

**WEST MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL SITE,
TWICKENHAM ROAD, ISLEWORTH,
LONDON BOROUGH OF HOUNSLOW:
A HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD**

National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 1640 7645

(Planning Application 01137/E/P52).

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On behalf of: Inspace Partnership
Hitchin Road
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SUMMARY

In July 2007, a programme of Historic Building Recording was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group on hospital buildings at part of West Middlesex Hospital in Isleworth, which is due for redevelopment. The hospital buildings that were recorded were formerly largely wards for patients, and have identical layouts and design, and vary from two to three-storey buildings. All are brick-built with decorative stonework and good quality internal finishes. The hospital developed from an Infirmary attached to the Brentford Union Workhouse which stood south of the site in the 19th century.

Although not of any great age, these buildings are good examples of high quality hospital buildings dating to the early 20th century that are part of a public health programme that saw hospital developments around Middlesex.

1 INTRODUCTION

Site location

- 1.1 The site is located on the southeast side of Twickenham Road, near the junction with Park Road, which flanks the eastern side of the site, along with a cemetery. A still functioning portion of the hospital bounds the site to the south. The area affected by the development covers a total area of approximately 20,661m² (Figure 2), and is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 1640 7645.

Planning Background

- 1.2 The proposed development will require the demolition of the existing buildings and structures on the site to make way for residential housing. There will also be the provision of open space, landscaping, car parking facilities (197 spaces), alterations to existing highway arrangements, including formation of a new access to Twickenham Road and Park Road, and new cycle and pedestrian routes and associated works (Planning Application 01137/E/P52).
- 1.3 The local planning authority is the London Borough of Hounslow, and Archaeological Advice is provided by the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service, (GLAAS Planning permission to undertake the development has been granted under the Town & Country Planning Act (1990), with a condition requiring a programme of Historic Building Recording and archaeological evaluation. Advice from the GLAAS monitor states that:
- the level of recording should be at least to Level 2 due to their special historical interest - this will include description and photographs of the interior and exterior of the buildings as described in English Heritage's *Understanding Historic Buildings- a guide to good recording practice*. (English Heritage letter, ref: LAG 18/255).

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 The following points were enacted during the building record, to make a suitable record in terms of the buildings importance and architectural interest. Eight buildings were identified in a Desk-Based Assessment as being of architectural and historical merit, and the recording was concentrated upon these.

- A unique site code, WMX 07 for the project has been used to identify the archive
- The creation of floor plans of the buildings. These establish an accurate archaeological record of the structures, and were drawn at 1:50. Sections that illustrate the vertical relationships within the building have been compiled, with a scale of 1:50 considered the most appropriate. An elevation was compiled of Building 1, being the most accessible and complete example of the repeating form of six of the buildings.
- pro-forma record sheets describing the exterior and interior of the building have been completed.
- Details of basements and the roof structure are currently inaccessible due to the presence of asbestos-base building materials.
- All drawings will be included in the archive on a dimensionally secure medium (eg draughting film).
- 35mm cameras were used for the recording work in order to produce a photographic record and to enable significant enlargements. The record is supported by digital photographs.
- The completion of the survey of the buildings post-dates the removal of all plant and machinery relevant to the daily running of the hospital. However, tissue samples were present in some rooms, and some heavily stained mattresses remained.

2.2 The site archive will comprise all photographs and written and drawn records. It is to be consolidated after completion of the whole project. The archive will be prepared in accordance with *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990)*. On completion of the project the Developer/Landowner will discuss arrangements for the archive to be deposited with the Museum of London.

3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The following background information is drawn from a Desk Based Assessment produced for the site (AOC Archaeology 2007).

Isleworth – Historical Background

- 3.2 Isleworth lies on the outside of a curve in the Thames between Kingston and Brentford. The parish of Isleworth is broadly L-shaped; the western portion stretches west from Isleworth to the River Crane, and the northern portion runs north along the Brent for approximately two miles (Reynolds 1963).

- 3.3 Isleworth and Hounslow were probably the earliest settlements in the area. By 1635, most of the houses of Isleworth village lay round the two squares, North and South Streets, Church Street, and part of Twickenham Road. There were few buildings north of the Duke's River except the church, Rectory, Vicarage, and Dairyhouse.

The West Middlesex Hospital Site and the Brentford Union Workhouse

- 3.4 The earliest recorded building on the site now occupied by the redundant hospital buildings was a small cottage owned, in 1753, by an infant named Elizabeth Gisby. During the Great Plague of 1665 a cottage on this site was used as a pest house. The land on which the cottage stood passed to Elizabeth Gisby's only child and five years after the death of her husband in 1829, she sold the land to "the guardians of the poor of the Brentford Union for the purpose of erecting a workhouse." (Black 1993).
- 3.5 The original workhouse buildings had been erected in 1839. They were designed by Lewis Vulliamy who was also the architect of workhouses for the Epping and Sturminster Unions. His design for Brentford was based on the model cruciform layout published by the Poor Law Commissioners. In 1895-1902, the workhouse was totally rebuilt with an infirmary being erected on the site of the previous workhouse, and a new much larger workhouse placed to the south-east on land adjoining Brentford District School. The new buildings were based on a pavilion block layout designed by WH Ward of Birmingham. The opening was the subject of a report in *Building News* on November, 1902.
- 3.6 The principal buildings on the site of the pavilion design are the result of mid-19th century philosophies of health and sanitation that developed, and are still developing. The pavilions are typically rectangular wards with opposing windows providing ventilation. The beds in the wards would be in pairs between windows. The wards are kept separate from the administration areas and in multiple-pavilion layouts a corridor leads from one pavilion to the next, without intruding upon the wards.
- 3.7 The inadequate health facilities in many 19th century hospitals were challenged in 1856 by John Roberton, in a presentation to the Manchester Statistical Society. He blamed poor health in hospitals on inadequate ventilation and bad atmosphere. His philosophy was that fresh air and separation of wards from administrative areas would improve patients' health. This subscribes somewhat to the theory that illness was caused by bad air rather than virus and

- bacteria. Poor hospital conditions facing troops in the Crimea led to the appointment of a Sanitary Commission, and they approved the pavilion plan as the official design for new hospitals. The pavilion blocks could house many categories of patient, although care for the mentally ill could only be provided for the most manageable cases.
- 3.8 As well as clean air, sanitation began to be considered as vital to improving public health, and at the West Middlesex Hospital, the lavatories and bathrooms are at the end of the wards, and are well ventilated. The internal finishes of hospital buildings were also applied with care for hygiene. They needed to be non-absorbent and had to be easily cleaned. Thus, tiles, plaster with no sharp mouldings and painted surfaces characterised walls, and floor tiles set in concrete and close set polished boards were used for floors.
- 3.9 Only one of the buildings shown on the 1895 Ordnance Survey Map survived the remodelling of the site in the early 20th century: that which is identified in this report as Building 3. This building has been extended in the latter half of the 20th century, in a style very sympathetic to the original. It is a pavilion-style building oriented north-south with central administration areas, and conforms to most of the theories of health and sanitation in the latter half of the 19th century. A range of large windowed rooms on the western face are an extension, most probably for ‘sunlight treatment’
- 3.10 The benefits of sunlight were also expounded by theoreticians in the 19th century, and the arrangement of the 1902 buildings here reflects this. All the wards are oriented east-west, maximising sunlight to the wards, and in the case of the three-story blocks, they are off-set from one another to prevent occlusion. A pleasant setting was clearly designed, as the early Ordnance Survey plans show gardens and flowerbeds or shrubberies within the layout. Buildings 5-8 form a layout not dissimilar to a new infirmary at Blackburn, designed by John Turnbull. Placing the buildings on either side of the main corridor reduces the quantity of land taken up since light and ventilation is not diminished. A centrally-placed administration block there separates women’s wards on one side from men’s wards on the other. Here, at the West Middlesex Hospital, the administration block had been heavily rebuilt.
- 3.11 The pavilions at West Middlesex Hospital are not grandly decorated, but are of a simple functional style, although some decorative elements are present. This may have been a result of the trustees of the Brentford Union Workhouse not being seen to squander their benefactors and rate payers. By the early 20th century, mortality rates in hospitals were dropping, and demand for admission rose. This may indicate that all wards were filled to capacity, and chronic or long-term cases required specialist hospitals.
- 3.12 The Ordnance Survey Plan of 1915 shows the hospital layout largely as present at the time of recording. Buildings 1-3 are present, 5 and 6 are present, and buildings 7 and 8 are shown as considerably larger than at the time of recording, indicating that they have been foreshortened. All of the buildings are joined by a narrow corridor, parts of which survived at the time of

recording. The Workhouse building lay to the south of the site, on land now covered by new hospital buildings.

- 3.13 The infirmary buildings were also used for military casualties during and after the First World War. These would be gas casualties as well as the injured, and records suggest that 4,989 military patients were treated.
- 3.14 From around 1920, the infirmary part of the site became known as the West Middlesex Hospital. Between 1931 and 1948 it was renamed the West Middlesex County Hospital, then reverted back to the West Middlesex Hospital. All the buildings subject of this report are shown on the 1935, including Building 4. Its footprint does not reveal the complexity of the structure apparent during the recording. The need for specialist wards may be responsible for the erection of Building 4. The extensive x-ray facilities and outpatients' area may indicate immediate diagnosis and rapid treatment of breaks and strains, or diagnosis of lung conditions. This may also mark a change from the simple infirmary layout of wards for convalescence and minor treatments to diagnosis.
- 3.9 The site is shown as unchanged on the 1961 Ordnance Survey Map, excepting extensions to Building 3. Other changes are shown on the OS Map of 1991: Building 3 has been extended again, as has building 6. The foreshortening of Buildings 7 and 8 are not shown on any of the OS maps examined, so their partial demolition is assumed to post-date 1991. The site was closed in 2004, and all functions relocated to the enlarged hospital buildings to the south.

4 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

General

4.1 The site consists of eight buildings of historic interest. These have been numbered for the purpose of this report as buildings 1 to 8. Most are joined via a long corridor. All but Building 4 are present on a plan of the infirmary from 1908, and their original function is given here.

- Building 1: The southernmost building with a grand entrance. It is one of the regular buildings, and has an approximate shape of the capital letter 'I'. It has two storeys, and has two wards per storey with a central administration area. It is shown on the 1908 Map, and identified as the Male Lunatic Ward
- Building 2: A two storey building with an approximate shape of the capital letter 'I'. Two wards per storey with central administration areas. It is shown on the 1908 Map, and identified as the Female Lunatic Ward
- Building 3: A stand-alone building in the southwest corner of the site, heavily modified. There is a building shown on the 1896 as part of the Workhouse complex that is this building, making it the oldest on the site. It is identified on the 1908 plan as the 'Phthisical' ward, dealing with pulmonary tuberculosis.
- Building 4: A 3-storey building with an approximate H-shape. This is first depicted on the 1935 OS map, and is therefore an addition to the primary layout of the hospital. The ground floor and second floor have both been radically altered. The original use is unknown: recently it housed x-ray units and the Ear, Nose and Throat Department.
- Building 5: This is based on the same approximate 'I' shape as Buildings 1 and 2, but is only half of the layout. It has three storeys. It is shown on the 1908 Map, and identified as Male Wards.
- Building 6: This is based on the same approximate 'I' shape as Buildings 1 and 2, but is only half of the layout. It has three storeys. It is shown on the 1908 Map, and identified as Male Wards.
- Building 7: This is based on the same approximate 'I' shape as Buildings 1 and 2, but has been heavily truncated and foreshortened since its first depiction on the 1908 OS Map, where it is identified as Female Wards. It has three storeys and is little more than the stairs and administration areas.
- Building 8: This is based on the same approximate 'I' shape as Buildings 1 and 2, but has been heavily truncated and foreshortened since its first depiction on the 1908 OS Map, where it is identified as Female Wards. It has three storeys and is little more than the stairs and administration areas.
- Grounds: The hospital grounds are currently broad swathes of tarmac, and the older buildings are partly obscured by modern single storey additions and extensions. The available cartographic and pictorial evidence indicates that several areas of the grounds contained garden

features and lawns, enhancing the hospital, and possibly encouraging a holistic view of healthcare.

BUILDING 3: PHTHISICAL WARD 1908: ANTE NATAL CARE 2004

General

- 4.2 The oldest surviving building on site is Building 3, located in the south west of the site, next to Twickenham Road. It is a three-storey building, and its original form had longitudinal symmetry: a ward at either end on each floor with central administrative rooms. Much of this symmetry has been obscured by later additions, but these were largely built in the same style as the original parts, and do not detract much from the aspect of the building.

External

- 4.3 The central area on the western elevation of the building projects beyond the original line of the building and has stone sills and lintels for the windows: these windows are considerably larger than the regular ward windows. This would have presented a more attractive façade towards Twickenham Road.. Pebble dashing and extensions to this face (most likely wards for sun treatments) have reduced the symmetry of the structure.
- 4.4 The polychromatic exterior of the building is primarily built of yellow stock bricks, with horizontal bands of blue and white engineering bricks. The ground floor has a band of blue bricks at low level, then a band of blue bricks enclosing two courses of white bricks that runs around the building at the level of the stone sills. An identical course runs round the whole building near the top of the windows, which are in shallow arches of red brick. The upper four courses of the brick window reveals are constructed of white brick. The first floor also features these blue and white bands at the sill and near the arch. The second floor has the bands at sill level and lintel level, where the lintels are stone, rather than brick arches. Above this course is a course of bricks set diagonally, forming a dentil course, and a final course of blue bricks is atop this, finished above by a few courses of yellow brick to eaves level. All windows in the original west wall of the wards have either been blocked or converted into doorways.
- 4.5 The roof is tiled with modern ceramic tiles, and no chimneystacks rise above it, indicating that this is a new roof, and that all chimneystacks have been foreshortened. The original form of the roof may be the same as present: hipped, with semi-gables at the north and south ends.
- 4.6 Two fire-escapes serve the building, one at each end. They both span all floors, and are supported on Iron I-beams. Each element is bolted on: each stair and landing is a separate unit. The railings are plain with a square profile. These do not appear to be original fixtures; rather modern stairs that are accessed through doors located where once were windows.

Internal

- 4.7 The three floors of the building had the same basic layout when built, of central administration rooms, with a ward on each side. It is unclear where the

originals stairs were: the current staircase is in an extension on the northeast side, in a part of the building clearly a new build as shown by a vertical joint between the two elements. A lift rises up the centre of the building. This could be an original fitting, but potentially it has been inserted into an early stairwell.

- 4.8 The ground floor has been considerably remodelled, with a reception area for patients in the southern ward, and cloakrooms and lavatories in the southeastern corner. The western wall now has openings to the western extension and has no original features. The central administration rooms appear to have been used for stores and cleaning equipment in most recent times. The northern ward has been partitioned into small rooms for consultants.
- 4.9 The first floor showed the clearest evidence for its original use. Both the north and south wards have been partitioned with lightweight partition walls to provide individual consulting rooms, most recently part of an antenatal clinic. The central area on the west side was unaltered: three rooms, the southernmost with a chimneybreast, but no fireplace surviving. This room was originally for the ward sister, and it is likely to have been most recently used by a head consultant. The central room, the grandest and best lit, this originally housed a doctor and most likely had the same use in recent times. The north room of these three was a laundry. The other administration rooms lie east of a corridor that connects the two wards, and it is likely that each of the two wards were originally enclosed by a set of twin doors.
- 4.10 The road-side face of the building has a central block protruding beyond the face of the building with large windows. Unfortunately, the whole side has been pebble dashed; obscuring its original decorative form; but it is likely to have been consistent with the polychromatic scheme seen elsewhere.
- 4.11 The administration rooms most recently held materials to ensure the smooth running of the building such as cleaning materials and general hospital stores and records, and when previously used as a ward rather than consultants, food and linen was most likely stored here too.
- 4.12 The second floor of the building was latterly devoted to gynaecology, and is laid out similarly to the first floor, with the central administration rooms still extant, flanked by wards which have been divided by lightweight partitions. The western portion of the administration area contained areas which were clearly offices, but are unlikely to have been accommodation for a doctor and ward sisters. Both of the two side rooms either side of the central room contained chimneystacks, but the potential fireplaces were blocked.
- 4.13 The internal stairs that serve all floors offer a slight enigma in that they are not part of the original building, yet stairs are required to access the upper floors. Possibly, the lift area was always such, but the lift itself, at 2.2m by 1.6m, seems too large for a 19th century fitting. Possibly, the lift lies partially within the stairwell. The area that contains the stairs has been built using exactly the same colours of bricks and decorative bands as on the principal build, but is

clearly of more recent origin, as shown by the unweathered character of the bricks, flush pointing, and a vertical join with the main structure.

Windows

- 4.14 All windows are sash windows, furnished with lifts and weights, and all have a single pane. The frames have simple roll and ogee moulding, and are generally soft, with no sharp edges. The windows are located opposite one another in the eastern and western walls, giving even light to the ward spaces as were; now consultant rooms.
- 4.15 The west windows in the central administrative part of the building are considerably larger than the sashes of the wards, suggesting it originally had an attractive aspect, and these housed the administrative rooms, including a doctor's room and space for the ward sister. The central room has the largest window, each window with four lights, the two flanking windows less so and having six lights.

Internal finishes

- 4.16 Three elements of the finishes to the building are recognisably original, and the most obvious is the rounded edges to all projecting corners, which would have helped provide comfort to patients. These are most obvious on the sides of the central parts of each floor. The skirting boards appear at first inspection to be plain wooden boards with a chamfered top, but are actually moulded plaster formed as one with the wall plaster. The door frames are all of a type, with a simple chamfer cut from the corner of a square timber. The ceiling is lath and plaster.

REGULAR BUILDINGS: 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 AND 8

- 4.17 Buildings 1, 2, and 5-8 are of the same basic form. However, Buildings 7 and 8 have been very heavily truncated, leaving just the staircases and administration rooms. The historical maps indicate their size when constructed. The buildings are generally symmetrical, with a central area connected to other buildings through corridors. This central point leads to staff rooms and then on to wards: the wards are located in the ends of the buildings. The foreshortened or partial buildings all derive from the basic form.
- 4.18 The elevations and the plans are of repeating design, with all windows located in the same positions on each storey. There have been some modifications to the roofs: some are tiled with modern tiles, and the chimneystacks have been removed: buildings 5-8 have no chimneystacks extending beyond the roofline. Those buildings with slate roofs have had fewer alterations to the chimney stacks.
- 4.19 The storeys are of differing heights. For buildings 1 and 2, the ground floors are the tallest, measuring 4.10m, and the first floors are 3.96m high. In buildings 5-8, the ground floors are each 4.17m high, the first floors 3.78m high, and the second floor 3.89m high. The floors are supported by joists and the floors are each 0.37m thick, inclusive of joists and flooring materials.

- 4.20 The upper floors of the regular buildings have open balconies on the short ends with decorative ironwork which would have enabled patients to get a little sun and air. Building 4 is of very different design, and has a flat roof atop the first floor which could have been used by patients for recuperation. Half the balconies over look the cemetery beyond, which may not have been to all tastes.

Decorative Brickwork and elevations

- 4.21 The potentially plain red brick exteriors of the ward buildings are relieved by bands of black brick and regularly spaced sash windows, each with stone sills and flat arched lintels. The red bricks and black differ little in size: the red are 222mm by 109mm by 66mm; the black 222mm by 107mm by 69mm. They are bonded with sand and cement typically 11mm thick, and the bond is English bond, with localised irregularities. The lower thirteen courses of the walls are of black brick, followed by three courses of red, wherein the stone sills are set. A two-course band of black bricks is atop this. Upper storeys have similar horizontal banding: two courses of black bricks are laid above and below the window sills. There is an upper two-course band of black bricks above the top floor windows, and a final band directly beneath the eaves, which also retain wall plates for the roof trusses.

Windows

- 4.22 The regular buildings are constructed with windows of two sizes: 0.69 m wide sashes, or 1.07m wide sashes for the wards. The ward windows are typically 2.85m high on the ground floors and 2.75m high on the upper floors. The sashes have been modified with chocks to prevent them opening too far, in case of a patient's desire for escape. Each of the sills of these buildings is limestone with a drip gully beneath. The windows that light the stairwells are very high, spanning almost the whole of the height between flights, at 6.43m. The lintels of the windows in Buildings 1, 2, 5 and 6 are surmounted by flat brick arches for the wards and the administrative rooms, save for the top storeys, where stone is used for the tall ward and staircase windows, presumably to help support the roof assemblies above.
- 4.23 The ward windows are all surmounted by a narrow quadripartite window which would have opened outwards into a hopper, providing ventilation. Externally, the windows would have all had hoods, to guard against extreme weather. However, during the recording, it was noted that the wind-up mechanism was no longer present, indicating that the vents had fallen from general use prior to the closure of the hospital. Also, many of the hoods were missing.
- 4.24 The windows are generally in good repair, although many of the panes are broken since the hospital was closed. Many of the wards contain the original sash windows.

Roof Trusses

- 4.25 The roofs of the buildings are generally inaccessible due to the height of the upper floors, and the access which is limited to very small hatches. Each roof

truss that was seen had numerous supporting pieces barring access from truss to truss.

- 4.26 The basic structural form of the roof trusses for the regular buildings is a Kingpost roof with supporting braces. Each principal unit is built in tandem with a tie-beam that spans between wall-plates running the length of the building. The tie-beam is 0.20m square, which is 8" imperial. The King post rises from the centre of the tie-beam, and struts brace the principal rafters that rise from the wall plates to the top of the post. The two principal rafters are clasped together. Two purlins lie atop the principal rafters of each side, and these hold the common rafters. A central ridge piece runs the length of the roof. Further vertical struts run between the rafters and tie-beam.
- 4.27 Each roof element is hipped. The original roofing material is slate, and is only present on Buildings 1 and 2, the others being re-roofed in tile. The ridge tiles are ceramic, and the peak of the hip is surmounted by a ceramic finial. There are few finials that have survived repairs and re-roofing episodes, but those that appear to be original are ball-topped turret finials.

SPECIAL ELEMENTS

The Decorative Ironwork

- 4.28 At the east and west ends of Buildings 1 and 2, at the west end of building 5 and the east end of building 6 are decorative colonnades formed of cast iron pillars and floral foliate arches edging balconies and ground floor doors. Each storey of the building has an arcade unit of the same form, although some have been blocked, and some of the arches are missing.
- 4.29 Each colonnade is formed of four pillars at intervals of 2.24m, each pillar having a square plinth 0.16m wide that has chamfered edges after 0.16m height, becoming octagonal. At a height of 1.28m, the column has a round base and the column continues to the capital with a circular shaft. The foliate arches spring from the top of the capitals, which again have an octagonal profile.
- 4.30 The foliate cast iron arches on Buildings 1 and 2 are identical to one another, and most likely come from the same mould. They are triangular and have a central circular floral motif with baroque foliage extending to the corners. The ironwork has a generally square profile, with areas of relief that accentuate the design.
- 4.31 The foliate pattern is of different design on Buildings 5 and 6, with no floral motif. Instead, the pattern is fully foliate, instead, a series of arabesque spirals fill the panels.
- 4.32 On the upper floors, the balconies framed by these arches have decorative railings between the metal columns. These railings are of three panels each with a more formal, geometric style than the foliate arches. Each panel of the railings has a central area with a pair of uprights, both with a double wave.

Some balcony elements are missing, due to modifications to the buildings, such as insertion of brick walls, windows and doors.

External Staircases.

- 4.33 Four of the Principal buildings have external iron staircases, presumably these are fire escapes. Those for buildings 1 and 2 are rather plain with undecorated railings and plain landings, and are thought likely to be of relatively modern date: replacements for original fixtures that corroded or failed. However, Buildings 5 and 6 both have iron external stairways which contain decorative elements consistent with those that surround the balconies. The structures are supported on columns that run the entire height of the stairs, and may be constructed of several sections bolted together. They are of the same form as the round shafts of the end columns of the balcony assemblies. Each landing is rectangular, and railed with panels identical to those used in the balconies: a simple geometric design with a central area containing a pair of uprights, both with a double wave. The landings are supported by the columns and are bonded into the brickwork of the principal faces of the building. The stairs are also flanked by the waveform panels, each flight having four panels. All of these external staircases, are potential fire escapes, and are located on the north sides of the building, one for each pavilion.

Internal Stairways

- 4.34 All internal stairs are well stairs, rising anti-clockwise with landings in the corners of the well. The stairs are 0.25m wide and the treads have reinforced noses to guard against wear. All balusters have a square profile, as do the newels. The newels are surmounted by round finials. The balusters were originally open, and all have been covered by lightweight boards, presumably a health and safety measure of recent date. They are supported on small curved bases.
- 4.35 The staircases are supported on large stopped, chamfered timber beams 0.20m by 0.24m which are attached to steel I-beams by sub-floral brackets and bolts. The I-beams span the wells and also support the principal landings. These I beams are 0.25m wide. No maker's marks are apparent.

The Floors

- 4.36 The ground floor wards all have a covering of light grey linoleum: this is not the original finish, and it is thought likely that they have the same surface as the upper floor wards: these all have a herringbone parquet floor that appears to be in good condition. There are no signs of fittings upon the floors, suggesting that the original form of the wards was open plan.
- 4.37 Outside of the ward areas, the flooring is made up of tiles, these are red, white and black laid in a decorative pattern. At the stairwells are rows of plain square red tiles set within a geometric border. A similar motif is used in the staff rooms and stores on each floor.
- 4.38 A central motif to each block is an eight-pointed star formed by two interlocked squares: a black design within a white tiled background, and is more properly described as a mosaic.

Internal Finishes

- 4.39 All internal walls are brick with plastered finishes that are also painted, generally white. The walls facing onto the corridor are generally unplastered, the brick bond clearly visible through the paint. The more recent partitions are of lightweight construction: plasterboard with upright posts. The ceiling is lath and plaster in the wards and in the administration areas.

Typical Ward Design and Layout

- 4.40 Each of the wards had the same basic layout: a single large room accessed from the link corridor with administration rooms for staff and stores in between. Access is through a pair of doors spanning a 1.79m wide doorway from the central administration area. The door has a three part fanlight above.
- 4.41 The wards are lit by windows at regular intervals. Scars on the walls beneath the windows show the former presence of radiators, so it seems likely that there were beds between each window. Towards the end of each ward were glazed wooden partitions: these had survived in some wards but not all. The walls have a skirting board effect formed by moulded plaster. The wards are different sizes in each building.
- 4.42 The glazed partitions screen direct access to rooms located at the ends of the buildings, either side of the iron-panelled balconies. These contain a bathroom and washroom at one side, typically the south side, and lavatory rooms on the north side, largely split into three cubicles. The balconies are accessed through a semi-glazed door with flanking semi-glazed panels and three-part fanlight above.
- 4.43 Some of the wards have surviving curtain rails for patient privacy. These are lightweight aluminium rails and are not original to the building. Other modern fittings are strip lights which light the wards: these clearly post-date the original construction of these hospital buildings.

Staff Areas

- 4.44 The centre of each I-shaped building contains stairs to each floor, and a suite of rooms for staff and doctors use: store rooms and sluice rooms are present in each building, as are washing facilities. There is very little remaining in most of the central suites to confirm the uses of rooms, but administrative functions such as storage of bandages and dressings were required, as were medicines: these could have all been stored in one room. It may also be assumed that there was a need for a clean linen room for each ward, a duty room for the staff, and probably a separation ward. Additional rooms may have housed the ward manager or matron, possibly each ward had their own senior manager and thus office.

Fireplaces

- 4.45 Each of the buildings had evidence for fireplaces set within the central administration areas. The chimneybreasts are largely extant, and in rare cases, the fireplace was visible, although no longer used. Most of the heating was derived from radiators, so possibly the fireplaces were emergency measures.

Their narrowness precludes the historic presence of a range, and their location in administration areas rather than ward areas may suggest that these were office areas, not cooking areas.

The Corridors

- 4.46 Each I-block plus Building 4 is linked by a corridor that runs the length of the hospital buildings. They all appear to be of the same date and are of the same style: the ground floors have an arched arcade, each arch infilled with brick and a high level window. The floor is tiled. Each arch has a second arch spanning the corridor, and the edges of the arches are made of chamfered bricks, moulded with a 45° angle. The ground floor corridors vary from 4.03 to 4.17m high, reflecting the size of the buildings they link. The first-floor level corridors and second-floor level corridors are less sturdily built, and are characterised by having metal-framed casement windows and flat roofs. The link from Buildings 1-2 and 2 to 4 is of two floors. The corridor from Building 4 to 5 is on the first and second floors only, and the links from buildings 5 through to 8 are each of three storeys.
- 4.47 Within the main blocks, the route of the corridor crosses through the centre, next to the stairwells. This section of each block has tall supporting arches across the width of the corridor, helping form a very sturdy structure.

Pipework

- 4.48 The external pipework has survived on most of the buildings, and consists of downpipes from the gutters and sewage pipes from the lavatory and bathroom areas, as well as collecting waste from basins and sluice rooms. All were painted green, and had no evidence of previous colour. The pipes are all manufactured by the same company, and bear the raised stamp:

BSN – 3”
SV39 LBS
CARRON
COMPANY
MADE IN
GREAT
BRITAIN

- 4.49 The Carron Company Iron Works was set up in Scotland 1759. Their first product was cannonballs, and proceeded to produce cylinders for Watt's steam engine. They later produced many goods from cannons to pipes, nails, and ornamental grates. In the 20th century they had a monopoly on telephone kiosks, but finally closed in 1982.

FUNCTION AND FORM

BUILDING 1

- 4.50 Building 1 is of two storeys, and has a central administration block, wards to the east and the west, both with lavatory cubicles at each end. The south face of the building is more decorative than any other part of the hospital complex, and would have provided a grand entrance into the series of buildings: each building leads to the next via the corridor.
- 4.51 The entrance (*Plate 20*) is a central doorway flanked by piers at 45° with limestone facings at the top and bottom and gablets part way up. These stone elements each mark a change in width of the piers. There is a single stone step. The main door is set within an arched opening, and is part glazed with two wooden panels below and part glazed panels on either side. The arch springs from the level of the top of the door, and contains three windows, the central light opening with a centrally placed pivot. The window was opened by a winding mechanism to the west side of the door which no longer operated.
- 4.52 The central doorway leads to a porch or entrance lobby with a small room to either side, both with a pair of sash windows with moulded stone lintels. The face of the building at first floor level is laid out in the same manner: a central element, in this case a pair of sash windows, again flanked by further windows. Between the doorway and the first floor windows is a brick panel made of orange bricks, but containing no decorative element. It is possible that this once held a sign?
- 4.53 The blue brick banding seen on all buildings of this form is also present on the south face. The façade is surmounted by a low gable with entablature running along its top and sides. A central chimney stack projects above the middle of the roof, fed by a pair of fireplaces on each floor
- 4.54 All four wards are of identical size and are lit by eight windows, four on each side. The wards of building 1 are 14.07m long and 7.28m wide. The ground floor is 4.03m in height, and the first floor 3.95m. A photograph taken at Christmas 1922 of Building 8 indicates that two beds were located between each window, so this would suggest a maximum of 14 beds per ward in this building. A plan of the whole site from 1908 identifies this building as housing *Male Lunatics*, so possibly there were fewer beds to give the patients more space.
- 4.55 The use for the other rooms can only largely be surmised, either in their original layout or final usage, since most fixtures and fittings were taken. However, it can be assumed that there would have been a linen room, a Duty Room, a dispensary or medicine room, and store rooms. One room on the first floor is described as a 'Sluice Room'. The presence of fireplaces probably indicates a scullery rather than a full kitchen, but it is possible that patients' food was prepared within each building. In the case of Building 1, the room on the first floor above the entrance lobby is a good candidate for a kitchen.

- 4.56 The north and south ends of the building have been modified at ground floor level: the areas bound by iron columns and decorative panels have been enclosed by a brick wall, creating supplementary rooms. The windows of these rooms have tiled sills.
- 4.57 Building 1 has a pair of structures at attic level, one at either end of the building. These are accessed through openings 0.36m square in the balconies. These are such small access points that regular visits were clearly not feasible. The structures are glazed pergola-like additions with ventilation slats, and seem likely to have functioned as general ventilation for the wards.

BUILDING 2

- 4.58 Building 2 is a two storey building and is laid out similarly to Building 1, save for the grand entrance and the layout of the long elevations: the external brickwork of the south sides of the wards contain central chimney stacks projecting by a bricks' width, suggesting that the wards had fireplaces. There was no internal evidence for these, however: they must have been removed, or were flush with the internal walls and have been blocked up, if they were ever present, and the chimney stacks not just cosmetic. The presence of fireplaces in a series of wards for *Female Lunatics* may not have been practical. Each ward is lit by eight windows and could have held 14 patients. The wards are each 7.28m wide and 14.38m long. The ground floor is 4.03m high, the first floor 3.96m.
- 4.59 On the exterior are angled sides on the south side of the first floor administration rooms: these are topped by three rows of stone which form a square corbel for the corner of the pitched roof above. It is unknown whether this is a genuine stone element, or render against brickwork behind. This element is not repeated on the north side.
- 4.60 The wards were initially for Female Lunatics, and the ground floor have been somewhat altered. The eastern ward was most recently used for training, and the bathroom converted to an office. The western ward on the ground floor has been divided by lightweight partitions forming six rooms, three each side. The area bound by ironwork of the western ward has been blocked, and the blocking appears to be very similar to the original build. The brickwork is not bonded in to the principal build, and the window sills are concrete rather than stone, proving that this is a later modification.
- 4.61 Building 2 has a pair of structures at attic level, one at either end of the building. These are accessed through openings 0.36m square in the balconies. These are such small access points that regular visits were clearly not feasible. The structures are glazed pergola-like additions with ventilation slats, and seem likely to have functioned as general ventilation for the wards.

BUILDING 5

- 4.62 Building 5 is three-storey building with wards on the western side of the administration rooms, and nothing to the east. The wards are each 21.48m,

long, the largest of the wards on site. They are each 7.28m wide, the regular width. The ground floor is 4.17m high, the first floor is 3.77m high, and the second floor 3.86m high. The whole building, from ground level to eaves level is 12.39m tall. The 1908 plan shows the building as *Male Wards*. Each ward is lit by twelve windows and potentially held at least 20 patients, possibly 24.

- 4.63 On the ground floor, the ward has been partially subdivided in recent times, on its north side forming three rooms. All appear to have been for patients use, so may have been isolation or private rooms. The iron-framed western end has been blocked with a brick wall and used as a store room. As in the other wards, the rest of this end houses lavatories and bathrooms. If the wards were laid out as suggested by a drawing from 1935 of Building 8, then the administration rooms around the corridor held Linen Rooms, 'medical preparation' rooms, Duty rooms and Separation wards. One room on the south side contains a chimney stack and remains of a fireplace: this may have been the duty room.
- 4.64 The first floor ward is largely original, including glazed screens between the end of the ward and the lavatory and bath rooms. The balcony has been enclosed with boards. The proximal end of the ward has been partitioned to form small store rooms and an office. The room with the chimney breast seems to have been a kitchen in most recent use.
- 4.65 The medical uses of the administration rooms on the second floor seem to have completely changed in the last use of the hospital. There is a kitchen, a store, a cloakroom and a visitors waiting room, where previously may have been expected a Duty room, scullery and linen store, for example. The ward has been shortened by the addition of a new store room and a reception desk.

BUILDING 6

- 4.66 Building 6 is also of three storeys and has wards of the eastern side of the administration areas only. It was originally the *Male Wards*. The offsetting of this building in relation to Building 6 may be to allow good lighting to the wards of both buildings: a three-storey block casts a shadow considerably larger than one of two storeys. The wards are 7.28m wide, as all other regular buildings, and each is only 11.70m long, the shortest wards on site. These could have held just 14 patients, maybe fewer on each floor.
- 4.67 The ground floor was most recently the urology department, with individual wards formed by plasterboard partitions. The ground floor is 4.17m high. The first and second floor rooms are both largely unaltered: a small office has been inserted on the first floor close to the administration rooms, whereas the second floor ward is still clear. The first floor is 3.77m floor to ceiling and the second floor 3.81m
- 4.68 The chimneystack in this room rises in the northern side of the administration area. Sinks and kettles suggest that these were recently used as kitchens, but their original usages may correspond to the known layout of other blocks being the Duty room: containing ward staff.

- 4.69 As the stairs rise to the top floor, there is space in the stairwell, and this is occupied by a small room with a lavatory inside. This additional facility is also present in the foreshortened remnants of Buildings 7 and 8.

BUILDING 7

- 4.70 This building only survives as the staircase and four administration rooms on each floor. The administration rooms lie to the east of the staircase, indicating that the ward when standing would have stretched eastwards. The 1908 plan identifies it as *Female Wards*. The rooms have no features except for a chimneystack that rises on the south side. The rooms contain boxes that appear to be patients' records.

BUILDING 8

- 4.71 This building only survives as the staircase and four administration rooms on each floor. The administration rooms lie to the west of the staircase, indicating that the ward when standing would have stretched westwards. The 1908 plan identifies it as *Female Wards*. The rooms have few features, the best being a chimneystack that rises on the north side. The rooms contain shelves and some electric heaters of modern date.

BUILDING 4

External

- 4.72 Building 4 is of different form to the I-shaped blocks, and is thought to be of later date: the Ordnance Survey Maps show no building at this location until the 1930s. The building has been constructed in a style comparable to the other buildings, and almost blends in. It is three storey building of red brick with a slate roof, and was originally a building with an approximate C-shape: a western range, a northern range and an eastern range. The ground floor has been considerably altered from its original layout, with an open-plan layout and most partitions formed of lightweight plasterboard. The ground floor also has extensions to the west, south, north and east, meaning access was very limited. The first floor appeared to be the least altered of all floors of the building, and forms the basis of the report. The second floor has been considerably re-configured through the addition of corridors and small rooms formed by plasterboard partitions, heavily obscuring the original layout.
- 4.73 The walls are plain red brick laid in Flemish Bond, and the potential dull façade is relieved by evenly spaced windows. All the window sills are made of precast concrete, with a drip moulding on the underside. They are only 0.07m deep, in comparison with the stone sills of the other buildings. The lintels are formed of flat brick arches.

Internal

- 4.74 The ground floor is 4.10m high but has a suspended ceiling some 0.45m lower than the original, which is almost fully obscured. This void contains piping,

wires and ducts for internal services. The first floor is 0.28m thick including joists and flooring materials, and all rooms on the first floor are 3.98m high. The top floor is 2.73m high from floor to ceiling.

- 4.75 The western range of the building presents a flat face towards Twickenham Road, except for a bay that projects westwards on the first and second floors. This is suggestive of a grand entrance to the building on the ground floor. Unfortunately, the ground floor has been extended, and if there had been a decorative entrance in the western face of this building, it is no longer present. The ground floor at this location has plain white walls, leading to a large area with a desk and general hospital reception area with the sign for 'Outpatients' still present. There are cupboards, cloakrooms and washrooms around the perimeter of the building. Most of the ground floor windows were bricked or boarded up. To the north of the western range is an X-ray Room, as entitled on the door, nearby, in a single storey extension to the central range, is a dark room for developing photographs. It is lit by red-coloured skylights.
- 4.76 The first floor of the western range is accessed through either an internal staircase in the centre of the building, or up an iron staircase on the northern end. The first floor is divided into one large space that is a reception area, a pair of lavatories and a utility room in the protruding bay and 12 small rooms formed by lightweight glazed partitions. These are of modern date and are likely to be consultant's rooms. On each side of the projecting bay is evidence for corner-set fireplaces: the chimney stacks have been fully removed on the ground floor, partially on the first floor, but are present on the second floor. The chimneystacks are present above eaves level and are topped by a pair of pots.
- 4.77 The second floor is similarly split by modern partitions, and again it is assumed that these were for medical consultants, or possibly support staff. Without furniture or room titles, it is difficult to propose the exact use of any of the rooms.
- 4.78 The southern end of the western range has a glazed, rounded bay projecting southwards. It is only present on the first and second floors, and is formed of seven posts each with glazing between. On the first floor, the central two windows are parts of doors that allow access to a flat roof, part of an extension to Building 4. This flat roof is encircled by cast iron railings, and was probably used as an area of perambulation by inmates. The date of the extension is unknown, and the railings are plain, offering no clues as to their date.
- 4.79 It may be that this railed area was for sufferers from TB, patients being held at sanatoria for many months and years. It is known that patients had their beds wheeled outside, to get fresh air for their lungs. This policy was standard in the 1940s and 50s, despite the advent of penicillin.
- 4.80 The central part of the building contains, on the ground floor, more of the main reception area and stores. The absence of most original walls and additional doorways into minor extensions has seriously compromised evidence for its original form. To the south, in the extension with railings

around its roof are a series of changing rooms, presumably for staff, for example nurses, who would not wear street clothes in the workplace.

- 4.81 On the first floor, evidence for use of the building was more forthcoming: the reception area has a serving hatch from a dispensary, indicating that the consultations carried out here could be treated from a pharmacy. Signs on the walls indicate it was for ear nose and throat patients. The Dispensary was a small room with surviving shelving, and had a lavatory and washbasin next to it and also a store, most likely the store for the drugs dispensed by the pharmacist. A corridor leads from the reception area of the western range through the middle of the central range: the pharmacy is to the north, and rooms for children, possibly a crèche and another store are present on the south. This corridor opens into the main corridor of the hospital complex, and onwards to the eastern range. The central range also contains the stairs, which descend in a clockwise direction. The upper floor is divided into offices of unclear purpose, possibly for support staff, and the southern side had been extended. This appeared to be little more than a sheltered balcony, and may be another place for keeping resting patients.
- 4.82 The rear of the building, the eastern range, contained just five rooms, and all were in poor condition: generally untidy with potential hazards. Those rooms which were accessible contained waste storage, general storage, and areas for laundry. All windows were blocked, and if these rooms had original functions other than that listed above, there was no evidence for it.
- 4.83 The first floor contained further small offices or rooms, a Nurse's room, and a Manager's office. Kitchens and stores are also present. In recent times, the manager's office had been set ablaze, and access was limited. The second floor of the eastern range was similarly divided with lightweight partitions, forming small offices. There is a degree of regularity to the eastern range, suggesting that it once may have been another ward, fully open plan on the south side of the main corridor.
- 4.84 The second floor of the western range has an original layout to the first floor, now hidden by the erection of lightweight partitions that form individual consultation rooms for patients.

GROUND AND GARDENS

- 4.85 The grounds of the hospital are either tarmac with fading evidence of car-parking spaces, or rough ground where buildings have been demolished, such as the Nurses accommodation which once stood at the northern point of the site. Open spaces present when the hospital was built are generally filled with single storey buildings that are generally storage areas or alternative access corridors. A mortuary is located to the east of the site, near to the boundary wall with the cemetery, and has been considerably enlarged.
- 4.86 The lack of any green spaces on the hospital site is the current condition of the land, but early plans and Ordnance Survey Maps show this was not the case when built. The 1908 plan is the clearest, and gives the location of paths and

gardens. The earliest building, Building 3 here, was surrounded by a gravel walk and accessed from the east: two paths led to the northeast and southeast. This building also stands within its own grassed area measuring some 60m by 25m with a shrubbery at its northern end.

- 4.87 Building 1 was originally approached up a gravel path from the south, in the location of the new West Middlesex Hospital Buildings. The path was flanked by open lawns, and a lane, Union Lane ran inside the infirmary complex next to the cemetery wall. In the centre of the site, where Building 4 now stands, a grassed area with trees was present, containing a small building identified as 'Dispensary' and another as 'Receiving Wards'.
- 4.88 Between buildings 5 and 8, projecting westwards, and 6 and 7, projecting eastwards, was an area that formerly held a large administration block. The administration block is described as three floors. No building of such height stands there, and was taken down after 1961, to judge from the OS Maps. These buildings all had flowerbeds around their edges and three circular beds in the forecourt in front.

5 CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1 The sequence of development of the site is shown through map evidence. The OS maps show that Building 3 is the eldest, then buildings 1, 2, and 5-8, built around 1902. Building 4 was added in the mid 1930s.
- 5.2 The buildings at the West Middlesex Hospital site were once a good example of an integrated hospital based around patient care rather than diagnosis. There were wards for Men and Women, lunatics of both sexes and sufferers from breathing disorders. The pulmonary disorders may be considered symptoms of society and culture, and the care of lunatics is a symptom of the bright new dawn of care following centuries of incarceration.
- 5.3 The oldest building, that for Phthisical disorders, is a highly decorative building, as shown by the use of polychromatic brickwork. A simple building with a central administration area and a ward on each side is of the same pattern as the buildings that were to follow in the construction of the new infirmary. This early building is notable for its internal rounded corners. The building is in good condition, and really only differs from the slightly later infirmary building in its orientation: north-south, and its size: the wards have lower ceilings and the windows are smaller. This may be a symptom of lower expenditure.
- 5.4 The theories of patient care most obvious in the hospital wards are nutrition, cleanliness and fresh air, as identified in the 'pavilion' design. Each of the principal buildings could operate almost independently: they appear to have had their own duty officer for each floor, plus linen store and room for storing medicines, bandages and dressings. The Duty Room was heated by fireplace, whereas the wards appear to have been heated by radiators, heat supplied from a boiler house north of Building 6.
- 5.5 The 1902 infirmary buildings follow Ward's 'pavilion' design that separates wards from sanitary rooms and administration area. This design was introduced to Britain in the 19th century, although initially developed in France. The design in this case has a corridor running the length of the hospital, with a pair of pavilions forming Buildings 1 and 2, and off-set pavilions for Buildings 5 and 8. Typical pavilions are rectangular with opposing windows, and the large wards would have beds in pairs, between windows. Other departments: kitchens, sculleries and offices were in separate blocks adjacent to the wards. The buildings at the West Middlesex Hospital site conform to this design.
- 5.6 The building materials of the 1902 infirmary wards are good quality and reflect investment in public health whilst remaining restrained enough to satisfy ratepayers and benefactors of the Brentford Union Workhouse. The bricks of the walls are good quality even now after over 110 years.
- 5.7 It would appear that the windows are made of materials of good quality too. The presence on most windows of original lifts strongly indicates that the window frames are original too, and have not been replaced.

- 5.8 The buildings are slightly more than functional, as can be seen by the balconies and the decorative ironwork as well as the brick banding. The decoration is unnecessary, but may have been intended to raise the spirit, if not the soul. The high ceilings and large windows flood the wards with light. This may have saved on lighting costs, but also makes the wards a comparatively pleasant place to stay despite suffering disease, illness or lunacy.
- 5.9 The wards are generally ventilated by small windows opening into hoppers. The hoppers and hoods allow ventilation whilst still protecting against excessive weather. Many of the hoppers and hoods were missing, indicating that this form of ventilation had fallen from use.
- 5.10 There are very few sharp corners or sunken features that could cause a problem for cleaning: the skirting is moulded of plaster with the wall finishes, and there is no coving. The moulding round the door frames is very simple. The floors are either tile set in cement or close set timber on pitch (parquet). These smooth internal finishes that do not readily harbour dirt are consistent with requirements of cleanliness
- 5.11 The two two-storey buildings, buildings 1 and 2 are parallel to one another and around 15m apart. They are both well apportioned to get natural light, their south sides presented to the midday sun. At 15m apart, a greater distance than they are high, even relatively low sunlight in winter months lights the wards.
- 5.12 The three-storey buildings are off set one from the next, and this improves the quantity of light to ground floors which would be lessened should they have been built parallel. It is clear that a simple examination of the fall of natural light resulted in the layout of these northern buildings.
- 5.13 The presence of garden areas may also be seen as encouraging patients' health and wellbeing: Recuperating patients may be encouraged to have a positive outlook by pleasant surroundings. That clean air was another theory of recuperation may be witnessed by the balconies on the principal buildings, although the eastern balconies all overlook the adjoining cemetery. It seems likely that the flat roof of the ground floor of Building 4 may also have been used for 'airing' the patients: it is surrounded by railings and is accessible from the first floor western ward.
- 5.14 Pulmonary disorders may have had several causes. One is tuberculosis that attacks the lungs, and prevalent amongst the poor and disadvantaged. The other cause of lung problems was highly prevalent in returnees from the First World War: lung damage from gas attacks on infantry.
- 5.15 The building of a new block in the 1930s shows a requirement for more ward space. Building 4 is this new building, and seems to have started as a block with wards on the first and second floors, and X-ray departments on the ground floor. By the end of its use, this building appears to have been given over to consultancy rather than long-term care.

- 5.16 The loss of garden spaces after World War II may be considered to reflect a change in attitude to the more holistic view of healthcare apparent in the earlier 20th century, to the destruction of the garden spaces for more administration and car-parking.

6 SALVAGE POTENTIAL

Salvage and re-use of materials

- 6.1 There are several items of architectural interest in the buildings that have the potential for salvage and re-use, but there may be practical considerations preventing large-scale re-use of materials. The buildings have been assessed by the conservation officer for the London Borough of Hounslow, but it must be recognized that ideal salvaging strategy and practical salvaging possibilities for reuse may differ.
- 6.2 The potential elements for re-use may be split into categories of interest and value:
- a) Ornate and decorative elements that can be practicably salvaged.
 - b) Ornate and decorative elements that it is unfeasible to salvage
 - c) Original elements that are of low salvage quality.
- 6.3 The best elements for salvage are the decorative iron work. This includes the balconies and the iron fire escapes.
- 6.4 The most complete example of the balcony ironworks is present on the east end of Building 2. Some of the ironwork on Buildings 5 and 6 is missing bars and is not as complete. Parts of the ironwork are encased in shuttering as the balcony areas have been bricked up or covered over, so it has not been determined what, if any decorative elements survive.
- The iron elements have been in place for over 100 years. The degree of corrosion, metal fatigue and hidden fractures is unknown. Thus, removal of any of the ironwork has the potential for damage through unknown structural weakness. The columns and decorative panels are both important elements.
- 6.5 The fire escapes survive on Buildings 5 and 6, and contain the same decorative elements as the balconies. These too have been in place for 100 years, and their structural stability ought to be examined before any re-use is considered.
- The degree of corrosion, metal fatigue and hidden fractures is unknown. Thus, the ironwork has the potential for unknown structural weakness.
- 6.6 The roof finials are good details and easily damaged. Few remain in the borough, so it could be good re-use of materials.
- The roof finials could be very easily removed if there is access to the roof.
- 6.7 Elements which are intrinsically attractive but may be unfeasible to salvage are stone elements of Buildings 1 and 2, particularly the gabled blocks on the south side of building 1 and stone corbelling to Building 2. Also of interest are the parquet floors of the wards and the red, black and white tiles used in the administration rooms. The bricks, both red and blue that make the main walls of the building are good examples of early 20th century materials
- The gablets on the south side of building 1 are likely to be solid stone. Their reclamation is probably easy to undertake, but a place for re-use

is not immediately clear. Similarly, other stone elements on the south front may be easily reclaimed.

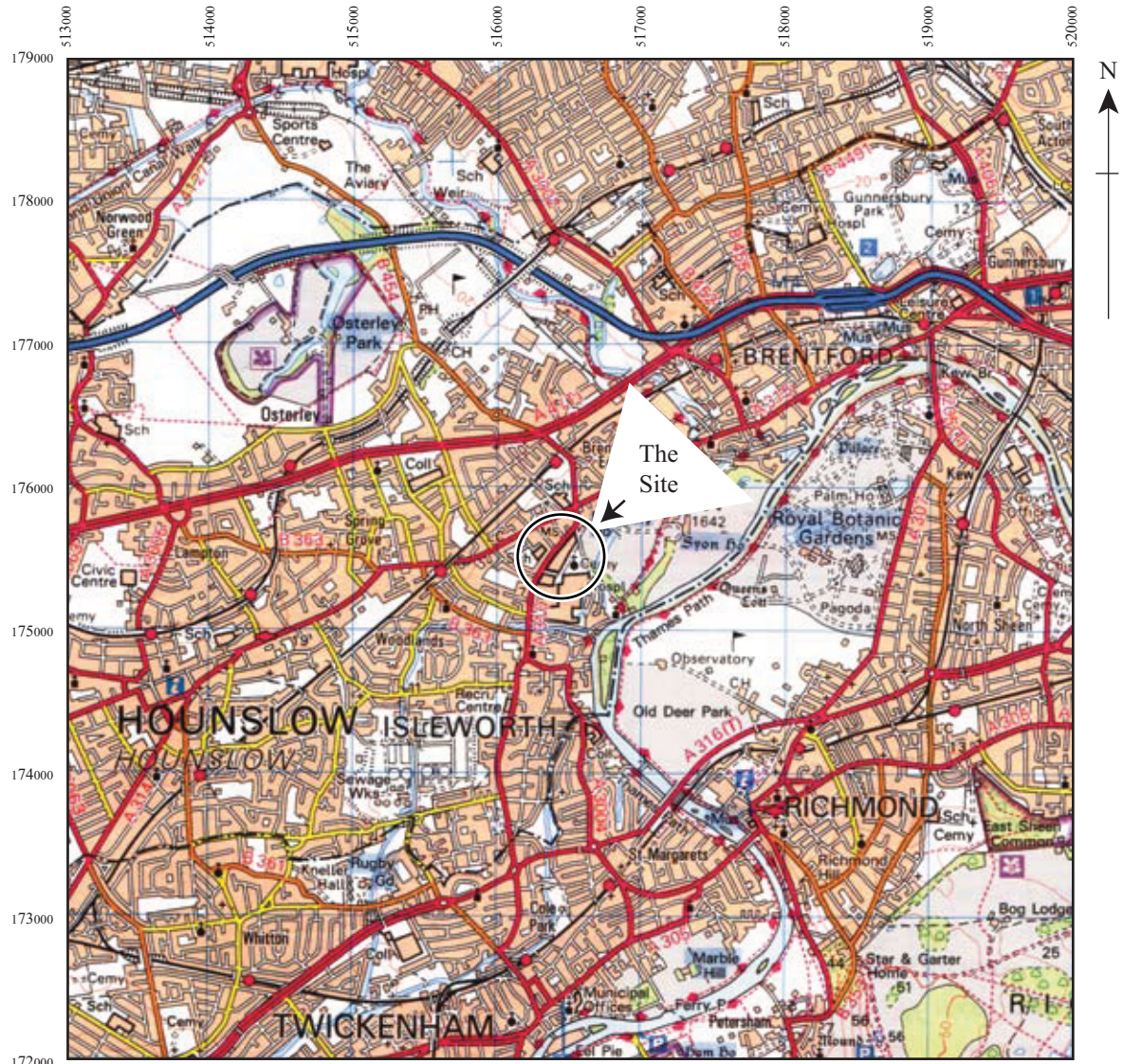
- The corbelling on Building 2 may be no more than thin slabs of stone, little more than a veneer.
- The parquet floors are thin blocks of wood, laid herringbone fashion. These are usually embedded in a pitch-like resin, and are notoriously difficult to clean and re-use.
- The coloured tiles are set very firmly, and may be embedded on cement, requiring chipping and chiselling to raise them. This could cause damage to the tiles.
- Red bricks and blue bricks are still manufactured. The cost implication of cleaning every brick is enormous, and impractical when new ones are readily available.

6.8 The conservation officer has also considered the more common materials, and these are all unfeasible for collection, or not valuable.

- Roof slates: these, where present, are considered original, but not valuable nor worth salvaging.
- Roof tiles. These are modern replacements, of low value.
- Windows. The sash windows are in fine condition, with few signs of rot or damage. However, they are not double glazed, and as such are not suitable for re-use.

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Figure 1: Site Location

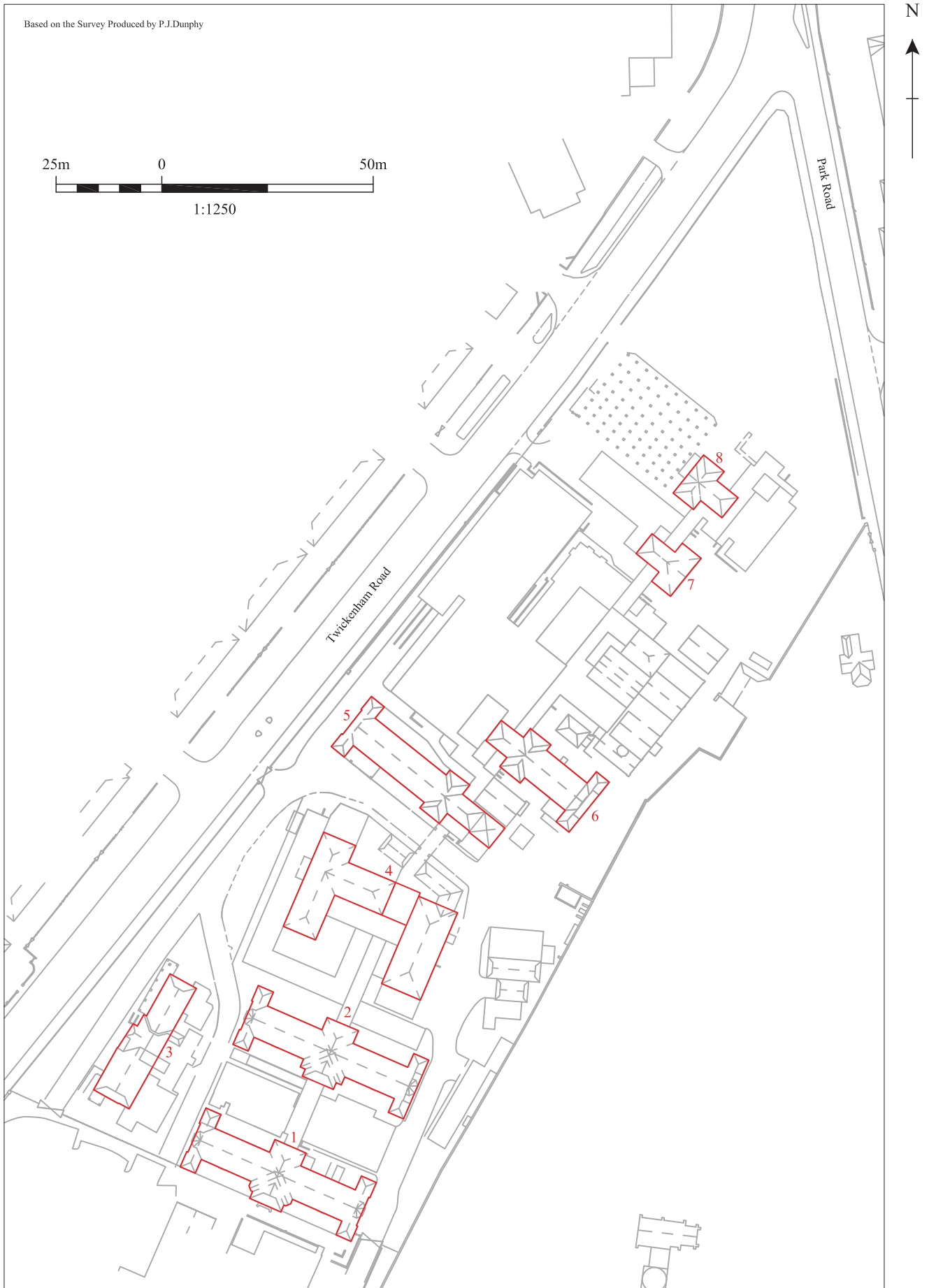
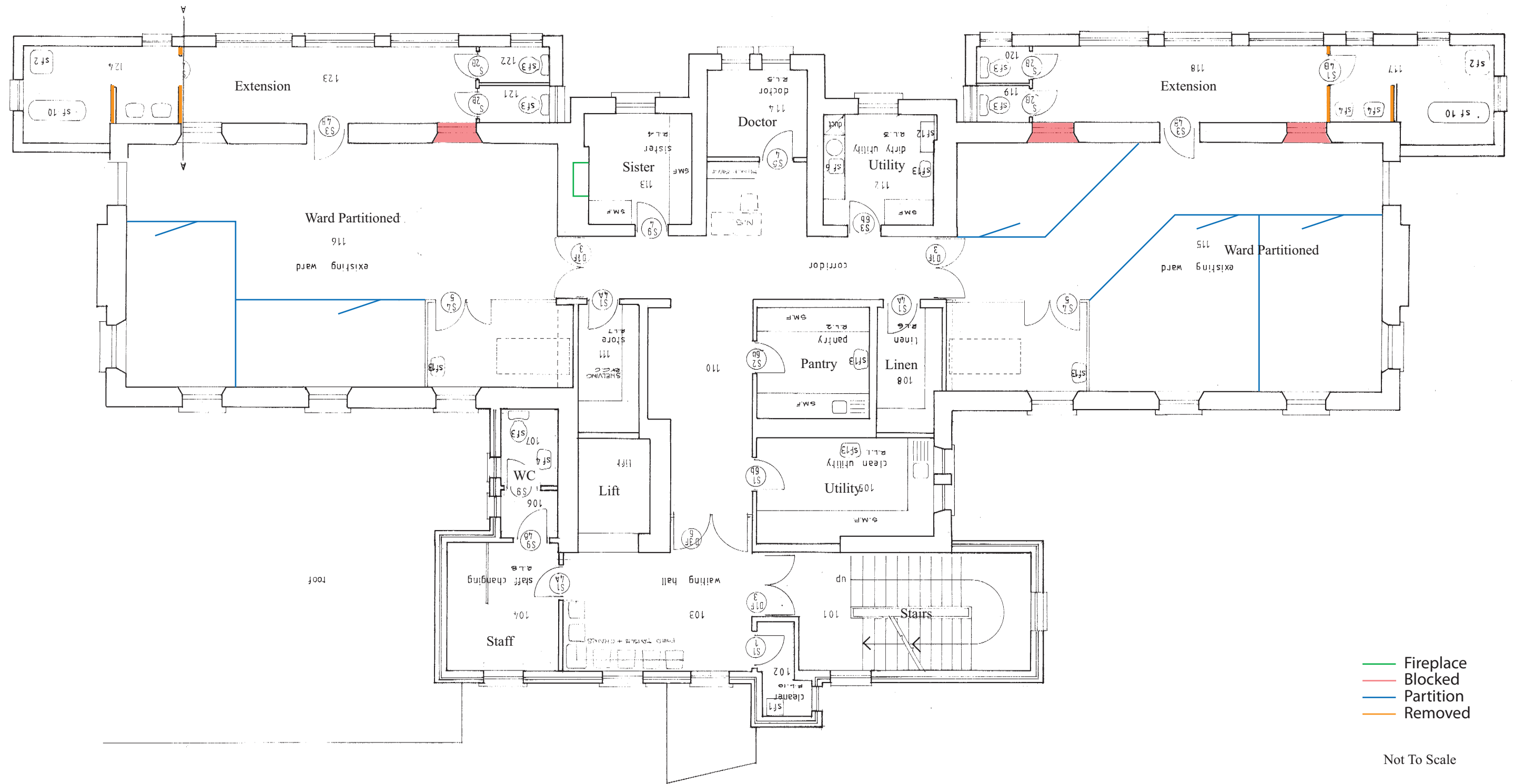


Figure 2: Detailed Site Location Showing Buildings Due to be Recorded



- Fireplace
- Blocked
- Partition
- Removed

Not To Scale

Based on the Plans Drawn by The Maidment & Brady Partnership

Figure 3: Floor Plan, Building 3

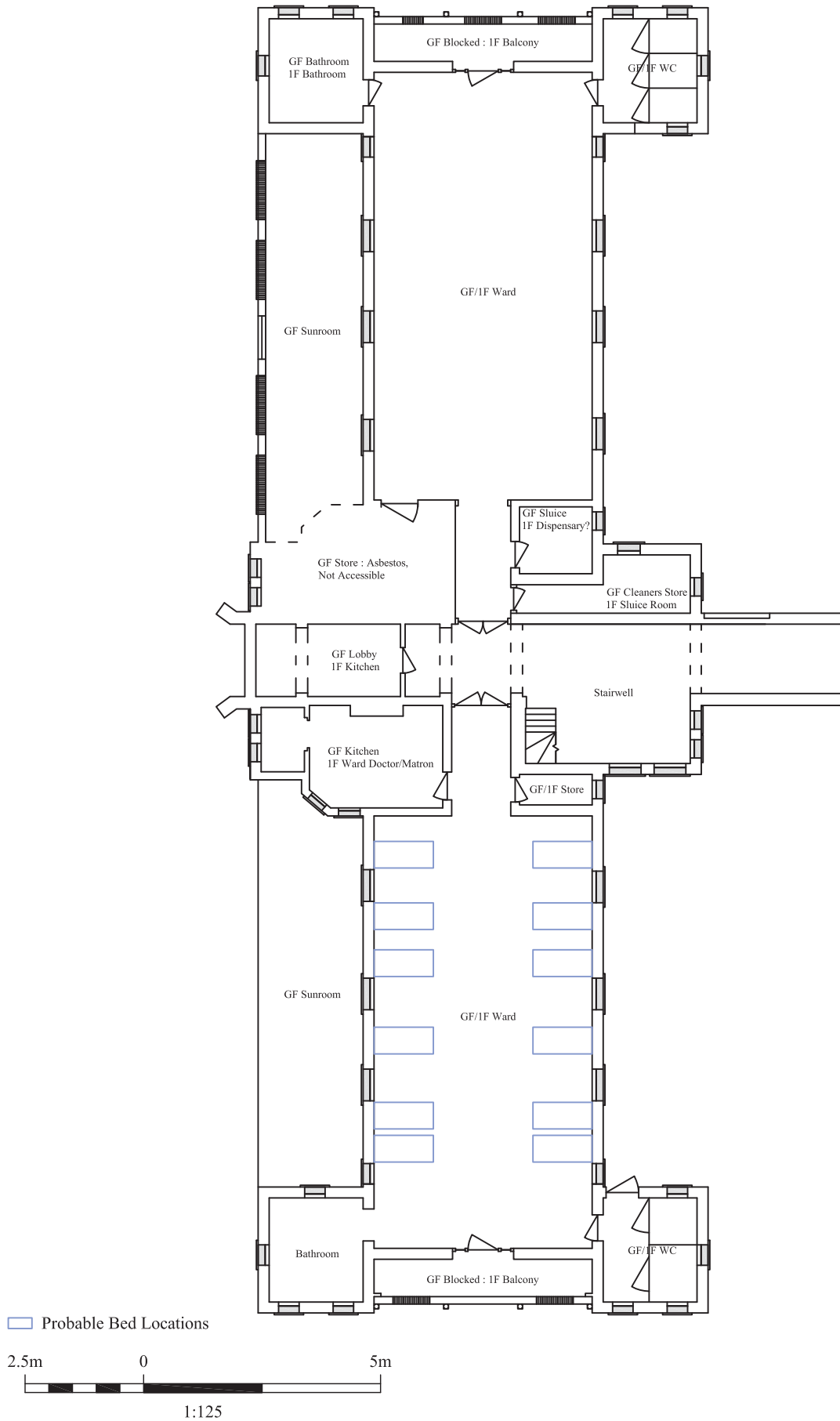
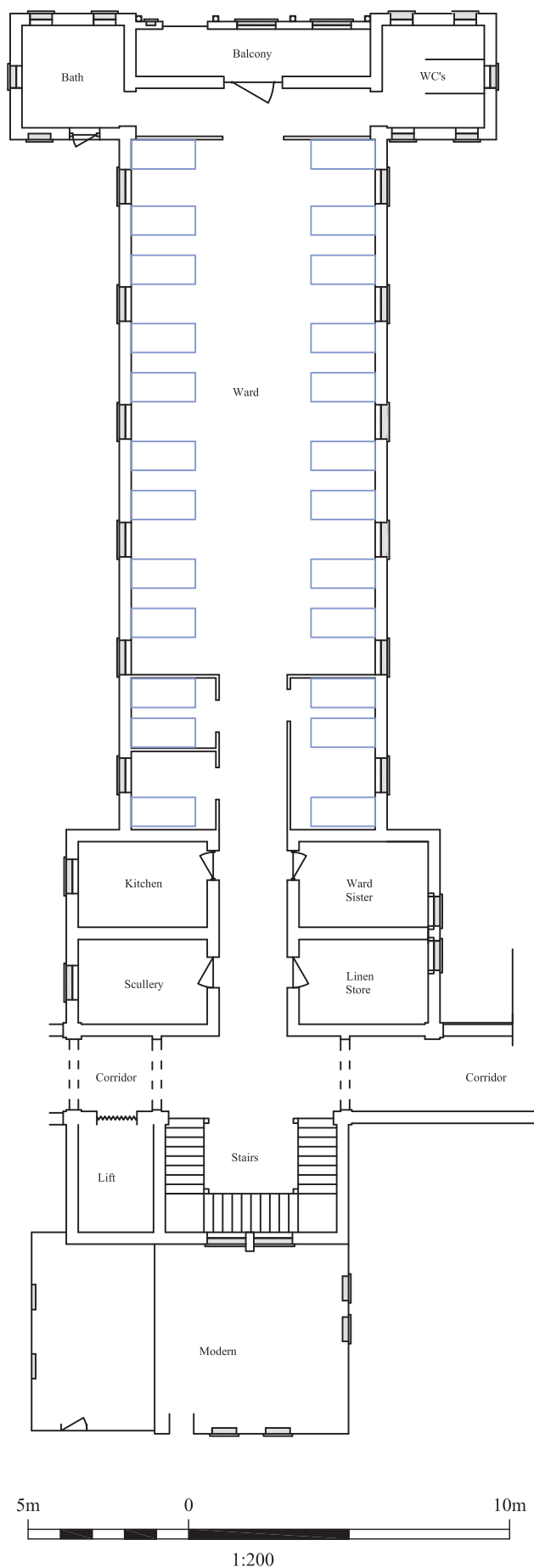


Figure 4: Floor Plan, Building 1



□ Probable Bed Locations

Figure 5: Floor Plan, Building 5

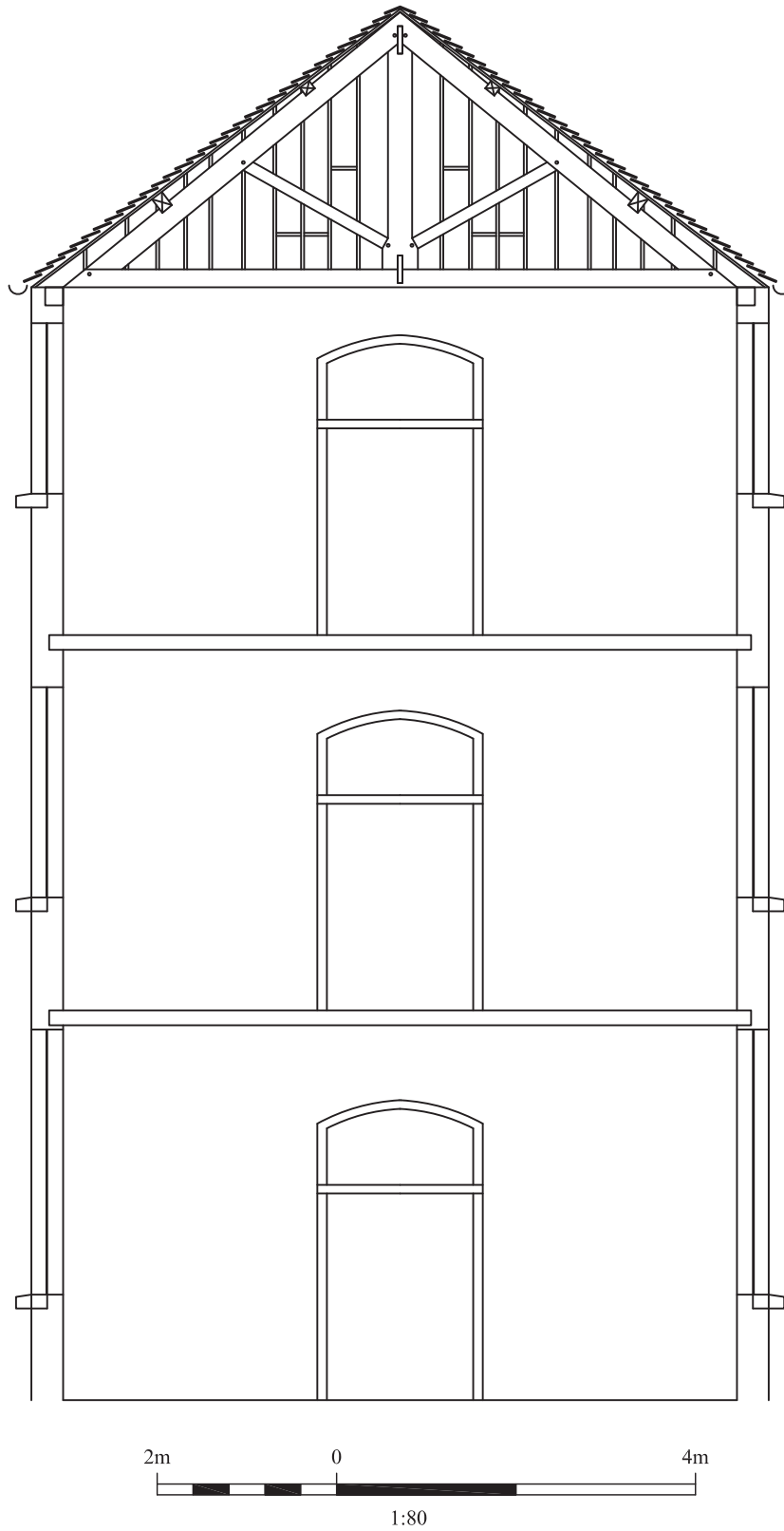


Figure 6: Section Through Building 6

Appendix A: Photographic Register

Image	Description	View	Digital	Colour	BW
Building 1					
101	Entrance	N	√		
102	Entrance	N	√		
103	South side	NE	√		
104	South side	NW	√		
105	Western elevation	NE	√		
106	South elevation	NE	√		
107	Doorway	NE	√		
108	West face	E	√		
109	West elevation	SE	√		
110	South elevation	NE	√		
111	East elevation	NW	√		
112	View of setting	W	√		
113	East of building	S	√		
114	East elevation	SW	√		
115	East elevation	SW	√		
116	East elevation	SW	√		
117	East end	SW	√		
118	North side	SW	√		
119	West end roof detail	E	√		
120	First floor east end	S	√		
121	Detail of post	E	√		
122	Plain railings of fire escape	E	√		
123	Fire escape, general	E	√		
124	Roof finial	W	√		
125	View of roofscape	S	√		
126	Ground floor entrance lobby	S	√		
127	Ground floor I beam in corridor area, lath and plaster ceiling	W	√		
128	Tile detail in stairwell		√		
129	Detail of stair baluster	NW	√		
130	Ground floor fireplace		√		
131	Ground floor kitchen	S	√		
132	Ground floor store	SE	√		
133	Ground floor west ward	W	√		
134	Ground floor west ward	W	√		
135	Ground floor west ward	E	√		
136	Ground floor east ward	E	√		
137	Ground floor east ward	W	√		
138	Tile detail 1 st floor		√		
139	First floor east ward	E	√		
140	First floor east ward	W	√		
141	First floor west ward	W	√		
142	First floor west ward	E	√		
Building 2					
200	East elevation	W	√		
201	Looking along SE side of buildings 1 and 2	N	√		
202	West elevation	E	√		
203	East end	E	√		
204	North elevation	W	√		
205	North elevation	SE	√		
206	North elevation	SE	√		
207	West end	S	√		

Image	Description	View	Digital	Colour	BW
208	South side	NW	√		
209	South side	E	√		
210	South side	NW	√		
211	East elevation	NW	√		
212	Window decoration	W	√		
213	West end	NE	√		
214	Roof view	SE	√		
215	East end	S	√		
216	Balcony detail	E	√		
217	West elevation	SW	√		
218	West elevation	SE	√		
219	Ground floor corridor	N	√		
220	Ground floor corridor plus partition	NW	√		
221	Ground floor kitchen	N	√		
222	Ground floor west ward division	S	√		
223	Ground floor ward division	SE	√		
224	Ground floor west ward, divided now corridor end	W	√		
225	Ground floor west ward	W	√		
226	Ground floor east ward	W	√		
227	Ground floor east ward	E	√		
228	Ground floor east ward details		√		
229	Ground floor east ward	E	√		
230	First floor corridor	N	√		
231	First floor fireplace detail	SW	√		
232	First floor fireplace detail	SE	√		
233	First floor west ward	W	√		
234	First floor west ward	E	√		
235	First floor west ward	W	√		
236	First floor ward detail	NW	√		
237	First floor east ward, now partitioned	E	√		
238	First floor iron work detail	W	√		
239	First floor railing detail	W	√		
240	Balcony iron work	W	√		
241	First floor balcony iron work	W	√		
242	First floor iron work	W	√		
243	First floor balcony ironwork	W	√		
244	First floor balcony	W	√		
Building 3					
301	South elevation	N	√		
302	North elevation	S	√		
303	North elevation	S	√		
304	West elevation (old Part)	E	√		
305	West elevation	SE	√		
306	Overview	SW	√		
307	North elevation	S	√		
308	East side	SW	√		
309	Detail, brickwork	SW	√		
310	Detail, straight abutment	SE	√		
311	Detail, window	W	√		
312	Detail, window	W	√		
313	Detail, windows	W	√		
314	Detail, windows	W	√		
315	East side: stair well	SW	√		

Image	Description	View	Digital	Colour	BW
316	East side	NW	√		
317	East side, south end	NW	√		
318	South side	N	√		
319	South side	N	√		
320	West side	NE	√		
321	West side	SE	√		
322	West side	E	√		
323	West side	E	√		
324	West side	NE	√		
325	Ground floor west corridor	S	√		
326	Ground floor principle window	W	√		
327	Ground floor south of 326	SW	√		
328	Ground floor east corridor to new build	N	√		
329	Ground floor east side WC	E	√		
330	Ground floor towards reception	SW	√		
331	Ground floor east corridor to new build		√		
332	Ground floor south entrance	W	√		
333	Ground floor north room window	N	√		
334	Ground floor north window	N	√		
335	Ground floor reception	SE	√		
336	Ground floor office rooms	S	√		
337	Ground floor west corridor	N	√		
338	Ground floor location plan		√		
339	First floor landing	N	√		
340	First floor end office and WC	W	√		
341	First floor examination room east side	E	√		
342	First floor south end room	E	√		
343	First floor west side modern	S	√		
344	First floor central corridor	S	√		
345	First floor gynaecology dept	NE	√		
346	First floor north east room	NE	√		
347	First floor north end	S	√		
348	First floor modern west side	N	√		
349	First floor basin in east side room	E	√		
350	First floor main window	W	√		
351	First floor lesser window	SW	√		
352	First floor fireplace	S	√		
353	First floor centre	N	√		
354	First floor main corridor	W	√		
355	Second floor window	N	√		
356	Second floor stairs	N	√		
357	Second floor south end	N	√		
358	Second floor south end	N	√		
359	Second floor east side room	SE	√		
360	Second floor west side modern	S	√		
361	Second floor north end	NW	√		
362	Second floor lesser window	NW	√		
363	Second floor including skirting	NW	√		

Image	Description	View	Digital	Colour	BW
364	Second floor principle window	W	√		
365	Second floor consultants room	E?	√		
366	Second floor entrance corridor	W	√		
367	Second floor south east room	SE	√		
Building 4					
401	Western elevation	NE	√		
402	Eastern elevation	SW	√		
403	Western elevation	W	√		
404	Eastern elevation	NW	√		
405	West section south end	N	√		
406	West section south end	N	√		
407	Central part	N	√		
408	Roof terrace detail	SW	√		
409	Fire escape	E	√		
410	West elevation	E	√		
411	North end west section	E	√		
412	North end western section	SE	√		
413	East side	S	√		
414	North side	W	√		
415	Railing ground floor entrance north side	E	√		
416	Steps to basement	S	√		
417	Steps to basement	S	√		
418	Steps to basement	S	√		
419	Ground floor reception	W	√		
420	Ground floor reception	W	√		
421	Ground floor doors to CT scan room	S	√		
422	Ground floor CT waiting room		√		
423	Ground floor darkroom	SE	√		
424	Ground floor west side office	SE	√		
425	Ground floor west side corridor	S	√		
426	Ground floor modern	E	√		
427	Ground floor typically dark	SE	√		
428	Ground floor door detail	N	√		
429	Ground floor south end room	S	√		
430	Ground floor X-ray room	N	√		
431	Ground floor east side store	E	√		
432	Ground floor eastern corridor	S	√		
433	Ground floor southeast room	N	√		
434	Ground floor to first floor stairs	NW	√		
435	First floor, floor detail	W	√		
436	First floor west side	NW	√		
437	First floor chimney breast	NW	√		
438	First floor consultants rooms	W	√		
439	First floor west side partitions	SW	√		
440	First floor north end roof terrace	W	√		
441	First floor central corridor	E	√		
442	First floor central room	NW	√		

Image	Description	View	Digital	Colour	BW
443	First floor central kids room	W	√		
444	First floor centre corridor	W	√		
445	First floor burnt directors office	NW	√		
446	First floor directors office northeast end	NW	√		
447	First floor east side radiator detail	NW	√		
448	Windows	S			
449	First floor east side corridor	S	√		
450	First floor east side corridor	S	√		
451	Second floor western section	N	√		
452	Second floor western section	S	√		
453	Second floor central corridor	N	√		
454	Second floor central corridor	W	√		
455	Second floor central corridor	E	√		
456	Second floor centre store	SE	√		
457	Second floor centre washroom	NW	√		
458	Second floor to first floor stairs	W	√		
459	Second floor east side corridor	S	√		
460	Second floor east side corridor	N	√		
461	Second floor east side office partitions	S	√		
462	Second floor off corridor fireplace	N	√		
463	Second floor east side	S	√		
464	Second floor east side corridor	S	√		
465	Second floor east side corridor	W	√		
466	East side	NE	√		
467	Second floor light well	NE	√		
468	Second floor extension	E	√		
469	Second floor looking west, south side of building	W	√		
Building 5					
501	West end	E	√		
502	Southwest corner	E	√		
503	Northeast corner	SE	√		
504	East end	W	√		
505	North side	SE	√		
506	Link to building 4	E	√		
507	Ceiling of link building	S	√		
508	Ornamented fire escape	W	√		
509	Second floor south extension	NW	√		
510	Iron fire escape	W	√		
511	Western end	SE	√		
512	Eastern end	S	√		
513	Under-floor pipes	N	√		
514	Ground floor ward	E	√		
515	Ground floor ward	W	√		
516	Staircase	NE	√		
517	Ground floor	W	√		
518	Stairwell beams at first floor level	N	√		
519	First floor west ward	W	√		

Image	Description	View	Digital	Colour	BW
520	First floor west ward	W	√		
521	First floor west ward	E	√		
522	First floor fireplace, ex-kitchen/ scullery	SE	√		
523	First floor ward screen	W	√		
524	Second floor west ward	E	√		
525	Second floor juxta stair	E	√		
526	Second floor west ward	E	√		
527	Second floor west ward	W	√		
528	Second floor kitchen area	S	√		
529	Second floor west ward	W	√		
Building 6					
601	East end	W	√		
602	Overview includes 7 and 8	W	√		
603	Eastern elevation	W	√		
604	East side of corridor	W	√		
605	North side	S	√		
606	South side	N	√		
607	East end	E	√		
608	West end and industrial buildings	NW	√		
609	North side and rear of Building 7	SW	√		
610	North elevation	SW	√		
611	Ground floor room detail	N	√		
612	Ground floor ex-ward	E	√		
613	Corridor area, ground floor	SE	√		
614	First floor east ward	E	√		
615	First floor east ward	W	√		
616	Second floor lift and stairs	N	√		
617	Second floor east ward	E	√		
618	Second floor east ward	W	√		
619	Second floor, view of stairs	S	√		
620	Second floor service areas	S	√		
621	Second floor stores	N	√		
622	Second floor room	N	√		
623	Second floor balcony detail	SW	√		
624	Second floor balcony detail	SW	√		
625	Second floor balcony detail	SW	√		
626	Second floor ironwork	E	√		
627	Second floor ironwork	E	√		
628	Roof assembly	W	√		
629	Roof assembly	W	√		
630	Roof assembly	E	√		
631	Roof assembly	E	√		
632	Roof assembly	E	√		
633	Roof assembly	E	√		
634	Roof assembly	E	√		
635	Roof assembly	E	√		
636	Roof assembly	E	√		

Image	Description	View	Digital	Colour	BW
Building 7					
701	Exterior view	E	√		
702	Exterior view	S	√		
703	East end	W	√		
704	Modern, with building 7 behind	SW	√		
705	Ground floor doors off corridor	W	√		
706	Ground floor southwestern room	S	√		
707	First floor doors, off corridor	W	√		
708	Second floor staircase	S	√		
709	Second floor, doors off corridor	W	√		
			√		
Building 8					
801	General view	S	√		
802	General view	SW	√		
803	Wets end	E	√		
804	East end	SW	√		
805	East end	SW	√		
806	North side	S	√		
807	North side	SE	√		
808	Ground floor doors	E	√		
809	First floor landing	N	√		
810	First floor room detail	S	√		
811	First floor corridor and doors	E	√		
812	First floor corridor	S	√		
813	Second floor corridor	S	√		
814	Second floor staircase	E	√		
Building 9					
901	Ground floor, 1-2	E	√		
902	Exterior, 1-2	E	√		
903	First floor, 5 to 4	S	√		
904	First floor 7 to 6	S	√		
905	Exterior, 2-4	SE	√		
906	Ground floor, 2-4	N	√		
907	Ground floor, 6-5	S	√		
908	First floor 4-2	S	√		
909	Second floor 4 to 5	N	√		
910	Exterior, 2-4	W	√		
911	Exterior, 4-5	W	√		
912	Exterior, 4-5	W	√		
913	Exterior, 7-8	W	√		
914	Ground floor, 2-4	N	√		
915	Ground floor, 2-1	S	√		
916	Exterior, 4-5	W	√		
917	First floor 2-4	S	√		
918	Ground floor 1-2	N	√		

APPENDIX B; OASIS Form

Project details

Project name	West Middlesex Hospital
Short description of the project	The hospital buildings that were recorded were formerly largely wards for patients, and have identical layouts and design, and vary from two to three-storey buildings. All are brick-built with decorative stonework and good quality internal finishes.
Project dates	Start: 10-07-2007 End: 29-08-2007
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	WMX07 - Sitecode
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	CONVALESCENT HOSPITAL Modern
Methods & techniques	'Measured Survey','Photographic Survey','Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG15

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HOUNSLOW BRENTFORD Former West Middlesex Hospital
Postcode	TW7
Study area	20661.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 1640 7645 51.4745262231 -0.323793610831 51 28 28 N 000 19 25 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation AOC Archaeology Group

Project brief originator English Heritage

Project design originator AOC Archaeology Group

Project director/manager Ron Humphrey

Project supervisor Les Capon

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient Museum of London

Digital Archive ID WMX07

Digital Media available 'Database','Images raster / digital photography','Images vector','Spreadsheets','Text'

Digital Archive notes held at AOC until transfer

Paper Archive recipient Museum of London

Paper Archive ID WMX07

Paper Media available 'Drawing','Manuscript','Photograph','Plan','Report','Survey','Unpublished Text'

Paper Archive notes held at AOC until transfer

**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title WEST MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL SITE,

Author(s)/Editor(s) Capon, L.

Date 2007

Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology

Description 35 pages, 6 illustrations, plates. A4

Entered by les capon (les.capon@aocarchaeology.com)

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