

An Historic Building Survey at the Former War Memorial Hospital, Ankle Hill, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire.

NGR: SK 753 185

Andrew Hyam



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A R Hyam

For: Sowden Developments

Approved by:

Signed: ...

Date:06.04.2016. Revised 08.07.2016

Name: ...Patrick Clay

University of Leicester

Archaeological Services
University Rd., Leicester, LE1 7RH
Tel: (0116) 2522848 Fax: (0116) 2522614

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An Historic Building Survey at the Former War Memorial Hospital, Ankle Hill, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire.

NGR: SK 153 185

Andrew Hyam

Summary

An historic building survey (at Levels 2 and 3) was undertaken by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) in February 2016 at the former War Memorial Hospital, Ankle Hill, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire. The Level 3 survey studied Wyndham Lodge which is a Grade II listed former hunting lodge along with its associated stable buildings. The listed buildings were constructed in the early 1870s for William Augustus Chaplin and were designed by Winter Johnson. A former nurse's home and a hospital block with wards, operating theatre and other rooms which were constructed in the mid-20th century were the subject of a Level 2 survey. These buildings were constructed in a loose Arts and Crafts style to create a Cottage Hospital appearance. It is intended that the 19th century buildings will be converted to domestic dwellings and that the 20th century buildings will be demolished in advance of new houses.

The report and archive will be deposited under Accession Number X.A25.2016

Introduction

In accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Section 12 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment this document forms the report for an historic building recording (at Level 2 and 3) on the buildings belonging to the former War Memorial Hospital, Ankle Hill, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire. Level 2 and 3 historic building surveys are defined in the English Heritage (now Historic England) guidance document – Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice (2006). Under planning application number 13/00522/FUL it is intended to convert some of the existing buildings which include a Grade II listed former hunting lodge and stable building into domestic dwellings. The proposed work also involves demolition of other existing non-listed structures and the construction of new dwellings. The work will also include the construction of access roads, parking areas and balancing ponds.

The buildings at the former War Memorial Hospital are set in approximately six hectares of parkland on the southern edge of Melton Mowbray town centre at NGR SK 153 185 (Fig. 1). The site is laid out on a trapezoidal shaped piece of land which slopes down to the River Eye. The highest point of the site is approximately 90m OD dropping down to approximately 75m at the river. The eastern site boundary is formed by Ankle Hill, a road which runs from the railway overbridge and the junction with Burton Road north-westwards uphill towards the Dalby Road. Warwick Lodge, another former hunting lodge, forms the southern boundary of the site. The western boundary is formed by the gardens belonging to 19th and 20th century houses.

The site presently consists of the Grade II listed Wyndham Lodge, Grade II listed stables, a former nurse's home, hospital wards and a number of outbuildings. In addition to this there are the Grade II listed steps and balustrades and former garden walls to the north and south of Wyndham Lodge. At the time of the survey the former hospital buildings had been disused for a number of years and were in an advanced state of dereliction. Severe dry rot in Wyndham Lodge meant that many floors and ceilings had collapsed. Consequently none of the Lodge's first or second floors were inspected due to safety concerns. Virtually no fixtures and fittings were present in any of the buildings due to vandalism and theft. Most doors and window frames were also missing or at least badly damaged.

The main survey of all the buildings took place in February 2016. A follow-up visit was made on the 6th of June 2016 to inspect the inside of the lodge following the removal of the wooden building fabric.

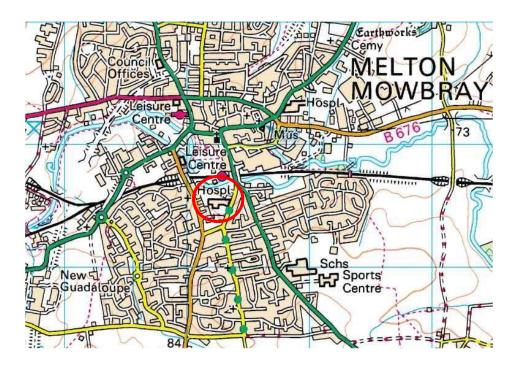


Figure 1 Site location

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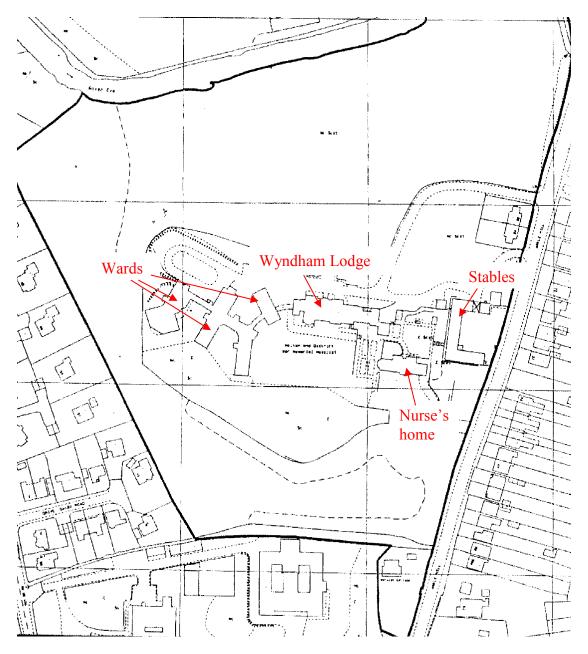


Figure 2 Former War Memorial site North to top of map

Background

A desk-based assessment and a historic building assessment have been carried out by CgMs and Birmingham Archaeology respectively and discuss much of the known history of the former hospital site (Dawson 2004; Hislop 2005). These two reports also have the advantage of being produced when many of the buildings were still in use.

Much of the history of the development of Melton Mowbray in the 18th and 19th centuries is closely linked to the Hunting fraternity. The popularity of the local hunts with the fashionable and aristocratic society resulted in a number of hunting lodges being built around the outskirts of Melton especially towards the south-east along

Burton Road leading to Oakham in Rutland. The proposed development site was first developed from pasture land in the early 19th century when a Mr Hind is known to be the owner of the first house to be built on the site. Mr Hind's house was known as Hill House. In many cases the houses were let out to third parties for the duration of the hunting season and it is recorded that in1828 Hill House was being leased to the Earl and Countess of Chesterfield. For a short time the house was also occupied by Lord and Lady Thynne. Later on, the house and surrounding land was purchased by Colonel Charles Wyndham around 1840 who changed the name to Wyndham Lodge. Wyndham achieved fame in both the Peninsular War and at Waterloo and was a renowned equestrian. However his time at Wyndham Lodge was limited and he was appointed Governor of the Tower of London in 1852 and so leased the lodge to Mr Bromley Davenport MP for North Warwickshire and then to Sir Reginald Graham. Finally in 1869 it was leased to William Augustus Chaplin who then purchased the lodge and gardens for £2,600 in 1872.

Shortly after purchasing the site Chaplin appointed local architect Mr Winter Johnson to build a new lodge and adjacent stables on the former site of Hill House/Wyndham Lodge. The building work was contracted to Master Mason Mr Neal. Work appears to have progressed quite rapidly with the old lodge being demolished and material from being used in the construction of a number of other nearby buildings including Highfields Lodge on Scalford Road. The new house was built using stone from nearby Wartnaby quarry and retained the name Wyndham Lodge when it was completed in 1874. The Chaplin family continued to occupy the lodge during the hunting season until the end of the 19th century when a succession of tenants occupied the lodge including Mrs Van B. Carroll from the United States and the Countess of Warwick among others. In 1920 Colonel Richard Dalgleish offered not only to buy the lodge and grounds but to pay for its conversion to a cottage hospital as a lasting memorial to the Fallen of the Great War. The cost of the house and grounds was approximately £5,000 with a further £2,000 given to convert and equip the buildings. The War Memorial hospital was opened by His Royal Highness Prince Henry on the 19th of January 1922.

During the 1930s it had become apparent that the hospital needed extending and a number of local fundraising events took place to provide more space and equipment. By the late 1950s, following the introduction of the National Health Service in 1948, the hospital complex consisted of the Lodge and former stables along with the nurse's home and hospital wards which are present today. The site closed in 2005 as a hospital with services being dispersed to the nearby Saint Mary's Hospital or to the Oakham and Leicester hospitals.

Both Wyndham Lodge and the former stables are Grade II listed along with garden steps to the north of the lodge and the gardens wall. The listing descriptions are as follows:

ADMINISTRATION AND X RAY DEPTARTMENTS AT MELTON AND DISTRICT WAR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

List entry Number: 1361180

Formerly Wyndham Lodge. Documentary sources say erected 1867 on site of old Wyndham Lodge but datestone 1874 on end chimney. Gabled C17 style. Coursed sandstone with double string course at 1st floor sill and 1 above second floor.

Triple gabled facade. 2 storeys and with attic light in outer gables. Centre has plaque in tympanum. Balustraded steps up to entrance, arched door with rusticated treatment, carved impost bands and band of low relief carving above entrance. 5 windows to centre part with mullions and transoms. West side ground floor has square bay with canted frieze above. East side recessed part has 2 windows, then further 3. West side has 1 window then modern additions.

Melton and District War Memorial Hospital, its steps and balustrade and walls, form a group with the Outpatients Department.

OUTPATIENT'S DEPARTMENT AT MELTON AND DISTRICT WAR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

List entry Number: 1074435

Later C19. Formerly stable courtyard to Wyndham Lodge. Coursed sandstone with slate roof. Entrance through arch under dripstone mould with blank plaque above and finial. 2 storey hipped western end wing. Gothic arched window with mullion. 1 storey wings flank gateway. Inside western wing of 2 storeys with bracketed eaves, slightly advanced centre gable, moulded stone stringcourse at 1st floor. 5 windows in all and loft door. 3 ground floor doors. Keystones. Late C19 glazing with adapted opening top lights.

STEPS AND BALUSTRADE AT MELTON AND DISTRICT WAR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL (TO NORTH OF MAIN ENTRANCE DOORS) List entry Number: 1074434

FORMER GARDEN WALLS AT MELTON WAR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL TO THE SOUTH OF THE OUTPATIENT'S DEPATMENT List entry Number: 1235177

Objectives

The overall objectives and research agenda are detailed in the ULAS Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Recording: *The former War Memorial Hospital, Ankle Hill, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire* (hereafter the WSI).

The specific objectives of the historic building survey were:

To provide a written, drawn and photographic record of all the buildings on site
prior to the commencement of works with specific attention given to those
elements proposed for demolition, conversion and/or alteration. This work to be
undertaken to a standard that will allow the future interpretation of the building
within the context for which it was originally designed and which subsequently
evolved.

• To ensure the long-term preservation of the information through deposition of the record and a summary written report with an appropriate depository.

Methodology

The methodology used throughout the survey is discussed in detail in the ULAS WSI and also followed English Heritage's (now Historic England) 2006 guidelines *Understanding Historic Buildings*. The Historic Building Recording for this project was undertaken to Level 2 for the mid-20th century buildings and Level 3 for the Grade II listed Wyndham Lodge and stables.

Results

Cartographic evidence

A tithe map drawn in 1761 shows the hospital site divided between a number of landowners including Colonel Reeve, who owned large portions of nearby land. Colonel Reeve owned a strip of the site running alongside Ankle Hill as well as a plot on the western side of the hospital site.

The earliest available map showing the proposed development area is the first edition of the hand drawn Ordnance Survey map published in 1816. This map does not show plot divisions or landowners but does show the site with a building close to the junction of Ankle Hill and Burton Road. The building would have been at the northernmost tip of Colonel Reeve's plot. No other buildings are shown which indicates that Hill House had not yet been built at this time. The map cannot be reproduced for commercial purposes but can be viewed on the British Library website at:

http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/ordsurvdraw/m/002osd00000012u0022500 0.html

The next available map is John Wood's map of Melton Mowbray published in 1839 shortly before Charles Wyndham purchased the site (Fig. 3). The whole of the site is not shown to its fullest extent as the southern tip of the estate is cut off, it does however show the location of Hill House which is depicted as a square building with small projections and a range of ancillary buildings, possibly stables, to the east. Hill House appears to be slightly west of the site of the current stables. The map indicates that Hill House sits within a narrow north to south plot to the west of Reeve's plot. Presumably the land to the west of Hill House is the additional acreage purchased by Wyndham in 1840.

The First Edition County series Ordnance Survey map of 1886 shows the newly built Wyndham Lodge set within formal gardens surrounded by parkland (Figs. 4 and 5). Wyndham Lodge is shown much as it survives today although it does not include the wards to the west which were added in the middle of the 20th century. A large glasshouse is shown against the south-eastern wall of the east wing. Presumably this was to enjoy the garden rather than for growing produce. A number of glasshouses to the west of the stables are more likely to have been used for produce. The stables are

shown as a four-sided range of buildings with a central courtyard. A gap in the buildings in the south-east corner led out onto Ankle Hill. The eastern range of buildings was demolished in the mid-20th century following works to Ankle Hill road. The second edition map of 1904 shows the same layout of buildings but no longer shows the paths leading around the formal gardens.

A 27 year gap takes place until the next available map published in 1931 where the lodge is now shown as the War Memorial Hospital (Fig. 6). The buildings appear to be relatively unchanged at least in their plans but a small addition has been built against the west end of the lodge along with a rectangular structure to the east of the large glasshouse. At least one of the glasshouses to the west of the stables has been removed and a rectangular building added to the north-east corner of the stable building on Ankle Hill. The eastern range of the stable buildings is still present at this time.

The next Ordnance Survey map was not published until 1950 by which time all of the wards and buildings to the west of the lodge had been added as had the nurse's home to the south of the stables (Fig. 7). No maps were available to help to date the new buildings more accurately. The ward blocks are shown as being attached by a curving corridor which links to a block on the western end of the lodge. The new ward blocks do not appear to show the operating theatre block on the northern side of the centre ward. The detail of this map is not clear but it would appear that the glasshouses have also been removed by this date. The eastern range of the stables is still present which indicates that the works to Ankle Hill which destabilised the building had not yet taken place. A semi-detached house is also present close to the entrance gates.

The 1966 Ordnance Survey map shows the same details as the 1950 edition and definitely confirms that the glasshouses have been removed at least by this date (Fig. 8). The east range of the stables is still shown as indeed they are on the 1972 edition. Both the 1966 and 1972 editions identify the hospital as the Melton and District War Memorial hospital.



Figure 3 John Wood's map of 1839 Hill House shown centre bottom. Reproduced from Hislop, 2005

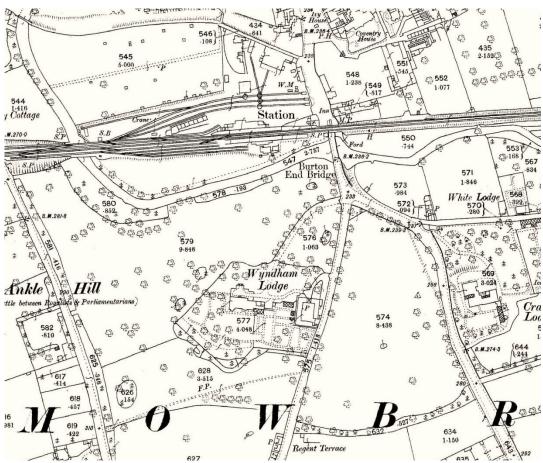


Figure 4 1886 First Edition Ordnance Survey map

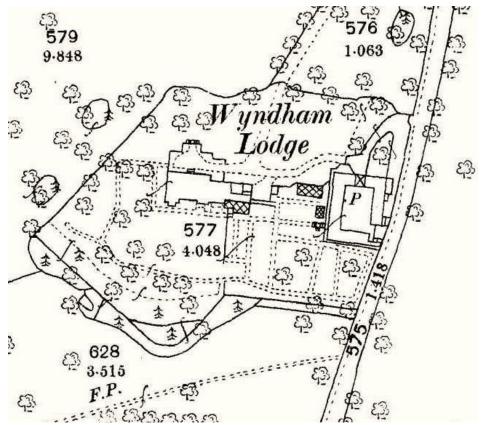
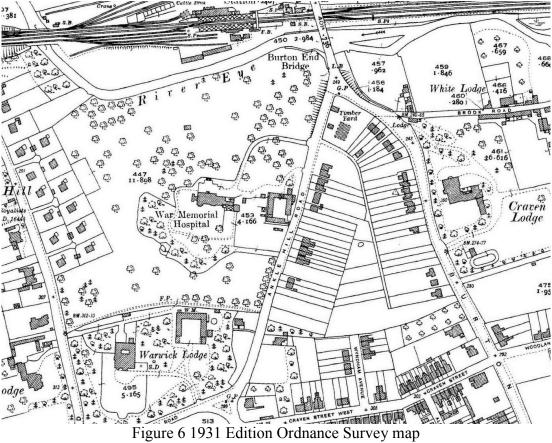


Figure 5 Close-up detail of 1886 OS map showing Wyndham Lodge and stables



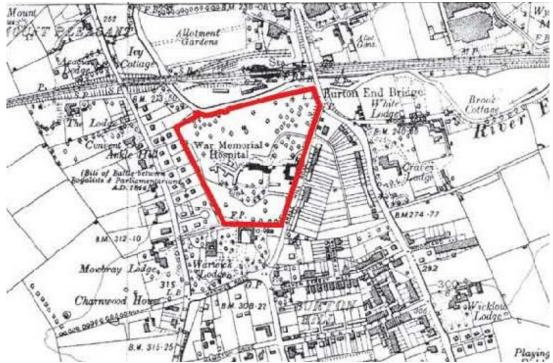
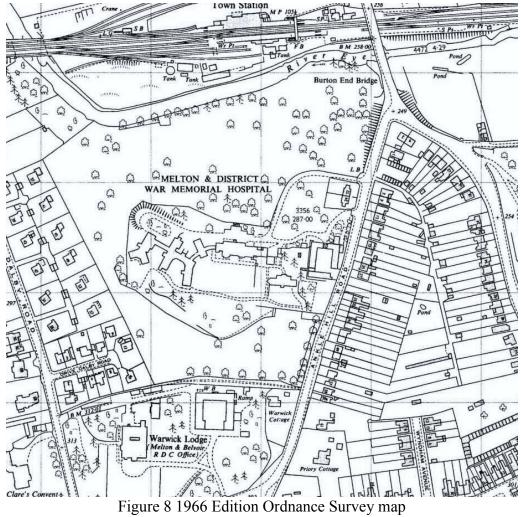


Figure 7 1950 Edition Ordnance Survey map Reproduced from Hislop, 2005



The Building Survey

As noted, the buildings belonging to the former War Memorial Hospital are in the middle of mature parkland which has been rather neglected. At the time of the survey many of the larger trees and much of the undergrowth had been removed which has also disturbed much of the surrounding land. Much of the young tree growth, shrubbery and ivy had recently been removed to reveal the buildings. The formal garden to the south of the lodge and around the nurse's home had been disturbed to a high degree. Part of the curving link from the west side of the lodge to the wards had also been demolished and removed quite recently. All of the buildings are suffering from the effects of weather, neglect, wet and dry rot, theft and vandalism. This prevented inspection and recording of the upper floors in both Wyndham Lodge and the nurse's home. The listed steps, balustrade and walls were not part of the survey but have been badly damaged and robbed.

The buildings form a loose row of buildings from east to west with the stables being alongside Ankle Hill in the east, the former nurse's home sits to the south-west of the stables, Wyndham Lodge is to the north-west of the nurse's home and the ward block curves south-westwards from the eastern end of the lodge (Figs. 9 - 12).

The Birmingham Archaeology building assessment report (Hislop 2005) allocated numbers to identify the buildings and this report will continue to use this system which is reproduced in Figure 13 below.



Figure 9 General site view from Ankle Hill entrance gates Looking south-west from site entrance. Buildings as labelled



Figure 10 General site view Looking south from the River Eye. Ankle Hill on left of picture



Figure 11 Formal garden behind Wyndham Lodge Looking north-east. Link to wards on left of Wyndham Lodge.



Figure 12 Site view
Looking west. Nurse's home on left, wards in centre, Wyndham Lodge on right

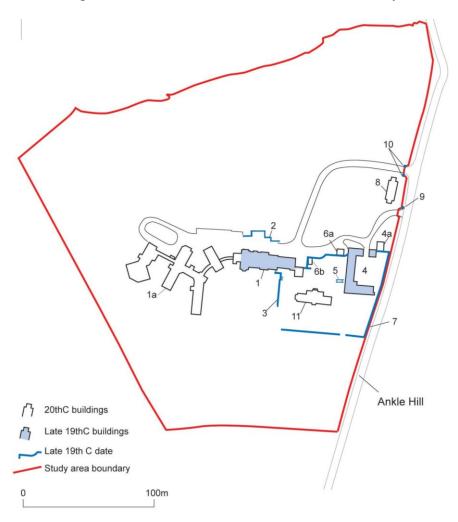


Figure 13 Building identification reference numbers From Hislop 2005

Building 1: Wyndham Lodge

Wyndham Lodge is a coursed rubble ironstone two and three storey building with limestone ashlar detailing and dressing (Figs. 14 and 15). It forms two parallel ranges on an east to west axis with a smaller service range attached to the east end. The roof, which sits behind a coped parapet, is of slate and has a mix of ironstone and limestone chimney stacks some of which have been partially or totally rebuilt in brick. It was completed in 1874 but has 17th century style decoration which is commonly seen in other larger buildings and lodges of similar date in and around Melton. The cast iron rainwater goods appear to be part of the original design and are still present in many places. Its principal elevation faces northwards downhill towards the river and to Melton on the opposing slope. Prior to its closure the lodge was used for the administrative and X-ray departments.

North Facing Elevation

The lodge building is reached via a roadway running uphill from Ankle Hill and which passes from east to west across the front of the lodge (Fig. 16). Despite this elevation being the principal elevation the roadway passes the service range of the lodge before reaching the main body of the lodge (Figs. 17 and 18).

From east to west the lodge begins with a single storey gable ended building with a small lancet window set at ground floor level (Fig. 19). Above this is a quatrefoil opening set into the gable apex. Both have quite substantial limestone decoration around them. The whole of the north facing elevation sits on a low plinth course which runs along the entire frontage and which rises in steps as the building follows the rise in ground level towards the west. The gable ended building at the eastern end forms a continuous link to the west with a single storey height ironstone wall with a small doorway leading into a partially covered yard behind the service range. A three storey building with rendered walls sits on top of this wall and on top of part of the service range and forms a later addition and extension of the staff living quarters (Fig. 20). The windows appear to have been wood-framed sash windows although the first floor windows are now missing. The presence of render suggests that this part of the building is built using brick rather than ironstone as used elsewhere. The shallow pitched slated roof butts against the eastern gable end of the lodge. This extension sits over the small yard reached through the doorway in the ironstone wall. This is one of the few additions to Wyndham Lodge which appears to have had few alterations to its external appearance. The ironstone wall below the added staff quarters has had a number of repairs using blue bricks which may indicate that it is suffering from the additional weight of the later building work. The extension is clearly built for servants rather than hospital staff and is therefore likely to date to the late 19th or very early 20th century.

To the west of the extension the frontage steps out slightly to become the main body of the lodge (Fig. 21). There is a clear definition between this part of the building and the service range despite the ground floor at least still being part of the service range. This part of the lodge has a second floor showing that the rooms inside are smaller and have lower ceilings than the rest of the building. Despite this the windows have limestone mullions and transoms with ashlar facings around them. One of the ground floor

windows has had half of the sloping stone sill removed and replaced by a narrow doorway giving access to a tiny hall with steps down to the basement. The modified doorway also leads into a hall and to the servant's stairs. It is not clear when this was modified although the vestiges of woodwork and door suggest that it was no earlier than the mid-20th century. The roof above this range has a limestone chimney stack and a rebuilt brick stack.

West of this is the main façade of the lodge with two projecting gables either side of a thinner gable which contains the entrance doorway and steps (Fig. 22). The plinth at ground level continues as does an eaves height string course. At first floor level there is a double string course. All three projecting gables are distinctly different to one another although they are all of the same style and date. The eastern gable has a flush ground floor window with stone mullions and transoms. The ground floor window has three mullions with two at first floor level. There is a lancet style attic light of a different design to that used at the farthest eastern end of the range. Below the ground floor window is the head of a stone arch which allows light into the cellar. The width of the opening and the stonework below suggests that this was also used as a coal hole or for other deliveries. The western projecting gable has a ground floor square bay with a shield design frieze carved into the parapet above the windows. The first floor window is flush with the gable wall as is the lancet attic light. The centre gable has a carved plaque with a coat of arms in its apex which presumably belongs to William Chaplin (Fig. 23). The projecting entrance porch has a low relief arabesque style decorative frieze above the arched doorway with floral designs set into square plaques. Rusticated pilasters either side of the double doors have carved floral bands set close to the capitals (Figs. 24 and 25). Balustraded and rusticated steps matching the listed steps to the north of the lodge lead up to the front door. Either side of the centre gable is a recessed portion with matching ground and first floor windows with a single mullion.

To the west of the main lodge façade is a two storey structure which has clearly been added (Fig. 26). Until recently this structure led into a curving corridor which linked the lodge to the wards but the linking corridor has been demolished. The later addition building has a range of different rooflines and is rendered at ground floor level with exposed brickwork at first floor level. The exposed brick and gable ends of the first floor match that used on the later wards and nurse's home. Some of the render is breaking away and exposing red bricks which suggests that the ground floor portion of this structure is the structure shown on the 1931 Ordnance Survey map. The upper floor and link were then added when the wards were built.

West Facing Elevation

Much of the west facing elevation is obscured by later addition of the 1931 and linking building mentioned above (Fig. 27). However, small parts of the two original Wyndham Lodge gable ends can still be seen (Figs. 28 and 29). On the north side are two narrow windows with a projecting chimney breast to the south. The chimney has a discrete plaque with the date 1874 at eaves height. To the south of the later addition building the west facing elevation has two windows with mullions and transoms and a continuation of the string courses seen on the north facing elevation. The small gable end apex has a circular attic light or vent.

The west facing elevation of the later addition clearly shows its two-stage development where the scars left by the curving link corridor have partially obscured the ground floor windows and has been built across a decorative string course. The link corridor to the wards appears to have only been at first floor level with no ground floor access.

South Facing Elevation

The south facing elevation of Wyndham Lodge looks out onto a formal rectangular garden which has been heavily disturbed by recent tree cutting operations (see Fig. 11). The elevation of the main building appears to be of a single phase and matches the style of the north facing elevation. Two projecting gables flank a recessed frontage with the service range extending out from the east side (Fig. 30). At the extreme western side of the lodge is the two-storey link building to the wards. As on the north facing elevation the extension has a rendered ground floor and a brick first floor which again indicates a two-stage development.

The westernmost projecting gable has a ground floor bay window built of ashlar limestone. The parapet above the bay window has a frieze decorated with a floral or arabesque pattern similar to that above the entrance doorway on the north facing elevation. The foundations of the bay are partially exposed and are built of brick which is more suitable for buried structural work than the above ground ironstone. Above the first floor window is an attic light of the same design as the north facing gables.

The recessed frontage between the two gables has windows with stone mullions and transoms. The ground floor window has been modified by removing a mullion to produce a narrow double door to give access to the garden. It is not clear when this modification took place although the doors appear to be of a 1930s design and so may coincide with the conversion of the lodge to a hospital. There is a small patio in front of the recessed area.

The eastern gable has an ornate doorway with a decorative stone surround and floral decorations in the spandrels (Figs. 31 and 32). In front of the doorway is a small balustrade and steps leading out to the garden. The wooden doors survive and are three-panelled doors with the upper panels being glazed (Fig. 33). The balustrade matches the rusticated design used in the listed balustrade to the north of the lodge. It also matches the now demolished balustrade which used to run along the eastern edge of the sunken garden. Parts of the demolished garden balustrade were found in piles in the stable block and in the wards. This doorway appears to be the only original doorway into the garden from the main house. The apex of the gable has an attic light.

On the east side of the eastern gable the frontage steps back slightly to a three storey structure with small windows at the second floor suggesting the presence of smaller rooms for staff. To the east of this is a single storey height ironstone wall with the added rendered two storey extension behind it (Fig. 34). The ironstone wall has a low parapet with a pitched slate roof behind it, both of which are in a poor state of repair. At this point the garden ground level rises up from the sunken garden to a low terrace. The rise in ground level appears to form an area where the early OS maps show the location of a large glasshouse built against the ironstone wall. A set of sunken steps leads down to

a former doorway which has been converted to a window (Fig. 35). It seems likely that the door and steps were used to gain access to the glasshouse from indoors. Two windows with their sills at ground level are to the east of the sunken doorway as is a large area of wall collapse probably caused by blocked guttering behind the parapet wall. Beyond this, to the east, the façade steps out slightly to a modified doorway with a lancet window built into a small partially collapsed gable (Fig. 36). The doorway appears to have started life as a narrow doorway but which has been widened to become a window by the insertion of a substantial lintel and windowsill. From the available maps it seems that this door once opened into the glasshouse located here. The parapet wall has been repaired and rebuilt with brick rather than ironstone and a line of bricks has been used to join the structure to a rectangular flat-roofed brick room. The brick room first appears on the 1931 OS map and is likely to be related to the early days of the hospital. The structure is fairly utilitarian in design and materials with red brick walls, steel-framed Crittall windows and concrete sills (Figs. 12 and 37). The back wall of this rectangular room partially sits on top of an ironstone garden wall which runs eastwards towards the stables (Fig. 38).

East Facing Elevation

Most of the double gable ended eastern end of the main part of Wyndham Lodge is obscured by the extended service range building on the north side and the single storey range on the south side. The building at the farthest east end of the entire range is the single storey building with the gable ends and lancet windows discussed above. Despite outward appearances this building is not a single room but three rooms with a corridor running through it from east to west. A doorway blocked by modern brickwork leads into one of the rooms. The east to west corridor exits the service range into a small partially enclosed yard (Fig. 38). The stonework of the east facing elevation is in a state of partial collapse due to blocked gutters and a large area of patched and inserted bricks shows where earlier remedial work has taken place.

Wyndham Lodge Ground Floor

As noted the internal state of the building was so bad that it was deemed not to be safe to enter some ground floor rooms and not to enter the first or second floors at all. For the purposes of this survey each ground floor room was given an individual reference number which is shown in the plan in Figure 15 below. These numbers relate to the survey and not to any official allocation. The ground floor was studied from east to west entering the building through the service corridor at the eastern end of the range.

Room R1

Room 1 is a rectangular brick-lined room set into the north-east corner of the gable-ended lancet windowed building. There is no evidence of what this room was used for although the initial plans supplied by the client indicate that it was used as a store. The four-panelled door has late 19th century fittings except for the lock which appears to be re-used from elsewhere as it is of probable early 19th century design (Fig. 39).

Room R2

Room 2 is located to the west of R1 and is now a small toilet but was apparently a small corridor leading into the enclosed yard below the extended service range buildings. A blocked doorway on the north wall is evidence of this.

Room R3

R3 is the eastern end of the service corridor which runs westwards into the main hall of Wyndham Lodge. In order to accommodate the rise in ground level the corridor has a number of ramps and steps as it heads westwards (Fig. 40). Each section has been allocated different numbers for ease of identification. The numbers are: R10 and R13 and ware discussed below

Room R4

R4 is located on the south side of corridor R3 opposite R1. R4, which has a slightly sunken floor, is reached by a short spur corridor from R3. The room is brick lined and has a blocked doorway in the east wall (Fig. 41). The floor is concrete and may have been used for another store with easy access for outside deliveries.

Room R5

Room R5 is actually an extension of the spur corridor running past R5 and is reached by ascending three steps. The floor has rotted and collapsed so could not be closely inspected (Fig. 42). On the south wall is a wide window which appears to have been modified from a doorway. This is the modified doorway which can be seen in Figure 36 below the partially collapsed gable with the small lancet window.

Room R6

R6 is the 1930s brick extension room built onto the south-eastern corner of the service range as discussed above. The plan supplied by the client states that this room was identified as the recreation room. The room has steel-framed Critall windows and doors and has a narrow-boarded floor (Fig. 43). The walls are plastered and some are painted up to the wooden picture rail. There is no other evidence of any activities within the room although the double doors suggest that it was intended to be accessed by the patients from the garden rather than through the service wing.

Room R7

R7, identified as a washroom in the plan, is a narrow room with a brick floor and partially collapsed outer south wall (Fig. 44). A late 19th century board door leads into the adjacent Room R8 but has a number of cables and pipes across it suggesting that it has been out of use for a number of years.

Room R8

R8 is identified as being both a chapel and a storeroom on the client plan. At the time of the survey the room was in a poor state and the wooden floor was unsafe to walk on (Fig. 45). The room has a vertically boarded dado panelling running around the room including over the doorway to R7. The east end wall has a boarded over fireplace and chimney breast. The ceiling is supported by rafters, which are collapsing, and has a central skylight (Fig. 46). On the south wall is the former doorway leading out to the sunken steps. The lower half of the former doorway has been panelled to match the rest of the room. A small window on the west wall into Room 11 has been converted from a narrow doorway.

Room R9

R9, on the south side of the corridor opposite R8, is below the added three storey servant's quarters seen from the outside as the rendered structure. All of the walls are brick except for the west wall which is painted ironstone which suggests that this was an exposed outside wall when first built. There is no indication of what this room was used for.

Room R10

R10 is a continuation of the central service corridor R3 at the point where it enters the main part of the lodge (Fig. 47). Steps show where the corridor enters the lodge which has chamfered ironstone door jambs which have been painted (Fig. 48). On the north wall at the eastern end of R10 is a small window onto the enclosed yard to light the corridor.

Room R11

Although within the main part of the lodge Rooms 11 to 14 are still firmly within the service area of the house and are characterised by the narrow corridor (R13) and windows with high sills in each room. R11 has a collapsed floor and ceiling and was inspected from the corridor doorway. The brick walls have been painted and there is a small cast iron fireplace on the west wall (Fig. 49). The window on the south wall has the remnants of a sash window frame. Because the ceiling is missing the first floor rooms can be viewed and which appear to be stripped of all fixtures and fittings in the same way as the ground floor rooms (Fig. 50). A doorway on the west wall leads into a short corridor to Room R14.

Room R12

Room R12 was most recently used as the main switch room and still houses some of the modern switchgear (Fig. 51). Behind the switchgear on the west wall is a blocked fireplace and chimney breast. The room has quarry tiles on the floor and has a narrow window with splayed jambs with a vertical sliding sash window as do almost all of the windows in the main body of the lodge (Fig. 52).

Room R13

R13 is a westward continuation of the central service corridor leading on from R10 and forms a T-shape with a flight of service stairs leading up to the first and second floors on the north side (Figs. 53 and 54). The area below the staircase is enclosed with wood panelling which covers the steps down to the small cellar below Room R17. The cellar steps are reached through a small hallway adjacent to the modified window and doorway on the north wall (Fig. 55). Decorative features begin to appear in this part of the building and can be seen in the wall plaster at the bottom of the stairs as a chamfered and moulded bead. At the west end of R13 five stone steps lead up to the westernmost portion of the corridor identified in this survey as R19 (Fig. 56).

Rooms R14 and R15

Room R14 has been converted from a large room to produce two smaller rooms and a short corridor. It has a mix of plastered and painted brick walls and alternating yellow and red quarry tiles on the floor (Fig. 57). The two south wall windows have sliding sashes. The room has a large chimney breast but only a small hearth which may replace a larger opening for a cooking range. The west wall has had a partition wall inserted to

create two smaller rooms (R14 and R15) but it can be seen that the partition sits on top of the quarry tiles. The style of the frame around the partition suggests a 1920s or 1930s date and may be part of the early hospital conversion work. R15 is the long narrow room formed by partitioning off the larger possible kitchen (Fig. 58).

Overall, Room R14 and the adjacent R15 to the west may well be the former kitchen as the original large room with its large fireplace and tiled floor appears to be the only service room that would be suitable for such a purpose. The plan supplied by the client indicates that R14 was last used as the records store.

Room R16

Room R16 is part of the family rooms of Wyndham Lodge and has a high skirting board, moulded plasterwork cornice and moulded door frames (Figs. 59 and 60). The arched double doorway on the south wall leads out to the sunken garden via the balustraded steps shown in Figure 32. The door and the two window lights above the door are the only light source for this room. The large fireplace on the west wall has been heavily robbed and the wooden mantelpiece and surround moved closer to the door ready for illicit removal. The remnants of the fireplace have two glazed metal and cement panels with floral decoration on (Fig. 61). The panels have been partially removed and broken to reveal the maker's name of *W M??tin. London+Solihull, Middlesex* written on the side. Presumably the illegible letters form the word Martin.

The doorframe to the corridor has a heavily moulded frame with a pediment over the lintel with circular decoration on it (Fig. 62). The corridor door is modern which is probably why it has been left in place. Parts of the wooden floor have collapsed near the doorway. The recent plan shows that this room was used as the waiting room.

Room R17

Room 17 is a large rectangular room which has been subdivided by two thin wooden partitions one of which bisects the sash window on the north wall (Fig. 63). The panelling in the partition and panelled door in the partition appear to be from the pre Second World War period and are likely to be part of the 1920s hospital conversion work. The fireplace is still present and has glazed brick side cheeks (Fig. 64). The floors of the subdivided rooms have terrazzo type floors with curved edgings to aid washing the floor and to prevent dirt being caught in corners. Although the plan from the client shows the rooms as examination rooms it may be possible that they were original used as minor surgery rooms.

Room R18

Room R18 is one half of a larger room (with R20) which has been subdivided by the insertion of a modern partition wall (Figs. 65 and 66). The room has two entrances from the main hall (R21) with the easternmost one having a moulded surround matching that seen in the adjacent R16. The six-panelled door with beading and moulding around the panels survives as do some of the moulded skirting boards. The western entrance has no frame or surround and appears to be a later opening through the wall. The large window on the south wall has stone mullions and transoms and a modern steel grille. Below the window, which has sash windows, is a wooden panel with rectangular decoration on it. The floor boards are laid in a geometric pattern. The room has moulded cornices and a picture rail which are broken by the inserted partition (Fig. 67. There is no fireplace in this room or in the adjacent R20 although a thickened section of wall

where the second entrance has been knocked through suggests that the fireplace was located at that point. Such building work may well have taken place in the initial hospital conversion work.

Room R19

R19 is the western end of the service corridor which has a large door separating the service range from the main house and hall (Fig. 68). The doorframe mouldings on the family side of the doorway are significantly more ornate than on the service side.

Room R20

Along with R18 Room R20 forms the other half of the subdivided room. This room has the same doorframe decoration as on the other corridor door in R19. The window on the south wall has been modified to create a small doorway into the garden as seen in Figure 31.

Room R21

R21 is the main entrance hall and is of double height up to the roof space (Figs. 70 to 73). The large staircase has a half landing and wraps around the west and north walls passing over the entrance doorway to reach a balcony on the east and south walls. The layout of the stairs is such that the flight from the half landing up to the first floor rises and cuts across the north wall window. The stairs have a large carved newel post at the bottom with plain square-section balusters. Running through each baluster are a pair of circular section poles which have been boxed in on the stair side. The boxing in of the balusters is likely to be a post war or later alteration. The handrail is fairly plain with beaded mouldings running below it. The balcony is supported by pierced brackets resting on five plaster capitals with floral decoration each one of a slightly different design (Fig. 74).

Dado panelling with a rectangular patterning survives on most walls and extends up the staircase. The door surrounds into the side rooms have the same moulding and pediment detailing as seen in Rooms R18 and R20. A small panelled doorway under the stairs leads to an L-shaped cupboard which is lit by the bottom half of the north wall window (Fig. 75). The creation of this cupboard or store hides the odd shape of the bisected window but tends to make a fairly dark hall which is only lit by the first floor window over the stairs. Part of the plaster over the corridor R19 is breaking away to reveal a steel I-beam girder which supports the wall. Despite outward appearances it seems that the lodge was built using the latest 19th century building materials available.

The entrance doorway has a small internal porch with a wood and glass door and partition (Fig. 75). The external doors have three panels and appear to be original (Fig. 76). The floor of the porch is laid with Minton style floor tiles with a sunken panel incorporating a doormat (Fig. 77).

The stairs lead up to the first floor landing which is a state of partial collapse and was not entered (Fig. 78). From the top of the stairs it could be seen that the doorway decoration and mouldings are similar to those on the ground floor but are on a diminished scale (Fig. 79). On the west wall of the hall is a metal pole which appears to have been placed to hold a large picture or possibly a tapestry.

In the north-eastern corner of R21 is a small rectangular room which has been converted to a modern lift shaft. There is no evidence of any earlier uses for this fairly small room.

Room R22

Most of the floor and some of the ceiling had collapsed which prevented close inspection in this room which used to be the X-ray waiting room (Figs. 80 and 81). The south wall bay window has wood- framed sash windows with a wooden panel below. A fireplace with a green-glazed brick surround is set into a larger fireplace with moulded decoration on the corners of the chimney breast. The room has high moulded skirting boards and a deep cornice with cross patterns moulded around the borders of the ceiling (Fig. 82). In the north-western corner of the room a small doorway leads into the two storey extension which linked the lodge to the wards. The doorway has a plain wooden surround of indeterminate age but could not be more closely inspected due to the missing floor in R22. Along with the adjacent Room R23 this room appears to have been one of the two principal rooms of the house.

Room R23

As with R22 the floor and ceilings are in an active state of collapse and could not be entered safely. The room has high dado panels around some of the walls and traces remain where it has recently been removed (Figs 83 and 84). The fireplace on the west wall appears to have been removed and blocked a number of years ago. The moulded high skirting boards remain as does much of the moulded cornice. The ceiling has a rectangular pattern created using strips of thin wood or laths nailed to a wooden backing. Most of the wooden window frames have been removed. A doorway in the south-west corner leads into the link building which could not be reached safely. Signs on the door show that this was the X-ray room.

As mentioned above, the extension rooms built onto the west end of the lodge could not be accessed but the plan supplied by the client indicates that it contained an examination room (for X-ray patients presumably), a developing room and a processing room (both presumably for X-ray films) there were also two toilet cubicles.

The Cellar

The cellar belonging to the lodge is surprisingly small and is located below Room R17. A set of narrow stone steps leads down to the cellar from the spur of corridor R13 as already discussed (see Fig. 55). The main part of the cellar has a low brick-vaulted ceiling and a flagged floor. Brick steps lead up to the low stone arch on the north wall which suggests that this was used for deliveries (Fig. 85). Parts of a modern boiler and heating pipes remain in the room. A small rectangular alcove on the south wall contains a stone shelf possibly for keeping perishable goods cool (Fig. 86). The cellar contains a variety of brightly coloured moulds and fungi which may have helped with the continuing deterioration of the building.



Figure 14 Wyndham Lodge elevations

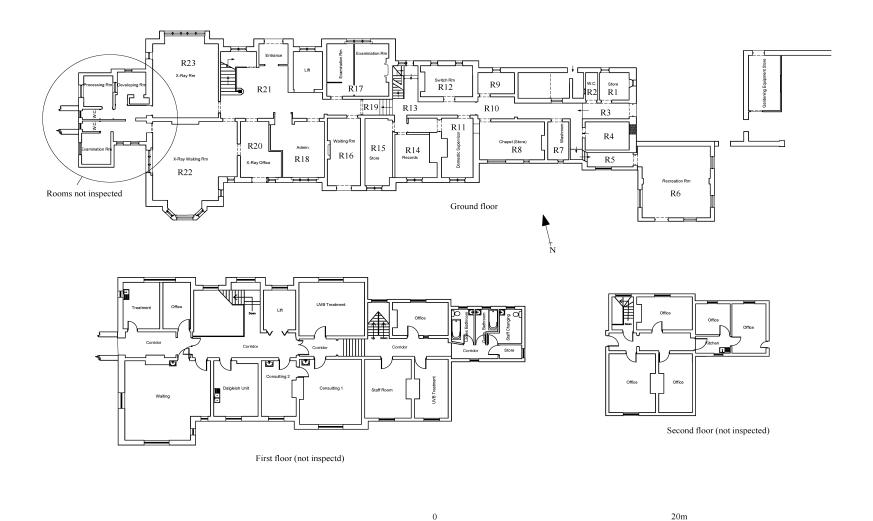


Figure 15 Wyndham Lodge plans



Figure 16 North facing elevation of Wyndham Lodge Looking south-west. Wards on right of picture



Figure 17 Eastern service range of Wyndham Lodge, north facing elevation Looking south-west



Figure 18 Wyndham Lodge west end of north facing elevation Looking south-east. Link to wards on right



Figure 19 North facing elevation. East end Looking south. 1m scale. Doorway into enclosed yard on right



Figure 20 North facing elevation. Service range Looking south. 1m scale



Figure 21 North facing elevation to east of entrance Looking south. 1m scale. Note modified ground floor window on right



Figure 22 Wyndham Lodge north facing elevation Looking south



Figure 23 North facing elevation coat of arms Looking south



Figure 24 North facing elevation entrance doors Looking south. 1m scale



Figure 25 North facing elevation entrance detail Looking south-east



Figure 26 North facing elevation and link to wards Looking south. 1m scale. Wards to right with demolished link corridor



Figure 27 West facing elevation and demolished link to wards
Looking east. 1m scale. Note ground floor windows partially masked by later
brickwork



Figure 28 West facing elevation of Wyndham Lodge, north side Looking south-east. 1m scale



Figure 29 West facing elevation of Wyndham Lodge, south side Looking east. 1m scale



Figure 30 Wyndham Lodge. South facing elevation Looking north



Figure 31 Wyndham Lodge. South facing elevation. West gable Looking north. 1m scale



Figure 32 Wyndham Lodge. South facing elevation. East gable doorway detail Looking north. 1m scale



Figure 33 Wyndham Lodge. South facing elevation. East gable door detail Looking south-west from inside Room R16. 1m scale



Figure 34 Wyndham Lodge. South and east facing elevations Looking north-west. 1m scale



Figure 35 Wyndham Lodge. Eastern end of south facing elevation, steps to doorway Looking north-west. 1m scale



Figure 36 South facing elevation at eastern end of façade Looking north. 1m scale. Service range on left



Figure 37 Brick structure at eastern end of the lodge range Looking north. 1m scale



Figure 38 East facing elevation of service range
Looking west. 1m scale. Note blocked door on left and brick wall built onto stone
wall on left of picture



Figure 39 Room R1 door detail Looking south-west. 1m scale



Figure 40 R3 corridor Looking west. 1m scale



Figure 41 R4 blocked east wall doorway Looking east. 1m scale



Figure 42 R5 and blocked south doorway Looking south-east



Figure 43 R6 recreation room
Looking south-west. 1m scale. Corridor R5 on right of picture



Figure 44 R7 former washroom Looking south-west. Door to R8 on right



Figure 45 R8 former chapel Looking south-west. Former doorway to garden on right



Figure 46 R8 ceiling Looking south-east



Figure 47 Corridor R10 Looking east

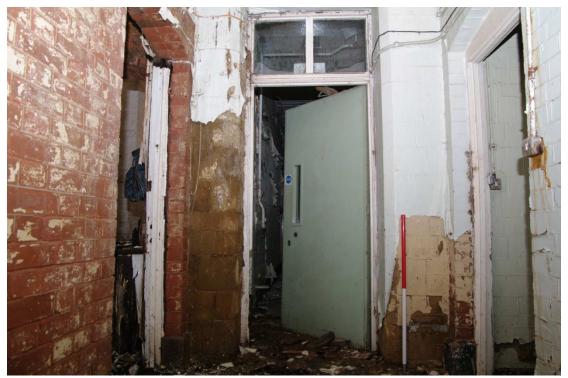


Figure 48 Corridor R10 leading into Wyndham Lodge Looking west. 1m scale. R8 on left, R9 on right



Figure 49 R11 domestic supervisor's room Looking south-west



Figure 50 R11 and first floor room Looking south-west



Figure 51 R12 former switchgear room Looking west. 1m scale



Figure 52 R12 window detail Looking north-west



Figure 53 Servant's staircase in R13
Looking north. 1m scale. Doorway to cellar steps and through modified window on right of picture



Figure 54 Servant's staircase in R13 Looking north-west. 1m scale. Note moulded detail to left



Figure 55 Cellar steps from R13 Looking south-west. Doorway to corridor R13 on left



Figure 56 Service corridor within Wyndham Lodge Looking west. 1m scale. Service stairs on right



Figure 57 Room R14 Looking south-east. 1m scale



Figure 58 Room R15 Looking south-east. 1m scale. Inserted partition wall on left



Figure 59 Room R16 Looking south towards rear garden



Figure 60 Room R16 Looking north. 1m scale



Figure 61 R16 fireplace Looking west. 1m scale



Figure 62 R16 corridor doorway detail Looking north. 1m scale



Figure 63 R17 and partition Looking north-east. 1m scale. Note bisected window



Figure 64 R17 fireplace detail Looking east. 1m scale



Figure 65 R18 general view Looking south-west. 1m scale. Modern partition wall on right



Figure 66 Room R18
Looking north-west into hall R21. 1m scale. Possible knocked through fireplace to left of scale



Figure 67 Room R18 moulded plasterwork detail Looking north-west



Figure 68 Corridor R19
Looking west from the edge of the service range towards the main hall. 1m scale



Figure 69 Room R20 Looking south-east through modified window. 1m scale



Figure 70 R21entrance hall Looking north-east. Entrance door in centre of picture below the stairs



Figure 71 R21 entrance hall Looking north-west. Room R23 doorway on left



Figure 72 R21 entrance hall Looking south-west. 1m scale. Left to right: Doors to R20, R22, R23



Figure 73 R21 entrance hall
Looking east. 1m scale. Corridor R19 in centre of picture. Note steel beam lintel over corridor



Figure 74 R21 balcony brackets



Figure 75 Entrance door and under-stairs store Looking north. 1m scale



Figure 76 Main outside doors Looking north. 1m scale



Figure 77 Floor tile in entrance porch Looking north. 1m scale



Figure 78 North window viewed from R21 hall Looking north



Figure 79 First floor landing Looking south-west. Metal pole for picture or tapestry below cornice on right



Figure 80 Room R22 Looking south-west



Figure 81 Room R23
Looking west towards the doorway of the link building with the wards



Figure 82 R22 ceiling moulding detail



Figure 83 R23 general view Looking west



Figure 84 R23 general view Looking north-west



Figure 85 Cellar below Room R17 Looking north



Figure 86 Alcove in cellar Looking south-west. Note storage/cooling slab

Building 1a The mid-20th century wards

The mid-20th century wards are the later additions to the War Memorial Hospital complex and were constructed to the west of Wyndham Lodge and are not listed (Figs. 87 to 89). These buildings are not shown on the 1931 Ordnance Survey but do appear on the 1950 map giving a potential nineteen year span in their construction date. They may coincide with the introduction of the National Health Service in 1948 although the style is more reminiscent of the inter-war years. It is possible that they may have been designed and built as a result of the funding and expansion programme of the later 1930s but where not fully completed until the late 1940s.

The ward range is built in an Arts and Crafts style with three separate wards and an operating theatre connected by a north-west to south-east spinal corridor. The three wards were named Wyndham, Mowbray and Barfoot. A curving corridor is attached to the north-east corner of the ward range which leads eastwards to a separate, three storey eastern range which is in turn connected to Wyndham Lodge via the extension attached to the west gable end of the lodge (Figs. 90 and 91). Very recently the curving corridor connection to Wyndham Lodge was demolished to leave a large pile of rubble. The buildings are built using a dark red brick laid in an English Garden Wall bond of four courses of stretchers to one course of headers. The steeply pitched tiled roofs have raised and coped verges wherever there is a flat gable end and have brick-built chimney stacks set into the ridges. The whole range follows the upward slope of the ground so that the separate eastern range has three storeys, including the attic rooms, whilst the

wards only have a single storey. Hislop describes the buildings as being laid out in the style reminiscent of a country cottage hospital which seems appropriate judging by its location and setting within the park grounds. A cottage hospital appearance seems to be more in keeping with a pre-National Health Service building. It may be expected that the NHS buildings would have been built to a much more modern and utilitarian design.

At the time of the survey the ward buildings were still reasonably sound in structural terms but they had been systematically stripped of virtually all fittings including most doors and windows.



Figure 87 The mid-20th century wards seen from in front of Wyndham Lodge Looking south-west. Wyndham Lodge on left, separate ward and demolished link in centre, single storied main ward entrance on far right



Figure 88 Main ward entrance Looking south. Roof of Mowbray ward visible on left, corner of Wyndham ward on extreme right



Figure 89 East facing elevations of mid-20th century wards
Looking north-west. Barfoot ward on left, separate ward in centre, south-west wing of
Wyndham Lodge on right

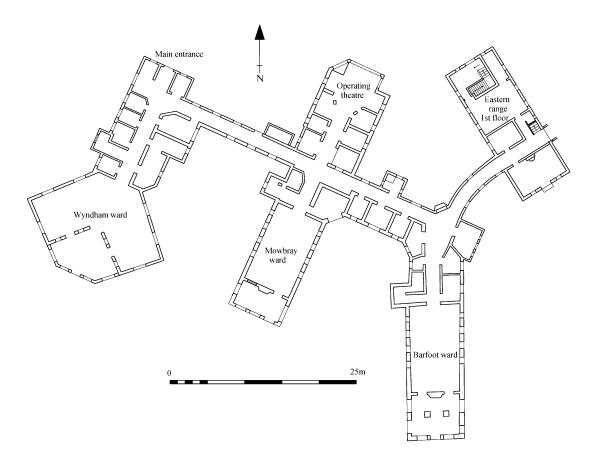


Figure 90 Mid-20th century wards Link to Wyndham Lodge is from the side of the eastern range. See also Fig. 116

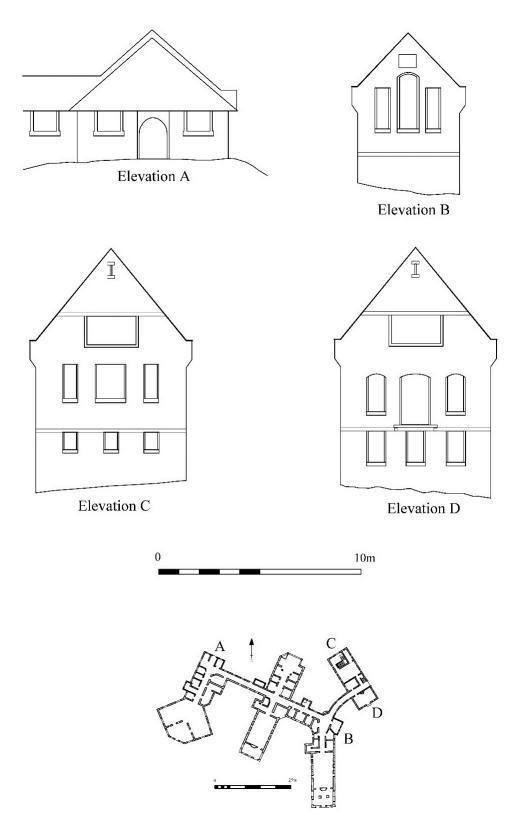


Figure 91 Selected elevations of mid-20th century wards Key to location of the elevations on inset plan

The outside elevations of the mid-20th century wards

Because of the nature of the buildings and their inter-connected layout it is easier to describe the outside elevations travelling in a clockwise fashion around the buildings starting at the main ward entrance in the north-west corner (Elevation A in Figure 91 above).

The entrance to the main wards is a small single storey building with a steeply pitched hipped roof leading down to the gutters (Fig. 92). The corners of the roof have prominent hip tiles to continue the inviting Arts and Crafts style. The centrally placed doorway has a Romanesque arch built with thin terracotta tiles over a small porch with double four-panelled wooden doors. Either side of the doorway are a pair of rectangular casement windows with steeply sloping sills made from flat terracotta tiles. The sloping sills are a common feature throughout this entire range of buildings. The entrance roofline is lower than the rest of the buildings and steps up to the rear to match their height (Fig. 93).

To the east of the main doorway is the north wall of the single storey north-west to south-east spinal corridor which connects all three wards (Fig. 94). The elevation has three casement windows which match those flanking the main entrance doorway. A fourth window has been modified into a doorway and a modern outbuilding for gas bottle storage has been added into the eastern corner where the elevation turns towards the north-east. The ground level in front of this elevation is beginning to drop down towards the north-east.

Beyond this point, to the east, is a flat-roofed building which housed the operating theatre (Fig. 95). The bricks are slightly lighter in shade than the rest of the ward range and may suggest a later phase. This part of the range is not shown on the 1950 OS map but is present by the time of the publication of the 1966 map. The flat roof has a coped parapet and the walls have decorative stone banding above the upper windows which match the decorative features on the eastern range building which indicates that it was built to the same overall design of the other buildings. The tall sash windows also have sloping tiled sills. It is likely that the 1950 map was a snapshot of the hospital when it was only partially complete and before the final elements were added. The ground slopes to such an extent that the north-east facing elevation of the operating theatre has a ground level basement with garage style wooden doors housing the accumulator and battery back-up room (Fig. 96). Above this was a glazed end room presumably to allow in the maximum amount of light. Above the glazed room, which is boarded over, are a pair of decorative curving parapets with flat copings showing that this slightly later addition was still constructed to fit in with the overall design. The south-east facing elevation has two storeys with the operating theatre above a basement boiler house with a single doorway and two windows (Fig. 97). Both ground floor and first floor windows have tall sash windows with tiled sills as seen on the north-west facing elevation. The theatre building has a higher roofline than the eaves of the rest of the range and has a flat-roof portion and a balcony area which join the two segments. The eastern wall of the operating theatre and the western wall of the east range form a semi enclosed yard.

To the south-east of the operating theatre is the eastern end of the spinal corridor which is at first floor level by this point (Fig. 98). The first floor level corridor has two rectangular windows looking north-east into the semi enclosed yard. There are no

apparent openings into the ground floor level which does not appear to have any access. A square projecting structure with a pitched roof houses a small goods lift shaft.

The curving link corridor joins the eastern end of the spinal corridor and curves towards the north-east to join the eastern range building (Fig. 99). Once again, because of the sloping ground level the corridor is at first floor height and it therefore enters the first floor of the eastern range. The ground floor space below has two doorways which were sealed with one having an asbestos warning sign on. The rooms inside were not investigated.

The eastern ward range is a free standing rectangular range through which the curving link corridor passes at first floor level (Fig. 100). The walls have a decorative limestone band running around the building in the same style as is present on the operating theatre walls. The south-west facing elevation has three doorways and a window at ground floor level. The northernmost door leads into a small hall with steps up to the first floor. Surprisingly the remaining doors and windows were securely boarded over preventing access to the rooms. The first floor windows have the remnants of mesh screens over the sash windows suggesting the location of a possible food preparation area. This range has a second floor within the attic and has three dormer windows set into the roof. The north-west facing elevation is a flat gable end with coped verges and an arrow slit vent in the apex (Fig. 101). It has two decorative limestone bands to match the other elevations. The ground floor and first floor windows are wooden-framed sash windows whilst the wide attic window is a wooden-framed casement window.

The north-east facing elevation of the eastern ward range contains the scar of the curving link corridor which used to join it with Wyndham Lodge (Fig. 102). The scar left by the now demolished link shows that the corridor was only accessible from the first floors of the lodge and the eastern ward range. A photograph of the curving link, taken in 2004, shows that it consisted of three ground floor arches which allowed access into the sunken garden area (Fig. 103). The ground floor windows are larger on this elevation as the ground level has dropped sufficiently to allow for five full height windows. The first floor sash windows have mesh screen covers with the exception of a small circular window set close to the side of the corridor. The roof has a single dormer with a wooden-framed casement window. The south-east facing elevation closely matches the north-west facing elevation with the exception that the first floor windows have flat-arched brick lintels and instead of a central window a doorway leads out to a shallow balcony (Fig. 104).

To the west of the eastern ward range is the south-east facing elevation of the curving link corridor (Fig. 105). This elevation of the link corridor matches the detail on its north-west facing elevation. The west end of the link corridor joins the eastern end of the spinal corridor at this point and is marked by a single storey gable end which has a Venetian style window with a small rectangular attic door in the apex of the gable (Fig. 105). This gable end appears to be more for cosmetic reasons than practical as it masks an otherwise awkward joint between the corridors and the Barfoot ward. It also creates an attractive view when looking across the sunken gardens from the east.

To the south of the gable end, still traveling in a clockwise direction around the buildings, is the east facing elevation of the single storey Barfoot Ward (Fig. 106). Much of the main wall is hidden with vegetation but enough can be seen to show that

it has a repetitive pattern of large sash windows with an infilled section at the south end which appears to have begun life as a covered veranda. A rectangular flat-roof extension has been built onto the south end of the infilled section both of which have modern uPVC double glazed units. The brickwork of the infill and extension has been chosen to closely match the existing brickwork but is slightly lighter in tone. The south facing elevation of the extension has two modern windows and a double doorway which is boarded over (Fig. 107). The west facing elevation of the Barfoot Ward is a mirror image of the east facing elevation and looks out into a partially enclosed garden which is quite overgrown (Fig. 108). On the north-eastern side of the garden is the south-west facing elevation of the rooms attached to the spinal corridor (Fig. 109). The corridor rooms have wooden casement windows. At either end of this section are two double doors set across the corners to give access from the wards to the garden.

The south-east facing elevation of the Mowbray Ward has the same sash windows with the same spacing as on the Barfoot Ward (Fig. 110). The south-western end of the ward has had its open veranda filled in but has not had an extension added as seen on the end of the Barfoot Ward. The infilled veranda has a wood-framed window on the south-east elevation but has steel-framed Crittall windows on the south-west end elevation (Fig. 111). The west facing elevation of the Mowbray Ward is the same as its east facing elevation with the exception of having a small projecting toilet and bathroom block in the north-east corner where it joins the spinal corridor (Fig. 112). The spinal corridor at this point does not have any offices attached to its southern side and simply has three casement windows facing into the partially enclosed garden.

The westernmost of the three wards is the Wyndham Ward which was built following an inverted V-shape at the south end of a group of small rooms. The south-east facing elevation of this ward looks into the partially enclosed garden between it and the Mowbray Ward. The rooms at the north end of the ward have flat roofs and a set of patio doors into the garden (Fig. 113). The open V-shape of the Wyndham Ward has been infilled with a flat-roofed extension to increase the size of the ward (Fig. 114). The infill extension has similar bricks to the main wards and to the extension on the Barfoot Ward suggesting that the wards were all modified at a similar time. The Wyndham Ward has wood-framed sash windows which are wider than those used on the other two wards. The north-west facing elevations of the rooms to the north of the Wyndham Ward have a range of different roof levels and sizes of wood-framed casement windows (Fig. 115). The ground drops down close to the north-west corner of this elevation to a set of double doors leading into a semi-basement room. A large mound of soil had been heaped against this doorway preventing access and inspection. Turning the corner at the northern end of the elevation leads back to the main entrance doors.

Inside the mid-20th century wards

The eastern range building
The eastern range building, ground floor

At the northern end of the ground floor a doorway leads into a narrow hallway with a set of concrete stairs leading up to the first floor. The narrow width of the stairs suggests

that these were not for use by the general public (Figs. 116 and 117). Along the hall are three small rooms which appear to have functioned as storage rooms and a small washroom. As noted the southern end of this building was boarded over and access could not be gained to the rest of the ground floor.

The eastern range building, first floor

The stairs from the small ground floor hall lead up to the range of first floor rooms all of which have been thoroughly gutted (Fig. 118). The walls are covered with painted plaster and the floors are concrete with no trace of any other covering. The main room has sash windows with mesh outer covering as discussed above and which suggests a possible food preparation area. The link corridor to Wyndham Lodge has been demolished leaving a hole in the wall adjacent to the base of the stairs up to the attic rooms (Fig. 119). Beneath the stairs is a small alcove with a circular window (Figs. 102 and 120). On the south-west side of the building, opposite the link to Wyndham Lodge is the curving link corridor leading to the three wards (Fig. 121). At the south-eastern end of the first floor is a room with a pair of windows flanking a doorway with a small balcony (Figs. 104 and 122). The room is bare except for a sink and a fireplace covered in glazed bricks in a late 1930s style (Fig. 123).

The eastern range building, attic rooms

The stairs lead up to a small gallery lit by the north-east facing dormer window (Fig. 124). The wooden posts along the gallery have chamfered corners and open out onto a corridor which runs from end to end of the attic (Fig. 125). The southernmost room has a single wide window with a missing frame. The fireplace has been removed leaving only a tiled hearth which matches the tiled skirting which extends around all of the rooms on this floor (Fig. 126). A small shower and toilet room are adjacent to the southern room. Through the west facing dormer window the ridgeline of the curving link corridor to the wards can be seen (Fig. 127).

The attic floor has three more rooms of differing sizes with the smallest being next to the toilet and shower room. This room has a large dormer window with a wood-framed casement which has some of its Arts and Crafts window fittings still remaining. The fireplace in the north wall has been removed leaving only the internal fittings in place (Fig. 128). The northernmost room also has a fireplace which has been removed (Fig. 129). The wide window on the north wall is still present and has some of its Arts and Crafts fittings (Fig. 130).

The Main Wards

The curving link corridor leads from the eastern ward range to the junction of the spinal corridor linking all three of the main wards (see Figs. 90 and 131). At the south-eastern end of the spinal corridor is a small room with a barrel-vaulted ceiling and three windows (Fig. 132). A further set of small rooms flank a short corridor leading into the Barfoot Ward (Fig. 133). None of the flanking rooms contain any fixtures or fittings to indicate their former uses although one has a set of doors into the partially enclosed garden. The Barfoot Ward appears to be a typical Nightingale type ward with beds arranged down either side of the room (Fig. 134). Little remains in the ward but one or two wall panels with sockets for the radio and call buttons survive (Fig. 135). At the

southern end of the ward are two full-height doors with remnants of glazed panels above them. The doorways lead into a former veranda area which was supported by two brick pillars (Fig. 136). The veranda has been infilled and extended as described above.

The spinal corridor heads towards the north-west from the Barfoot Ward. On the south-western side of the corridor are three small rooms or offices which face onto the enclosed garden to the south. A rectangular structure on the north-eastern side of the corridor contains a toilet and a small goods lift shaft (Figs.137 and 138). The lift shaft has been boxed-in for some time but has recently had the panelling removed. The lift appears to be hand-operated by means of a rope and a pulley wheel. The cast-iron pulley wheel has the maker's name of *Smith Major and Stevens Ltd*, *London and Northampton*. A brief internet search indicates that this lift manufacturer was amalgamated into the Express Lift Company in 1930 although they may have continued to trade under their own name after that date.

In the middle of the spinal corridor a cross-passage leads to the north-east and south-west. To the north-east is the former operating theatre whilst to the south-west is the Mowbray Ward. The Mowbray Ward is another Nightingale ward built to the same design as the Barfoot Ward although one of the south end doorways has been blocked with masonry (Fig. 139). The former open veranda at the south-west end has been infilled to incorporate a small bathroom and toilet and has steel-framed Crittall windows

The former operating theatre is at the north-eastern end of this part of the range and is attached to the northern side of the corridor (Fig. 140). An open balcony looks out into the courtyard and is located close to the junction with the spinal corridor. A number of empty rooms flank a short corridor leading to the operating theatre. No fixtures or fittings survive but a large number of pipes and taps indicate that some may have been used for washrooms and cleaning areas. The operating theatre has a glazed north-east end which incorporates a semi-glazed ceiling (Fig. 141).

The spinal corridor continues north-westwards towards the Wyndham Ward from the junction with the Mowbray Ward. At the north-western end of the corridor is the main entrance with the tile arched door as discussed above. Partially demolished walls around the entrance indicate where small side rooms used to be located. A number of differently shaped rooms, which may be offices or consulting rooms are located either side of the short corridor leading to the Wyndham Ward (Fig. 142).

The Wyndham Ward was built as a Y-shaped room which has been infilled to increase the size of the ward (Figs. 143 and 144). The older parts of the ward have woodenframed sash windows on the outside walls and on the walls looking into the infilled area. The original south-west end doors have been removed giving access into the infilled area which has wide casement windows and a double door to the outside. The inner walls of the infilled area are painted brick showing that they were once the outside walls of the ward.



Figure 92 North-east facing elevation of main entrance Looking south-west. 1m scale



Figure 93 North-east facing elevation of main entrance Looking west. 1m scale



Figure 94 North facing elevation of the ward corridor
Looking south. 1m scale. Entrance porch on right of picture. Roof and chimney stack
of Mowbray Ward rising in centre left



Figure 95 Operating theatre north-west and north-east facing elevations Looking south-east. Mowbray Ward roof centre right



Figure 96 Operating theatre north-east and south-east facing elevations Looking south-west. 1m scale Glazed end portion boarded over



Figure 97 Operating theatre south-east facing elevation Looking west. 1m scale. Note balcony railings centre left



Figure 98 East end on spinal corridor, north-east facing elevation Looking south-west. 1m scale. Lift shaft in centre of elevation. Operating theatre on right, curved corridor link on left



Figure 99 North-east facing elevation of curved corridor link Looking south-east. 1m scale



Figure 100 South-west facing elevation of eastern ward range Looking north-east



Figure 101 North-west facing elevation of eastern ward range Looking south-east. 1m scale. Wyndham Lodge on left



Figure 102 North-east facing elevation of eastern ward range Looking south-west. 1m scale. Note circular window to left of first floor windows



Figure 103 Curving link corridor in 2004 before demolition Looking south-east. From Dawson 2004



Figure 104 South-east facing elevation of eastern ward range Looking north. 1m scale. Wyndham Lodge on right



Figure 105 South-east facing elevations of eastern range, corridor and Barfoot ward Looking north-west. Barfoot ward on left, link corridor in centre, eastern range on right of picture



Figure 106 Barfoot Ward, east facing elevation Looking north-west. 1m scale



Figure 107 Barfoot Ward, south-facing elevation of extension Looking north-east



Figure 108 Garden between Barfoot and Mowbray wards Looking north. Barfoot on right, Mowbray on left



Figure 109 South-west facing elevation of spinal corridor Looking north-east. Mowbray Ward to left and Barfoot Ward to right



Figure 110 Mowbray Ward south-east facing elevation Looking north



Figure 111 Mowbray Ward infilled south-west end Looking north. 1m scale



Figure 112 Mowbray Ward north-west facing elevation Looking east. 1m scale



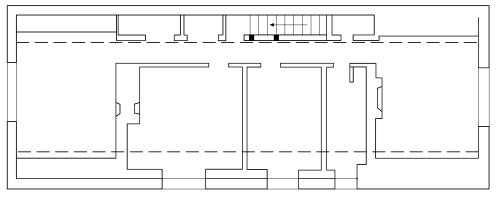
Figure 113 Wyndham Ward south-east facing elevation rooms Looking north-west. 1m scale



Figure 114 Wyndham Ward, extended south end Looking north-east. 1m scale



Figure 115 North-west facing elevation of ward range Looking south-west. 1m scale. Main entrance on left, north-west facing elevation of Wyndham Ward on right



Second floor/attic

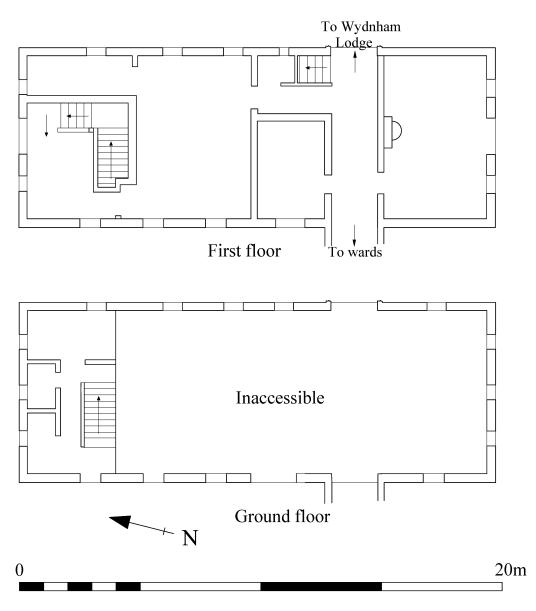


Figure 116 Later 20th century buildings: Eastern range plans



Figure 117 Eastern range stairs to first floor Looking north-west. 1m scale



Figure 118 Eastern range first floor north room Looking east. 1m scale



Figure 119 Eastern range first floor. Link corridor to Wyndham Lodge Looking north-east. Stairs to attic rooms on left



Figure 120 Eastern range first floor. Window beneath first floor stairs Looking east. 1m scale



Figure 121 Curving link corridor to the wards Looking south-west. 1m scale



Figure 122 Eastern range first floor. Southern room Looking south-east. 1m scale



Figure 123 Eastern range first floor. Southern room Looking north-west. 1m scale



Figure 124 Eastern range attic rooms. Gallery and stairs Looking south-east. 1m scale



Figure 125 Eastern range attic rooms corridor Looking north-west



Figure 126 Eastern range attic rooms. Northern room Looking south. 1m scale



Figure 127 Eastern range attic room
Looking south-west. Note curving ridgeline of link corridor through the window



Figure 128 Eastern range, attic centre room Looking north-west. 1m scale



Figure 129 Eastern range attic northernmost room Looking south-east. 1m scale



Figure 130 Eastern range attic northernmost room window detail Looking north-west



Figure 131 Spinal corridor linking the wards Looking north-west. 1m scale



Figure 132 Vaulted room at south-east end of spinal corridor Looking south-east. 1m scale



Figure 133 Entrance to Barfoot Ward Looking south. 1m scale. Doors to smaller rooms to right and left



Figure 134 Barfoot Ward Looking south-east. 1m scale



Figure 135 Barfoot Ward call buttons Looking west



Figure 136 South end of Barfoot Ward Looking south-east. 1m scale



Figure 137 Goods lift shaft Looking north-east. 1m scale



Figure 138 Goods lift shaft Looking down towards the ground floor



Figure 139 Mowbray Ward Looking south-west. 1m scale in front of blocked doorway



Figure 140 Operating theatre wing Looking north-east. 1m scale. Opening to balcony on right



Figure 141 Operating theatre Looking north-west. 1m scale



Figure 142 Corridor from main entrance to Wyndham Ward Looking south-west



Figure 143 Wyndham Ward general view Looking east. 1m scale. Corridor to main entrance on left, infilled extension on right



Figure 144 South extension of Wyndham Ward Looking north-east. 1m scale

Building 4, The Stables

The Grade II listed stables are located at the eastern edge of the site and are on the same alignment as Wyndham Lodge (Figs. 145 to 149). The stable block when first built in the late 19th century formed a rectangular structure with four ranges set around a central courtyard. The eastern range has been demolished due to settlement problems thought to be associated with work carried out on Ankle Hill. The date of demolition is not clear although the range is still shown to be present on the 1972 Ordnance Survey map. The stables are built from coursed ironstone with ashlar limestone detail around the corners and windows. The hipped roofs are slated with lead-work corners. The principal gatehouse entrance faces downhill towards the park entrance and a high wall, built of ironstone runs between the north-western corner of the stables towards the north-eastern corner of the lodge. To the south of the wall the ground rises significantly so that the eaves of the south range are level with the current ground level. As with all other buildings on this site the buildings have been completely gutted and have suffered from the effects of neglect, vandalism and architectural theft.

The north facing elevation

The main feature of the north facing elevation is the central gatehouse which has a pyramid style roof above a wide four-centred arch gateway which contains a set of modern gates (Fig. 150). The gateway surround is built from ashlar limestone with heavily moulded decoration around it (Fig. 151). The two single storey flanking buildings are not symmetrical and indicate the different uses of the rooms inside. On the west side of the gatehouse the single-bay room has a large Crittall window set into a widened opening which has removed any evidence of the earlier window. To the west of this is the two storey north end of the west range. This has a modern Crittall window at ground floor level and a moulded mullion window with four-pointed arched decoration at first floor level. The first floor window is likely to be original. To the east of the gatehouse is a single doorway reached via a set of steps dug into the ground. Above the door is the carved head of the original window showing that the doorway has been made by extending an existing window. The northern end of the east range is partially missing although a low single storey brick-built shed built against its north end ensures that part of it still remains (see Fig. 159). This brick shed is shown in the 1931 map and probably forms part of the first hospital additions.

The west facing elevation

The northern end of the west facing elevation has a modified ground floor window enlarged to accommodate a Crittall window. The head of the much thinner original window can be seen above the modern window (Fig. 152). The first floor window has a central stone mullion and is set into a small gable which breaks the eaves. Around the window are dressed limestone blocks. To the south of the northernmost windows the stone garden wall extends westwards as mentioned above. The wall appears to be bonded to the stable wall and joins at a slight angle although it is in a state of collapse at this point making it difficult to be sure of this (Fig. 153). The western elevation consists of the two storey range which drops down to one storey where it joins the

southern range (Fig. 154). Because of the changes in ground level a retaining wall has been built approximately 1m away from the stable block wall leaving a small sunken walkway around this elevation and the south facing elevation. All of the ground floor windows have been widened to fit modern Crittall windows, a modification which seems likely to have taken place during its time as a hospital. The first floor windows retain their two-light mullioned windows set into small gables. The central bay of the two storey range projects outwards very slightly and corresponds with a similar projection on the east face of this range. At the southern end of the two storey range a set of steps leads down to a small doorway with a carved dripmould around it and around a small stone framed window (Figs. 155 and 156). Above the doorway is a carved shield with the initials WAHC on indicating that this was William Augustus Chaplin's private entrance from the lodge into the stables. The lower half of the doorway has been bricked up to create a small round headed window. The balustrade either side of the steps appears to have matched the design used elsewhere around the lodge although it has been badly damaged in the recent past. To the south of the doorway the elevation drops down to a single storey which has two modern Crittall windows replacing the original windows.

The south facing elevation

The south facing elevation of the stable block is a single storey structure set below the height of the present ground level which rises up to the south (Fig. 157). A modern brick-built chimney rises through the roof ridgeline. All of the windows are the original stone-mullioned windows and do not appear to have been modified. The apex of the central gable has been repaired using pale yellow bricks in an attempt to match the original stonework. A doorway at the eastern corner has been bricked up and there is no evidence of any steps in the retaining wall which holds back the ground to the south. The eastern end of the south facing elevation butts against a modern brick wall which extends eastwards to reach Ankle Hill. Before the eastern range was demolished there was a gap in the south-east corner of the central courtyard which may have been used for trade deliveries from Ankle Hill.

The east facing elevation

Most of the east range of the stables has been demolished as discussed earlier. However, a window on the east side of the entrance gateway room shows where this was once attached to the east range (Fig. 158). The wall has been rendered but damage to the render shows that the wall is built of brick and was once therefore an internal wall. The height of this wall has also been modified to form a parapet which seals the ends of the roof. The remnant of the north wall of the east range can also be seen at this point (Fig. 159). This wall has an outer skin of ironstone with an inner skin of brick and appears to have been retained because it forms the south end wall of the 1930s brick shed discussed above.

There is no scar left by the east range on the end of the southern range because the two did not join as is discussed above. The southern range east end has a small outbuilding which appears to be part of the original design but which now houses a toilet. The northeast corner of the building is in a state of collapse due to water damage.

The stable courtyard elevations

The courtyard south facing elevation

The south face of the stable gatehouse is similar to its north face, although it is slightly less ornate and lacks a heavy moulding around the ashlar surround (Fig. 160). The room to the east of the gateway has a single door and two flanking windows with sloping stone sills. To the side of the easternmost window is part of the stone head of the window belonging to the demolished east range. The room to the west of the gateway is the same as that to the east although part of the lower wall has been rendered.

The courtyard east facing elevation

The two storey west range of the stable block has a central ground floor doorway with a full-height hayloft door above it (Fig. 161). A moulded stone string course runs across the elevation at first floor height and wraps around the projecting gable in which the two doorways sit. The gable has a quatrefoil shaped air vent set into its apex. To the north of the central doorway are two bays with the northernmost ground floor window being made from a former doorway. To the south of the central doorway are three bays with the middle ground floor window also being a modified doorway. The four pointed arched heads of all of the windows are ashlar limestone with prominent keystones.

The courtyard north facing elevation

The south range forms the carriage shed and has three large double doors leading into the former sheds (Fig. 162). At the east end of the elevation the double doors are set below the eaves but the adjacent pairs of doors are significantly higher so that the height of the roof and eaves has had to be raised to accommodate them. This is part of the original design as the decorative limestone quoins and lintel extend around both doorways. The western end of the elevation is partially obscured by a modern timber and glass porch which hides a single doorway into the south range room.

Inside the stable block

For reference purposes each room was given a reference code starting at A in the 1930s brick shed continuing in an anti-clockwise route to room L at the eastern end of the south range as shown in the plan in Figure 148 below. The three first floor rooms were given the letters M to O from north to south. The lettering system does not refer to any earlier or previous designations.

Stable block Room A

Room A is the brick built 1930s shed attached to the north end of the demolished east range. The double doors were locked but the room could be inspected through a hole in

the roof. The room is empty and has a concrete floor and appears to be a store. The only doors face out towards Ankle Hill.

Stable block Room B

Room B is located to the east of the gatehouse. It is a rectangular room with tiles set end on into the floor and with yellow bricks lining the north, south and west walls (Fig. 163). The east wall is built from coursed ironstone rubble. The ceiling has a lath and plaster covering suggesting that the room was used for something more than storage. In the north-west corner the floor drops down to form a sunken area which appears to have held a boiler which has since been removed leaving just the pipework. The door created by modifying the window on the north wall serves this sunken area. Above this doorway can be seen the double-arched heads of the original window (Fig. 164). On the east wall a wooden plank door hides an opening which has been blocked by brickwork but which used to lead into the now demolished eastern range. The blocking brickwork for this doorway has been rendered on the outside face as can be seen in Figure 158.

Immediately to the west of Room B is the gatehouse. The present metal gates are clearly modern and the original iron pintles can be seen just inside the north arch. There is no staircase access into the pyramid roof although a hatch is located within the decorative wooden ceiling (Fig. 165).

Stable block Room C

Room C is the same shape and size as Room B but has been thoroughly modernised by plastering the walls and concreting the floor (Fig. 166). The original ceiling is still in place and marks on the floor show where large tiles have been laid. The north wall has a modern Crittall window replacing the smaller original. A doorway in the south-west corner leads into the west range. Despite being stripped of any fixtures and fittings a small Bakelite plaque on the east wall bears the following inscription:

THE FURNITURE IN THIS WAITING ROOM
WAS DONATED BY THE
MELTON MOWBRAY LEAGUE
OF HOSPITAL FRIENDS
MARCH, 1973

Stable block Room D

Room D is the northernmost ground floor room of the two storey west range. It has been modernised by re-plastering and inserting a Crittall window on the west wall. The ceiling is supported by a north to south stop-chamfered timber beam. There is evidence of a plasterboard partition wall running from north to south along the length of the west range creating a corridor along the east side off of which a number of smaller consulting rooms were built. All of the modern plasterboard partitions had been removed at the time of the survey. A masonry wall, which appears to be original, at the north end of the room houses a toilet. A window on the east wall has been modified from a former

doorway which appears wide enough to allow a horse to enter which suggests that this range housed the stable loose boxes (Fig. 167). The south wall of the room has two doorways into Room E, the original being the easternmost. The second doorway has been knocked through the masonry wall to give access into Room E without needing to go into the corridor created by the plasterboard partitions.

Stable block Room E

Room E has had its modern plasterboard partitions removed to reveal its original size which extends for three window bays (Fig. 168). This was presumably the room where the majority of horse loose boxes were located. Two east to west stop-chamfered timber beams support the ceiling. A partial collapse of the plasterboard ceiling near to the courtyard double doors has exposed the underside of a wooden hatch which appears to have been the hayloft door.

Stable block Room F

Room F matches the size and style of Room D and has a new knocked through doorway in the masonry wall dividing Rooms E and F. On the east wall the former wide doorway has been converted to a window (Fig. 169).

To the south of Room F is a set of narrow stairs leading up to the first floor (Fig. 170). The stairs have well-worn stone treads with yellow brick risers and turn at the top. They appear to have had a door at their base although this may be a later addition.

Stable block Room G

Room G has been converted into a narrow office from its original use as a hallway leading from the private doorway shown in Figures 155 and 156. The arched doorway on the west wall has been converted into a small window as discussed above which leaves two small and oddly shaped windows (Fig. 171). The modern inserted ceiling is partially collapsing and shows that the hallway was once open to the rafters which have remnants of plaster between them. The hallway leads eastwards past the doorway to Room F and out through a wide four-centred archway into the courtyard (Fig. 172). A modern timber and glass porch has been added to the outside of this arch as there does not appear to have been any doors on this entrance. The private hallway allowed the owner, William Chaplin, to enter the stables and courtyard from the lodge gardens through his own specially built doorway.

Stable block Room H

Room H is a large rectangular room with the remnants of wooden boards lining the walls up to picture rail height (Fig. 173). The six inch wide boards appear to be original as they hide the red brick walls which have been badly pointed and were clearly not intended to be seen. The walls above the picture rail have been plastered. The obvious effort to make a comfortable room and the fact that a blocked fireplace is located on the

east wall suggests that this room was perhaps intended as a hospitality room for guests before and after a hunt.

Stable block Room I

Room I is a small room with a blocked fireplace on the west wall (Fig. 174). No fixtures or fittings survive but it is possible that the room served the adjacent Room H. The room has doorways leading to Rooms H and J and also a doorway out to the courtyard.

Stable block Room J

Room J is the first of the former carriage sheds and has had its double doors boarded over leaving only a small doorway on the north wall (Fig. 175). A false suspended ceiling has been added and a modern breeze-block wall has been inserted along its east side separating it from Room K. A wide window with three stone mullions is set high up on the south wall and looks out onto the raised height of current ground level.

Stable block Room K

This room was original part of a larger room with Room J before it was subdivided by the insertion of a breeze-block wall. It retains its double doors on the north wall which have chamfered brick pillars at each side (Fig. 176). The lintel above the double doors on the north wall appears to be a modern concrete replacement. The floor is laid with narrow yellow bricks set in a geometrical pattern centred on a drain in the south of the room (Fig. 177). The east wall is built of brick and appears to be part of the original design. The roof structure is supported on a steel I-beam and consists of a king post with two queen posts supporting truncated principals and purlins (Figs. 149 and 178). It is not clear if this is a modification although the use of steel beams in Wyndham Lodge suggests that this may be part of the original structure.

Stable block Room L

Room L forms a separate small carriage shed at the eastern end of the south range. It has a floor laid with thin bricks and red brick walls on the south and east walls (Fig. 179). As with Room K this room has a replacement concrete lintel over the north wall double doors. The ceiling is close boarded with varnished or stained boards.

Stable block Room M

Rooms M to O are the first floor rooms of the western building range. Room M is the most northerly of the three rooms all of which have gypsum floors and are open to the roof. The roof trusses in all three rooms are typical of late 19th century agricultural building trusses and have a bolted king post and principal rafters. The purlins are held on the backs of the principals (Figs. 149 and 180). Modern roofing felt indicates that the slates have been re-laid in the second half of the 20th century.

The north wall of Room M has a stone arched window set below the eaves and a square hatchway leading into the roof space over Room C (Fig. 181). The small gable over the window on the west wall is purely decorative and sits above the common rafters. The east wall window is quite small and has rudimentary metal latch fittings befitting an area only used by the staff (Fig. 182). The dividing wall between Rooms M and N is built of brick and has a four-panelled door with a latch (Fig. 183).

Stable block Room N

Room N is a large room sitting directly above the main stable Room E below and appears to have been designed as the hayloft (Figs. 184 and 185). Parts of the roof still have some sarking boards between the principal rafters which may have been added to keep the room warmer and drier to protect the hay and straw. The window details on both the east and west walls are the same as in Rooms M and O. The large hayloft door has a timber frame and narrow planks and has a latch, a lock plate and bolts to keep it shut (Fig. 186). The bolts may be later additions but the lock and latch appear to be original. It is difficult to imagine why an upstairs hayloft door would need to be locked so it is possible that the door was re-used from elsewhere. To the side of the hayloft door is a hatch set into the floor to allow material to be dropped through into Room E below. The strap hinges are handmade and have a slight taper with expanded ends. The walls have been painted a terracotta colour with blue at the picture rail height and white above. This is unlikely to be part of the original scheme as the decoration does not extend to the north end of the room. A four-panelled door leads into Room O.

Stable block Room O

Room O appears to have been used as living accommodation for the stable block staff as it has the remains of a cooking range on the north wall (Fig. 187). The chimney which served the range no longer breaks the roofline outside which again indicates that the slates have been re-laid. The doorway to the stairs is located in the west corner of the south wall (Fig. 188). Above the stairs is a large cupboard with evidence of shelving built into it. The walls have been painted a dark brown colour up to picture rail height and which may be original. Above the range is a small gaslight fitting showing how the rooms were lit before the introduction of electricity (Fig. 189). On the west wall is a plank of wood onto which semi-circles of wood have been attached and was presumably used as a row of riding hat hooks or other personal riding equipment (Fig. 190).

Buildings Attached to the Garden Wall

As noted the ironstone garden wall extends from the west side of the stables towards Wyndham Lodge. Backing up against the north side of the wall just to the west of the stables is a small brick and timber garage type building which appears on the 1931 OS map (Fig. 191). Inside, the room has a concrete floor and plaster walls but no indication of its former use. It may represent a change from horsepower to motor power in the early 20th century.

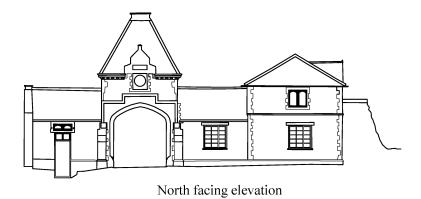
Close to the western end of the garden wall a brick and timber outbuilding has been inserted into the corner where it turns south (Figs. 192 and 193). The timberwork has floral decorations and may have begun life as a small summer house. The roof structure rests on a row of projecting stone corbels built into the wall suggesting that the building is part of the original layout. The first edition 1886 OS map appears to show a similar sized structure in this location. Other projecting stone corbels on the south side of the garden wall may indicate where the glass houses shown on the early OS map were once located.



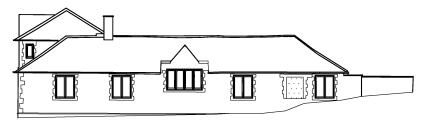
Figure 145 The stable block main entrance Looking south-west. Wyndham Lodge on right



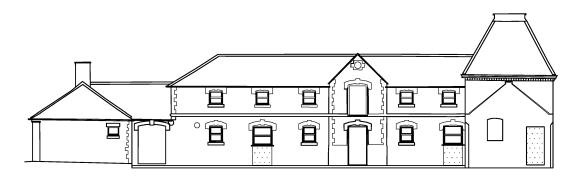
Figure 146 The stable block Looking north-east. Ankle Hill in front of the closest houses



West facing elevation



South facing elevation



East facing (courtyard) elevation



Figure 147 Stable block elevations

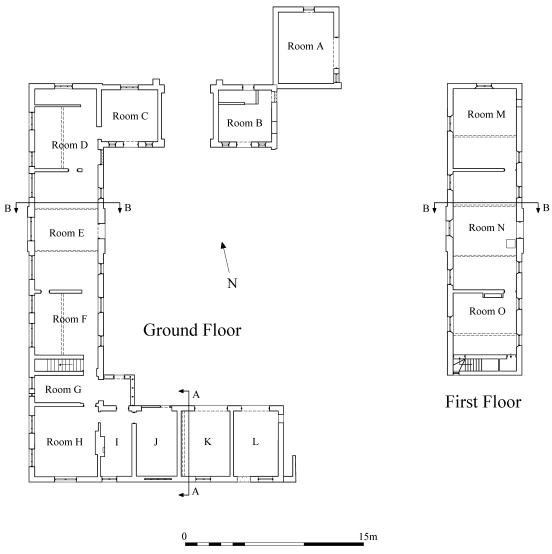


Figure 148 Stable block plans Location of cross-sections indicated

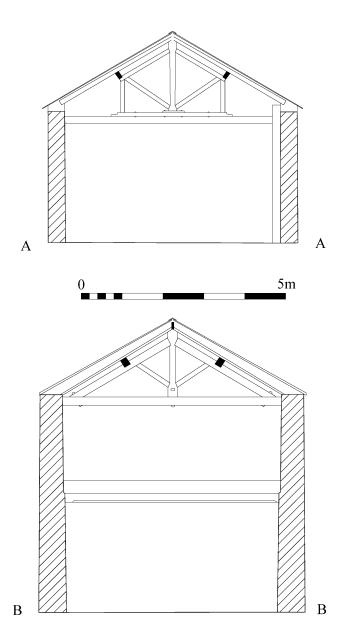


Figure 149 Stable block cross-sections



Figure 150 The stables, north facing elevation Looking south



Figure 151 The stable block gatehouse, north facing elevation Looking south. 1m scale



Figure 152 North end of west facing elevation
Looking south-east. Note the top of the original window above the ground floor window

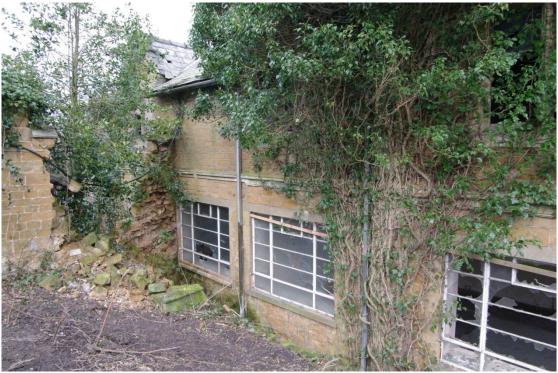


Figure 153 Stable block, west facing elevation
Looking north-east towards joint of stable wall with the (collapsing) garden wall.
Note retaining wall and height of ground level in comparison to the windows



Figure 154 Stable block, west facing elevation Looking east. Steps down to doorway arrowed



Figure 155 Steps down to doorway on west facing elevation Looking east. 1m scale



Figure 156 Private doorway into stables Looking east



Figure 157 Stable block, south facing elevation Looking north



Figure 158 Stable block, east facing elevation of gatehouse room Looking west. Note brick and stone wall on right which is all that remains of the demolished east range



Figure 159 1930s building built against east range north wall Looking south-west. Brick and stone wall on left



Figure 160 Stable courtyard south facing elevation Looking north. 1m scale



Figure 161 Stable courtyard south facing elevation Looking west. 1m scale



Figure 162 Stable courtyard south facing elevation Looking south. 1m scale



Figure 163 Stable Room A Looking south-west. 1m scale



Figure 164 Stable Room A

Looking north-east. 1m scale. The door to left of window has blocking brickwork behind it



Figure 165 Wooden ceiling of gatehouse



Figure 166 Stable block Room C Looking south-west. 1m scale



Figure 167 Stable block Room D
Looking south-east. 1m scale. Blocked doorway to left of scale. Knocked through doorway on right



Figure 168 Stable block Room E
Looking north-east. 1m scale. Hole in ceiling above doors shows the location of the hayloft trapdoor



Figure 169 Stable block Room F
Looking north-east. 1m scale. Blocked doorway to right of scale. Knocked through doorway on extreme left of picture. Note scars left by modern partition walls

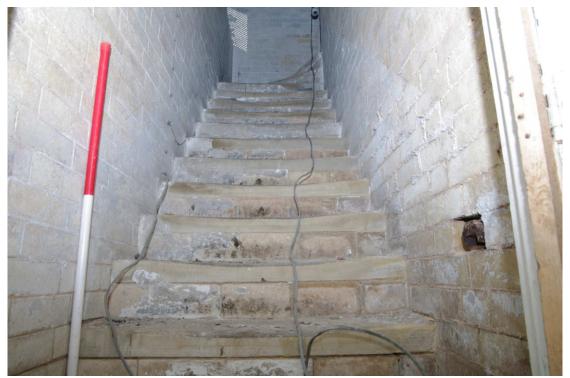


Figure 170 Stable block staircase Looking west. 1m scale



Figure 171 Stable block Room G, former hallway Looking west towards blocked door. 1m scale



Figure 172 Stable block Room G archway into courtyard Looking east. 1m scale. Modern porch beyond arch



Figure 173 Stable block Room H Looking south-west. 1m scale



Figure 174 Stable block Room I Looking south-west. 1m scale



Figure 175 Stable block Room J
Looking north-east. 1m scale. Fire exit doorway in larger boarded over double doors.
Doorway to Room I on left. Modern breeze-block wall on right



Figure 176 Stable block Room K Looking north. 1m scale



Figure 177 Stable block Room K Looking south-west. 1m scale



Figure 178 Stable block Room K roof detail Looking west



Figure 179 Stable block Room L Looking north-east. 1m scale



Figure 180 Stable block Room M roof detail Looking south



Figure 181 Stable block Room M
Looking north-east. 1m scale. Hatch to roof space over Room C to right of scale



Figure 182 Stable block Room M east wall window detail Looking east. 1m scale



Figure 183 Stable block doorway from Room M to N Looking south. 1m scale



Figure 184 Stable block Room N
Looking north-east. 1m scale. Note hayloft hatch in floor to right of hayloft door.

Doorway into Room M on left



Figure 185 Stable block Room N Looking south-west. 1m scale. Doorway to Room O on left



Figure 186 Stable block Room N hayloft door Looking east. 1m scale. Hatch in floor on right



Figure 187 Stable block Room O Looking north-east. 1m scale. Doorway to Room N to left of scale



Figure 188 Stable block Room O
Looking south-east. 1m scale. Doorway to stairs on left, cupboard to right of window.
Note wooden hat hooks (arrowed) on wall just below the roof truss



Figure 189 Stable block Room O, gas fitting over range Looking north-west



Figure 190 Stable block Room O, hat hooks on south wall Looking south-west



Figure 191 Garage building to west of stable block Looking south. 1m scale



Figure 192 Outbuilding built into the corner of the garden wall Looking north-west. Gable end of Wyndham Lodge service range on left



Figure 193 Interior of outbuilding Looking south. 1m scale. Note roof resting on projecting corbels

Building 11, the former Nurse's Home

The former nurse's home is a two storey free-standing building located to the southeast of Wyndham Lodge and to the south-west of the former stable block (Figs. 10, 11, 12 and 194). The land at this point slopes down from west to east. The building uses the same sized bricks and has a similarly loosely based Arts and Crafts theme as used on the ward ranges which indicates that the buildings are likely to share the same designer and have similar construction dates. However, there are some differences in that the bricks are laid in an English Garden Wall bond but with five courses of stretchers rather than four on the ward ranges. At each floor level are decorative bands formed by brick soldier courses. Also, the decorative stonework around the entrance doorway is more reminiscent of 1930s Art Deco rather than Arts and Crafts. The building is also on a much more monumental scale rather than the inviting Cottage Hospital scale used on the wards. As with the other hospital buildings this building had been completely gutted at the time of the survey with most of the woodwork and all fixtures and fittings being removed. All of the first floor floorboards had also been removed which prevented safe access to this floor.

North Facing Elevation

The north facing elevation is the principal elevation of the building and has a large two storey structure projecting out from the main frontage which contains the projecting entrance porch (Figs. 195 and 196). Both projecting elements have flat parapets which break the eaves of the main building. All of the wood-framed windows on this, and the other elevations, are casement windows with stone sills. The roof has tiles similar to those used on the wards and the rainwater goods are made of cast iron.

The centrally located porch and doorway has chamfered stone and brick detailing around it with concrete steps leading up from a terrazzo floor to the ground floor double doors (Fig. 197). A small dormer window is set into the roof just above the entrance. Above the doorway at first floor level is a four-paned window which lights the staircase inside. Flanking the entrance are a set of symmetrical windows at ground and first floor level.

At the eastern end of the north facing elevation the land drops away steeply to allow space for a small basement which has three wooden doors and a narrow window serving the boiler room and other service rooms described below. A fire escape door has been inserted at ground floor level at the western end of this elevation.

The West Facing Elevation

The west facing elevation contains a two storey three-sided bay window (Fig. 198). The bay is contemporary with the rest of the building and has a flat parapet top at the height of the eaves. Above this the flat gable end has copes verges with an arrow slit attic vent. As discussed the windows are all wood-framed casement windows.

South Facing Elevation

The south facing elevation is a near-symmetrical elevation of seven bays with a centrally located ground floor rectangular plan bay window (Fig. 199). The drop in the ground level also means that there are two basement windows below the two easternmost bays.

The East Facing Elevation

This elevation is a plain flat gable-ended elevation broken only by an arrow slit vent set in the gable apex (Fig. 200). The decorative soldier courses continue around this elevation from front to back. The steel steps of a set of fire escape stairs wrap around the base of the wall.

Inside The Former Nurse's Home

The basement

The eastern doorway leads into a short room which has a small goods lift shaft although no lift or mechanism is present so this may be a laundry chute. The shaft is lined with wood and extends up to the roof space (Fig. 201). A hatch opens onto the ground and first floor levels. The centre doorway is the boiler house entrance which still retains some pieces of modern heating equipment (Fig. 202). The equipment is clearly quite modern but no traces of earlier equipment are present.

The westernmost basement room has whitewashed brick walls and appears to have most recently been used as a staff changing room or rest room as there are a number of lockers present and posters on the wall (Fig. 203). An access hatch on the north-west corner wall leads to a small tunnel below the ground floor of the building along which the main heating pipes run.

The ground floor

The entrance steps lead into the ground floor of the nurse's home. Above the steps is a glazed panel made from glass bricks, a feature which is commonly seen in late 1930s buildings (Fig. 204). Either side of the doorway is a toilet and bathroom which presumably would have served the ground floor residents. All of the fittings from these have been removed. A corridor runs along the north side of the building which serves all of the rooms which all have south-facing windows (Fig. 205).

At the eastern end of the ground floor corridor is a rectangular opening at waist height which opens into the possible chute. There is no evidence of any lift mechanism at this level and the lack of a door indicates that it was not a personnel lift. The varnished timber lining continues up to the first floor.

With the exception of the middle and west end rooms the ground floor rooms are identical. Each has a single doorway on the north side onto the corridor and a casement window on the south side (Fig. 206). The window fittings, where they survive, are

similar in style to the ward windows. Each room has a sink and, when first built, had a fireplace although all of the fireplaces have been removed and blocked. The floors are covered in wooden floor boards. It seems likely that each room had space for at least two beds. The middle room has a small rectangular bay window on the south side and has a smaller room on its western end (Fig. 207). The wall layout appears to indicate that this was part of the original design. There is no indication of what this room was made for but it is possible that it may have been used as a kitchen or dining area. On the corridor side of the smaller room is a large cupboard, probably intended as a linen cupboard. The westernmost room has a bay window on its western side (Fig. 208). This room may have first served as a common room. A surviving poster on the wall suggests that most recently this room appears to have been used as a dentist's. A doorway has been knocked through the eastern wall into one of the former bedrooms.

The First Floor

The staircase has a panel of glazed bricks set half way up to light the ground floor corridor. The rectangular design of the stairs and doorway are very much in the 1930s Art Deco style which matches the entrance but is rather at odds with the rest of the building.

As noted earlier all of the floorboards have been removed on the first floor and a number of floor joists have rotted through (Fig. 209). This prevented a detailed inspection of this floor but a cursory look indicates that it is virtually the same as the ground floor. However it is not known where the stairs to the attic room with the dormer window over the entrance are located.



Figure 194 South facing elevation of Nurse's home Looking north-west. Wards and Wyndham Lodge on left



Figure 195 Nurse's home, north facing elevation Looking south. 1m scale



Figure 196 Nurse's home, north facing elevation with projecting frontage Looking south-east. 1m scale



Figure 197 Nurse's home, north facing elevation entrance Looking south. 1m scale



Figure 198 Nurse's home, west facing elevation Looking east. Stables on left



Figure 199 Nurse's home, south facing elevation Looking north



Figure 200 Nurse's home, east facing elevation Looking west. Wyndham Lodge on right



Figure 201 Nurse's home, wood-lined shaft up to each floor Looking upwards



Figure 202 Nurse's home, basement boiler room Looking south-east. 1m scale



Figure 203 Nurse's home, basement room
Looking north-east. 1m scale. The access hatch to space under the floors is on the left
of the picture



Figure 204 Nurse's home, ground floor entrance Looking north-west. 1m scale. Stairs to first floor on left



Figure 205 Nurse's home, ground floor corridor Looking east towards laundry chute hatch. 1m scale. Stairs on left



Figure 206 Nurse's home, ground floor bedroom Looking south-west from corridor doorway. 1m scale



Figure 207 Nurse's home, ground floor. Centre room and possible kitchen Looking south-east. 1m scale



Figure 208 Nurse's home, ground floor west end room Looking north-west. 1m scale



Figure 209 Nurse's home, first floor Looking south-west from top of stairs



North facing elevation of former nurse's home

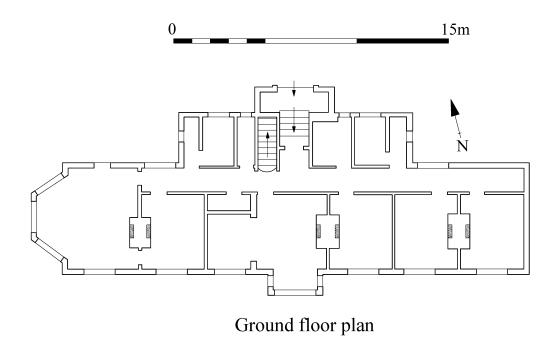


Figure 210 Nurse's home, elevation and ground floor plan

Discussion

Despite their poor state of repair Wyndham Lodge and the adjacent stables have survived in a remarkably intact form since their construction in the 1870s. The lodge has only one major alteration prior to its conversion into a hospital which can be seen in the form of the extended service range on the east side of the house. This appears to have been added in order to provide additional quarters for more servants. Given the prominence of the new range the choice of using rendered brick rather than ironstone is curious. Perhaps it was deemed unnecessary to spend more money on expensive stone for the lower members of staff. It is likely that this extension was added in the late 19th

or early 20th century for the domestic staff although it is just possible that it was added in the 1920s conversion to provide accommodation for hospital staff. The choice of rendered brick may be more easily explained if the work was carried out for the hospital rather than for the private lodge. A closer internal inspection may have helped identify a more accurate construction date. Unfortunately no safe access to this part of the lodge could be gained. This part of the building is scheduled for demolition so it may be possible to inspect this part of the building during this phase.

The other addition to the lodge is the small building added to the western end elevation. This small single storey building may have provided extra toilets for patients in the newly converted hospital. The use of rendered brick is also similar to the extension of the service range which may give the two structures a similar date. Map evidence indicates that it was present by 1931 but cannot identify a more accurate date.

Internally the lodge has been completely gutted leaving little evidence that the building was ever used as a hospital. There is however a clear difference in the division of staff and houseguests and the division of space between the two different areas when in use as a hunting lodge. Most noticeable are the moulded details in the main rooms and around each door and doorway compared to the plainness of the service areas. Similarly the size difference between the grand staircase and the staff staircase is significant. The insertion of a lift shaft and the conversion of Room R17 to a minor surgical room are the two key survivors from the 1920s hospital conversion work. As noted the service range extension may also be part of the 1920s conversion work. It would be a useful exercise to inspect the first and second floors of the lodge whilst it is being renovated and converted. Inspection at this stage is the only safe and viable option. Some of the original features and layout may still be detectable at this stage.

The stable block has also been stripped of any evidence that it was used as part of the hospital. The Crittall windows in the ground floor west range rooms may be part of the 1920s conversion work. This work, along with the re-plastering and addition of internal divisions has removed any traces of the former loose boxes. The first floor of the west range is the only place where the original life of the stables can be glimpsed. The remnants of the range and the gas lighting are evidence of life when part of the hunting lodge.

Despite both the lodge and the stables being stripped it can be seen that the conversion work in the 1920s did remarkably little damage to the fabric of the buildings. It is not clear how much furniture or how many fittings were left in place to be used in the hospital but nothing now remains.

The wards and nurse's home were an attractive addition to the cottage hospital and were placed within the site quite sympathetically. The 1930s and Arts and Crafts styles suggest a pre-war design and may perhaps owe their origins to the 1930s fundraising efforts which are known to have taken place. Some of these events were taking place late into the 1930s and close to the start of the Second World War. Therefore it may be that the buildings were designed in the mid-30s but were built over a number of years before and after the war and spanned to change form the cottage hospital into National Health ownership. The 1950 OS map suggests that the final element, the operating theatre, was not built until after 1950.

The wards appear to have served their purpose without the need to modify or extend them right up to their closure. The only major changes to the wards are the infilling of the ends of the wards and the changes in the end of the Wyndham Ward. The nurse's home was also relatively unchanged although it is not known when it ended its life as a home.

Should the opportunity present itself during any demolition or renovation work it would be useful to investigate and record the ground floor room of the eastern ward range which was sealed during the initial survey work. Similarly it would be useful to investigate the space beneath the curving link corridor and what purposes it may have served. The first floor and possible attic space of the nurse's home could not be surveyed. It is likely that the first floor at least has the same layout as the ground floor. However, it would be useful to confirm this. It is not known what the room was used for which contains the attic dormer window nor is it known where the stairs to this floor are located

The house located by the entrance gates did not form part of this survey. A brief inspection suggests that it has the same originals as the wards and nurse's home. If this building is to be demolished it is suggested that at least a photographic survey should take place beforehand.

Archive

The archive consists of:
This report,
708 digital photographs in jpeg format on 2 DVDs
708 digital photographs in tiff format on 7 DVDs
11 A4 photo record sheets,
7 A3 drawing sheets,
1 A4 drawing record sheet.

Publication

A summary of the work will be submitted for publication in the *Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society* in due course. A record of the project will also be submitted to the OASIS project. OASIS is an online index to archaeological grey literature.

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Andrew Hyam ULAS University of Leicester University Road Leicester LE1 7RH

Tel:0116 252 2848 Fax: 0116 252 2614

Email: ulas@le.ac.uk

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Revised to include Appendix 1: 08-07-2016

Appendix 1 Return visit to the buildings on 6.06.2016

A return visit was made to the site on the 6th of June 2016. By the time of this visit the former nurse's home had been completely demolished as had all of the wards to the west of Wyndham Lodge thus preventing any further investigation. The early 20th century extension, with later first floor additions, attached to the western end of the lodge had been removed. The entire service range and associated buildings on the eastern side of the lodge had also been demolished. The stable block was in the same state as seen in February although of the ivy around the northern and western elevations was in the process of being removed.

The lodge now stands in isolation with the stables to the east much as it did when first constructed (Fig. 211). The removal of the western extension reveals that the ground floor part of the extension built in the earlier part of the 20th century was reached via a narrow window which was elongated to create a doorway (Fig. 212). A second ground floor doorway appears to have knocked through what was a solid wall. The later first floor extension also utilised a window to create a first floor doorway into the curving link corridor

Now that the service range has been removed the double gable ends of the lodge can be seen (Fig. 213). A number of doorways to each floor pierce the wall in order to reach the service wing which all, apart from the ground floor door, appear to be later modifications. The only original opening is a mullioned window on the first floor on the south gable which suggests that, although of a slightly later date, the service wing was planned from the start.

Inside most of the ground floor and first floor floors had been removed leaving only the main stairs and balcony within the main hallway (Fig. 214). The wall plaster has also been stripped away to reveal the brick-built internal walls with relieving arches over each doorway. The first floor rooms have been stripped in a similar fashion and show that each room contained a shallow fireplace with glazed brick surrounds (Fig. 215). Towards the western end of the lodge the service stairs were still intact and lead up to the first and second floors. Most of the original floors had been removed and were in the process of having new steel joists inserted (Fig. 216). The second floor rooms are built into the roof space and were clearly designed to be used as accommodation as the roof timbers have small decorative beads and appear to have been varnished. Close to the top of the service stairs is a wooden-framed box let into the brick wall (Fig. 217). The box contained a number of pulleys and wires which are the remnants of the bell system used to alert the servants from each of the main rooms. The box would have held a glass frontage but this is no longer present.

As noted, at the time of the June visit the stables are much as seen in February 2016. However, the removal of the ivy has given the opportunity to take some less-obscured elevation photographs of the north and west facing elevations (Figs. 218 and 219). The largest gable on the west facing elevation appears to have held a sundial as a small stone plaque in the apex has the following motto *I NUMBER THE SUNNY HOURS ONLY* (Fig. 220). There is no trace of the sundial face or gnomon.



Figure 211 General view of Wyndham Lodge and former garden area Looking north-east



Figure 212 West facing elevation of Wyndham Lodge after removal of extension Looking south-east



Figure 213 East facing elevation after removal of service range Looking west



Figure 214 Lodge hallway from entrance doors Looking north-west



Figure 215 Wyndham Lodge first floor rooms Looking north-west



Figure 216 Wyndham Lodge second floor service rooms
Looking north-east



Figure 217 Bell-pull system on second floor



Figure 218 Stable block, north facing elevation Looking south



Figure 219 Stable block, west facing elevation Looking north-east



Figure 220 Stable block west facing elevation, gable detail

Appendix 2 OASIS Information

	Oasis No	universi1-			
	Project Name	Building Survey at the Former War Memorial			
		Hospital, Ankle Hill, Melton Mowbray			
	Start/end dates of	17-2-2016 to 25-2-2016			
	field work				
	Previous/Future	Yes (DBA) / Evaluation trenches			
	Work				
PROJECT DETAILS	Project Type	Building survey at Levels 2 and 3			
	Site Status	Grade II listed			
	Current Land Use	Former hospital			
	Monument	Post med hunting lodge			
	Type/Period	Post med hospital			
	Significant	N/A			
	Finds/Period				
	Development Type	Residential			
	Reason for	NPPF			
	Investigation				
	Position in the	Planning condition			
	Planning Process				
	Planning Ref.	1/00522/FUL			
PROJECT LOCATION	Site Address/Postcode	Ankle Hill, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire			
	Study Area	6 На			
	Site Coordinates	SK 153 185 centre			
	Height OD	75 to 90m OD			
PROJECT CREATORS	Organisation	ULAS			
	Project Brief	Local Planning Authority (LCC)			
	Originator	THAC			
	Project Design	ULAS			
	Originator	Dr. Datriels Clay			
	Project Manager	Dr Patrick Clay			
	Project Director/Supervisor	Andrew Hyam			
	Sponsor/Funding	Developer / Sowden Developments			
	Body	Developer / Bowden Developments			
	Douy	Physical	Digital	Paper	
PROJECT ARCHIVE	Recipient	NA	LCC	LCCMusService	
	recipient		MusService	Leeniusser vice	
	ID (Acc. No.)		XA25.2016	XA25.2016	
	Contents		Photos		
	Type	Grey Literature (unpublished)			
	Title	An Historic E	An Historic Building Survey at the Former War		
		Memorial Hospital, Ankle Hill, Melton Mowbray,			
PROJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY		Leicestershire			
	Author	Hyam, A			
	Other bibliographic	ULAS Report No			
	details				
	Date	2016			
	Publisher/Place	University of Leicester Archaeological Services /			
		University of Leicester			
	Description	Developer Report A4 pdf			

Building Survey at the Former War Memorial Hospital, Ankle Hill, Melton Mowbray						

Contact Details

Richard Buckley or Patrick Clay University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) University of Leicester, University Road, Leicester LE1 7RH

T: +44 (0)116 252 2848 **F:** +44 (0)116 252 2614

E: ulas@le.ac.uk w: www.le.ac.uk/ulas















