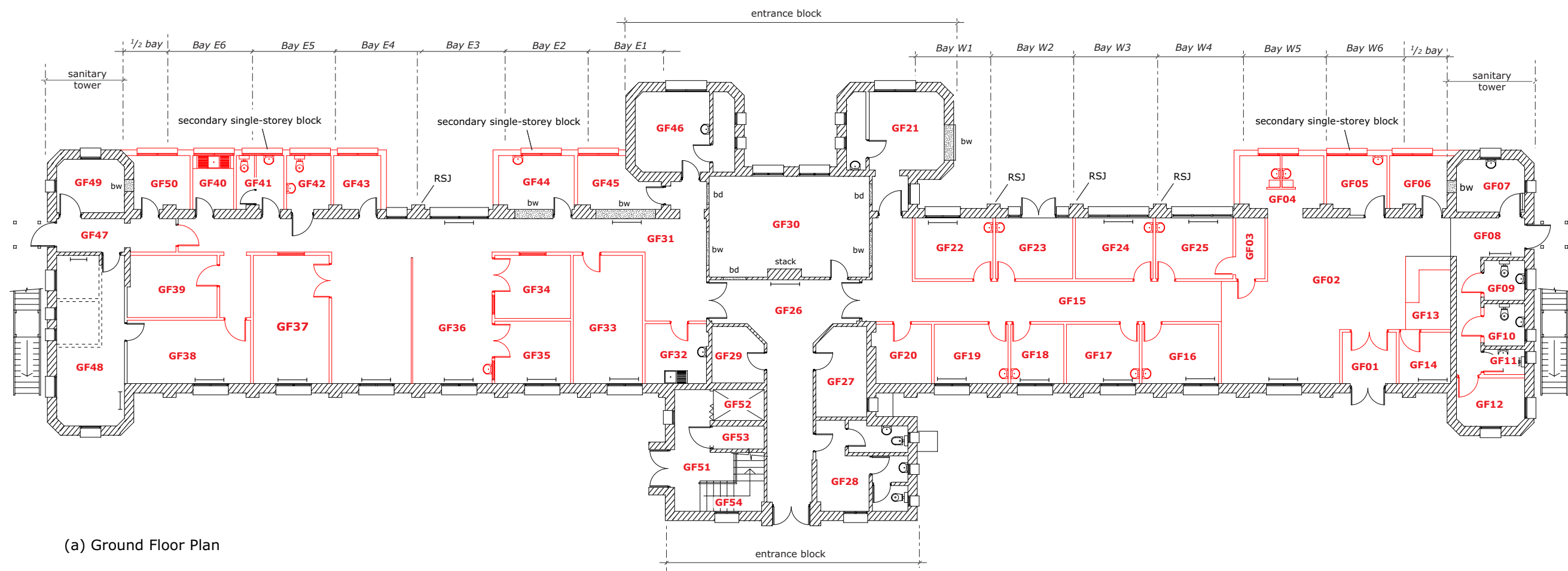
(b) west elevation



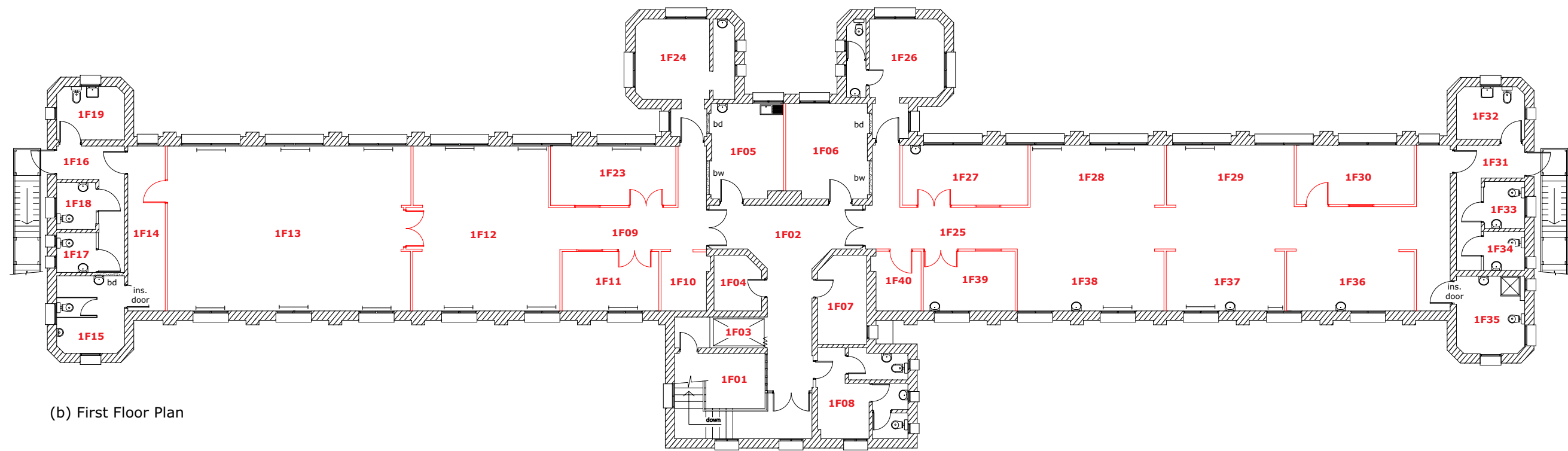
(c) east elevation



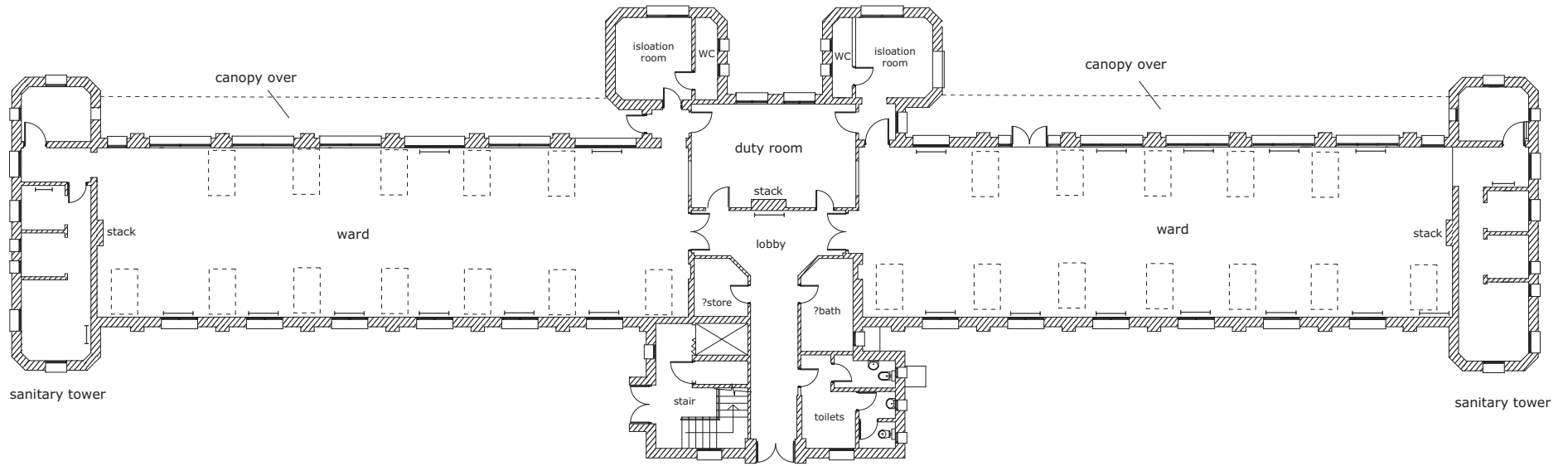
(d) south elevation



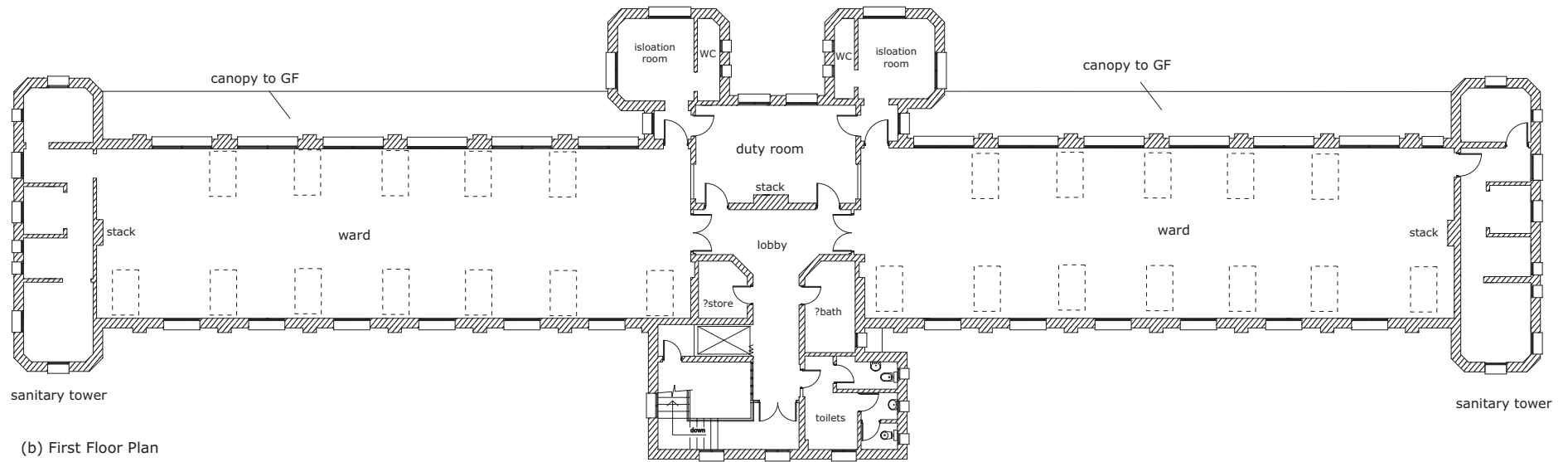
(a) Ground Floor Plan



(b) First Floor Plan



(a) Ground Floor Plan



(b) First Floor Plan



Plate 1: North elevation; oblique view looking south-east.



Plate 2: North elevation; oblique view looking south-west.



Plate 3: Sample window bay of north elev.



Plate 4: Rain-water hopper in north elev.



Plate 5: Main entrance block; oblique view looking south-east.



Plate 6: Side doorway to stair.



Plate 7: Doorway to 1F stair.



Plate 8: South elevation; oblique view looking north-west.



Plate 9: South elevation; oblique view looking north-east.



Plate 10: Sample window bay of south elev.



Plate 11: Southern, projecting 'core' block .



Plate 12: Secondary extension (east).



Plate 13: Secondary extension (west).



Plate 14: Wider fenestration of south elevation, **NB:** split GF windows indicating level of former canopy, originally supported by projecting RSJs within brickwork piers.



Plate 15: Detail of sawn off RSJ in brickwork pier of south elevation, formerly supporting canopy.



Plate 16: East elevation.



Plate 17: West elevation.



Plate 18: Shrapnel damage at NW corner.



Plate 19: Shrapnel damage in west elev.



Plate 20: Entrance corridor [GF26], looking south from main doorway.



Plate 21: Widening of [GF26] to south, looking west towards corridor [GF15].



Plate 22: Room [GF30] (former duty room), projecting stack in north wall.



Plate 23: West corridor [GF15].



Plate 24: Treatment Room [GF22].



Plate 25: Reception Area [GF02] looking south-west.



Plate 26: Treatment Room [GF05] within secondary extension.



Plate 27: Primary 20 column radiator.



Plate 28: Doorway to [GF08].



Plate 29: Corridor [GF08].



Plate 30: Surviving primary window, [GF07].

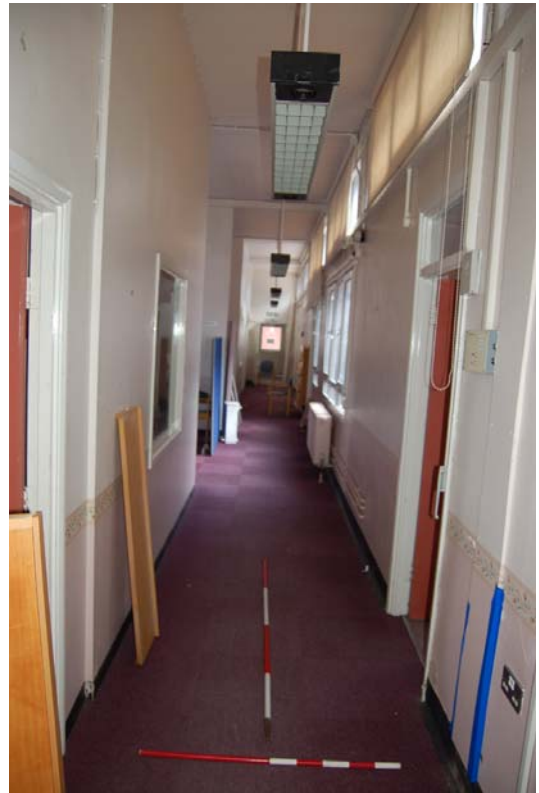


Plate 31: East corridor [GF31].



Plate 32: Office [GF36] looking north-west.



Plate 33: Room [GF48] looking north.



Plate 34: Stair [GF54].

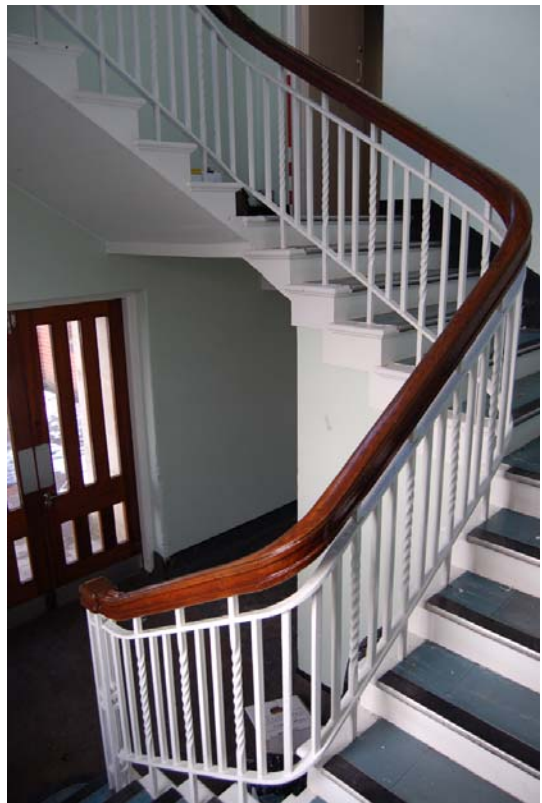


Plate 35: Stair [GF54].



Plate 36: 1F entrance [1F02].



Plate 37: Widening of [1F02] to south.



Plate 38: Blocked door and window openings within west wall of [1F06;] (former duty room).



Plate 39: Corresponding blocked window and door openings within east wall of [1F05].



Plate 40: West corridor [1F25].



Plate 41: Recess within east wall of [1F40].



Plate 42: Open ward area [1F29]/[1F37] looking south-west towards partitioned room [1F30].



Plate 43: West end of 1F west ward.



Plate 44: East corridor [1F09] looking east.



Plate 45: Room [1F13] looking south-east.



Plate 46: [1F14] looking north.



Plate 47: [1F16-18] looking north.



Plate 48: Room [1F15] looking north.



Plate 49: Blocking beneath window [1F15] (north wall).



Plate 50: Roof structure over eastern section of ward block, looking east.



Plate 51: Lowered ceiling level and water storage tanks over central 'core' area of block.



Plate 52: Original lath and plaster ceiling of first floor level visible within roofspace.