

# Highwood Hospital, Brentwood, Essex: A Historic Building Record

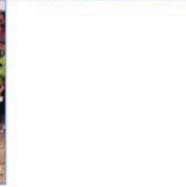
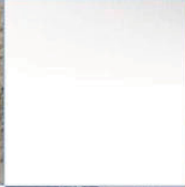
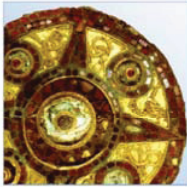
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Site Code: BW HH 11

Date: August 2011



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<b>On Behalf of:</b>	<b>Galliford Try (Linden Homes)</b> Linden House Guards Avenue Caterham Surrey CR3 5XL
<b>National Grid Reference (NGR):</b>	TQ 3490 8049
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**This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.**

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**Date: August 2011**

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## Contents

	Page
List of Illustrations .....	ii
List of Plates .....	iii
1. Introduction.....	1
2. Site Location .....	1
3. Planning Background .....	1
4. Geology and Topography .....	2
5. Archaeological And Historical Background.....	2
6. Aims of the Investigation .....	5
7. Methodology .....	5
8. Results of the Building Record .....	7
9. Conclusions and Interpretation.....	97
10. Further Work and Publication .....	103
11. Archive Deposition .....	103
12. Bibliography.....	103
Appendix A - OASIS Form .....	134

## List of Illustrations

Figure 1:	Site Location
Figure 2:	Detailed Site Location
Figure 3a:	The Rowans: EHW 1: Ward Building
Figure 3b:	The Rowans: EHW 1: Ward Building Sun Ward Profile
Figure 4:	The Rowans: EHW 2: Nurses' Accommodation
Figure 5:	The Firs: EHW 4: Ward Building
Figure 6:	The Firs: EHW 5: Nurses' Accommodation
Figure 7:	The Firs: EHW 6: Ward Building
Figure 8:	The Poplars: EHW 8: Ward Building
Figure 9:	The Poplars: EHW 9: Nurses' Accommodation
Figure 10:	The Poplars: EHW 10: Ward Building
Figure 11:	The Limes: EHW 16: Ward Building
Figure 12:	The Limes: EHW 17: Nurses' Accommodation
Figure 13:	The Limes: EHW 18: Ward Building
Figure 14:	The Limes: EHW 19: Ward Building
Figure 15:	EHW 20: Cottages 1 and 2 plus Stores
Figure 16:	EHW 21: Cottages 3 and 4
Figure 17:	EHW 14: Head Porters Lodge
Figure 18:	EHW 15: Gate Cottage and Telephone Room
Figure 19:	EHW 7: Junior School
Figure 20:	EHW 13: Senior School
Figure 21:	EHW 22: Administration and EHW 23: General Store

- Figure 22: EHW 22: Administration and EHW 23: General Store Elevations  
Figure 23: EHW 32: Cedars Infirmary Day Ward  
Figure 24: EHW 29: Workshop  
Figure 25: EHW 37: Incinerator Building and EHW 38: Gardeners Stores  
Figure 26: Profiles of Mouldings  
Figure 27: External Photograph Location Plan

## List of Plates

- Plate 1: Overview of the Limes at Highwood Hospital  
Plate 2: Detail of Typical Newel and Balusters  
Plate 3: Typical Window Frame and Sill Moulding  
Plate 4: Typical Picture Rail  
Plate 5: Typical Skirting  
Plate 6: Example of Original Cornice  
Plate 7: Building EHW 1 Looking West  
Plate 8: Sun Ward at Rear of Building EHW 1  
Plate 9: Ground Floor of Sun Ward, Looking Northwest  
Plate 10: Folding Doors of Sun Ward  
Plate 11: First Floor of Sun Ward, Looking Northwest  
Plate 12: Room 29 Looking Northeast  
Plate 13: Fireplace with Urn and Garlands, Room 22  
Plate 14: Fireplace with Acorn Motif, Room 26  
Plate 15: Building EHW 2 Looking North  
Plate 16: Building EHW 2 Looking South  
Plate 17: Room 9 Looking Northeast  
Plate 18: Room 8 Looking West  
Plate 19: Sash Window, First Floor  
Plate 20: Building EHW 4, Looking West  
Plate 21: Rear of Building EHW 4, Looking East  
Plate 22: Rear of Building EHW 4, Looking North  
Plate 23: Southwest End of Ground Floor Sun Ward  
Plate 24: Northwest End of Sun Ward, Ground Floor  
Plate 25: First Floor Sun Ward  
Plate 26: Window and Catch of Sun Ward  
Plate 27: Comparing the Hall skirting with Room Skirting



- Plate 28: External View Looking East
- Plate 29: External View Looking Southwest
- Plate 30: Room 4, Bay Window
- Plate 31: Fireplace, Room 2
- Plate 32: Fireplace, Room 4
- Plate 33: Fireplace, Room 10
- Plate 34: Fireplace, Room 15
- Plate 35: View of Building 6, Looking West
- Plate 36: View of Building 6, Looking North
- Plate 37: Room 14 Plant
- Plate 38: Room 14 Plant
- Plate 39: Room 19, Sun Ward Looking Southeast, Ground Floor
- Plate 40: Sash Window of Central Ward
- Plate 41: Doors to Sun Ward, Room 26
- Plate 42: Room 45 Sun Ward Looking Southeast on First Floor
- Plate 43: Detail of Sun Ward Assembly
- Plate 44: Detail of Sun Ward Assembly
- Plate 45: Building EHW 8 Looking West
- Plate 46: Building EHW 8 Looking North
- Plate 47: Room 11 Looking West, Showing Disrepair
- Plate 48: Room 7 Showing Disrepair
- Plate 49: Room 49 Fireplace in Centre of Ward
- Plate 50: Room 49 Semi-Glazed Partition
- Plate 51: View of Nurses' House Looking Southwest
- Plate 52: Room 3 Looking East
- Plate 53: Room 9 Looking Northeast
- Plate 54: Room 13 Fireplace
- Plate 55: Room 15 Fireplace
- Plate 56: Room 15 Second Fireplace
- Plate 57: room 16 Fireplace
- Plate 59: Rear of Building EHW 10
- Plate 60: Entrance Hall and staircase
- Plate 61: Ceiling Laths in Corridor
- Plate 62: Demolished Bay Window

- Plate 63: Original Panelled Cupboards, Door and Fanlight
- Plate 64: Central Fireplace, First Floor Ward
- Plate 65: First Floor Central Ward with Glazed Partition
- Plate 66: Building EHW 16 Looking Northeast
- Plate 67: Porch Over Entrance
- Plate 68: Terrazzo Floor
- Plate 69: Staircase
- Plate 70: Room 27 Fireplace Surround
- Plate 71: Fanlight Furniture
- Plate 72: Room 17 Joist Braces
- Plate 73: Room 39 Fireplace
- Plate 74: Room 40 Fireplace
- Plate 75: View Looking North of EHW 17
- Plate 76: View Looking Southeast
- Plate 77: Room 11 Fireplace
- Plate 78: Room 2 Fireplace
- Plate 79: Room 2 Looking Southeast
- Plate 80: Room 3 Looking Southwest
- Plate 81: Room 8 Looking Southeast
- Plate 82: Room 4 Fireplace Looking Northeast
- Plate 83: Room 13 Fireplace
- Plate 84: Newell Bases
- Plate 85: External View Looking Southwest
- Plate 86: External View Looking North
- Plate 87: Room 10 Staircase
- Plate 88: Room 32 Staircase
- Plate 89: Room 2 Looking West, Showing Alcove
- Plate 90: Room 31 Looking West
- Plate 91: Room 23 Looking North
- Plate 92: View looking North of EHW 19
- Plate 93: Room 13 Staircase and Cupboard
- Plate 94: Room 20 with Original Cupboard
- Plate 95: Room 10 with Modern Hatch
- Plate 96: Room 29 Nurses' Station

Plate 97: Room 38 Looking South  
Plate 98; View Looking North  
Plate 99 Plant in Building EHW 20  
Plate 100: Lost Fireplace, Room 6  
Plate 101: Modern kitchen Fittings, Room 3  
Plate 102: Fireplace, Room 22  
Plate 103: Fireplace, Room 21  
Plate 104: External View Looking North, EHW 21  
Plate 105: Room 6 Looking Southwest  
Plate 106: Room 8 Looking North  
Plate 107: Room 22  
Plate 108: View Looking East of EHW 14  
Plate 109: Entrance Hall with Hatch  
Plate 110: Room 2 Looking Southwest  
Plate 111: View of EHW 15 Looking Southeast  
Plate 112: Room 1 Looking South  
Plate 113: Room 13 looking west  
Plate 114: Graffiti  
Plate 115: View of EHW 7 Looking East  
Plate 116: Room 18 Looking West  
Plate 117 Room 15 Looking Northwest  
Plate 118 Room 12 Looking East  
Plate 119: External View Looking East  
Plate 120: Room 8 Looking Southeast  
Plate 121: Room 1 Looking East  
Plate 122: Room 6 Fireplace  
Plate 123: Room 9 Looking Southeast  
Plate 124: Room 9 Doors Closed  
Plate 125: General View Looking North, EHW 22  
Plate 126: Detail of Main Entrance  
Plate 127: Date Plaque  
Plate 128: MAB Plaque  
Plate 129: Entrance Hall Mosaic Floor  
Plate 130: Entrance Hall Panelling

Plate 131: Entrance Hall and Stairs  
Plate 132: Baluster Detail  
Plate 133: Panelling Detail  
Plate 134: Fireplace, Room 58  
Plate 135: Fireplace, Room 61  
Plate 136 View of Store, EHW 22 Looking West  
Plate 137: Detail of Canopy Brackets  
Plate 138 Rear Corridor Looking Northeast  
Plate 139 Room 44 Looking West  
Plate 140: Room 46 Looking North  
Plate 141: Room 1 Looking Northeast  
Plate 142: External Detail of Water Tower  
Plate 143: View of Building EHW 32, Looking Southeast  
Plate 144: Link Building  
Plate 145: Steel Beam Across Join to Link  
Plate 146: Room 12 Looking Northeast  
Plate 147: Building EHW 29 Looking North  
Plate 148: Building EHW 29 Looking Northwest  
Plate 149: Northwest End with Tower  
Plate 150: Roof Truss and Iron Column  
Plate 151: Typical Workshop Window  
Plate 152: Original Partition with Glazing  
Plate 153: Room 2 Looking Southeast  
Plate 154: View of Incinerator Building Looking North  
Plate 155: Incinerator area, Looking West  
Plate 156: Room 2, Looking West  
Plate 157: View of Gardeners Stores, Looking North  
Plate 158: Room 2 Fireplace  
Plate 159: Room 3 Door

## Non-Technical Summary

*A Level 2 and 3 programme of Historic Building Recording was conducted on a group of hospital buildings at Highwood Hospital off Ongar Road in Brentwood. The buildings were designed by the Henman brothers in 1903, in a style designed to have a village atmosphere, with most buildings arranged around a central green. Around 60% of the original layout of the hospital survives, and includes groups of nurses' accommodation and wards, two school buildings, an administration block and a store. Away from the wards are a small group of buildings; a workshop, a boiler house and ancillary rooms.*

*One original Henman nurses' building is due for demolition (Building EHW 2), as are the boiler house and ancillary rooms (EHW 37 and 38) whereas all others will be converted to family houses and flats.*

*Some original fabric remains in the buildings, although much has been replaced during the life of the hospital or lost to robbing, including lead from the roofs and many fireplaces. The main groups of wards and nurses' quarters are built identically, with the same fixtures and fittings apparent in all of these buildings. Therefore, despite losses and damage, the original form of most buildings is clear, and in many cases, present. The function of the rooms in many cases is apparent, but with ongoing changes throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century, original signage and fittings are lost.*

*The hospital ward buildings were constructed alike, being twin 'cottages', with a kitchen, storerooms and day rooms on the ground floor, with a duty room, and two six-bed wards on the first floor with linen cupboards and a duty room or nurses' station. The fabric of the building is typical of its period, with hard-wearing non-absorbent internal surfaces, whereas the external appearances makes the hospital look more like a home and less like an institution. Each group of wards was served by a nurses' accommodation block, with kitchen and treatment room for the patients, and their own facilities for themselves.*

*Two major phases of change are marked in the wards. The first dates to the 1920s, and is typified by the addition of sun wards on the south side of several of the twin cottages, and the arrangement of internal spaces to provide an airier environment for Tuberculosis sufferers. The second change is marked by additions, extensions, and reconfigurations of internal spaces in the post-Second World war period to enable the hospital to function as a more general health centre rather than specialist hospital.*

*Despite phases of change and alteration, the Henman hospital buildings retain much original character and form, and are good examples of the buildings built for purpose, to the latest medical theories, erected in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.*

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 This document presents the results of a Level 2 to 3 Historic Building Record of 24 surviving buildings at Highwood Hospital in Brentwood, all dating to 1904 and designed by the Henman brothers. The hospital was initially founded to provide ophthalmic care for children of London, and included wards, nurses' accommodation, two school buildings and an administration block. The site was reorganised in the 1930s to provide care for tuberculosis sufferers, a reorganisation that featured new sun wards. As the 20<sup>th</sup> century progressed, a number of original buildings have been taken down with modern structures in their place, more suitable to the needs of healthcare and the local Primary Care Trust. The recording included additions to plans provided by the client, field notes and photographs. The buildings were all accessible for recording, bar a water tower atop the administration building, which did not have safe access.

## 2. Site Location

- 2.1 The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 3490 8049, and is located to the southwest of Ongar Road, with a second entrance from Geary Drive (Figures 1 and 2). The site is bounded by properties to the rear of Ongar Road to the northwest, by Geary Drive to the east, Copperfield Gardens to the south, and by Cleves Avenue and Manor Road to the west.

## 3. Planning Background

- 3.1 The local planning authority is Brentwood Borough Council. Archaeological advice on historic buildings to the borough is provided by Adam Garwood of Essex County Council's Historic Environment Management Team.
- 3.2 The development (Planning Application Refs: BRW/201/CAC and BRW/CAC/1/10) is for the alteration, conversion and redevelopment of the Highwood Hospital site, to provide residential dwellings with associated car parking, landscaping and access. Much of the conversion requires removal of later additions to the standing buildings, while there will also be limited demolition.
- 3.3 A number of documents have been produced regarding the historical background of the site, being assessment reports, and structural surveys. These comprise a Conservation Report (Etwein Bridges 2005), a Structural Condition Survey (Jubb 2009) that includes digital photographs, plans and elevations of all buildings on the site, a Conservation Impact Assessment (Woodhall 2010a) and an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Woodhall 2010b). The site of the historic hospital was designated a Conservation Area in 2001, but none of the buildings are listed. The designation is accorded due to the large quantity of original buildings remaining, and its well-designed layout. Despite gradual additions to the historic buildings, much original fabric remains, and the original plan of many is clear.
- 3.4 A scope of works was produced by Essex County Council (ECC 2011) which stipulated that phased plans of all buildings be produced, a record of three sun wards, elevations, a discussion on the use of internal spaces, and a Level 2 and 3 survey of the hospital buildings. A photographic record was also required.
- 3.5 A Written Scheme of Investigation was produced by AOC Archaeology (AOC 2011), which presented the methodology for carrying out the required building recording. This conformed to the requirements of *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS 5) (DCLG 2010). The methodology was designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines:



- English Heritage – Management of Archaeological Projects (EH 1991).
- English Heritage – Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice. (EH 2006)
- Institute for Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (IfA 2010)

## 4. Geology and Topography

- 4.1 The British Geological Survey mapping (BGS Sheet 257) of this area indicates that the solid geology underlying the site and surrounding area is the London Clay formation, with isolated islands of Claygate beds around Brentwood. This is sealed by sands of the Bagshot Beds, but in the west is Glacial Till, mostly chalky, pebbly clay.
- 4.2 The site is on a west-facing slope, dropping from 97mOD on the eastern boundary to 85mOD in the west. The site drains south towards two small streams, now diverted into drainage ditches. The location is ideal for a hospital site that was to take advantage of warmth and sunlight to aid patients' recovery.

## 5. Archaeological And Historical Background

- 5.1 The following historical background is taken from the Desk-Based Assessment undertaken for the site in 2010 (Woodhall 2010b), although the history of the hospital itself is of the most relevance.

### Archaeological Background

- 5.2 Very few sites that indicate occupation in the prehistoric period are located near the site, with only rare finds of flint and stone axes noted in the Historic Environment Record.
- 5.3 Evidence for Roman sites in the area is also sparse, the main feature being the road from London to Colchester, along the alignment of the A1023 in Brentwood.
- 5.4 In the medieval period, the site was probably wooded, part of the South Weald.
- 5.5 The site is depicted on Chapman and Andre's Map of 1777 as agricultural land and similarly shown with no changes on early Ordnance Survey maps. The site was not built on until a hospital was established in 1903.

### Hospital Development

- 5.6 Cottage hospitals (small rural hospitals) and general hospitals developed from the medieval practice of treatment in churches and monasteries. The early cottage hospitals were typically conversions of older buildings rather than purpose-built, a good example being Cranleigh Village Hospital in Surrey. Since the early post-medieval period, developments in medical science had led to advances such as inoculations in the 1720s and isolation hospitals in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. At first, specifically-designed hospitals reflected the interests of the architects, a good example being Hooke's Bethlem Hospital of 1675-76, which reflects a palatial, continental style rather than the practical needs of patients (i.e. disinfection, clean air and convalescence) (Richardson 1998).
- 5.7 Advances in medical knowledge, theory and practice in the 19<sup>th</sup> century led to specialist architects, designing hospitals. They were influenced by theories on patient care and treatment propounded by medical luminaries such as Florence Nightingale as well as a better understanding of the nature of disease. The 19<sup>th</sup> century saw the advent of anaesthetics and a drop in infection rate following the work of Joseph Lister and Louis Pasteur. Patient care included organising the wards, opening

- windows, providing meals and prayers, recording the patients' condition, applying clean bandages and washing hair in mattresses.
- 5.8 The Metropolitan Asylums Board (MAB) was established in 1867 to provide care for the sick poor of metropolitan London under the terms of the 1834 Poor Law Act. They constructed general hospitals as well as providing treatment. The MAB began with the construction of hospitals at Hampstead, Homerton and Stockwell, the latter included ward blocks for smallpox and relapsing fever (typhina) – spread by lice. Later hospitals were built at Fulham and Deptford (Etwein Bridges 2005). These had permanent administration blocks, and temporary ward huts; these were typically burnt to cleanse rather than being cleaned. Later in the century, permanent brick wards were built at Shooters Hill, Hither Green and Wandsworth (Etwein Bridges 2005). In 1897, the Local Government Board gave the MAB powers to build two isolation school-hospitals, one at White Oaks at Swanley, Kent, and the other at Highwood.
- 5.9 One of the great names in hospital planning in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century was Sir Henry Burdett, who published a four-volume study in 1891-93 titled *Hospitals and Asylums of the World*. He devised a classification system of hospital plan types: pavilion, block, corridor and irregular. At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the pavilion style was very popular; it had been advocated by Florence Nightingale for the virtues of cross-ventilation, separation and segregation. Pavilion wards were also noted for having the sanitary facilities detached from the wards, which was a great advance in health management. There was a decline in mortality rates once this practice became established. Once mortality rates started dropping, hospitals became more popular, and specialist hospitals began to be developed (Richardson1998).
- 5.10 By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, local authorities began to employ architects and surveyors who were experience in the construction of hospital buildings, often with informed theories of good healthcare. Such specialist firms include Young & Hall, Adams Holden & Pearson, William Henman and Burnet, Tait & Lorne. There were eight types of district hospital being constructed towards the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century; general, cottage, workhouse, military, specialist, isolation, mental and convalescent. There were two types of isolation buildings: one for consumptives (tuberculosis sufferers), and one for others (Richardson1998).
- 5.11 Ventilation, warmth and isolation were key to hospital design. The layout of the buildings and the materials enabled cross-ventilation for coolness, and heat from a centrally-placed fireplaces. At Birmingham General Hospital and Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast, Henman designed central-free-standing central chimneystacks with back-to-back grates. Henman also developed the plenum system of ventilation: allowing fresh air in, rather than drawing air out, as had been common in the pavilion buildings. This progressive system included purifying screens at bed heads. E T Hall, architect, suggested in 1905 that isolation wards have just one, two or three patients Taylor (1991).
- 5.12 It was thought that pleasant surroundings could help the patient. Henman wrote in 1893 that 'there may be many who will be cheered by the evidence before them that, in addition to providing for their comfort and wants, thought and consideration had been bestowed upon the artistic design of the buildings.' (Richardson 1998)

### **Tuberculosis and Ophthalmia**

- 5.13 Tuberculosis (TB) has been present since antiquity. It is an infectious disease, often lethal, caused by various strains of mycobacteria., It usually attacks the lungs but can also affect other parts of the body. It is spread through the air through coughing, sneezing and saliva. TB was identified as a disease in the 1820s-30s. In the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries it was endemic in the urban poor. 19<sup>th</sup>

century treatment recommended isolation in south-facing rooms, well lit and ventilated with balconies or verandas.

- 5.14 Ophthalmia was first identified in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century in soldiers returning from Egypt and India, Ophthalmia could be caused by eye trauma, gonorrhoea, infection through flies, or conjunctivitis, generally among the poor. It led to blindness. Treatment in 1850 comprises regulation of sunlight, either in small, dimly lit wards, or wards partitioned to prevent too much light. Green and blue toned glass was also used (Richardson 1998).

### **History of Highwood Hospital**

- 5.15 Highwood Hospital was originally built by the Metropolitan Asylums Board (MAB) in 1899-1903 and opened in 1904. It was a cottage-style isolation hospital and school for poor children from the London area suffering from ophthalmia. The foundation was a response to pressure by medical and social reformers to provide effective treatment for ophthalmia, which was particularly prevalent among children living in crowded conditions. The MAB specifications required that “each institution will be rather a hospital than a school (for the primary object is not to teach but to cure), but each will be so constructed and staffed that the education of the children can be carried on at the same time as their cure, and with the same efficiency as though they were perfectly healthy children” (Etwein Bridges 2005). The school-hospitals were designed on the ‘cottage-home’ principal, in sharp contrast to previous hospitals and boarding schools which had been designed on the ‘barrack’ principle
- 5.16 Highwood differs from most hospital buildings in being designed specifically for children, an innovation not present before 1850, and advocated by German medics in the *‘Handbuch der Kinderkrankheiten’* of 1877. Previously, children had shared wards with adults. Florence Nightingale, quoted in Taylor (1991) suggested the following: ‘A large garden ground, laid out in sward and grass hillocks, and such ways as children like (and not too pretty for the children to be scolded for spoiling it) must be provided...these must be combined with gymnastic grounds and halls in and out of doors.’ Highwood Hospital fulfils these criteria. Another example of such a building is the Belgrave Hospital for children constructed in 1900-1903.
- 5.17 The architects of Highwood Hospital were William and Charles Henman of Southwark, whose design of Highwood and White Oaks aimed to create a more homely atmosphere for the care of the children through building groups of semi-detached double cottages, with live-in staff and a charge nurse, arranged around the central school and administrative buildings and two large open spaces or greens (Emrys-Roberts 1991). The style is vernacular revival, rather than the grand scale of the pavilion style. The site resembles Thomas Barnardo’s Girls’ Village Home in Barkingside of 1876, a collection of cottages around a green, which housed 1,500 girls. Highwood Hospital was designed for use by the impoverished urban poor of London, and the designing of the buildings so as not to look like an institution is likely to be foremost in the design. Chronic cases, such as ophthalmia and later, tuberculosis, require a lengthy stay, and the construction of homely and pleasant surroundings was considered beneficial, especially in the case of children.
- 5.18 The hospital ‘village’ comprised five units of wards with staff accommodation, a pair of cottages, two schools, and administration and storage block, entrance lodges and ancillary buildings for the upkeep and continued running of the hospital. Up to 12 children lived in each cottage, and treatment and meals took place locally, with only schooling taking place in the central buildings. Highwood had a capacity for 360 children when it opened in 1904, but the cottage-home concept and the treatment carried out was so successful that by 1909 only 220 children were in residence. Within a generation, ophthalmia had been contained as a contagious disease.

- 5.19 In 1915, Highwood was closed to ophthalmia patients and was loaned to the War Office for the rest of World War I. From 1919, Highwood reverted to its role as an isolation hospital and school, this time for the treatment of children with tuberculosis (TB) and rheumatic diseases. This was an urgent medical need, recognised by the passing of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Act in 1921, which gave local authorities responsibility for treatment.
- 5.20 In the 1920s and 1930s, four of the five groups of cottages were converted into TB wards, with the addition of south-facing verandas and balconies to provide the fresh air that was important to the treatment of TB. The fifth group (The Limes) was converted into nurses' accommodation. The 1929 Local Government Act made the Metropolitan Asylums Board obsolete and its functions were transferred to the London County Council, who took over the site in 1930.
- 5.21 In 1939, the government established an Emergency Medical Scheme (EMS) hospital for civilian casualties of air raids on open land to the west of Highwood, known as Little Highwood.
- 5.22 At the advent of the National Health Service, Highwood remained a TB hospital. From 1959, however, Highwood was used mainly for long-term geriatric care. The Highwood Hospital wards show in their changes, some additions as the site developed in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century to a more general hospital rather than the specific childrens' ophthalmia wards and 1930s tuberculosis wards.
- 5.23 Changes to Highwood in the 1970s include the construction of single-storey wards as extensions to most of the cottages in the south of the site, and the relocation of the entrance to a new one off Geary Drive in the east of the site. In 1974 a geriatric day care hospital and ward was built in the eastern of the two central open areas, and in the 1980s, the group of cottages in the north-west of the site (The Laurels) was demolished and replaced by single-storey residential care buildings. The central school buildings were converted to physiotherapy and occupational therapy centres. Smaller-scale rebuilding and refurbishment continued up until 2004, to meet the changing needs of the medical services.

## 6. Aims of the Investigation

- 6.1 The aim of the Historic Building Recording was to make a permanent record of the structure and form of all remaining Henman-designed buildings on the site, through a photographic, drawn and written record. Particular attention was paid to evidence for fittings that may throw light upon the original uses of the buildings at establishment, or during later phases.
- 6.2 One nurses' quarters, Building EHW 2 is due for demolition. A more detailed record of this building was undertaken (Figure 2).
- 6.3 Three sun wards for tuberculosis patients, not part of the original structures, are to be removed. These were recorded prior to any works upon them. These are located on buildings EHW 1, 4 and 6 (Figure 2).
- 6.4 Attention was also given to evidence for remodelling of the buildings during their use, from original structure to new internal layouts with new openings.
- 6.5 Utility Buildings EHW 37 and 38 were to be recorded prior to demolition.
- 6.6 The final aim is to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

## 7. Methodology

- 7.1 Site procedures were defined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2011).

- 7.2 The site code BW HH 11 was obtained for the project from Essex County Council's Historic Management Team, and was used as the site identifier for all records produced.
- 7.3 The building record corresponded to Level 2 of the English Heritage guidelines (EH 2006) for Buildings EHW 37 and 38. Level 2 is a descriptive record; the interior and exterior of the buildings have been recorded and photographed. The development of the buildings is discussed but the evidence in limited detail. Building EHW 2 was recorded to Level 3. Level 3 is an analytical record, and comprises an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use. The record includes an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It includes all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure and to support a historical analysis.
- 7.4 All other Henman buildings had their existing plans and elevations used as the basis for an interpretive and descriptive report corresponding to Level 3 of the guidelines.
- 7.5 The location of external photographs is shown on Figure 27. Internal photographs reproduced in this report are defined by room number and direction of view.
- 7.6 The fieldwork was monitored by Adam Garwood, on behalf of Brentwood Borough Council, by Simon Blatherwick of RPS on behalf of Galliford Try (Linden Homes), and by Melissa Melikian for AOC Archaeology.

## 8. Results of the Building Record

### 8.1 Introduction



Plate 1: Overview of the Limes at Highwood Hospital.

- 8.1.1 The buildings subject to this Historic Building Record are located in groups around a central green at Highwood Hospital, generally on flat ground (Figure 2) (Plate 1). The utility structures lie down slope to the west of the hospital wards and supporting buildings. The buildings recorded comprise wards, nurses' accommodation, two school blocks and an administration centre. Historic maps indicate that the wards and nurses' accommodation were laid out in groups: three ward buildings in a T-shaped arrangement had a nurses' building in the centre. There were five such units when the hospital was founded, of which only one whole unit remains (EHW 16-19). Three other units survive in part, whilst a fifth has been fully removed. The five units were located around two central greens, the first green to the southeast, the second to the northwest. Each unit was given a sylvan identifying name: The Rowans, The Firs, The Poplars and The Limes are the surviving units. There are two school blocks for different ages between the greens. A large, imposing administration block has a water tower, and architectural details of higher quality than the wards and accommodation. Additionally, four cottages and a lodge are located in the northeast of the site.
- 8.1.2 The buildings are all accessed by tarmac roads. The roads encircle the greens, and tarmac aprons enclose each group of buildings. The roadways are likely to be part of the original layout, though the surfacing new. The access is from Geary Drive and Ongar Road: this is the original side of the hospital for the entrance.
- 8.1.3 The buildings are described using the nomenclature used in a previous survey by Etwein Bridges (Etwein Bridges 2005), to retain a continuity of recording and interpretation. The buildings are also presented by grouping. To avoid excessive repetition, it may be noted that all buildings are built of red brick in English Bond, and have commonality of materials and styles. Of particular commonality are the skirting boards, picture rails, cornices, window frames and staircase furniture (Plates 2-6, Figure 26).





Plate 2: Detail of Typical Newel and Balusters



Plate 3: Typical Window Frame and Sill Moulding



Plate 4: Typical Picture Rail



Plate 5: Typical Skirting



Plate 6: Example of Original Cornice

## 8.2 The Rowans

8.2.1 The Rowans comprise one ward building and one nurses' accommodation block, located southwest of the first green. Lawns leading to the boundary fence lie to the rear.

### **EHW 1: Ward Building** (Figures 3a and 3b)

8.2.2 Building 1 is a rectangular (Plates 7 and 8), two-storey building of red brick with a slate roof, lying southwest of an associated nurses' accommodation building (EHW 2), and oriented northwest-southeast (Figure 3a). The roof is pitched, with open bed pediments. The initial build has been mainly altered by the addition of a sun ward on the southwestern side. Other than, this, the building appears little altered from its original form or condition. There are six bays on each side: on the north are two entrances with two projecting stairwells: on the south side is a pair of polygonal bays on both storeys. The principal north and south aspects have reflective symmetry. At the time of recording, plaster in the southeastern end of the building had been partially stripped on the ground floor and stairwell, revealing constructional details not apparent with extant finishes. The most recent use of the building was for the X-Ray department.

8.2.3 Natural light to the building is generally through large sash windows formed of large central sashes with narrower sidelights. The stair bays at the front of the property differ in having casements. Other, more modern windows have been added as replacements to original fabric.

8.2.4 The main entrances to the building lie on the northeast side, in square projecting bays that also house staircases to the first floor. Both entrances have short porches supported by Georgian style brackets with scrolling decoration. The southeastern entrance opens onto a hall (Room 12) with a terrazzo floor, greyish white with a red band around the edge. The flooring continues into a small room to the southeast (Room 11), which may have been a lavatory, and a second room of the same function (Room 13).

8.2.2 The terrazzo flooring continues northwest to the central ground floor room, and to the southeastern suite of service rooms. The staircase, a dogleg stair rises from this hall, and the terrazzo flooring continues under it, flooring a small cupboard (Room 10). A second cupboard, under the risers of the stair, has a panelled door likely to be an original feature. The stairs and banisters seem to be original fixtures. The newel is square at the base, with chamfered edges changing the profile to octagonal at the top. A rounded newel cap is on each newel. The rails have square profiles and are plain. The bottoms of the newels have ball-caps. Surviving skirting follows the staircase, a simple board with bead moulding above. The hall itself has very plain skirting with a shallow chamfer.

8.2.3 A high brick arch leads from the hall to three rooms. The first is small, and a store (Room 14). The next is a larger office, possibly formerly a kitchen (Room 15), with a cupboard in the end wall built into a chimneystack at the end of the building. The doorway into the room has a two-pane fanlight above, although the door itself is missing. Two windows in this room have metal frames, and are replacements of original fabric. To the southwest of this room is a larger room, in modern use a kitchen, and this was probably also have been its original function. This room (Room 16) is accessed through an original stable door, and features two wooden built-in cupboards in the northeast wall (Rooms 17 and 18), both with original panelled doors. Other than the doors, the room shows few original features: the skirting is made of concrete, and modern glazed tiles are upon the walls to dado height. Exposed brickwork in the room is painted. A window in the end wall of the property is a metal casement window, and not original to the build. There is a large opening with a flat lintel in the location of a chimneystack at the end of the room, but there is no evidence for a fireplace. The large opening may indicate the former presence of a range rather than a domestic fireplace.

- 8.2.4 Opposite the stairs in the hall is a door leading to a room that includes a southwest-facing polygonal bay (Room 20), formerly a duty room or nurses' station. It can also be accessed from the large central room on the ground floor. This room has an angled chimneybreast in the east corner; no fireplace remains. The polygonal bay has its three sash windows extant, with original case, original handles, bars and lock. The room also contains original skirting with bead moulding and a lightly moulded picture rail. The door from the hall retains an original two-pane fan light. This room is located directly next to a large ward, and may therefore have been a nurses' station.
- 8.2.5 The main room on the ground floor occupies the middle two bays of the block, and was originally two day-rooms. It was lit by four large windows: two in the front side of the building, and two in the rear. The rear windows have been converted to doors. The room has also been partitioned fairly recently, with lightweight partitions forming three rooms (Rooms 7, 8 and 9). These provide a waiting room, store and reception for the X-Ray department. Within the store (Room 8) is a hoist to the first floor, a manual hoist operated by ropes and pulleys, manufactured by Marryat and Scott, a company taken over in 1979 and no longer trading. The hoist is probably not original to the building. A metal-framed window has been inserted in the rear of the store. The original skirting for the main room can be traced around the edges, behind modern partitions, and a picture rail is present too. On the northeast side of the central room is a fireplace in a wide chimneybreast. The fireplace is tiled with narrow blue tiles and a thin board forms the mantel. This is not an original feature. If the layout were identical to Blocks EHW, 16, 18 and 19, then this would have had a central chimneystack and back-to-back grates. This main room can also be accessed from a hall from the second, northern, entrance (Room 5) and formerly from a second nurses' or duty room (Room 6). The door from the nurses' room has been blocked, and it most recently functioned as the processing room for X-Ray plates.
- 8.2.6 The nurses' room contains its original bay with its windows, but has been otherwise modified by the addition of a wall safe in a blocked doorway to the northwest and the removal of a corner-set chimneybreast. The blocked doorway to the main central room is clearly visible by the lack of skirting. The only entrance to this room is from the hall.
- 8.2.7 The hall of the second entrance has no terrazzo floor, but apart from this, appears to be little altered. It has two doors leading to a lavatory (Room 3) and a cupboard (Room 4). A second staircase rises to the first floor, of original form, identical to those in the southeast. The stairs are also original.
- 8.2.8 At the northwest end of the building is a single large room most recently used for X-rays, that has lost many original features (Room 2). No skirting, picture rail, nor cornice is extant, and a fireplace has been removed. A large window in the southwest wall of the room has been bricked up, probably when the room was converted to its X-ray function. Apart from a partition for the taking of X-rays, this room was remarkably featureless. This may have been converted to an X-ray room during the use of the hospital as for tuberculosis care, but without the equipment or fittings, it is not possible to date the conversion. Its original use may have been a bathroom.
- 8.2.9 The two doorways in the southwest wall of the central ward provide access to a narrow room with later subdivisions (Rooms 1, 19 and 21) (Figure 4). This room is an extension to the main build, and is formed by iron girders that make a frame for a two-storey sun ward of 1920s date (Plates 9-12, Figure 3b). The girder frame holds a series of concertina doors that would have opened fully to provide heat, light and air for patients and their beds, since this area was added to aid recovery from tuberculosis. The doors are semi-glazed, so even in colder weather; heat and light would be available. The doors no longer open, and planks have been added across the hinges. Above the doors is a row of narrow, fixed windows, to ceiling level. The ceiling of the sun ward on the ground floor is mostly plastered over, but where some of the plaster has fallen, precast concrete panels are

apparent, lying between horizontal I-beams. The southeastern end of the sun ward has been mostly bricked up, with metal windows replacing the former wooden doors. This is located beyond a lightweight partition that forms a separate room (Room 19). At the northwestern end, a later partition forms a small store (Room 1).

- 8.2.10 The First Floor of this building has a much simpler layout. Each of the staircases leads to a landing at the dogleg, with a small lavatory (Rooms 24 and 31), and there is a small cupboard at the top of both staircases (Rooms 23 and 32). A landing at the top of each stair (Rooms 26 and 33) provides access to single large rooms at each the end of the building, and a large central ward. Nurses' stations are present in the southwestern bay projections, also accessed from the landings. Both landings have original cupboards, formed of panels affixed to brickwork, and with panelled doors (Rooms 27 and 34).
- 8.2.11 The northwestern room (Room 22) was most recently used as an office, but is thought to have been a ward, with a fireplace in the end wall (Plate 13). The fireplace surround and grate are intact. The surround has bead-moulded columns rising from a square base, to an overmantel with ovolu moulding and a flat shelf. The grate is flanked by dark brown tiles, and the central metalwork has an urn and garland motif. The room has original bead-moulded skirting and an original fanlight over the door, but is otherwise featureless. The southeastern room, at the other end of the building, was most recently used as nurses' quarters, but was formerly a ward. It has some floorboards missing and potentially hazardous. Furnishings in the room included steel lockers, a pair of motorised Singer sewing machines, as well as nurses' uniforms and capes. The room does not seem to have been entered since 1983: copies of *Woman's Realm* and *Woman's Own* magazines of that date remain. Each of these rooms has a set of double doors with fan light over which lead to the veranda of the sun ward.
- 8.2.12 The large central ward (Room 29) had a fireplace on the northeast wall, now removed, and is well lit by four large windows and is largely empty of features, save original skirting, window frames and the hoist that rises from the ground floor. Of interest are two child's drawer and wardrobe combinations, the furniture just 1.25m high. If the layout were identical to Blocks EHW, 16, 18 and 19, then this would have been two rooms with a central chimneystack and back-to-back grates.
- 8.2.13 The nurses' quarters/duty rooms (Rooms 28 and 36) contain original fireplaces in corner-set chimneybreasts. These fireplaces are narrower than those in the end rooms are, and have different decoration (Plate 14). The surround has an incised straight pilaster design and a spray of acorns in a central panel. The fireplace includes four roundels and a central stylised rose. The northwestern of the two rooms still has its hearth guard. Both rooms have skirting around the bay window and on the innermost wall. There is no skirting on the side walls of either room; rather the bead moulding continues behind the side walls, which are therefore later, into the adjoining rooms. This may indicate that the first floor of this block was either open-plan, or had lightweight partitions that could be organised as required, when the hospital was first built.
- 8.2.14 The doors to the veranda are semi-glazed, and the balcony itself (Room 37) is open to the elements along its southwestern face, although the ends are glazed. The construction method of the girder frame is clear. The uprights from the ground floor continue to roof level, and further I-beams are bolted on with brackets to form the substructure of the roof. These roof beams are tied into the brickwork, and another beam laid on top. The manufacturer of the beams is Dorman Long, of Middlesbrough. The girder frame has lightweight T-beams that hold glazing over the top. The edge of the veranda has iron railings along its long edge. A series of small hooks surround each girder-framed opening. An early photograph shows these to hold netting. Each girder has a pair of pulleys,



one next to the building, and one towards the edge. These once held the strings of blinds to shelter patients from excessive sunlight (Figure 3b).

8.2.15 The roof of the building is a queen-post roof with two vertical struts leading to a collar. Purlins between each truss have a queen-post like assembly supporting them: a pair of posts with angled braces. The purlins are overlain by the principal rafters. A ridge piece runs along the centre of the roof, which has a pitch of around 30°.



Plate 7: Building EHW 1 Looking West



Plate 8: Sun Ward at Rear of Building EHW 1



Plate 9: Ground Floor of Sun Ward, Looking Northwest



Plate 10: Folding Doors of Sun Ward



Plate 11: First Floor of Sun Ward, Looking Northwest





Plate 12: Room 29, Looking Northeast



Plate 13: Fireplace with Urn and Garlands, Room 22



Plate 14: Fireplace with Acorn Motif, Room 26

## **EHW 2: Nurses' Accommodation** (Figure 5)

- 8.2.16 Building 2 (Plates 15 and 16) lies directly northeast of EHW1, and originally provided accommodation for nurses who served the surrounding ward buildings of this unit, EHW 1 being the only surviving ward of 'The Rowans'. The buildings most recent use was for speech, hearing and language therapy. This building is red brick, formed of a two-storey section which is roughly square in plan, and an additional single storey part on its northeastern side. The roof is slate, and variously hipped and pitched with open-bed pediments. The ridges are tile, with lead finials.
- 8.2.17 Each windowsill is sandstone, with marks from machine-saws clearly visible. The sandstone is beginning to degrade, particularly on the northeastern face. Each opening is topped by a flat brick arch. The principle entrance is on the southwest side, facing the ward EHW1, although there is also a door in the southeast side with an attractive brick arch, and another door in the northeast face.
- 8.2.18 The entrance to the southeast now has a wheelchair-accessible ramp, leading to a stone step. The entrance has a small square porch with a low wall topped by an eroded sandstone block. Atop this is a wooden frame that supports a lean-to slate roof. This is an original feature of the building. The front door leads to a hall (Room 5) which provides access to the ground floor rooms and has a staircase to the first floor immediately on the left. The building was most recently used as office space with consulting and waiting rooms. Immediately to the right of the entrance is a room in good condition with some original fittings (Room 4), including bead-moulded skirting, a subtly moulded picture rail and stepped ovolu cornice. This was formerly a living room. There appear to be no original doors on the ground floor, all being plain or with vision panels. The hall leads to a widened corridor (Room R9) with a new partition wall on the southeast side (Plate 17). The room beyond (Room 3) has original sash windows in their cases, but otherwise no architectural details or significant historic fabric. It may have been an ophthalmia treatment room. On the northwest side of the corridor are two rooms, one in use as a kitchen (Room 7), the other used for filing (Room 8) (Plate 18), possibly formerly a store. No architectural details are present, save three equal-sized sash windows in the outside wall (Plate 19). The lack of detailed mouldings in this room may indicate refurbishment to a plainer standard rather than the buildings other original fittings.
- 8.2.19 The single storey part of the building contains one room to the southeast (Room 2) that was most recently a consulting room. The room has a solid floor and brown-glazed tile skirting, and an external door in the southeast wall. A blocked fireplace is in the west of the room. The use of glazed brick for skirting instead of wood may suggest that storage may have been the initial use for this space. To the northwest, a second room (Room 11) has been partitioned to form a corridor and lavatory for wheelchair users. An open chimneystack in this room may indicate the location of a range. A store (Room 10) completes the complement of rooms in the single storey section.
- 8.2.20 The staircase to the first floor has a small store beneath (Room 6). The staircase comprises all its original features: a bead moulded skirting, newels, balusters and handrails are all present. The newels are square in section at base, rising to octagonal at the top, with chamfered edges. The newel caps are rounded, the bases globes. The balusters are plain and square, the dogleg stairs rising to a landing (Room 14).
- 8.2.21 The first floor comprised three bedrooms, a bathroom and a lavatory, although the rooms were most recently used as offices and for file storage. No fireplaces remain on the first floor. Two of the rooms retain their skirting (Rooms 15 and 16); while the third major room contains skirting, a picture rail and cornice of the same style as the ground floor (Room 13). None of the doors are original. There is a small cupboard in the landing (Room 17) with a panelled door which is an original feature.

8.2.22 The irregular roof of the building has no principal trusses, being constructed of rafters and ridge pieces, clad in boards, with slates on top.



Plate 15: Building EHW 2 Looking North



Plate 16: Building EHW 2 Looking South





Plate 17: Room 9, Looking Northeast



Plate 18: Room 8 Looking West



Plate 19: Sash Window, First Floor

### 8.3 The Firs

8.3.1 The Firs comprise two ward buildings and one nurses' accommodation block, located southwest of the first green. Lawns leading to the boundary fence lie to the rear.

#### **EHW 4: Ward Building** (Figure 6)

8.3.2 Building 4 is a rectangular (Plates 20-22), two storey building of red brick with a slate roof, lying southeast of an associated nurses' accommodation building (EHW 2), and oriented northwest-southeast. A twin of this lies the other side of the nurses' block. The roof is pitched, with open bed pediments. The initial build has been mainly altered by the addition of a sun ward on the southwestern side and a large single storey modern extension to the southwest (Rooms 21 to 27). Other than, this, the building has undergone a series of modifications to inner spaces, generally adding partitions to make more, smaller rooms in the larger wards of the original form. There are six bays on each side of the ward building: on the north are two entrances with two projecting stairwells: on the south side is a pair of polygonal bays on both storeys. The principal north and south aspects have reflective symmetry. The southwestern extension and sun ward are due for demolition (Plates 23-27). At the time of recording, plaster in the southeastern end of the building had been partially stripped on the ground floor and stairwell, revealing constructional details not apparent with extant finishes. The most recent use of the building was for the Outpatient Mental Health Team.

8.3.3 Natural light to the building is generally through large sash windows formed of large central sashes with narrower side lights. The stair bays at the front of the property differ in having casements. Other, more modern windows have been added as replacements to original fabric.

8.3.4 The main entrances to the building lie on the northeast side, in square projecting bays which also house staircases to the first floor. Both entrances have short porches supported by Georgian style brackets with scrolling decoration. The southeastern entrance opens onto a hall (Room 12) with staircase to the first floor, a pair of cupboards under the stair (Room 11), and a lavatory to the left (Room 13). The hall has doorways to the main central room to the northwest, a former nurses' / duty room to the southwest, while continuing southeast to a suite of small rooms via a doorway set in a high-level arch. These rooms comprise a kitchen (Room 14), a small lavatory (Room 15) and a room used for filing (Room 16), possibly a part of a former bathroom. The kitchen and lavatory have brick walls and are not original; the Filing room has a lightweight plasterboard wall next to the corridor, and is clearly a later addition. Most of the windows on this suite of rooms have 'Georgian' wire reinforcement and are clearly later panes, although the frames and cases are original. Also of note is modern architrave around the doors in these rooms, which suggests a remodelling of at least some of the space. The filing room has large windows in the southwest wall, which would have once been external, and later looking into a ward, but is now blocked.

8.3.5 The staircase, a dogleg stair rises from the hall. The stairs and banisters seem to be original fixtures. The newel is square at the base, with chamfered edges changing the profile to octagonal at the top. A rounded newel cap is on each newel. The rails have square profiles and are plain. The bottoms of the newels have ball-caps. Surviving skirting follows the staircase, a simple board with bead moulding above. The skirting in the hall itself is plain, with a shallow chamfer.

8.3.6 The nurses' room or duty room (Room 17) in this half of the building has original skirting and picture rail, but the fireplace has been removed. An original doorway in the northeast wall leads to the main ground floor ward. The bay window, which characterises the nurses' room, now overlooks a 1920s sun ward, but the bay has been altered. One window has been bricked up, although the sill remains; the central window has been replaced with a modern semi-glazed door that gives access to the sun ward.

- 8.3.7 The main room on the ground floor (Room 10) occupies the middle two bays of the block, and was originally two day rooms. It was lit by four large windows: two in the front side of the building, and two in the rear. One rear window was converted to a set of double doors when the sun ward was built. The remnant of a chimneystack in the northeast wall is present only at ceiling level. The chimneystack is not an original feature. If the layout were identical to Blocks EHW, 16, 18 and 19, then this would have had a central chimneystack and back-to-back grates. The room features original fittings: skirting, a picture rail and a cornice are all present, and of the type seen in Building EHW 1. One blocked door in the northwest wall led to a second nurses' station. This has been blocked. A second door in this wall leads out to the hall by the second entrance (Room 5). The hall has two rooms flanking the second entrance: a lavatory (Room 7) and a Cupboard (Room 8). The cupboard has a terrazzo floor; the rest of the hall does not.
- 8.3.8 A high brick arch leads from the northern hall to two rooms. The first is small, and defined as an Interview Room (Room 6), possible formerly a bathroom. The next is a larger room (Room 2), laid out as a kitchen. The doorframe is original, the door is not. The kitchen has a recess in the end wall which may have held a range or similar. The opposing, inner wall has an original cupboard (Room 4), and next to it a modern hoist. It seems likely that there was a second cupboard in the location of the hoist, in a repeat of the layout of Building EHW1. A large window in the southwest wall has been semi-converted to a part door. The remaining part of the window and the door were not in place. The door is assumed to have been a modern change rather than being a direct access to the sun ward.
- 8.3.9 A third room in the end of the building is only accessed from the outside, through a door with a raised step outside. The doorway is of the same form as others of Henman construction, with a flat brick arch. It does not appear to be a change to the layout. The room is empty and probably a store.
- 8.3.10 The doorway in the southwest wall of the central ward provides access to a narrow room with later subdivisions (Rooms 1, 18 and 20). This room is an extension to the main build, and is formed by iron girders which make a frame for a two-storey sun ward of 1920s date. The girder frame holds a series of concertina doors that would have opened fully to provide heat, light and air for patients and their beds, since this area was added to aid recovery from tuberculosis. Above the doors is a row of narrow, fixed windows, to ceiling level. Only half the ground floor ward remains: the central part has been knocked away when the single-storey modern extension was added to the southwest. The doors are semi-glazed, so even in colder weather, heat and light would be available. The doors no longer open, and part of the southern corner has been replaced with brick. A modern partition at the southeastern end divides the older glazed section from the modern build (Room 18); a small storeroom has been formed by a modern partition at the northwest end (Room 1). The ceiling of the sun ward on the ground floor is mostly plastered over, but where some of the plaster has fallen, precast concrete panels are apparent, laying between horizontal I-beams. The beams are corroding, with rust staining apparent on the ceiling.
- 8.3.11 The first floor of this building has a much simpler layout. Each of the staircases leads to a landing at the dogleg, with a small lavatory (Rooms 24 and 31), and there is a small cupboard at the top of both staircases (Rooms 31 and 41). A landing at the top of each stair (Rooms 33 and 39) provides access to single large rooms at each the end of the building, and a large central ward. Nurses' stations are present in the southwestern bay projections, also accessed from the landings. Both landings have original cupboards, formed of panels affixed to brickwork, and with panelled doors (Rooms 34 and 38). The original layout has been slightly modified here. The side panels of the cupboards have been rotated, blocking access to nurses' stations beyond, resulting in a wider cupboard. The result of this means that the cupboards can be accessed from both sides.



- 8.3.12 The northwestern ward (Room 28) has been partitioned in two phases. At first, a brick partition was built, one wall aligning with a mullion of a large window (Room 29), and furnished with plain skirting. A later partition has no skirting, and is plasterboard forming a new room (Room 30) which separates the landing from the rest of this end of the building. The hoist from the ground floor kitchen ascends into this room, presumably used for carrying food. Further changes to this room (Room 28) are shown by the loss of a window for a door to access the veranda of the sun ward. The current door is a modern concertina door. A second concertina door partitions this room from the adjacent nurses' station. The opposite wall is a modern partition. The fireplace in this room is boarded up and missing. The skirting of the bay window and chimneystack continue into the adjoining rooms without sign of break or repair, so if there were originally barriers between the rooms, then they were lightweight, allowing for variations in the use of internal space.
- 8.3.13 The central room on the first floor (Room 36) is divided by a modern partition with high-level glazing. A chimneybreast in the northeastern wall has a surround of pale blue rectangular tiles remaining, of 1930s date, but the fireplace itself is missing. The room is lit by its original four large sash windows, and original skirting is present, as well as door frames. It has suffered some modern graffiti damage. If the layout were identical to Blocks EHW, 16, 18 and 19, then this would have been two rooms with a central chimneystack and back-to-back grates.
- 8.3.14 The southeastern end of the first floor originally comprised a single wards, and has been partitioned in a similar way: a brick partition lining up with a mullion of one window is the first partition (Room 44), followed by a second partition, this plasterboard, forming an office next to the landing (Room 43). The earlier partition has plain skirting, the later partition no skirting, and the original skirting is present around the perimeter of the room, continuing into the bay window of the nurses' area (Room 37). The big sash window in the southwest wall has been converted into a doorway to access the sun ward veranda.
- 8.3.15 The skirting from the central ward and the end room continues around the bay of the nurses' room without break or signs of repair, suggesting that the room may have been entirely open plan, to enable easy access to the wards. If there were any form of partition, either lightweight or more permanent, it has left no visible scar.
- 8.3.16 The veranda, accessed from the side wards on the first floor, has been partitioned by a lightweight wall, perhaps indicating a male/ female separation. The veranda has slightly different features to that on Buildings EHW1 and EHW6, having a three bar steel railing at waist height, boards rather than railings along the main spread, and sideways-folding windows across the upper register. All these three elements are likely to be later modification to the ward. The windows provide an enclosed space with warmth and light, with the potential for airflow, whilst the bars prevent deliberate or accidental falls. The girder frame is identical to that of building EHW1.
- 8.3.17 The roof of the building is a queen-post roof with two vertical struts leading to a collar. Purlins between each truss have a queen-post like assembly supporting them: a pair of posts with angled braces. The purlins are overlain by the principal rafters. A ridge piece runs along the centre of the roof, which has a pitch of around 30°.



Plate 20: Building EHW 4, Looking West



Plate 21: Rear of Building EHW 4, Looking East



Plate 22: Rear of Building EHW 4, Looking North



Plate 23: Southwest End of Ground Floor Sun Ward



Plate 24: Northwest End of Sun Ward, Ground Floor



Plate 25: First Floor Sun Ward





Plate 26: Window and Catch of Sun Ward



Plate 27: Comparing the Hall skirting with Room Skirting

### **EHW 5: Nurses' Accommodation** (Figure 7)

8.3.18 Building 5 (Plates 28 and 29) lies between buildings EHW4 and EHW6, and originally provided accommodation for nurses who served these wards. The buildings most recent use was for stores. A plaque on the northeast wall identifies the building as 'The Firs'. This building is red brick, formed of a two-storey section which is roughly square in plan, and an additional single storey part on its northeastern side. The roof is slate, and variously hipped and pitched with open-bed pediments. The ridges are tile, with lead finials.

- 8.3.19 Each windowsill is sandstone, with marks from machine-saws clearly visible. The sandstone is beginning to degrade, particularly on the northeastern face. Each opening is topped by a flat brick arch. The principle entrance is on the southwest side, with a slate lean to roof over a wooden framed porch. The porch floor is pale grey terrazzo, facing the ward EHW1, although there is also a door in the southeast side with an attractive brick arch, and another door in the northeast face. The Etwein Bridges Plan (Etwein Bridges 2005) defines the room beyond the arch as a chapel, but this is unlikely to be the original use.
- 8.3.20 The front door to the southeast leads to a hall (Room 5) which provides access to the ground floor rooms and has a staircase to the first floor immediately on the left. Immediately to the right of the entrance is a room in good condition with some original fittings (Room 4), including bead-moulded skirting, a subtly moulded picture rail and stepped ovolu cornice (Plate 30), that was probably a living room. A fireplace in this room is in the northeast wall, and has a surround with roundel decoration, topped by a frieze with foliate pilasters and an upper dentil course, with a moulded shelf above (Plate 32). The grate and inner details are missing. Also on the southeast, the hall leads to a larger room, (Room R3) with a chimneystack backing onto Room 4. It may have been an ophthalmia treatment room. Three sash windows in the outside wall are original features, with moulded cases as seen across the whole range of buildings designed by the Henmans. No skirting, picture rails or cornice is present. A small window in the northeast wall once overlooked a porch area by the arched doorway; this has been painted over. On the northwest side of the building are three rooms plus an under stair cupboard (Room 6). One room is accessed from the hall, and is in use as a kitchen (Room 7). It has a terrazzo floor, which may indicate a hard-wearing requirement. All fittings are modern. Two other rooms are stores (Rooms 8 and 9). Both are lit by windows which have wired glass, not original panes.
- 8.3.21 In the centre of the northeast wall is a door which leads to the single storey part of the build, a room (Room 10) which features a wide hearth with no fireplace (Plate 33). This has glazed tile to dado height and no plaster. This may be the location of the original kitchen. A second door in the room is external. A store northwest of this only has an external door (Room 11). The room accessed through the arched opening (Room 2) has a fireplace in the southwest wall, and brown-glazed tile skirting (Plate 31). The floor has linoleum tiles. The fireplace is bricked up, but the surround remains. The surround has sides with geometric moulding and an upper frieze with scrolling and a dentil course above. The piece is topped by a moulded cornice with flat mantel above. To the southeast of this room is a small store with a small window (Room 1). The use of glazed brick for skirting instead of wood may suggest that storage or laundry may have been the initial use for this space.
- 8.3.22 The staircase to the first floor has a small store beneath (Room 6). The staircase comprises all its original features: a bead moulded skirting, newels, balusters and handrails are all present. The newels are square in section at base, rising to octagonal at the top, with chamfered edges. The newel caps are rounded, the bases globes. The balusters are plain and square, the dogleg stairs rising to a landing (Room 14).
- 8.3.23 The first floor comprised three bedrooms, a bathroom (Room 18) and a lavatory (Room 19), although the rooms were mostly used for storage before abandonment. No fireplaces remain on the first floor. Two of the rooms retain their skirting (Rooms 15 and 16), while the third major room contains skirting and a picture rail of the same style as the ground floor (Room 13). None of the doors are original. There is a small cupboard in the landing (Room 17) with a panelled door which is an original feature.
- 8.3.24 Of note is Room 15, which has evidence for two fireplaces (Plate 34); one in the southwest, sharing the stack with Room 13, and one in the northeast, sharing the stack from Room 16 and the single storey part of the ground floor. Each of the three bedrooms is fitted with a sink. The lack of makers'

names makes these sinks hard to date. They are in good condition, however, and probably not original.

- 8.3.25 The irregular roof of the building has no principal trusses, being constructed of rafters and ridge pieces, clad in boards, with slates on top. The ridge pieces are tile, and tapering lead finials rise from the hips.



Plate 28: External View Looking East



Plate 29: External View Looking Southwest



Plate 30: Room 4, Bay Window





Plate 31: Fireplace, Room 2



Plate 32: Fireplace, Room 4



Plate 33: Fireplace, Room 10



Plate 34: Fireplace, Room 15

### **EHW 6: Ward Building** (Figure 8)

8.3.26 Building 6 is a rectangular (Plates 35 and 36), two storey building of red brick with a slate roof. The roof is pitched, with open bed pediments. There are two patches of blue bricks in the build, by the front porches, where sewage pipes exit. The use of blue bricks here is unclear: the areas are neither exposed or subject to excessive wear. Building EHW 6 lies northeast of an associated nurses' accommodation building (EHW 2), and is oriented northwest-southeast. These two buildings make a group with Building EHW4. The initial build has been mainly altered by the addition of a sun ward on the southwestern side and a long single-storey modern extension with a flat roof. Other than, this, the building appears little altered from its original form or condition, with modern partitions being the principal changes. There are six bays on each side: on the north are two entrances with two

projecting stairwells: on the south side is a pair of polygonal bays on both storeys. The principal north and south aspects have reflective symmetry. The most recent use of the building was for Health Promotion and AIDS Services.

- 8.3.27 Natural light to the building is generally through large sash windows formed of large central sashes with narrower side lights. The stair bays at the front of the property have casement windows. Other, more modern windows have been added as replacements to original fabric.
- 8.3.28 The main entrances to the building lie on the northeast side, in square projecting bays which also house staircases to the first floor. Both entrances have short porches supported by Georgian style brackets with scrolling decoration, and three of the windowsills are replacements of original sandstone with cast and shaped concrete. The eastern entrance opens onto a hall (Room 12) with modern flooring. Two rooms off the hall are a store that was formerly a lavatory (Room 11), and a cupboard under the stairs (Room 13). These both have terrazzo floors that do not survive in the hall, white floors with a red band. Skirting in the hall is plain, with a shallow upper chamfer. The hall has doors leading to the main central room, a nurses' station and a suite of rooms to the southeast. The staircase, a dogleg stair rises from the hall, and has stairs and banisters that are original fixtures. The newel is square at the base, with chamfered edges changing the profile to octagonal at the top. A rounded newel cap is on each newel. The rails have square profiles and are plain. The bottoms of the newels have ball-caps. Surviving skirting follows the staircase, a simple board with bead-moulding above. A second cupboard, under the risers of the stair, has a panelled door likely to be an original feature.
- 8.3.29 The suite of rooms at the southeast end of the ground floor is accessed through a doorway set in a high brick arch. A high brick arch leads from the hall to three rooms. The first is small, and a store (Room 13), with modern skirting the only architectural detail. The next is a larger Plant Room (Room 14), with a heating system for the building (Plates 37 and 38). The windows are fairly modern: wired glass set in fixed frames with louvre windows above. The floor of this room is terrazzo; the walls are painted brick, suggesting a possible bathroom was the original use of the area. Southwest of here is a room most recently used for filing, but probably the original kitchen (Room 15). The door is modern. A recess in the end wall marks the location of a fireplace or range. In the southwest wall is a large sash window which is not original, but is similar to the original ones elsewhere in the building, having been rebuilt with heavier frames of inferior quality. This room features two wooden built-in cupboards in the northeast wall (Rooms 16 and 17), both with original panelled doors. No other original fittings are present in the room.
- 8.3.30 Opposite the stairs in the hall is a door leading to a room which includes a southwest-facing polygonal bay (Room 18). It can also be accessed from the large central room on the ground floor; both of the doorways have modern architrave and the doors are also new. This room has an angled chimneybreast in the east corner; no fireplace remains. The polygonal bay has its three sash windows extant, with original case, original handles, bars and lock. The room has modern plain skirting and no other architectural details. A corner set chimneybreast in the east corner has no extant fireplace. This room is located directly next to a large ward, and may therefore have been a nurses' station or duty room. Its most recent use was as a day room.
- 8.3.31 The main room on the ground floor occupies the middle two bays of the block (Room 9), and was originally two day wards. It was lit by four large windows: two in the front side of the building, and two in the rear. One rear window has been converted to a door to a 1920s sun ward. The room is remarkably plain, with modern skirting and modern doorframes. A chimneystack that once rose in the centre of the northeast wall has been removed. If the layout were identical to Blocks EHW, 16, 18 and 19, then this would have had a central chimneystack and back-to-back grates. A large beam

- spans the width of the room, presumed to be a principal joist of the floor above. This main room can also be accessed from a hall from the second, northern, entrance (Room 5) and from a second nurses' room (Room 8). The door from the nurses' room is modern, and may not be in its original location.
- 8.3.32 The nurses' room contains its original bay with its windows, but has been otherwise modified by the removal of skirting, picture rail and cornice, as well as the fireplace. Addition of a wall safe in a blocked doorway to the northwest and the removal of a corner-set chimneybreast. The doorway to the hall is an original feature.
- 8.3.33 The hall of the second entrance appears to be little altered apart from recent linoleum flooring. It has two doors leading to a lavatory (Room 6) and a cupboard (Room 7). A second staircase rises to the first floor, of original form, identical to those in the southeast. The stairs are also original.
- 8.3.34 At the northwest end of the building is a group of three rooms. These may originally have formed a single space possibly a kitchen, as suggested by modern doors and doorframes in the partitions. In the northern corner is a small store (Room 3), lit by a small window in the end wall; a larger window in the northeast has been bricked up. Next to this, an office (Room R4) has no historic features. Two small original window openings have modern frames and glazing. The biggest room at this end of the ground floor (Room 2) has a bricked up fire place in the end wall, using the end chimneystack that projects outside the line of the building. There are few architectural details here, or evidence for original function. The Etwein Bridges report defines this room as an office (Etwein Bridges 2005). The presence of modern finishes may conceal evidence for original fittings. There is one large window in the southwest wall, in style similar to the large windows of the original building, but is a rebuilt window using heavier, thicker beams and is of inferior quality.
- 8.3.35 The doorway in the southwest wall of the central ward provides access to a narrow room with a later subdivision (Rooms 1 and 19) (Plate 39). This room is an extension to the main build, and is formed by iron girders which make a frame for a two-storey sun ward of 1920s date. The girder frame holds a series of concertina doors that would have opened fully to provide heat, light and air for patients and their beds, since this area was added to aid recovery from tuberculosis. The doors are semi-glazed, so even in colder weather, heat and light would be available. The original form of the sun ward has been compromised by the addition of a large single storey modern extension that has removed several central bays. The sun ward structure has a row of windows above the doors that open, pivoting round a central axis. These contrast with buildings EHW1 and EHW4, which have fixed lights. The doors no longer open, and planks have been added across the hinges. The ceiling of the sun ward on the ground floor is mostly plastered over; some plaster is peeling, notably beneath I-beams where the girders are rusting (Plates 43 and 44). The northwestern end of the sun ward has been partially rebuilt with breezeblocks and partitioned to form a separate store (Room R1).
- 8.3.36 The first floor of this building has a much simpler layout. Each of the staircases leads to a landing at the dogleg, with a small lavatory (Rooms 28 and 38), and there is a small cupboard at the top of both staircases (Rooms 27 and 39). One of the lavatories contains a piece of hospital ephemera: a 1996 leaflet from the Health Education Authority entitled *Gay Men and Safe Sex*, which advises against unsafe practices.
- 8.3.37 A landing at the top of each stair (Rooms 26 and 33) has a modern door and screen which lead to sub-landings (Rooms 31 and 37), which provide access to the ends of the building, and a large central ward (Plate 40). Two of these rooms have been partitioned. Nurses' stations are present in

- the southwestern bay projections, also accessed from the landings. Both landings have original cupboards, formed of panels affixed to brickwork, and with panelled doors (Rooms 32 and 40).
- 8.3.38 The northwestern room (Room 26) was most recently used as a store, but is thought to have been a ward, with a fireplace in the end wall no longer extant (Plate 41). Original skirting is present in the room; it continues into the adjacent room, formerly a nurses' station, without a break. The nurses' station has a modern partition for its southeast wall, and the skirting continues into the main central ward. Lifting of the carpets in this room revealed a boarded wooden floor. A large window in the end room has been converted to a set of doors to access the veranda of the 1920s sun ward. The doors are half glazed.
- 8.3.39 The large central ward (Rooms 33 and 34) had a fireplace on the northeast wall, now removed, and is well-lit by four large windows and is largely empty of features, save original skirting and window frames. The room has been newly partitioned with plasterboard, and a second partition divides the second nurses' station from the central ward. If the layout were identical to Blocks EHW, 16, 18 and 19, then this would have been two rooms with a central chimneystack and back-to-back grates. The nurses' station occupies the second polygonal bay. The fireplace of the nurses' station/duty room (Room 41) has been removed, and modern partitions are present on both sides of the room, the original skirting continuing into the room beyond, to the southeast, indicating a generally open plan first floor. There may have been movable partitions.
- 8.3.40 The southeast end of the building was formerly one single large ward with a fireplace in the end wall. Modern partitions have divided this into two stores (Rooms 42 and 44), and a lavatory (Room 43). Two windows, skirting and the doorframe to the landing are original features. A window in the southwest wall has been converted to a door for access to the 1920s veranda of the sun ward. One door is modern, but half the opening has been blocked with a plasterboard wall.
- 8.3.41 The veranda contains much original fabric (Room 45), but has been clad in clear corrugated plastic sheeting along its long side, although the ends are semi-glazed with casements (Plate 42). The construction method of the girder frame is clear. The uprights from the ground floor continue to roof level, and further I-beams are bolted on with brackets to form the substructure of the roof. These roof beams are tied into the brickwork, and another beam laid on top. The manufacturer of the beams is Dorman Long, of Middlesbrough. The girder frame has lightweight T-beams that hold glazing over the top, although much has been replaced with boards. The edge of the veranda has iron railings along its long edge. A series of small hooks surround each girder-framed opening. An early photograph shows that these held netting. Each girder has a pair of pulleys, one next to the building, one towards the edge. These once held the strings of blinds to shelter patients from excessive sunlight.
- 8.3.42 The roof of the building is a queen-post roof with two vertical struts leading to a collar. Purlins between each truss have a queen-post like assembly supporting them: a pair of posts with angled braces. The purlins are overlain by the principal rafters. A ridge piece runs along the centre of the roof, which has a pitch of around 30°.





Plate 35: View of Building 6, Looking West



Plate 36: View of Building 6, Looking North



Plate 37: Room 14 Plant



Plate 38: Room 14 Plant



Plate 39: Room 19, Sun Ward Looking Southeast, Ground Floor



Plate 40: Sash Window of Central Ward



Plate 41: Doors to Sun Ward, Room 26





Plate 42: Room 45, Sun Ward Looking Southeast on First Floor



Plate 43: Detail of Sun Ward Assembly



Plate 44: Detail of Sun Ward Assembly

## 8.4 The Poplars

8.4.1 The Poplars comprise two ward buildings and one nurses' station, located southwest of the second green. Lawns leading to the boundary fence lie to the rear.

### **EHW 8: Ward Building** (Figure 9)

8.4.2 Building 8 is a rectangular (Plates 45 and 46), two-storey building of red brick with a slate roof, lying southeast of an associated nurses' accommodation building (EHW 9), and oriented northwest-southeast. A twin of this lies the other side of the nurses' block. The roof is pitched, with open bed pediments. Five chimneystacks rise above the roof line. The initial build has been mainly altered by the addition of a large single storey modern extension to the southwest (Rooms 24 to 41). Other than this, the building has undergone a series of modifications to inner spaces, generally adding partitions to make more, smaller rooms in the larger wards of the original form. There are six bays on each side of the ward building: on the north are two entrances with two projecting stairwells: on the south side is a pair of polygonal bays on both storeys. The principal north and south aspects have reflective symmetry. The southwestern extension is due for demolition, as are a pair of ramps on the front face and associated modern canopies. The modern signage designates this building as 'Magnolia' and the function as Outpatients X-Ray.

8.4.3 Natural light to the building is generally through large sash windows formed of large central sashes with narrower side lights. The stair bays at the front of the property differ in having casements. Other, more modern windows have been added as replacements to original fabric.

8.4.4 The main entrances to the building lie on the northeast side, in square projecting bays which also house staircases to the first floor. Both entrances have short porches supported by Georgian style brackets with scrolling decoration. The southeastern entrance opens onto a hall (Room 11) with staircase to the first floor (Plate 47), a pair of cupboards under the stair (Room 10), and a room to the left (Room 12), formerly a lavatory. Also on the left is a tiny storeroom (Room 13) with a modern door and a plasterboard southwest wall, indicating a change in orientation for this space. The ceiling plaster in this hall has fallen, exposing original thin laths. The hall has a doorway to the main central room to the northwest, it is open to a former nurses' or duty room with a polygonal bay to the southwest, and there are two modern doors with lavatories behind to the southeast (Rooms 14 and 15). These two lavatories are modern additions to the original layout, probably added as a requirement of the ward being converted to outpatients rather than inmates. Room 15 is formed by a blocked section of corridor, and there is a blocked doorway at its southeast end. Behind this blocking is a Plant Room (Room 16), which has an original window bricked up, and can only be accessed a new, modern door next to the end chimneystack. This area may originally have been a bathroom. A second blocked doorway in the lavatory bars access to a kitchen. The kitchen (Room 17) is now accessed from the polygonal bay through a modern doorway. It has a new window inserted through the chimneystack, and there is a new door leading to a modern store to the rear of the building (Room 18).

8.4.5 The polygonal bay at this southeastern end of the building, formerly an enclosed space, has lost two walls, to create a new, more open space, and a reception desk for the X-Ray services. No fittings apparent in the other wards of this room survive. The skirting and picture rail are gone, two windows have been bricked up, and the central bay window is now a door, leading to an access corridor for the large modern extension (Room 22).

8.4.6 The staircase to the first floor, a dogleg stair rises from the hall. The stairs and banisters seem to be original fixtures. The newel is square at the base, with chamfered edges changing the profile to octagonal at the top. A rounded newel cap is on each newel. The rails have square profiles and are

- plain. The bottoms of the newels have ball-caps. Surviving skirting follows the staircase, a simple board with bead-moulding above. There is no original skirting in the hall, and the floors have modern, non-slip finishes.
- 8.4.7 The main room on the ground floor has been divided into a reception area (Room 9) and a Waiting Room (Room 8) by lightweight partition. A probable 1930s fireplace in the northeast wall has been removed, but the chimneystack remains. If the original layout were identical to Blocks EHW, 16, 18 and 19, then this would have been two day rooms with a central chimneystack and back-to-back grates. Two original large sash window units overlook the green to the northeast, whilst the two windows on the back wall have been blocked and the recut as a window and a door. A new section of partition leads to a door into the northwest hall (Room 2) and from there into the X-Ray rooms.
- 8.4.8 The hall has two storerooms flanking the second entrance (Rooms 1 and 3); one was probably a lavatory, and its door is now blocked, accessed from the X-ray room. The second staircase to the first floor rises in this hall, with original balusters, banisters, and newels. A door leads from the hall into the X-ray room, and one other door in the hall has been blocked; it formerly provided access to the nurses' station (Room 5). The X-ray room (Room 4) occupies the northwest end ward of the ground floor, with a small protective partition for the operator, and has a door to a store and a door to the old nurses' station, now a dark room. A large sash window in the southwest wall has been removed and bricked up. No historic features are present: the fireplace has also been removed. The current dark room has also lost its fireplace, and the windows of the polygonal bay have been altered: two are blocked up; the third is a door to the modern corridor outside. This end of the block may originally have contained a kitchen and a bathroom, if built identical to the other ward blocks.
- 8.4.9 The first floor of this building has a much simpler layout. Each of the staircases leads to a landing at the dogleg, with a small lavatory (Rooms 24 and 31), and there is a small cupboard at the top of both staircases (Rooms 44 and 52). A landing at the top of each stair (Rooms 45 and 50) provides access to single large rooms at each the end of the building, and a large central ward. A third lavatory is located at the southeastern staircase (Room 53). At the top of the stairs, modern cupboards have been added, by simply inserting a frame and hanging doors (Rooms 46 and 51). Nurses' stations are present in the southwestern bay projections, and no longer accessible from the landings.
- 8.4.10 The northwestern ward (un-numbered by EB 2005) has been partitioned in two phases. At first, a brick partition was built, one wall aligning with a mullion of a large window (Room 48), and furnished with plain skirting. A later partition has no skirting, and is plasterboard forming a new room (Room 47) which separates the landing from the rest of this end of the building. The rest of the room is open into the area of the nurses' station, although a beam at ceiling level may be the remnant of a partition. No fireplace is apparent here. The large sash which lights this room is original.
- 8.4.11 The central room on the first floor (Room 49) has all four original windows intact, and the skirting is original too (Plates 49 and 50). The doors and doorframes are modern. The fireplace has been removed. If the original layout were identical to Blocks EHW, 16, 18 and 19, then this would have been two rooms with a central chimneystack and back-to-back grates. The ward continues in open-plan form into the second nurses' station, where a partition with a door and glazed at high level is present. The glazing has four panes, and the door surround is plain. The door of the partition is semi-glazed, and may not be as old as the partition. Potentially, this may be an early screen added as needed to this very open plan sequence of wards and nurses stations, to provide a specific demarcation. A door from this nurses' area to the landing to the northwest has been blocked.
- 8.4.12 The roof of the building is a queen-post roof with two vertical struts leading to a collar. Purlins between each truss have a queen-post like assembly supporting them: a pair of posts with angled



braces. The purlins are overlain by the principal rafters. A ridge piece runs along the centre of the roof, which has a pitch of around 30°.



Plate 45: Building EHW 8 Looking West



Plate 46: Building EHW 8 Looking North

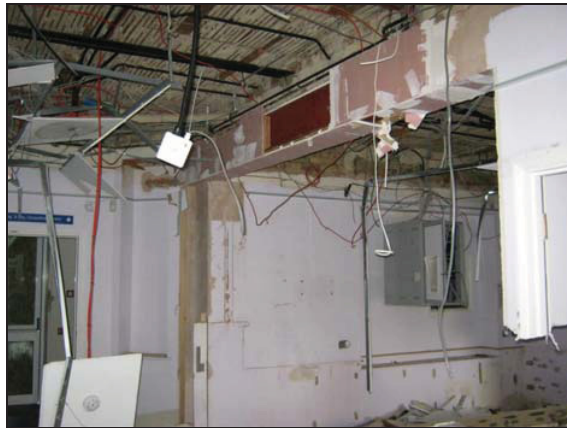


Plate 47: Room 11 Looking West, Showing Disrepair



Plate 48: Room 7 Showing Disrepair



Plate 49: Room 49 Fireplace in Centre of Ward



Plate 50: Room 49 Semi-Glazed Partition



### **EHW 9: Nurses' Accommodation** (Figure 10)

- 8.4.13 Building 9 (Plate 51) lies between buildings EHW8 and EHW10, and originally provided accommodation for staff who served these wards. The buildings most recent use was for stores. This building is red brick, formed of a two-storey section which is roughly square in plan, and an additional single storey part on its northeastern side. The roof is slate, and variously hipped and pitched with open-bed pediments. The ridges are tile, with lead finials.
- 8.4.14 Each windowsill is sandstone, with marks from machine-saws clearly visible, apart from a wooden sill on the northwest side of the ground floor store, (Room 12). The sandstone is beginning to degrade, particularly on the northeastern face. Each opening has a flat brick arch lintel. The principle entrance is on the southwest side, with a slate lean to roof over a wooden framed porch. The porch floor is pale grey terrazzo, facing the southwest, towards the location of a lost ward building. There is a second door in the southeast side with an attractive brick arch, and two other doors in the northeast face. The front door to the southeast leads to a hall (Room 5) which provides access to the ground floor rooms and has a staircase to the first floor immediately on the left and a corridor running along the middle of the property towards the single-storey part (Room 9) (Plate 53). Immediately to the right of the entrance is a room in good condition with a bay window and original fittings (Room 4), including bead-moulded skirting, a subtly moulded picture rail and stepped ovolu cornice. This was probably the nurses' living room. A fireplace in this room is in the northeast wall, and has a surround with roundel decoration, topped by a frieze with foliate pilasters and an upper dentil course, with a moulded shelf above. The grate is present, though damaged.
- 8.4.15 A second room on the southeast side, accessed from the corridor is a larger room with three tall sash windows (Room R3) and a chimneystack backing onto Room 4. Its fireplace is not present, having been replaced with a gas heater (Plate 52). Bead-moulded skirting, but no picture rails or cornice are present. This matches the other buildings of this type at the hospital, suggesting that while moulded skirting was common to all rooms, only the room with the bay window had additional decorative elements of a picture rail and a cornice. It may have been an ophthalmia treatment room. On the northwest side of the building are three rooms plus an under stair cupboard (Room 6). One room is accessed from the hall (Room 7) and is in use as a store. The other two rooms are narrow, and also stores (Rooms 8 and 10). Both are lit by windows which have wired glass, not original panes.
- 8.4.16 In the centre of the northeast wall is a door which leads to the single storey part of the build, a room (Room 11) which features a wide hearth with no fireplace. This has glazed tile to dado height and no plaster. This may be the location of the original kitchen. A second door in the room is external. A store northwest of this only has an external door (Room 12). The room accessed through the arched opening (Room 2) has a fireplace in the southwest wall, and brown-glazed tile skirting. The fireplace is bricked up, but the surround remains. The surround has sides with geometric moulding and an upper frieze with scrolling and a dentil course above. The piece is topped by a moulded cornice with flat mantel above. The use of glazed brick for skirting instead of wood may suggest that storage or laundry may have been the initial use for this space.
- 8.4.17 The staircase to the first floor comprises all its original features: bead moulded skirting, newels, balusters and handrails are all present. The newels are square in section at base, rising to octagonal at the top, with chamfered edges. The newel caps are rounded, the bases globes. The balusters are plain and square, the dogleg stairs rising to a landing (Room 14).
- 8.4.18 The first floor comprises three bedrooms, a bathroom (Room 18) and a lavatory (Room 19), although the rooms were mostly used for storage before abandonment. All fireplaces remain on the first floor,

and are of two different designs. The bedroom above the ground floor room with the bay has a fireplace with a surround containing a scroll design at the base and a garland on the lintel, with a central sunflower and a string of bells to the sides. The frieze is simply moulded. This room is also noted for having moulded skirting, picture rail and cornice, whereas the other rooms only have skirting. The fireplaces in Rooms 15 and 16 all have a surround with an incised straight pilaster design and a spray of acorns in a central panel (Plates 54-57). The fireplace includes four roundels and a central stylised rose. As in building EHW5, Room 15 has two fireplaces; one in the southwest, sharing the stack with Room 13, and one in the northeast, sharing the stack from Room 16 and the single storey part of the ground floor. None of the doors are original. There is a small cupboard in the landing (Room 17) with a panelled door which is an original feature.

- 8.4.19 The irregular roof of the building has no principal trusses, being constructed of rafters and ridge pieces, clad in boards, with slates on top. The ridge pieces are tile, and tapering lead finials rise from the hips.

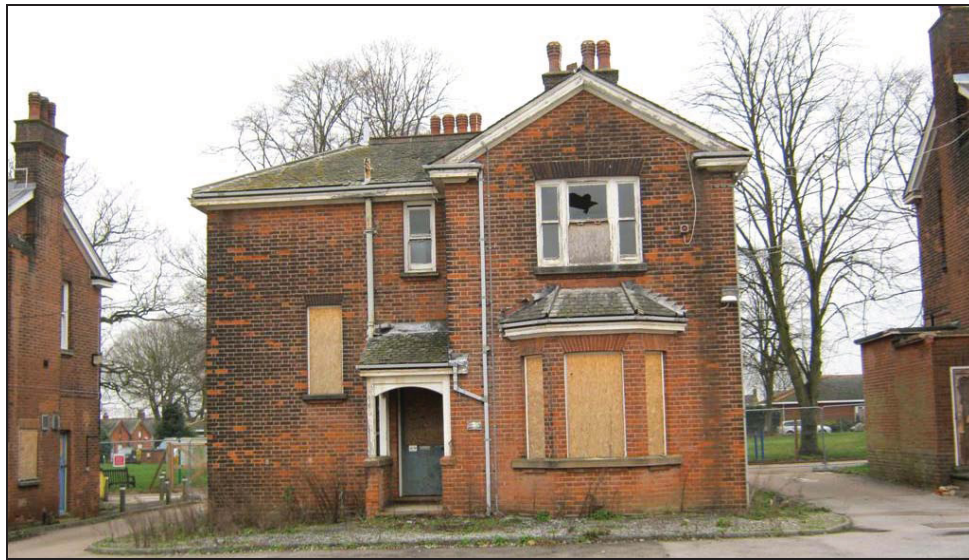


Plate 51: View of Nurses' House Looking Northeast



Plate 52: Room 3 Looking East



Plate 53: Room 9 Looking Northeast



Plate 54: Room 13 Fireplace



Plate 55: Room 15 Fireplace



Plate 56: Room 15 Second Fireplace

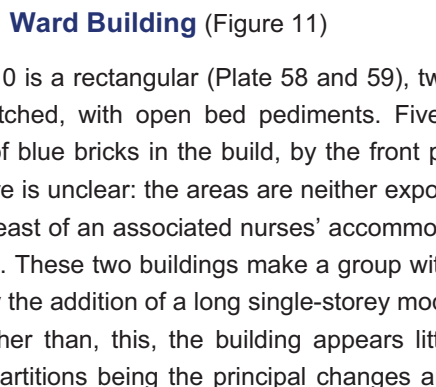
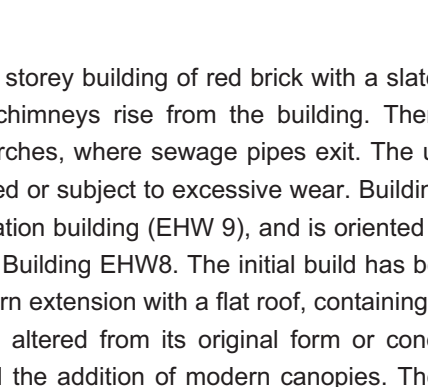


Plate 57: room 16 Fireplace



### **EHW 10: Ward Building** (Figure 11)

8.4.20 Building 10 is a rectangular (Plate 58 and 59), two storey building of red brick with a slate roof. The roof is pitched, with open bed pediments. Five chimneys rise from the building. There are two patches of blue bricks in the build, by the front porches, where sewage pipes exit. The use of blue bricks here is unclear: the areas are neither exposed or subject to excessive wear. Building EHW 10 lies northeast of an associated nurses' accommodation building (EHW 9), and is oriented northwest-southeast. These two buildings make a group with Building EHW8. The initial build has been mainly altered by the addition of a long single-storey modern extension with a flat roof, containing Rooms 24 to 32. Other than, this, the building appears little altered from its original form or condition, with modern partitions being the principal changes and the addition of modern canopies. There are six



- bays on each side: on the north are two entrances with two projecting stairwells: on the south side is a pair of polygonal bays on both storeys. The principal north and south aspects have reflective symmetry. The most recent use of the building was as a hospital ward, with most of the ward areas located in the modern extension.
- 8.4.21 Natural light to the building is generally through large sash windows formed of large central sashes with narrower side lights. The stair bays at the front of the property have casement windows. Other, more modern windows have been added as replacements to original fabric.
- 8.4.22 The main entrances to the building lie on the northeast side, in square projecting bays which also house staircases to the first floor (Plates 60-63). Both entrances have modern canopies, and no original porches remain. The eastern entrance opens onto a hall (Room 15) with modern flooring, but original chamfered skirting. Two rooms either side of the door are lavatories (Rooms 16 and 17). A second room to the right is a store (Room 18). Both these rooms have original doors that are hung on new frames. The staircase, a dogleg stair, rises from this hall, and has stairs and banisters that are original fixtures. The newel is square at the base, with chamfered edges changing the profile to octagonal at the top. A rounded newel cap is on each newel. The rails have square profiles and are plain. The bottoms of the newels have ball-caps. Surviving skirting follows the staircase, a simple board with bead-moulding above. Two other doors open off the hall, to rooms which may have been laundries. One to the northwest leads to a store formed of modern partitions (Room 13), which has no original features save for a large sash window in the northeast wall. The other leads southwest to a small room (Room 19) with an original panelled door hung on a modern frame. This small room is lit by a small window in the northeast wall. The southeast wall of this room is a modern partition. Beyond the partition is a plant room, accessed only from the exterior, through a new door cut through the original wall (Room 20).
- 8.4.23 The hall continues southeast through into a heavily modified room, formerly a nurses' station with a polygonal bay window. The bay has been removed, and the first floor bay is now supported by a pair of steel beams. This gives access to a modern extension to the rear (Room 23), with a day room and office partitioned off at either end (Rooms 1 and 22) The side walls of this space are new partitions, leading northwest to a pair of lavatories (Rooms 12 and 14) and southeast to a kitchen (Room 15). The kitchen has modern fittings and tiled walls, and a modern window has been inserted into the chimneystack that rises up the end of this building.
- 8.4.24 The northwestern end of the building is accessed from the second entrance. The hall of the second entrance appears to be little altered apart from recent linoleum flooring. It has two doors leading to a lavatory (Room 7) and a cupboard (Room 8). A second staircase rises to the first floor, of original form, identical to those in the southeast. The stairs are also original. There is a blocked doorway that once led southwest to a nurses' station. One door leads southeast to the divided central area (Room 11). The room has modern skirting and architrave, and the door is an original panelled door hung on a modern frame. The room has one original window, in the northeast wall; that to the southwest has been blocked and a doorway inserted into the new modern extension. A chimneystack remains in the northeast wall but the fireplace has been removed. A large beam spans the width of the room, presumed to the principal joist of the floor above. If the original layout were identical to Blocks EHW, 16, 18 and 19, then this would have been two day rooms with a central chimneystack and back-to-back grates.
- 8.4.25 At the northwest end of the building is a group of five rooms, accessed from the hall by a panelled door hung on new frames in a new opening. The northeastern exterior wall at this point has been rebuilt and a door inserted, that provides access from the outside to a narrow store (Room 6). The original doorway from the hall has been blocked. The other four rooms in this part of the building are

- accessed through a new doorway in the southwest wall, next to a blocked sash window opening. This doorway is accessed from the modern extension, and leads to a store (Room 2), Bathroom (Room 4) and lavatory (Room 5), via a short lobby (Room 3). This area seems likely to have originally housed a kitchen and a bathroom.
- 8.4.26 Next to these rooms is a small room with a polygonal bay now used as a store, but formerly a nurses' station. A corner set chimneystack has had its fireplace removed, a door from the hall has been blocked, two original windows in the bay have been bricked up, the third is now a door. Original ovolu cornicing is still present, however.
- 8.4.27 The First Floor of this building has a much simpler layout (Plates 64 and 65). Each of the staircases leads to a landing at the dogleg, with a small lavatory (Rooms 32 and 36), both of which have had a hardboard screen erected at the top of the stairs. Both landings have original cupboards formed of wooden panels, presumably that held clean linen and clothing for patients (Rooms 33 and 35). At the turn of the stairs are lavatories (Rooms 31 and 41). A third lavatory is located at the top of the southeastern stair (Room 40).
- 8.4.28 The landings at the top of each stair provide access to the ends of the building, and a large central ward. Both of the end wards have been partitioned. Nurses' stations are present in the southwestern bay projections, between the wards.
- 8.4.29 The northwestern ward has been partitioned into three spaces: a ward on the southeast side (Room 30) has original skirting, a fireplace in the end wall has been blocked, and a wooden windowsill has been removed. This room is partitioned from the adjacent nurses' station by a semi-glazed wooden partition (Room 26). This may not be an original partition, but it seems likely that some form of break between rooms was present in the early years of the hospital's use. The partition has 1½ doors and two panes, with a row of five panes to the ceiling. Two partitions in the room are of different dates. The earlier partition is brick, and forms a small store (Room 28), one wall aligning with a mullion of a large sash window. The skirting around the partition is narrower than the original bead-moulded skirt elsewhere on the first floor. The second partition is board over studwork and forms a smallish office (Room 29). To the northeast of this room is a small area that was once a lavatory, and contains a light-pull and a scar in the northeast wall of a cistern mounting. It was not clear whether this room was accessed from the landing or from the room now the office.
- 8.4.30 The nurses' station beyond the semi-glazed partition has a blocked fireplace and is open-plan to the central ward, and past this to the second nurses' station. There are beams crossing the ceiling at the ends of the nurses' stations, suggesting that walls had once separated the rooms. The central ward is a single large open space (Room 34), which has four original sash windows, and a fireplace in the centre of the northeast wall. A beam spans the ceiling; either a principal truss for the roof, or possibly indicating that the room was once partitioned. If the original layout were identical to Blocks EHW, 16, 18 and 19, then this would have been two rooms with a central chimneystack and back-to-back grates. The nurses' station occupies the second polygonal bay. The fireplace of the nurses' station has been removed, and the original skirting continues around the bay and into the wards either side. This suggests that if there were originally partitions, they were lightweight or movable screens.
- 8.4.31 The southeast end of the building was formerly one single large room with a fireplace in the end wall. Modern partitions have divided this into a ward (Room 37) and two locker rooms (Rooms 38 and 39). However, the wall dividing the two locker rooms is brick, and aligns with a sash mullion, so may be of a date with that at the opposite end of the building, since foreshortened.



- 8.4.32 The first floor has a 6" wide pipe suspended from the ceiling on iron pins that is thought to have carried hot water, radiating heat to heat the room. The pipes rise from the floor in the southeastern ward, around the central ward, to the northeastern ward, and then returns. They run beneath the floor, to the Plant Room on the ground floor. The fact that the pipe follows the partitions in the end rooms suggests contemporaneity.
- 8.4.33 The roof of the building is a queen-post roof with two vertical struts leading to a collar. Purlins between each truss have a queen-post like assembly supporting them: a pair of posts with angled braces. The purlins are overlain by the principal rafters. A ridge piece runs along the centre of the roof, which has a pitch of around 30°.



Plate 58: View across the Green to EHW 10, Looking West



Plate 59: Rear of Building EHW 10



Plate 60: Entrance Hall and Staircase



Plate 61: Ceiling Laths in Corridor



Plate 62: Demolished Bay Window



Plate 63: Original Panelled Cupboards, Door and Fanlight



Plate 64: Central Fireplace, First Floor Ward





Plate 65: First Floor Central Ward with Glazed Partition

## 8.5 The Limes

8.5.1 The Limes comprise three ward buildings and one nurses' station, located northeast of the first Green. Cottages and lodge buildings lie to the northeast and east.

### **EHW 16: Ward Building** (Figure 12)

8.5.2 Building 16 is a rectangular (Plates 66 and 67), two-storey building of red brick with a slate roof, lying southeast of an associated nurses' accommodation building (EHW 9), oriented northwest-southeast. A twin of this lies the other side of the nurses' block, and a third to the north. The roof is pitched, with open bed pediments. Five chimneystacks rise above the roof line. The initial build appears to be largely intact, and of particular note is a central chimneystack which is not present in buildings at the Poplars, Firs and Rowans, these groups of buildings having a large fireplace in the middle of the northeast side of a central ward. The main change is the addition of plasterboard partitions that form smaller wards on the ground floor. There are six bays on each side of the ward building: on the northeast side are two entrances with two projecting stairwells: on the southwest side is a pair of polygonal bays on both storeys. The principal aspects have reflective symmetry. The southwestern extension is due for demolition, as are a pair of ramps on the front face and associated modern canopies. The modern signage designates this building 'Limes Committee Room'.

8.5.3 Natural light to the building is generally through large sash windows formed of large central sashes with narrower side lights. The stair bays at the front of the property differ in having casements. Other, more modern windows have been added as replacements to original fabric.

8.5.4 The main entrances to the building lie on the northeast side, in square projecting bays which also house staircases to the first floor. Both entrances have short porches supported by Georgian style brackets with scrolling decoration. The southeastern entrance opens onto a hall (Room 21) a cupboard under the stair (Room 20), and a room to the left (Room 22), which is a lavatory. The entrance retains a terrazzo floor (Plate 68). A modern partition separates the entrance from the inner hall. The hall leads to a corridor (Room 19) that has access to the central wards, to a suite of rooms at the southeast end of the building and a staircase to the first floor. The staircase, a dogleg stair,



- rises from this hall, and has stairs and banisters that are original fixtures (Plate 69). The newel is square at the base, with chamfered edges changing the profile to octagonal at the top. A rounded newel cap is on each newel. The rails have square profiles and are plain. The bottoms of the newels have ball-caps. Surviving skirting follows the staircase, a simple board with bead-moulding above.
- 8.5.5 All the rooms at the southeast end of the building appear to be part of the original layout, although not original function. Two small rooms on the northeast side are a lavatory (Room 23), now a store, and a store (Room 24), now a kitchen. At the east end is an unplastered room (Room 25), with painted brickwork and a brick cupboard in the corner (Room 26) with an original panelled door. The back of the cupboard has a rounded brick alcove with an arched top. Room 25 was possibly a bathroom: the floor is terrazzo, indicating a need for a hard-wearing surface. The door is modern, and the fanlight above has reinforcing wire. In the south corner of the building is a room most recently an office, but previously a kitchen (Room 27) (Plate 70). A fireplace in the end wall has a timber surround, but otherwise no fittings. The wall is painted brickwork, and there is a modern skirting made of concrete. In the northwest wall of the room are a pair of original cupboards, with original panelled doors (Rooms 28 and 29).
- 8.5.6 Next to the kitchen and accessed from the corridor is a room occupying a polygonal bay, formerly a nurses' station. It has original skirting, cornice and picture rail, but its doors are modern. The second door leads northwest to the central ward area. In the east corner is a chimneystack with the original fireplace. It has a surround containing a scroll design at the base and a garland on the lintel, with a central sunflower and a string of bells to the sides. The frieze is simply moulded.
- 8.5.7 The central day rooms in the building were recently partitioned. This was removed prior to recording, leaving the space open as in its original form (Rooms 17/ 18) (Plate 72). Original picture rails, cornice and skirting were not present. In the centre of the dividing wall against Room 14/15 is a chimneystack with a fireplace surround of greyish blue tiles, which is probably of 1930s or 1950s date. The stack, however, is probably original to the build. The ceiling is down in this room, revealing northwest-southeast oriented common joists, given extra stability by a series of retaining angled wooden struts across the centre of the room. Beyond the stack is a second identical room, (Room 14/15) accessed through a doorway with original mouldings. The room also lacks skirting, but has original windows and doorframe to the northwestern hall. The modern partitions in the room had been removed at the time of recording. A second doorway in this room leads to a nurses' station (Room 13), laid out the same as the first, with a chimneystack in the north corner, and a fireplace with a surround containing a scroll design at the base and a garland on the lintel, with a central sunflower and a string of bells to the sides. The frieze is simply moulded. This room also had original skirting, picture rail and cornice.
- 8.5.8 The northeast hall has a terrazzo floor (Room 10), and the external door is original, although the glazing is wired. The hall has a lavatory (Room 9) and a storeroom (Room 11) flanking it, and leads to a corridor or lobby (Room 12) that accesses the group of rooms at the northwestern end of the building. Next to the hall is a store (Room 8) and there is a blocked opening in the external wall that suggests a coal chute or similar was present. This may indicate that Room 23 to the southeast had a similar function, and similarly all rooms in the same position in the other ward buildings. This may account for the hardwearing blue bricks used in the construction of the outside walls at this point. Next to the door to the store is a second store (Room 7), and a door at the end of the block leads to an unplastered room (Room 6), the exposed brickwork being painted. The room has a small cupboard in the corner (Room 5), with a round brick alcove behind, built into the chimneystack at the end of the property. This may have been a bathroom. Next to this, occupying the west corner of the building, is an office, formerly kitchen with a cupboard built into the chimneystack, where a fireplace

or range would have stood, and a pair of cupboards in the opposite wall (Rooms 1 and 2), both with panelled door. This shows total symmetry with the southeast end of the building, indicating that the two halves of the building functioned as independent cottages.

- 8.5.9 The first floor of this building also shows symmetry, and has a much simpler layout than the ground floor. The stairs rise past lavatories at the level of the dogleg (Rooms 34 and 43), to landings (Rooms 36 and 41). Both of the landings at the dogleg, have a small lavatory accessed through doors (Rooms 24 and 31), and there is a small store (Rooms 33 and 44) at the top of both staircases (Rooms 44 and 52). The landings provide access to the ends of the building, and a central ward at each side, divided by a wall with a central chimneystack. A doorway between has original architrave, but the door itself is modern.
- 8.5.10 The southeast half of the building now consists of two large wards and a nurses' station. The end ward (Room 45) has an original skirting board, original picture rail, and doorframe, and the windows are also original features. The fanlight over the door has its original furniture (Plate 71). The chimneystack at the end of the room is blocked. A small door leads to the adjacent nurses' station (Room 47), which is virtually complete with its skirting, picture rail and cornice all present. The fireplace has been removed and the chimney blocked. The door to the landing is modern, and the fanlight above has wire support. The main ward towards the centre of the building (Room 40) has original skirting, and the fireplace is present (Plate 74). The fireplace has incised pilasters and lintel, a decorative panel with an urn and garlands, and a moulded cornice. The fireplace is flanked by mid brown glazed tiles and has a timber surround with a moulded cornice. The fireback is present, the grate is missing. One pane of the sash window has been decorated with colourful adhesive patterns, in a faux stained glass style.
- 8.5.11 The northwestern end is similarly complete with original details. The main central ward (Room 39) has original skirting, windows, doorframes and fireplace (Plate 73). The fireplace has incised pilasters and lintel, a decorative panel with an urn and garlands, and a moulded cornice. The fireplace is flanked by mid brown glazed tiles and has a timber surround with a moulded cornice. The fireback is present, the grate is missing.
- 8.5.12 The adjacent nurses' station (Room 38) has no direct access to the central ward, with a door only from the hall and the end ward. Skirting, picture rail and cornice are all original features. The windows of the bay are also original, with all handles and locks present.
- 8.5.13 The end room had been partitioned, this was removed prior to recording. This returned the ward closer to its original form. There is skirting and architrave, reflecting the elements in the opposite end. This may indicate that there was no cornice on the first floor, except for in the nurses' rooms. The fireplace is the same type as in the central rooms, with urn and garland decoration.
- 8.5.14 The roof of the building is a queen-post roof with two vertical struts leading to a collar. Purlins between each truss have a queen-post like assembly supporting them: a pair of posts with angled braces. The purlins are overlain by the principal rafters. A ridge piece runs along the centre of the roof, which has a pitch of around 30°.



Plate 66: Building EHW 16 Looking Northeast



Plate 67: Porch Over Entrance



Plate 68: Terrazzo Floor



Plate 69: Staircase





Plate 70: Room 27 Fireplace Surround



Plate 71: Fanlight Furniture



Plate 72: Room 17 Joist Braces





Plate 73: Room 39 Fireplace



Plate 74: Room 40 Fireplace

#### **EHW 17: Nurses' Accommodation** (Figure 13)

- 8.5.15 Building 17 (Plates 75 and 76) lies between buildings EHW16 and EHW18, with a third ward building (EHW19) to the northeast. It originally provided accommodation for staff who served these wards. The buildings most recent use was for offices. This building is red brick, formed of a two-storey section which is roughly square in plan, and an additional single storey part on its northeastern side. The roof is slate, and variously hipped and pitched with open-bed pediments. The ridges are tile, with lead finials. The two-storey part has floorboards 6" wide, the single storey part has floorboards 4" wide.
- 8.5.16 Each windowsill is sandstone, with marks from machine-saws clearly visible, apart from three concrete replacement sills on the northeast face of the single-storey section. Each opening has a flat brick arch lintel. The principle entrance is on the southwest side, overlooking the green, with a slate lean to roof over a wooden framed porch. There is a second door in the southeast side with an attractive brick arch, and two other doors in the northeast face, one of which has been bricked up. The front door to the southeast leads to a hall (Room 5) which provides access to the ground floor rooms and has a staircase to the first floor immediately on the left with a cupboard beneath (Room 6) and a corridor running along the middle of the property towards the single-storey part (Room 9). Immediately to the right of the entrance is a room in good condition with a bay window and original fittings (Room 4), including bead-moulded skirting, a subtly moulded picture rail and stepped ovolo cornice. A fireplace in this room is in the northeast wall, and has a surround with roundel decoration, topped by a frieze with foliate pilasters and an upper dentil course, with a moulded shelf above. The fire-bars are present. This was probably the living room.
- 8.5.17 A second room on the southeast side, accessed from the corridor, was divided by a modern partition. This is large room with three tall sash windows (Room R3) (Plate 80) with a chimneystack backing onto Room 4 (Plate 82), its fireplace a blue-tiled panel with a timber surround, likely to be a replacement rather than original. No other fireplace like this is present in the staff accommodation buildings. This may be the ophthalmia treatment room. A blocked window in the northeast wall formerly overlooked the secondary entrance, and there is a modern hatch inserted in a part-filled

doorway. On the northwest side of the corridor building are two rooms formed of modern stud partitions. The windows to the rooms are original, but the skirting and doors are modern. No features of note are present (Rooms 7 and 8) (Plate 81).

- 8.5.18 In the centre of the northeast wall is a door which leads to the single storey part of the build, a room (Room 11) which features a wide hearth with no fireplace (Plate 77). This may be the location of the original kitchen, the open stack suitable for a small range. A second door in the room is external, and a third to the northwest leads to a lavatory (Room 10), which originally had an external door to the northeast. The original door is bricked up, and the access from the kitchen a new opening. . A store northwest of this only has an external door (Room 12). The room accessed through the arched opening (Room 2) has a fireplace in the southwest wall, and brown-glazed tile skirting (Plates 78 and 79). The fireplace is bricked up, but the surround remains. The surround has sides with geometric moulding and an upper frieze with scrolling and a dentil course above. The piece is topped by a moulded cornice with flat mantel above. The use of glazed brick for skirting instead of wood may suggest that storage or laundry may have been the initial use for this space. In the east corner of the room is a brick partitioned store (Room R1).
- 8.5.19 The staircase to the first floor comprises all its original features: bead moulded skirting, newels, balusters and handrails are all present (Plate 84). The newels are square in section at base, rising to octagonal at the top, with chamfered edges. The newel caps are rounded, the bases globes. The balusters are plain and square, the dogleg stairs rising to a landing (Room 14).
- 8.5.20 The first floor comprises three offices, a kitchen (Room 18) and a lavatory (Room 12), although the offices were formerly bedrooms, and the kitchen a bathroom. These rooms were mostly used for storage before abandonment. Two fireplaces remain on the first floor, and are of different designs. The bedroom (Room 13) above the ground floor room with the bay has a fireplace with a surround containing a scroll design at the base and a garland on the lintel, with a central sunflower and a string of bells to the sides (Plate 83). The frieze is simply moulded. This room is also noted for having moulded skirting and picture rail, whereas the other rooms only have skirting. Two fireplaces in Room 15 are missing, whilst that in Room 16 has a surround with an incised straight pilaster design and a spray of acorns in a central panel. The fireplace includes four roundels and a central stylised rose. None of the doors are original. There is a small cupboard in the landing (Room 17) with a panelled door which is an original feature.
- 8.5.21 The irregular roof of the building has no principal trusses, being constructed of rafters and ridge pieces, clad in boards, with slates on top. The ridge pieces are tile, and tapering lead finials rise from the hips.



Plate 75: View Looking North of EHW 17



Plate 76: View Looking Southeast



Plate 77: Room 11 Fireplace



Plate 78: Room 2 Fireplace



Plate 79: Room 2 Looking Southeast



Plate 80: Room 3 Looking Southwest



Plate 81: Room 8 Looking Southeast





Plate 82: Room 4 Fireplace Looking Northeast



Plate 83: Room 13 Fireplace



Plate 84: Newell Bases

### **EHW 18: Ward Building** (Figure 14)

8.5.22 Building 18 is a rectangular (Plates 85 and 86), two storey building of red brick with a slate roof. The roof is pitched, with open bed pediments. There are two patches of blue bricks in the build, by the front porches, but there are no exiting pipes in this area. The Etwein Bridges (2005) report suggests that these areas had coal chutes into the storerooms beyond. Although this explains the hardwearing bricks, it does not explain the need for two faces of the lower ground floor being built of these bricks. Building EHW 18 lies northwest of an associated nurses' accommodation building (EHW 17), and is oriented northwest-southeast, and makes a group with two other ward buildings, EHW 16 and 19. The initial build remains largely unaltered, with just occasional new partitions and blocking events. There are six bays on each side: on the north are two entrances with two projecting stairwells: on the south side is a pair of polygonal bays on both storeys. The principal north and south aspects have reflective symmetry. The most recent use of the building was for office space.

- 8.5.23 Natural light to the building is generally through large sash windows formed of large central sashes with narrower side lights. The stair bays at the front of the property have casement windows. Other, more modern windows have been added as replacements to original fabric.
- 8.5.24 The main entrances to the building lie on the northeast side, in square projecting bays which also house staircases to the first floor. Both entrances have short porches supported by Georgian style brackets with scrolling decoration, and three of the windowsills are replacements of original sandstone with cast and shaped concrete. The eastern entrance opens onto a hall (Room 15) with modern flooring. Two rooms off the hall are a lavatory (Room 16), and a cupboard under the stairs (Room 14). Skirting in the hall is plain, with a shallow upper chamfer. The hall has doors leading to the central ward area, a nurses' station and a suite of rooms to the southeast. The staircase, a dogleg stair, rises from the hall, and has stairs and banisters that are original fixtures. The newel is square at the base, with chamfered edges changing the profile to octagonal at the top. A rounded newel cap is on each newel. The rails have square profiles and are plain. The bottoms of the newels have ball-caps. Surviving skirting follows the staircase, a simple board with bead-moulding above. A second cupboard, under the risers of the stair, has a panelled door likely to be an original feature.
- 8.5.25 The suite of rooms at the southeast end of the ground floor is accessed through a short lobby (Room 18), little more than an extension of the hall, with a high arch above. The first room is narrow (Room 17), and has a small window in the east, above an area of blue glazed bricks. The room is currently a second lavatory. Next to this is a small store (Room 19), with a small sash window the only architectural detail. At the east corner of the building is a storeroom with a cupboard built into the end chimneystack and has painted brick rather than plaster as its surface (Room 20). This may have originally been a bathroom. Modern tiling has been added to the room. The door has an original two-pane fanlight above with original furniture. In the south corner of the block is a rectangular room with a space in the chimneystack for a range or similar, but is largely plain, with no other clues to its original function (Room 21). In other blocks, this room is a kitchen. There is a door, now blocked with a board and vision panel. Neither the door nor the blocking are original features.
- 8.5.26 Next to the kitchen and accessed from the corridor is a room occupying a polygonal bay, formerly a nurses' station (Room 22). It has original skirting and cornice, and two doorways are blocked. The blocked doorway leading to a central ward was an original feature, whereas the blocked doorway to the southeast was an addition, the blocking more recent still. In the east corner is a chimneystack with no fireplace extant.
- 8.5.27 The central day room part of the building (Room 13) has original picture rails, cornice and skirting present. In the centre of the dividing wall against Room 12 is a chimneystack but no fireplace, seemingly comprehensively removed. The stack, however, is probably original to the build. Beyond the stack is a second identical room, (Room 12) accessed through a doorway with modern architrave. The room has original picture rails, cornice and skirting also lacks skirting, but has original windows and doorframe to the northwestern hall. A second doorway in this room once led to a nurses' station (Room 11), the doorway is now sealed. This nurses' room is laid out the same as the first, with a chimneystack in the north corner, the fireplace now missing. This room contains original skirting, picture rail and cornice.
- 8.5.28 The northeast hall and suite of rooms at the end of the building are laid out in symmetry to the opposite end, with two later partitions in addition to the original form. The hall (Room 8) has a lavatory (Room 7) and a storeroom (Room 9) flanking it, and leads to a corridor or lobby (Room 10) beyond a new doorway that accesses the group of rooms at the northwestern end of the building (Plate 87). Next to the hall is a store (Room 6) with a small window in it above external blue-glazed bricks. Next to the door to the store is a lavatory (Room 7) that may have originally been a store. A

modern door at the end of the block leads to tiled room in use as another store (Room 3), with a brick partition around another lavatory (Room 4). Part of the store intrudes upon the kitchen in the west corner (Room 2), and includes an opening into the end chimneystack, within which is a tall circular alcove (Plate 89). The kitchen is tiled, and includes a cupboard at the southeast end, which is probably an original feature. The other rooms of this end may have formed a bathroom.

- 8.5.29 The first floor of this building also shows symmetry. The stairs rise past lavatories at the level of the dogleg (Rooms 25 and 33), to landings (Rooms 27 and 32), and is laid out like Building 16 (Plate 88). There is a small store (Room 24) at the top of one stair and a lavatory at the top of the other (Room 34). The landings provide access to the ends of the building, and a central ward at each side, divided by a wall with a central chimneystack. A doorway between provides access between the two halves of the building.
- 8.5.30 The southeast half of the building consists of two large wards and a nurses' station. The end ward (Room 36) has an original skirting board, and a blocked doorway to the nurses' station. The windows are also original; the fireplace has been removed. A short modern partition with two doors gives an entrance and exit to the room. The adjacent nurses' station (Room 37), is virtually complete with its skirting, picture rail and cornice all present. The fireplace has been removed and the chimney blocked. The door to the landing is modern, and the fanlight above has wire support. Another door provides access to the middle ward. This ward (Room 31) has few original features, save the skirting, windows and doorframe to the large room to the northeast (Plate 90). The fireplace, like all in this building, is no longer present.
- 8.5.31 The northwestern end is similarly complete of original details, save fireplaces. The main central ward (Room 30) has original skirting, windows and door frames. The adjacent nurses' station (Room 29) has access to the central ward, but a doorway northwestwards has been blocked. Skirting, picture rail and cornice are all original features. The windows of the bay are also original, with all handles and locks present.
- 8.5.32 The end room (Room 23) is notably plain, but does contain original skirting, plus door, doorframe and original fanlight with furniture (Plate 91). The fanlight furniture includes the catch and finger ring for opening: the fanlight pivots at the base.
- 8.5.33 The roof of the building is a queen-post roof with two vertical struts leading to a collar. Purlins between each truss have a queen-post like assembly supporting them: a pair of posts with angled braces. The purlins are overlain by the principal rafters. A ridge piece runs along the centre of the roof, which has a pitch of around 30°.



Plate 85: External View Looking Southwest



Plate 86: External View Looking North



Plate 87: Room 10 Staircase



Plate 88: Room 32 Staircase



Plate 89: Room 2 Looking West, Showing Alcove



Plate 90: Room 31 Looking West





Plate 91: Room 23 Looking North

### **EHW 19: Ward Building** (Figure 15)

- 8.5.34 Building 19 is a rectangular (Plate 92), two storey building of red brick with a slate roof. The roof is pitched, with open bed pediments. There are two patches of blue bricks in the build, by the front porches, but there are no exiting pipes in this area. The Etwein Bridges (2005) report suggests that these areas had coal chutes into the storerooms beyond. Although this explains the hard-wearing bricks, it does not explain the need for two faces of the lower ground floor being built of these bricks. Building EHW 16 lies northeast of an associated nurses' accommodation building (EHW 17), and is oriented northwest-southeast, and makes a group with two other ward buildings, EHW 16 and 18. The initial build remains largely unaltered, with just occasional new partitions and blocking events. There are six bays on each side: on the north are two entrances with two projecting stairwells: on the south side is a pair of polygonal bays on both storeys. The principal north and south aspects have reflective symmetry. The most recent use of the building was for Audiology, Chiropody and consulting.
- 8.5.35 Natural light to the building is generally through large sash windows formed of large central sashes with narrower side lights. The stair bays at the front of the property have casement windows. Other, more modern windows have been added as replacements to original fabric.
- 8.5.36 The main entrances to the building lie on the northeast side, in square projecting bays which also house staircases to the first floor. Both entrances have short porches supported by Georgian style brackets with scrolling decoration. Three windowsills of the eastern corner are replacements of original sandstone with cast and shaped concrete. The eastern entrance opens onto an inner porch (Room 15) with modern flooring. Two rooms off the hall are a lavatory (Room 16), and a cupboard under the stairs (Room 14). A modern door leads from here into the hall proper, (Room 13) (Plate 93). Skirting in the hall is plain, with a shallow upper chamfer, and is therefore original. The hall has doors leading to the central ward area, a nurses' station to the southwest and a suite of rooms to the southeast. The staircase, a dogleg stair, rises from the hall, and has stairs and banisters that are original fixtures. The newel is square at the base, with chamfered edges changing the profile to octagonal at the top. A rounded newel cap is on each newel. The rails have square profiles and are plain. The bottoms of the newels have ball-caps. Surviving skirting follows the staircase, a simple board with bead-moulding above. A second cupboard, under the risers of the stair, has a panelled door likely to be an original feature.

- 8.5.37 The suite of rooms at the southeast end of the ground floor is accessed through an opening with a high arch above. The first room is a narrow store (Room 17), with an original doorframe but more modern door. Next to this is a room for chiropody (Room 20), which has an original cupboard in the corner, but no other historic fabric save the brickwork of the walls (Plate 94). This room was formerly a bathroom. In the south corner of the building is a second room for chiropody, in a former kitchen (Room 19). The access has been changed by the blocking of one door and the opening of a second. Modern finishes on the walls have removed most evidence for original features. A large sash window in the south side has had its lower panes replaced with frosted glass, presumably to allow patients privacy. A built-in cupboard in the northwest wall of the room appears to be original, with a panelled door.
- 8.5.38 Next to the kitchen and accessed from the corridor is a room occupying a polygonal bay, formerly a nurses' station (Room 12). It has original skirting, picture rail and cornice, and one wall is a modern partition. Beyond the new partition is the main central ward area. In the east corner is a chimneystack with no fireplace extant.
- 8.5.39 The central day room part of the building has been partitioned with a modern partition with a central sliding window (Rooms 10 and 11) original skirting and cornice is present around the perimeter of the room (Plate 95). Windows in the side walls are original, and there is an original doorframe from the hall. Apart for this, all finishes and details are modern. The fireplace has been removed. The access to the other side of the central block area is through a widened doorway. This second day room has not been partitioned (Room 9), but has modern finishes. The windows are original. There is no access from this wards nurses' station in the second polygonal bay, and there was no suggestion of blocking, but this runs counter to the other buildings of this group.
- 8.5.40 This second nurses' room is laid out the same as the first, with a chimneystack in the north corner, the fireplace now missing. This room contains original skirting and picture rail. The windows of the bay are also original, with handles and lock present.
- 8.5.41 The northeast hall and suite of rooms at the end of the building are laid out in symmetry to the opposite end, with two later partitions in addition to the original form. The entrance (Room 5) has a lavatory (Room 4) and a storeroom (Room 6) flanking it, and leads to a corridor or lobby (Room 7) beyond a new doorway. This accesses the group of rooms at the northwestern end of the building. Next to the hall is a store (Room 3) with a small window in it above external blue-glazed bricks. Next to the door to the store is a new doorway with a new door leading to a consulting room (Room 2). The room has modern skirting, and the window is frosted, probably a modern pane. A built in cupboard is located in the end wall, and is probably original. This may have been a bathroom. Next to this is a second consulting room (Room 1). This has few original features of the building. The windowsill is missing, a fireplace is open, and there is a new door in the northeast wall, whilst there appears to be a blocked door adjacent to it. In the south corner of the room is a cupboard with an original door, but it is not clear if the cupboard surround is original. In other buildings, this room was a kitchen.
- 8.5.42 The first floor of this building also shows symmetry. The stairs rise past a kitchen (Room 25) and a lavatory (Room 34) at the level of the dogleg (Rooms 26 and 33), to landings (Rooms 27 and 32), and is laid out like Building 16. There is a small store (Room 24) at the top of one stair and a lavatory at the top of the other (Room 35). Both landings have original single-door cupboards (Rooms 28 and 36) next to doors into the nurses' stations. The landings provide access to the ends of the building, and a central ward at each side, divided by a wall with a central chimneystack. A doorway between provides access between the two halves of the building.

- 8.5.43 The southeast half of the building consists of two large wards and a nurses' station. The end ward (Room 38) most recently houses District Nurses, and contains original skirting, a blocked fireplace and has a door to the nurses' station (Plate 97). The door and doorframe are modern. The adjacent nurses' station (Room 37), is virtually complete with its skirting, picture rail and cornice all present. The fireplace has been removed and the chimney blocked. The door to the landing is modern, and the fanlight above has wire support. Another doorway with original frame provided access to the middle ward, but is now blocked. This ward (Room 31) was used by Health Visitors and has few original features, save the skirting and windows. The door to the twin room to the northeast has been removed and the opening widened with a new doorframe to the large room to the northeast. The fireplace, like all in this building, is no longer present.
- 8.5.44 The northwestern end is similarly complete of original details, save fireplaces. The main central ward (Room 30) has original skirting, windows and doorframes. The adjacent nurses' station (Room 29) had access to the central ward, but the doorway between has been blocked (Plate 96). Skirting and picture rail are both original features. The windows of the bay are also original, with all handles and locks present. The fireplace is also missing. The door from the landing is a new door in a new frame, the doorway having been moved outwards, flush with the cupboard on the landing.
- 8.5.45 The end room has been divided into three spaces. A meeting room in the west corner (Room 21) is the largest, and has the blocked fireplace of the end chimneystack. If original skirting does remain, it is hidden behind a modern pipe-duct. No other historic features remain. The other rooms formed by the partition are an audiology room (Room 22) and associated lobby (Room 23). The audiology room has original windows with modern sills, and is carpeted throughout, including the walls. No original skirting is evident. The door to the lobby hangs on an original frame.
- 8.5.46 The roof of the building is a queen-post roof with two vertical struts leading to a collar. Purlins between each truss have a queen-post like assembly supporting them: a pair of posts with angled braces. The purlins are overlain by the principal rafters. A ridge piece runs along the centre of the roof, which has a pitch of around 30°.



Plate 92: View looking North of EHW 19



Plate 93: Room 13 Staircase and Cupboard



Plate 94: Room 20 with Original Cupboard



Plate 95: Room 10 with Modern Hatch



Plate 96: Room 29, Nurses' Station



Plate 97: Room 38 Looking South



## 8.6 Cottages

- 8.6.1 The two cottages are surrounded by gardens, with lawns leading to the northeast boundary. They are located northeast of the group 'The Limes'.

### **EHW 20: Cottages 1 and 2 and Stores** (Figure 16)

- 8.6.2 Building 20 (Plate 98) lies east of the Limes and comprises a pair of two-storey cottages, effectively semi detached, with a single storey brick building with a hipped slate roof on the southeastern end used a store. The cottage building has been quite heavily modified externally and internally. Cottage 1 lies to the southeast, Cottage 2 to the northwest. Etwein Bridges (2005) records this as the Carpenters Cottage.
- 8.6.3 The Stores Building comprises two rooms. The external wall facing southeast has three openings, each flanked with rounded blue bricks. The southern door has a flat brick arched lintel, whereas the other two doorways are spanned by an I beam and have fan lights, clearly additions to the original fabric, A Crittal window has been inserted in the southeast wall, also a modification to the original structure (Plate 99). The southernmost opening comprises a pair of doors that lead to four steps leading to a semi basemented area, lit by two windows in the southwest end wall. The windows have flat arched openings and sandstone sills, suggesting the building may be contemporary with the initial phase of the hospital. Within the room is a pumping engine that may relate to water supply to the Hospital, no labelling was present in the room, so the exact function is unclear. The roof assembly is clearly visible, showing a purlin roof, the purlins running into brickwork that divides this room from the rest of the building. The northeastern part of the building comprises a large room used as storage space. It is accessed through either of two blue-brick openings; single doors are set within more modern inserted brickwork. The walls have modern finishes and the ceiling is fairly modern. These finishes obscure potential information regarding the buildings development.
- 8.6.4 The cottage building has an irregular façade, furthered by an extension to the southeastern end which is marked by a vertical joint on the ground floor, but on the first floor, the brickwork is tied in. The main door to Cottage 1 is in this extension, and has a flat brick lintel very much in keeping with the Henman style, and may indicate that the extension was constructed not too long after the initial phase. The red bricks of the extension are also of a size, finish and colour which matches the original build very well. The roof is pitched, with open bed pediments. A gable end projecting to the southwest over a square bay is part of Cottage 2, and also has an open-bed pediment.
- 8.6.5 Cottage 1 effectively has four bays: four equi-spaced sash windows are on the first floor. Much of the interior has been remodelled. There is a back door to a garden area, while the front garden is surrounded by a high privet hedge, which obscures the view and cuts out light from the south. The front door leads into kitchen (Room 13), with entirely modern fittings. There may be the remnant of a chimneystack in the southeast wall, but it is covered by modern equipment. To the rear is a laundry (Room 12), which has a modern rebuilt wall to the southeast with modern windows set in it. Northwest of the kitchen is a room with less modernisation (Room 8), currently in use as a lounge. It contains bead moulded skirting, of the same style as in the other Henman buildings, and also has doorframes which are of the same style. The fireplace has a modern surround. To the rear is a small lavatory (Room 11), and a short hall (Room 9) provides access to a staircase, which has original elements, as in the other Henman houses. The staircase is a dogleg stair, and has stairs and banisters that are original fixtures. The newel is square at the base, with chamfered edges changing the profile to octagonal at the top. A rounded newel cap is on each newel. The rails have square profiles and are plain. Under the stairs is a cupboard (Room 10), and the external wall at this point has an area of blue bricks with a blocked square opening. This may be the location of a coal chute.

- 8.6.6 The first floor comprises a landing which runs southeast from the stairs (Room 19), with a room either side before leading to the southeast extension. On the north east side of the landing is a small bedroom with a modern door on original frame. The doorframe is identical to those in the nurses' quarters. The window is a two-light sash, and the skirting has a bead moulding, also common to the nurses' accommodation and the wards. There is no evidence of a fireplace or chimneystack in this room. At the front of the cottage is a larger bedroom, lit by two sash windows and also with a bead-moulded skirting board (Room 19). The wall between this room and the hall is more lightweight than the other walls, and may have been added when the extension was added to the southeast, thus forming the landing. A chimneystack rises up the northwestern wall of the room, but there is no evidence for a fireplace, and it is assumed to have been removed. The extension to the southeast comprises a bathroom with a modern door (Room 17) and a large bedroom lit by two sash windows (Room 18). This room has a chimneystack in the end wall; no fireplace is present.
- 8.6.7 Cottage 2 is smaller, and has not been extended. The door to the ground floor on the southwest side has a small flat porch protecting the entrance. The door is semi-glazed, an original door with an octagonal brass handle. The door leads into a hall (Room 5) which accesses the ground floor rooms and also the original stairs to the first floor. These lie immediately left of the entrance with a cupboard beneath (Room 7). The lounge lies to the right (Room 6), and has few original features (Plate 100). The skirting and doorframe are original, whereas the door and the fireplace are modern. The fireplace is set in an angled chimneybreast in the east corner of the room. The kitchen (Room 3) also lies to the right, to the rear of the house, and has a door to the garden (Plate 101). Modern furnishings obscure the walls, but of note is a central chimneystack in the southeast wall, flanked by arch-topped alcoves. This is presumed to have been the location of the kitchen originally, the stack being the location of the main cooking range. The kitchen contains original doorframes and a large sash window, of the same style as in the large rooms of the ward buildings. These are the only original architectural details in the room. A second room at the rear of the cottage, next to the kitchen is a store (Room 2), and has a modern northwest wall, beyond which is a blocked doorway. This doorway may have originally led to the store. The store is lit by a modern window, and the ceiling is new. The bathroom and lavatory for the cottage are also on the ground floor, against the northwest wall. This has modern finishes, to the floor, but the walls are of interest, being glazed to dado height, and having a course of narrow red and white chequered tiles.
- 8.6.8 The dogleg stairs (Room 24) to the first floor are an original feature, and complete in all details: the newel is square at the base, with chamfered edges changing the profile to octagonal at the top. A rounded newel cap is on each newel. The rails have square profiles and are plain. The stairs lead to a square landing set diagonally to the plan of the house (Room 23), and has three doors leading north, east and south to three bedrooms of roughly equal size. Each of the rooms has original sash windows, bead moulded skirting and doorframes. All the doors are modern. The northern room (Room 22) has a fireplace of a style seen in the nurses' accommodation: The surround has an incised straight pilaster design and a spray of acorns in a central panel. The fireplace includes four roundels and a central stylised rose. The eastern room (Room 21) has a fireplace of the same style, although this has been painted pillar-box red. A cupboard built into one alcove next to the chimneybreast is modern, and has novelty 1970s wallpaper with an aeroplane motif suitable for a child's room. The third bedroom, Room 20, also has had its fireplace removed.
- 8.6.9 The roof of the cottage is a purlin roof with a collar between principal rafters. The common rafters are laid over the purlins.



Plate 98; View Looking North



Plate 99: Plant in Building EHW 20



Plate 100: Lost Fireplace, Room 6



Plate 101: Modern kitchen Fittings, Room 3



Plate 102 Fireplace, Room 22



Plate 103, Fireplace Room 21

#### **EHW 21: Cottages 3 and 4** (Figure 17)

- 8.6.10 The second cottage building was, in its original form, a symmetrical four-bay two-storey redbrick building with a pitched slate roof with open bed pediments and a pair of southwest-facing gables, also with open pediments (Plate 104). An extension to Cottage 4, to the northeast, has removed some of the symmetry, but the building appears to retain most of its original internal layout, including skirting, picture rails, doorframes, but not doors. Most fireplaces are either missing or modified. Etwein Bridges (2005) records this as the stoker and fitter's Cottage.
- 8.6.11 Cottage 3, to the southwest, is entered through a semi-glazed door with an octagonal door handle, with a short flat canopy or porch. The door leads to a hall (Room 4), which gives access to most ground floor rooms. The stairs to the first floor are almost immediately to the right, and are the original dogleg stair with all original parts. The newel is square at the base, with chamfered edges changing the profile to octagonal at the top. A rounded newel cap is on each newel. The rails have square profiles and are plain. Under the stairs is a small cupboard (Room 7). The lounge lies to the left of the hall (Room 3), and has a large original sash window. The fireplace is sealed, and no original fittings present. At the end of the hall is a small cupboard (Room 5), and to its right, a modern door hung on an original frame leads to the bathroom (Room 6), (Plate 105) characterised by glazed tiles to dado height, with a course of thin red and white chequered tiles near the top at the southern end of the room. The room has been extended northeast into part of another room, a new wall erected to enclose the bathroom, and an external door blocked. This extension to the bathroom is marked by an upper thin course of plain brown tiles, rather than the chequered course in the earlier section. The floor is uneven at the join to the new section. To the left of the hall, at the rear of the building is a Dining Room (Room 1), with a large chimneystack rising in the northeast wall, with arched alcoves to either side. The skirting is original, and there is a large sash window in the outside wall. A back door leads out to a garden. The dining area has modern finishes. This may originally have been the kitchen. The current kitchen is located to the southeast, (Room 2), a small space reduced by the partitioning of its end wall to enlarge the adjacent bathroom.
- 8.6.12 The stairs to the first floor lead to a square landing set diagonally to the plan of the house (Room 23), and has three doors leading north, east and west to three bedrooms of roughly equal size. Each of the rooms has original sash windows, bead moulded skirting, a subtly moulded picture rail and



doorframes. All the doors are modern. The northern room (Room 21) has had its fireplace removed in fairly recent times. The eastern room (Room 23) has also lost its fireplace recently, the chimneystack is in the middle of the northwest wall. The southeast wall has a large sash window which is an original feature, with all furniture present. The western bedroom (Room 22) (Plate 107) has a corner set chimneybreast in the northern wall, and retains its fireplace, although somewhat damaged. The surround has a rectangular plinth, and a beaded course around the central opening; a moulded cornice is at the top. The fire hood has a rose design.

- 8.6.13 Cottage 4 is virtually identical in layout, though reflected. The entrance on the ground floor has no porch, it being overflowed by an extension on the first floor that is supported by a brick pier. The semi-glazed original door leads to a hall (Room 10) with the staircase almost immediately to the left and a cupboard beneath it. To the right of the hall is a lounge (Room 9). The room has original skirting, picture rail, and large sash window, but no fireplace remains. At the end of the hall is a small cupboard (Room 12). To its left is a small room used as a laundry (Room 13), to the right is a dining room (Room 8), (Plate 106) which is dominated by a large chimneystack with a fireplace surround, which, while not original, has a marble tile surround and may date to the 1930s. The chimneystack is flanked by arched alcoves. The dining room has a garden door, and a door that leads to a small narrow kitchen (Room 11) in the northern corner of the house. The room is tiled with glazed tiles to dado height, with a course of thin red and white chequered tiles near the top.
- 8.6.14 The stairs to the first floor are the original dogleg stair with all original parts. The newel is square at the base, with chamfered edges changing the profile to octagonal at the top. A rounded newel cap is on each newel. The rails have square profiles and are plain.
- 8.6.15 The stairs lead to a square landing set diagonally to the plan of the house (Room 16), and has three doors leading north, east and south to three bedrooms of roughly equal size. Each of the rooms has original sash windows, bead moulded skirting and doorframes. All the doors are modern. The northern room (Room 20) has lost its fireplace fairly recently, the chimneystack is in the middle of the southeast wall. A similar robbing episode has occurred in the other first floor rooms (Rooms 18 and 19). The rooms do retain both skirting and picture rails.
- 8.6.16 The roof of the cottage is a purlin roof with a collar between principal rafters. The common rafters are laid over the purlins.



Plate 104: External View Looking North, EHW 21



Plate 105: Room 6 Looking Southwest



Plate 106: Room 8 Looking North



Plate 107: Room 22

## 8.7 Porters Lodges

### EHW 14: Head Porters Lodge (Figure 18)

- 8.7.1 Building 14 is a single storey red brick lodge in the east of the hospital complex. It has a slate pitched roof with open-bed pediments at the rear, with a pair of gable ended bays projecting northwestwards, also with open-bed pediments (Plate 108). The entrance to the building lies between the two bays. The windows, in common with the rest of the hospital buildings, have stone sills and flat arched brick lintels.
- 8.6.17 The entrance to the building through a semi-glazed door leads to a lobby (Plate 109) with a greyish white terrazzo floor (Room 6) with three doors and a small original hatch to the southwest. To the northeast of the lobby is a small store, also with a hardwearing terrazzo floor (Room 5), and featuring original ovolu-moulded cornice and a barred window with air vent above. The use of a decorative cornice in a room no more than a store is a typical example of the high quality work and design across the whole range of hospital buildings. A door off the lobby to the south leads to an office (Room 7) with a boarded floor, glazed tile skirting, and decorative cornice. The glazed tile indicates a room more suited to working than living, as typified by the kitchens in the wards and the nurses' accommodation buildings. The fireplace has been boarded up, and is no longer present. A small opening in the northeast wall that heads to the lobby has a vertical sliding hatch in a timber frame, and is an original feature.
- 8.6.18 The third door from the lobby leads to the largest room in the building (Room 2) (Plate 110). Like the office at the front, this room has a boarded floor, glazed tile skirting and decorative cornice. The windows and their frames are mostly intact, but the internal sills are missing. The fireplace surround is formed of black tiles, and is probably of 1950s date. A gas fire sits in the grate. This room gives access to a room in the south corner of the building, again with boarded floor and glazed tile skirting (Room 1). A corner set fireplace backs onto the stack in Room 2; the fireplace is not present. The room contains lockers, and a sink against the southeast wall is modern pressed aluminium. Room 2 has another door that leads to a lavatory and washing area (Rooms 3 and 4). Both have terrazzo floors. The terrazzo floors appear to be used for the most hard-worn areas rather than for decoration.



Plate 108: View Looking East of EHW 14





Plate 109: Entrance Hall with Hatch



Plate 110: Room 2 Looking Southwest

### **EHW 15: Gate Cottage and Telephone Room** (Figure 19)

- 8.6.19 The Gate Cottage is a two-storey red brick building with a single storey part to the northeast (Plate 111). The windowsills are stone, but have been painted. The lintels are flat brick arches. The roof of the two-storey section is pitched, with open bed pediments, while the single storey section has a pitched slate roof with a cylindrical lead finial. One polygonal bay window faces northwest, a second faces northeast.
- 8.6.20 The entrance to the two-storey cottage faces northwest, and this section of the building no longer has direct access to the single storey part following the bricking up of a doorway. The brick surround has the only piece of historical graffiti found during the work: the date 2//8/39 and the initials JW (Plate 114). The door to the cottage, a semi-glazed door, leads to a hall (Room 4) with a staircase to the first floor almost straight ahead. The stairs are of the style with all other hospital buildings bar the administration block: this stair has a quarter turn with a landing. The newel is square at the base, with chamfered edges changing the profile to octagonal at the top. A rounded newel cap is on each newel. The rails have square profiles and are plain. The stairs have a cupboard beneath (Room 5), enclosed behind original panelling. Two rooms lead off the hall, an office and a kitchen. The office (Room 3), at the front of the property, has a polygonal bay and contains bead moulded skirting, a subtly moulded picture rail and ovolu moulded, stepped cornice, characteristic of the Henman buildings. The fireplace is in a chimneystack rising up the adjoining wall with the kitchen, and has a grey tiled surround of 1950s date.
- 8.6.21 The kitchen (Room 1)(Plate 12) is plain, with few architectural details, save an original sash window. The fireplace is boarded up. A back door leads to a garden at the rear, enclosed by the original red brick boundary wall to the hospital. A second, small doorway leads to a small store (Room 6), and there is a garden store beyond, only accessible from the garden.
- 8.6.22 The stairs lead up the northeast wall of the cottage to a landing (Room 16). Two windows in the northeast wall flank a chimney that rises from the ground floor, and are both circular windows set in brick reveals. At the turn of the stair, a new door leads into a bathroom (Room 21), which is an additional build to the cottage, removing the original symmetry of the building, but providing a necessary room. A small cupboard in the north corner off the landing overlies the entrance. There are two bedrooms on this floor (Room 17 and Room 20), both with built-in cupboards with original panelled doors at the side of the chimneys (Rooms 18 and 19). Both rooms have beaded skirting and picture rails original to the build. The rooms are lit by original sash windows.



- 8.6.23 The single storey part of the building is accessed through a separate door in the north corner, opening into a small porch with a terrazzo floor (Room 14). A door leads from here into a room with a polygonal bay window (Room 12), which features original skirting, picture rail and cornice. The central window of the bay has a hatch in a piece of board in the lower sash. The room had a fireplace in the southwest wall, this is now removed, and a later partition, perhaps of 1960s date, erected across the room, creating a secondary space (Room 13) (Plate 113). This area has glazed tile skirting, and may suggest that this became more of a working area. The wall adjacent to the cottage has the remains of electronic equipment that may relate to telephony. Alarm monitoring equipment is also present.
- 8.6.24 At the southeast end of this part is a group of three lavatories. Two are accessed from the outside (Rooms 8 and 11), the other from Room 12 (Rooms 9 and 10). This latter one has a wash basin. Room 11 is now used as a store, but has glazed brown tiles to Dado level, indicating its former use.



Plate 111: View of EHW 15 Looking Southeast



Plate 112: Room 1 Looking South



Plate 113: Room 13 Looking west



Plate 114: Graffiti.

## 8.7 School Buildings

8.7.1 The school buildings are located between two greens, in the centre of the site. A small toilet block in between may have served both buildings.

### **EHW 7: Junior School** (Figure 20)

8.7.2 Building 7 is the former Junior School, most recently used as an Occupational Therapy Ward. The building is dominated by a large hall on its southwestern side with a pitched hammerbeam roof with open bed pediments. The southwestern face of the hall is lit by five tall sash windows (Plate 115), the northern side by five high level windows, since a corridor runs along that side of the hall. In common with the majority of the Henman-designed buildings, the sills are stone, the lintels flat arches. At each end of the hall are large windows segmental arched lintels. These no longer light the hall, following the addition of a suspended ceiling, which is failing in part. At each end of the hall is a square block with a hipped roof.

8.7.3 The accesses to the building are at the southeast and northwestern ends, is a single storey red brick lodge in the east of the hospital complex. New doors lead in at both ends to a corridor that runs the length of the building (Rooms 13, 16 and 30), lit by four circular rooflights in the flat roof above. On the northwestern side of the corridor is a second range of rooms, three are housed in a single rectangular block with a pitched roof at a lower height than the main hall, and there is again a small square block at each end.

8.7.4 The main hall (Room 15) (Plate 117) has modern skirting. Any potential cornice is obscured by the suspended ceiling. The windows are original, as is a door leading off to the southeast. A second doorway in the northwest has been blocked, and a new opening established. The floor has a pale red finish that is slightly soluble, as shown by the effect of leaking rainwater in the room. The northeast side of the hall has four columns and two embedded columns that support six hammerbeam roof trusses. Between the columns are modern partitions, suggesting that when established, the hall was open to the corridor area, the room to the northeast therefore directly accessible. The hammerbeam structure has moulded-ended hammerbeams supported on curved solid brackets rising from stone corbels. An arched brace to the collar beam has a shallow curve, and an original ceiling lies above the collarbeam.

8.7.5 The room northwest of the hall (Room 18) (Plate 116) was recently a workshop, and has lost most of its chimneystack. Original skirting and picture rails are present. The skirting is larger than that used in the ward buildings, nurses' quarters and cottages, and has a plain frieze below bead, square and concave moulding. The picture rail has a lower bead moulding and a square upper mould. The room is lit by five tall sash windows and a high-level window above the main corridor. The room at the opposite end of the hall (Room 14) is a similar size. Its chimneystack is present, but no fireplace is present. The original skirting has been replaced, but the picture rail is present. These two rooms may have been originally classrooms.

8.7.6 The main three rooms on the northeast side of the corridor all have modern skirting and modern partitions and a modern suspended ceiling. Only one room (Room 11) has a chimneystack, but no fireplace is present. This room was most recently a day room, and has a doorway into the adjacent room (Room 10), again with modern fittings. Both rooms have original doorframes, suggesting that these were originally two rooms as currently, possibly also classrooms. The third room on the northeast side of the corridor has modern furnishings, forming a workshop (Room 9), a store (Room 8), two lavatories (Rooms 4 and 5) and two bathrooms (Rooms 6 and 7). All these spaces have modern finishes.

8.7.7 At the southeast end of the block is a day room (Room 12) (Plate 118), also stripped of original fixtures bar the windows. There are no sills; rather bull-nose bricks form the reveals. At the northeastern end, the equivalent room is a staffroom (Room 3), partitioned with a lavatory and washbasin in a pair of Rooms (Rooms 1 and 2). The skirting and picture rail are original.



Plate 115: View of EHW 7 Looking East



Plate 116: Room 18 Looking West



Plate 117 Room 15 Looking Northwest





Plate 118 Room 12 Looking East

### **EHW 13: Senior School** (Figure 21)

- 8.7.8 To the northeast of the Junior School is the Senior School, a generally larger block, characterised again by a large hall with a hammerbeam slate roof, this surmounted by a short louvred tower with a lead cupola. The layout of this building is very similar to the Junior School. The building has a principal corridor running the length of the building, but there are two entrances on the southwest side, from an area of tarmac which may have originally been a playground. The most recent use of the block was as a Physiotherapy Ward
- 8.7.9 The main hall is on the southeast side of the building, lit by eight high level windows (Plate 119). The lower part of the wall has two entrances and side rooms. The two entrances (Rooms 28 and 24) may have segregated the sexes. Each entrance has a three-course segmental brick arch of rounded red bricks, which leads to an entrance lobby with a terrazzo floor, discoloured white with a red band round the edge. The southern entrance has been partitioned to form a new lavatory (Room 23). The entrances lead into the Main Hall, semi-glazed doors swinging on brass base-plates.
- 8.7.10 The Main Hall (Room 8) (Plate 120) has the main corridor running along its northeast side, the wall above with windows supported on breezeblock piers, clearly not original features. This suggests either an original row of columns, now lost, was present, or that there had been a solid wall. The hall has a wood strip floor which may be original. The walls are panelled to dado height, which may be an original feature, since panelling of the same sort is present in Rooms 1, 2, 20 and 21. Two doors lead northwest off the hall to two physiotherapy rooms, two lead southwest to two stores, and there are two other doors leading to side rooms against the outside wall. The roof is a hammerbeam roof, concealed by a modern suspended ceiling. There appear to be six trusses. The hammerbeam structure has moulded-ended hammerbeams supported on curved solid brackets rising from stone corbels. An arched brace to the collar beam has a shallow curve, and an original ceiling lies above the collar beam.
- 8.7.11 The two northwestern rooms (Rooms 1 and 2) (Plate 121) have high ceilings, and both have original skirting and picture rails with panelling to dado height, the skirting of the larger sort: a plain frieze below bead, square and concave moulding. Both rooms have original windows and original

fireplaces in corner set chimneystacks in the eastern corners. Only the surrounds of the fireplaces remain: both have geometric surrounds with an upper cornice to the overmantel. These rooms are in a section of the building with a hipped roof, lower than the roof the main hall.

- 8.7.12 The two southeastern rooms (Rooms 20 and 21) are laid out similarly to those in the northwest: original skirting and panelling is present to dado height, and the picture rail is present too. One main difference is that two fireplaces share a single stack in the two rooms; they both have the geometric surround apparent at the northeast end. The second difference is the presence of a concertina door between the two rooms, sliding in a metal trough. The doors are semi-glazed and panelled.
- 8.7.13 The two side rooms on the southeast side can be entered from the entrances or the halls, and may have been cloakrooms. They have glazed brick walls that are now painted over, and small external windows. The Room to the northeast has its original form (Room 27), the southeast room has a modern partition, forming two spaces (Rooms 25 and 26).
- 8.7.14 The main corridor that runs the length of the building is lit by three circular skylights, two of which are now blocked. The corridor (Rooms 19 and 3) separates the southwest side of the building from the northeast. In the centre of the northeast side is a second large block, giving symmetry to the build. This block is divided into three rooms, all with original picture rail and skirting with panelling above, and all with fireplaces in their south corners (Rooms 7, 9 and 10) (Plate 123). The fireplaces are all of the geometric type. There is a modern opening between Rooms 7 and 9, but there is an original concertina door between rooms 9 and 10 (Plate 124). The roof of this block is pitched, and may also be a hammerbeam roof.
- 8.7.15 Two small hipped-slate roof brick groups of rooms are located on the north and east corners of this side, adding to the symmetrical aspect of the structure. That block on the east corner comprises a partitioned room providing lavatory and washing facilities (Rooms 11, 12, 13 and 14) with two further lavatories beyond (Rooms 15 and 16). The two last have glazed brick walls, and were probably built as lavatories, rather than added after partitioning. Two other lavatories (Rooms 17 and 18) have glazed bricks, and are accessed through a room (Room 19) with original skirting and picture rail, with a different style of surround from all others in the building: the fireplace has a flared, fluted fan with a central design with scrolled tendrils leading from it. The cornice is quite plain. A second difference to this room, from all other buildings, is a moulded beam across the ceiling. This probably holds the supports for the roof truss, but it was notable for being moulded with chamfered edges and end stops. At the northern corner, the group of rooms comprises a store with the same form of fireplace surround as Room 19 (Room 6) (Plate 122), and a larger room partitioned to form a staffroom (Room 4) with another lavatory in the corner (Room 5). The floor is wood, the skirting tiled. Elsewhere in the hospital, rooms with tiled skirting are kitchens or laundries, so this may have been the original use.



Plate 119: External View Looking East



Plate 120: Room 8 Looking Southeast



Plate 121: Room 1 Looking East



Plate 122: Room 6 Fireplace



Plate 123: Room 9 Looking Southeast



Plate 124: Room 9 Doors Closed



## 8.8 Administration Centre

8.8.1 The administration area comprises a large, architecturally fine administration block surmounted by a water tower, with a second large block to the rear. It is located in the centre of the northeast side of the site, with a green to the south and one to the west. One of the hospital roads runs past the block. The group of cottages known as 'The Limes' lies to one side. A demolished group, 'The Laurels' once lay to the other. The two buildings are linked by a corridor, but are described separately here.

### **EHW 22: Administration** (Figure 22)

8.8.2 The southwest front of the administration building presents a symmetrical aspect, and is the focus of the building, with the best architectural details on this face (Plate 125). In common with the other Henman buildings, it is built of red brick with stone details, but these details are more extensive. The entrance is the most imposing feature, which has a white-painted pediment with dentil courses supported on a pair of columns which alternate in profile from square to circular (Plate 126). This stands proud of similar entablature supported on pilasters. The frieze is plain, and the cornice is moulded. The original façade may be defined as having five bays. The central bay comprises the main entrance with a gable end above at first floor level, the gable having an open-base pediment. This is flanked by a bay on either side comprising three windows on the ground floor, and two windows on the first floor with a stone plaque in between. One plaque, to the left of the entrance, denotes the MAB and has a foliage and cornucopia motif (Plate 128); the second plaque, to the right off the entrance, gives the year 1903, with a rope and cornucopia motif (Plate 127).

8.8.3 The end bays of the original build features a ground floor bay with a hipped roof, with a chimneystack rising at both ends of the building. All windows have sandstone sills and flat-arched lintels, in common with the rest of the Henman buildings. This design has been retained for a pair of two-storey symmetrical extensions added to each. The materials are virtually identical, but the windows are larger.

8.8.4 The rear and side views of Building 22 are less grand, but still use red brick as the main material, with sandstone sills and brick reveals for the windows. The roof is slate, with open-based pediments at the gable ends. There is a new door towards the rear, on a northeast-facing wall, and there is a second phase of construction on the southeast corner, with a new exit from the first floor. This secondary extension is single-storey.

8.8.5 The main door leads into small panelled entrance lobby (Room 1) with a small cupboard either side (Rooms 2 and 3). The panelling is quite plain and stained dark (Plate 130). The floor of the entrance is a mosaic comprising bands of red, yellow, orange, black and white around a central panel with stylised lily patterns (Plate 129). Beyond the doors at the entrance is the entrance hall (Plate 131), which has further architectural details worthy of description. These comprise beams across the ceiling clad in circular and square panels supported on incised classical brackets (Plate 133); and the main staircase to the first floor (Plate 132). The floor in the corridor is terrazzo, and this continues through all corridors, but not into the rooms. The corridors also feature skirting with a 45° chamfer, a picture rail with a convex mould, and a cornice with convex mould and two square beads. The entrance hall has a corridor leading to the rear (Room 36), to Building 23, and a cupboard on the right (Room 6). The entrance hall narrows with a 60° angle on each side towards the corridor, and this reflects the form of the landing above and the water tower above that. Two sets of pipes, two on either side of this almost hidden area control the supply into and from the water tank above.

8.8.6 The main corridor for accessing the rooms at the front of the building leads northwest (Room 7) and southeast (Room 20). One other room off the entrance hall is a small reception room (Room 9), with a plain fireplace in a corner set chimneystack. The room contains original bead-moulded skirting, a

subtly moulded picture rail and a moulded cornice of a style with those on the cottages on site. There is a modern hatch in the wall to the corridor.

- 8.8.7 Adjacent to the reception room is a waiting room (Room 10) that retains original mouldings and an original fireplace surround with a floral design. Next to this is the room with a polygonal bay (Room 19). It also has most original moulded fittings, including a panelled door and fan light above. These are larger than most other room, with more details. The skirting has a double bead mould. The picture rail has an upper square bead, and the cornice has a series of three concave rolls with square beading between. The fireplace surround has a different design to the adjacent room, featuring a pattern of five tulips on the frieze. The room beyond this, at the end of the corridor, has entirely modern fittings, and the fireplace surround is plain (Room 18). Also at this end of the corridor is a small staircase to the first floor, not grand like the main staircase, but less decorative, the equivalent of a servants staircase (Room 17).
- 8.8.8 The north corner of the block has a small store (Room 16) which has lost its fireplace, but otherwise has its moulded skirt, picture rail and cornice. This was probably originally more than a store, since the mouldings suggest an office or similar function. At the end of the block is a lavatory and lobby leading to it (Rooms 13 and 14). These are accessed from the corridor, which has turned, running northeast to an external door. On the other side of the corridor is a kitchen (Room 11) and office (Room 12). The office is in an extension to the original build, whereas the kitchen comprises original mouldings and a floral fireplace surround, like in Room 10. The two rooms are separated by a modern partition that post-dates the extension. Next to this, an office next to the main staircase (Room 8) has partly exposed brickwork, and may indicate it was originally working room rather than an office. The fireplace is missing. The room opens off the main corridor, but also has a door leading in from under the staircase and corridor leading north, towards the controls for water flow to the water tower.
- 8.8.9 The rooms and layout of the administration block to the southeast of the main entrance has been much altered. A second reception room (Room 21) next to the entrance hall has a hatch for visitors to present themselves, and has been partitioned from a larger room (Room 22). The hatch is modern. The room has a chimneystack in the northeast wall, backing onto the corridor. Original, common mouldings are present. Next to this space is the area with the polygonal bay. This Room has lost its wall to the corridor, and now has a partition wall. The room has been bisected at the polygonal window (Room 28) and the fireplace removed. An extension to the building at the southeast room has resulted in the removal of the original end wall, but this new space has been repartitioned, forming two new offices and an extension to the corridor (Rooms 27, 19 and 30). There is a new store at this end of the building, with no historic features, being a recent addition (Room 31).
- 8.8.10 One large room on the northeast side of the main corridor has also been altered by the removal of the end wall, and the erection of a later partition (Room 32). This is now the dentist's area, and is used in relation to the latest suite of rooms created by the addition of the latest extension. The extension contains a new access (Room 34) with a public lavatory off it (Room 35), and a waiting room (Room 33).
- 8.8.11 One other area with modern partitions forming four rooms lies between the dentist's room and the main staircase. This was formerly two rooms and now comprises a kitchen (Room 25), a store (Room 26), an office (Room 23) and a short corridor. The office partitions intrude on the original corridor, and there is a new door from the rear, where a modern passage (Room 37) links the rear building without having to enter the grand entrance hall.

- 8.8.12 The main staircase in the entrance hall has more decorative features than the common staircases throughout the hospital. The stair is wider, the treads also wider, giving a more gentle approach. The bottom stair is stone, with a circular end which provides a base for four common balusters that form the newel, the banister coiling in a spiral. The common balusters have rectangular tops and bottoms, with a turned and curved shaft. The shafts have been carved with an acanthus base and classical entablature at the top. The banister itself is wide and deep with strong moulding. The stair rises to a polygonal landing (Room 56) with a terrazzo floor. A set of doors lead to the rear block, Building 23, and these have a decorative frame with an ovolo-side frieze and sharply moulded pediment above. The cornice here has a complex two curved and single square moulding. The stairs turn and rising further to the front of the building, to a second landing (Room 57) which gives access to the first floor of the block. New doors have been added to the upper landing, and there is one door to a central office (Room 58) located under the central gable. The terrazzo floor on this landing has a mosaic surround, and there is a mosaic floor in the doorway to Room 58
- 8.8.13 The central office may have been for the hospital director, since it gives a view across both greens, the school buildings and the three southwestern ward units. The window is original, a large wide sash window, and the room has original skirting and picture rail, of the common sort. The fireplace has a floral design (Plate 134).
- 8.8.14 There are four rooms on each side of the central bay, the windows looking southwest. The first three on each side are original; the fourth rooms are in extensions. These are all offices, as befitting an administration block. All are plain, with skirting architrave and cornice present in most rooms. Only two have their fireplace surrounds intact. All are accessed from corridors. One corridor runs northwest (Room 59) from the landing, with three doors to the left, one at the end and one to the right, plus there is a turn in the corridor, leading to a rear group of rooms in the north corner of the building. The first room from the centre, travelling northwest (Room 60) is lacking its fireplace. The second room, (Room 61), has no picture rail but the fireplace surround is present, having a flared, fluted fan with a central design and scrolled tendrils leading from it (Plate 135). The third room is plain (Room 62), and its fireplace boarded up. The fourth, the new room (Room 63), has a fireplace with rectangular blue tiles inserted into the chimneystack. The tiles suggest a date in the 1950s.
- 8.8.15 The door in the northeast side of the corridor leads to the secondary staircase, which has plain balusters and railing, and a round-topped square newel (Room 64). The turn in the corridor leads to an office which has had its fireplace boarded up, and to an adjoining lavatory and basin suite (Rooms 67 and 68).
- 8.8.16 At the southeastern end of this floor along the southeast corridor (Room 68) are three doors to the southwest, a door at the end leading to offices, and a door and turn of the corridor to the northeast (Room 76), leading to the eastern group of rooms. Only one of the four offices (Room 70) has an intact fire surround. This is the same style as in Room 61. Rooms 69 and 71 have original mouldings and window frames, but no other features. The extension on the end of the original build includes a small section of corridor (Room 73). Otherwise, the room has few architectural details. The door to the northeast of the corridor leads to another office (Room 75). Skirting, picture rail and cornice consistent with the original décor of the hospital is present. There is no fireplace: It may have been removed when the ground floor beneath was altered.
- 8.8.17 The corridor (Room 76) leads to a kitchen (Room 77), a room recently used for photocopying (Room 80), and two lavatories (Rooms 78 and 79). The cornice and skirting in each room appears to be original, indicating that the layout is original, although the kitchen and photocopying uses may not be.



Plate 125: General View Looking North, EHW 22



Plate 126: Detail of Main Entrance





Plate 127: Date Plaque



Plate 128 MAB Plaque



Plate 129 Entrance Hall Mosaic Floor



Plate 130: Entrance Hall Panelling



Plate 131: Entrance Hall and Stairs



Plate 132: Baluster Detail



Plate 133: Panelling Detail



Plate 134: Fireplace, Room 58



Plate 135: Fireplace, Room 61

### **EHW 23: General Store** (Figure 23)

- 8.8.18 The general store building has an entrance on the northeastern face, as well as being physically connected with the administration block (Plate 136). This main entrance is a pair of doors with a fanlight above, that leads to a corridor (Room 42) (Plate 138) that connects to the rear of the administration block. This building shows less symmetry and architectural details than its neighbour. It is built of the same quality red brick as the rest of the Henman Buildings, and has two storeys with a hipped slate roof, decorated with cylindrical lead finials. The central door has two large sash windows lighting rooms behind, to either side. The rest of the ground floor is less symmetrical, with three further windows to the northwest and one door to the southeast. All openings appear to be original, with no evidence for blocking or rebuilding. As with the rest of the Henman buildings, the sills are stone and the brick lintels are formed of flat arches. The windows are sash windows. The first floor has nine regularly spaced windows.
- 8.8.19 The front door and flanking pairs of windows are protected by a wide canopy which is an original feature. This canopy is supported by five (of six) iron strapwork brackets with a foliate and rose design. The roof of the canopy is a lean-to roof. The sixth bracket is not present (Plate 137).
- 8.8.20 The ground floor of this building has been quite heavily modified internally. Groups of rooms lie each side of the connecting corridor, which has a terrazzo floor, hard-wearing for frequent use. The walls have glazed tiles to dado height; the tiles are mostly brown but with a single green course towards the top. A corridor runs southeast (Room 52), with a store on one side (Room 51) and a Post Room on the other. The two rooms may have both had fireplaces, but neither remain. In the far eastern corner of this end of the building is a store with a modern brick wall: this is only accessed from the outside. The rest of the space is given over to a filing store, the shelves held on moving racks. The ceiling is supported by a pair of iron columns with a circular profile classical entablature where they meet ceiling beams. These seem likely to be original features, so this part of the building was probably originally a large open space.
- 8.8.21 To the northwest of the corridor is a blocked door. A new doorway leads to the rooms in the northwest end of the building, the doorway leads into a large space partitioned to form a corridor and

- an open plan office (Rooms 43 and 44) (Plate 139). The walls have exposed, painted brickwork and no plaster to dado height, which may indicate either missing panelling or a hardwearing lower surface was required. At the northwestern end of the building is an office (Room 45), also with exposed brick walls, used as an office. It has glazed tile skirting, which may indicate its function was originally a kitchen or laundry, or other function which meant that a wooden skirting board was unsuitable. This room is part of the original layout, although its door and door frame is modern. In the north corner of the building are two small rooms (Rooms 46 and 47), also with exposed brickwork and glazed tile skirting (Plate 140). These rooms are also in their original form, although the southeast wall of Room 47 has coarser brick in its build, and is probably modern. There are two other offices along the northwestern side of the building, which are original rooms' shapes. One has a blocked doorway, and a new entrance has been established (Room 48), the other is smaller, and has a chimneystack in one corner, along with fully tiled walls (Room 49).
- 8.8.22 At the southwestern side of this block, the connecting corridor to Building 23 is little more than a link building, but does have a group of lavatories, which are probably part of the original layout (Rooms 38, 39 and 40). There is also a small side entrance (Room 41). All these rooms have terrazzo floors, and the glazing in the lavatory windows is frosted.
- 8.8.23 The corridor has a door leading to a flight of stairs to the first floor and a shorter flight down to an unlit basement comprising four rooms. The basement has a low ceiling and the stairs (Room 102) open into one room (Room 103) with two stores lying off it (Rooms 104 and 105) beneath the lavatories and a narrow brick lined channel leading towards Building 23, that may once have held pipes, perhaps for a heating systems, but is now empty (Room 106). A larger room, to the southeast of Room B3, could not be accessed (Room 107).
- 8.8.24 The first floor of Building 23 can be accessed from the stairway in the link corridor, or from the Main Staircase. The corridor stairs appear subsidiary to the access from the main staircase, because of the fine doorway that leads northeast. The doors open into a corridor (Room 81) (Plate 141) from the mid-landing level, and this is lit on one side by large internal windows on the northwest side, the secondary staircase and its landing (Room 82) lying beyond. The use of terrazzo floor on this upper landing shows the frequent expected use of this access. A pair of bathrooms are located on the southeast side of the corridor (Rooms 83 and 84), both with frosted glass. The presence of bathrooms on this landing may be unexpected in association with a store, but possibly this part of Building 23 could have had a ward. As the corridor continues northeast, it rises up five steps, to account for the height of the ground floor of the main building below. The steps lead to a second landing (Room 85), which gives access to both ends of the building.
- 8.8.25 The southeastern end of Building 23 appears to have been large space, in keeping with the use of the room as a large store or a ward. Original skirting is only present around the perimeter of the block, and all internal walls are modern, with modern skirting and doors forming six rooms accessed from a new corridor (Rooms 94, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100 and 101). One door in the northwest wall of this area leads to another room (Room 96). This was also a store, and may have been used in association with the original function of this room. No skirting or cornice was present to help provide an interpretation of use, so possibly the lack of these details is evidence for use as a store rather than an office.
- 8.8.26 To the northwest of the landing is another group of rooms. At the far end of the building, two rooms have brick walls and regular bead-moulded skirting and are part of the original layout, One room, in the west (Room 93), has lost its fireplace fairly recently, the fireplace set in an arched alcove. The room in the north (Room 91) had once had a corner set fireplace. Between the rooms is a small cupboard (Room 92) which has a window. The presence of a window in a cupboard is unusual, so



either signifies that the demand for symmetry of design overrode the need for a dark storeroom, or that the cupboard is a later addition. On the northeast side of the block, next to Room 91 is a small office formed by a planked partition over studwork. The partition is not an original feature of the building, but is likely to be an early modification, since it has been recovered by modern plasterboard (Room 90). The other rooms in this part of the first floor are all formed by the erection of modern partitions, and not original to the structure. There is original skirting around the perimeter of the space, suggesting a former open plan. There are four new rooms (Rooms 86, 87, 88 and 89).

8.8.27 Room 87, however, provides an access ladder through a window, across a flat roof above the secondary stairs, to the water tower. The water tower has another storey with a door accessed by a ladder, effectively a part of a minor second floor, and the tank is held in a high hipped roof on polygonal brickwork. Recent theft of roofing materials meant that access to the tower was not possible (Plate 142).

8.8.28 Little of the roof assembly of this building could be observed, but it is a purlin roof with boards underlying the final roofing slate.

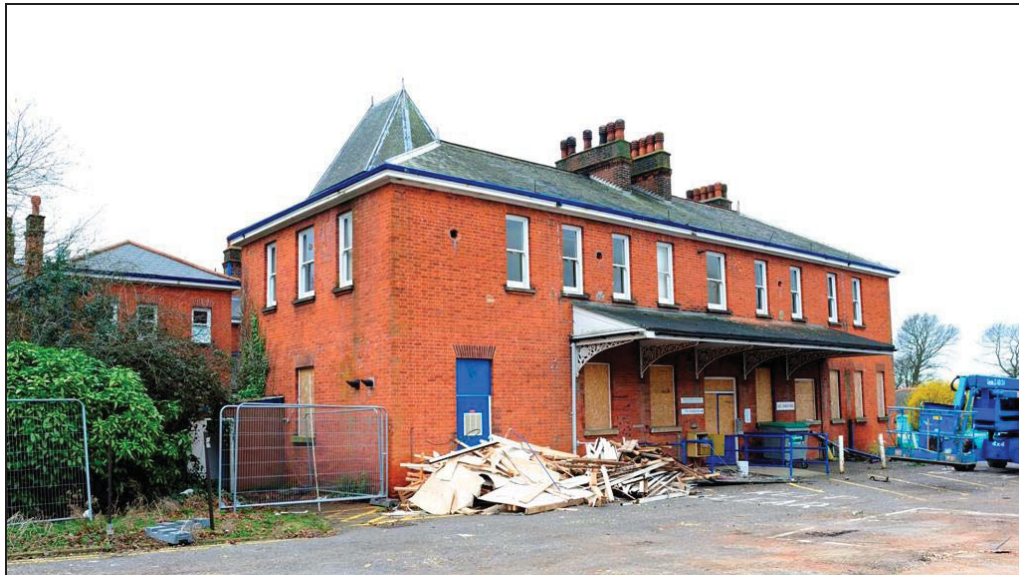


Plate 136 View of Store EHW 22 Looking West



Plate 137: Detail of Canopy Brackets



Plate 138 Rear Corridor Looking Northeast



Plate 139 Room 44 Looking West



Plate 140: Room 46 Looking North



Plate 141: Room 81 Looking Northeast



Plate 142: External Detail of Water Tower

## 8.9 Infirmary, Building EHW 32 – The Cedars (Figure 24)

- 8.9.1 The Building known as 'The Cedars' is located at the southeastern end of the site, overlooking the southeast green (Plate 143). It resembles three blocks joined by link buildings, and may have originally been constructed as three separate structures. The links between the buildings have now been demolished. These reveal that the lintels between the links are all I-beams, which may suggest that they are not original to the structure. (Plates 144 and 145) However, some original glazing in fanlights above does appear to be original. At the time of recording, all skirting had been removed, but the Etwein Bridges Report (Etwein Bridges 2005) shows that the building has modern skirting when present, mostly modern doors, and had clearly been refitted and refurbished, with few original details and no original fireplaces. The central block is the main block, smaller blocks at each end are identical to one another. The building is brick, a single storey and a hipped slate roof on each section. The windows, in common with the other Henman –designed buildings on site, have stone sills and flat brick arches. The entrance to the central block is in the middle of the northeast side, and has a pair of modern semi-glazed doors flanked by a pair of open-pedimented gable ended bays with large sash windows and a small circular window above. The end blocks have separate entrances.
- 8.9.2 The entrance leads to a small antechamber (Room 11), with another set of doors beyond, leading to a corridor via angled corners (Room 10) that runs the length of the building, to the blocks at either end. A doorway off the antechamber leads to a kitchen (Room 12) (Plate 146) with a blocked fireplace and a new partition forming the southwest wall. Beyond the kitchen on the northwest side of the building is a small store (Room 15), which has a blocked doorway in its southwest wall that once led to a lavatory, located in an extension (Room 16). To the northeast of the entrance is a square room (Room 7) with a chimneystack, but no other details. The door to the room is next to the chimneystack, and has an arch above the door. To the northeast of this are two rooms accessed through an opening with two doors set at angles, leading to stores (Rooms 5 and 6). The doorframes are original.
- 8.9.3 There are three rooms off the southeast side of the corridor. These are rooms most recently office spaces, but two at least were probably wards for the sick or injured, in its original use as the Infirmary. The central room (Room 9) may have been a dispensary room, since it is the smallest of the three, and has a hatch in the wall to the corridor, as well as a door. The chimneystack rises next to the corridor. Both of the larger rooms (Rooms 8 and 13) have (or had) one large and two smaller sash windows. They have corner set chimneystacks, but again no fireplace survives. The doorframes are original, with concave and plain moulding, typical of the hospital buildings. A door in the more southern of the larger rooms replaces a window, and leads to a small later extension used as an office (Room 14). The roof of the main block is pitched, with no purlins; the ridge piece is tied into brickwork.
- 8.9.4 The northeastern end block has a single large space (Room 1) with two large and two small sash windows in the rear wall, two large and one small sash in the front wall, where there is also a door. The fireplace was located in the end wall. The southwestern block also is laid out identically, and has no original fittings other than its windows. The roof of each end block has two kingpost assemblies with angled braces, one supporting the top of each hip.





Plate 143: View of Building EHW 32, Looking Southeast



Plate 144: Link Building



Plate 145: Steel Beam Across Join to Link



Plate 146: Room 12 Looking Northeast

## 8.10 Ancillary Blocks

8.10.1 To the north of the wards, schools, staff accommodation and administration block are a group of three buildings that date to the founding of the hospital. They lie in a hollow in the natural topography, and are generally unsighted from the rest of the site. These buildings are a workshop (EHW 29), an incinerator block (EHW 37) and the Gardeners Stores (EHW 38).

### **EHW 29: Workshop** (Figure 25)

- 8.10.2 The workshop building is a single storey rectangular building of red brick with nine bays and a twin pitched roof with a valley between and a dentil courses beneath the eaves (Plates 147 and 148). There are two square bays towards the southeast end, a tower-like structure towards the west corner (Plate 149), and a smaller block on the northwest end with lavatories and a rest room. The double-gable ended southeast face has a pair of wooden doors on one side and a modern roller door from garage space on the other (Room 3). The workshops can be entered through the gable ends, where the rooms have a different character to the main body of the building, or through the southwest side, where a main door leads into a former single open space, now partitioned. An additional door provides access to and from the small rooms at the northwest end. A later wooden store has been added on the south corner (Room 1)
- 8.10.3 The windows of the building are generally large sash windows with sandstone sills and flat-arched brick lintels, in keeping with the rest of the hospital; the internal lintels are wooden (Plate 151). This shows that despite these being ancillary structures, the same attention to detail was paid, and the same quality of materials was used. The internal walls are glazed bricks; brown to dado height and white above.
- 8.10.4 The principal workshop space is accessed from the southwest side, and encompasses an area 22m by 12m, that is now partitioned by breezeblock walls to eaves level. The entire space has a woodblock floor which is likely to be original. The valley between the roofs is formed of beams supported on five cast iron columns that have circular profiles and octagonal flaring capitals (Plate 150). The twin pitched roofs are supported by braced King-post trusses with laid on purlins. The timbers are secured by thick iron brackets bolted across the joints.
- 8.10.5 The breezeblock partitions form a corridor (Room 8) that leads to an exit on the northeast side, as well as doors to individual workshops. The workshops comprise a carpenter's (Room 9), an electrician's (Room 4), a painter's (Room 11), and the largest is for the mechanics (Room 7). There is also small office. The office and Electricians Workshop have a flat roof added, accessed from a small stair. This 'mezzanine' area has a railing to guard against floors, and was probably used for storage. There is, however, one original partition in the room, around a welding workshop (Room 6) (Plate 152). This partition is made of glazed brown bricks to dado height, and timber and glass above. The glazing bars are quite plain, with simple moulding. The room now contains a cage.
- 8.10.6 At the western end of the workshop is a wooden door leading to a small store on the ground floor (Room 10). This is at the base of a small square brick tower which has two boarded openings on each face, above eaves level and a slate hipped roof above. The function of the tower is unclear, but it may have held a small header tank. The available space is very small, however, so it may be a form of ventilation from the workshops.
- 8.10.7 In the west corner of the workshop is an arched brick doorway with a surround of glazed brick. This is now bricked up, but originally led into one of the two rooms at the southeast end; the garage (Room 3). These rooms are well proportioned, with copious light and glazed brickwork. In the southern room (Room 2), the external doors are semi glazed, and have tall fanlights above which

open on a central pivot. Additional light is given by a circular window in the gable end with cruciform glazing bars. The door is flanked by large sash windows, and the internal walls are glazed brick, brown to dado height and white above (Plate 153). The brown bricks have been painted white. A later door leads to the modern extension. The door from the main workshop area is a modern frame set in a high arched opening.

- 8.10.8 The attendant rooms at the northwest end are both accessed through doors and down a short flight of steps, the result of the building being constructed on a slight slope. The southwest of the two rooms (Room 12) contains a pair of lavatory cubicles, three washbasins and a modern shower partition (Room13). The second room (Room 14) has a bricked up corner set fireplace and was used as a locker room, but was probably a rest room for tea breaks. The curtains are floral.



Plate 147: Building EHW 29 Looking North



Plate 148: Building EHW 29 Looking Northwest





Plate 149: Northwest End with Tower



Plate 150: Roof Truss and Iron Column



Plate 151: Typical Workshop Window





Plate 152: Original Partition with Glazing



Plate 153: Room 2 Looking Southeast

### **EHW 37: Incinerator Building** (Figure 26)

8.10.9 Room 37 has been semi-demolished and heavily stripped of fittings. It survives as small red brick building with a pitched roof, and four covered spaces. One central block on the southeast side contained the incinerator (Room 1) (Plate 154). The southeast-facing wall next to it has two features that may be the result of rebuilds and repair caused by the internal heat. The lower part of the wall is built of yellow bricks with an arched opening at ground level which may be to let air into the furnace.

The sides of the build have vertical joints to the flanking walls. Above this, an area of red brick must post-date the yellow. It also has a straight joint to the flanking walls.

8.10.10 The northeast wall of the incinerator room is red brick with an oval opening lined with white glazed bricks (Plate 155). The opening is packed with fire debris. The oval shows the scar of a rectangular frame which the Etwein Bridges Survey (Etwein Bridges 2005) shows as having a furnace door mounted on a frame. Next to this opening is a covered space (Room 4) which must have been associated with the incinerator. Possibly it was a store for coal, or for the waste to be burnt. The floor is blue bricks. The ceiling is lath and plaster. There is no exterior door to this space, but there is a steel beam used for the lintel.

8.10.11 To the southwest of the incinerator room is small store, most recently a chemical store (Room 3) with a flat brick arched lintel, in common with the other Henman buildings. This has concrete shelves on brick plinths. To the northwest of the block is larger room (Room 2) with a large iron pipe exiting from the incinerator wall which may have been part of the exhaust or chimney (Plate 156). There is also a wall-mounted cistern. The roof is supported here by an I-beam. There are two small windows and a pair of doors at the northwest and northeast, both planked doors with cross braces and fanlights above. This room also has a door to the room next to the Boiler (Room 4).



Plate 154: View of Incinerator Building Looking North



Plate 155: Incinerator area, Looking West



Plate 156: Room 2, Looking West

### **EHW 23: Gardeners Store** (Figure 26)

- 8.10.12 The gardeners store (Plate 157) is a rectangular building built against the northwestern boundary wall of the hospital site, built of red brick in English Bond. The building has an almost flat lead roof, the rooms 3.25 m high. The front of the building facing southwest has five regularly spaced alternating windows and doors. The doors are planked with cross braces and fanlights above. The windows are fixed with eight panes and have stone sills. The lintels of the openings are, unusually for the buildings on site, segmental brick arches as opposed to flat arches.
- 8.10.13 The five doors lead to six rooms. These are four gardener's rooms (Rooms 1, 2, 5 and 6), a painter's room (Room 3) (Plate 158) and a plumber's room (Room 4). Rooms 5 and 6 are formed by the modern partition of a former single space. All rooms had been stripped of contents at the time of recording, with no evidence of use apart from the Etwein Bridges nomenclature (Etwein Bridges 2005). Examination of the interiors shows that all ceilings are planked with the final flat roof finish above. Extra light is given by skylights in Rooms 2, 4 and 6.
- 8.10.14 Few internal features are present. A brick stack on the wall of Rooms 1 and 2 (Plate 159) once contained a fireplace; this is no longer present. On the northern side of the fireplace is a cupboard with panelled doors which is probably an original feature. The wall between the fireplace and the front wall is breezeblock, filling an opening with a steel beam above. The breezeblock fill is clearly modern but the former opening may also have been a modification to the original structure.



Plate 157: View of Gardeners Stores, Looking North





Plate 158: Room 2 Fireplace



Plate 159: Room 3 Door

## 9. Conclusions and Interpretation

### General

- 9.1 Florence Nightingale believed that a convalescent hospital should be more like a string of cottages. The hospital complex comprises a group of buildings established in 1900-1903, with additional buildings put up in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century, responding to the need for the hospital to become more general. The earlier group of buildings, with their cottage style, resemble the Garden City and Arts and Crafts movements, and provide evidence for the culmination of philanthropy, Victorian medical advances and publicly financed buildings in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. They may be recognised as a style of hospital design that was the result of understanding of infection and bacterium, and recognition of epidemics during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 9.2 Highwood's design makes it suitable for general use, or as a specialist, isolation or convalescent hospital. The group of early 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings are of various forms, arranged around a pair of greens that give the appearance of a village. The hospital village comprised five units of wards with staff accommodation, a pair of cottages, two schools, and administration and storage block, entrance lodges and ancillary buildings for the upkeep and continued running of the hospital. Many of the original buildings remain, although they have been altered to reflect the differing requirements of care throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century. These changes have involved, in some cases, significant structural changes and extension. The wards of the buildings, in original form, were rigid and ordered, a change from the typical mid 19<sup>th</sup> century wards which appear to have been little more than open spaces subject to alteration, with no strict or size determined. Historically, hospital wards had often been temporary structures, subject to demolition when not suited to function.

### Materials and Design

- 9.3 The construction materials at Highwood Hospital resulted in buildings suitable to function, which operated as a hospital for a century. The group of buildings satisfies the theory of homely views and



- a cottage-style atmosphere. The style is certainly 'cottage', yet since this is a hospital for London children, Highwood may not be strictly classified as a cottage hospital. Brentwood lies some 20 miles from the east end of London. The principle of treatment close to home is not being followed, rather this is a specialist hospital, built in the cottage style.
- 9.4 The buildings designed by the Henmans show notable commonality of materials. Since they were all designed by the same architects, there is no surprise in seeing the same designs repeated, but there is a remarkable use of exactly the same materials, building by building, except for the administration block and schools (Buildings 22, 7 and 13), which have generally larger, more decorative elements. A similar construction style is present at a MAB hospital at Winchmore Hill. The use of brick, sandstone sills and slate roofs for the exteriors is very much in keeping with the southeast of England, typically London and Essex, where there is little building stone, and brick is dominant.
- 9.5 Also common to all buildings except the ancillary buildings are the styles of build: the use of English Bond for the brickwork, the machine cut sandstone, the flat brick arch lintels to almost all openings and the use of classical entablature at roof level, with open pediments. Further external classical elements are scrollwork on brackets of the entrances to the Ward buildings, but the greatest classical display is in the entrance to the administration block. The brick panels with the date and MAB plaques reflect classical entablature. The external symmetry of many buildings is clearly apparent. This symmetry is present on the administration block and the stores behind, each of the wards, one cottage and the porters lodge. As well as the symmetry, each ward block is built identically, and each nurses' station is built identically. The symmetry of the layout is part of the design of the hospital: in original form, the ward groups comprised four buildings: three ward structures grouped round a staff building. Only one complete unit survives, 'The Limes', but it may be noted that all entrances to Wards face northeast, all entrances to the staff buildings face the rear ward. Thus, the Limes have bay windows fronting onto the green, whilst the Firs, Poplars and Rowans have their bays towards the sun. This organisation was to prove advantageous for the conversion of the childrens' wards to TB wards, via the addition of sun wards and the reorganisation of internal space.
- 9.6 Internally, the materials are the latest in early 20<sup>th</sup> century durability, are non-absorbent and can be easily cleaned. These surfaces are glazed brick, tiles, and hard plaster on the walls, with scrubbed deal or terrazzo floors. The more subtle construction details, the fittings, are also common across the wards, staff buildings and cottages, with plain skirting originally present in all main access rooms: corridors and halls, and bead moulded skirting, subtle picture rails and more-detailed cornice of the same type present in all rooms. The schools and administration centre have wider, more ornate moulded details, as befitting buildings which are the focus of authority. The regularity of build continues to the size and frames of sash windows on all the wards. Again, these are bigger in the administration block and schools, as is appropriate for buildings with higher ceilings.
- 9.7 It is also worth noting that despite the loss of some original fittings, the service rooms of each ward building; the kitchens and possible laundries tend to either no skirting or glazed tile skirting. The wetter rooms; lavatories and bathrooms sometimes feature glazed tiles to dado height.
- 9.8 Despite the function of room, all doors and frames of original design are panelled, and many have fanlights above that open and hinges at the base, with a catch at the top. Many of the fanlights have glazing wire, which is not original, and may indicate that the fanlights were prone to breakage either through rough usage or through a design fault.
- 9.9 The consistency of materials extends to the fireplaces of the original build. There are four common styles of surround: one has an urn and foliage, one has scrollwork and roses, the third has a spray of oak leaves in the upper frieze. There are other, more occasional designs, including tulips and a

general floral design. Wider fire surrounds in the school buildings are less ornate, with simple geometric designs.

### Ward Form

- 9.10 One of the main types of building at the hospital is the self-contained cottage-style ward buildings (EHW 1, 4, 6, 8, 10, 16, 18 and 19). The MAB brief for the work was presented in the Historic Buildings Assessment (Etwein Bridges 2005). 'A scheme was drawn for a school to accommodate 300 children (afterwards raised to 360), which provided that the accommodation should be distributed among 30 cottages, each cottage to hold 10 children (later increased to 12), in the charge of a house-mother; that each child should have 60 square feet of floor space in the dormitories, or double that of any ordinary poor-law school; that the cottages should be built in pairs, and doors of communication provided on both floors, so that one house-mother could, in the temporary absence of the other, control both cottages. It was arranged that every three pairs (six cottages) should be grouped, and supplemented by a fourth cottage, in which most of the cooking should be done, and in which the charge nurse should attend the eyes of the children'. This layout is retained in the group known as 'The Limes' although there is no structural evidence for the location of treatment rooms. This does give an interpretation of the room next to the living room in the nurses' blocks, rooms with external doors. Much of the layout respects the structures of Dr Napper at the idealised Cranleigh Village Hospital (Emrys-Roberts 1991). Napper's principles included 'a small number of beds, so that the working of a hospital may be carried on in a cottage like that of a poor man'.
- 9.11 The style of the wards at Highwood resemble the Type D isolation blocks recommended by the Local Government Board Memoranda *On the Provision of Hospital Accommodation by Local Authorities (1888)* (Richardson 1998, 181), with duty wards between small wards. The cottage style used at Highwood reflects the local hospitals built for people unable or unwilling to travel to urban centres. However, its domestic appearance may reflect more the efforts of Henman to create a homely atmosphere for the children.
- 9.12 The Etwein Bridges assessment (Etwein Bridges 2005) notes that most of the wards were reconfigured in the 1920s, when sun wards were built for the remedial care of TB. One group, the Limes, was not reconfigured beyond conversion to staff accommodation, so potentially, the Limes is the best example of original layout. The Limes ward buildings have a reflective interior and exterior symmetry. In the centre of each block is a double-sided chimneystack, warming day rooms on the ground floor. This effectively formed two small 'cottage wards' in a larger building. The two halves of the building were accessible to each other, however. Next to the central ward area is a nurses' station with its own corner-set fireplace within a polygonal bay. At the end of each building is a kitchen, lavatories, and a group of store rooms. No original kitchen furniture survives in any building apart from original built-in cupboards: the end chimneystacks tend to have large openings which may indicate the use of cooking ranges rather than regular fireplaces. The square bays on the northeast sides each have their own staircase to the first floor, with additional understair storage. Small patches of blue bricks on the external walls in the corners between the entrances and the stores may be areas formerly for access to coal chutes, and therefore more hard-wearing, but not all show evidence for any chute nor blocking.
- 9.13 The first floors are laid out similarly: cupboards at the upper landings would have held linen, and each side of the buildings had large wards either side of second nurses' station. This provides good sized rooms and easy monitoring centres. There may have been partitions to the side of the nurses' stations, but there is no evidence for this: the skirting boards and cornices continue unbroken around

the outside walls of the buildings. The MAB specifications indicate that there were 12 children in each ward, so each of the first floor rooms would have had six patients.

- 9.14 At Birmingham General Hospital and Belfast Hospital, Henman designed central-free-standing central chimneystacks with back-to-back grates. This may be the form that survives in Buildings EHW 16-19, although the door frames suggest contemporaneity with the primary build

### **Ward Development**

- 9.15 Etwein Bridges (2005) also note that Highwood's history involved additional patients being housed as ophthalmia cases dropped. The drop was due to success of treatment, and prevention of cross-infection by removal of the children to Highwood. The spare beds were used for the 'feeble minded' and mentally ill children, the Local Government Board having a duty of care until the age of 21. Boys were sent to Witham, whereas the girls were sent to Highwood. It is not known whether any changes were made to the buildings, but the groups of cottage homes at Highwood, each accommodating a pair of six children with a house mother, would have been ideally arranged. From 1918 to 1919 it was also used as a colony for sane epileptics,
- 9.16 The positioning and form of the wards shows that the requirements of the treatment of ophthalmia are appropriate, and the positioning is also almost perfect for tuberculosis treatment, the form of the buildings needing only conversion rather than rebuilding. The limited use of windows rather than the rows of windows typical of pavilion wards, and the presence of the entrances on the north sides of all ward buildings is typical of ophthalmic wards.
- 9.17 If the twin-cottage approach is the original design, then the other units (The Firs, Poplars and Rowans) have been altered to produce more airy, lighter buildings, more suitable to treating TB for which they were used after the addition of sun wards in around 1924. In the 1920's, a large number of children were suffering from tuberculosis and the after-effects of anterior poliomyelitis, who were mostly accommodated at the Queen Mary's Hospital for Children in Carshalton. From 1920, Highwood relieved Queen Mary's of many of these patients (Etwein Bridges 2005).
- 9.18 The sun wards comprise two storey additions running the length of the ward buildings, surviving only on three buildings (EHW 1, 4 and 6). They are built of girders manufactured by Dorman Long of Middlesbrough, the principal steel manufacturer of Britain and its Empire. The ground floors were typified by having folding, semi-glazed concertina doors which could open fully to provide light and air to the children, who would have been lined up along the ward to benefit from warmth, light and fresh air. Later changes to the wards have seen the doors either replaced with brickwork or nailed shut. The first floors of the sun wards were originally open with railings. EHW 4 has had windows added and the rails replaced with panelling. Surviving pulleys on the roof of the first floor sun wards and hooks on EHW 1 are the fixings for drawing strings for overhead blinds to protect from too hot sun, Hooks are fixings for netting across the face of the balcony, as illustrated in the Etwein Bridges report addenda (Etwein Bridges 2005).
- 9.19 The addition of sun wards necessitated new doorways cut through the southwestern walls of the wards. However, the main change to all the ward buildings of the Firs, Poplars and Rowans appears to be the removal of the central wall and chimneystack to create a large central room, and the addition of a new stack in the centre of each building's northeastern wall. Although the absence of a central wall is not evidence for a change in layout, the need for less enclosed spaces to treat TB Patients and the presence of only 1920s-style plain tiled surrounds on each of these fireplaces suggests a reorganisation of internal space. Once the buildings have become more open plan, it appears that the ground floor service areas are remodelled: only one kitchen is required, the second

kitchens become converted to another ward, and more recently, converted to uses consistent with the changing needs of the hospital, such as consultation rooms and X-Ray wards.

- 9.20 This more open-plan style does not appear to be consistent across the wards, although due to modern finishes, the exact nature of partitioning is unclear. This is particularly noticeable in the area of the nurses' stations, where partitions to the sides have been variously added, blocked, removed, and re-established. Of interest are semi-glazed partitions in EHW 8 and 10, which have no like in other buildings, and provide partitioning without divorcing staff from care.
- 9.21 The Highwood Hospital wards show in their changes, some additions as the site developed in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century to a more general hospital rather than the specific childrens' ophthalmia wards and 1930s tuberculosis wards. Such changes include the introduction of x-ray facilities, the conversion of the wards to consulting rooms, the use of wards as ear, nose and throat clinics, sexual health clinics, and also staff accommodation. The fittings of the buildings do not, however, reveal the date of the conversions precisely: new extensions are built of post-World War II materials, and knocked-through walls are supported by steel beams. Areas such as the x-ray department was stripped of machinery, so it cannot be shown whether the equipment was installed in the 1920s, when the use of x-rays became common, or post-dates the use of the wards for tuberculosis care.

### **Staff Blocks**

- 9.22 The staff blocks in the four surviving units show little evidence for alteration from their original form, although most were recently used as offices. The original layout suggest each building had a living room in the room with the polygonal bay, two store rooms on the northwest side, a secondary space on the southeast side, whilst a kitchen and private laundry located in the single storey part, which features tiled skirting rather than moulded wood. The first floors had three bedrooms, bathroom and lavatory each, Most of the buildings show evidence for two fireplaces in the eastern rooms, so they may have been partitioned.
- 9.23 The presence of the staff accommodation among the wards gives the potential for immediate on site care as well as contributing to the village feel of the hospital layout. This village atmosphere would have been the experience of staff and patients.
- 9.24 At Highwood, the provision of accommodation for the staff appears as important as decent accommodation for the patients. A small consideration that can benefit morale. The addition of this secure on-site accommodation also served to attract a higher class of women to the profession (EH 2011).

### **Cottages and Porters Lodge**

- 9.25 The cottages at the northeast edge of the hospital provide a more private area. They have the aspect of accommodation rather than buildings used for patient care. They are furnished at present as if for family usage, with kitchen dining room, lavatory and bathrooms on the ground floor and three bedrooms on the first floor. The four cottages all have modern finishes, with no evidence to suggest they were used for anything other than housing. They use the same materials as the other hospital buildings.
- 9.26 The porters lodge and gate cottage retain largely their original layouts, and are examples more of purely functional buildings, but, as the first buildings to be encountered when entering the site from Ongar Road, are small-scale introductions to the style of the hospital. The Porters Lodge is like a worker's cottage, but also provides the first point of contact for visitors.

### **Administration and Schooling**



- 9.27 The administration and school buildings, located in the centre of the site between the greens, locates the authority figures of the site in a visible location when the hospital for children was first established, and potentially act as a focus for respect and attainment.
- 9.28 The MAB specifications also require that “each institution will be rather a hospital than a school (for the primary object is not to teach but to cure), but each will be so constructed and staffed that the education of the children can be carried on at the same time as their cure, and with the same efficiency as though they were perfectly healthy children” (Etwein Bridges 2005). This concept is perfectly preserved by the presence of the two school buildings and their associated yards.
- 9.29 The greater architectural style and scale of the buildings also helps make the buildings a focus, although the size is part a reflection of their needs. Each of the school blocks has a central hall for assembling and other schooling needs in a large open space, whilst the surrounding classrooms are easily accessible, the layout very plain and straightforward. The smaller school, (EHW 7) is thought to be for infants, and had five classrooms and attendant rooms, probably staffrooms and maybe a kitchen. The larger school, for seniors, has up to seven classrooms, and has a couple of doorways which are only seen in this building: folding doors of 1903 date. This may have been to provide teaching to larger groups. This larger building has more stores and attendant rooms, but features more modern partitioning of the spaces.
- 9.30 The grand entrance and entrance hall beyond of the administration block provide a good setting for management, whilst the internal offices are no more grandly decorated than the general hospital buildings. The block is a totally functional building behind its decorative façade, providing essential services for the running of the hospital. Quite a lot of the internal spaces have been reorganised throughout the life of the building, and it is difficult to tell if the building had its own kitchens, for example. Modern upkeep of surfaces also reduces understanding of original function: The evidence does not prove whether rooms were just offices or if consultants used some of the rooms
- 9.31 The additions to the front elevation have been added in a very sympathetic style to the original build, making it all seem one phase, but internally, blockings, new opening and fittings show these to be later. The buildings on the southeast end are of a much lower building quality, and clearly later.
- 9.32 The stores behind are functional buildings, although the rear canopy is of architectural interest. The use of glazed bricks on many of the ground floor walls shows the workaday function of the buildings. Modern partitions across large rooms either side of a central corridor obscure the form, but they strongly suggest that large storage rooms characterise the original form of the internal spaces. Modern partitions are also apparent on the first floor. It is tempting to ascribe ward functions to two large partitioned spaces, but there is no evidence for that use. However, this floor is accessed by a decorative doorway from the main staircase, so perhaps the first floor was used as wards. It is notable that there is no lift, so any stores carried up would have to have been carried back down again.

### **Ancillary Blocks**

- 9.33 The ancillary buildings are of different style and quality, the best of these is the Workshop building. However, Etwein Bridges (2005) records that this block was originally the laundry for the entire site. It was later partitioned to provide working space for woodworkers, electricians and other maintenance staff responsible for the upkeep and successful function of the hospital. The workshop is now empty of tools and equipment, so the only evidence for their work is the continued existence of the hospital. The workshop building has good proportions, using high quality bricks and sandstone sills for the windows and large sash windows. There are none of the smaller details that are used on

the general buildings. The internal walls are all glazed brick, in contrast to the softer furnishings of the other buildings.

- 9.34 The incinerator building offers few clues to its full original form, and has lost most of its fittings and much of its fabric. Its survival helps to characterise this area as the working area of the hospital rather than the caring side. The gardeners and other stores are little more than a brick shed with flat roof, and functional. The style of the building also differs from the hospital, with segmental arched windows completely different to elsewhere.

## 10. Further Work and Publication

- 10.1 Given the retention of most buildings for reuse and modification, and the existence of previous reports and records, no further fieldwork on the buildings is recommended prior to the programme of repair.
- 10.2 Copies of the report will be issued to the LPA archaeological advisor, the HER Manager, Chelmsford Museum, and the Local Studies Library on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time.
- 10.3 A short summary of the results of the project will be published with a short summary submitted to Essex Archaeology and History (EAH), and grey literature added to the online ADS OASIS project (Appendix A).

## 11. Archive Deposition

- 11.1 The archive will be prepared in accordance with local and national guidance (UKIC 1990) and the guidelines of Chelmsford Museum. The site archive will comprise all written and drawn records. It is to be consolidated after completion of the whole project, with records and photographs collated and ordered as a permanent record. On completion of the project, the developer/landowner will discuss arrangements for the archive to be deposited with Chelmsford Museum.

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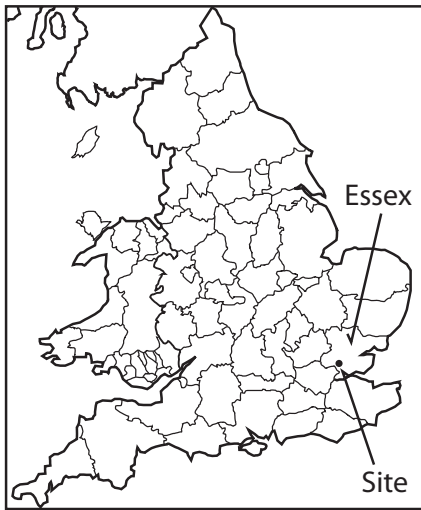
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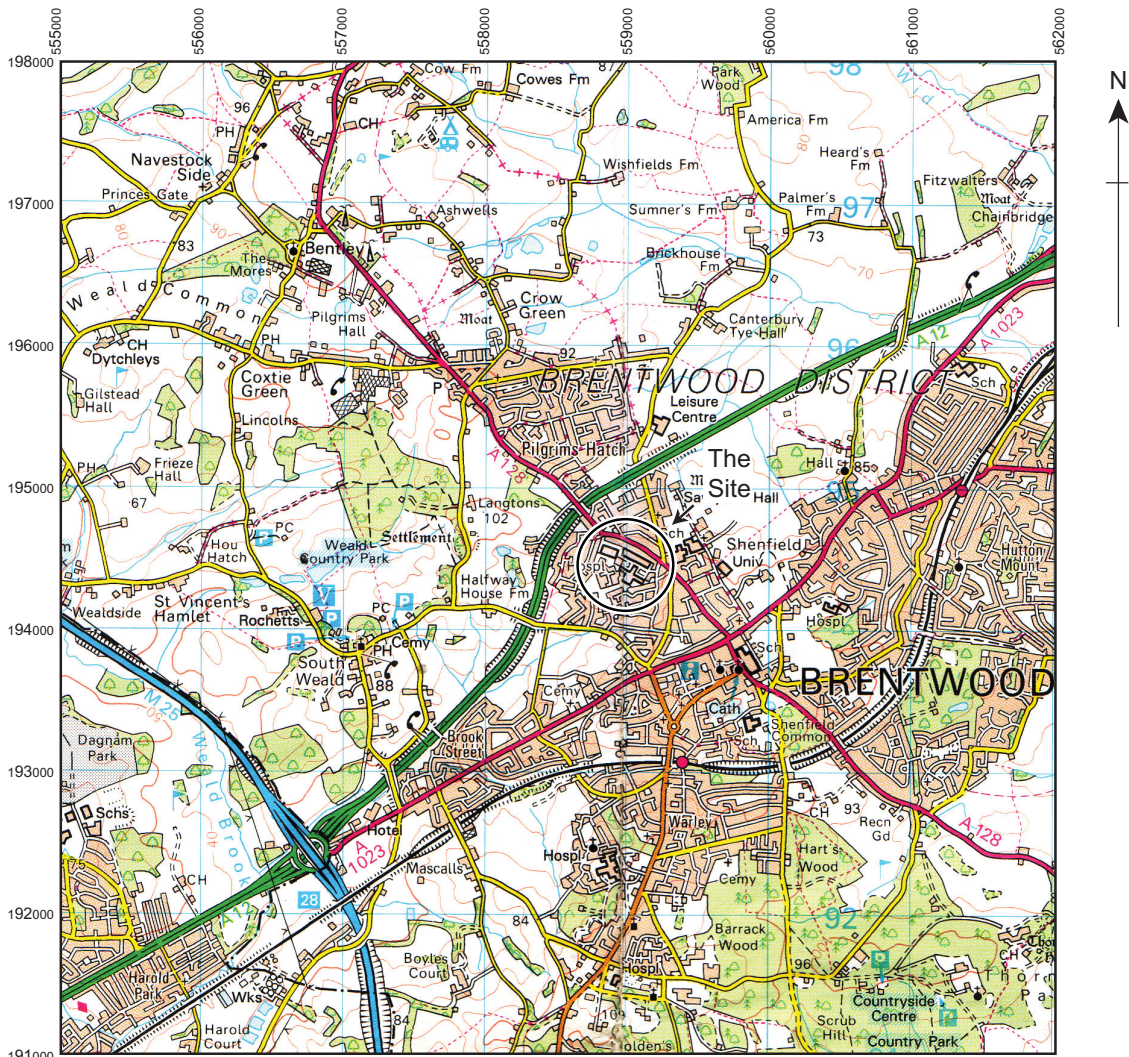
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HIGHWOOD HOSPITAL, BRENTWOOD, ESSEX: A HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD



Approximate Site Location  
Within England & Wales



Based on the Ordnance Survey's 1:50 000 Landranger map of 2004 with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright. Licence No. AL 100023757

500m 0 2 km

1:50 000

Figure 1: Site Location



HIGHWOOD HOSPITAL, BRENTWOOD, ESSEX: A HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD



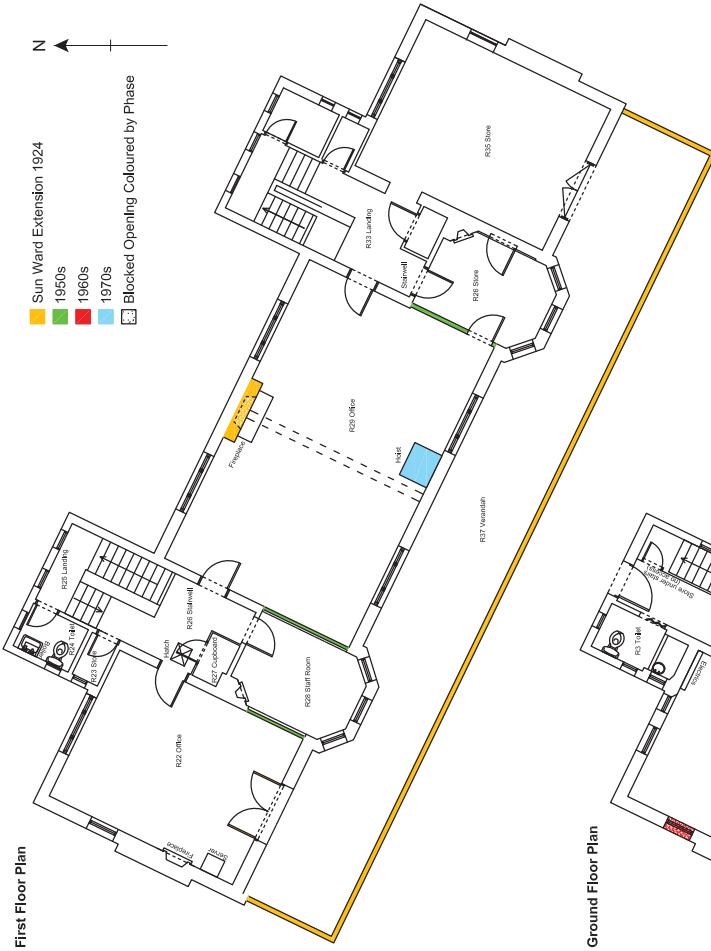
to be demolished  
 to remain

Based on the Plan Provided by the Client

**Figure 2:** Detailed Site Location

HIGHWOOD HOSPITAL, BRENTWOOD, ESSEX: HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

First Floor Plan

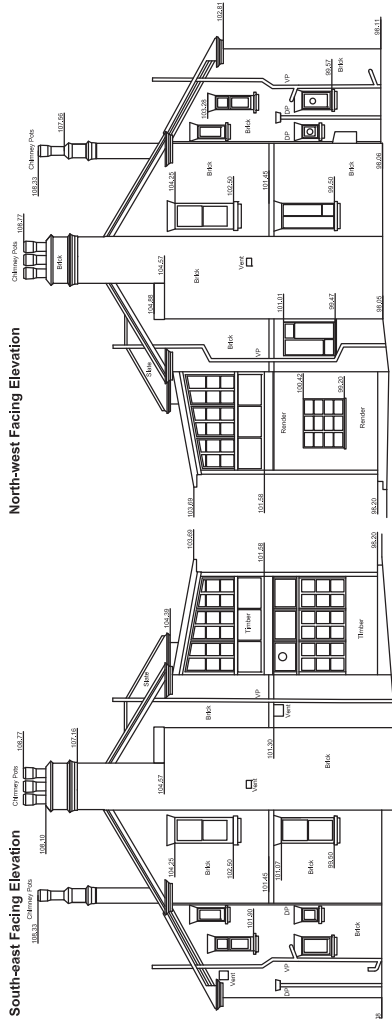


- Sun Ward Extension 1924
- 1950s
- 1960s
- 1970s
- Blocked Opening Coloured by Phase

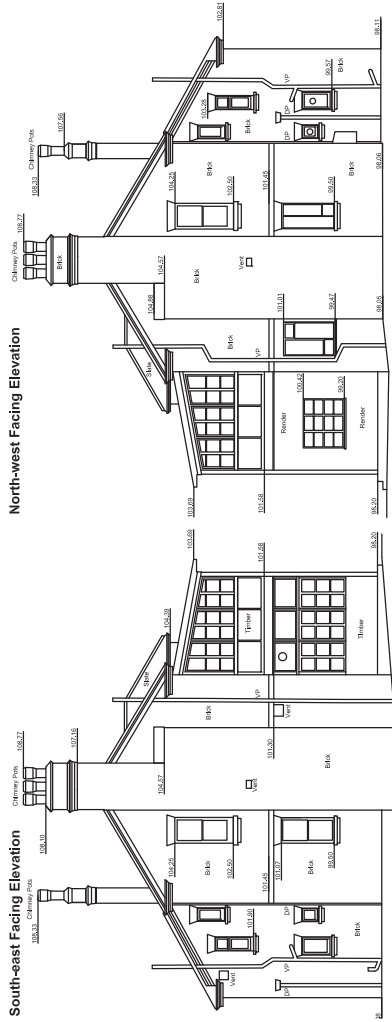
Ground Floor Plan



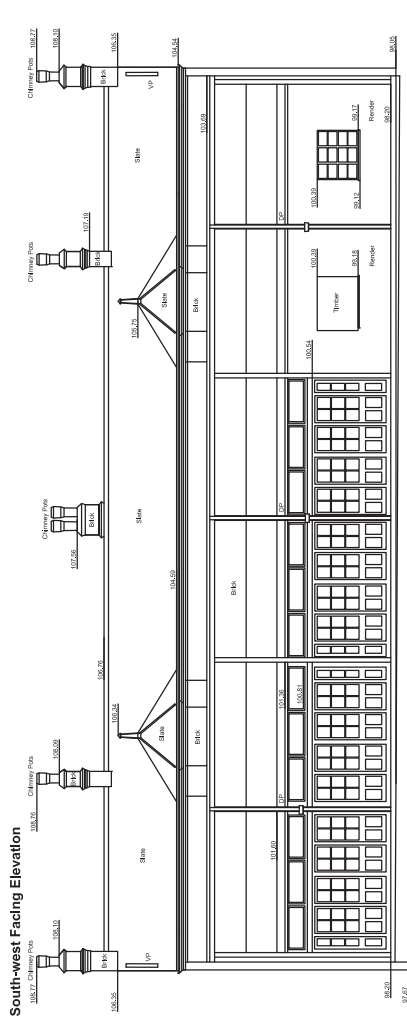
South-east Facing Elevation



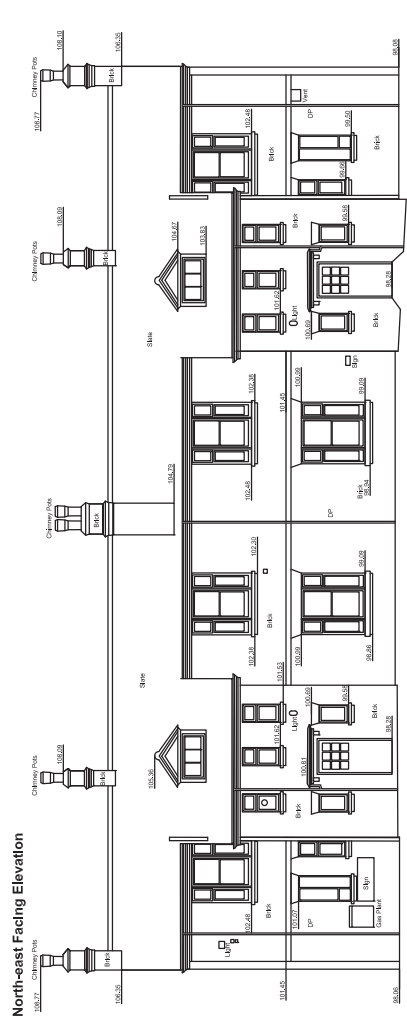
North-west Facing Elevation



South-west Facing Elevation



North-east Facing Elevation



Based on the Plans Produced by Survey Solutions

Figure 3a: The Rowans: EHW 1: Ward Building



1:150

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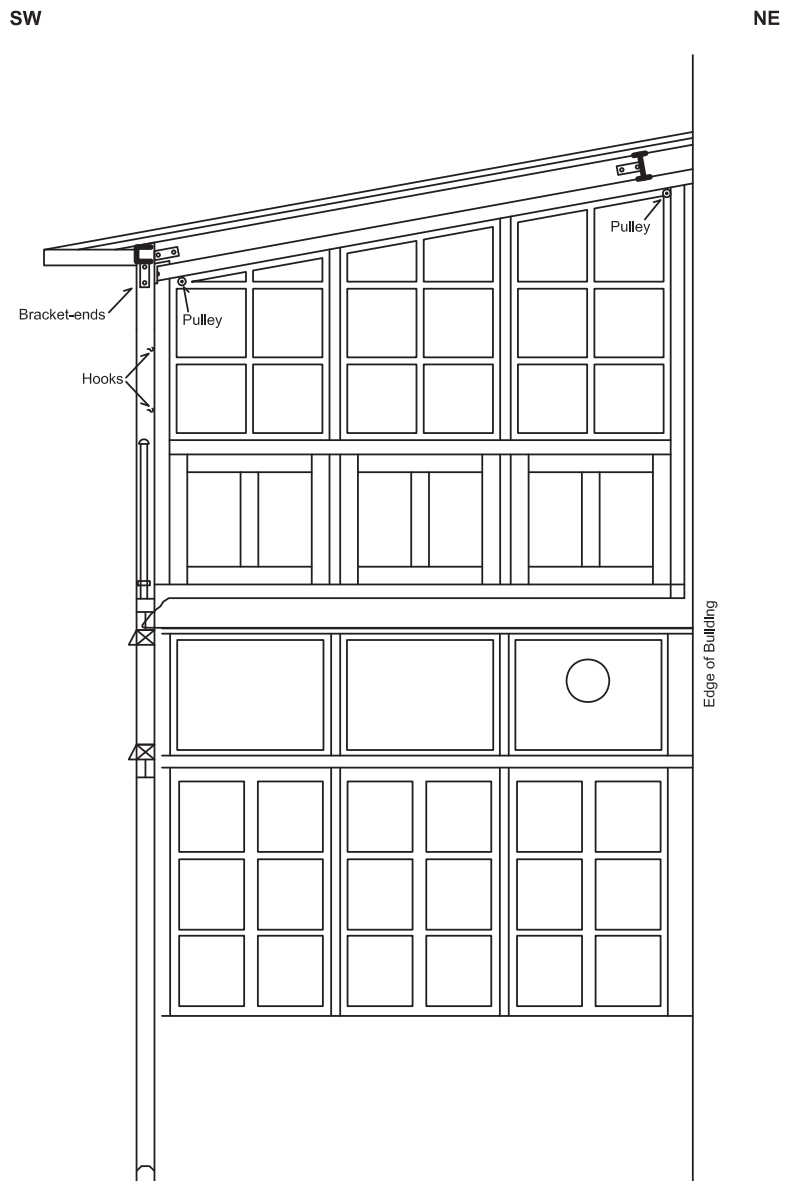
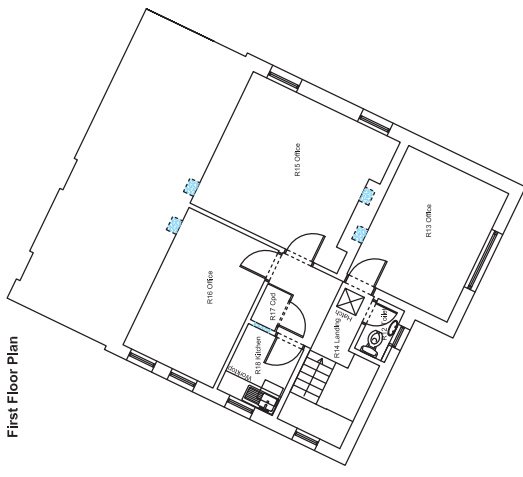
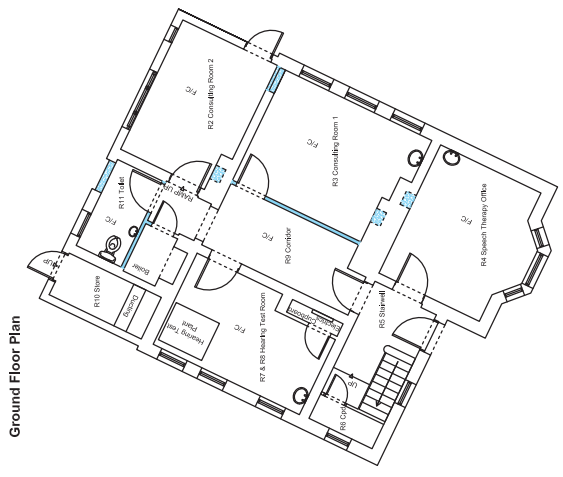


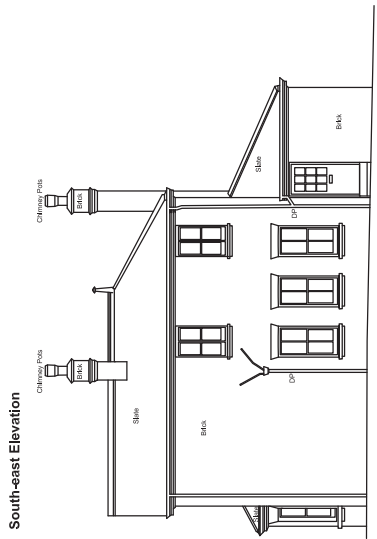
Figure 3b: The Rowans: EHW 1: Ward Building: Sun Ward Profile



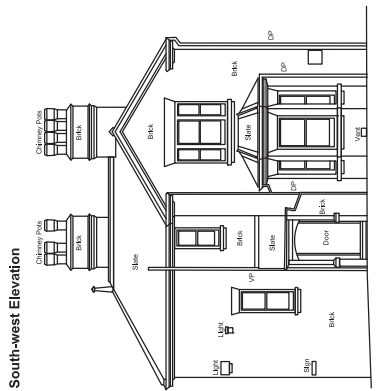
First Floor Plan



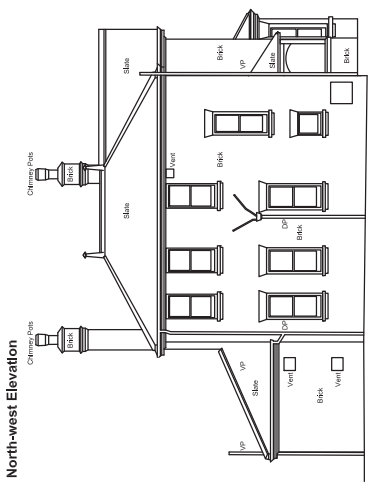
Ground Floor Plan



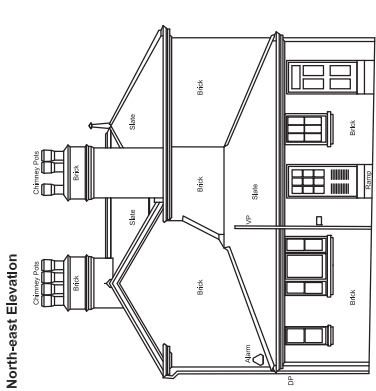
South-east Elevation



South-west Elevation



North-west Elevation



North-east Elevation

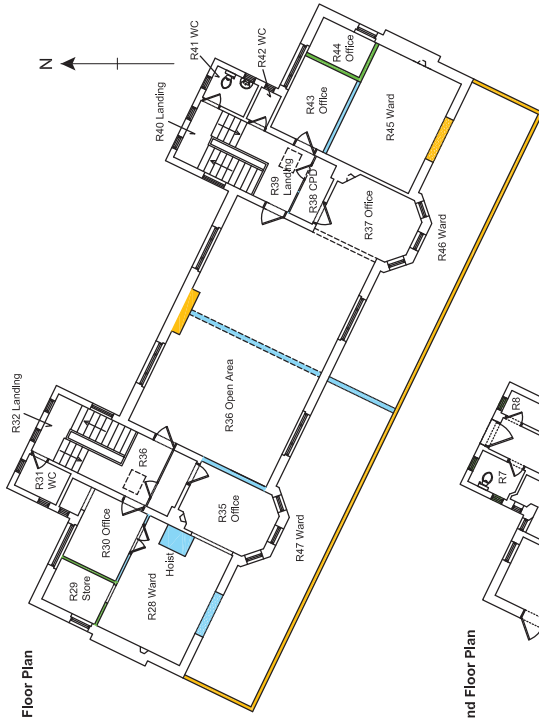


1970s  
 Blocked Opening Coloured by Phase  
 Based on the Plans Produced by Survey Solutions  
**Figure 4:** The Rowans: EHW 2: Nurses' Accommodation



HIGHWOOD HOSPITAL, BRENTWOOD, ESSEX: HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

First Floor Plan

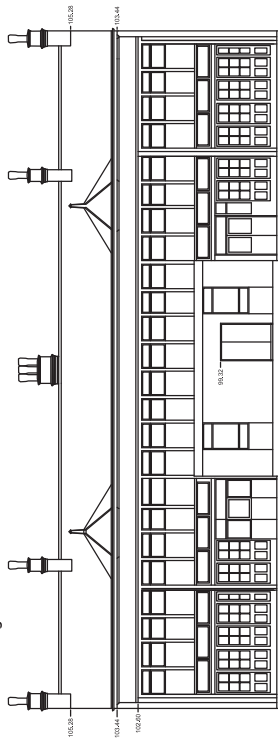


Ground Floor Plan

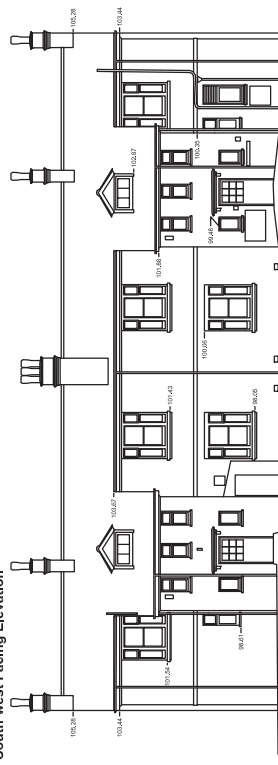


■ 1920s  
■ 1950s  
■ 1960s  
■ 1970s  
  Blocked Opening

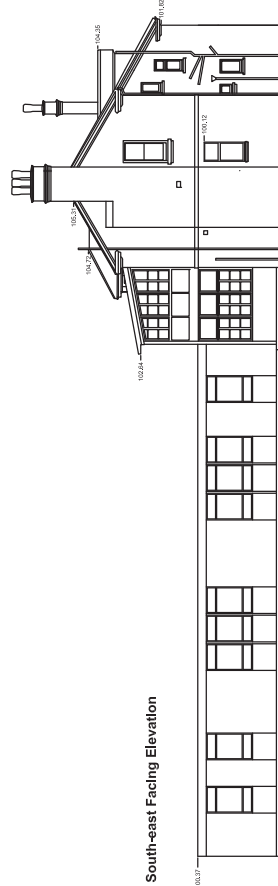
North-east Facing Elevation



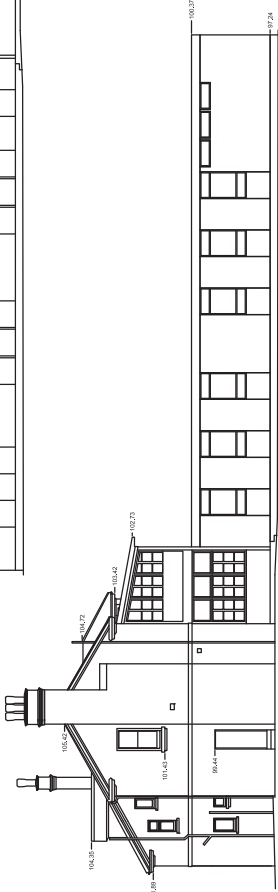
South-west Facing Elevation



South-east Facing Elevation



North-west Facing Elevation



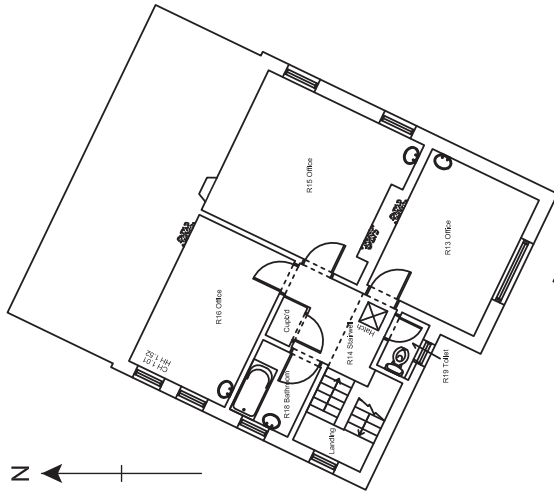
Based on the Plans Produced by Survey Solutions

Figure 5: The Firs: EHW 4: Ward Building

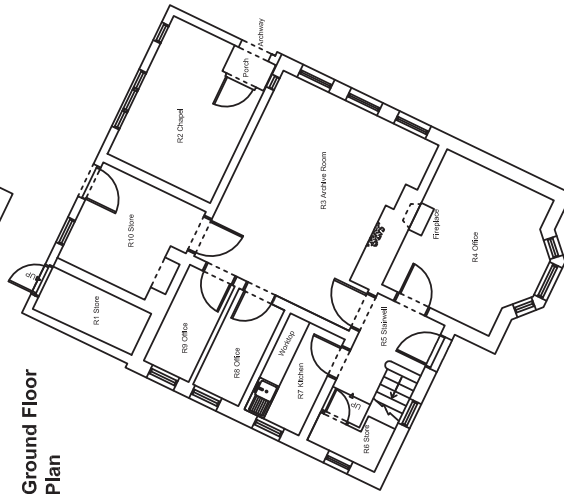


HIGHWOOD HOSPITAL, BRENTWOOD, ESSEX: HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

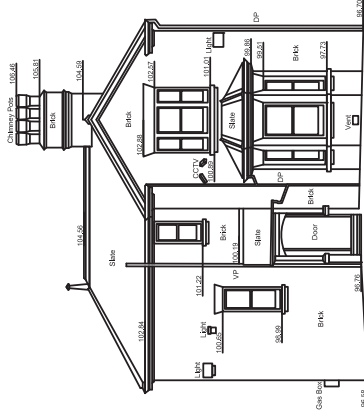
First Floor Plan



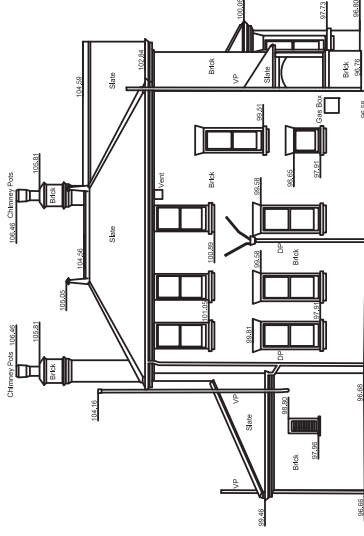
Ground Floor Plan



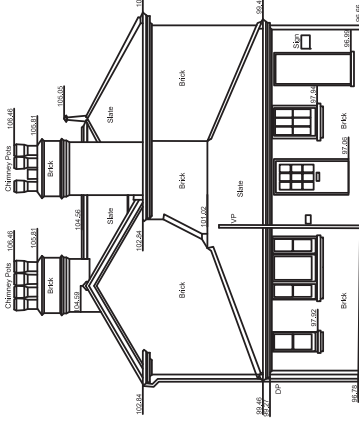
South-east Facing Elevation



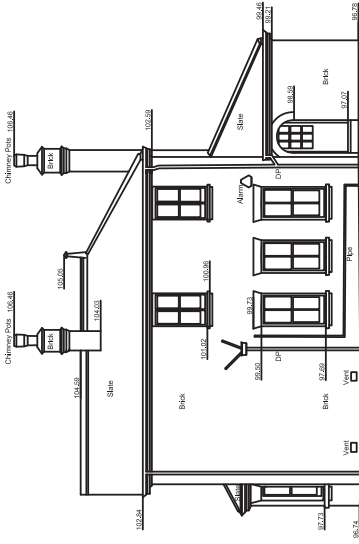
North-west Facing Elevation



North-east Facing Elevation



South-east Facing Elevation



Blocked Opening Coloured by Phase



1:200

Based on the Plans Produced by Survey Solutions

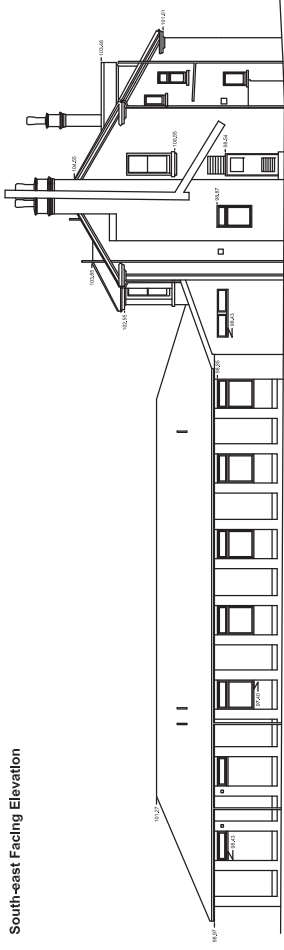
Figure 6: The Firs: EHW 5: Nurses' Accommodation

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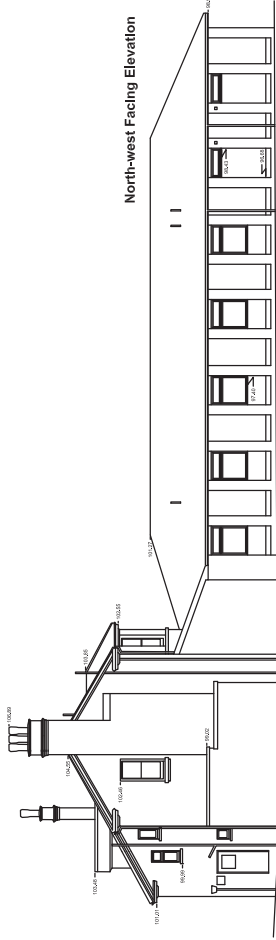


HIGHWOOD HOSPITAL, BRENTWOOD, ESSEX: HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

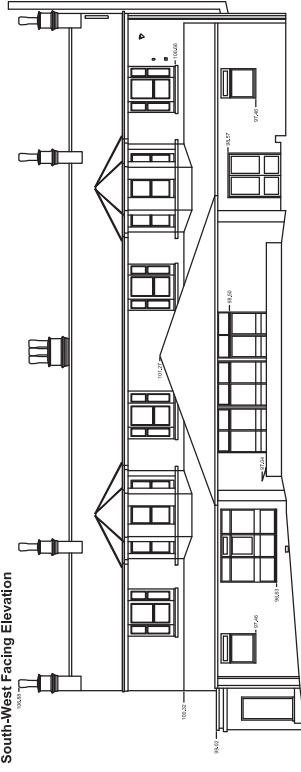
South-east Facing Elevation



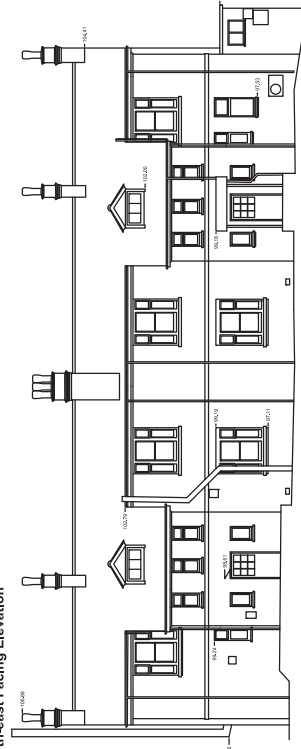
North-west Facing Elevation



South-West Facing Elevation



North-east Facing Elevation



Based on the Plans Produced by Survey Solutions

Figure 8: The Poplars: EHW 8: Ward Building

First Floor Plan



Ground Floor Plan



- Sun Ward Extension 1924
- 1950s
- 1960s
- 1970s
- Blocked Opening Coloured by Phase



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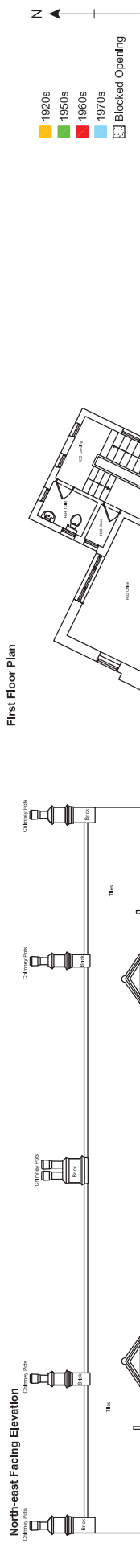
HIGHWOOD HOSPITAL, BRENTWOOD, ESSEX: HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD



Based on the Plans Produced by Survey Solutions

**Figure 10:** The Poplars: EHW 10: Ward Building

HIGHWOOD HOSPITAL, BRENTWOOD, ESSEX: HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD



First Floor Plan

Ground Floor Plan

Profile

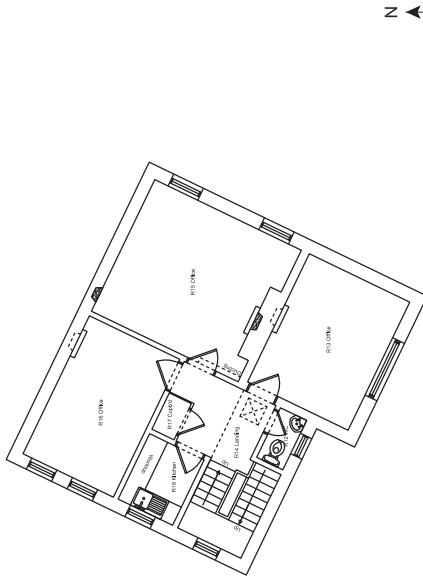


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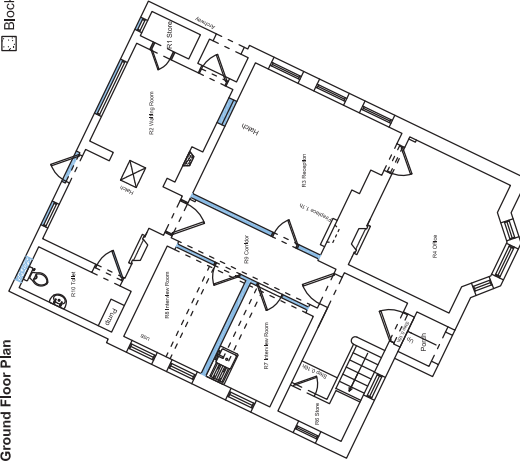
Figure 11: The Limes: EHW 16: Ward Building

Based on the Plans Produced by Survey Solutions

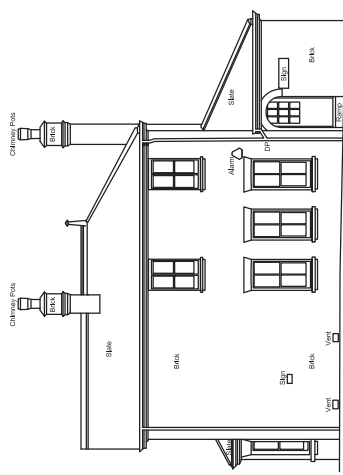
First Floor Plan



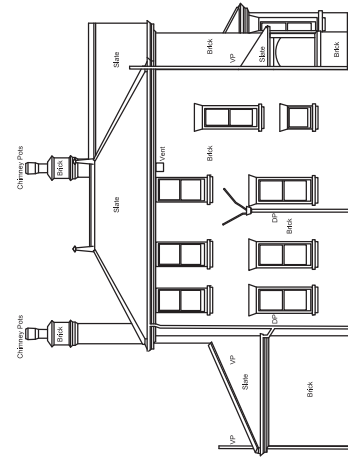
Ground Floor Plan



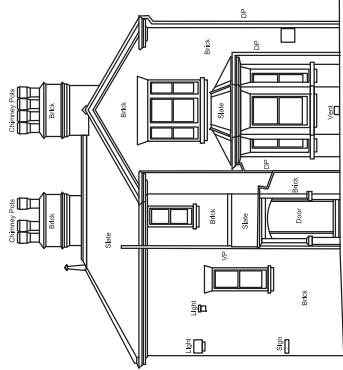
South-east Facing Elevation



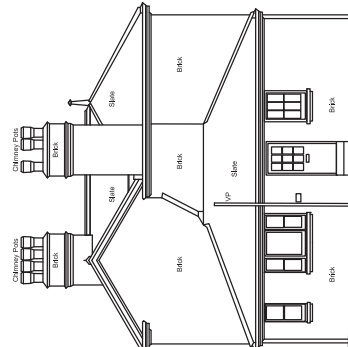
North-west Facing Elevation



South-west Facing Elevation



North-east Facing Elevation



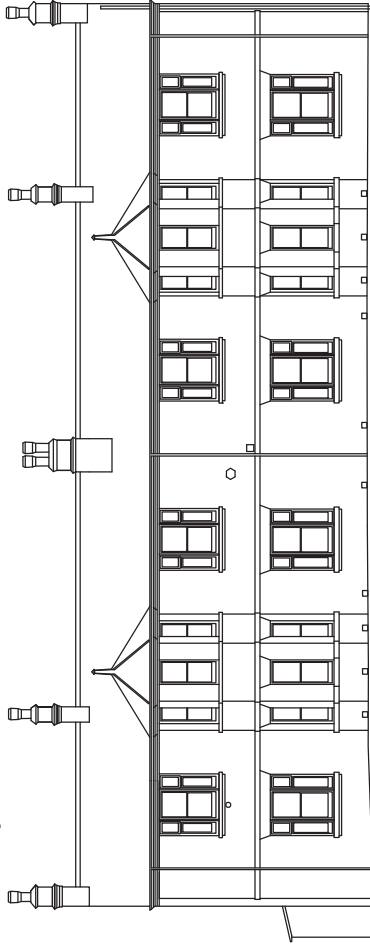
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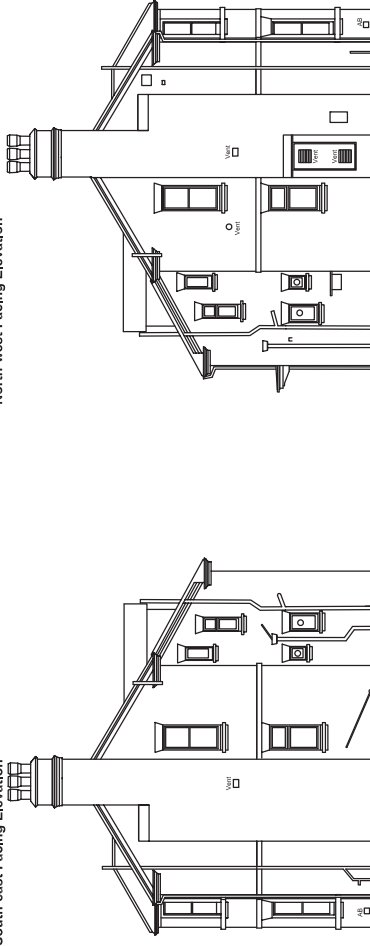


HIGHWOOD HOSPITAL, BRENTWOOD, ESSEX: HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

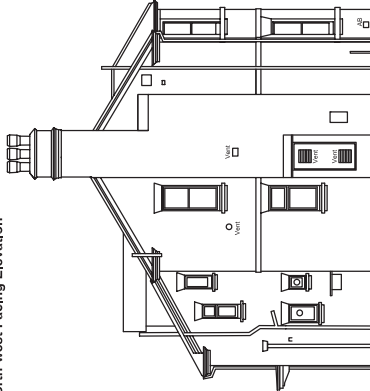
South-west Facing Elevation



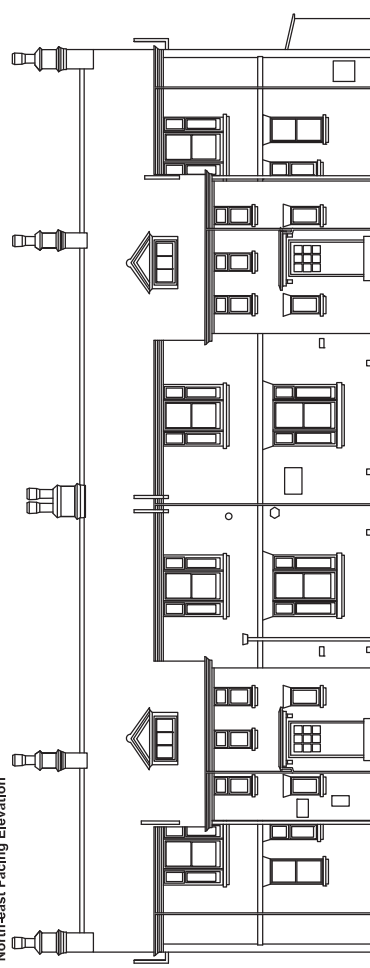
South-east Facing Elevation



North-west Facing Elevation



North-east Facing Elevation



First Floor Plan



Ground Floor Plan



1970s  
Blocked Opening Coloured by Phase

5m 10m  
1:200

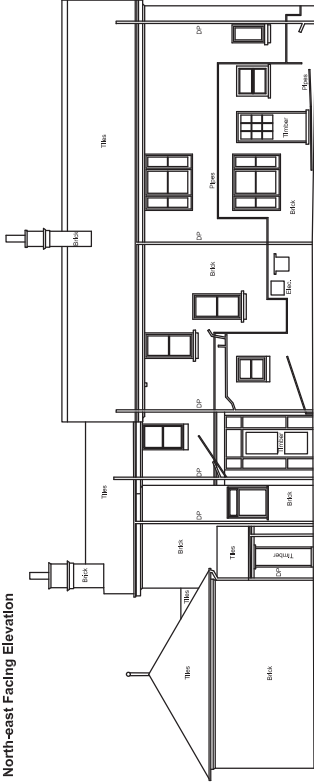
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Based on the Plans Produced by Survey Solutions

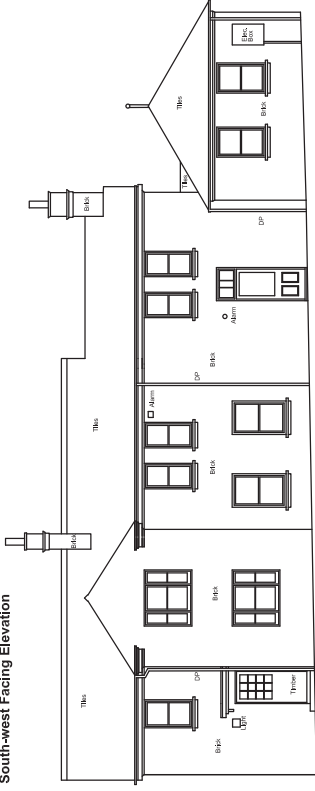
Figure 14: The Limes: EHW 19: Ward Building



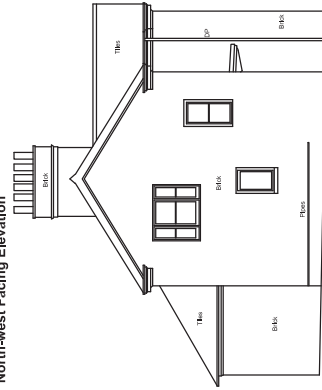
North-east Facing Elevation



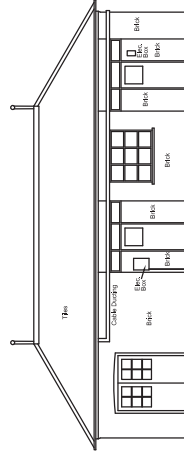
South-west Facing Elevation



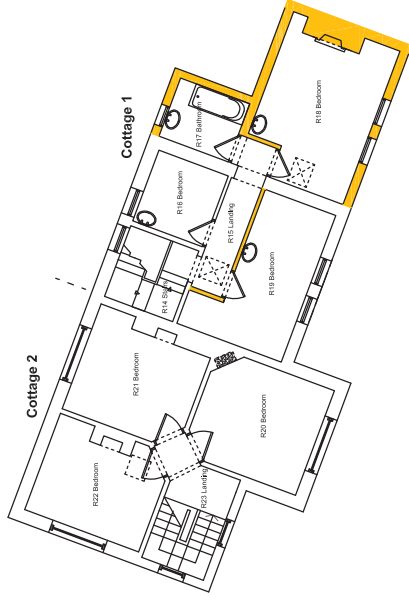
North-west Facing Elevation



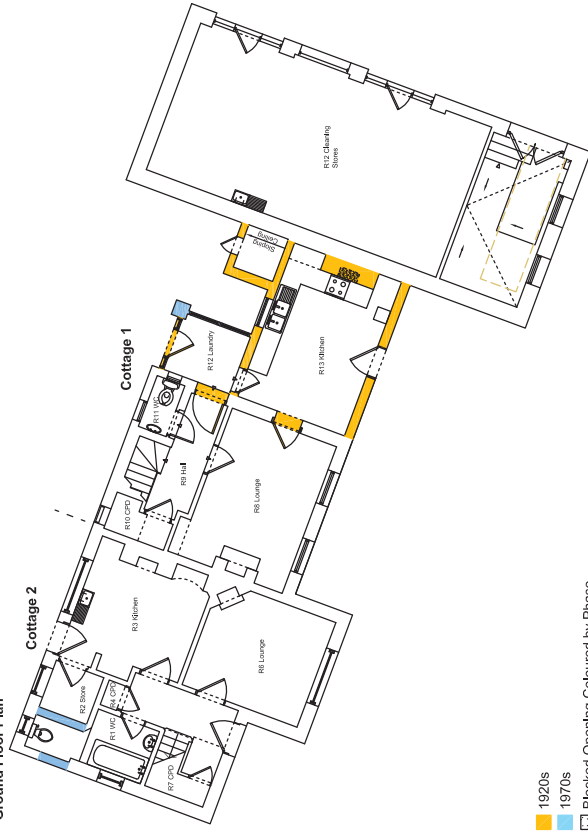
South-east Facing Elevation



First Floor Plan



Ground Floor Plan



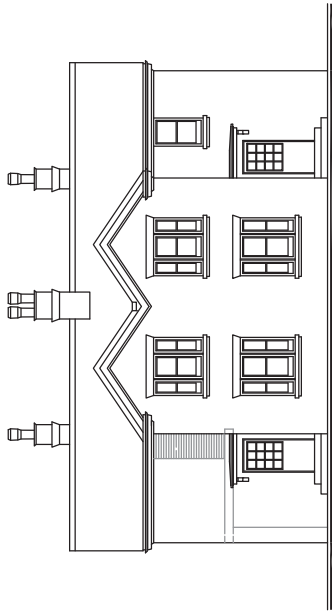
■ 1920s  
■ 1970s  
 Blocked Opening Coloured by Phase



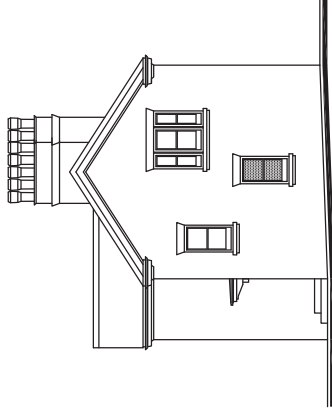
Based on the Plans Produced by Sweeney Solutions

Figure 15: EHW20: Cottages 1 and 2 plus Stores

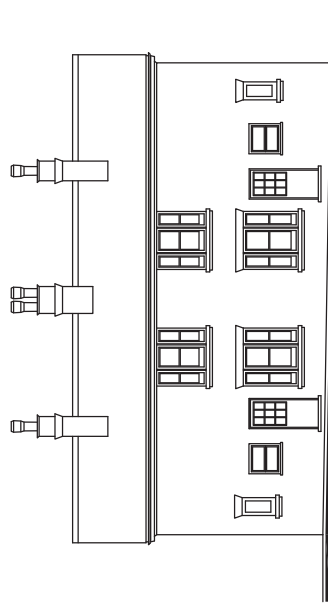
South-west Elevation



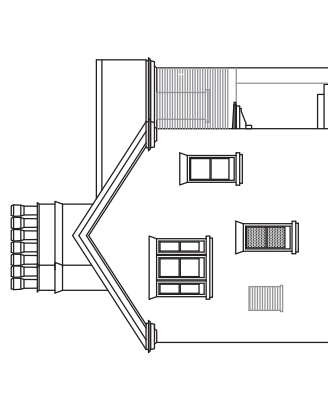
South-east Elevation



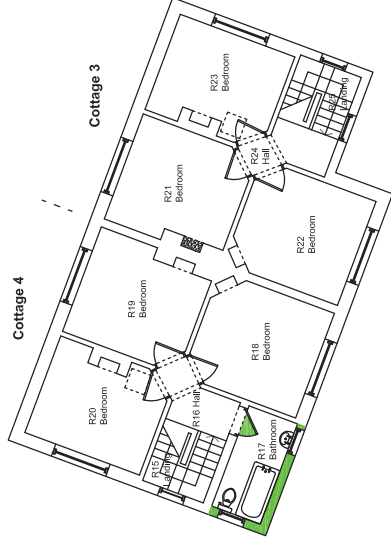
North-east Elevation



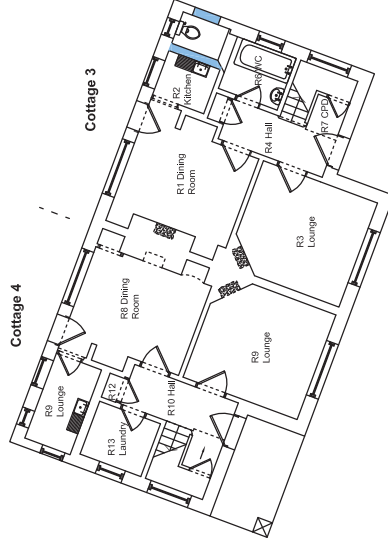
North-west Elevation



First Floor Plan



Ground Floor Plan



- 1950s
- 1970s
- Blocked Opening Coloured by Phase



Based on the Plans Produced by Survey Solutions

Figure 16: EHW21: Cottages 3 and 4





HIGHWOOD HOSPITAL, BRENTWOOD, ESSEX: HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

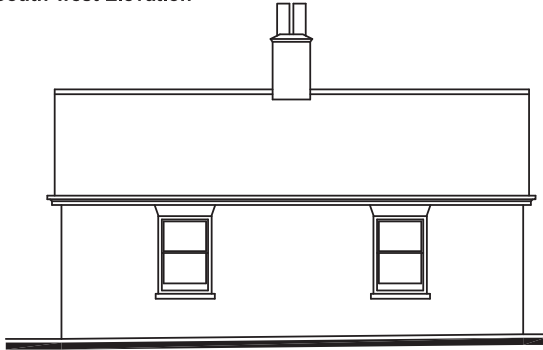
North-east Elevation



North-west Elevation



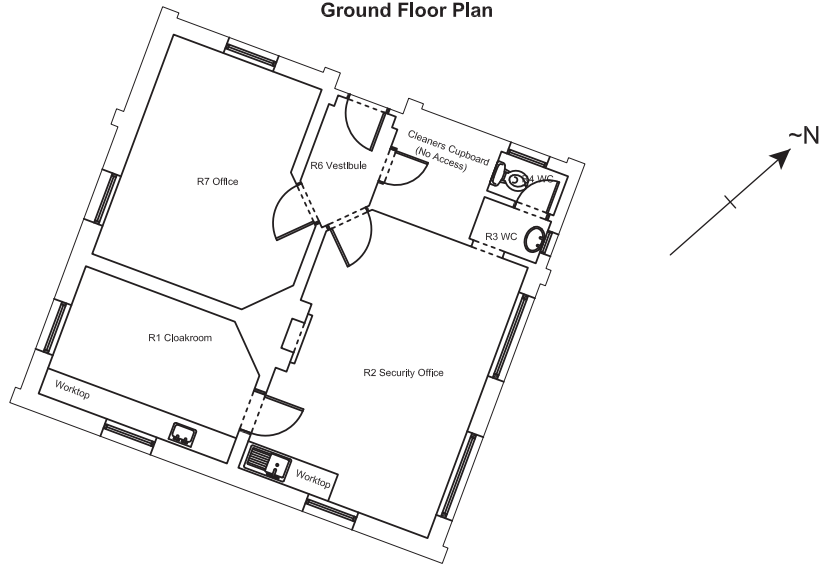
South-west Elevation



South-east Elevation



Ground Floor Plan



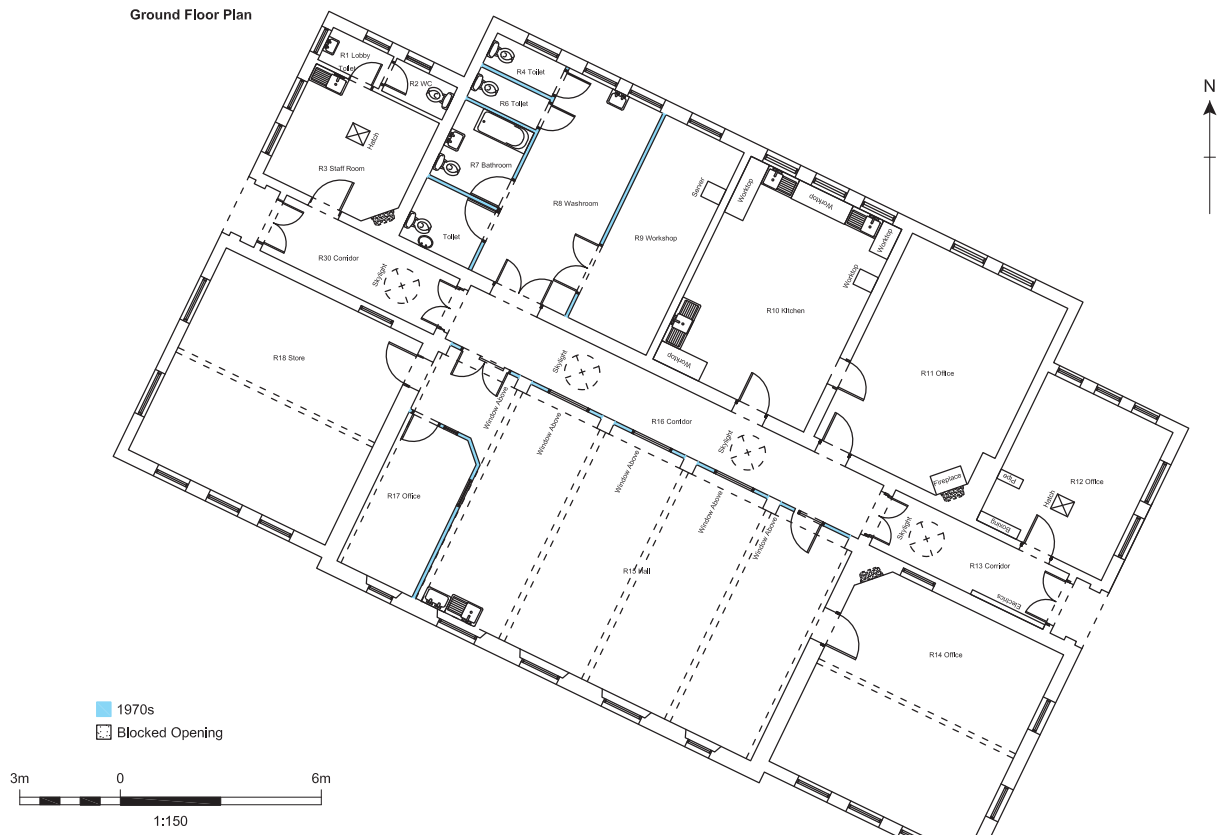
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Based on the Plans Produced by Survey Solutions

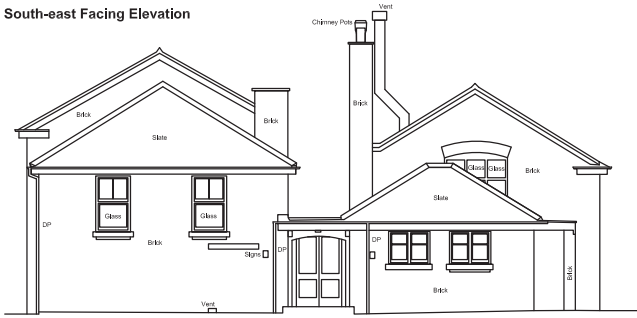
Figure 17: EHW 14: Head Porters Lodge



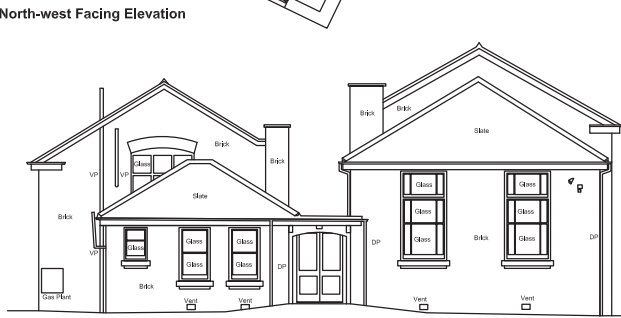
Ground Floor Plan



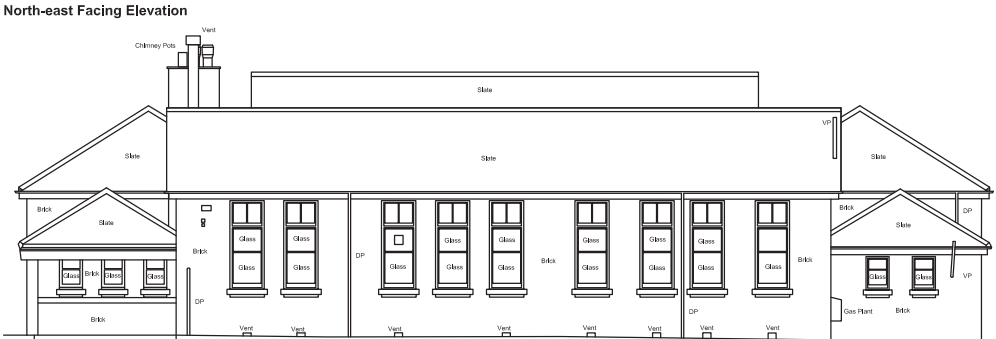
South-east Facing Elevation



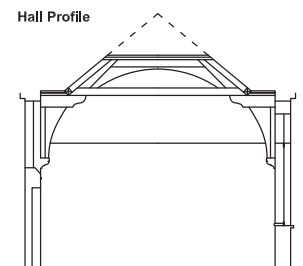
North-west Facing Elevation



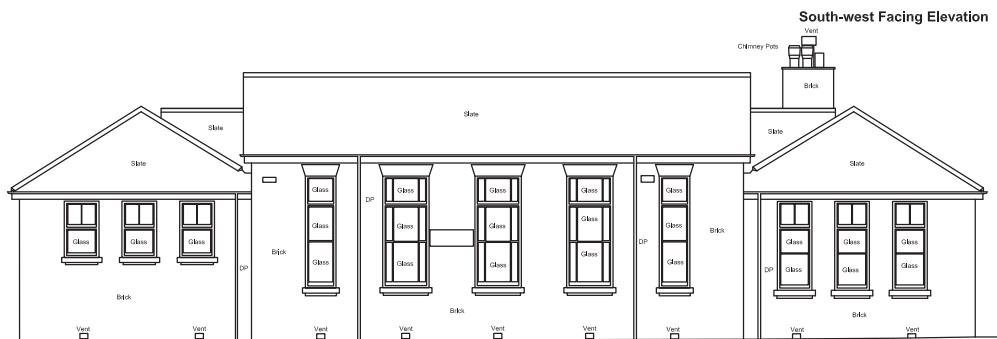
North-east Facing Elevation



Hall Profile



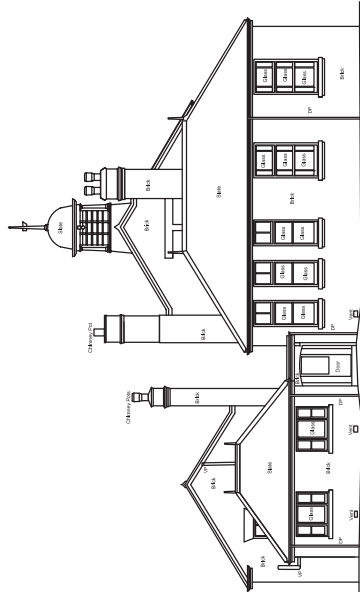
South-west Facing Elevation



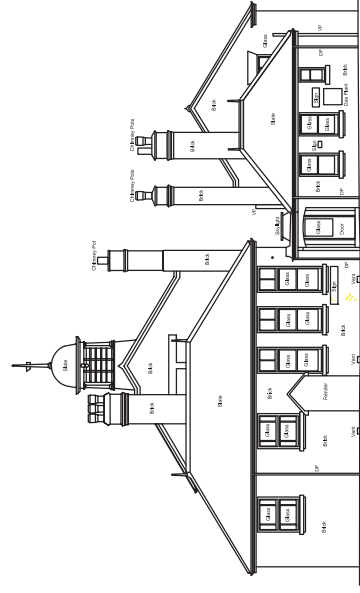
Based on the Plans Produced by Survey Solutions  
**Figure 19:** EHW 7: Junior School

HIGHWOOD HOSPITAL, BRENTWOOD, ESSEX: HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD

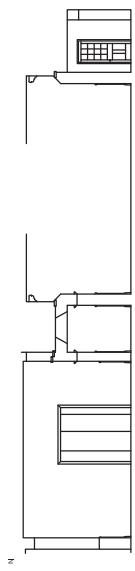
North-west Facing Elevation



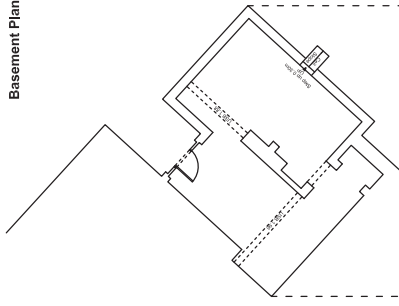
South-east Facing Elevation



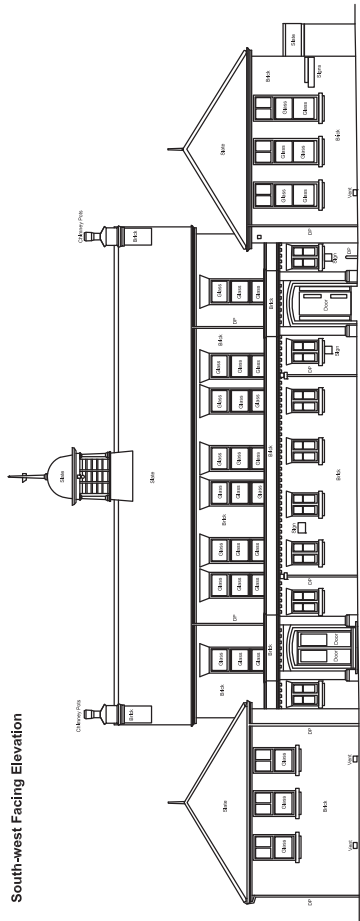
Partial Profile



Basement Plan



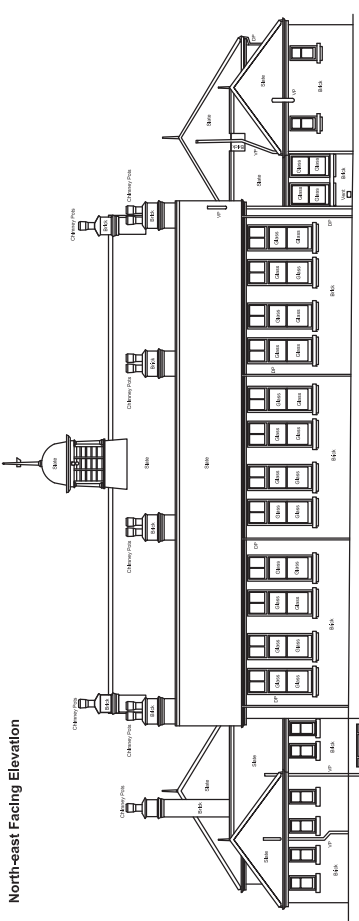
South-west Facing Elevation



Ground Floor Plan



North-east Facing Elevation



Based on the Plans Produced by Survey Solutions  
**Figure 20:** EHW 13: Senior School

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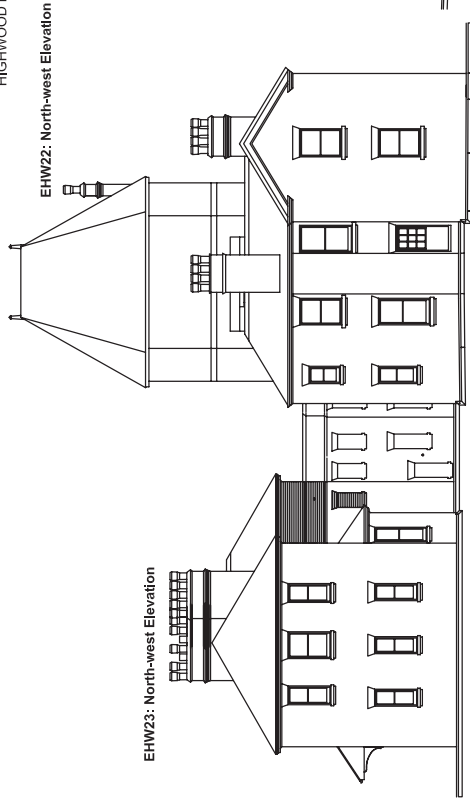
HIGHWOOD HOSPITAL, BRENTWOOD, ESSEX: HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD



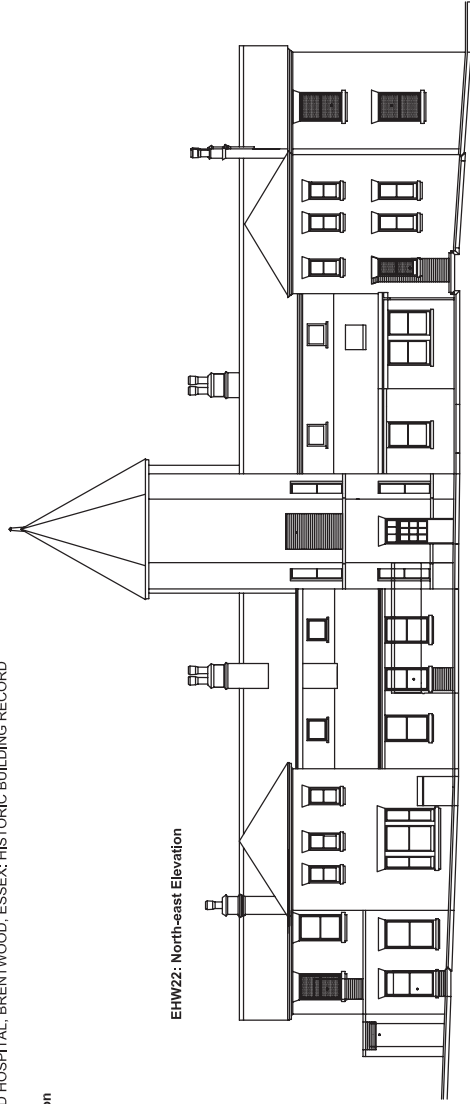
Based on the Plans Produced by Survey Solutions

**Figure 21:** EHW 22: Administration and EHW 23: General Store Plans

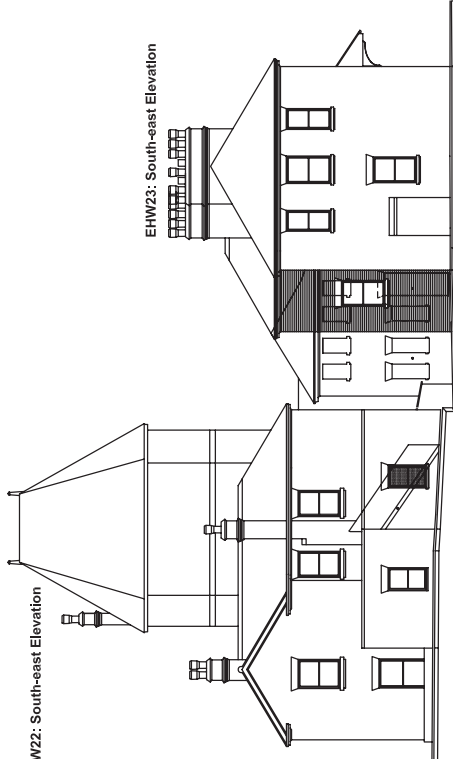
HIGHWOOD HOSPITAL, BRENTWOOD, ESSEX; HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD



EHW22: North-west Elevation

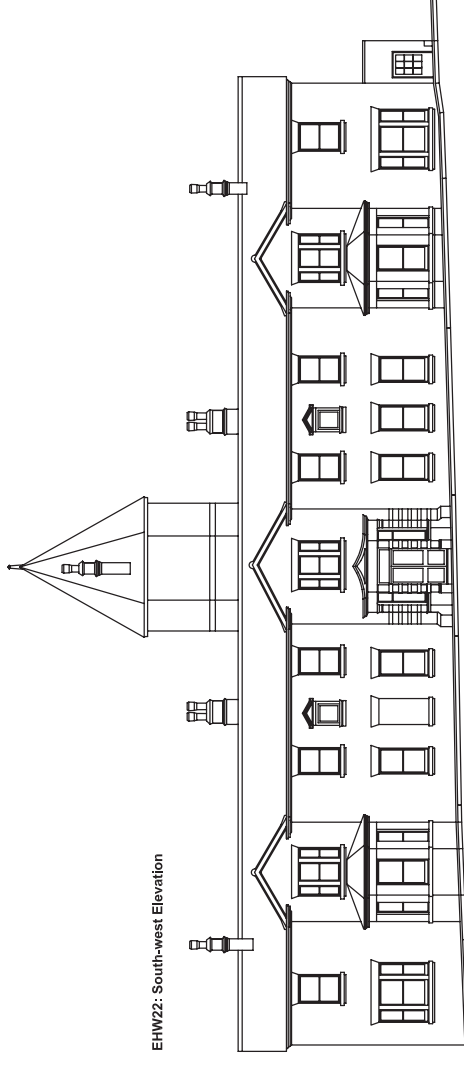


EHW22: North-east Elevation

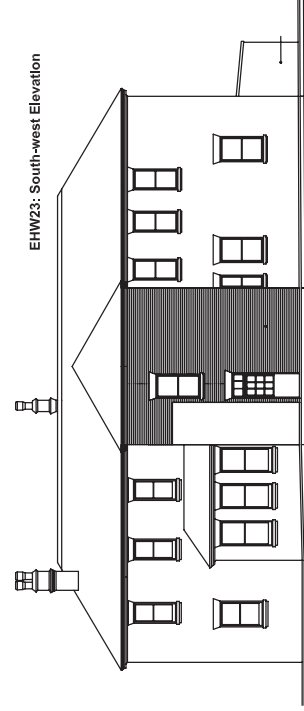


EHW22: South-east Elevation

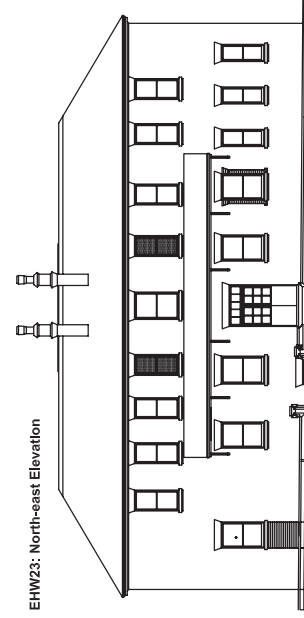
EHW23: South-east Elevation



EHW22: South-west Elevation



EHW23: South-west Elevation



EHW23: North-east Elevation



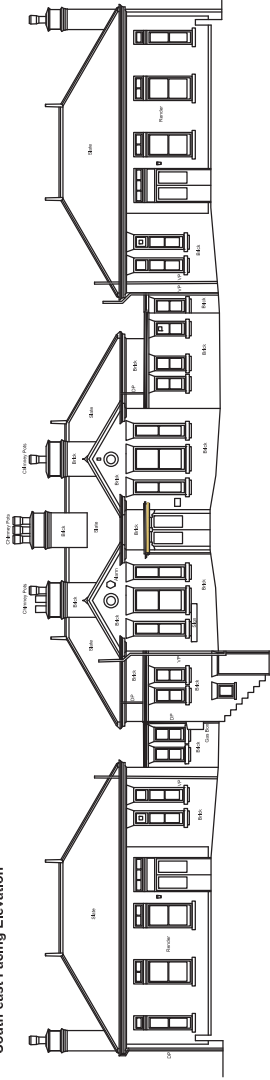
1:200

Based on the Plans Produced by Survey Solutions

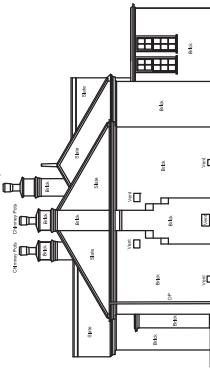
Figure 22: EHW 22: Administration and EHW 23: General Store Elevations

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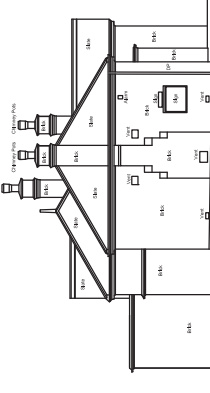
South-east Facing Elevation



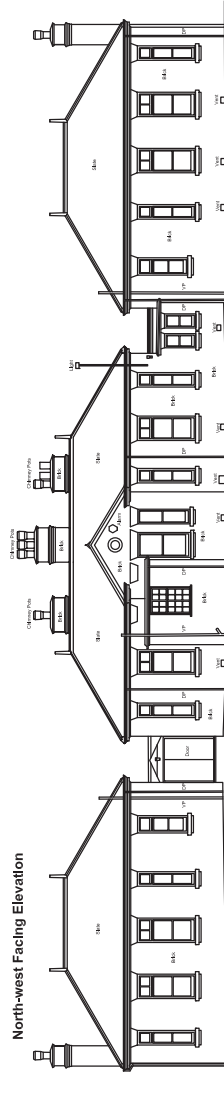
South-west Facing Elevation



North-east Facing Elevation



North-west Facing Elevation



Ground Floor Plan



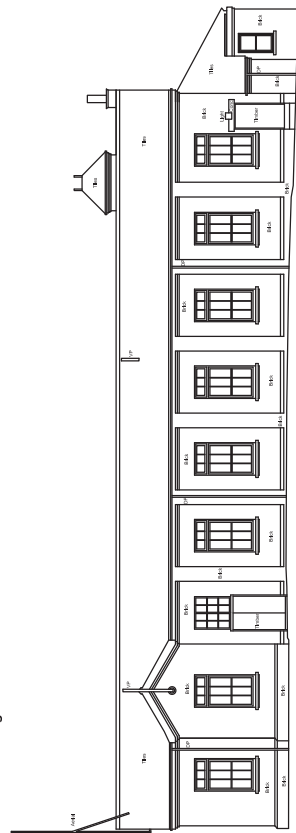
- 1920s
- 1950s
- 1960s
- 1970s
- Blocked Opening



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Based on the Plans Produced by Swaney Solutions  
**Figure 23:** EHW32: Cedars Infirmary Day Ward

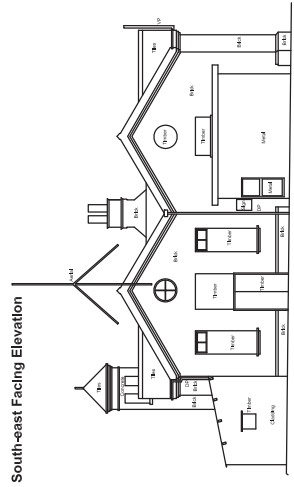
North-east Facing Elevation



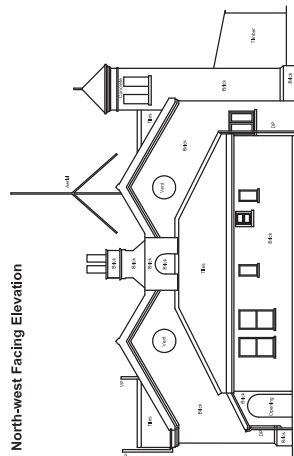
Ground Floor Plan



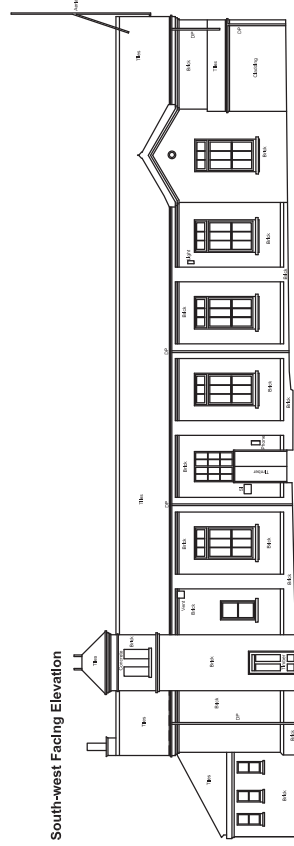
South-east Facing Elevation



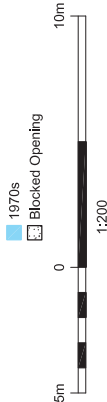
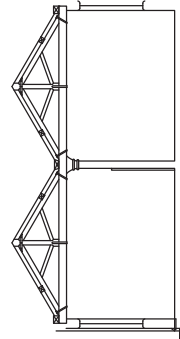
North-west Facing Elevation



South-west Facing Elevation



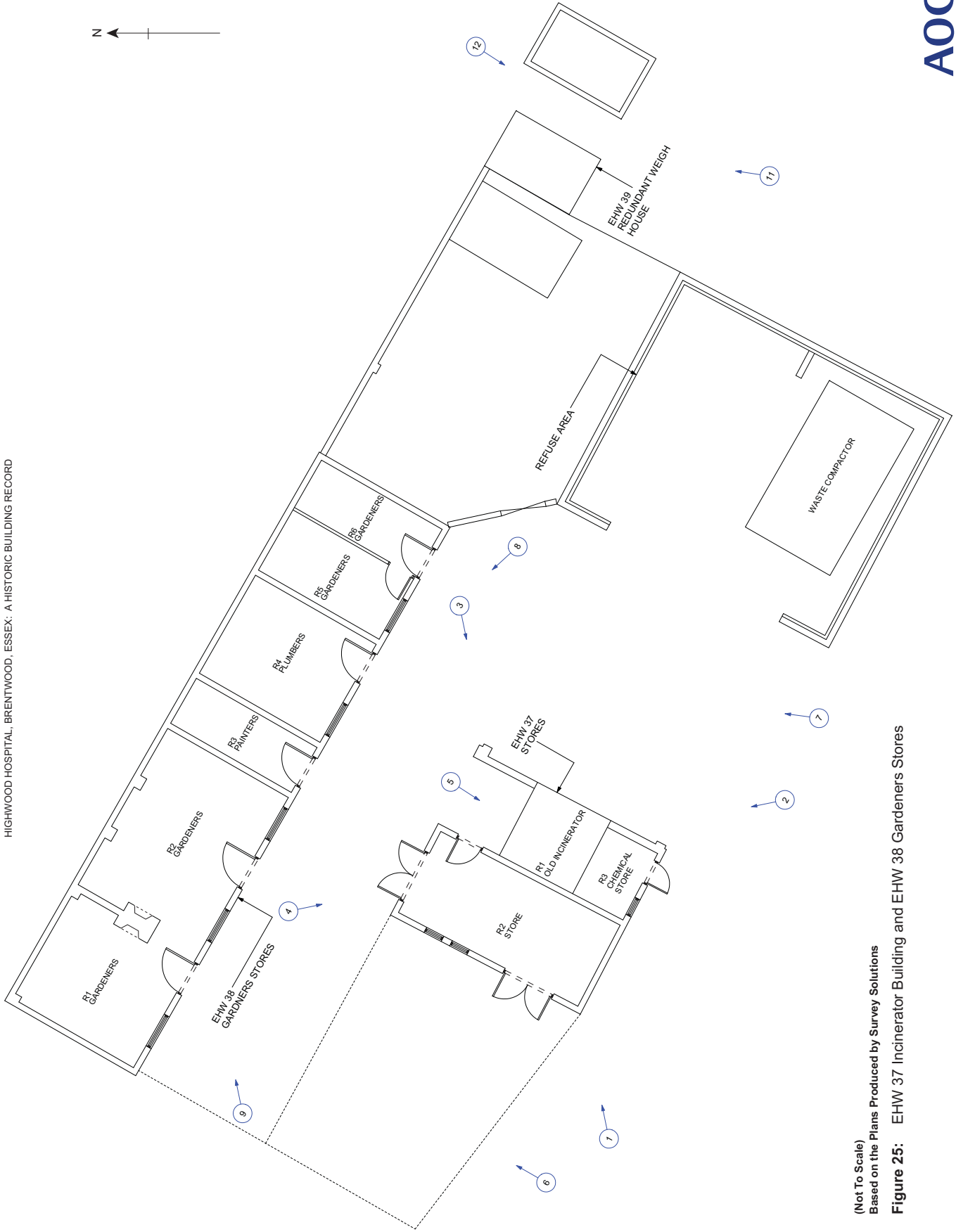
Profile



Based on the Plans Produced by Survey Solutions

Figure 24: EHW 29: Workshop

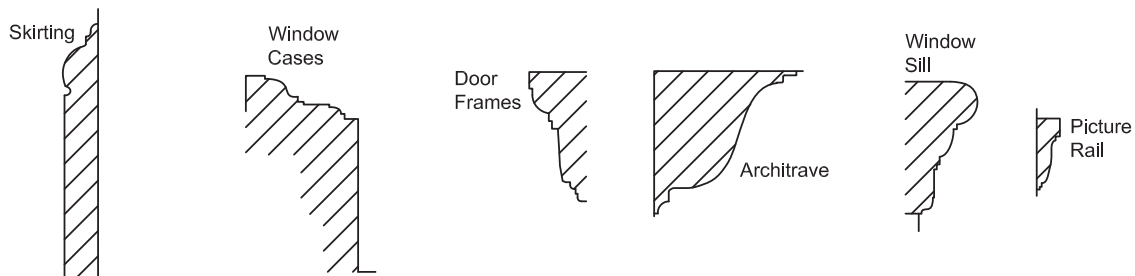




(Not To Scale)  
Based on the Plans Produced by Survey Solutions

Figure 25: EHW 37 Incinerator Building and EHW 38 Gardeners Stores

EHW2: Profiles of Moulding (Examples of Moulding in All Buildings Except EHW14 & EHW22)



EHW14 & EHW22: Profiles of Moulding

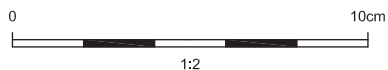
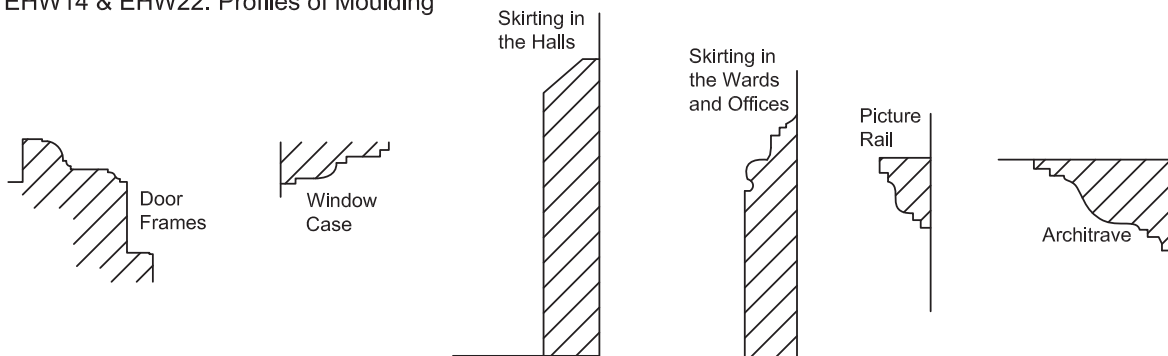
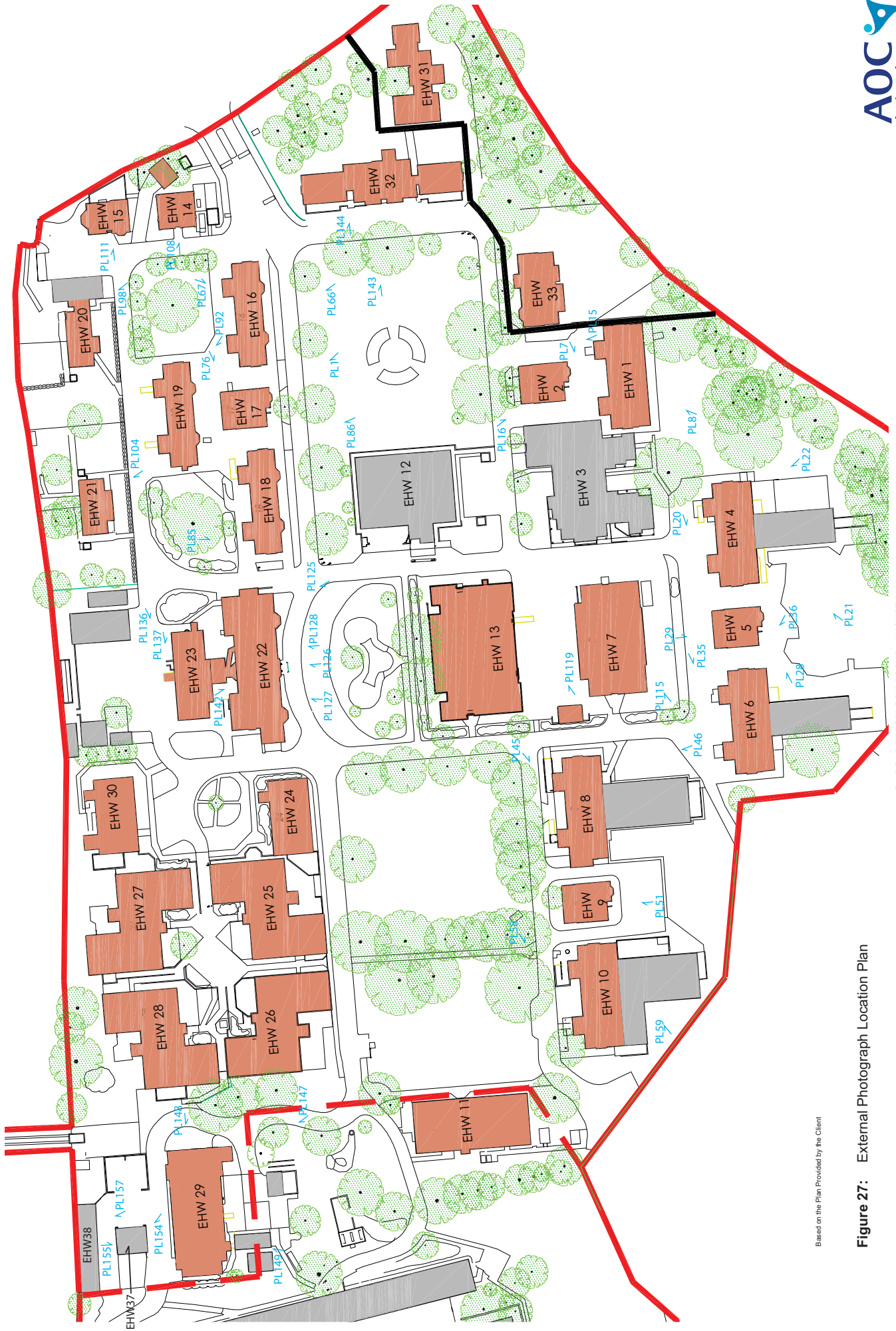


Figure 26: Profiles of Moulding

HIGHWOOD HOSPITAL, BRENTWOOD, ESSEX: A HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD



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Based on the Plan Provided by the Client

**Figure 27:** External Photograph Location Plan

## Appendices



## Appendix A - OASIS Form

**OASIS ID: aocarcha1-94079**

### Project details

Project name	Highwood Hospital,Brentwood
Short description of the project	level 2 and 3 building recording of the former twentieth century children's hospital at Brentwood
Project dates	Start: 23-02-2011 End: 02-03-2011
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated reference codes	project BW HH 11 - HER event no.
Any associated reference codes	project 30947 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated reference codes	project EHER 15388 - Related HER No.
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Monument type	HOSPITAL Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	'Annotated Sketch','Measured Survey','Photographic Survey'
Prompt	Conservation Area Consent

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX BRENTWOOD BRENTWOOD Highwood Hospital, Ongar Road

Postcode CM15

Site coordinates TQ 5904 9441 51.6254974198 0.297901728074 51 37 31 N 000 17 52 E  
Point

---

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient Chelmsford Museum Service

Digital Archive ID BW HH 11

Digital Contents 'Survey'

Digital Media available 'Images raster / digital photography','Images vector'

Digital Archive notes digital JPEG images

Paper Archive recipient Chelmsford Museum

Paper Archive ID BW HH 11

Paper Contents 'Survey'

Paper Media available 'Drawing','Microfilm','Photograph','Plan','Report','Survey '

Paper Archive notes Black/white 35mm negative photo strips and contacts

---

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Highwood hospital,Brentwood ,Essex; A historic building record

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

Date 2011

Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology Group

Place of issue or AOC London

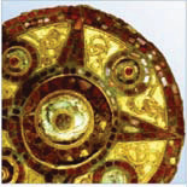
publication

Description                    A4 sized, full colour, text with site location and individual hospital block plans  
and image plates. 146 pages cover-to-cover

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Entered by                    fitz (paul.fitz@aocarchaeology.com)

Entered on                    2 June 2011



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