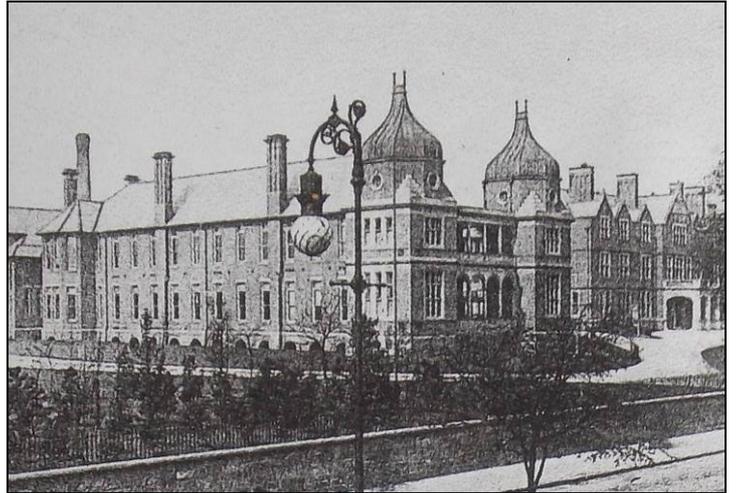


**Derbyshire Royal Infirmary Hospital,  
Derby**

**Volume 3: Historic Building Recording  
Level 3 of Buildings 41, 45, 49, 57 and 66**



Original view of the hospital with Building 66 on the foreground.

**ARS Ltd Report 2014/14**

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## **Derbyshire Royal Infirmary Hospital, Derby**

### **Volume 3: Historic Building Recording Level 3 of Buildings 41, 45, 49, 57 and 66**

**ARS Ltd Report 2014/14**

**Archaeological Research Services Ltd**

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## **Executive Summary**

*In July 2013 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Derby Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust to undertake a historic building survey at Derbyshire Royal Infirmary Hospital, Derby, prior to a proposed regeneration of the site. A total of 31 buildings has already been recorded at Levels 1/2 and reported in Volume 1. Nine additional buildings were recorded at Level 3 of which Buildings 41, 45, 49, 57 and 66 are reported within this Volume 3. The remaining Buildings 28, 38, 43 and 83, recorded also at Level 3, have been reported within an additional report (Volume 2). The results of the historic building survey, together with previous documents dealing with historical background and building appraisal, identified clear evidence of different phases of construction. The sequential developments of Buildings 41, 45, 49, 57 and 66 consist of the following.*

*Building 41 was designed in 1909 by Young and Hall Architects and named 'The Margareta A. Wright Block'. It is a long north/south brick-built range of two storeys although it also contains a small basement within the northern end. The southern end originally comprised two balconies (one on each level) with flat roofs. However, the railings have been removed and replaced with weather-board panels. The roof of the main range is a slated hipped structure whose northern half is slightly lower than the southern portion. There is also a primary projecting lavatory block with a hipped slated roof designed as an integral lavatory block although attached to the main range through two link-ways/bridges. The base of the tower contains an open arcaded chamber supporting the floor above. The tower with the arcaded chamber, link-ways/bridges and roof with overhanging eaves creates an elegant architectural feature with some resemblance with the traboules of the French city of Lyon.*

*Internally this range has been modified substantially from its original design as later refurbishment and the introduction of modern equipments have contributed to the loss of many primary fixtures and fittings. This phenomenon is widespread throughout the surveyed ranges of the entire hospital complex. Despite substantial internal refurbishment, the majority of the sash windows are original as are a few of the panelled doors. Although the sashes vary in size according to their rooms, they are all borned with chain cords and frequently composed of three panes of which the upper ones are inner hopper openings whereas the remaining lower ones are vertical sliding one-over-one lights. They are devoid of architrave but the openings have bullnosed tiles throughout. The original architectural drawings indicate that the ward area would have been heated with a central stove although additional radiators appear to have been originally installed. Furthermore, there was a substantial newel staircase with quarter space landings and a lift although these have been removed.*

*Building 45 was designed in 1905 by Young and Hall Architects and named the 'New Ophthalmic Ward Clock and Operation Theatre'. It is also a long north/south brick-built range of two storeys which contain an arcaded basement although it is mainly an opened chamber with service ducts and a few storage rooms. The roof comprises a hipped slated structure which steps down slightly towards the south; and there are a bay window and a short lavatory projection with lower hipped roofs. The northernmost end is composed of an elegant domed tower block which is joined to the main range with an integral link-way with a flat roof. The tower has a projecting chamfered plinth throughout. There is an octagonal brick projection over the central wall with four central oculi and topped by a leaded dome with a single round finial. The general construction arrangement followed the trends of the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century for the construction of hospital wards composed of long rectilinear pavilions which were cross-ventilated with opposing tall windows.*

*Internally this range has suffered considerable changes and its internal appearance is very repetitive and rather plain. Despite modern fabrics such as linoleum floor cover and insulating ceiling panelled structure, the fenestration is practically primary and fully exposed as the original ceiling height has been maintained. Primary features, fixtures and fittings of interest include a few panelled doors, screed floor with mosaic patterned band, glazed doorway to the tower, chimney breast within bay window room and the opposite area which contains a*

tiled fire place of a former burner, etc. Of note are a primary lift and its mechanism which are extant although obsolete. The lift is composed of timber panelling, comparable to the original doors, designed by Pickering Ltd. The mechanism is complete with motor, weight lifting pulley cables, a George Ellison transformer, etc. The domed tower area contains two small lavatories projecting slightly towards the north and two side rooms, although these two were originally part of a much larger lavatory arrangement as shown on the architectural plan of 1905. These rooms contain a plethora of primary fixtures and fittings including panelled doors, windows, door hinges and latches.

Buildings 49, 57 and 66 are the main wards designed by Young and Hall in c.1890 as the main part of the new Infirmary although Building 49 was erected a few years later in 1896. Their construction is identical consisting of red brick in a Jacobean style with some resemblance with Building 45. These buildings are typical examples of the pavilion style that was the prevalent hospital building typology from 1870 onwards that comprised two storey ward blocks, placed at right angles to a straight linking corridor. They are long north/south brick-built ranges of two storeys and an arcaded basement with chambers for service ducts and a few storage rooms. Their roofs comprise hipped slated structures which step down slightly towards their rear end walls.

Each range also includes a projecting bay window with a lower hipped roof as well as an even shorter lavatory projecting block within one of the side walls and towards the rear end. The front end comprises two elegant domed towers linked with arcaded balconies which were originally opened although they have been fenestrated. There are typically lavatories at each tower, accommodating separate genders, following standard plan designs of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and early 20<sup>th</sup> century of hospitals for infectious diseases.

The domed towers are linked with an arcaded bay built with dressed sandstone including engaged columns and pilasters with decorative capitals and dado panels. The arcade of the ground floor is composed of semi-circular arched heads whereas the first floor contains flat arches. The arches are designed with engaged columns and pilasters with decorative Tuscan and Ionic capitals, attic bases and dado panels or parapet with rhomboidal and circular pattern. The towers have projecting chamfered plinths throughout. The top section of each tower is built with an octagonal brick projection with four central oculi and topped by a leaded dome with a pair of round finials. Each octagonal brick tower is decorated with dressed moulded sandstone string-courses, angled buttresses and window surrounds or architraves of which the oculi include cruciform key-stones.

Internally these buildings have also been considerably altered with later insertions, replacements, etc. It is interesting to note that neither of these buildings includes internal staircases; however, it is thought that primary staircases might have been positioned within a room adjacent to the stylish rooms with a canted bay window. The main ward area is now sub-divided considerably into small rooms. This area might have been originally heated with two central free-standing stoves.

Primary features, fixtures and fittings of interest include a few panelled doors, screed floor with mosaic patterned band, glazed doorway to the tower, chimney breast within the bay window room and the opposite area which contains a tiled fire place of a former burner, etc. Most of the original doors are located within the small lavatory rooms within the rear areas as well as the tower blocks. The front areas within the domed projecting towers retain several original doorways and window openings with segmental arched heads and bullnosed brickwork. There are double panelled doors with patterned lights and single type with double-action hinges. The interior of the towers contain modern water tanks but it is thought that they replaced former tanks that would have supplied water to the lavatories below. The roof of the dome comprises two king-post trusses positioned parallel across an octagonal timber structure whose east and west sides are slightly longer than the remaining ones. The principal rafters carry a continuous side purlin, reinforced with cleats, which supports a series of common rafters attached to the wall plates with bird mouth joints. The trusses also contain wrought-iron straps between the tie-beams, king-posts and principal rafters.

## **1 Introduction**

### **1.1 Scope of work**

1.1.1 Derby Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust (DHNFT) has received planning permission (DER/11/10/01429) for the regeneration of the site at Derbyshire Royal Infirmary Hospital, Derby. Conditions of the application required an archaeological historic building recording prior to any demolition works.

1.1.2 DHNFT commissioned Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) to carry out an historic building recording of the hospital buildings to be affected by the proposed development. The historic building recording of the buildings dealt with in this report – Volume 3 – (i.e. Buildings 41, 45, 49, 57 and 66) were recorded to Level 3 as outlined in the English Heritage (EH) report *Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (2006). The historic building recording has also been carried out in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* (DCLG 2012), *The Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Building Recording* (Institute for Archaeologists 2008), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) issued by ARS Ltd, which was subsequently approved by Steve Baker (Development Control Archaeologist of Derby City Council) in July 2013 (Appendix II).

### **1.2 Location and topography**

1.2.1 The site is located within a built-up area of Derby south-east of the city centre. The site is bound to the west by Osmaston Road (A514), to the east by London Road (A6) and to the north by Bradshaw Way (A601). The site is centred at National Grid Reference SK 35732 35465 (Fig. 1).

1.2.2 The local geology comprises bedrock of Gunthorpe Member –Mudstone: Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 227 to 242 million years ago in the Triassic Period; local environment previously dominated by hot deserts (British Geological Survey 2012).

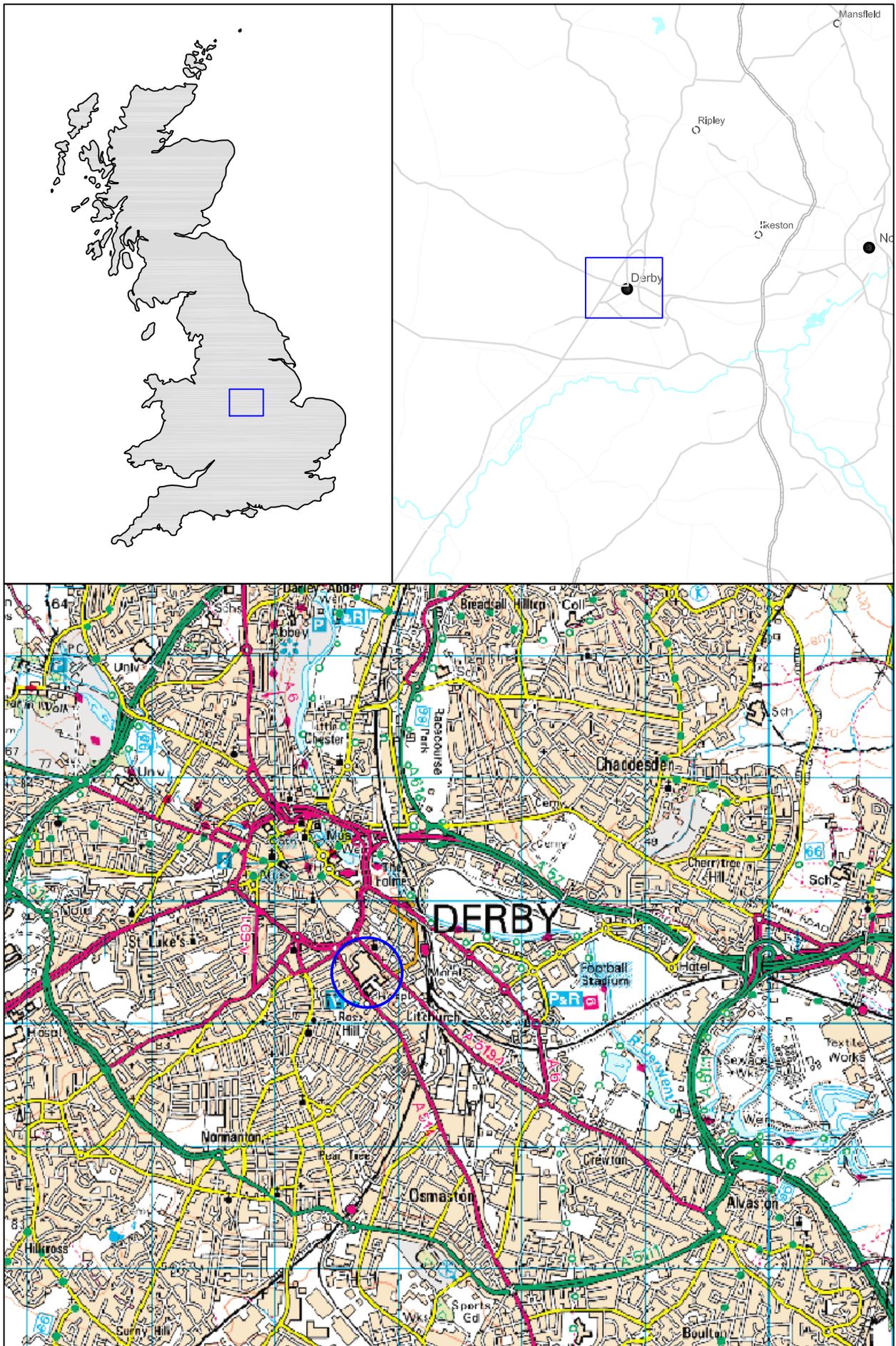


Figure 1: Site Location  
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## 2 Aims and Objectives

2.1 The building survey aimed to provide a record of the form, function and phasing of the historic buildings. The survey also aimed to identify all features, fixtures and fittings relevant to the original and subsequent uses of the buildings. Specific objectives varied from a comprehensive record for nine buildings (Level 3 EH), included within Volumes 2 and 3, to a descriptive record for the remaining 31 buildings (Levels 1/2 EH) which has been dealt with in Volume 1. Full account of specific objectives is provided within the WSI (Appendix II).

## 3 Methodology

3.1 A detailed project design (WSI) was prepared by ARS Ltd which was subsequently approved by Steve Baker, Development Control Archaeologist of Derby City Council (Appendix II). The archaeological building recording was carried out by Alvaro Mora-Ottomano (BA Hons, MSc) of ARS Ltd who is a corporate member of the Institute for Archaeologists (AIfA 5297) and the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (2583AFF). This consisted of the following.

- A written record of the buildings was carried out by annotating plans and elevations; and by completing ARS Ltd pro-forma building recording sheets. Descriptions and terms used follow Brunskill (2000), Curl (1997) and Lynch (1994) wherever possible.
- A metric survey was undertaken, initially based on elevations and plans drawn by the project's architect which were supplied by the client. These were annotated to include archaeological sequences and architectural features. Further measurements were carried out using tapes and a laser distance meter to increase the accuracy of the available drawings. The drawn survey comprised measured floor plans and elevations at 1:100 and 1:50 scale.
- A detailed photographic survey, composed of 35mm black and white print (400 Ilford HP5 Plus) of general exterior and interior views, was conducted using a Canon EOS 3000 N SLR camera fitted with a 28-90mm lens. Moreover, high resolution digital photographs (7.1 megapixels) were also taken using a Minolta DIMAGE A1 with a 7.2-50.8mm lens. Where possible, photographs included a graduated scale and cameras were mounted on tripods for extra stability. Details of the photographs were recorded on pro-forma index sheets, which included location, subject and orientation. The location and direction of the photographs were plotted on scaled plans.

3.2 Further details of the specific methodology of different level of recording are highlighted in the WSI (Appendix II). All aspects of the historic building survey were conducted according to the guidelines in *Recording Historic Buildings* published by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (1996), *Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice* by English Heritage (2006) and *The Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Building Recording* by the Institute for Archaeologists (2008).

3.3 A risk assessment was undertaken before commencement of the work and health and safety regulations were adhered to at all times.

## **4 Historical background**

4.1 Prior to the historic building recording, a series of documents were submitted to the planning authority in support of the planning application. These documents examine the historical and archaeological background, including a cartographic regression analysis of the site, and also include a comprehensive heritage impact assessment (Wardell Armstrong 2009, 2010; DLG Architects 2010, Walker 2011). Thus, they should be used in conjunction with this report. However, this report includes revised and updated facts which have been revealed during the historic building survey and, where discrepancies appear, then this document supersedes previous statements.

4.2 A summary of the historical development, based on the aforementioned documents, is included here. The first Derbyshire General Infirmary was founded in 1807 on land that was formerly part of the Castlefields Estate. It was designed by Samuel Brown in a neoclassical style and was constructed of stone. It had a heating and ventilation system that was designed by William Strutt and Charles Sylvester and evolved from ideas by Whitehurst. Unfortunately there was no way of cleaning the ductwork which resulted in unhealthy conditions for the patients.

4.3 In 1860 this led to Dr William Ogle, a reformist physician at the infirmary, starting a lengthy correspondence with Florence Nightingale who recommended the partial rebuilding of the infirmary with a new pavilion wing, chapel, kitchen, mortuary and operating theatre. These were opened in 1869 by Lord Vernon and the wing was named after Miss Nightingale.

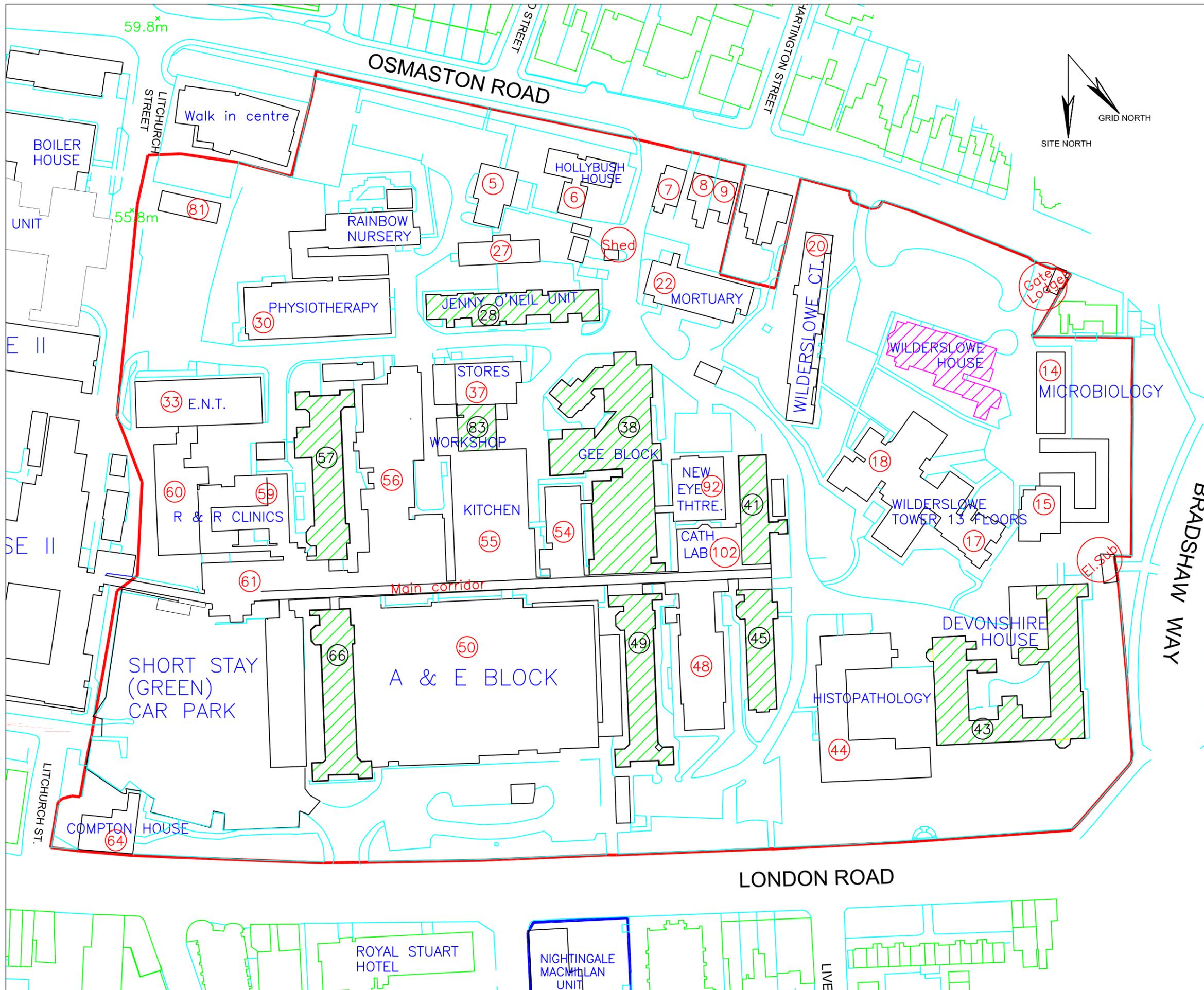
4.4 A gradual build up of various unhealthy circumstances led to the view that the hospital should be demolished and a completely new hospital designed and constructed. The main part of the new Infirmary was built in c.1890 and was designed by London architects Young and Hall in red brick in a Jacobean style. This is a typical example of a pavilion style of hospital that was the prevalent hospital building typology from 1870 onwards. It comprised two storey ward blocks, placed at right angles to a straight linking corridor. The blocks were widely separated by lawns and gardens. In the wards, complete cross-ventilation was achieved by opposite rows of tall, narrow windows reaching from a low sill height to ceiling. Natural ventilation from doors, windows and fireplaces was the rule. This uniformity of design among late Victorian hospitals, with its emphasis on spaciousness and natural ventilation, was the logical outcome of the general acceptance of the aerial conduction of disease or, as it was known to contemporaries, the miasmatic theory. Florence Nightingale was one of the most famous supporters of this theory.

4.5 As an architectural practice Young and Hall had a broad work base with a specialisation in hospital architecture. The Derby Royal Infirmary is typical of their building designs. Based in Bloomsbury, London their hospital designs were notable but not of the highest order, as exemplified by G Gilbert Scott's Leeds Infirmary. Keith Downes Young's obituary is written in the *Builder*; the RIBA journal makes no reference to Derby Royal Infirmary Hospital and this suggests that it is of less significance than some of their other hospital works.

## **5 Building recording**

The proposed development site comprises 40 buildings of which 31 were recorded at EH Levels 1/2 (included in Volume 1) and the remaining nine at Level 3 (Volumes 2 and 3). Most of these buildings consist of several structures that have been amalgamated. The buildings have been previously coded with numbers (see existing planning application documents). A plan of the site was supplied by the client (DHNFT) showing the previously assigned codes which are used here for consistency (Fig. 2). However, it has been noted that the Grade II Listed Building Wilderslowe House (ID 403473), located within the south-western area of the site, has not been commissioned to be surveyed.

This report (Volume 3) deals with Buildings 41, 45, 49, 57 and 66. The following section has been divided into the relevant buildings and each of them sub-divided by floor levels. All elevations and plans were analysed individually and the results are included below. The survey drawings are included in Appendix I and the raw data including AutoCAD files forms part of the general project archive. The photographic record of the entire site comprised 1906 high definition colour digital images and 677 35mm black and white prints; this is also included in the project archive with scaled plans showing their location and direction as well as an accompanying photographic register with their descriptions. A selection of photographic plates is included in the report with detailed captions indicating the viewpoint of the camera. The location and direction of the selected plates are also plotted on their relevant plans (Appendix I).



Archaeological Research Services Ltd  
 Angel House  
 Portland Square  
 Bakewell  
 Derbyshire  
 DE45 1HB

Site Code: DRI'13  
 Drawing Ref:  
 Date: 3 December 2013  
 Drawn: AMO  
 Scale: 1:1250@A3

Figure 2: Plan of the site with buildings' code and level of recording

- Key:
- 14 Building code Recording Levels 1/2
  - 45 Building code Recording Level 3
  - Building not included in the survey

Notes:

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## 5.1 Building 41

5.1.1 This building was designed in 1909 by Young and Hall Architects and named ‘The Margareta A. Wright Block’ as indicated by copies of the original architectural drawings found in the restaurant of Building 55 (Figs 3 – 9). It is a long north/south brick-built range of two storeys although it also contains a small basement within the northern end. The southern end originally comprised two balconies (one on each level) with flat roofs. However, the railings have been removed and replaced with weather-board panels. The roof of the main range is a slated hipped structure whose northern half is slightly lower than the southern portion. There is also a primary projecting lavatory block with a hipped slated roof constituting an integral part of Building 41.

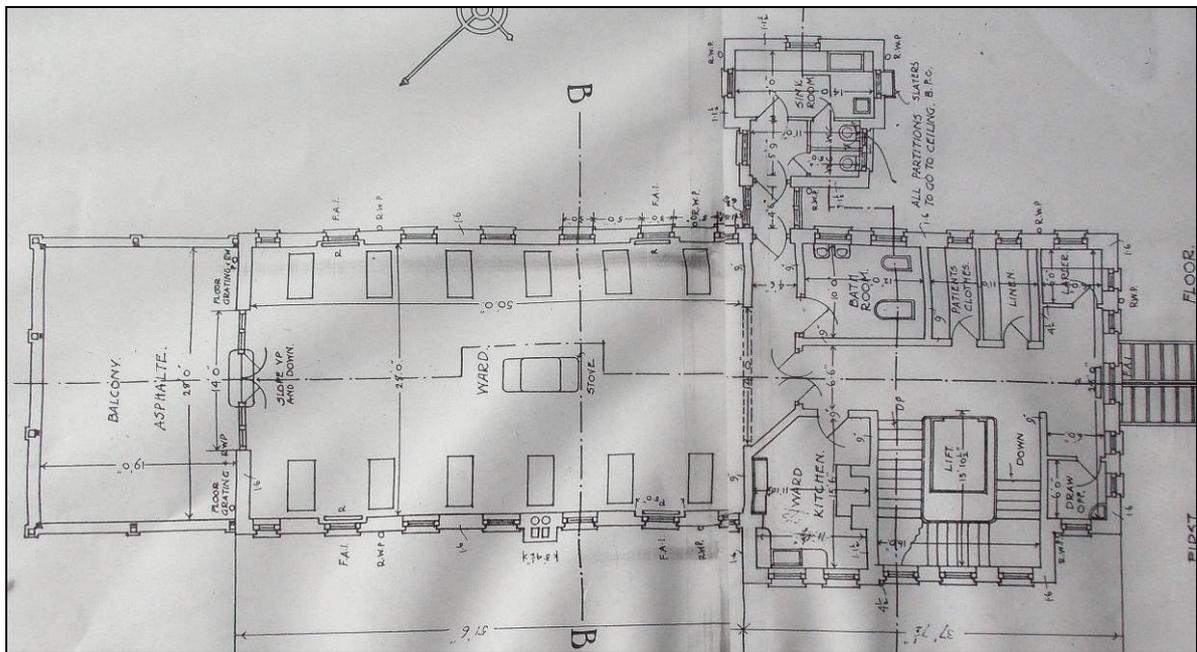


Figure 3: Copy of original architectural drawing of Building 41 showing the first floor.

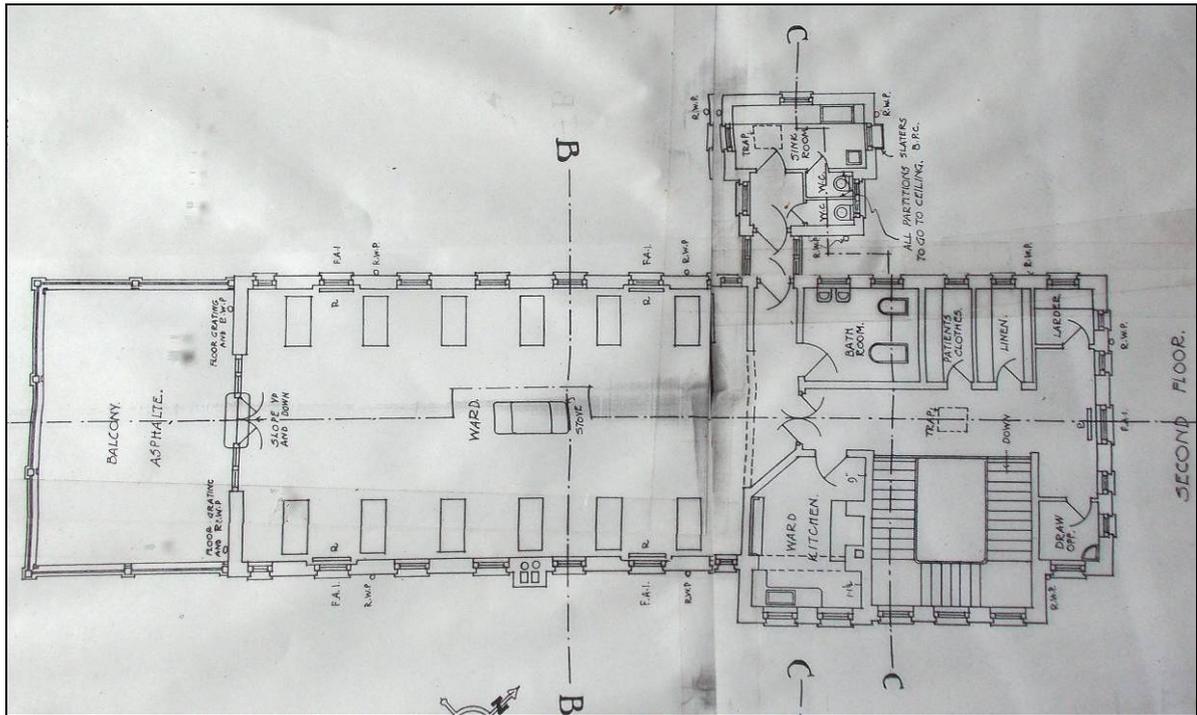


Figure 4: Copy of original architectural drawing of Building 41 showing the second floor.

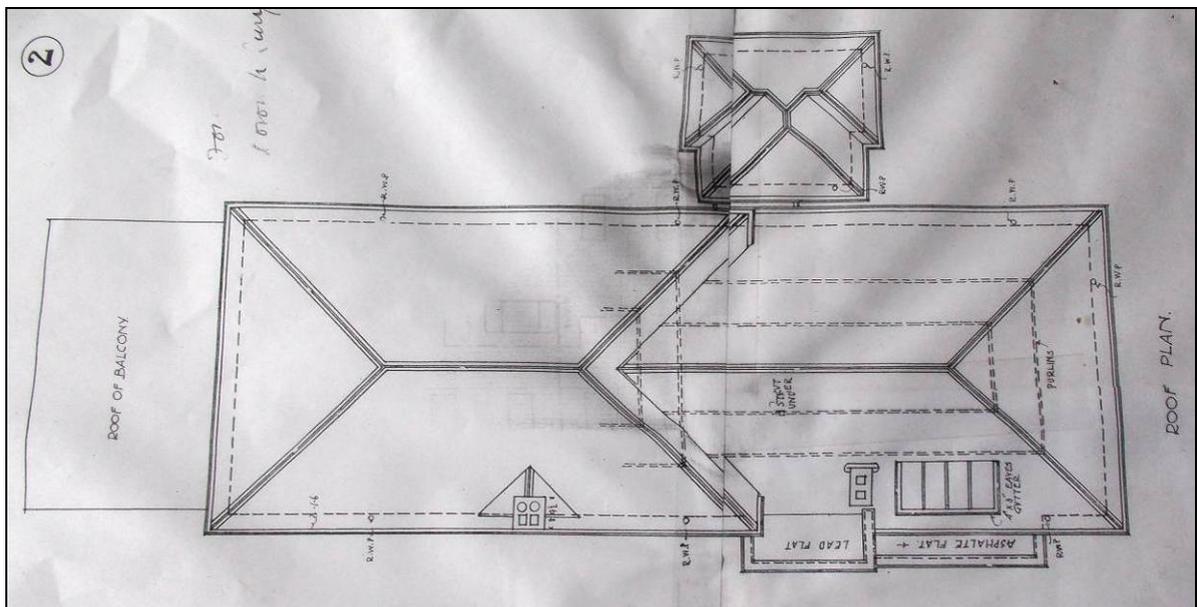


Figure 5: Copy of original architectural drawing of Building 41 showing the roof plan.



Figure 6: Copy of original architectural drawing of Building 41 showing the west elevation.



Figure 7: Copy of original architectural drawing of Building 41 showing a longitudinal section.

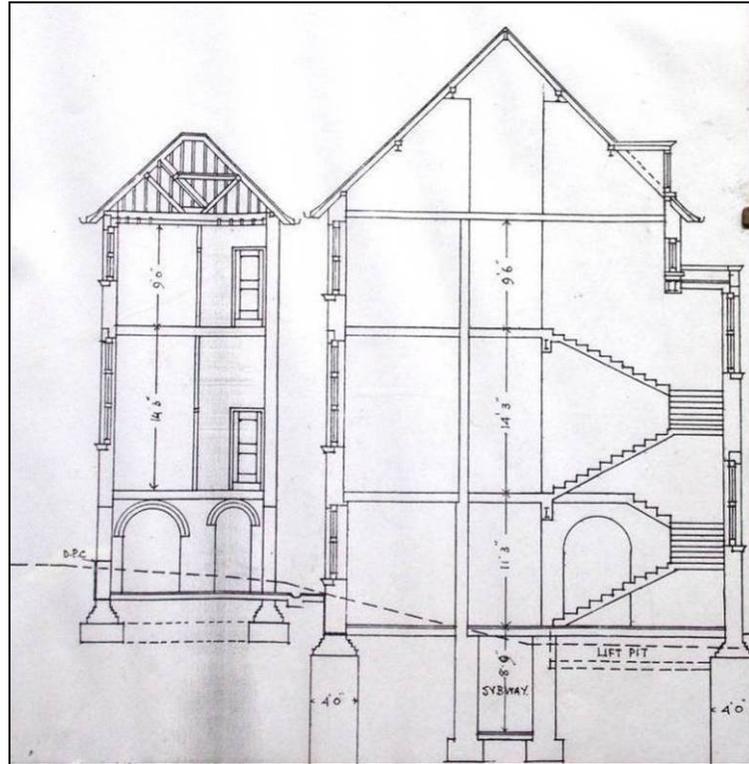


Figure 8: Copy of original architectural drawing of Building 41 showing a cross-section.

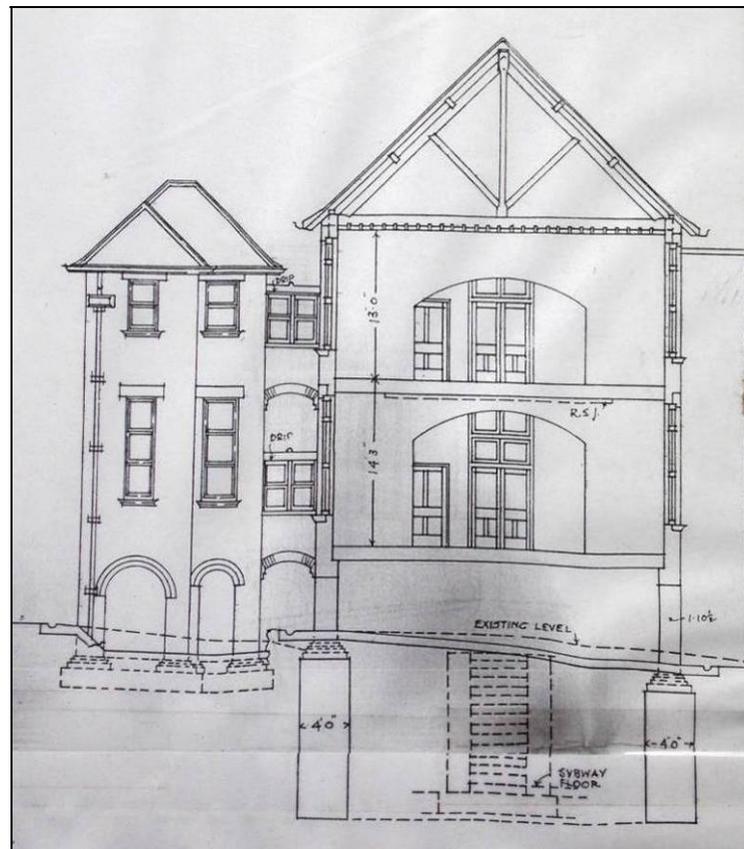


Figure 9: Copy of architectural drawing of Building 41 with section and elevation of the projecting tower.

## Exterior

5.1.2 The masonry is composed of standard reddish brown bricks laid in English bond. The fenestration is composed of sash windows of one-over-one lights and an additional upper hopper inwards opening. The window openings have plain sandstone lintels and moulded projecting sills. There are also shorter sashes of two lights located within the upper and lower levels of the northern section as well as the upper floor of the projecting tower. The large majority of the windows are original although later repairs were also identified. The window openings vary in size (both length and width) according to their internal divisions. The ward area, positioned within the southern section of the range, contains taller windows than the remaining northern area following the trends of the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century for the construction of hospital wards (e.g. Richardson 1998, 141). Indeed, the 19<sup>th</sup> century was an era where writers and reformers attempted to tackle the issue of poor hospital design leading to inadequate hospital conditions. Among the reformers was Florence Nightingale, who campaigned for wards in long rectilinear pavilions which were cross-ventilated with opposing tall windows, allowing for better conditions for both patient and carers (*ibid.* 5 – 13).

5.1.3 The hipped roof is covered with natural slates, laid in diminishing courses, and leaded ridges. The ward southern area is slightly higher than the northern section which is thus formed with a short hipped step. Further hipped steps are located within the tower block which projects westwards. It has overhanging eaves with exposed common rafters throughout the hipped roof complex and several cast-iron rain water pipes with decorative hoppers.

5.1.4 The west elevation contains the projecting tower which appears to have been designed as an integral lavatory block, although attached to the main range through two link-ways/bridges (Plates 1 and 2). The base of the tower contains an open arcaded chamber supporting the floor above (Plate 3). The tower with the arcaded chamber, link-ways/bridges and roof with overhanging eaves creates an elegant architectural feature with some resemblance to the *traboules* of the French city of Lyon.

5.1.5 The partial detachment of lavatories followed the trends of the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries for the construction of hospital wards (e.g. Richardson 1998, 141). Indeed, the later 19<sup>th</sup> century demonstrates the advancement in medical knowledge concerning disease, from the earlier pest-houses and hospitals which were designed when miasma was the prevailing belief for the spread of disease. The pavilion plan became the dominant design with wards being detached or accessible only via covered walkways to provide isolation. Further isolation was provided in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century with the introduction of cubicle isolation blocks. The proliferation of isolation hospitals was due in large to a Privy Council memorandum in 1871 which suggested that smaller communities should maintain isolation structures with room for four patients. From 1872 hospital construction was managed by the Local Government Board who authorised loans for isolation hospital building, withholding funding if the building was not deemed suitable, which led to standardised plan types (*ibid.* 132 – 143).

5.1.6 The southern ward area is very regular, comprising seven bays demarcated by symmetrically arranged window openings of which the ends ones are narrower than the remaining types. The lower section of the southern area consists of an open arcaded chamber, comparable to the tower structure, which contains mainly service ducts. This section is obscured by a modern concrete block structure with a flat roof (Plates 4 and 5).

5.1.7 The southern area consists of a different structure although part of the original construction. This structure was designed as a balcony with stages on each floor. It has a brick-built plinth with short pilasters and a moulded coping stone on which wrought-iron railings would have been mounted. The railings have been removed and replaced with weather-board panels fixed between primary cast-iron pillars (Plate 6). There is an inserted fire exit steel staircase within the west wall which leads to a doorway on the first floor (Plate 7). The ground floor also contains a doorway with a double door within the west wall which would have been used as a loading bay as it is situated above the plinth. The ledge timber double door, although concealed, is slightly recessed from the weather-board panels revealing a series of small sockets of the former railings within the upper side of the coping stone (Plate 8). The coping stone is made of light greenish sandstone although a section has been repaired with concrete imitating the original design (Plates 9 and 10). This weather boarded structure contains several ‘Crittall’ type windows as well as later PVC and a flat roof (Plate 11).

5.1.8 The east elevation is equivalent to its counterpart although without an adjoining tower. However, it is mostly obscured by the proximity of the adjacent Building 92 and, moreover, the northern section is abutted by Building 102 (Plates 11 and 12). The main ward section contains a projecting chimney stack which contains a brick-built gablet within the slated roof and an elegant moulded sandstone crown (Plates 13 and 14). The roof contains a plain dormer window towards the northern end of the east elevation (Plate 12). The dormer window is constructed with modern fabrics and includes a felted flat roof; however, this feature is a later replacement as the architectural drawings depicts an equivalent window within its current location (Fig. 5). It is also of note that the aforementioned drawing shows a projecting chimney stack adjacent to the dormer window. The stack has clearly been removed as indicated by the chimney breast of this stack which survives internally.



Plate 1: West elevation of Building 41, looking south-east.



Plate 2: Projecting tower, looking south (scale 2m).



Plate 3: Arcaded open chamber of the projecting tower, looking north-east (scale 2m).



Plate 4: Southern area of the west elevation, looking east.



Plate 5: Southern area of the west elevation and projecting tower, looking north-east.



Plate 6: South end elevation of Building 41, looking north (scale 2m).

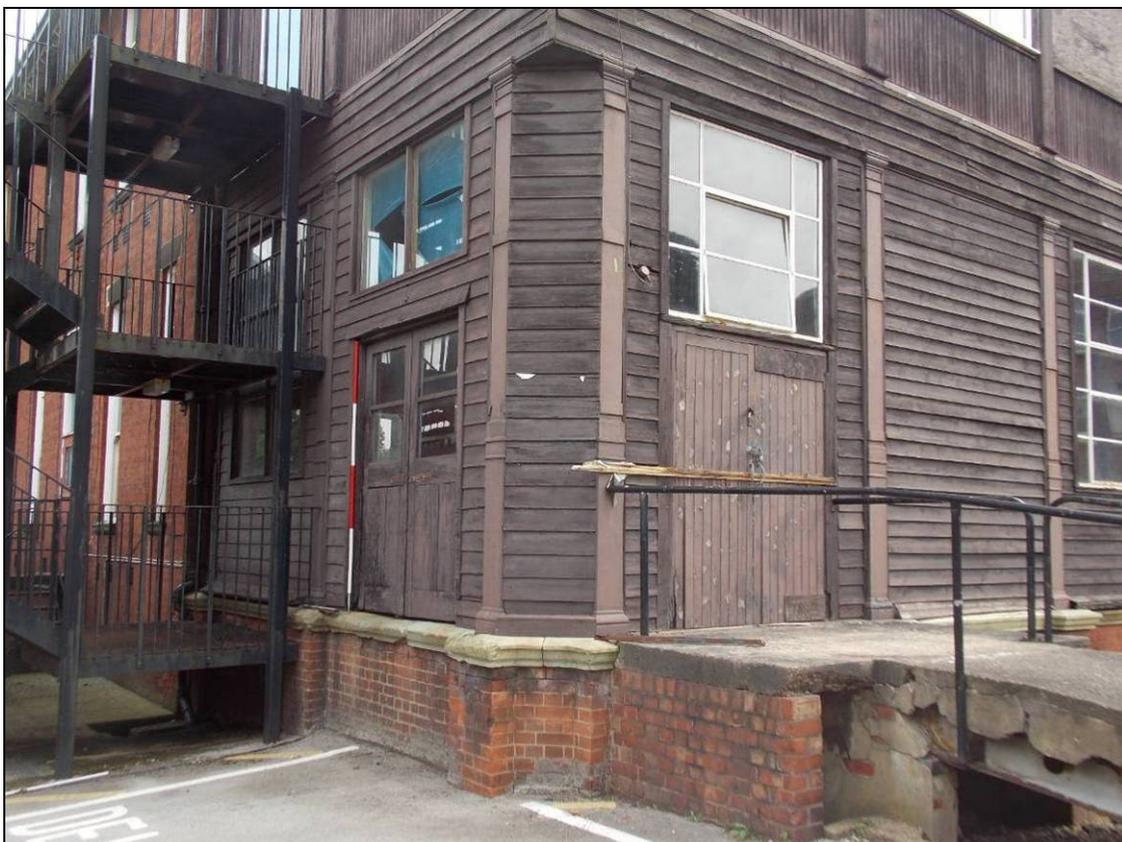


Plate 7: Southernmost area with cast-iron pillars over a brick plinth, looking north-east (scale 2m).



Plate 8: Detail of sandstone coping with sockets of former railings, looking east (scale 1m).



Plate 9: Detail of angled moulded coping stone, looking north-east (scale 1m).



Plate 10: Concrete repair (arrow) of the coping stone, looking north (scale 500mm).



Plate 11: Southern area of the east elevation, looking north-west.



Plate 12: General view of the east elevation, looking south-west.



Plate 13: Central upper area of the east elevation, looking south-west.



Plate 14: Detail of chimney stack, looking south-west.

## **Interior**

5.1.9 Internally this range has been modified from its original design as later refurbishment and the introduction of modern equipments and, later, fire-retardant doors, carpet or linoleum floor covers, inserted stud partition walls, suspended false ceilings, etc., have contributed to the loss of primary fixtures and fittings. This phenomenon is widespread throughout the surveyed ranges of the entire hospital complex. Copies of the architectural drawings show that this range was accessed from a glazed pitched link-way structure leading to a doorway positioned within the north wall of the basement floor. The link-way is connected to the main corridor of the hospital complex as this was extended westwards in 1909 when a new ward, Building 45, was constructed. The internal appearance is very repetitive and rather plain. Nevertheless, a summary of interesting rooms and additional features within each floor is provided below.

### *Basement*

5.1.10 The basement occupies only a small portion of the entire footprint which is situated towards the northern area. This is the Department of Clinical Measurement and Cardiac Catheter Suite which is accessed from a primary doorway located within the north wall. The doorway has an elliptical arched head and contains a modern double door (Plate 15). The doorways lead to a lobby from where smaller rooms emanate. There is a shallow ramp which leads to an inserted doorway connecting the basement with the adjacent Building 102 (Plate 16).

5.1.11 The construction of the ramp and the adjacent room immediately to the south would have involved the dismantlement of the original newel staircase surrounding a lift as shown on the architectural drawings of this range.

5.1.12 There is a small office immediately to the east of the main entrance which is accessed from a plain doorway that has been inserted within a partially filled-in doorway with a semi-circular arched head (Plate 17). This room also contains a wide blocked-up doorway with another semi-circular arched head which would have originally led to the staircase (Plate 18). The upper area of the arched head was inspected over the false ceiling revealing its original appearance built with bullnosed bricks. The scars of the former door's architrave was also discerned (Plate 19).

5.1.13 The south-easternmost room contains a large pilaster which appears to have formed part of a chimney breast which survives within the floors above (Plate 20). It is suggested that the east wall would have contained window openings but they might have been blocked up when the adjacent Building 102 was constructed against this range, although no sign of the putative windows was identified. Nevertheless, blocked-up window openings were recorded within the north wall.

5.1.14 The west side of the lobby comprises two rooms which are naturally lit with short sashes along the west wall (Plate 21). The main room, located to the north-west, contains a commemorative plaque along the centre of the north wall (Plate 22) which reads as follows.

“Gloria Gessey Memorial Library”  
In memory of  
Gloria Gessey Founding Technician  
of the  
Cardiothoracic Measurement Department  
Opened by  
Dr V.M. Leveaux M.D. F.R.C.P. B.A. J.P. D.L.  
Friday 19th July 1996



Plate 15: Original doorway to the basement of Building 41, looking south (scale 2m).



Plate 16: Lobby with inserted ramp to adjacent buildings, looking north (scale 2m).



Plate 17: Semi-circular arched doorway to small office, looking east (scale 2m).



Plate 18: Detail of blocked-up arched doorway inside the small office, looking south-east (scale 2m).



Plate 19: Detail of bullnosed brick *intrados* and scars of former architrave (arrow), looking south.



Plate 20: South-eastern room, looking east (scale 2m).



Plate 21: South-western room, looking south-west (scale 2m).

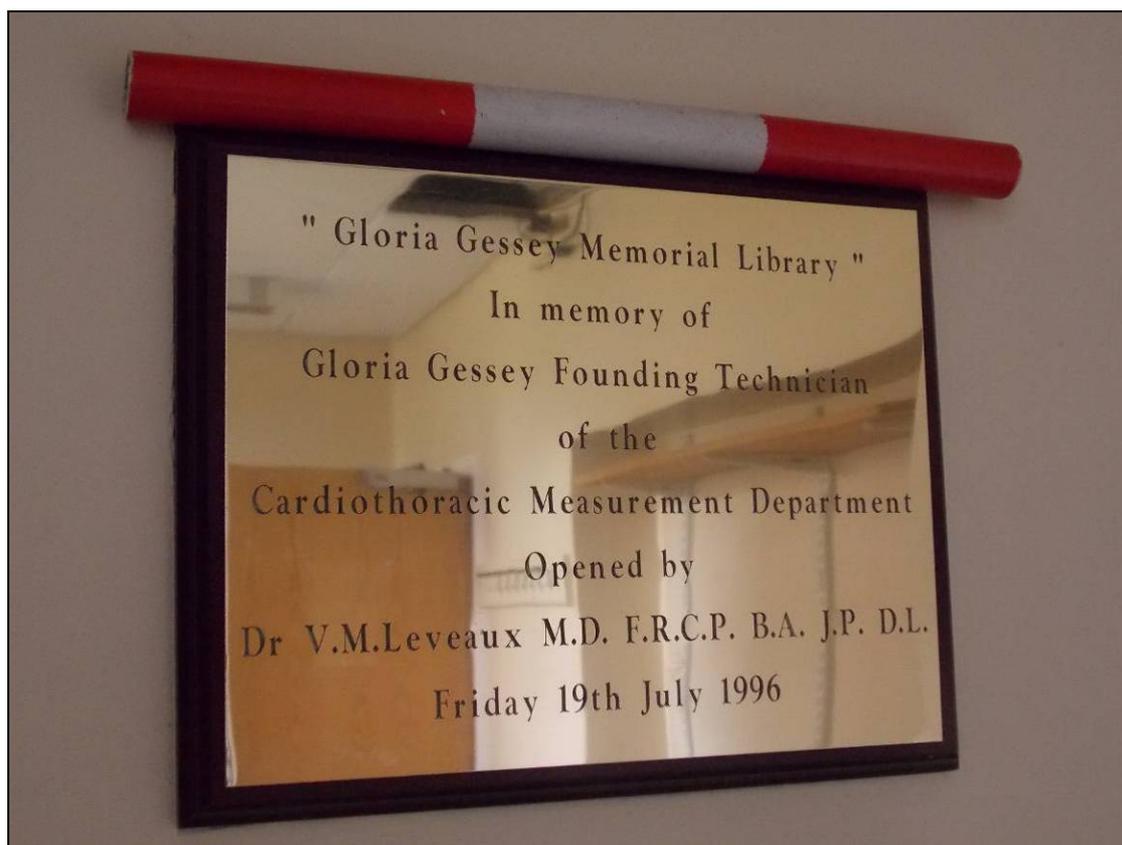


Plate 22: Detail of commemorative plaque, looking north-east (scale 300mm).

### *Ground floor*

5.1.15 The ground floor is accessed from a central doorway within the north wall (Plate 23). The doorway was inserted within an original window opening as indicated by the architectural drawings. A series of original blocked-up windows were identified within a small Office Room situated immediately to the east of the main entrance (Plate 24) and an opposed Parents Shower & W.C. Room. There is a central corridor which provides access to small rooms along it and a large ward area towards the south (Plate 25).

5.1.16 There is a kitchen which contains a chimney breast although its fire place has been blocked up (Plate 26). Its function was originally also a kitchen as indicated by the architectural drawings of this range. The projecting tower includes lavatories and a Sluice Room, occupying the western end of the tower, whose window openings are fully exposed as it is devoid of suspended false ceiling (Plate 27). The window openings have bullnosed jambs, sills and lintels.

5.1.17 The main ward area contains an inserted fire exit doorway along the west wall. Although an external projecting chimney stack was identified within the east elevation, no sign of a corresponding fire place was discerned inside the ward. It is possible that the stack might have acted as a flue of a stove depicted on the original architectural drawings which appears situated in the centre of the wards. Thus the stove would have been free standing with a pipe extending to the ceiling, and possibly through it, where it would have bent towards the stack.

5.1.18 There are a few stud panels creating later division such as a Play area towards the southern end (Plate 29). No access to the southernmost structure was gained. The original architectural drawings indicate that this structure was formerly a balcony which would have been accessed through a central double-action door positioned within the dividing wall of the ward. The drawings also show that the ward area would have been heated with a central stove although additional radiators appear to have been installed originally. Furthermore, there was a substantial newel staircase with quarter space landings and a lift in the well hole within the Clinical and Staff Rooms immediately to the north of the kitchen.



Plate 23: Inserted main doorway to the ground floor of Building 41, looking south.



Plate 24: Small office with blocked window openings, looking east (scale 2m).



Plate 25: Central corridor of the ground floor of Building 41, looking south (scale 2m).



Plate 26: Chimney breast within the kitchen, looking north (scale 2m).



Plate 27: Sluice Room, looking north-west (scale 2m).



Plate 28: Ward area, looking north (scale 2m).

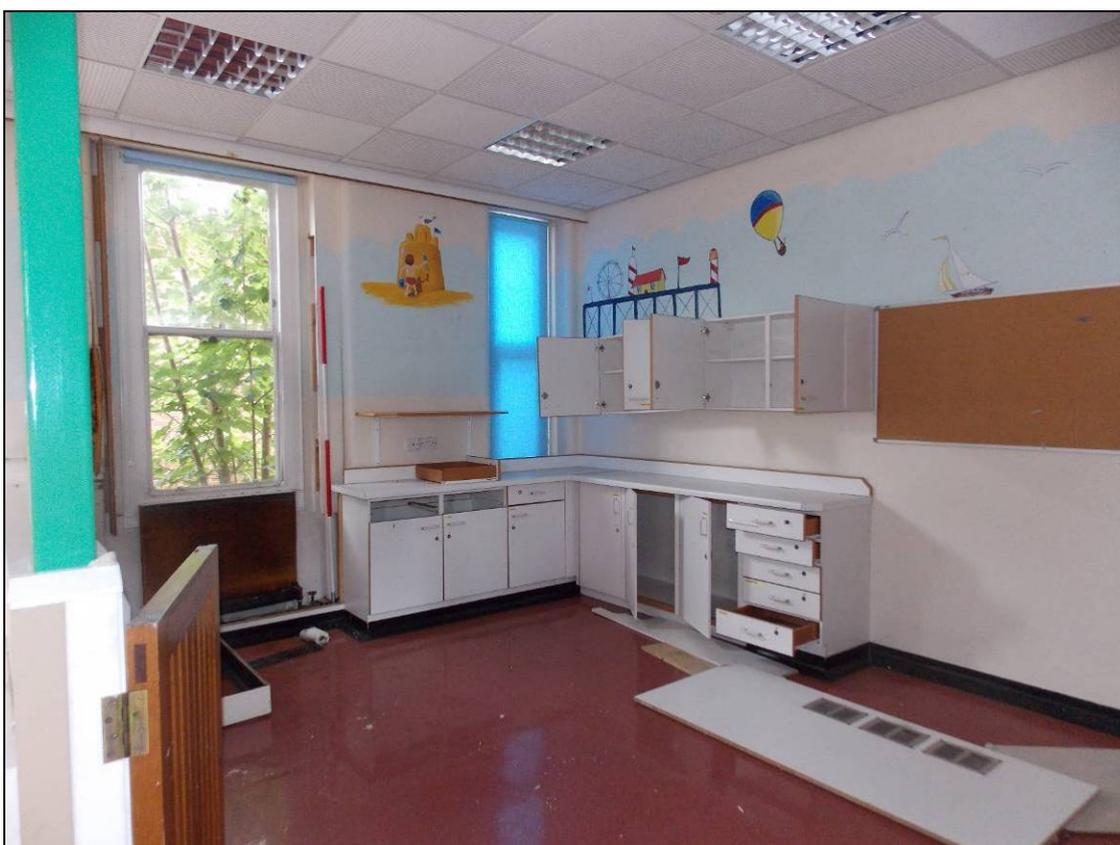


Plate 29: Play area, looking south-east (scale 2m).

### *First floor*

5.1.19 The first floor is comparable to the floor below and is also accessed from an equivalent inserted doorway within the north wall which provides entry to a central corridor that leads to a Reception Room (Plate 30). The Reception Room is positioned within the former stairwell and is naturally lit by later and much wider casement windows. Opposite to it there are later lavatories to the west of the central corridor (Plate 31). The room immediately to the south of the reception has been slightly modified from its original construction as revealed by the architectural drawings. Indeed, the chimney breast has been removed and the original doorway has been blocked up (Plate 32). The current doorway is set within a stud wall replacing a canted brick wall.

5.1.20 The projecting lavatory tower block contains original four-panelled doors and plain architraves (Plate 33). The Sluice Room to the west end of the tower is currently a modern kitchen (Plate 34). The main ward area has been divided in small wards with the insertion of stud panels throughout. The original tall sash windows are partially obscured by the suspended false ceiling although an attempt to gain additional light has been made with angled ceiling panels along the walls (Plates 35 and 37).

5.1.21 The former balcony area to the southern end of the range is connected to the wards area and contains also individual wards formed with stud partition walls. The wards are naturally lit by later PVC windows (Plate 36). There is an inserted doorway within the west wall which leads to an external fire escape staircase.

5.1.22 Although a ceiling hatch was identified along the central corridor, no access to the loft area was gained. However, the original architectural drawings illustrate that the roof structure consists of several king-post trusses carrying two tiers of side purlins (on each principal rafter). The projecting tower has a much plainer arrangement composed of principal rafters along the hipped ridges, common rafters and additional raking struts reinforcing the principals with longitudinal tie-beams.



Plate 30: Reception Room within the first floor of Building 41, looking south-east (scale 2m).



Plate 31: Reception, corridor and lavatories, looking north-west (scale 2m).



Plate 32: Central corridor with blocked-up doorway (arrow), looking south (scale 2m).



Plate 33: Original doors to lavatories within the tower block, looking north-east (scale 2m).



Plate 34: Kitchen within the tower block, looking north-west (scale 2m).



Plate 35: South-eastern room within the main ward area, looking south-east (scale 2m).

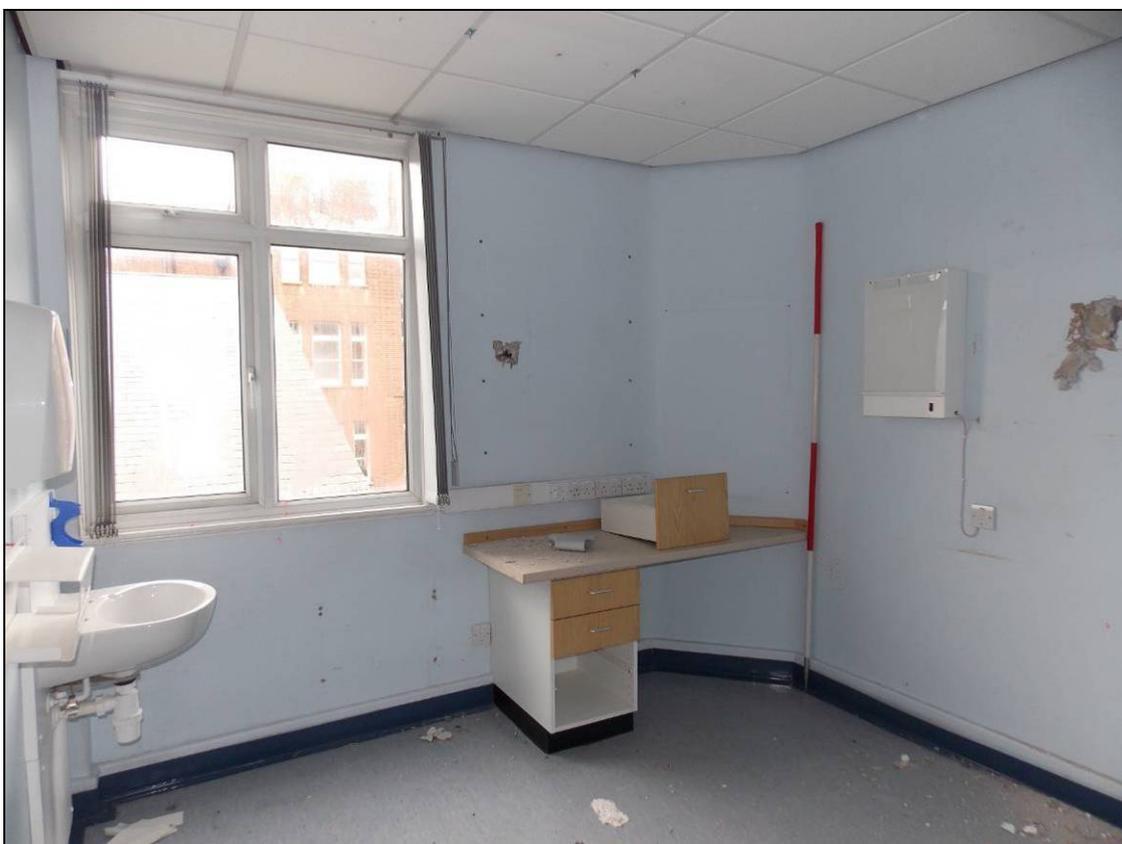


Plate 36: South-eastern corner room of the southernmost area, looking south-east (scale 2m).



Plate 37: Stud partition wall creating separate rooms, looking north-west (scale 2m).

## 5.2 Building 45

5.2.1 This building was designed in 1905 by Young and Hall Architects and named the 'New Ophthalmic Ward Clock and Operation Theatre' as indicated by copies of the original architectural drawings found in the restaurant of Building 55 (Figs 10 and 11). It is a long north/south brick-built range of two storeys. It also contains an arcaded basement although it is mainly an opened chamber with service ducts and a few Storage Rooms. The roof comprises a hipped slated structure which steps down slightly towards the south, as well as a bay window and a short lavatory projection with lower hipped roofs. The northernmost end is composed of an elegant domed tower block which is joined to the main range with an integral link-way with a flat roof.

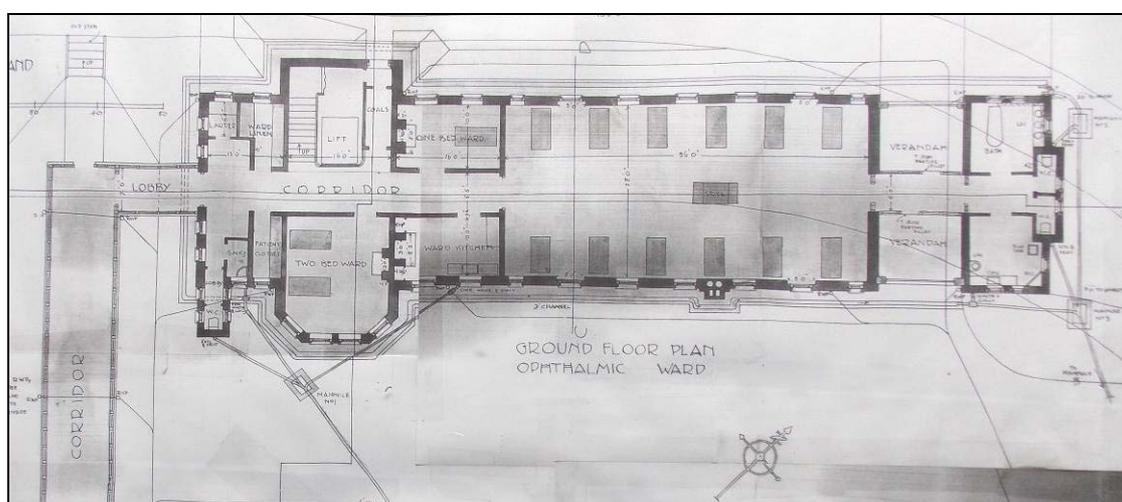


Figure 10: Copy of original architectural drawing of Building 45 showing the ground floor.

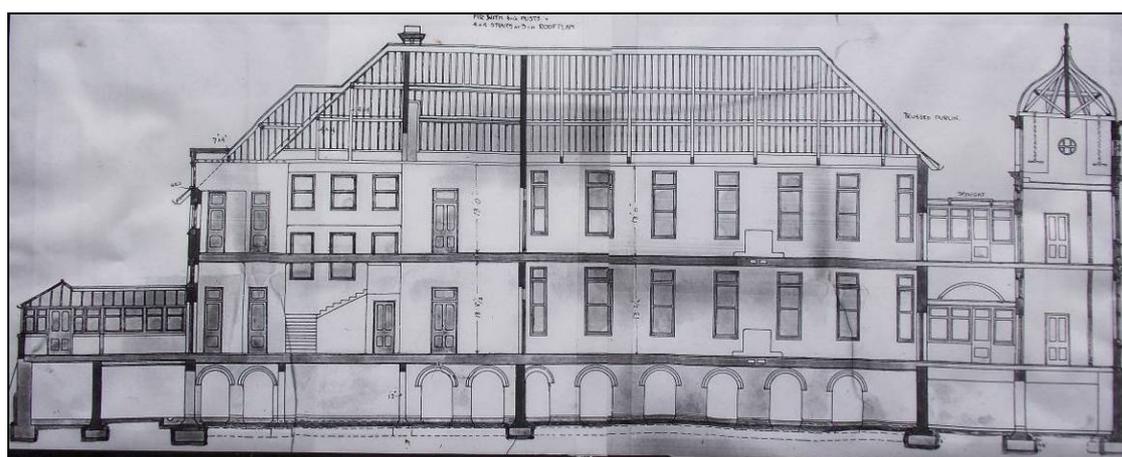


Figure 11: Copy of original architectural drawing of Building 45 showing the longitudinal section.

## Exterior

5.2.2 The masonry is composed of standard reddish brown bricks laid in English bond. The fenestration is composed of sash windows of one-over-one lights and an additional upper hopper inwards opening. The window openings have plain sandstone lintels and moulded projecting sills except for the ones within the tower block which have dressed sandstone surrounds. There are also shorter windows located within the upper level of the southernmost bays. The large majority of the windows are original although later repairs were also identified. The window openings vary in width according to their internal divisions. The general construction arrangement followed the trends of the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries for the construction of hospital wards composed of long rectilinear pavilions which were cross-ventilated with opposing tall windows (e.g. Richardson 1998, 5 – 13).

5.2.3 The hipped roof is covered with natural slates and leaded ridges. However, the tiles of the main ward area are later replacements laid in regular courses whereas the tiles of the lower stepped hip, bay window and projecting lavatory block contain the original and much thicker slates laid in diminishing courses. The slated roof has overhanging eaves with exposed common rafters and several cast-iron rain water pipes with decorative hoppers immediately beneath the eaves.

5.2.4 The north elevation of Building 45, facing onto London Road, is composed of an elegant tower-like façade of three bays demarcated by a central and slightly projecting wide wall flanked by two narrow recessed panels. The tower has a projecting chamfered plinth throughout. There is an octagonal brick projection over the central wall with four central oculi and topped by a leaded dome with a single round finial. The octagonal brick tower is decorated with dressed moulded sandstone string-courses, angled buttresses and window surrounds or architraves of which the oculi include cruciform key-stones (Plates 38 – 44).

5.2.5 The east elevation includes a projecting chimney stack whose upper section has been dismantled. The chimney stack is comparable to the one on the east elevation of the adjacent Building 41 with a brick gablet and moulded string-course and its original function might have been equivalent to it. Indeed, this stack might have acted as a flue for a stove depicted on the original architectural drawings which appears situated in the centre of the ward. Thus the stove would have been free standing with a pipe extending to the ceiling, and possibly through it, where it would have bent towards the stack (Plates 45 – 47).

5.2.6 Towards the southern end there is a canted bay window which follows the symmetrical arrangement of the main façade except for the hipped roof which is slightly shorter creating a cross-wing effect with the main roof structure. A small projecting lavatory block is also present within the east elevation although it is partially obscured by a later abutment (Plates 48 and 49). The southern end of the main hipped roof contains two full height chimney stacks projecting from each slope of the roof. These still contain their crowns with pots and mortar bedding flaunchings (Plates 50 and 51).

5.2.7 The west elevation is comparable to its counterpart although devoid of bay window, lavatory block and projecting chimney stack. It faces onto a lane which enabled close inspection of some of the lower features including the moulded string-courses of the domed tower and the link-way attached to it (Plates 52 and 53). The ground floor of the link-way consists of a semi-circular arched opening with dressed sandstone stepped *voussoirs* (Plate 54). The opening is filled in with timber boards including a central modern window which

replaced a primary wider window as indicated by the architectural drawings. The original drawings also show a wider window within the first floor than the current type suggesting therefore that the existing window is a modern replacement.

5.2.8 Directly to the south of the link-way, there is an inserted fire escape steel staircase which leads to inserted doorways within former window openings on each level. There is also a small modern brick-built extension towards the south end which disfigures the original façade (Plate 55). The stepped hipped roof of the southern end also contains lower eaves, and the south slope includes a primary central and a rather charming dormer window with a segmental leaded roof (Plates 56 – 59).



Plate 38: North end elevation of Building 45, looking south (scale 1m).



Plate 39: Dome of Building 45 (foreground) in front of the domes of Building 49 (background).



Plate 40: Detail of domed tower, looking north-west.



Plate 41: Detail of guttering hopper, looking north-east.



Plate 42: Oculus with moulded architraves and cruciform key-stones, looking north-east.



Plate 43: General view of the east elevation of Building 45, looking south-west.



Plate 44: Detail of mullion window within the domed tower, looking west (scale 1m).



Plate 45: Central area of the east elevation with projecting chimney stack, looking west.



Plate 46: Chimney stack projecting from the roof within a cross-wing gable, looking north-west.



Plate 47: Detail of gablet and chimney stack, looking north-west.



Plate 48: Southern side of the east elevation, looking north-west.



Plate 49: Detail of hipped canted bay, looking west.



Plate 50: Full-height southern stacks containing pots, flaunching and crown, looking west.



Plate 51: Detail of reduced and full-height stacks, looking south-west.



Plate 52: Northernmost end of the west elevation, looking south-east (scale 2m).



Plate 53: Detail of moulded string-course around the domed tower, looking east (scale 300mm).



Plate 54: Semi-circular arched opening with stepped arch *voussoirs*, looking south-east (scale 1m).



Plate 55: General view of the west elevation, looking north-east (scale 2m).



Plate 56: Stepped hipped roof with full-height chimney stacks, looking north-east.



Plate 57: Hipped roof with a dormer window, looking north-east.



Plate 58: Southern end of the hipped roof with a central dormer window, looking north.



Plate 59: Detail of dormer window, looking north.

## Interior

### *Ground floor*

5.2.9 Internally this range has been modified from its original design as later refurbishment and the introduction of modern equipment and, later, fire-retardant doors, carpet or linoleum floor covers, inserted stud partition walls, suspended false ceilings, etc. have contributed to the loss of primary fixtures and fittings. The internal appearance is very repetitive and rather plain. Nevertheless, a summary of interesting rooms and additional features within each floor is provided below.

5.2.10 The ground floor is accessed from an original doorway within the centre of the south wall which is approached through a link-way that emanates from the main corridor of the hospital complex. The doorway has an elliptical arched head with bullnosed bricks along the jambs and the *intrados* of the arch (Plate 60). The doorway is flanked by narrow windows although the western ones are blocked up internally. The doorway leads to a central corridor which provides access to a series of rooms on each side as well as to the main ward area towards the north. The lavatory projecting block contains several original four-panelled doors, and the window openings have bullnosed brick jambs, sills and lintels (Plates 61 – 63).

5.2.11 A small Sink Room adjacent to the lavatories contains a cast-steel rhomboidal-shaped plate attached to the wall with curved hooks which might have been used to hold some form of cylinders (Plate 64).

5.2.12 Immediately to the north of the lavatories there are two small store rooms on each side of the corridor. These have tall shelves and narrow windows (Plate 65). The corridor provides access to several rooms on each side and a large ward area utilised most recently as an office (Plate 66). Amongst the side rooms, there is a noteworthy Waiting Room which contains a canted bay window and a chimney breast although its fire place has been blocked up (Plates 67 – 69).

5.2.13 Opposite to the Waiting Room there is a narrow passageway with an original panelled door which provides access to a lift pit through an additional primary door and a short timber staircase (Plates 70 – 74). The lift and mechanism are extant although obsolete as this would have originally opened to the corridor but it is now blocked with plaster board. The lift is also composed of timber panelling, comparable to the original doors, designed by Pickering Ltd. The mechanism is complete with motor, weight lifting pulley cables, a George Ellison transformer, etc. (Plates 75 and 76). The interior of the lift cabin was viewed from a broken panel revealing its decoration and sliding metal door (Plates 77 – 79). The lift pit acts as the stairwell which is also extant (but obsolete) and made of concrete with moulded cut strings (Plate 80). The lift and staircase are primary features as indicated by the original architectural drawings.

5.2.14 The doorway to the main office area, formerly a ward, is similar to the main entrance with a segmental arched head and bullnosed brickwork (Plate 81). There are two equivalent heated rooms flanking the central corridor and adjacent to the former ward. These were originally a kitchen and a single bed ward as indicated on the original architectural plan. The eastern room is now called the EEG Room and contains an extant but boarded-up glazed fire place which would have contained a burner (Plates 82 and 83). The western room is comparable to its counterpart although it has been divided into two rooms with the insertion of a later stud partition wall as well as the insertion of a doorway for the northern division. The original floor was predominantly exposed within the southern partition consisting of a concreted screed with a patterned mosaic band (Plate 84).

5.2.15 The main former ward contains short panels creating ephemeral sub-division which are clearly elements of the recent office. Despite modern fabrics such as a linoleum floor cover and insulating ceiling panelled structure, the fenestration is practically primary and fully exposed as the original ceiling height has been maintained (Plate 85). Although an external projecting chimney stack was identified within the east elevation, no sign of a corresponding fire place was discerned inside the ward. It is possible that the stack might have acted as a flue of a stove depicted on the original architectural drawings as situated in the centre of the wards. Thus the stove would have been free standing with a pipe extending to the ceiling, and possibly through it, where it would have bent towards the stack. Alternatively, the flue could have run beneath the floor as the original architectural longitudinal section shows small cavities under the stoves of the ground and first floors (Fig. 11). The ward also contains an inserted fire exit doorway within the northern end of the west wall.

5.2.16 The adjacent area to the north is accessed from a doorway which leads to another short central corridor with small rooms on each side. Each of the first pair of rooms contains a large opening with semi-circular arched head and a central window (Plate 86). The present windows are clearly secondary insertions within partially boarded up openings. The original windows within these opposed rooms would have included longer types extending through the entire side walls as shown on the architectural section.

5.2.17 The northernmost short corridor also leads to the domed tower area from an original glazed doorway which is in an excellent condition. The doorway glazed panels and upper section of the door have muffled patterned panes (Plates 87 and 88). The domed tower area contains two small lavatories projecting slightly towards the north and two side rooms (i.e. a changing facility and a kitchen), although these two were originally part of a much larger lavatory arrangement as shown on the architectural plan of 1905 (Fig. 10). These rooms contain a plethora of primary fixtures and fittings including panelled doors, windows, door hinges and latches (Plates 89 – 93). The short corridor leading to the domed tower would have been lit with a fixed plain fanlight observed above the glazed doorway although mostly concealed by a suspended false ceiling (Plate 94), which appears to be original and is also depicted on the 1905 architectural section.



Plate 60: Main ground floor's entrance of Building 45, looking north-west (scale 2m).



Plate 61: Lavatory, looking north-east (scale 2m).



Plate 62: Original door, looking east (scale 2m).



Plate 63: Blocked-up window openings and original door, looking south-west (scale 2m).

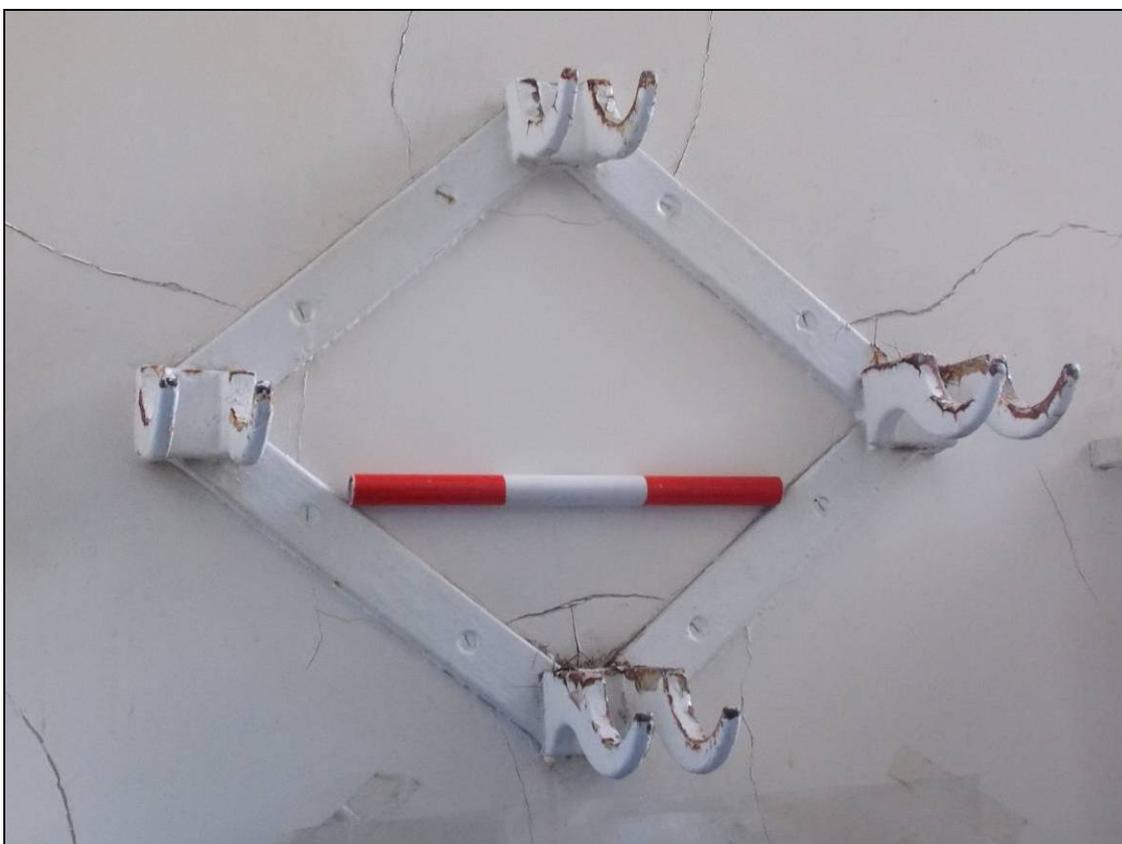


Plate 64: Detail of cylinder bracket within the Sink Room, looking north (scale 300mm).



Plate 65: Store Room, looking west (scale 2m).



Plate 66: Central corridor, looking north (scale 2m).



Plate 67: Doorway to the Waiting Room, looking south-east (scale 2m).



Plate 68: Bay window, looking south-east (scale 2m).



Plate 69: Chimney breast within the Waiting Room, looking south-east (scale 2m).



Plate 70: Original door to the lift passageway, looking west (scale 2m).



Plate 71: Doorways to the lift pit (left) and additional external entrance (right), looking west (scale 2m).

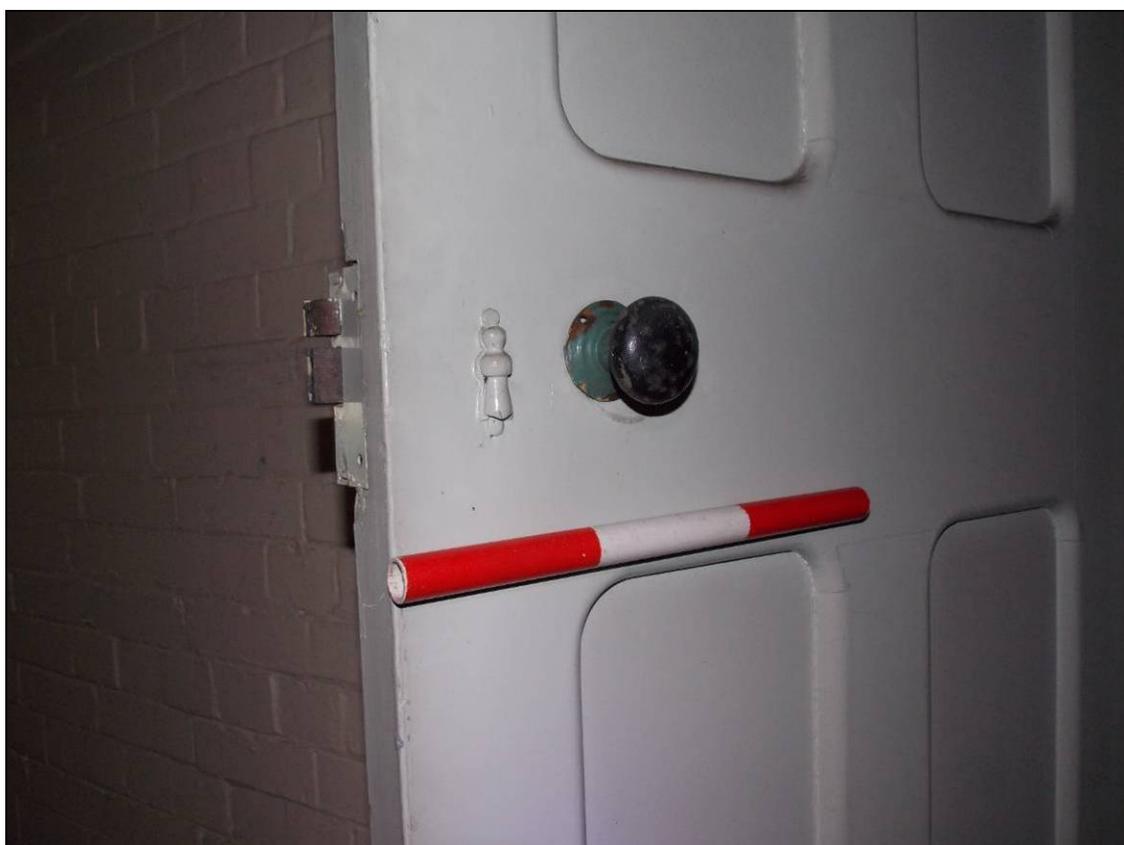


Plate 72: Original door with key escutcheon plate, looking east (scale 300mm).



Plate 73: Detail of escutcheon plate, looking east.



Plate 74: Lift pit, looking north (scale 2m).



Plate 75: Original lift and motor, looking south (scale 2m).



Plate 76: George Ellison transformer, looking east (scale 300mm).



Plate 77: Internal view of the original lift, looking east.



Plate 78: Detail of sign on the panelling, looking east.

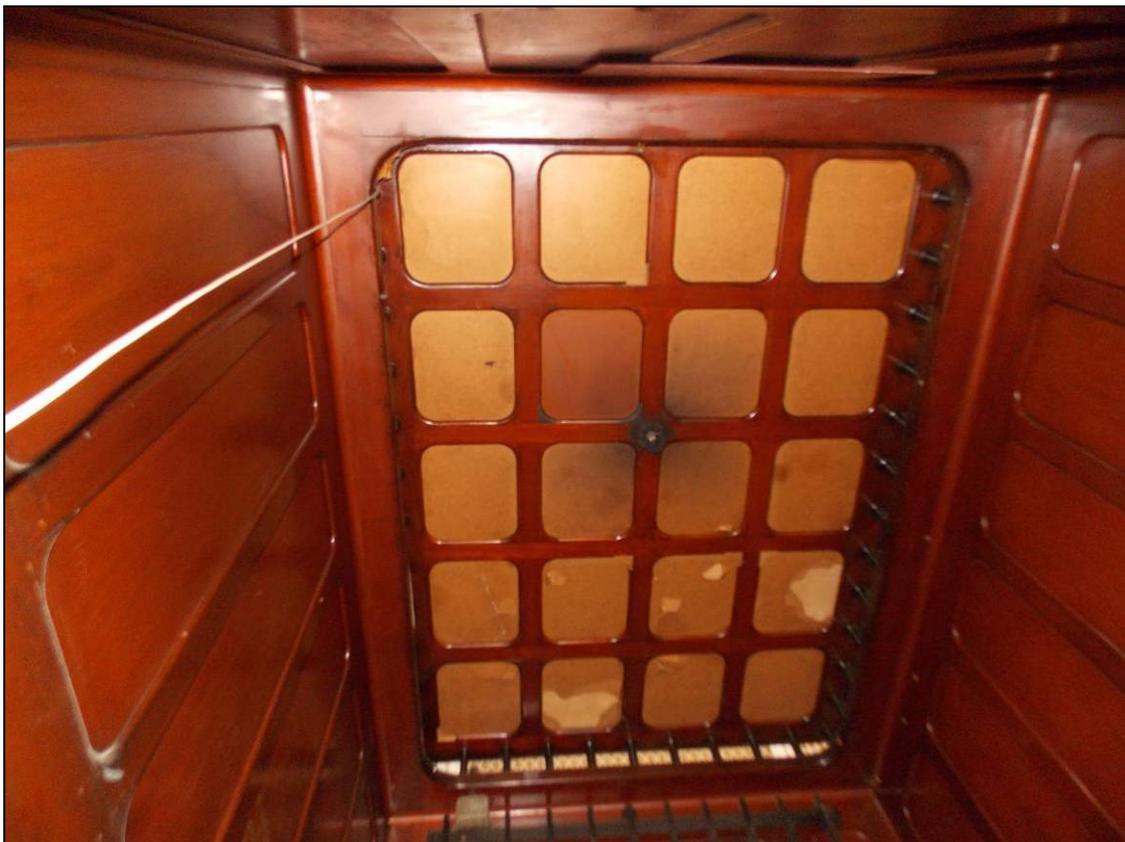


Plate 79: Detail of ceiling, looking east.

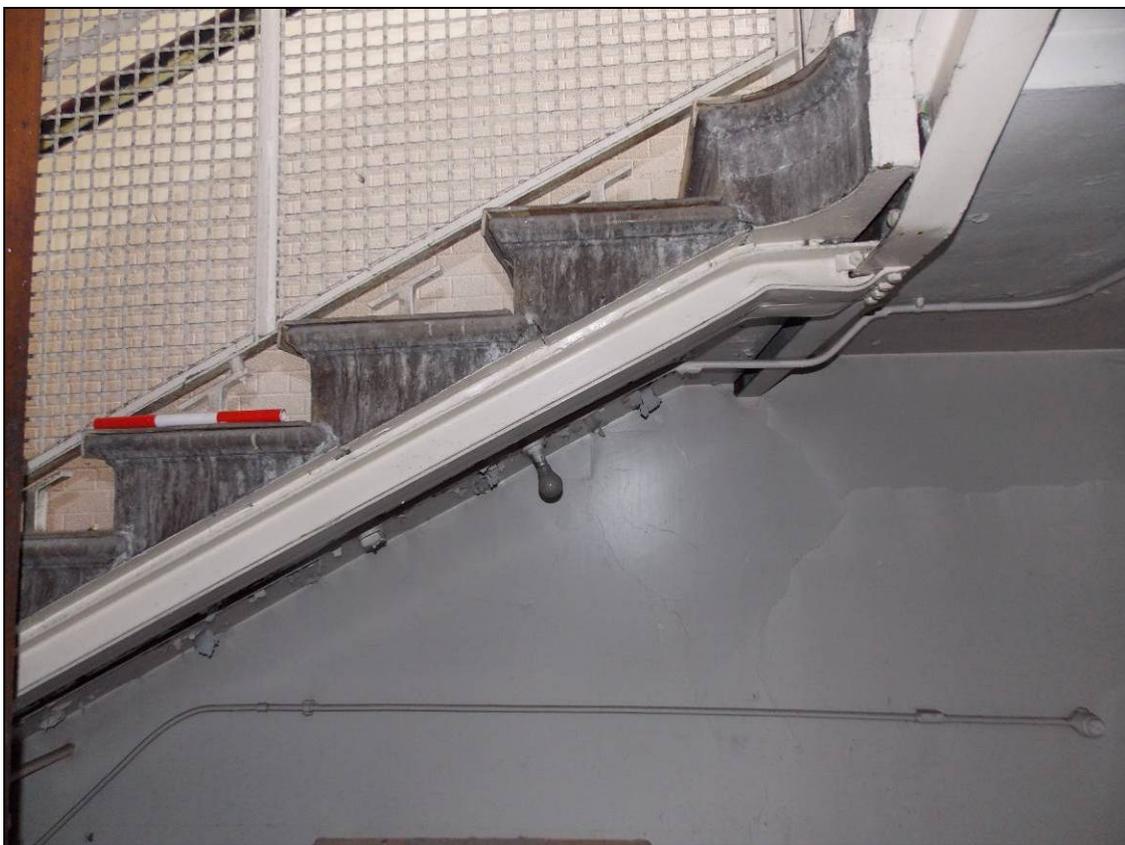


Plate 80: Detail of moulded cut string, looking south (scale 300mm).



Plate 81: Corridor with doorway to the main office area, looking north-west (scale 2m).



Plate 82: Chimney breast within the EEG Room, looking south (scale 2m).



Plate 83: Detail of fire place, looking south (scale 1m).

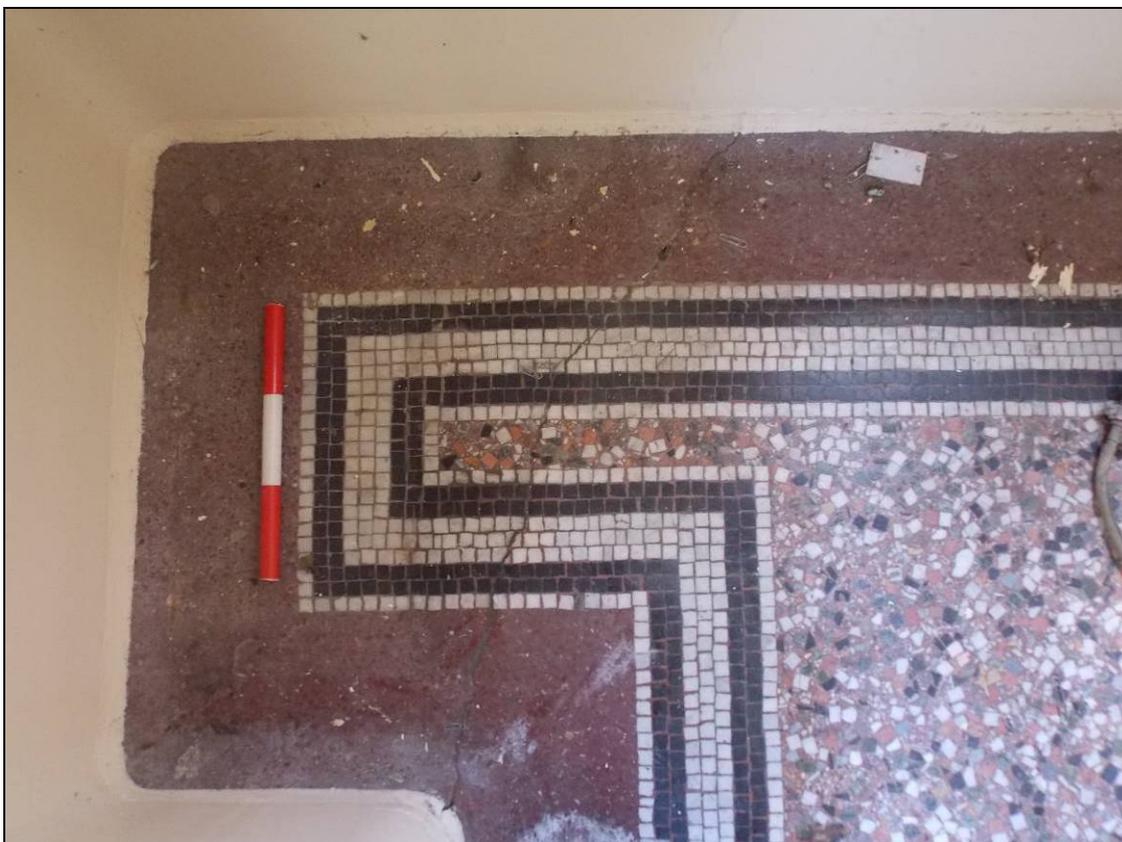


Plate 84: Detail of screed patterned floor with mosaic band, looking south (scale 300mm).



Plate 85: Large Office Room within the former ward area, looking south-west (scale 2m).



Plate 86: Semi-circular arched opening within the Visual/NCV Room, looking north-west (scale 2m).



Plate 87: Corridor to the northernmost domed tower area, looking north (scale 2m).



Plate 88: Detail of glazed doorway, looking north (scale 2m).



Plate 89: Original doors to lavatories and kitchen, looking north (scale 2m).



Plate 90: Lavatory window, looking east (scale 300mm).



Plate 91: Brass latch within lavatory door, looking east (scale 100mm).

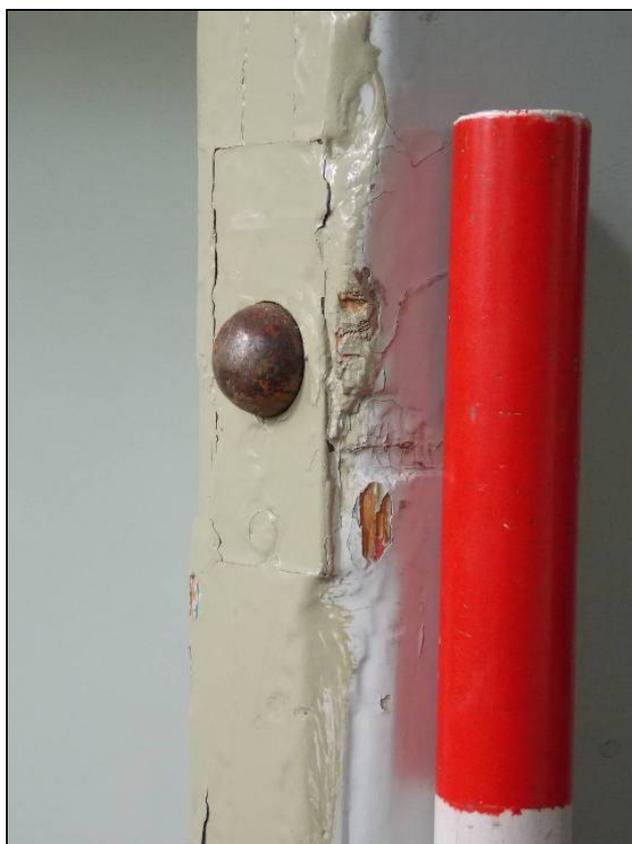


Plate 92: Round latch bolt of double action door, looking east (scale 100mm).



Plate 93: Detail of double action hinge of single door, looking east (scale 100mm).



Plate 94: Reverse view of the tower doorway with upper fixed fanlight above it (arrow), looking south (scale 2m).

### *First floor*

5.2.18 The first floor is comparable to the floor below and is accessed from an inserted and rather plain doorway within the south wall which is approached through a link-way that emanates from the main corridor of the hospital complex (Plate 95). The original architectural longitudinal section reveals that the doorway was formerly occupied by a short window and the access to this level was through the newel staircase and lift. The inserted doorway is flanked by narrow window openings although they are now blocked up internally. The doorway leads to a central corridor which provides access to a series of rooms on each side as well as to the main ward area towards the north (Plate 96). Although the doorway is a later insertion, the upper fanlight above it is a primary component which is also exhibited on the 1905 section drawing (Fig. 11).

5.2.19 The lavatory projecting block contains several original four-panelled doors, and the window openings have bullnosed brick jambs, sills and lintels (Plate 97). A small Sink Room adjacent to the lavatories contains a cast-steel rhomboidal-shaped plate attached to the wall with curved hooks which might have been used to hold some form of cylinders (Plate 98).

5.2.20 The original staircase and lift can be seen along the central corridor although these are concealed with an inserted mesh fence panel (Plate 99). The corridor provides access to several rooms on both sides and the main ward area towards the north (Plate 100). The Day Room includes a large bay window and a chimney breast equivalent to the room below it (Plates 101 and 102). The Kitchen and Staff Office contain chimney breast with glazed tiled fire places which would have incorporated burners although the latter room was boarded up (Plates 103 – 105). The Staff Office has been divided into two smaller rooms with the insertion of a partition wall. The present floor carpet hides a screed floor with a mosaic band equivalent to the room immediately below it (Plate 106).

5.2.21 The main ward area is now a gymnasium and is equivalent to its counterpart on the ground floor including the inserted fire exit doorway (Plates 107 and 108). The adjacent area to the north is accessed from a doorway which leads to another short central corridor with small rooms on each side and the domed tower block (Plate 109). The corridor is lit by a modern skylight which is clearly a later replacement as the original architectural drawings of this building indicate. The glazed doorway to the domed tower block is equivalent to the one on the ground floor. Each of the first pair of room contains a later casement window (Plates 110 and 111).

5.2.22 The domed tower area is comparable to its counterpart on the floor below although with fewer primary fixtures and fittings which include a panelled door for a lavatory (Plate 112).



Plate 95: Doorway to the first floor and blocked-up windows to the west, looking north (scale 2m).



Plate 96: Main doorway with fixed upper fanlight above it, looking south (scale 2m).

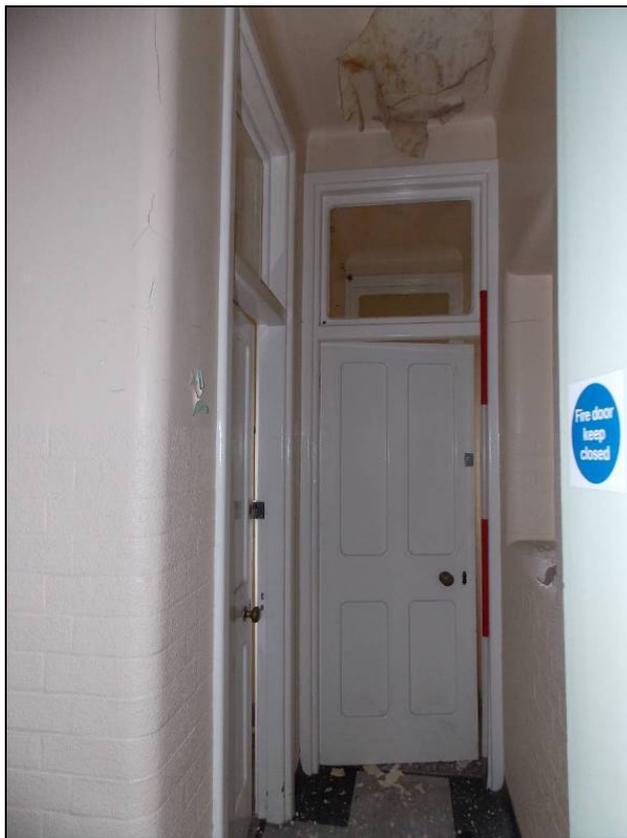


Plate 97: Original door to southern lavatory, looking east (scale 2m).



Plate 98: Sink Room with cylinder bracket, looking north-east (scale 2m).

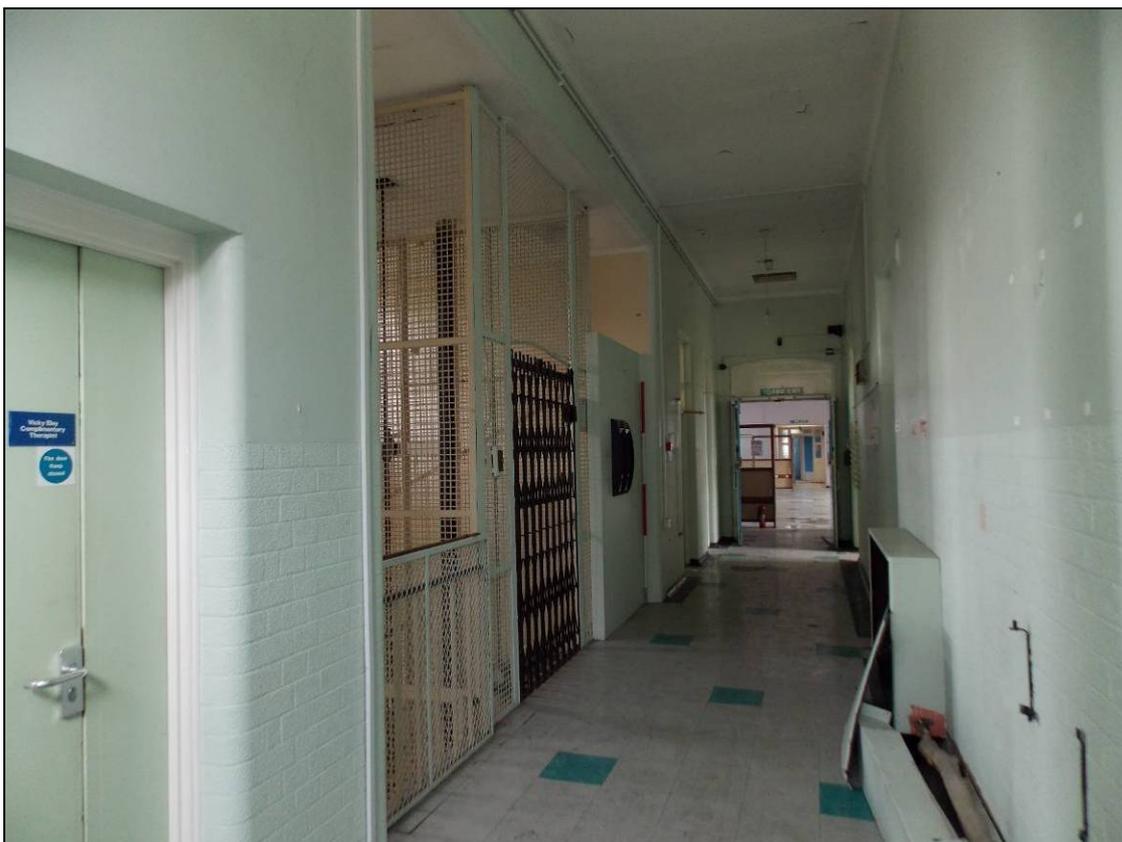


Plate 99: Central corridor with obsolete lift and staircase, looking north (scale 2m).

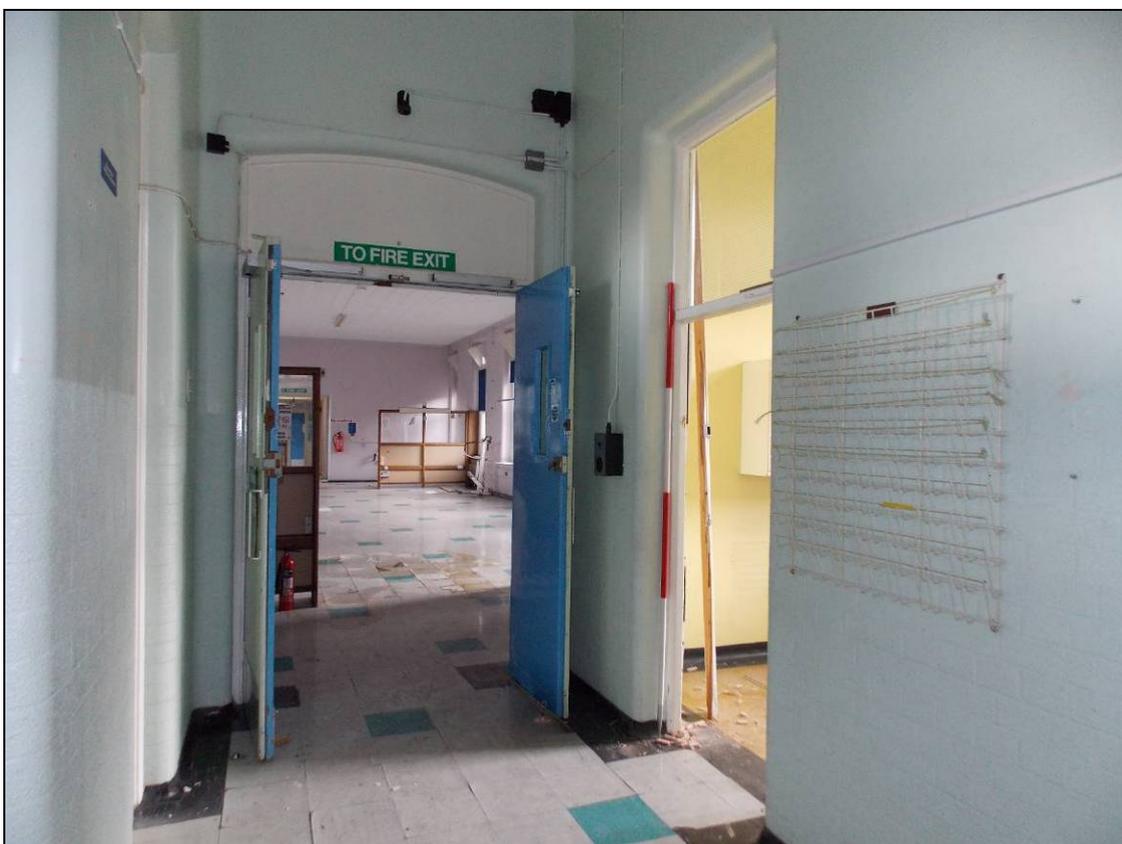


Plate 100: Doorway to the Gym area, looking north (scale 2m).



Plate 101: Chimney breast within the Day Room, looking north-west (scale 2m).



Plate 102: Bay window, looking east (scale 2m).



Plate 103: Kitchen with chimney breast, looking south (scale 2m).



Plate 104: Detail of fire place, looking south (scale 2m).



Plate 105: Staff Office with chimney breast, looking south-east (scale 2m).

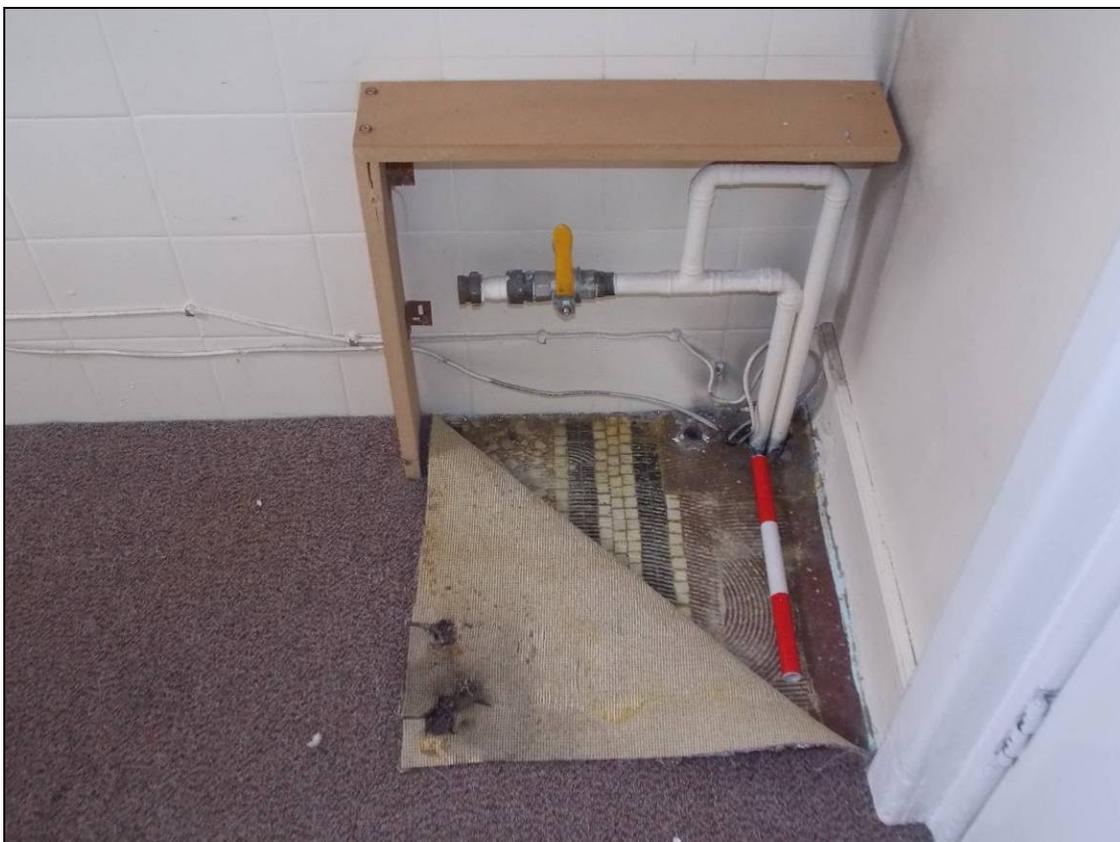


Plate 106: Screed patterned floor with mosaic band, looking north (scale 300mm).



Plate 107: Gym area within the former ward, looking south-west (scale 2m).



Plate 108: General view of the Gym, looking north-west (scale 2m).

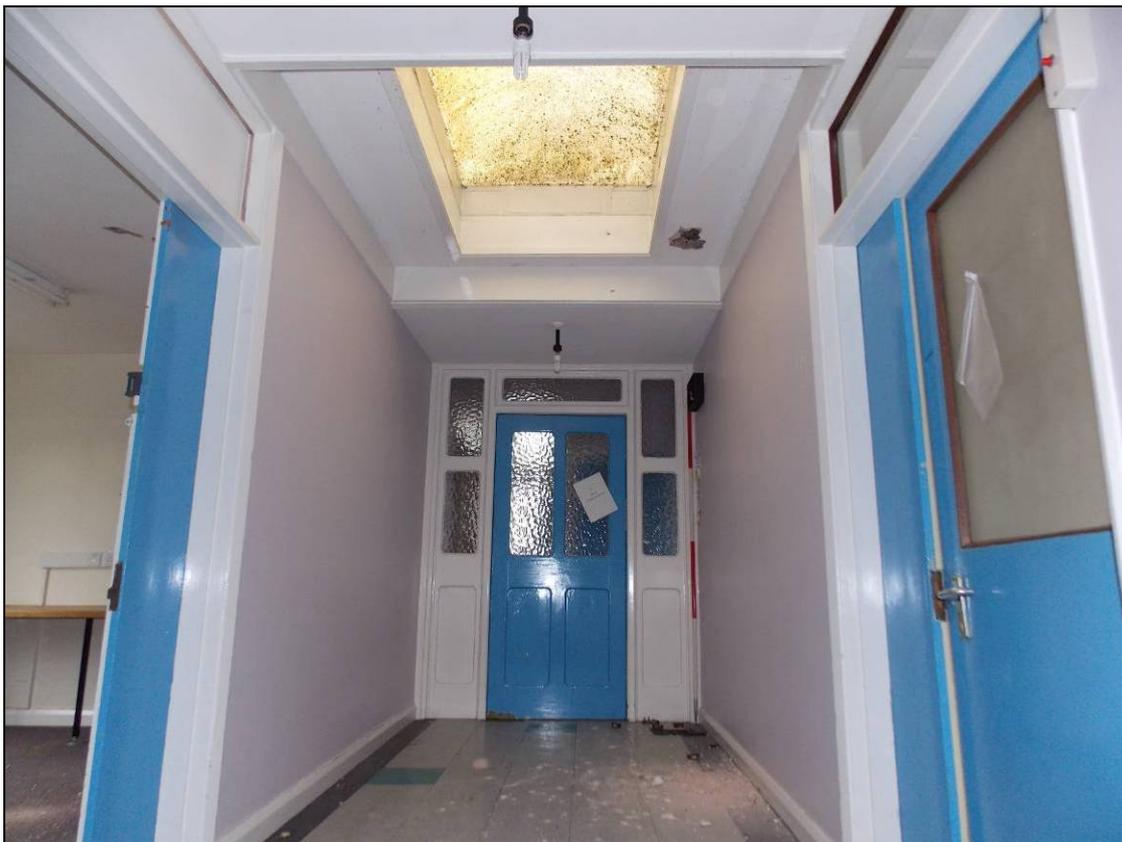


Plate 109: Corridor to the northernmost tower block with replaced skylight, looking north (scale 2m).



Plate 110: Ladies Changing Room with later window, looking south-east (scale 1m).



Plate 111: Detail of window sliding stay, looking south-east (scale 300mm).



Plate 112: Original door of lavatory, looking north (scale 2m).

### **5.3 Building 49**

5.3.1 This building is one of the main wards designed by Young and Hall in c.1890 as the main part of the new Infirmary although this range was erected in 1896. Its construction is equivalent to Buildings 57 and 66 in red brick in a Jacobean style, although these two were erected a few years earlier in 1891. The architectural style also bears high resemblance with Building 45. These buildings are typical examples of the pavilion style that was the prevalent hospital building typology from 1870 onwards that comprised two storey ward blocks, placed at right angles to a straight linking corridor.

5.3.2 Building 49 is a long north/south brick-built range of two storeys. It also contains an arcaded basement although it is mainly an opened chamber with service ducts and a few storage rooms. The roof comprises a hipped slated structure which steps down slightly towards the south. It also includes a projecting bay window with a lower hipped roof as well as an even shorter lavatory block that projects westwards. The northernmost end comprises two domed towers linked with arcaded balconies which were originally opened although they have been fenestrated. There are typically lavatories at each tower, accommodating separate genders, following standard plan designs of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and early 20<sup>th</sup> century of hospitals for infectious diseases (e.g. Richardson 1998, 141).

#### **Exterior**

5.3.3 The masonry is composed of standard reddish-brown bricks laid in English bond. The fenestration consists of sash windows of one-over-one lights and an additional upper hopper opening light. The window openings have plain sandstone lintels and moulded projecting sills except for the ones within the tower block which have dressed sandstone surrounds. There are also shorter windows located within the upper level of the southernmost bays. The large majority of the windows are original although later repairs were also identified. The window openings vary in width according to their internal divisions. The general construction arrangement followed the trends of the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century for the construction of hospital wards composed of long rectilinear pavilions which were cross-ventilated with opposing tall windows, (e.g. Richardson 1998, 5 – 13).

5.3.4 The hipped roof is covered with natural slates laid in diminishing courses and leaded ridges. The slated roof has overhanging eaves with exposed common rafters and several cast-iron rain water pipes with decorative hoppers immediately beneath the eaves.

5.3.5 The north elevation of Building 49, facing onto London Road, comprises two elegant domed towers linked with an arcaded bay built with dressed sandstone including engaged columns and pilasters with decorative capitals and dado panels. The arcade of the ground floor is composed of semi-circular arched heads whereas the first floor contains flat arches. The towers have projecting chamfered plinths throughout. The top section of each tower is built with an octagonal brick projection with four central oculi and topped by a leaded dome with a pair of round finials. Each octagonal brick tower is decorated with dressed moulded sandstone string-courses, angled buttresses and window surrounds or architraves of which the oculi include cruciform key-stones (Plates 113 – 128).

5.3.6 The east elevation is partially obscured by a later concrete block structure although it was possible to be inspected. It is pierced by a large amount of window openings with sashes

although there are different types within the link-way to the tower block. Of note, is a tripartite arcaded window opening built with dressed sandstone which is exclusive to this building. This might have been another balcony as the present windows are rather modern in appearance and set within boarded panels incompatible with the fine masonry work of the arcade. Towards the southern end there is a canted bay window which follows the symmetrical arrangement of the main façade except for the hipped roof which is slightly shorter creating a cross-wing effect with the main roof structure (Plates 129 – 134).

5.3.7 The west elevation is comparable to its counterpart although devoid of a primary bay window; however, it includes an inserted bay window, of inferior design, within the first floor. There are also two projecting chimney stacks whose upper sections have been dismantled. The chimney stacks are comparable to the one within Buildings 41 and 45 with moulded string-courses and with equivalent original function. Indeed, these stacks might have acted as flues of stoves which would have been situated in the centre of the ward. Thus the stoves would have been free standing with pipes extending to the ceiling, and possibly through it, where they would have bent towards the stacks although they might have alternatively ran within the floor space as suggested in Building 45.

5.3.8 A small projecting lavatory block is also present within the southern end of this elevation as well as an inserted fire exit staircase with doorways piercing former windows. The projecting domed tower contains three window openings within the wall of this elevation whereas the opposite tower has two. This inconsistency is present amongst the remaining Buildings 57 and 66, thereby creating a pattern. The reason for this is the internal arrangement as the compartments with three windows appear to be for ladies lavatories whereas the ones with two are for gents instead.

5.3.9 The rear elevation is significantly obscured by later structures although its original link-way to the main corridor was viewed consisting of a simple brick structure with an upper continuous glazed panel (Plate 137).



Plate 113: North elevation of Building 49 with domed towers, looking south.

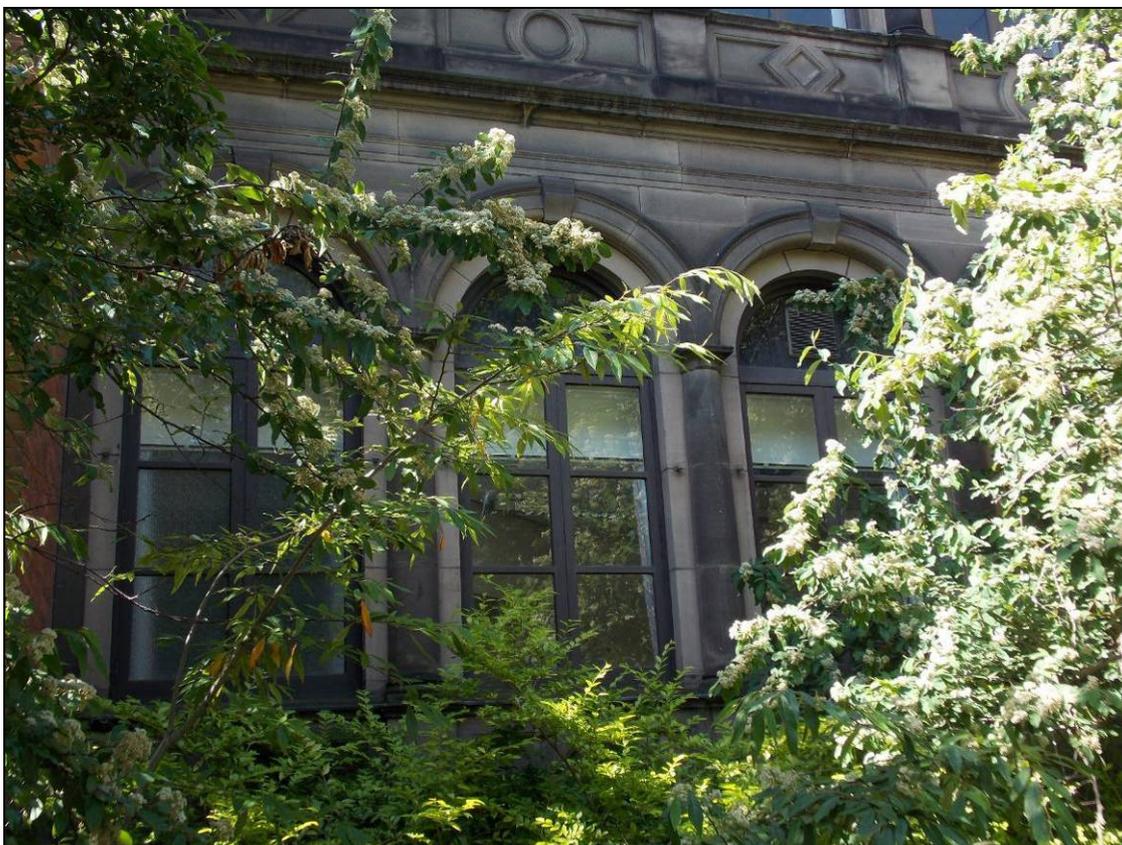


Plate 114: Detail of arcaded windows of the ground floor, looking south.



Plate 115: First floor windows with engaged columns, looking south.

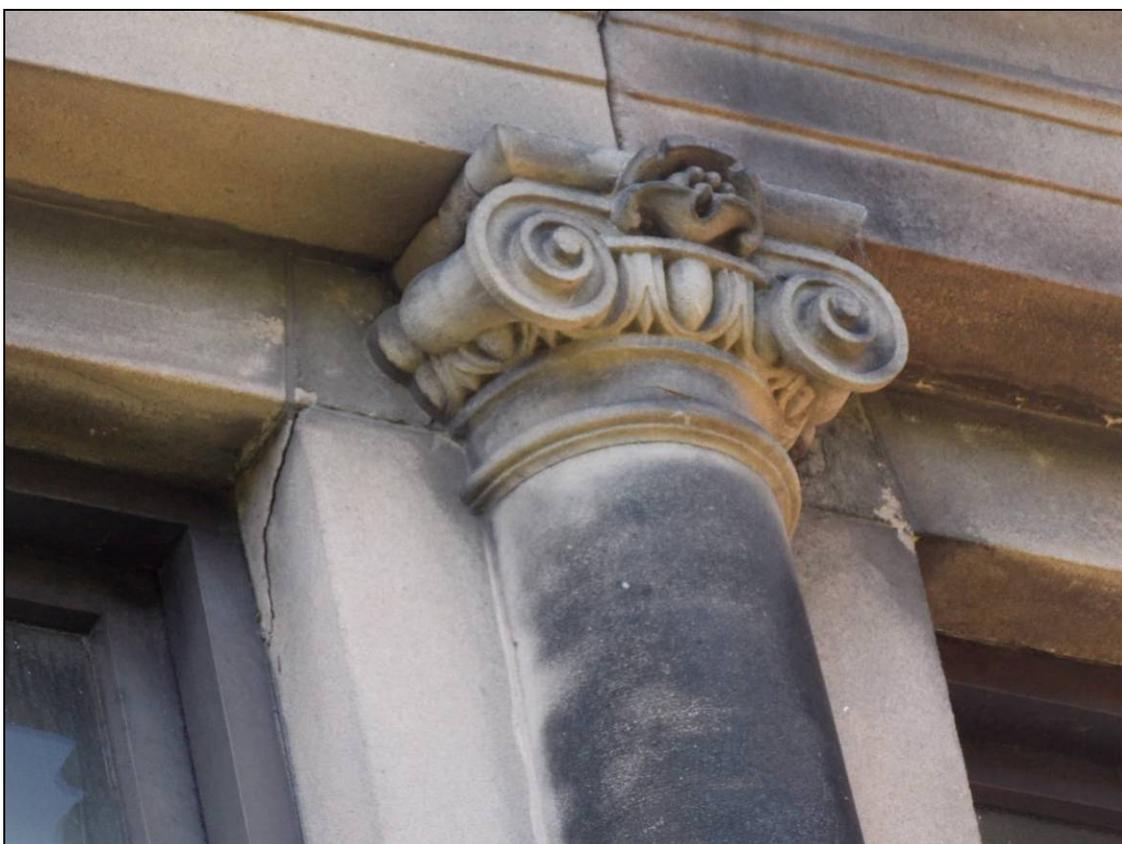


Plate 116: Detail of capital, looking south.



Plate 117: General view of domed towers, looking south-west.



Plate 118: Western tower, looking north-east.



Plate 119: Eastern tower, looking north-west.



Plate 120: Aerial view of domed towers, looking north.



Plate 121: Dome and oculus, looking north-west.



Plate 122: Detail of eastern leaded dome, looking west.



Plate 123: Detail of round leaded finials, looking west.

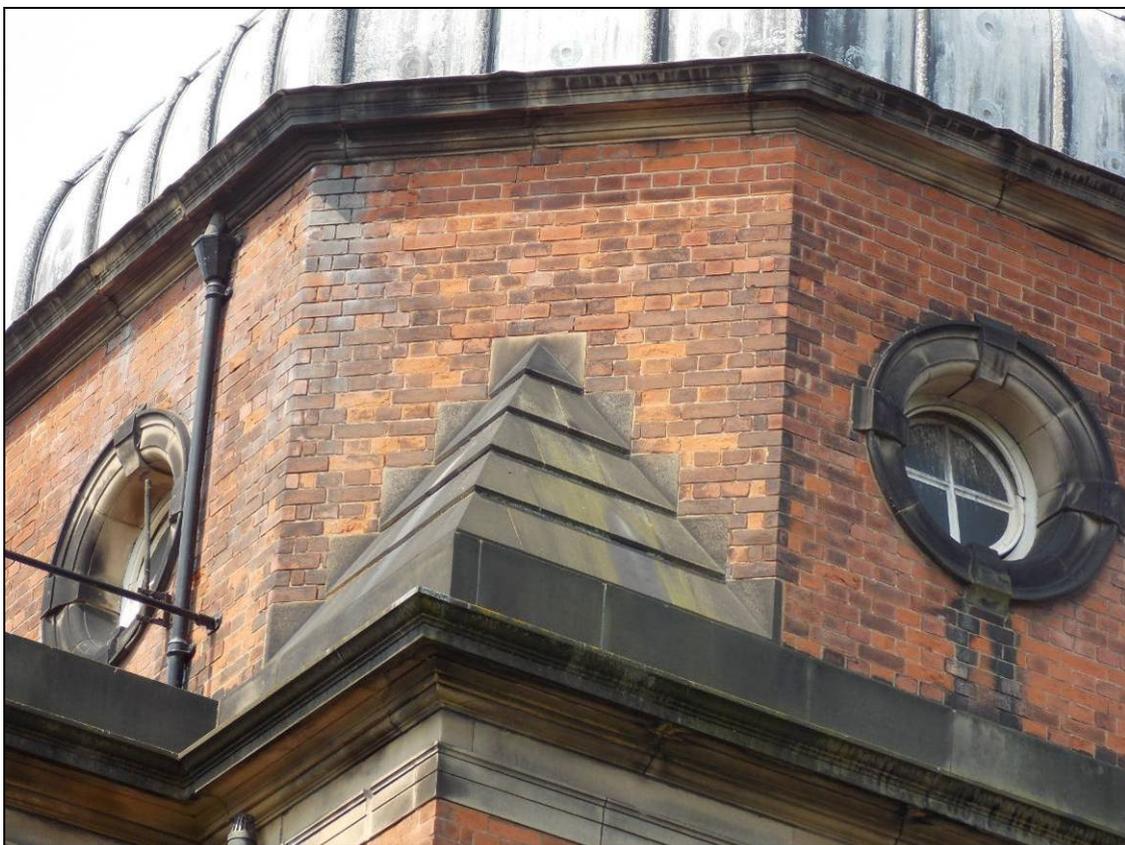


Plate 124: Detail of angled buttress, looking south-west.



Plate 125: Detail of oculus, looking west.



Plate 126: First floor window openings, looking west.



Plate 127: Ground floor windows, looking west.



Plate 128: Detail of moulded band, looking west.



Plate 129: East elevation, looking north-west.



Plate 130: Window within the link-way between the east elevation and the adjacent tower, looking north-west.



Plate 131: Southern area of the east elevation, looking south-west.



Plate 132: Arcaded windows within the first floor of the east elevation, looking west.



Plate 133: General view of the east elevation, looking north.

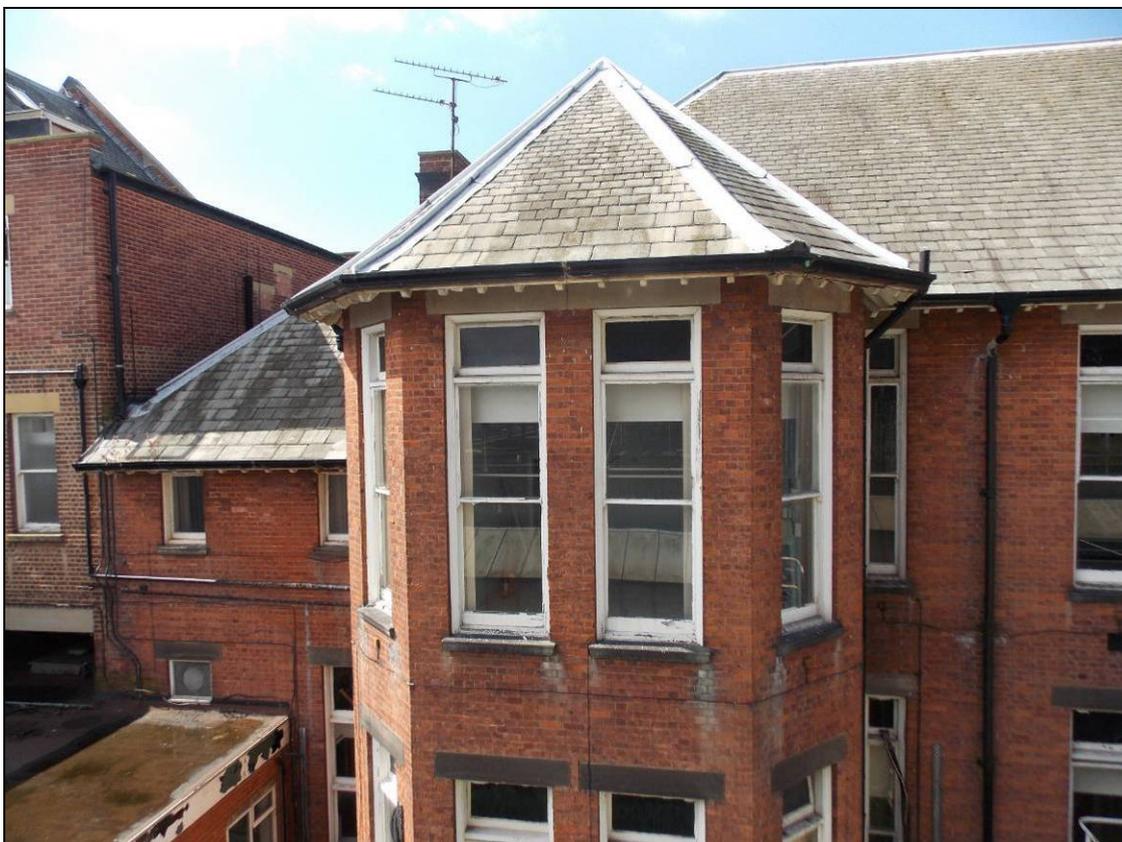


Plate 134: Hipped bay window within the southern end of the east elevation, looking west.



Plate 135: General view of the west elevation, looking south-east (scale 2m).



Plate 136: Ground floor mullioned window of tower block, looking north.



Plate 137: Rear south elevation with link-way to the main corridor, looking east.

## Interior

### *Ground floor*

5.3.10 The internal appearance of this former ward is very repetitive and rather plain as a result of considerable modernisation. Nevertheless, a summary of interesting rooms and additional features within each floor is provided below.

5.3.11 The ground floor is accessed from an original doorway within the centre of the south wall which is approached through a link-way that emanates from the main corridor of the hospital complex. The doorway of the link-way has an elliptical arched head with bullnosed bricks along the jambs and the *intrados* of the arch (Plate 138). The doorway to the ward has an upper window opening which was identified over the suspended false ceiling (Plate 139). This leads to a central corridor which provides access to a series of rooms on each side as well as the main ward area towards the north. There is no internal staircase within the building; nonetheless, it is thought that a primary staircase might have been positioned within a Reception Room as the main corridor of the hospital complex consists of a single-storey structure although with later additions that contains the present staircases and lifts. The Reception Room has been altered with the partial removal of original walls and contains several window openings which have been blocked up when a later single-storey structure, which includes an Office and a Medical Illustration Room, was constructed against the external walls of this room (Plate 140).

5.3.12 There are small lavatories and cleaning areas within the south-western area, including a projecting block to the west. Amongst the side rooms along the central corridor, there is a noteworthy Waiting Room which contains a canted bay window and a chimney breast although its fire place has been blocked up (Plates 141 – 142). Opposite to the Waiting Room there is another large room which contains another original chimney breast with a tiled fire place that would have contained a burner (Plate 143).

5.3.13 The central area of the former ward contains a central corridor formed with later stud walls (Plate 144). The main ward area is now sub-divided into a number of small rooms. This area might have been heated originally with two central free-standing stoves as was the case within Buildings 41 and 45. Indeed, the internal side of the wall, where the projecting chimney stacks are positioned, consists of plain faces with no indication of former chimney breasts and/or fire places as seen for instance in the Respiratory Treadmill Room (Plate 145).

5.3.14 The northern area with the domed projecting towers retains original doorways with segmental arched heads and bullnosed brickwork, although the north-eastern tower has a later and shorter door (Plate 146). The towers were originally lavatories (male within the north-eastern block and female within the north-western block) and the northernmost bay between them was a balcony area as indicated by historic photographs. Each side tower has been modified slightly with the partial removal of original partition walls which were identified above the present suspended false ceiling from where primary glazed brickwork and window openings with bullnosed bricks were also viewed (Plates 147 – 151).

5.3.15 The north-western tower contains its original doorway although devoid of its door (Plate 152). This area also contains altered fabrics identified above the present suspended false ceiling including the partial removal of a partition wall. Further changes were also observed amongst the window openings and brick walls which entailed the rendering of the primary glazed brickwork, followed by the construction of an earlier suspended false ceiling that predates the current structure and was positioned higher than the present ceiling (Plates 153 – 155).



Plate 138: Doorway to the link-way to the ground floor of Building 49, looking north-west (scale 2m).



Plate 139: Main doorway of Building 49 with upper windows, looking south (scale 2m).



Plate 140: Reception Room with blocked-up window openings, looking south-east (scale 2m).



Plate 141: Waiting Room, looking south-east (scale 2m).



Plate 142: Detail of bay window, looking east (scale 2m).



Plate 143: Chimney breast with tiled fire place within the current Pacemaker Room, looking south (scale 2m).



Plate 144: Central corridor, looking south (scale 2m).



Plate 145: Respiratory Treadmill Room without signs of a fire place (arrow), looking south-west (scale 2m).



Plate 146: Passageway to north-eastern tower, looking east (scale 2m).



Plate 147: Staff Rest Room, looking south-east (scale 1m).



Plate 148: Original glazed brickwork over the false ceiling, looking south.



Plate 149: Partially removed partition wall carried by an RSJ, looking south-west.



Plate 150: Original brickwork and later rendering over the false ceiling, looking south.



Plate 151: Original window viewed inside the false ceiling, looking north.



Plate 152: Doorway to the north-western tower block, looking west (scale 2m).



Plate 153: Female lavatory, looking west (scale 2m).



Plate 154: Original glazed brickwork with later rendering over the false ceiling, looking west.



Plate 155: Detail of initial false ceiling above the present structure, looking west.

### *First floor*

5.3.16 The first floor is comparable to the floor below and is accessed from an inserted and rather plain doorway within the south wall which is approached through a link-way that emanates from a later two-storey structure containing a newel staircase surrounding a lift. The inserted doorway is flanked by window openings although they are now blocked up internally. The doorway leads to a central corridor which provides access to a series of rooms on each side as well as the main ward area towards the north through a series of doorways with segmental arched heads (Plate 156).

5.3.17 The link-way currently comprises lavatories and a Waiting area which contains original window openings although boarded up (Plate 157). The projecting western lavatory block retains its primary screed floor with mosaic pattern which extends northwards indicating that it would have been a larger room without the present partition wall between the passageway of the projecting block and the adjacent Resus Room (Plates 158 – 160). The Resus Room includes an inserted doorway which would have provided access to the Reception Room although it is now boarded up (Plate 161).

5.3.18 The present Reception Room has been altered slightly with later insertions including stud partition walls and a canted bay window which involved the removal of part of the external wall with original window openings; however, it retains its original chimney breast despite the changes (Plates 162 – 165).

5.3.19 The opposite room has also been modified although it still contains a wide chimney breast and a large bay window matching the arrangement of the ground floor (Plate 165). The central area is sub-divided into smaller rooms including several separated wards, a Clinical area and a Kitchen (Plate 166). In contrast to the ground floor, these sub-divisions are original and include glazed stud walls with a double door that leads to a ward with an arcaded window that was noticed externally (Plates 167 and 168). Although the central corridor that provides access to these rooms is also original, there are insertions including wider doorways that are later than the original ones (Plate 169). The Clinical area contains a chimney breast with a tiled fire place comparable to the one on the ground floor although in a different position altogether (Plate 170).

5.3.20 The northernmost area comprises an open ward space with tall sashes although slightly blocked out by a suspended false ceiling (Plate 171). One of the windows has been modified into a fire escape doorway which leads to an external staircase. The tower block area is accessed from the ward area through three original doorways which contain segmental arched heads and bullnosed brickwork. The central doorway is much taller than the side ones and contains a double door with upper glazed panels that leads to the former balcony area, whereas the side doors are single with a double-action hinge mechanism (Plate 172). These original doors are in excellent condition despite their old date although their double-action mechanism might have been replaced (Plates 173, 175 and 177). The central balcony area has been considerably altered with the insertion of later partition walls and its present fenestration (Plate 174), as is the case within the lavatories with modern fabrics throughout (Plate 176).



Plate 156: Main doorway to the first floor of Building 49, looking south (scale 2m).



Plate 157: Waiting area with blocked-up window opening, looking north-east (scale 2m).



Plate 158: Passageway to south-western lavatory, looking west (scale 2m).



Plate 159: Detail of patterned screed floor with mosaic band, looking west (scale 300mm).



Plate 160: Passageway with blocked window opening and original glazed door, looking west (scale 2m).



Plate 161: Resus Room with inserted doorway blocked up, looking north (scale 2m).



Plate 162: Reception Room with chimney breast and inserted bay window, looking south (scale 2m).



Plate 163: Inserted bay window and blocked-up original windows over the false ceiling, looking north (scale 2m).



Plate 164: Detail of block-work filling the upper area of the original windows, looking west.



Plate 165: Chimney breast and bay window, looking south-east (scale 2m).



Plate 166: Kitchen, looking north-east (scale 2m).



Plate 167: Original glazed doors to arcade ward, looking east (scale 2m).



Plate 168: Modern aluminium windows behind the eastern arcade, looking east (scale 2m).



Plate 169: Inserted doorway to small ward room, looking north-west (scale 2m).



Plate 170: Clinical area with chimney breast, looking south (scale 2m).



Plate 171: Ward area with original windows, looking east (scale 2m).

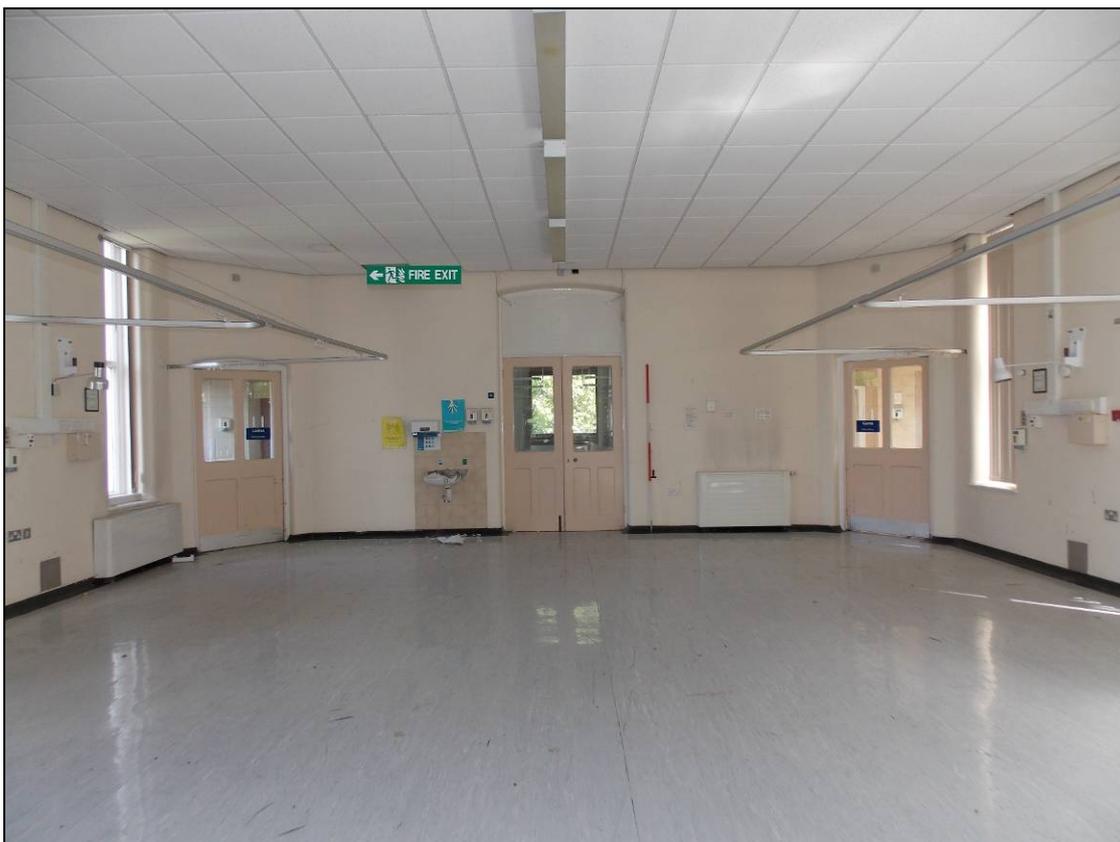


Plate 172: Ward area and original doors within the northernmost tower block, looking north (scale 2m).



Plate 173: Original door to the Gents lavatory, looking south-east (scale 2m).



Plate 174: Central room within the northernmost domed tower block, looking north (scale 2m).

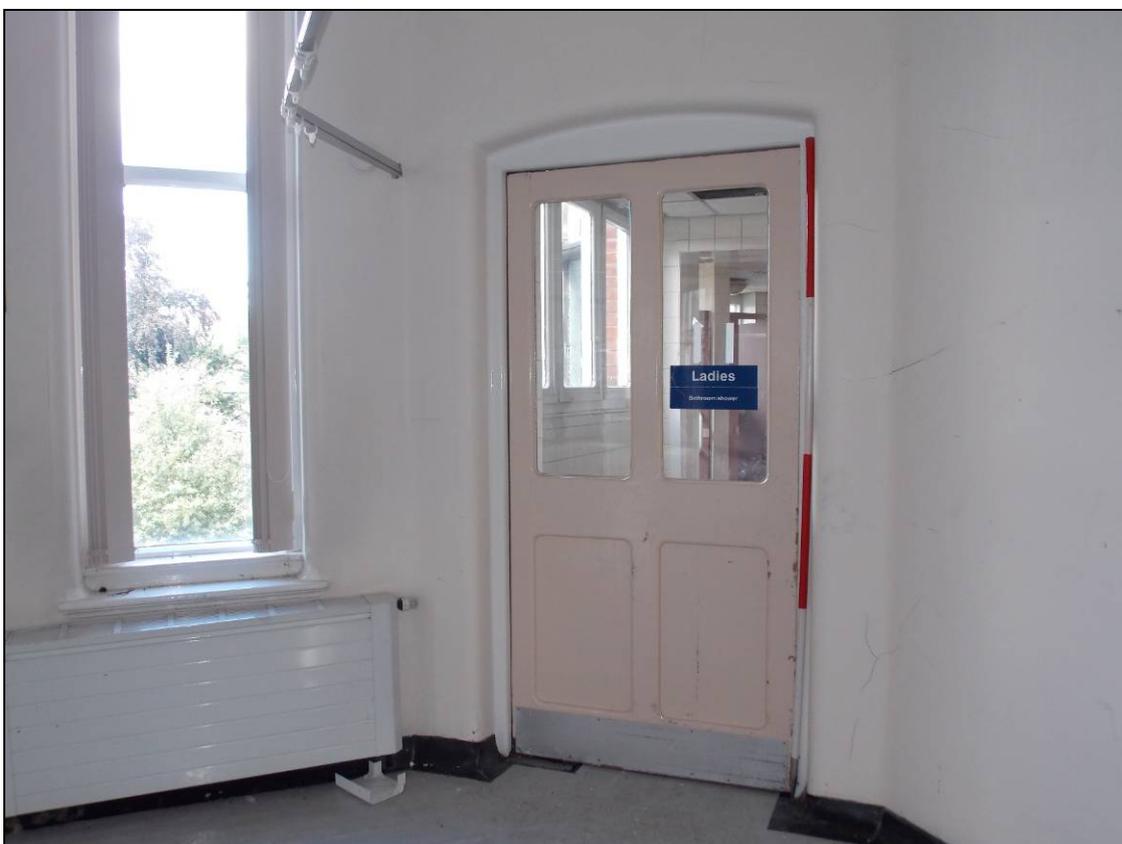


Plate 175: Original door to the Ladies lavatory, looking north-west (scale 2m).



Plate 176: Ladies lavatory, looking north-west (scale 2m).



Plate 177: Detail of double-action floor hinge, looking west.

## 5.4 Building 57

5.4.1 This building is another of the main wards designed by Young and Hall in c.1890 as the main part of the new Infirmary. The architectural style and construction are equivalent to Buildings 49 and 66; thus the analytical statement is rather repetitive. These buildings are typical examples of the pavilion style that was the prevalent hospital building typology from 1870 onwards that comprised two storey ward blocks, placed at right angles to a straight linking corridor.

5.4.2 Building 57 is a long north/south brick-built range of two storeys. It also contains an arcaded basement although it is mainly an opened chamber with service ducts and a few storage rooms. The roof comprises a hipped slated structure which steps down slightly towards the north. It also includes a projecting bay window with a lower hipped roof as well as an even shorter lavatory block that projects eastwards. The southernmost end comprises two domed towers linked with arcaded balconies which were originally opened although they have been fenestrated. There are typically lavatories at each tower, accommodating separate genders, following standard plan designs of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and early 20<sup>th</sup> century of hospitals for infectious diseases (e.g. Richardson 1998, 141).

### Exterior

5.4.3 The masonry is composed of standard reddish-brown bricks laid in English bond. The fenestration consists of sash windows of one-over-one lights and an additional upper hopper opening light. The window openings have plain sandstone lintels and moulded projecting sills except for the ones within the tower block which have dressed sandstone surrounds. There are also shorter windows located within the upper level of the southernmost bays. The large majority of the windows are original although later repairs were also identified. The window openings vary in width according to their internal divisions. The general construction arrangement followed the trends of the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century for the construction of hospital wards composed of long rectilinear pavilions which were cross-ventilated with opposing tall windows (e.g. Richardson 1998, 5 – 13).

5.4.4 The hipped roof is covered with natural slates laid in diminishing courses and leaded ridges. The slated roof has overhanging eaves with exposed common rafters and several cast-iron rain water pipes with decorative hoppers immediately beneath the eaves.

5.4.5 The pair of elegant domed towers is positioned to the south end rather than facing onto London Road to the north (Plate 178), thereby creating a continuation of Building 66 with twin towers at each end. This elevation faces onto a hospital lane which offers a much wider view of the architectural detailing of the arcaded and colonnaded bays built with dressed sandstone. The arcade of the ground floor is composed of semi-circular arched heads whereas the first floor contains flat arches. They are designed with engaged columns and pilasters with decorative Tuscan and Ionic capitals (the latter slightly atypical), attic bases and dado panels or parapet with a rhomboidal and circular pattern (Plates 179 – 185). The towers have projecting chamfered plinths throughout. The top section of each tower is built with an octagonal brick projection with four central oculi and topped by a leaded dome with a pair of round finials. Each octagonal brick tower is decorated with dressed moulded sandstone string-courses, angled buttresses and window surrounds or architraves of which the oculi include cruciform key-stones (Plates 186 – 196).

5.4.6 The east elevation is pierced by a large amount of window openings with sashes although there are different types within the link-way to the tower block. The southern end of the main wall is considerably disfigured by a later two-storey modern extension and a fire escape metal staircase. Towards the northern end there is a canted bay window which follows the symmetrical arrangement of the main façade except for the hipped roof which is slightly shorter creating a cross-wing effect with the main roof structure. The arcaded basement contains several internal compartments with semi-circular arched doorways, including within the bay window cross-wing, although access to the interior was not gained.

5.4.7 There are also two projecting chimney stacks whose upper sections have been dismantled. The chimney stacks are comparable to the one within Buildings 41 and 45, and equivalent to the identical wards Buildings 49 and 66. These are decorated with moulded sandstone string-courses and brackets or consoles designed with a combined upper *cyma recta* and lower *cyma reversa* interrupted with a central fillet. The stacks might have acted as flues for internal stoves which would have been situated in the centre of the ward. Thus the stoves would have been free standing with pipes extending to the ceiling, and possibly through it, where they would have bent towards the stack although they might have alternatively ran within the floor space as suggested in Building 45. A small projecting lavatory block is also present within the northern end of this elevation although slightly obscured by later modern structures (Plates 197 – 210).

5.4.8 The west elevation is comparable to its counterpart although devoid of a primary bay window. Towards the northern area of the main ward space there are two window openings bricked up on each level following the insertion of internal partition walls. The projecting domed tower contains two window openings within the wall of this elevation whereas the opposite tower has three. This inconsistency is present amongst the identical ward areas of Buildings 49 and 66, creating therefore a pattern. The reason for that is the internal arrangement as the compartments with three windows appear to be for ladies lavatories whereas the ones with two are for gentlemen instead (Plates 211 – 217).

5.4.9 The rear elevation is significantly obscured by later structures including two later link-ways to the main corridor consisting of simple brick structures with upper glazed panels and weather boards (Plate 218). Although the ground floor would have originally contained a link-way to the main single-storey corridor of the hospital complex, the present structure is a later replacement which is much larger than the former link-way whose construction resulted in blocking up some of the original window openings. There is, however, a central upper window which survives intact (Plate 219). The hipped roof steps down forming a cross-wing projection to the northernmost end. Within the main sloping side of the roof there are two projecting chimney stacks comparable to the types of the remaining buildings discussed above. These have also been reduced in height and contain modern capping with brick vents (Plates 220 and 221).



Plate 178: Domed towers within the south elevation of Building 57, looking north-west.



Plate 179: Detail of arcaded windows, looking north-west (scale 2m).

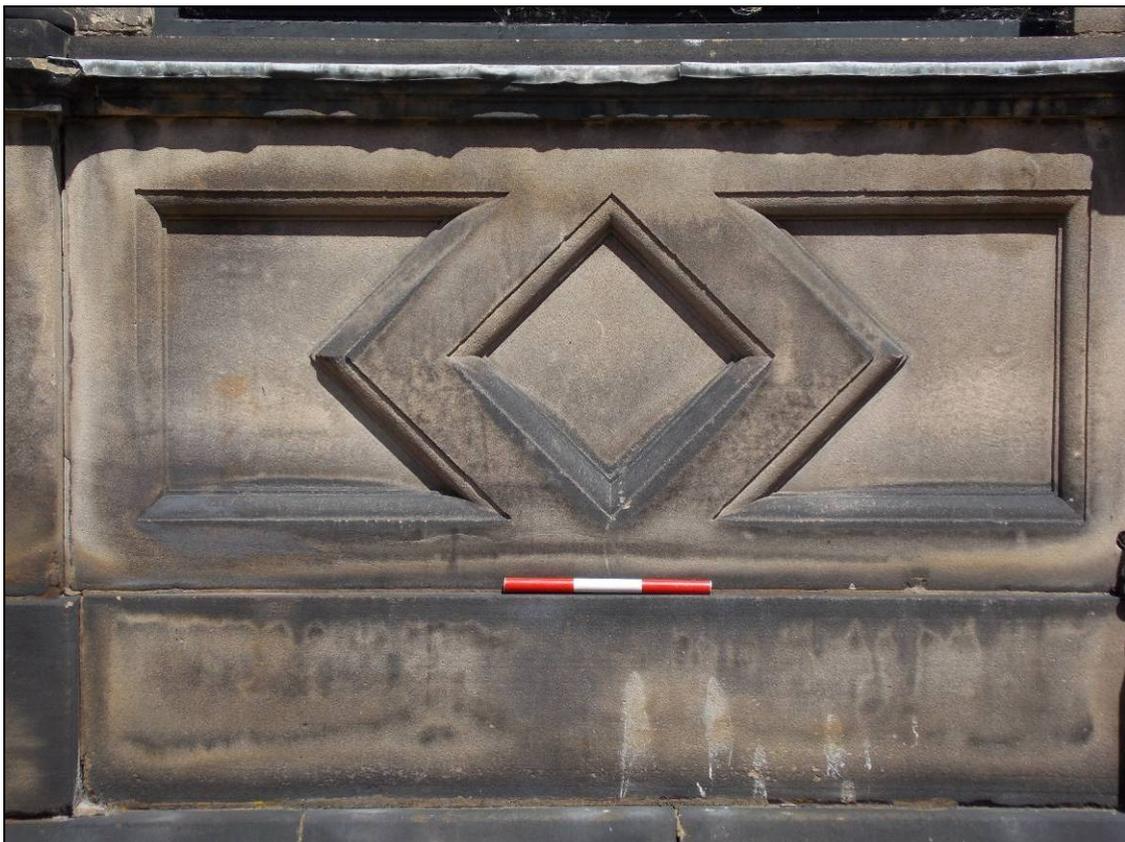


Plate 180: Detail of dado panel, looking north (scale 300mm).

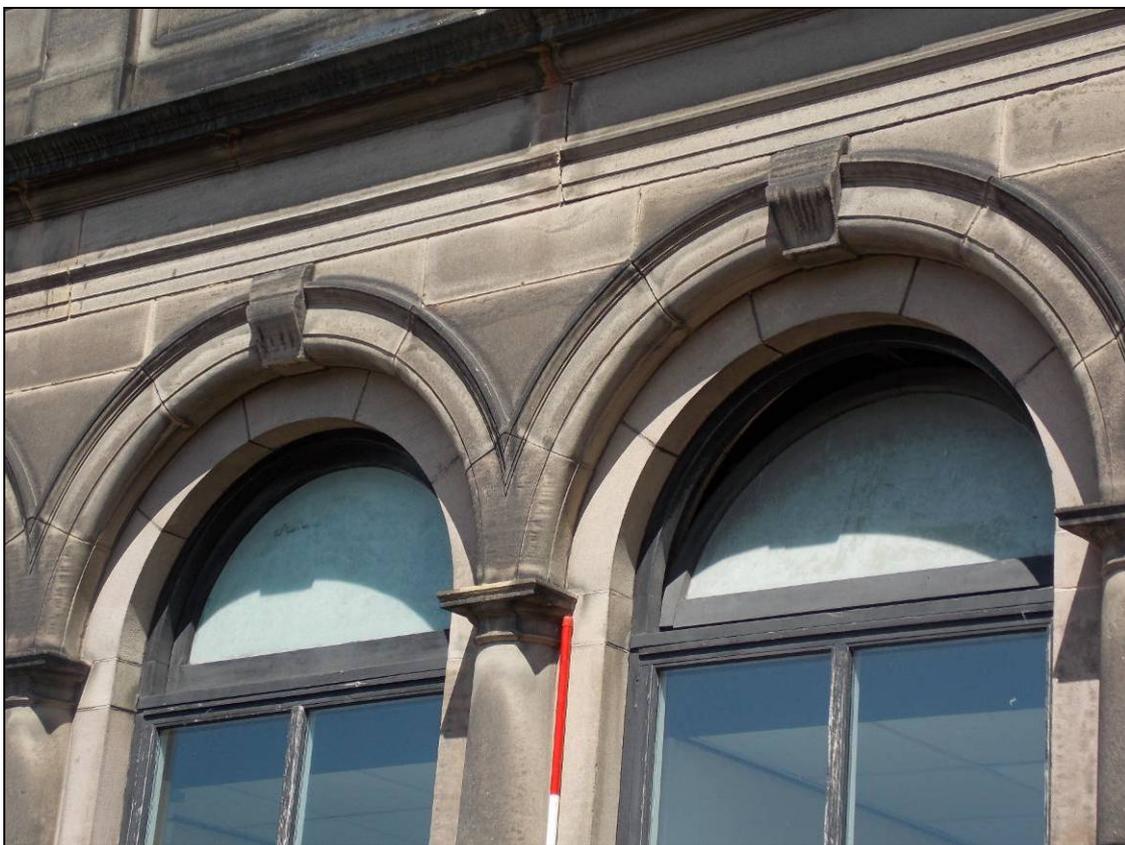


Plate 181: Detail of arched heads, looking north (scale 500mm).



Plate 182: Detail of Tuscan capital, looking north.



Plate 183: Detail of attic base of engaged column, looking north (scale 300mm).



Plate 184: Colonnaded first floor, looking north.



Plate 185: Detail of atypical Ionic capital, looking north.



Plate 186: General view of domed towers, looking north-east.



Plate 187: Detailed view of the domed towers, looking north-east.



Plate 188: Eastern tower, looking north-west.



Plate 189: Western tower, looking south-east (scale 2m).



Plate 190: Detail of dome with double round finials, looking west.

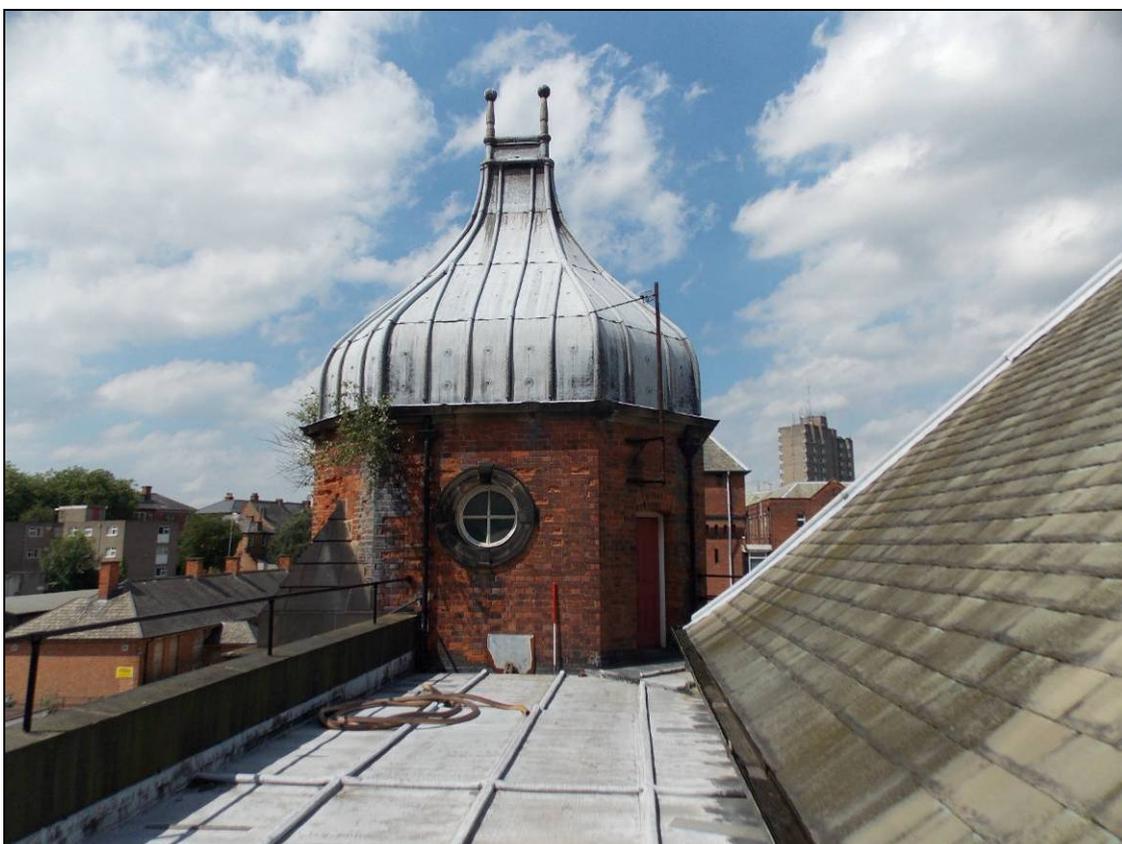


Plate 191: Detailed view of the western tower, looking west (scale 1m).



Plate 192: Detailed view of the slated hipped roof between the towers, looking west (scale 1m).



Plate 193: Detail of oculus, angled buttresses and string-course, looking north.



Plate 194: Detail of circular window, looking east.



Plate 195: Detail of masonry mitre joint of the string-course, looking north-west.



Plate 196: Detail of tripartite window, looking north.



Plate 197: General view of the east elevation with a later extension, looking north-west.



Plate 198: East elevation, looking west.



Plate 199: Blocked-up arched opening and fire escape staircase, looking west (scale 1m).



Plate 200: Arcaded basement, looking south-west (scale 2m).

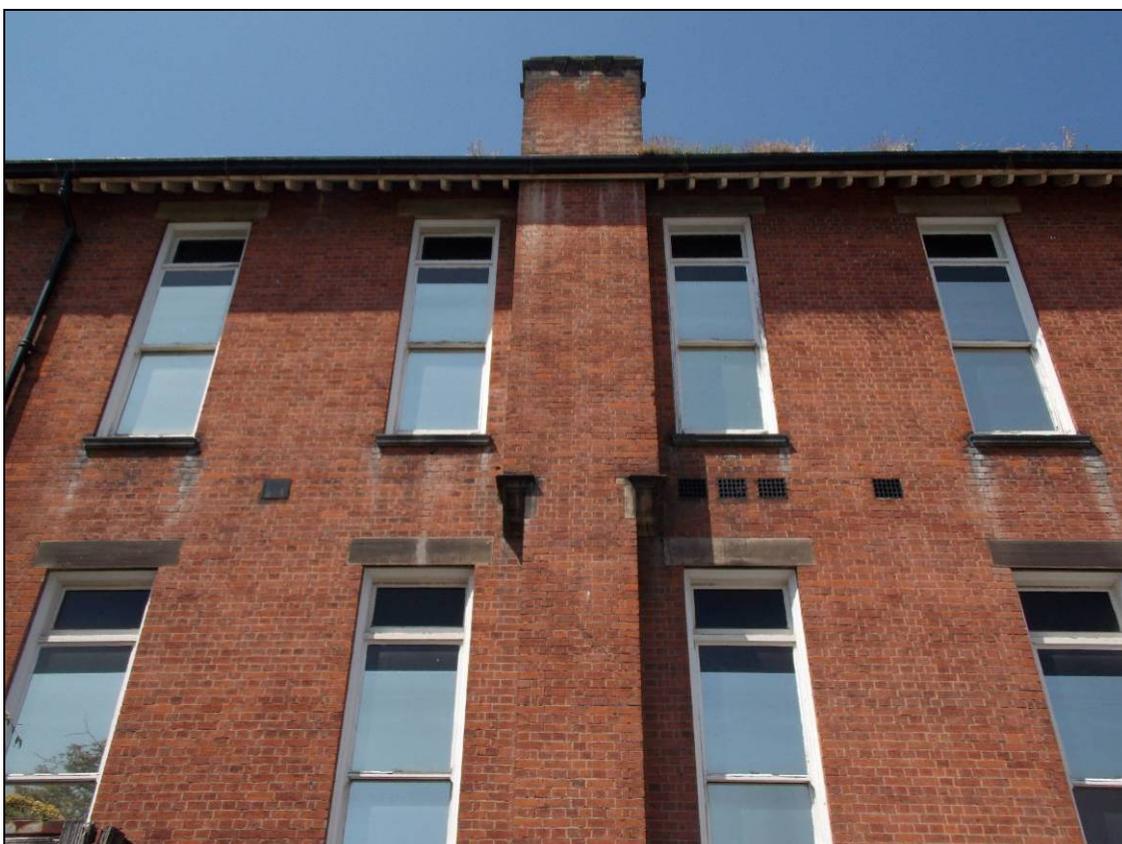


Plate 201: Chimney stack within the central area of the east elevation, looking west.



Plate 202: Upper section of the stack, looking north-west.



Plate 203: Detail of moulded string-course around the stack, looking west.



Plate 204: Detail of moulded bracket, looking north-west.



Plate 205: East elevation with projecting hipped bay window, looking north-west.



Plate 206: Detail of arched doorway adjacent to the projecting bay window, looking south-west (scale 2m).



Plate 207: Northern end of the east elevation, looking south-west.



Plate 208: Detail of hipped bay window, looking south-west.



Plate 209: Arched doorway within the basement level of the bay window, looking west (scale 2m).



Plate 210: Northern end of roof with stepped hipped divisions, looking south-west.



Plate 211: General view of the west elevation, looking north-east.



Plate 212: West elevation, looking south-east.



Plate 213: Southern side of the west elevation, looking south-east.



Plate 214: West elevation of Building 57, looking east.



Plate 215: Northern area of the west elevation, looking north-east.



Plate 216: West elevation with arcaded opened basement, looking north-east (scale 2m).



Plate 217: Northern end of the west elevation, looking south-east.



Plate 218: North elevation with link-ways, looking south-east.



Plate 219: Detail of window within the north elevation, looking south-east.



Plate 220: Aerial view of the stepped roof northern end, looking south-east.



Plate 221: Detail of chimney stacks within the stepped hipped roof, looking south-east.

## **Interior**

### *Ground floor*

5.4.10 The internal appearance of this former ward is very repetitive and rather plain as a result of considerable modernisation. Nevertheless, a summary of interesting rooms and additional features within each floor is provided below.

5.4.11 The ground floor is accessed from an original doorway within the centre of the north wall which is approached through a link-way that emanates from the main corridor of the hospital complex. The doorway of the link-way has an arched head with bullnosed brickwork (Plate 222). The current link-way appears to be a much larger structure containing several rooms including a large Manager's Office (Plate 223). The construction of the present link-way entailed blocking several original window openings, some of which are perceivable within the projecting lavatory block within the north-eastern corner (Plate 224).

5.4.12 The doorway to the ground floor has an upper window opening which was identified above the suspended false ceiling (Plate 225). This leads to a central corridor which provides access to a series of rooms on each side as well as the main ward area towards the north. There is no internal staircase within the building; nonetheless, it is thought that a primary staircase might have been positioned within the room immediately to the north of the present kitchen. There are two major rooms which would have originally been heated with fire places. These are the stylish Group Therapy Room with a canted bay window and a wide chimney breast (Plates 226 and 227) and a room opposite to it which is currently used as a kitchen containing a large fire place with brown glazed tiles that would have included a burner (Plate 228).

5.4.13 The main ward has been slightly modified with the insertion of several stud partition walls creating four-bedrooms and a long passageway along the east wall (Plate 229). Towards the southern end of the passageway there are modified window openings, one of which is now a doorway that leads to a later modern extension used as a Day Room (Plates 230 and 231). The southernmost window along the passageway has also been pierced by a fire escape doorway. The ward rooms have original sash windows but internally reduced in size due to the suspended false ceiling (Plate 232).

5.4.14 The tower block area is accessed from a dog-leg return of the passageway (Plate 233). This area has been considerably altered with the insertion of later fabrics such as partition walls, the windows within the central arcaded bay, etc. although an original architrave of a former double-action door survives as well as the glazed brickwork which is mostly covered with later tiles (Plates 224 – 237).



Plate 222: Doorway to the link-way of the ground floor of Building 57, looking south-east (scale 2m).



Plate 223: Manager's Office within the link-way, looking south-east (scale 2m).



Plate 224: North-eastern lavatory block, looking east (scale 2m).



Plate 225: Principal doorway of the ground floor of Building 57, looking north (scale 2m).



Plate 226: Group Therapy Room, looking north-west (scale 2m).



Plate 227: Detail of bay window, looking north-east (scale 2m).



Plate 228: Chimney breast within the kitchen, looking north-west (scale 2m).



Plate 229: Passageway, looking north (scale 2m).



Plate 230: Inserted doorway to the Day Room, looking south-east (scale 2m).



Plate 231: Day Room, looking south (scale 2m).



Plate 232: Ward room, looking west (scale 2m).



Plate 233: Passageway within the domed tower block, looking west (scale 2m).



Plate 234: Architrave of former double-action door, looking south-west (scale 2m).



Plate 235: Original glazed brickwork behind copper pipes, looking north (scale 1m).



Plate 236: Utility Room, looking south (scale 2m).



Plate 237: Sluice Room, looking east (scale 2m).

### *First floor*

5.4.15 The first floor is comparable to the floor below and is accessed from an inserted doorway within the north wall which is approached through a link-way that emanates from a later two-storey structure containing a newel staircase surround a lift (Plate 238). The doorway has an upper glazed window opening which was identified above the suspended false ceiling (Plate 239). This leads to a central corridor which provides access to a series of rooms on each side as well as the main ward area towards the south through an equivalent passageway created with the insertion of stud partition walls.

5.4.16 The projecting eastern lavatory block retains primary windows, panelled doors and a cast-steel rhomboidal-shaped plate attached to the wall with curved hooks which might have been used to hold some form of cylinders (Plates 240 and 241).

5.4.17 There is a small kitchen situated within the north-western corner room containing shorter but primary windows with pivotal hinges (Plate 242). Here too there are two major rooms which would have originally been heated by fire places. These are another Group Therapy Room with a canted bay window and a wide chimney breast (Plates 243 and 244) and a room opposite to it known as the Training Kitchen (Plate 245).

5.4.18 The main ward has been slightly modified with the insertion of several stud partition walls creating four bedrooms and a long passageway along the east wall (Plate 246). Towards the southern end of the passageway there are modified window openings, one of which is now a doorway that leads to a later modern extension used as a Day Room (Plates 247 and 248). The southernmost window along the passageway has also been pierced by a fire escape doorway.

5.4.19 The tower block area is accessed from a dog-leg return of the passageway (Plate 249). This area has been altered considerably with the insertion of later fabrics such as partition walls, windows within the central colonnaded bay, etc. although another original architrave of a former double-action door is extant as well as the glazed brickwork which is mostly covered with later tiles (Plates 250 – 253).

5.4.20 The main roof structure was observed from a ceiling hatch although access to the loft was not gained due to the lack of floor boards. The structure consists of a series of timber king-post trusses carrying four tiers (two on each side) of trenched side purlins, reinforced by cleats, which in turn support the common rafters (Plate 254). Moreover, the upper section of the towers were also inspected through another ceiling hatch which leads to a flat felted roof above the balcony bay that provides access to the towers through a doorway. The interior of the towers contain modern water tanks but it is thought that they replaced former tanks that would have supplied water to the lavatories below. The roof of the dome comprises two king-post trusses positioned parallel across an octagonal timber structure whose east and west sides are slightly longer than the remaining ones. The principal rafters carry a continuous side purlin, reinforced with cleats, which supports a series of common rafters attached to the wall plates with bird mouth joints. The trusses also contain wrought-iron straps between the tie-beams, king-posts and principal rafters (Plate 255).



Plate 238: Main entrance to the first floor of Building 57, looking south-west (scale 2m).



Plate 239: Main doorway with upper glazed window, looking north (scale 2m).



Plate 240: Lavatory and Store Room with original doors, looking east (scale 2m).

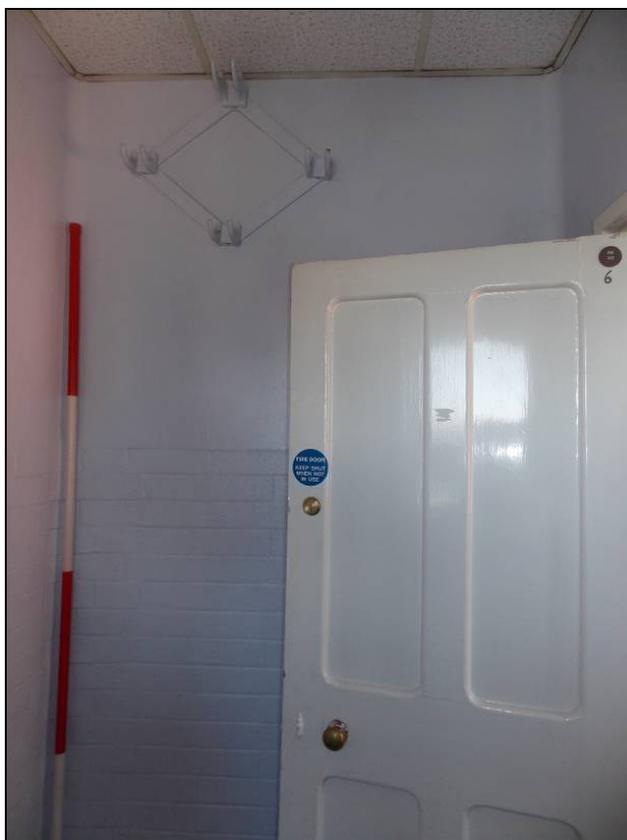


Plate 241: Cylindrical bracket within the Store Room, looking west (scale 2m).



Plate 242: Kitchen within the north-western corner room, looking north-east (scale 2m).



Plate 243: Chimney breast within the Group Therapy Room, looking north-west (scale 2m).



Plate 244: Detail of bay window, looking north-east (scale 2m).



Plate 245: Chimney breast within the Training Kitchen, looking north (scale 2m).



Plate 246: Passageway, looking north-east (scale 2m).



Plate 247: Inserted doorway to the Day Room, looking south-east (scale 2m).



Plate 248: Day Room, looking south (scale 2m).



Plate 249: Passageway within to the domed tower block, looking west (scale 2m).



Plate 250: Architrave of former double-action door, looking west (scale 2m).



Plate 251: Doorway to the bathroom within the west tower, looking south-west (scale 2m).



Plate 252: Original glazed brickwork revealed beneath the present tiles, looking south (scale 500mm).



Plate 253: Clinic Room, looking south (scale 2m).

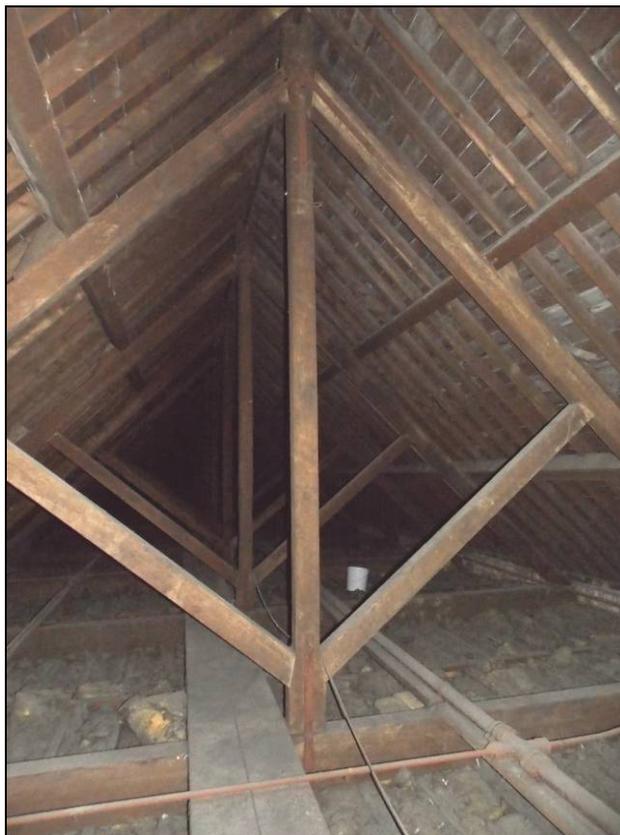


Plate 254: Main loft area with king-post roof trusses, looking south.



Plate 255: Roof structure of the domed tower, looking south.

## 5.5 Building 66

5.5.1 This building is another of the main wards designed by Young and Hall in c.1890 as the main part of the new Infirmary. The architectural style and construction are equivalent to Buildings 49 and 57; thus the analytical statement is rather repetitive. Building 66 is a long north/south brick-built range of two storeys. It also contains an arcaded basement although it is mainly an opened chamber with service ducts and a few storage rooms. The roof comprises a hipped slated structure which steps down slightly towards the north. It also includes a projecting bay window with a lower hipped roof as well as an even shorter lavatory block that projects eastwards. The northernmost end comprises two domed towers linked with arcaded balconies which were originally opened although they have been fenestrated. There are typically lavatories at each tower, accommodating separate genders, following standard plan designs of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and early 20<sup>th</sup> century of hospitals for infectious diseases (e.g. Richardson 1998, 141).

### Exterior

5.5.2 The masonry is composed of standard reddish-brown bricks laid in English bond. The fenestration consists of sash windows of one-over-one lights and an additional upper hopper opening light. The window openings have plain sandstone lintels and moulded projecting sills except for the ones within the tower block which have dressed sandstone surrounds. There are also shorter windows located within the upper level of the southernmost bays. The large majority of the windows are original although later repairs were also identified. The window openings vary in width according to their internal divisions. The general construction arrangement followed the trends of the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century for the construction of hospital wards composed of long rectilinear pavilions which were cross-ventilated with opposing tall windows, (e.g. Richardson 1998, 5 – 13).

5.5.3 The hipped roof is covered with natural slates laid in diminishing courses and leaded ridges. The slated roof has overhanging eaves with exposed common rafters and several cast-iron rain water pipes with decorative hoppers immediately beneath the eaves.

5.5.4 The pair of elegant domed towers is positioned to the north end facing onto London Road parallel to its counterpart Building 49 some distance to the west and forming an almost continuation of Building 57 immediately to the south with twin towers at each end.

5.5.5 The north elevation contains the tower blocks linked by the arcaded and colonnaded bays built with dressed sandstone. The arcade of the ground floor is composed of semi-circular arched heads whereas the first floor contains flat arches. The arches are designed with engaged columns and pilasters with decorative Tuscan and Ionic capitals, attic bases and dado panels or parapet with rhomboidal and circular pattern. The towers have projecting chamfered plinths throughout. The top section of each tower is built with an octagonal brick projection with four central oculi and topped by a leaded dome with a pair of round finials. Each octagonal brick tower is decorated with dressed moulded sandstone string-courses, angled buttresses and window surrounds or architraves of which the oculi include cruciform key-stones (Plates 256 – 266).

5.5.6 The east elevation is pierced by a large amount of window openings with sashes although there are different types within the link-way to the tower block. Towards the

southern end there is a canted bay window which follows the symmetrical arrangement of the main façade except for the hipped roof which is slightly shorter creating a cross-wing effect with the main roof structure.

5.5.7 There are also two projecting chimney stacks whose upper sections have been dismantled. The chimney stacks are comparable to the one within Buildings 41 and 45, and equivalent to the identical wards Buildings 49 and 57. These are decorated with moulded sandstone string-courses and brackets or consoles designed with a combined upper *cyma recta* and lower *cyma reversa* interrupted with a central fillet. The stacks might have acted as flues of internal stoves which would have been situated in the centre of the ward. Thus the stoves would have been free standing with pipes extending to the ceiling, and possibly through it, where they would have bent towards the stack although they might have alternatively ran within the floor space as suggested in Building 45. A small projecting lavatory block is also present within the southern end of this elevation (Plates 267 – 269).

5.5.8 The west elevation would have been comparable to its counterpart; however it is now abutted by Building 50, a large modern Accident & Emergency Unit, and only the west wall of the western domed tower is uncovered. The rear elevation is significantly obscured by later structures although its original link-way to the main corridor was viewed consisting of a simple brick structure with an upper continuous glazed panel. This link-way provides access to the ground floor; however, there is also a later link-way to the first floor which leads to a later two-storey structure that contains a staircase and a lift.

5.5.9 The hipped roof steps down forming a cross-wing projection to the southernmost end. Within the main sloping side of the roof there are two projecting chimney stacks comparable to the types belonging to the remaining buildings discussed above. These have also been reduced in height and contain modern capping with brick vents (Plate 270).



Plate 256: Building 66 with domed towers facing onto London Road, looking south-west (scale 2m).



Plate 257: North elevation with domed towers and arched windows, looking south-east.



Plate 258: Detail of the domed towers, looking south-east.



Plate 259: Eastern tower, looking north-west.



Plate 260: Aerial view of the domed towers, looking north-east.



Plate 261: Detailed view of domed towers, looking south-west.



Plate 262: Detail of western tower with original doorway, looking west (scale 1m).



Plate 263: Detail of masonry mitre joint of the tower's string-course, looking north-west.



Plate 264: Detail of leaded vent pipe, looking south-east (scale 2m).



Plate 265: Detail of oculus, looking west (scale 300mm).



Plate 266: Stepped hipped roof, looking east.



Plate 267: General view of the east elevation, looking north-west.



Plate 268: East elevation with projecting bay window and small lavatory block, looking north-west.



Plate 269: Detail of reduced chimney stacks along the east elevation, looking north-west.



Plate 270: Southern end with stepped hipped roof and reduced chimney stack, looking north-west.

## Interior

### *Ground floor*

5.5.10 The internal appearance of this former ward is very repetitive and rather plain as a result of considerable modernisation. It is also considerably similar to the identically designed Buildings 49 and 57 aforementioned. Nevertheless, a summary of interesting rooms and additional features within each floor is provided below.

5.5.11 The ground floor is accessed from an original doorway within the centre of the south wall which is approached through a link-way that emanates from the main corridor of the hospital complex. The doorway of the link-way has an elliptical arched head with bullnosed bricks along the jambs and the *intrados* of the arch (Plate 271). The doorway to the ward has an upper window opening which was identified over the suspended false ceiling (Plate 272). This leads to a central corridor which provides access to a series of rooms on each side as well as the main ward area towards the north (Plate 273). There is no internal staircase within the building; nonetheless, it is thought that a primary staircase might have been positioned within the south-western corner area where there are currently two lavatories. The main heated rooms have been altered with the partial removal of original walls turning them into a large Waiting Room and a Reception area (Plates 274 and 275).

5.5.12 The main ward area is now sub-divided considerably into small rooms with a central passageway (Plate 276). This area might have been originally heated with two central free-

standing stoves as was the case within Buildings 41 and 45. Indeed, the internal side of the wall, where the projecting chimney stacks are positioned, consists of plain faces with no indication of former chimney breasts and/or fire places. There are also inserted doorways to the adjacent Accident & Emergency Unit along the west wall which replaced former window openings.

5.5.13 The northern area with the domed projecting towers has been here substantially altered with the removal of original masonry and most of the fixtures and fittings. Further changes were also observed amongst the window openings which entailed blocking original openings and inserting later types within the arcaded bay (Plates 277 and 278). The towers were originally lavatories (gentlemen within the north-eastern block and ladies within the north-western block) and the northernmost bay between them, a balcony area as indicated by historic photographs.



Plate 271: Entrance to the link-way of the ground floor of Building 66, looking north-east (scale 2m).



Plate 272: Doorway of Building 66 with an upper glazed window, looking south (scale 2m).



Plate 273: Lobby area leading to the reception, looking north (scale 2m).

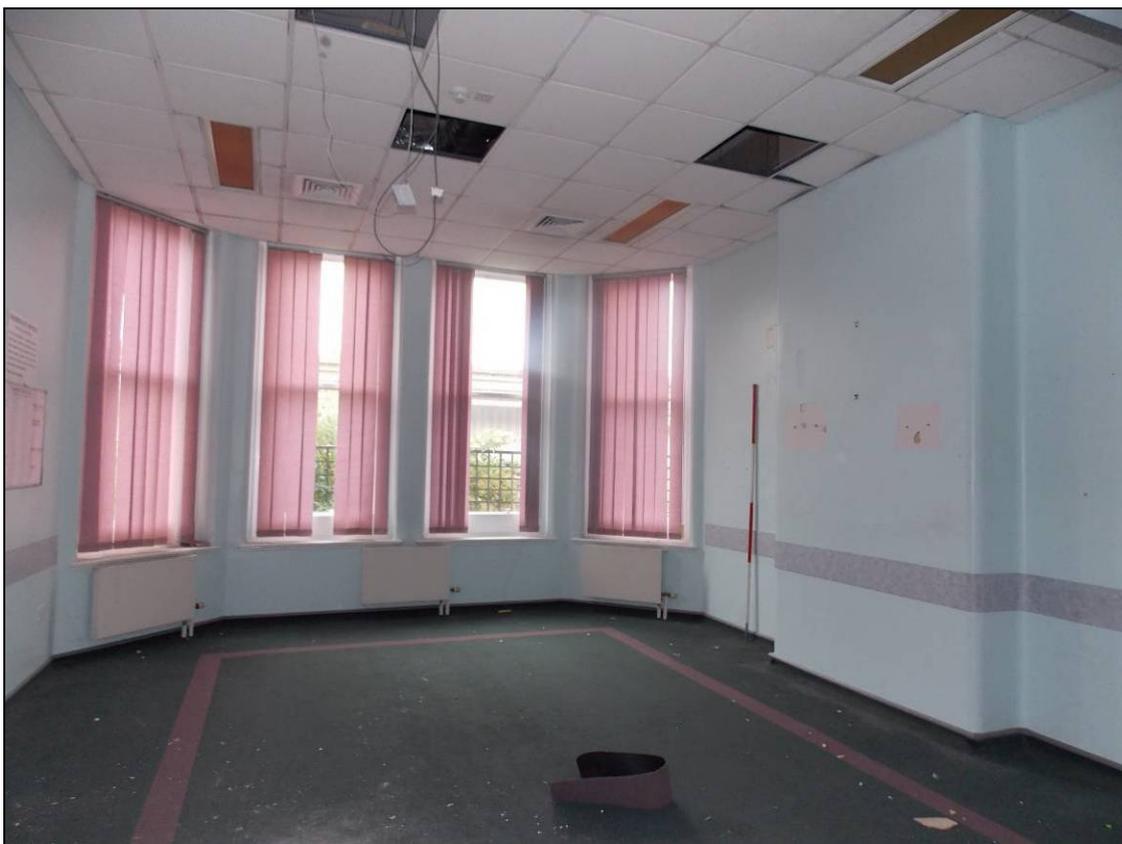


Plate 274: Waiting Room with chimney breast and bay window, looking east (scale 2m).



Plate 275: Reception Room with chimney breast flanked by arched niches, looking south (scale 2m).



Plate 276: Secretary Room, looking south-west (scale 2m).



Plate 277: Medical Records Room, looking north-west (scale 2m).



Plate 278: Blocked-up windows within the western tower, looking south.

### *First floor*

5.5.14 The first floor is comparable to the floor below and is accessed from an inserted doorway within the south wall which is approached through a link-way that emanates from a later two-storey structure containing a newel staircase surround a lift (Plate 279). The doorway has an upper window opening which was identified above the suspended false ceiling (Plate 280). Part of the opening mechanism of the upper window is extant (Plates 281 and 282).

5.5.15 The projecting eastern lavatory block immediately to the west of the doorway retains a primary panelled door and hopper windows (Plates 283 and 284). The lobby leads to a central corridor which provides access to a series of rooms on each side as well as the main ward area towards the north (Plate 285). There are two major rooms which would have originally been heated with fire places. These are the stylish Staff Room with a canted bay window and a wide chimney breast (Plates 286 and 287) and a room opposite to it which is currently divided into two smaller compartments (Store and Treatment Rooms) with the insertion of a later stud partition. The Store Room contains a large fire place with brown glazed tiles that would have included a burner (Plate 288).

5.5.16 The main ward area is sub-divided into smaller rooms including several separated wards, offices, etc. and a side corridor along the eastern wall which contains several doorways to some of the internal rooms as well as an external fire exit doorway that has been inserted within a former window opening (Plates 289, 291 and 292). Part of the ward area still retains

its original appearance with tall windows which are fully exposed here as no suspended false ceiling has been inserted (Plate 290).

5.5.17 The tower block area is accessed from a large room, known as the Waiting-Treatment Room, through three original doorways which contains segmental arched heads and bullnosed brickwork. The central doorway is much taller than the side ones. There are two additional doorways inserted between these primary entrances to the towers and the central balcony bay (Plate 293).

5.5.18 The north-western tower would have been originally a male lavatory although it is now divided into a Bath and Treatment Rooms. The latter retains original windows and a wide panelled door (Plates 294 and 295).

5.5.19 The inserted doorways to the former balcony bay lead to separate rooms created with the insertion of later partition stud walls including a kitchen and two offices with later casement windows that filled the former balcony balustrade (Plates 296 – 298).

5.5.20 The north-eastern tower has also been slightly modified although still acts as a lavatory with additional storage areas. The doorway to the lobby that is accessed from the ward area contains an original single door with upper glazed lights and opens with a double-action hinge mechanism (Plate 299). This tower contains additional original features including doorways and window openings with segmental arched heads and bullnosed brickwork. The original masonry consists of white glazed bricks although they are rendered with plaster and/or later tiles (Plates 300 and 301).

5.5.21 A ceiling hatch over the lobby of the north-western tower provided access to a flat felted roof above the balcony bay which includes doorways to the towers. The interior of the towers contain modern water tanks but it is thought that they replaced former tanks that would have supplied water to the lavatories below. The roof of the dome comprises two king-post trusses positioned parallel across an octagonal timber structure whose east and west sides are slightly longer than the remaining ones. The principal rafters carry a continuous side purlin, reinforced with cleats, which supports a series of common rafters attached to the wall plates with bird mouth joints. The trusses also contain wrought-iron straps between the tie-beams, king-posts and principal rafters.

5.5.22 The doorways of the towers have segmental arched heads and original panelled doors. The brickwork of the octagonal structure includes relieving arches which are positioned in close proximity to the floor level. Each oculus contains circular windows of four lights with central pivoting hinges (Plates 302 – 305).



Plate 279: Doorway to the link-way of the first floor of Building 66, looking north-west (scale 2m).



Plate 280: Doorway with an upper glazed window, looking south.



Plate 281: Detail of windows above principal doorway, looking south-east.



Plate 282: Window opening mechanism, looking south (scale 300mm).



Plate 283: Original door to southern lavatory block, looking east (scale 2m).



Plate 284: Southern lavatory block, looking east (scale 2m).



Plate 285: Central corridor of the first floor of Building 66, looking north (scale 2m).



Plate 286: Staff Room with chimney breast, looking south-west (scale 2m).



Plate 287: Bay window within the Staff Room, looking south-east (scale 2m).



Plate 288: Fire place within the Store Room, looking south (scale 2m).

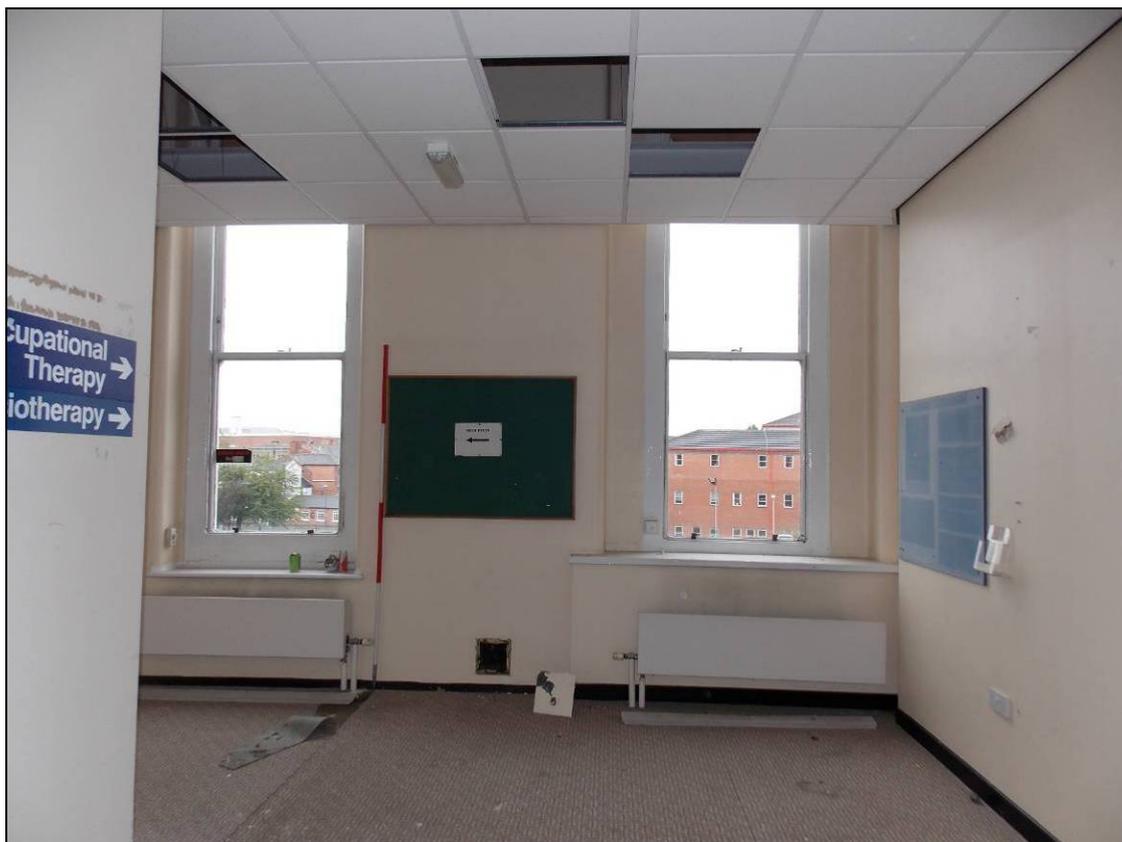


Plate 289: Southern end of the side corridor, looking east (scale 2m).



Plate 290: Ward area, looking north-east (scale 2m).



Plate 291: Side corridor with doorways to Treatment Rooms, looking south-west (scale 2m).



Plate 292: Inserted fire exit doorway, looking north-east (scale 2m).



Plate 293: Waiting/Treatment Room, looking north-west (scale 2m).



Plate 294: Treatment Room, looking north-west (scale 2m).



Plate 295: Original door within the Treatment Room, looking south-east (scale 2m).



Plate 296: Kitchen within the former balcony bay of the tower block, looking north (scale 1m).



Plate 297: Office with late casement windows, looking north-east (scale 300mm).



Plate 298: Detail of bronze window stay, looking north (scale 300mm).



Plate 299: Original glazed double-action door, looking north-east (scale 2m).



Plate 300: Lobby of lavatory with blocked-up window opening, looking west (scale 2m).



Plate 301: Original glazed brickwork exposed within the lavatory link-way, looking east (scale 1m).



Plate 302: Internal view of the western tower, looking south (scale 1m).



Plate 303: Detail of oculus, looking west.



Plate 304: Octagonal roof structure, looking west.



Plate 305: Modern water tank inside the tower, looking west (scale 1m).

## 6 Discussion and Conclusion

6.1 Prior to the historic building survey, a series of documents were submitted to the planning authority in support of the planning application. These documents examine the historical and archaeological background of the site concerned. The results of the historical research together with the building survey successfully identified clear evidence of different phases of construction. This is represented mainly by changes in the buildings' plans, with additional extensions and the insertion of building materials. A general phased plan of all buildings proposed to be re-developed has been compiled based on the results and is included in Appendix I. The sequential developments of the Buildings 41, 45, 49, 57 and 66 consist of the following.

### *Building 41*

6.2 This building was designed in 1909 by Young and Hall Architects and named 'The Margaretta A. Wright Block'. It is a long north/south brick-built range of two storeys although it also contains a small basement within the northern end. The southern end originally comprised two balconies (one on each level) with flat roofs. However, the railings have been removed and replaced with weather-board panels. The roof of the main range is a slated hipped structure whose northern half is slightly lower than the southern portion.

6.3 There is also a primary projecting lavatory block with a hipped slated roof designed as an integral lavatory block although attached to the main range through two link-ways/bridges.

The base of the tower contains an open arcaded chamber supporting the floor above. The tower with the arcaded chamber, link-ways/bridges and roof with overhanging eaves creates an elegant architectural feature with some resemblance with the *traboules* of the French city of Lyon. The partial detachment of lavatories followed the trends of the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century for the construction of hospital wards. Indeed, the later 19<sup>th</sup> century demonstrates the advancement in medical knowledge concerning disease, from the earlier pest-houses and hospitals which were designed when miasma was the prevailing belief for the spread of disease. The pavilion plan became the dominant design with wards being detached or accessible only via covered walkways to provide isolation.

6.4 Further isolation was provided in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century with the introduction of cubicle isolation blocks. The proliferation of isolation hospitals was due in large to a Privy Council memorandum in 1871 which suggested that smaller communities should maintain isolation structures with room for four patients. From 1872 hospital construction was managed by the Local Government Board who authorised loans for isolation hospital building, withholding funding if the building was not deemed suitable, which led to standardised plan types.

6.5 The masonry is composed of standard reddish-brown bricks laid in English bond. The fenestration is composed of sash windows of one-over-one lights and an additional upper hopper inwards opening. The window openings have plain sandstone lintels and moulded projecting sills. There are also shorter sashes of two lights located within the upper and lower levels of the northern section as well as the upper floor of the projecting tower. The large majority of the windows are original although later repairs were also identified.

6.6 The ward area, positioned within the southern section of the range, contains taller windows than the remaining northern area following the trends of the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century for the construction of hospital wards. Indeed, the 19<sup>th</sup> century was an era where writers and reformers attempted to tackle the issue of poor hospital design leading to inadequate hospital conditions. Among the reformers was Florence Nightingale, who campaigned for wards in long rectilinear pavilions which were cross-ventilated with opposing tall windows, allowing for better conditions for both patient and carers.

6.7 Internally this range has been substantially modified from its original design as later refurbishment and the introduction of modern equipments have contributed to the loss of many primary fixtures and fittings. This phenomenon is widespread throughout the surveyed ranges of the entire hospital complex. Despite substantial internal refurbishment, the majority of the sash windows are original as are few panelled doors. Although the sashes vary in size according to their rooms, they are all horned with chain cords and frequently composed of three panes of which the upper ones are inner hopper openings whereas the remaining lower ones are vertical sliding one-over-one lights. They are devoid of architrave but the openings have bullnosed tiles throughout.

6.8 The original architectural drawings indicate that the ward area would have been heated with a central stove although additional radiators appear to have been originally installed. Furthermore, there was a substantial newel staircase with quarter space landings and a lift although these have been removed.

### *Building 45*

6.9 This building was designed in 1905 by Young and Hall Architects and named the 'New Ophthalmic Ward Clock and Operation Theatre'. It is also a long north/south brick-built range of two storeys which contains an arcaded basement although it is mainly an opened chamber with service ducts and a few storage rooms. The roof comprises a hipped slated structure which steps down slightly towards the south; and there are a bay window and a short lavatory projection with lower hipped roofs. The northernmost end is composed of an elegant domed tower block which is joined to the main range with an integral link-way with a flat roof. The tower has a projecting chamfered plinth throughout. There is an octagonal brick projection over the central wall with four central oculi and topped by a leaded dome with a single round finial.

6.10 The masonry is composed of standard reddish-brown bricks laid in English bond. The fenestration is composed of sash windows of one-over-one lights and an additional upper hopper inwards opening. The window openings have plain sandstone lintels and moulded projecting sills except for the ones within the tower block which have dressed sandstone surrounds. There are also shorter windows located within the upper level of the southernmost bays. The large majority of the windows are original although later repairs were also identified. The window openings vary in width according to their internal divisions. The general construction arrangement followed the trends of the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century for the construction of hospital wards composed of long rectilinear pavilions which were cross-ventilated with opposing tall windows.

6.11 Internally this range has suffered considerable changes and its internal appearance is very repetitive and rather plain. Despite modern fabrics such as linoleum floor cover and insulating ceiling panelled structure, the fenestration is practically primary and fully exposed as the original ceiling height has been maintained. Primary features, fixtures and fittings of interest include a few panelled doors, screed floor with mosaic patterned band, glazed doorway to the tower, chimney breast within bay window room and the opposite area which contains a tiled fire place of a former burner, etc. Of note are a primary lift and its mechanism which are extant although obsolete. The lift is composed of timber panelling, comparable to the original doors, designed by Pickering Ltd. The mechanism is complete with motor, weight lifting pulley cables, a George Ellison transformer, etc.

6.12 The domed tower area contains two small lavatories projecting slightly towards the north and two side rooms, although these two were originally part of a much larger lavatory arrangement as shown on the architectural plan of 1905. These rooms contain a plethora of primary fixtures and fittings including panelled doors, windows, door hinges and latches.

### *Buildings 49, 57 and 66*

6.13 These buildings are the main wards designed by Young and Hall in c.1890 as the main part of the new Infirmary although Building 49 was erected a few years later in 1896. Their construction is identical consisting of red brick in a Jacobean style with some resemblance with Building 45. These buildings are typical examples of the pavilion style that was the prevalent hospital building typology from 1870 onwards that comprised two storey ward blocks, placed at right angles to a straight linking corridor. They are long north/south brick-built ranges of two storeys and an arcaded basement with chambers for service ducts and a

few storage rooms. Their roofs comprise hipped slated structures which step down slightly towards their rear end walls.

6.14 Each range also includes a projecting bay window with a lower hipped roof as well as an even shorter lavatory projecting block within one of the side walls and towards the rear end. The front end comprises two elegant domed towers linked with arcaded balconies which were originally opened although they have been fenestrated. There are typically lavatories at each tower, accommodating separate genders, following standard plan designs of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and early 20<sup>th</sup> century of hospitals for infectious diseases.

6.15 The domed towers are linked with an arcaded bay built with dressed sandstone including engaged columns and pilasters with decorative capitals and dado panels. The arcade of the ground floor is composed of semi-circular arched heads whereas the first floor contains flat arches. The arches are designed with engaged columns and pilasters with decorative Tuscan and Ionic capitals, attic bases and dado panels or parapet with rhomboidal and circular pattern. The towers have projecting chamfered plinths throughout. The top section of each tower is built with an octagonal brick projection with four central oculi and topped by a leaded dome with a pair of round finials. Each octagonal brick tower is decorated with dressed moulded sandstone string-courses, angled buttresses and window surrounds or architraves of which the oculi include cruciform key-stones.

6.16 The masonry is composed of standard reddish-brown bricks laid in English bond. The fenestration consists of sash windows of one-over-one lights and an additional upper hopper opening light. The window openings have plain sandstone lintels and moulded projecting sills except for the ones within the tower block which have dressed sandstone surrounds. There are also shorter windows located within the upper level of the southernmost bays. The large majority of the windows are original although later repairs were also identified. The window openings vary in width according to their internal divisions.

6.17 Internally these buildings have also been considerably altered with later insertions, replacements, etc. It is interesting to note that neither of these buildings includes internal staircases; however, it is thought that primary staircases might have been positioned within a room adjacent to the stylish rooms with a canted bay window. The main ward area is now sub-divided considerably into small rooms. This area might have been originally heated with two central free-standing stoves as was the case within Buildings 41 and 45.

6.18 Primary features, fixtures and fittings of interest include a few panelled doors, screed floor with mosaic patterned band, glazed doorway to the tower, chimney breast within the bay window room and the opposite area which contains a tiled fire place of a former burner, etc. Most of the original doors are located within the small lavatory rooms within the rear areas as well as the tower blocks. The front areas within the domed projecting towers retain several original doorways and window openings with segmental arched heads and bullnosed brickwork. There are double panelled doors with patterned lights and single type with double-action hinges.

6.19 The main roof structures were observed from a ceiling hatch although access to the loft was not gained due to the lack of floor boards. Each roof structure consists of a series of timber king-post trusses carrying four tiers (two on each side) of trenched side purlins, reinforced by cleats, which in turn support the common rafters.

6.20 Moreover, the upper section of the towers were also inspected through another ceiling hatch which leads to a flat felted roof above the balcony bay that provides access to the towers through a doorway. The interior of the towers contain modern water tanks but it is thought that they replaced former tanks that would have supplied water to the lavatories below. The roof of the dome comprises two king-post trusses positioned parallel across an octagonal timber structure whose east and west sides are slightly longer than the remaining ones. The principal rafters carry a continuous side purlin, reinforced with cleats, which supports a series of common rafters attached to the wall plates with bird mouth joints. The trusses also contain wrought-iron straps between the tie-beams, king-posts and principal rafters.

## **7 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright**

7.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

7.2 Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

## **8 Statement of Indemnity**

8.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

## **9 Publication**

9.1 It is proposed that a summary of the project, with selected drawings, illustrations and photographs, will be submitted within 2 years of the completion of the project to Derbyshire Archaeological Journal for publication.

## **10 Archive Deposition**

10.1 A digital and paper archive will be prepared by ARS Ltd, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, elevations, photographs and electronic data, which will be deposited at Derbyshire Record Office, County Hall, Matlock, in August 2014.

## **11 Acknowledgements**

11.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank all those involved with the archaeological fieldwork, especially Derrick Conway of Derby Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust (DHNHSFT) for commissioning the project; Mike Kirk, Strategic Capital Manager of DHNHSFT, for supplying information and arranging a thorough fieldwork operation;

Richard Brown, Security Manager of DHNHSFT, for providing valuable tactical access arrangements; and Steve Baker, Development Control Archaeologist for Derby County Council, for valuable inputs throughout the project.

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## **APPENDIX I: SURVEYED DRAWINGS**



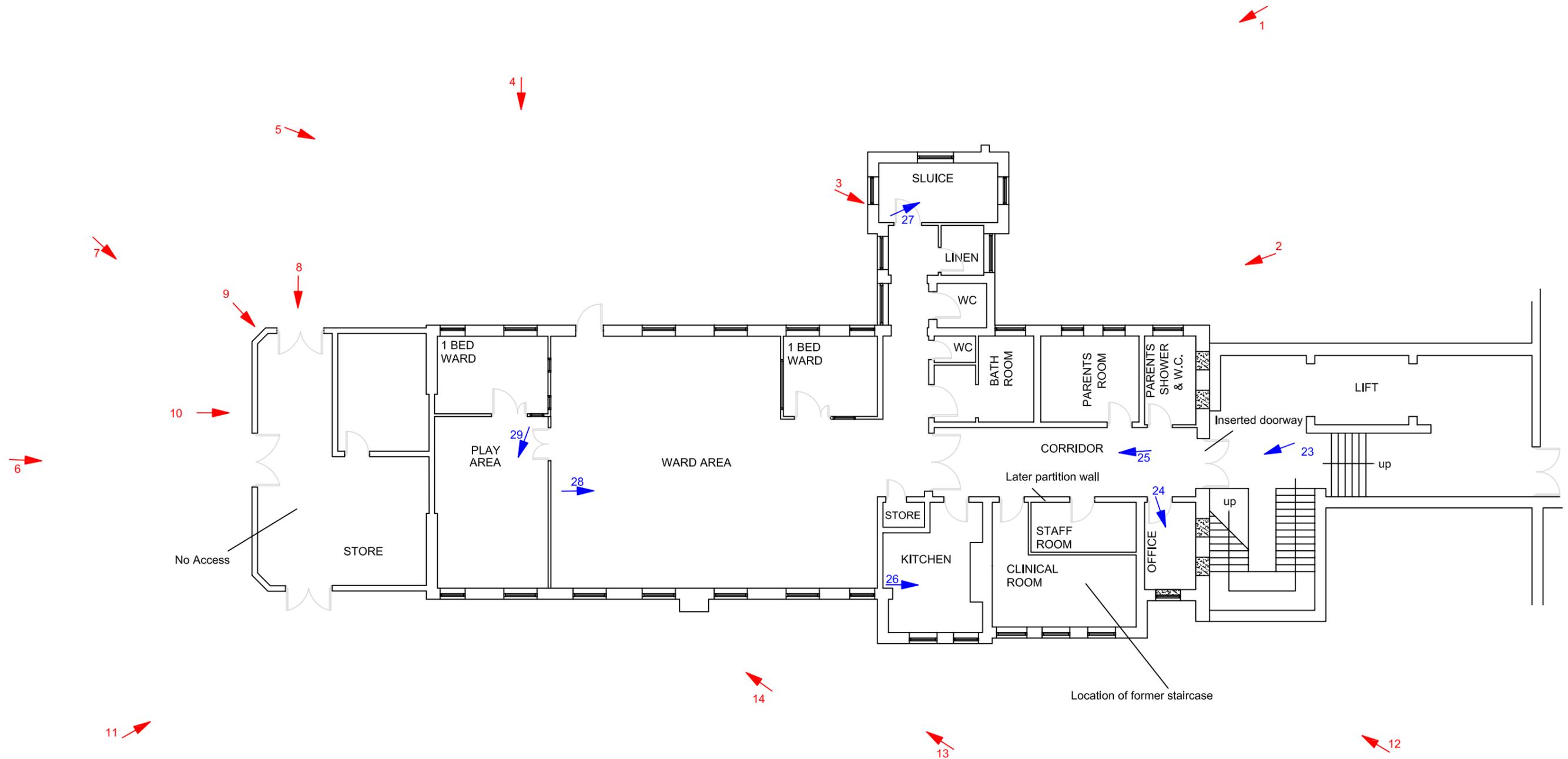
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Derbyshire  
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Site Code: DRI'13  
Drawing Ref:  
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Drawn: AMO  
Scale: 1:150@A3

Drawing 1:  
Ground floor plan of  
Building 41

Key:  
 External selected plates nos. 1 - 14  
 Internal selected plates nos. 23 - 29

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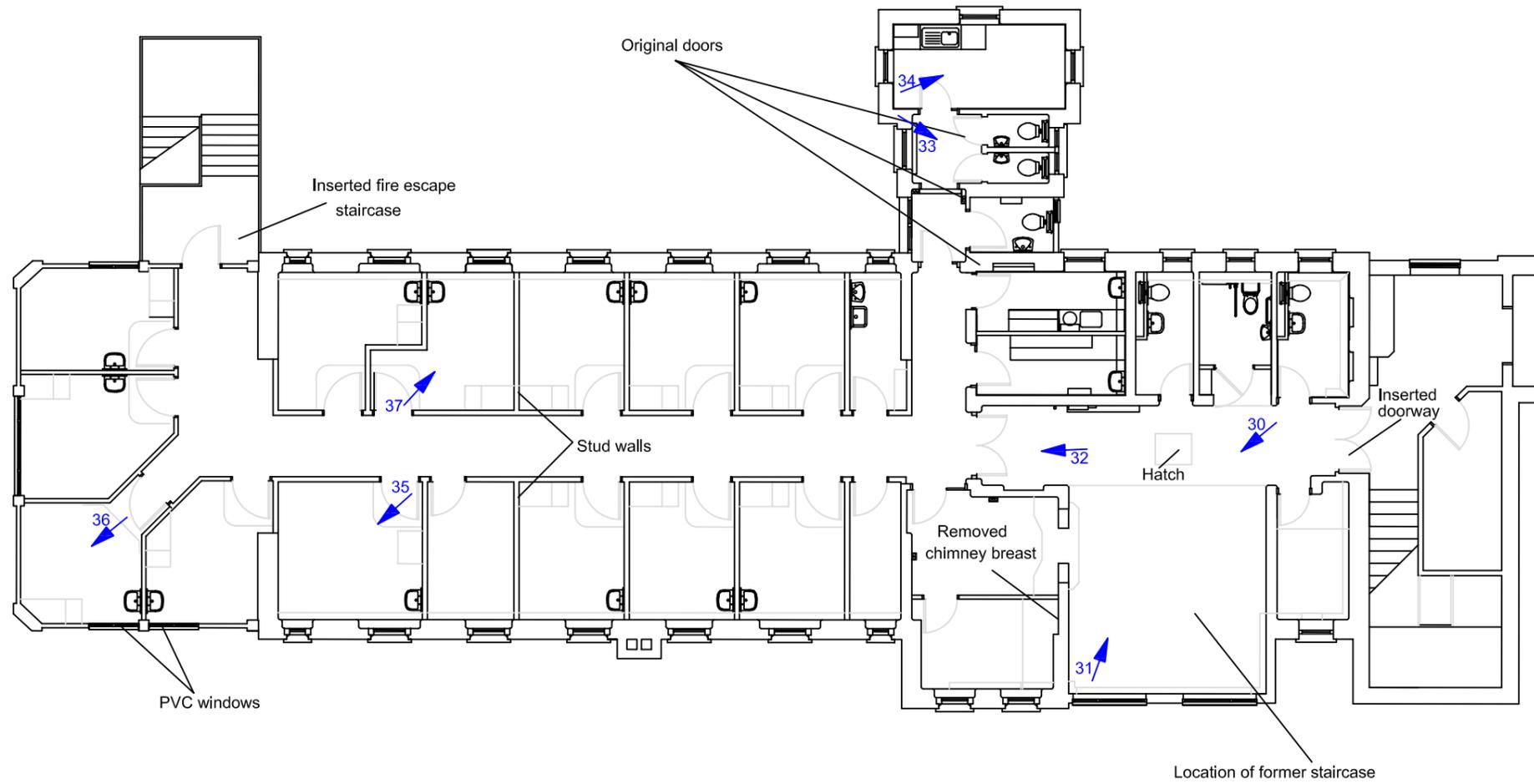
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Drawing 2:  
First floor plan of  
Building 41

Key:  
 Internal selected plates nos. 30 - 37

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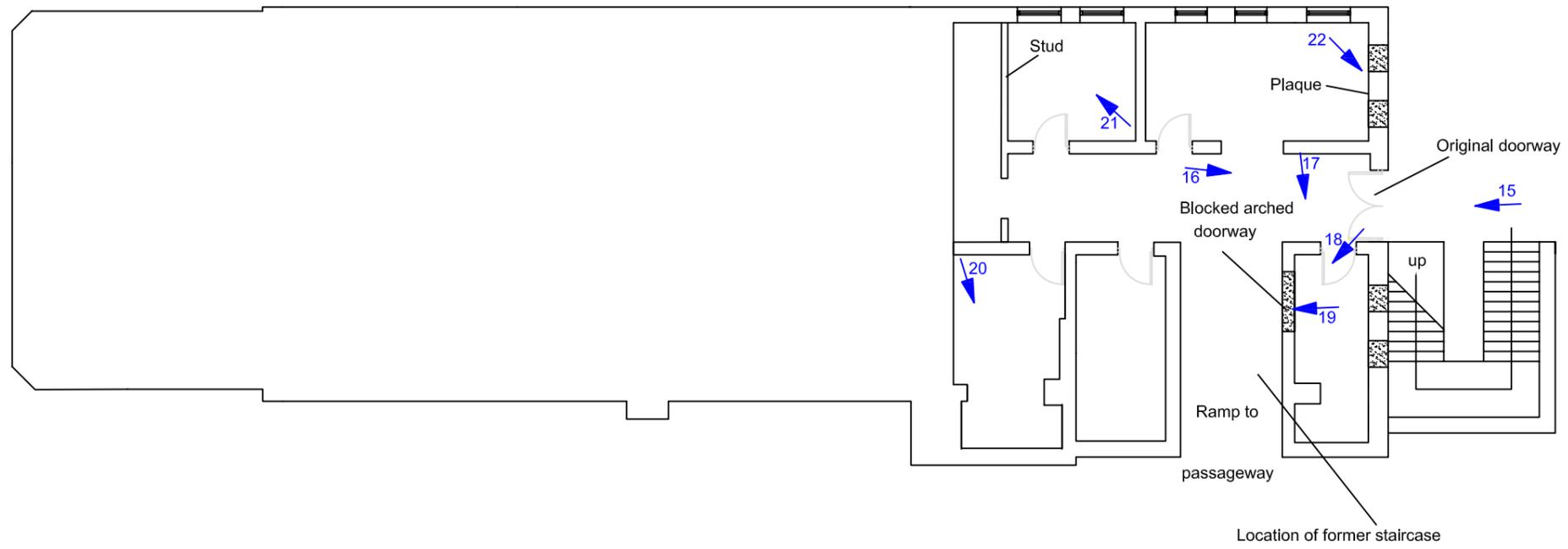
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Drawing 3:  
Basement floor plan of  
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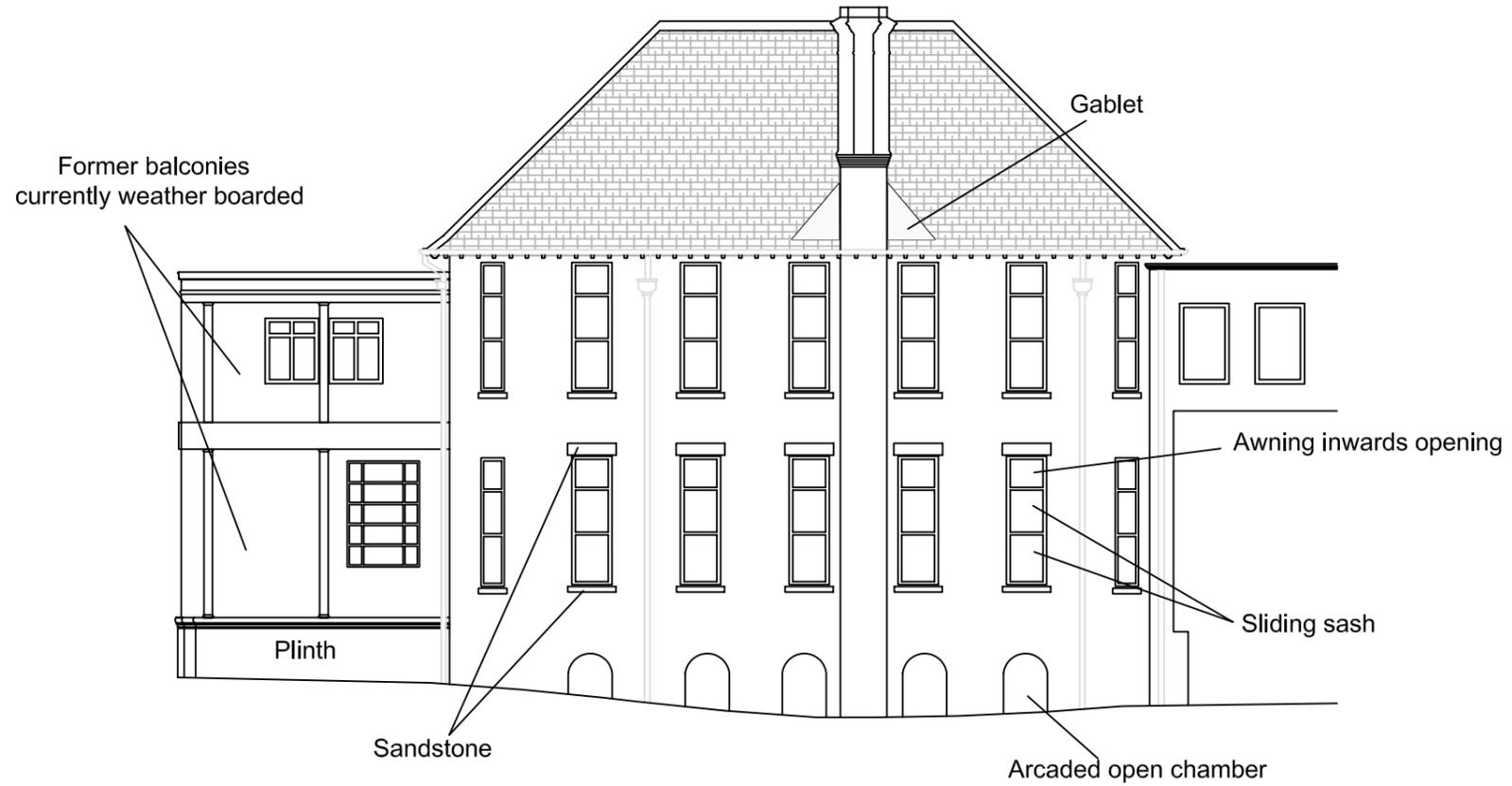
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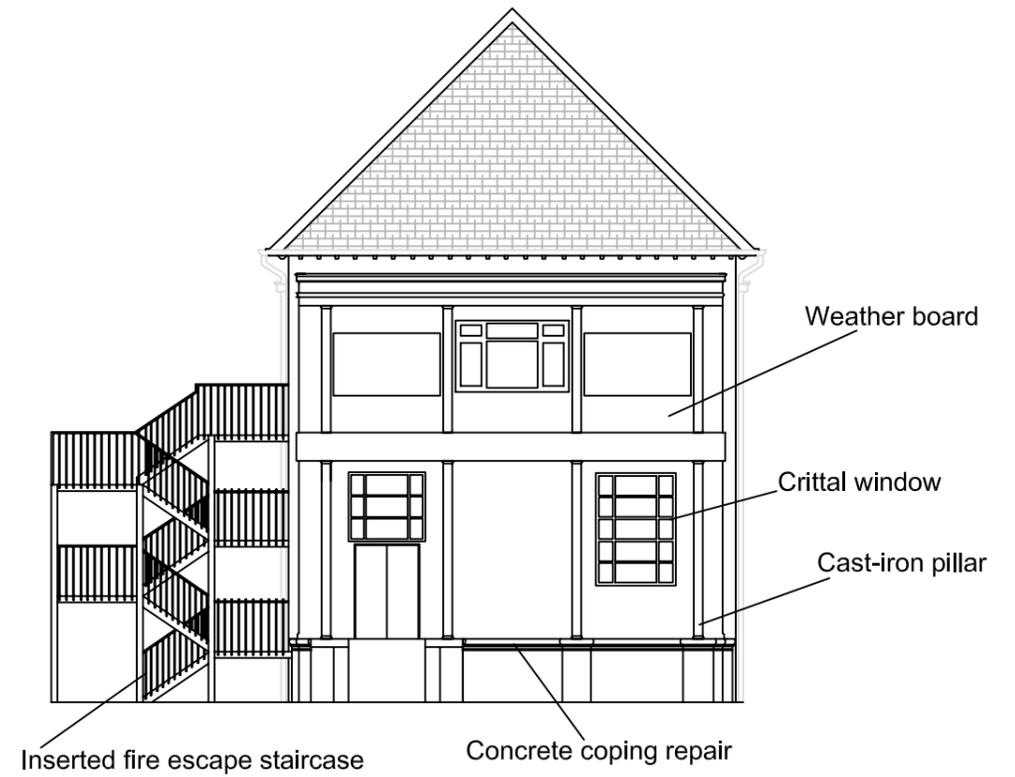
Drawing 4:  
South and East elevations  
of Building 41

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EAST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION

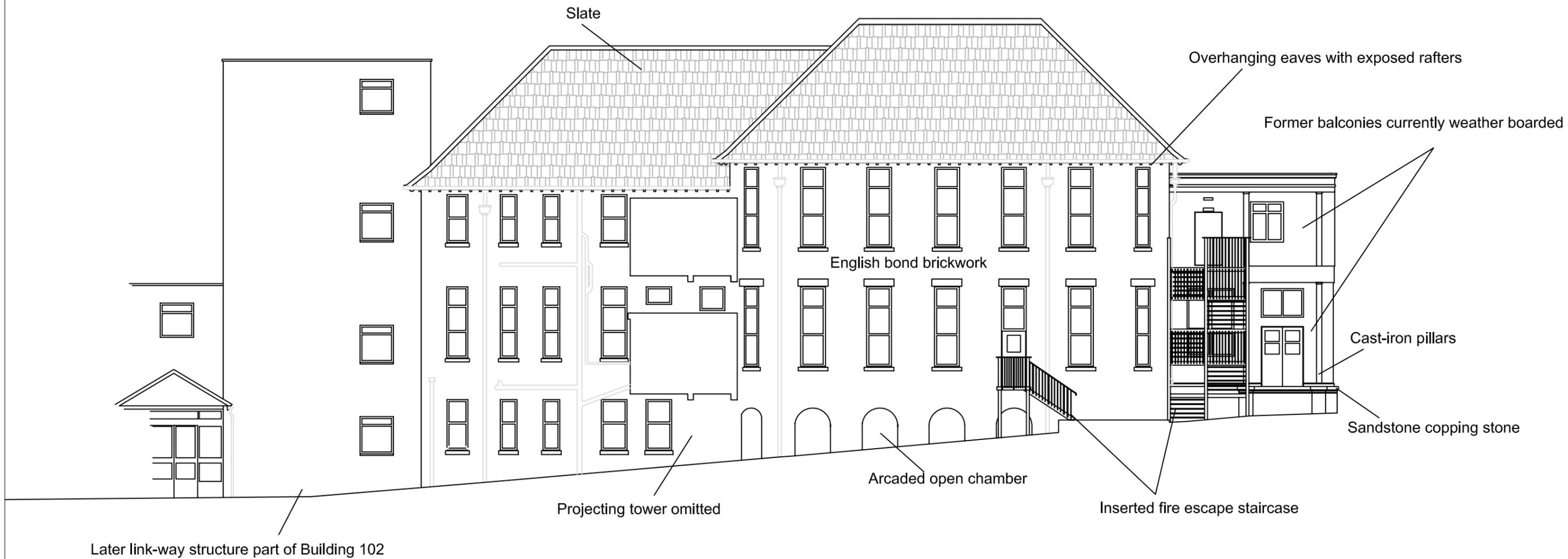
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Drawing 5:  
West elevation  
of Building 41

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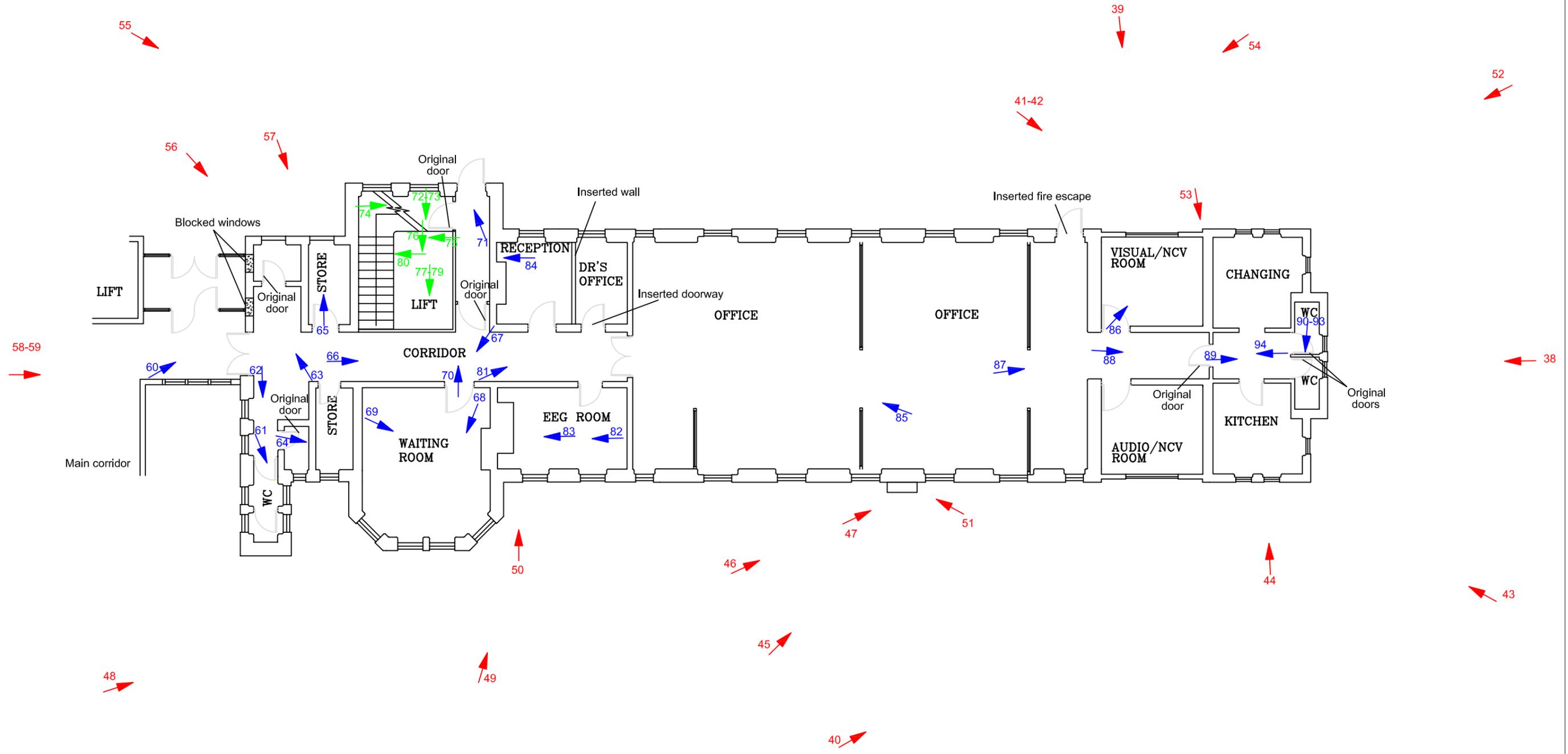
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Scale: 1:150@A3

Drawing 6:  
Ground floor plan of  
Building 45

- Key:
- External selected plates nos. 38 - 59
  - Internal selected plates nos. 60 - 94
  - Inside the lift pit nos. 72 - 80

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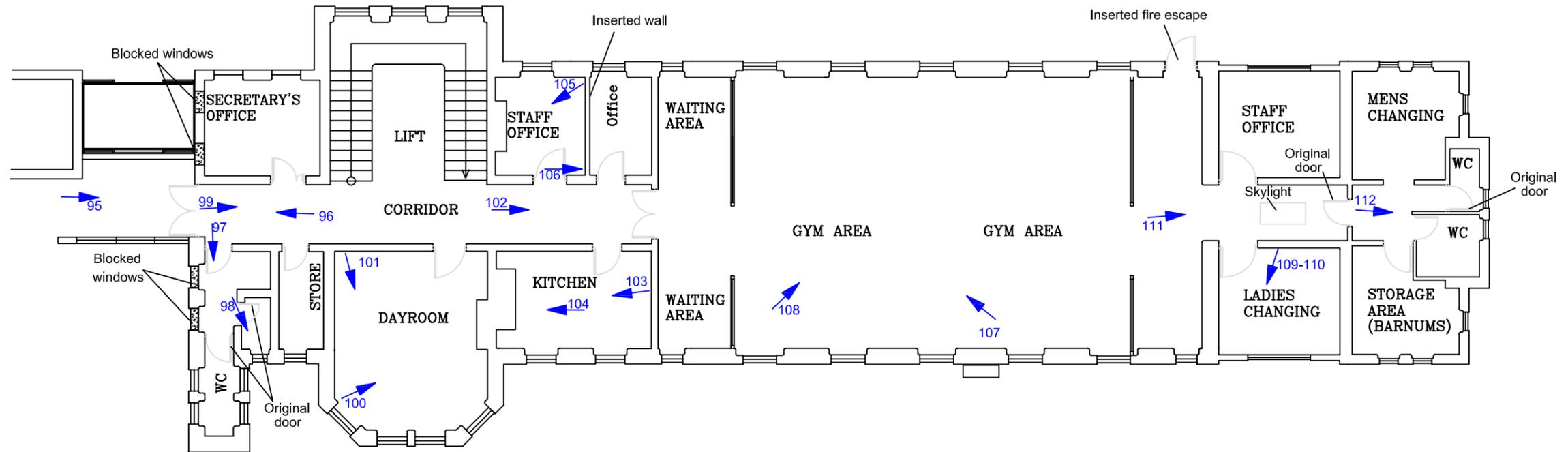
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Drawing 7:  
First floor plan of  
Building 45

Key:  
➡ Internal selected plates nos. 95 - 112

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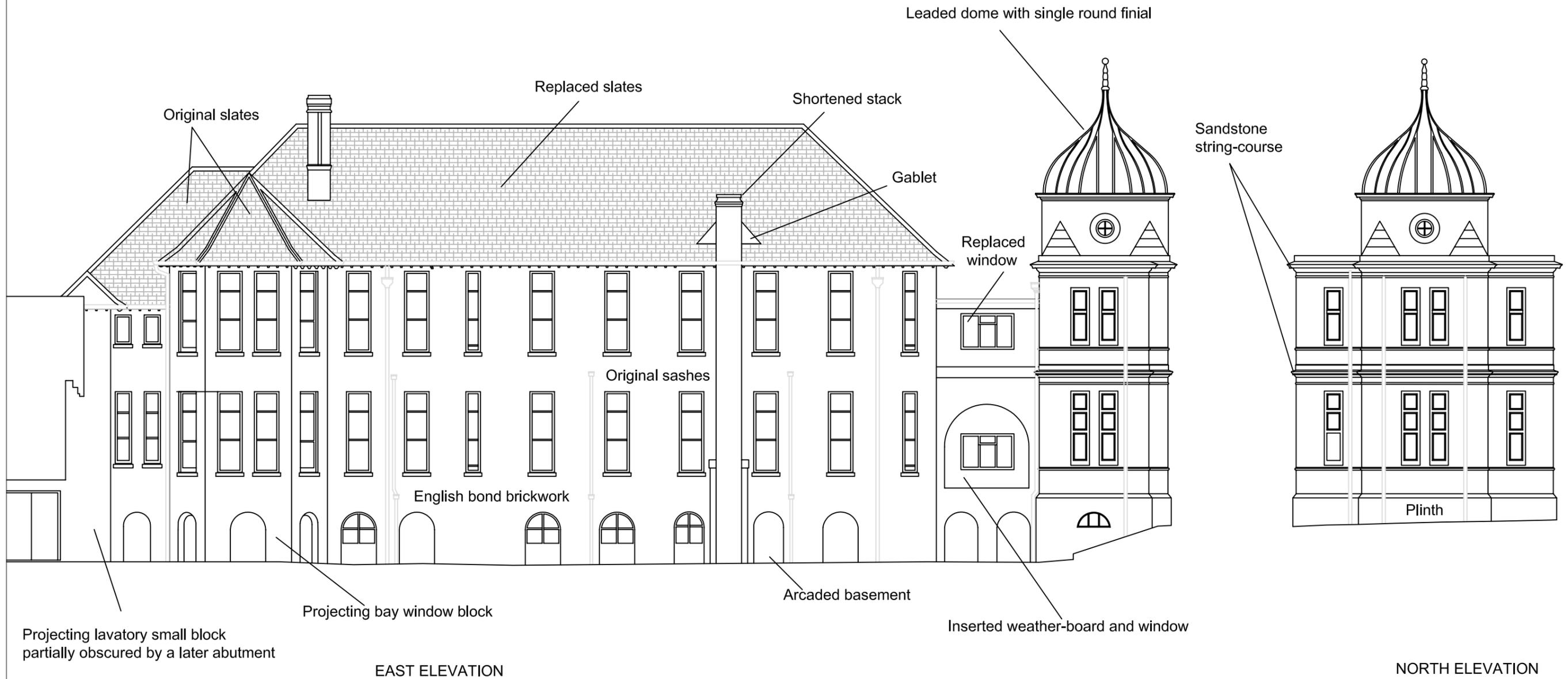
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Drawing 8:  
East and North elevations  
of Building 45

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Drawing 9:  
West elevation  
of Building 45

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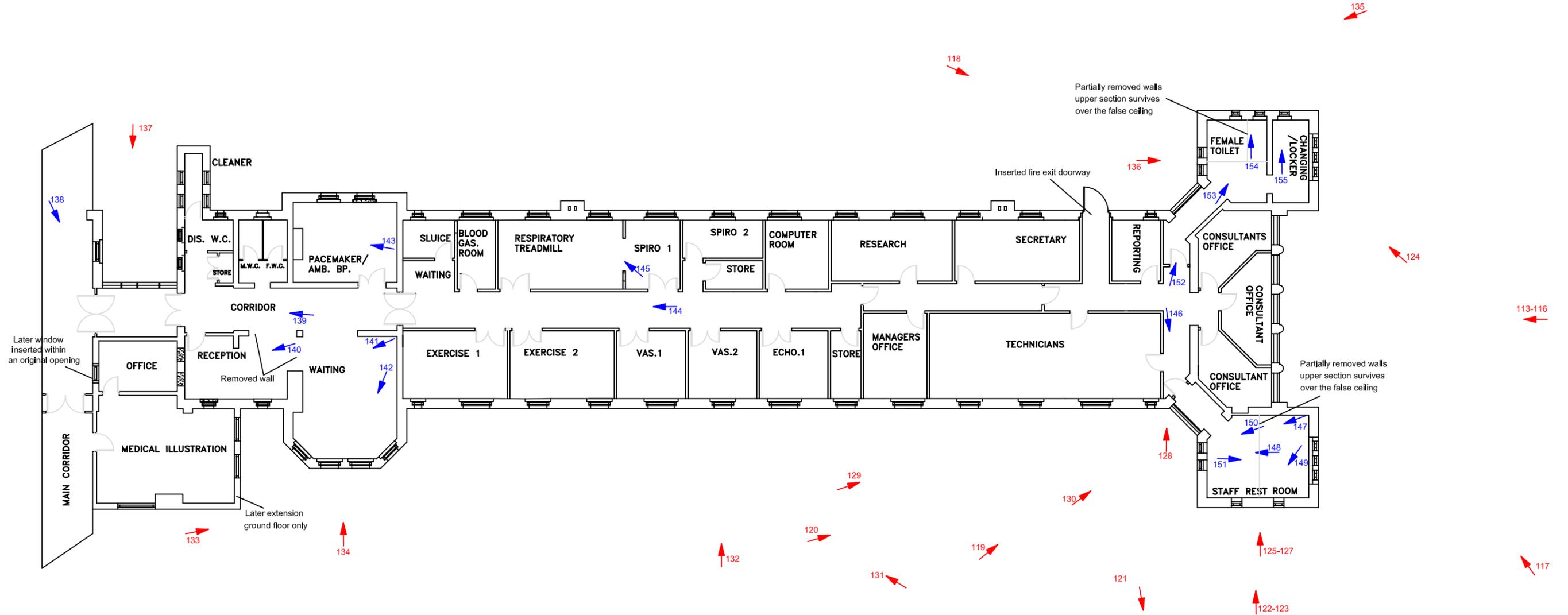
Drawing 10:  
Ground floor plan of  
Building 49

Key:

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- Internal selected plates nos. 138 - 155

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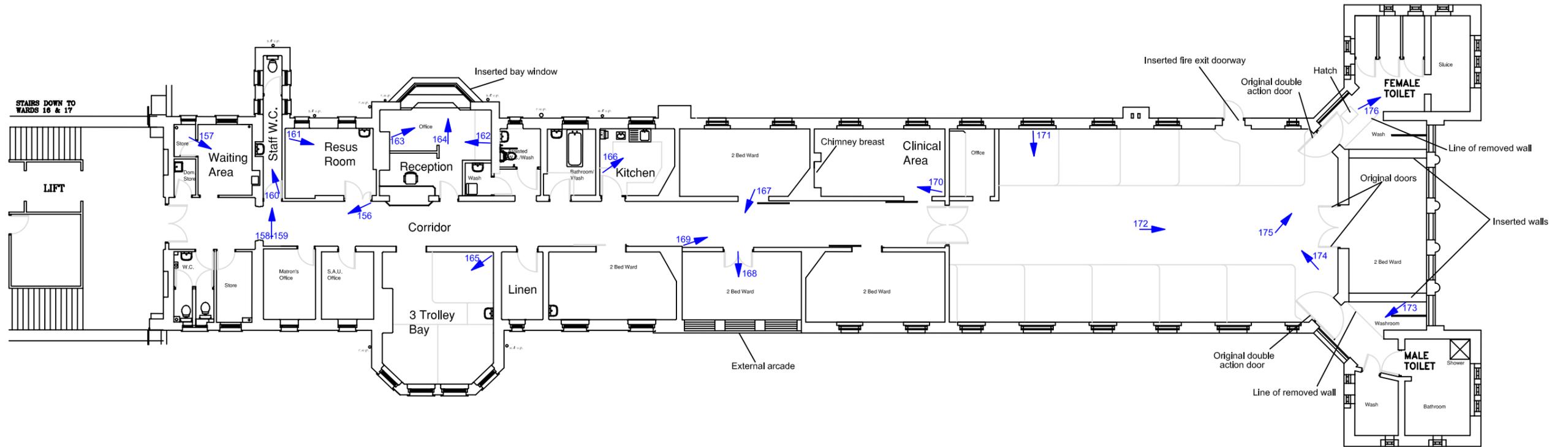
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Drawing 11:  
First floor plan of  
Building 49

Key:  
Internal selected plates nos. 156 - 176

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Drawing 12:  
East elevation  
of Building 49

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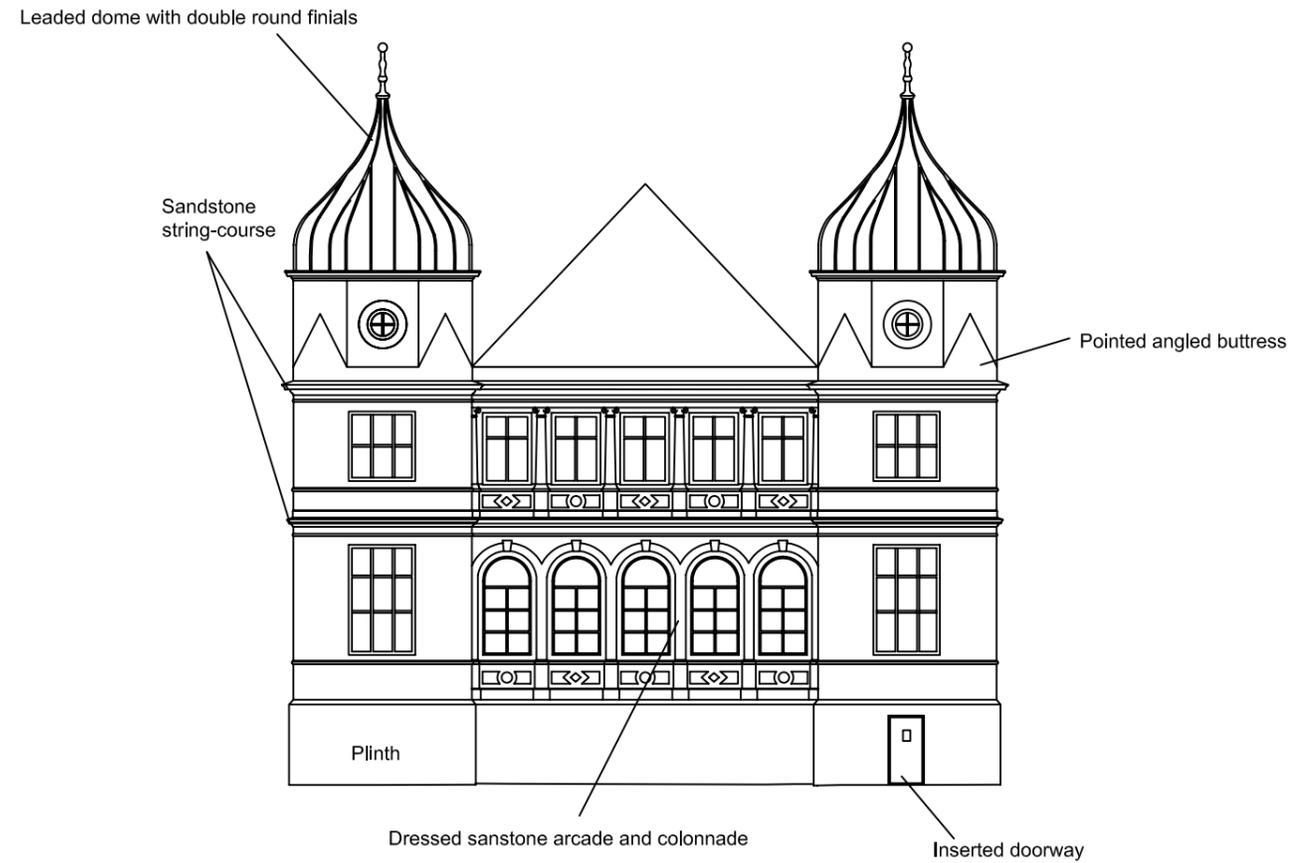
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Drawing 13:  
North elevation  
of Building 49

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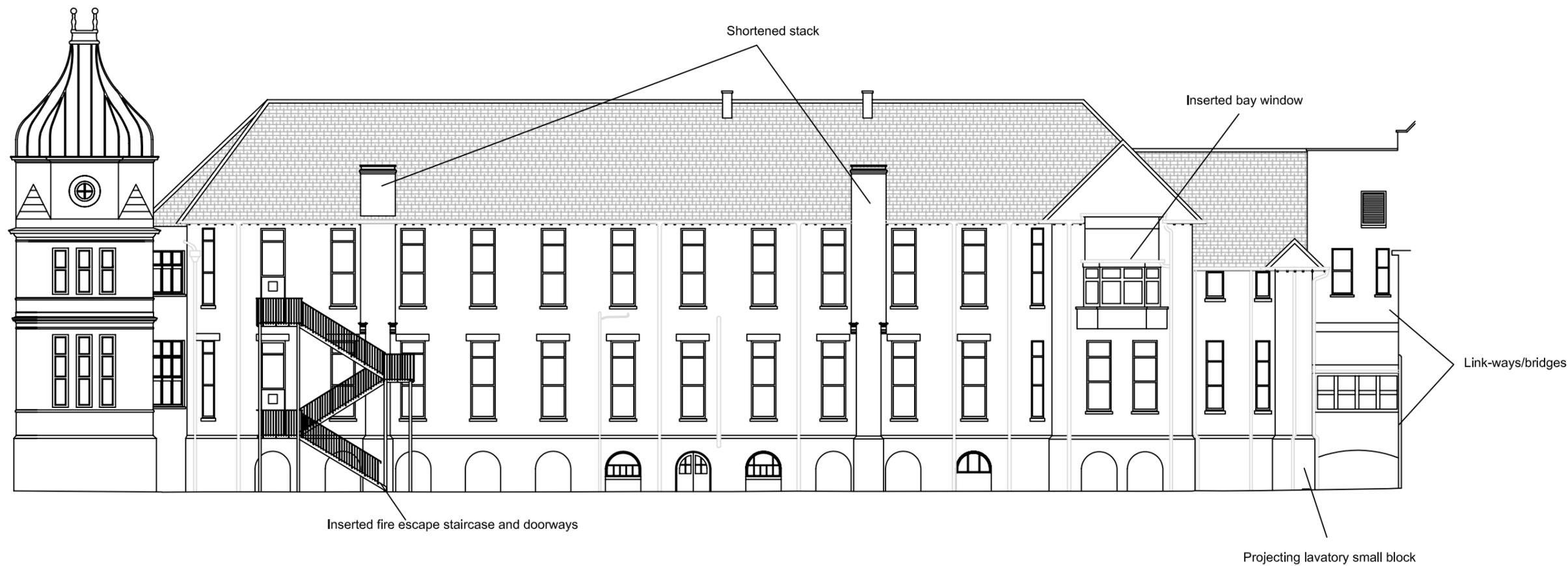
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Drawing 14:  
West elevation  
of Building 49

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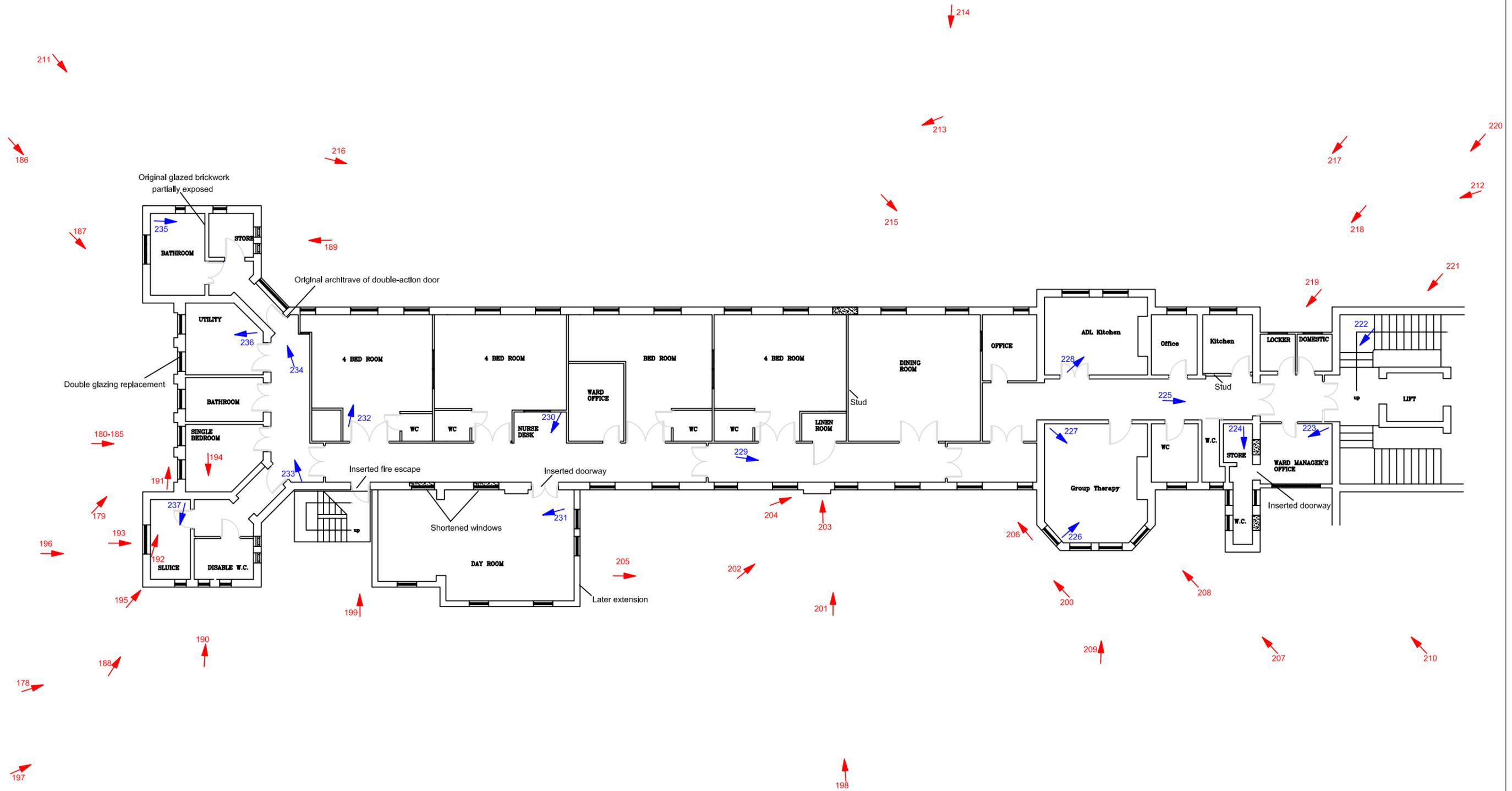
Drawing 15:  
Ground floor plan of  
Building 57

Key:

-  External selected plates nos. 178 -221
-  Internal selected plates nos. 222 - 237

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Drawing 16:  
First floor plan of  
Building 57

Key:  
↗ Internal selected plates nos. 238 -253  
↘ Inside loft area nos. 254 - 255

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Drawing 17:  
East elevation  
of Building 57

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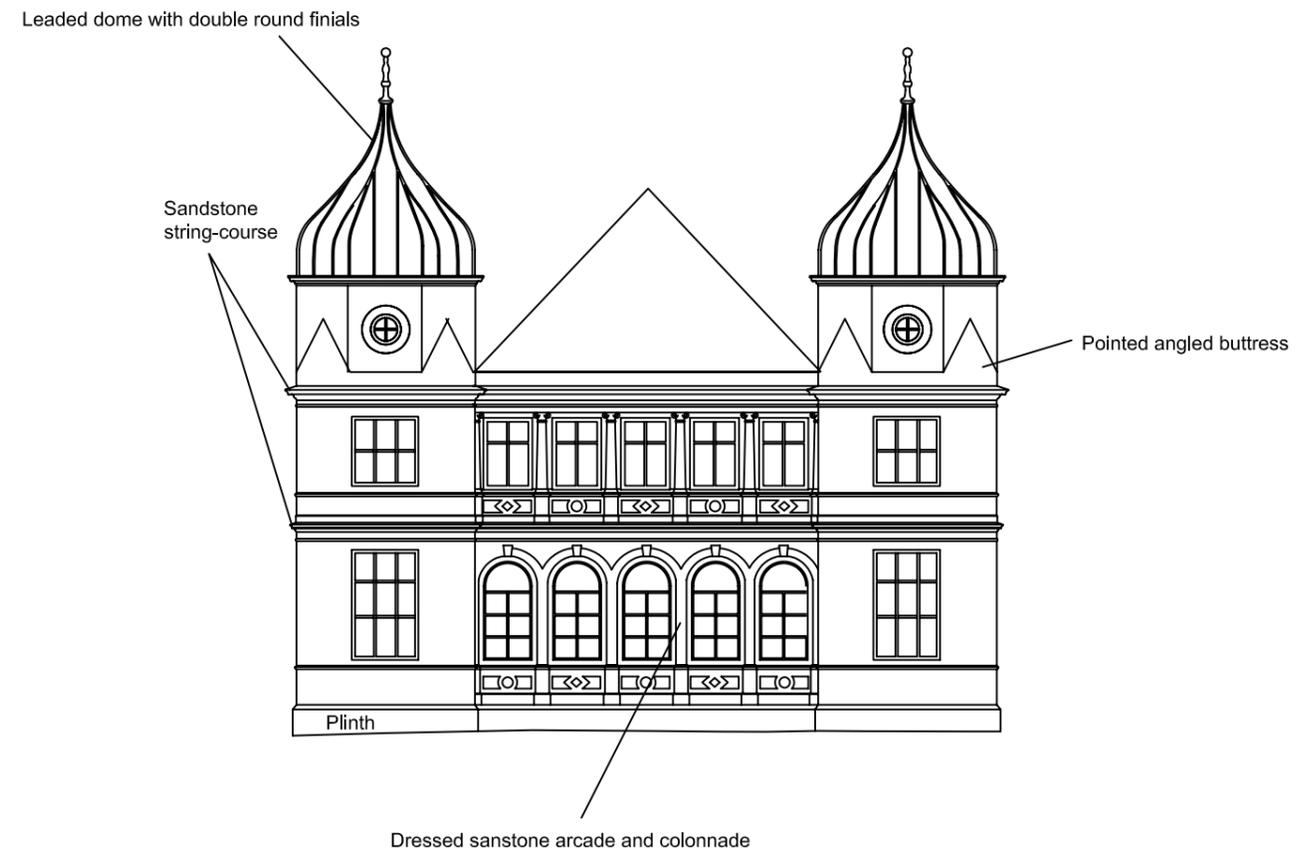
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Drawing 18:  
South elevation  
of Building 57

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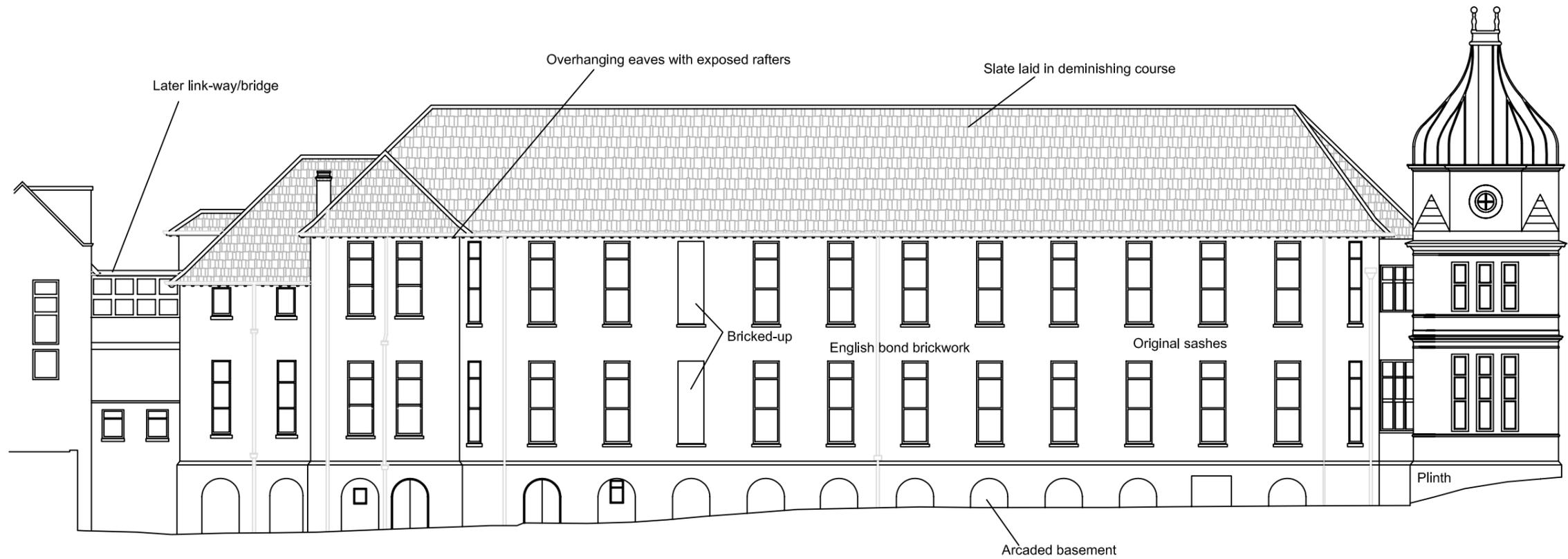
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Drawing 19:  
West elevation  
of Building 57

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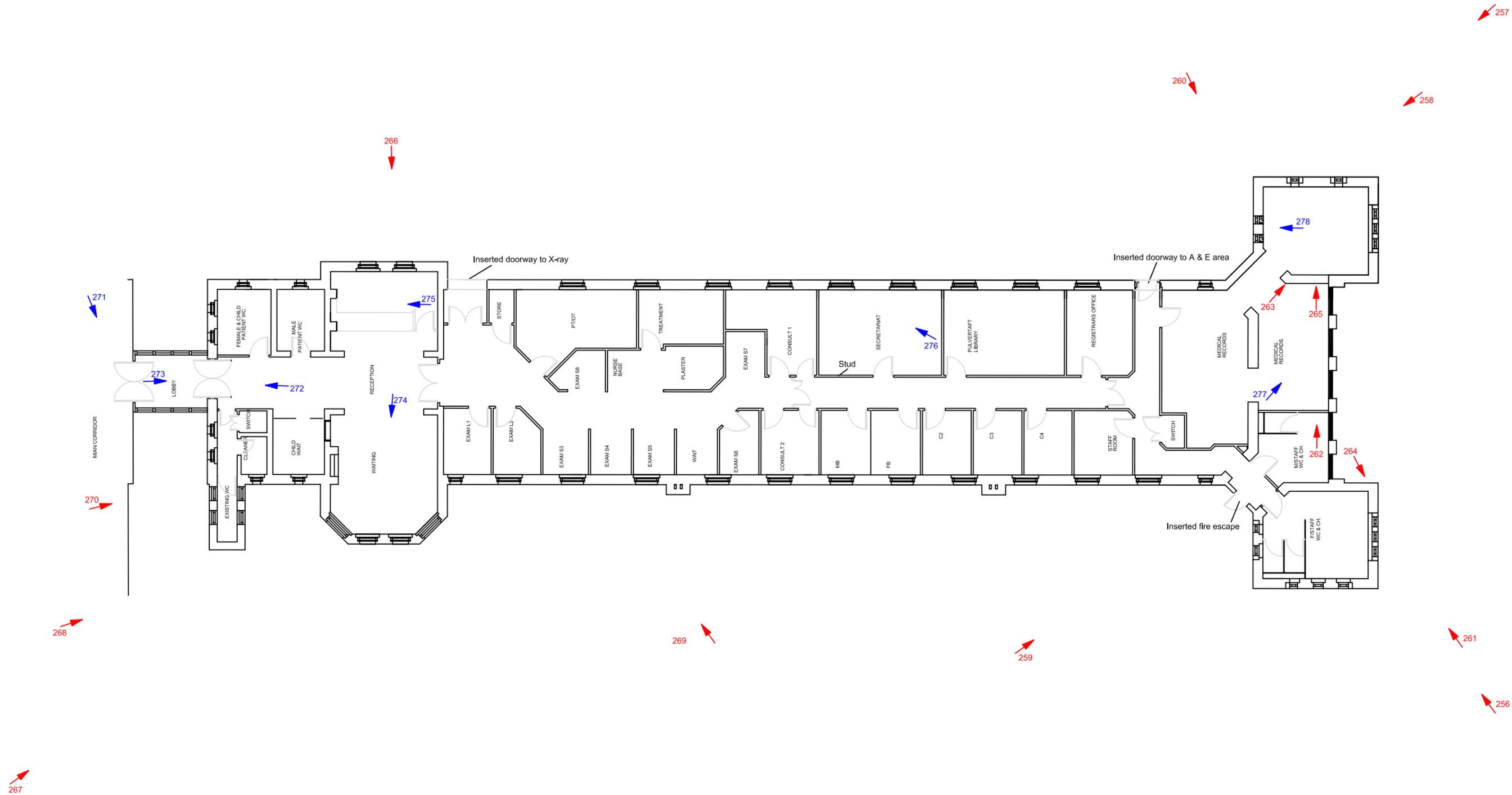
Drawing 20:  
Ground floor plan of  
Building 66

Key:

-  External selected plates nos. 256 -270
-  Internal selected plates nos. 271 - 278

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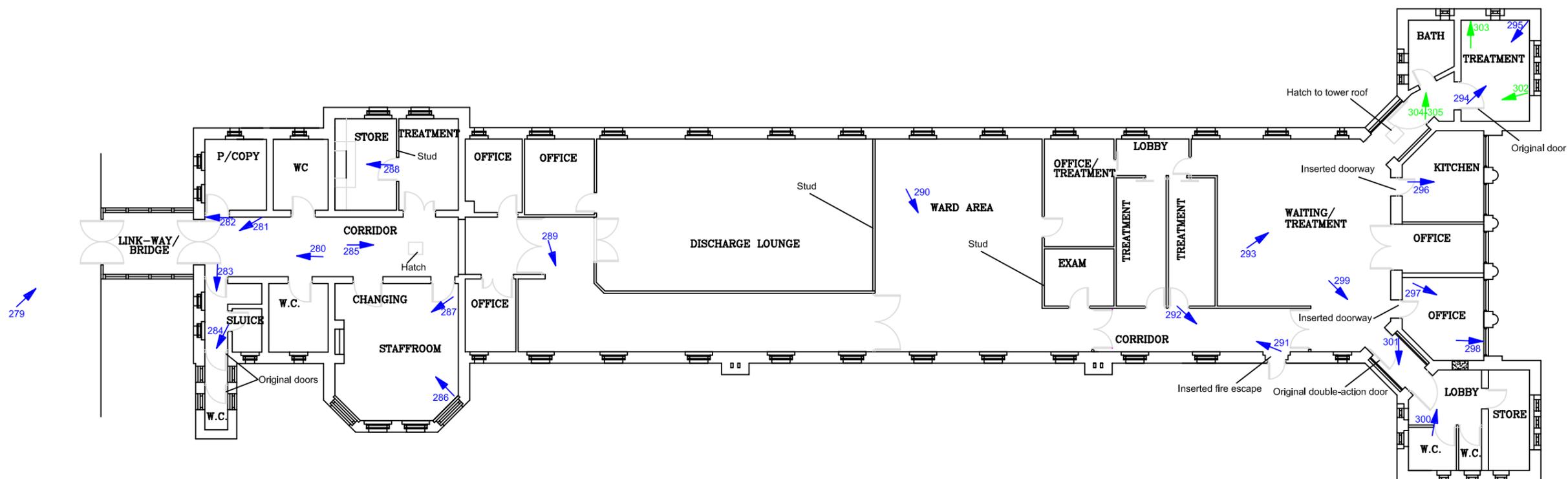
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Site Code: DRI'13  
Drawing Ref:  
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Scale: 1:200@A3

Drawing 21:  
First floor plan of  
Building 66

Key:  
➡ Internal selected plates nos. 279 - 301  
➡ Inside roof of tower nos. 302 - 305

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Drawing 22:  
East elevation  
of Building 66

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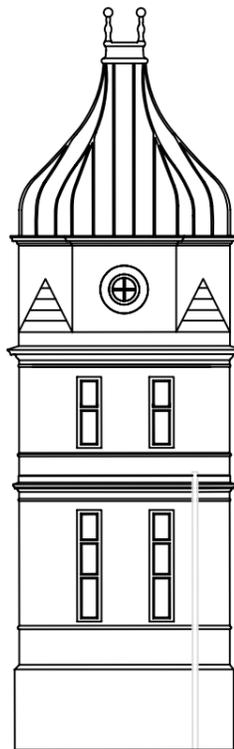
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Drawing 23:  
West and North elevations  
of Building 66

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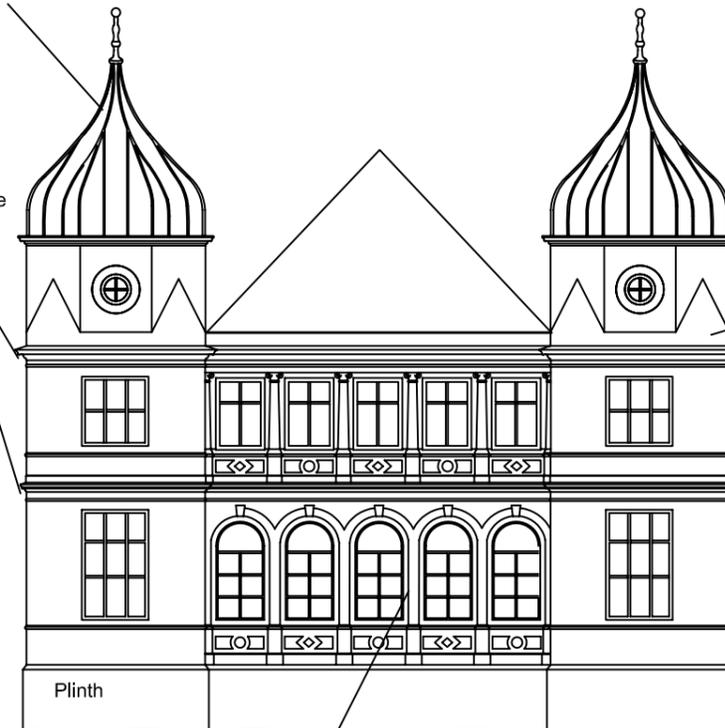
WEST ELEVATION

Remainig side abutted by A & E

Leaded dome with double round finials

Sandstone  
string-course

Pointed angled buttress



Plinth

Dressed sanstone arcade and colonnade

NORTH ELEVATION



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Site Code: DRI'13  
 Drawing Ref:  
 Date: 3 December 2013  
 Drawn: AMO  
 Scale: 1:1250@A3

Drawing 24:  
 Phased plan of the site

Key:

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
|  | 1881        |
|  | 1891        |
|  | 1896        |
|  | 1905        |
|  | 1909        |
|  | 1910s       |
|  | 1918        |
|  | 1928        |
|  | 1930s       |
|  | 1950s       |
|  | 1960s       |
|  | Late 20th C |

Notes:

- Building not included in the survey
- Building code Recording Levels 1/2
- Building code Recording Level 3

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**APPENDIX II: SPECIFICATIONS and OASIS FORM**

**Derbyshire Royal Infirmary Hospital**  
**Written Scheme of Investigation for**  
**Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Watching**  
**Brief**



Archaeological Research  
Services Ltd

## **1 Introduction**

### **1.1 Project Background**

- 1.1.1. Derby Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust (DHNFT) has received permission for regeneration of the site at Derbyshire Royal Infirmary Hospital (DER/11/10/01429). Conditions of the application require an archaeological historic building recording prior to any demolition works.
- 1.1.2. Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) has been commissioned by the DHNFT to carry out an historic building recording survey of the Hospital buildings. This is to be undertaken in advance of any works to the structures. A watching brief during demolition of the Hospital buildings prior to development may then be required to record any concealed features of heritage interest.
- 1.1.3. Archaeological historic building recording will comply with Level 1/2 for approximately 25 buildings. A further nine buildings will be recorded to Level 3 as outlined in the English Heritage (EH) volume 'Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice' (2006).
- 1.1.4. This document comprises a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an historic building record of nine structures of local heritage interest to English Heritage (EH) Level 3 standards and the remaining Hospital buildings (approximately 25) to English Heritage Level 1 or Level 2 standards.

### **1.2. Location**

- 1.2.1. The site is located within a built up area of Derby south-east of the city centre. The site is bound to the west by Osmaston Road (A514), to the east by London Road (A6) and to the north by Bradshaw Way (A601). The site is centred at National Grid Reference SK 35732 35465.
- 1.2.2. The local geology comprises bedrock of Gunthorpe Member –Mudstone. 'Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 227 to 242 million years ago in the Triassic Period. Local environment previously dominated by hot deserts' (British Geological Survey 2012).

## **2 Project Aims and Objectives**

### **2.1. Project Aims**

2.1.1 For the nine buildings of local heritage interest, the building survey and watching brief aim to produce the following:

- A formal description of the nine buildings of local heritage interest, their architectural plans, elevations, roof structures, flooring, internal layout and spaces, detailing, form, fabric, and evidence for phasing and development. The descriptive account will include all associated buildings, structures and spaces within the hospital grounds.
- A set of measured survey drawings of the buildings, at appropriate scales, including floor plans, external and, where appropriate, internal elevations, roof structure and at least one representative cross section.
- A photographic record, based on 35mm black and white prints and high quality digital colour images, with photographic scales with all photographs descriptively captioned and cross referenced to a plan, plans and/or elevations clearly showing the viewing position, direction and photographic image reference.
- A record of the archaeological intra-demolition watching brief including, as appropriate, illustrations (plans, sections and features), photographs, a description (including tabulated results) of finds and any necessary specialist reports.

2.1.2 For the remaining Hospital buildings, the building survey aims to produce a photographic record using high-quality digital colour images with photographic scales with all photographs descriptively captioned and cross referenced to a plan, plans and/or elevations clearly showing the viewing position, direction and photographic image reference.

## **3 Methodology**

### **3.1 Nominated buildings archaeologist**

The archaeological building recording and investigation will be carried out by Alvaro Mora-Ottomano (BA Hons, MSc) of ARS Ltd who is a corporate member of the Institute for Archaeologists (AIfA 5297) and the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (2583AFF).

### **3.2 Building Recording: Level 1/2 Methodology**

3.2.1 ARS Ltd will undertake a Level 1/2 building recording survey following English Heritage standards (2006) and will produce a report and prepare an archive for deposition.

3.2.2 Level 2 recording will be applied to approximately 25 of the Hospital buildings

which will be identified through professional judgement of the ARS Ltd nominated buildings archaeologist with the approval of the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist.

- 3.2.3 An appropriate photographic record (digital images) will also be maintained including detailed and general shots of the building being recorded, fixtures, fittings and phase change evidence and general shots of the context and outlook. This will be supported by an index and site plan of shot locations. All photographs will include a scale.

### **3.3 Building Recording: Level 3 Methodology**

- 3.3.1 ARS Ltd will undertake a Level 3 buildings recording survey following English Heritage standards (2006) and will produce a report and prepare an archive for deposition.

- 3.3.2 Level 3 recording will be applied to nine buildings which were numbered during the Heritage Statement produced by DLG Architects in 2010. These buildings are as follows:

- Ward buildings (49, 57, 66).
- Devonshire House (43).
- Building 28
- Building 38
- Building 41
- Building 45
- Building 82

- 3.3.3 The drawn record will include:

- Site location plans at suitable scales (preferably indicating the position of the site within the country, within the county and a clear plan of the precise location/outline of the building i.e. 1:1250).
- A plan indicating the position and orientation of photographs/images included in the report.
- A set of detailed measured survey drawings including floor plans, external, and where appropriate internal, elevations and at least one relevant cross-section of the building (at least at 1:50 scale) with annotations and conventions following English Heritage standards (2006).
- Phased plans showing the development of the buildings.

- 3.3.4 A detailed photographic survey of all exterior and interior elevations and key fixtures and fittings will be conducted using 35mm black and white prints and high resolution digital photography (7.1 megapixels). Where possible, photographs will include a graduated scale and cameras will be mounted on tripods for extra stability. Details of the photographs will be recorded on pro-forma index sheets, which include location, subject and orientation. The location and direction of the photographs will be plotted on scaled plans forming part of the general archive.

3.3.5 The photographic record will cover:

- Photographs of the interior, exterior and setting of the building. A two metre ranging rod will be included in a selection of general shots in order that the scale of all elements of the building can be sufficiently established.
- The building's external appearance is to be recorded. Typically a series of oblique views will show all external elevations of the structure and give an overall impression of size and shape. Where an individual elevation embodies complex historical information or have been conceived as formal compositions, views at right angles to the plane of the elevation may also be appropriate.
- Further views may be desirable to indicate the original design intentions of the builder or architect.
- Any external detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the design development and does not show adequately on general photographs, will be the subject of detailed photography.
- The overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas.
- Any external or internal detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs.
- Any machinery or other plant, or evidence for its former existence.
- Any dates or other inscriptions, signage, makers' plates or graffiti which contribute to an understanding of the building or its fixtures or contents.
- Any building contents or ephemera which have a significant bearing on the building's history.
- Copies of maps, drawings, views and photographs present in the building and illustrating its development/use, or that of its site.

3.3.6 The written account will include:

- The precise location of the building, by name or street number, civil parish, town and National Grid Reference.
- An introduction setting out the circumstances in which the records were made, its objectives, methods, scope and limitations. This will also detail any constraints which limited the achievement of the objectives.
- A copy of the brief and WSI.
- The date when the record was made, the names of the recorders and the archive content/character and location.
- A summary of the building's form, function date and sequence of development. Together with a summary of the names of architects, builders, patrons and owners if known. This will be carried out by completing ARS Ltd pro-forma building recording sheets.
- A discussion of published sources relating to the buildings and their setting. This will refer to the existing DBA and heritage statement as well as detail the results of archival research including a map regression analysis.
- A gazetteer of photographs taken.

3.3.7 All aspects of the Building Recording will be conducted according to the guidelines

in 'Recording Historic Buildings' published by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (1996), 'Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice' by English Heritage (2006) and 'The Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Building Recording' by the Institute for Archaeologists (2010a).

- 3.3.8 The archaeological building recording and investigation will be carried out in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DCLG 2012). The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It sets out the Government's requirements for the planning system only to the extent that it is relevant, proportionate and necessary to do so. The purpose of the NPPF is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development, which includes "...contributing to, protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment..." (DCLG 2012, 30).
- 3.3.9 The historic buildings recording may identify opportunities for hidden structural evidence to be exposed during the proposed conversion process. This will be noted at the earliest possible opportunity, and may require a separate WSI, or an addendum to the agreed document, detailing how the intra-conversion work will be carried out. Any changes to the WSI will be discussed with, and agreed with the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist, before implementation.
- 3.4 Completion of the building recording**  
Demolition work may not commence until the primary site archive has been signed off to discharge the archaeological planning condition by the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist and until the programme for reporting, publication and archiving has been submitted and approved in writing. ARS Ltd will therefore timetable a meeting shortly following the completion of on-site recording to allow this to be achieved promptly.
- 3.5 Intra-demolition watching brief methodology**
- 3.5.1 Where the building survey and investigation of the none buildings of local heritage interest identifies issues relating to the development, history, sequence, function or other aspect of the buildings and site that may be resolved by hidden evidence, this will be noted and will form a specific element for an intra-demolition watching brief. The Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist will be informed if such works are required and the correct method of investigation will be agreed by all parties.
- 3.5.2 The objective of further work will be to provide a sufficient record of archaeological remains prior to their removal during the course of the development.
- 3.5.3 If required, the watching brief will be undertaken by the nominated buildings archaeologist.

## **4 Historic Building Report**

- 4.1 Following completion of the historic building recording, ARS Ltd will schedule a meeting with the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist to review the primary site archive. All pro forma sheets, measured drawings, photographic prints and other archive elements will be available for this meeting.
- 4.2 Within two months of the completion of the building recording, ARS Ltd will produce a report which will include as a minimum:
- A summary statement of the background to the project and the findings of work undertaken.
  - The background to the survey including locational details (to include grid reference, reason for survey). The site will be located on a 1:50, 000 OS map and a more detailed OS map.
  - An outline of the methodology employed.
  - An account and description of the site's setting and the significance of the heritage assets.
  - An illustrated developmental account of the documented history of the building including, as appropriate, historic mapping/ plans/ photographs (historic mapping extracts/ plans included will be enlarged sufficiently for the building's outline to be easily discernable).
  - The results covering all of the aims set-out in Section 3.
  - Photographic images at laser printer quality, no smaller than 5" x 4" and suitably captioned.
  - A copy of the brief.
  - A CD (with the project title, date and author noted on the CD) containing i) digital copy of the report (PDF) and ii) separate digital (TIF/JPG/BMP) copies of all photographic images.
- 4.3 Copies of the final report will be submitted to the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist and deposited with the Derbyshire HER.

## **5 Monitoring Arrangements**

- 5.1 Provision will be made for an appropriate site visit during the historic building recording for the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist or his nominated representative.
- 5.2 Reasonable prior notice of the commencement of the historic building survey will be given to the Development Control Archaeologist. The contact will be:

Steve Baker,  
Development Control Archaeologist,  
Derbyshire County Council,  
Shand House,  
Dale Road South,

Matlock,  
Derbyshire DE4 3RY

steve.baker.@derbyshire.gov.uk  
Tel: 01629 585146  
Mob: 07781 850742  
Fax: 01629 585507

- 5.3 ARS Ltd will maintain appropriate communication with the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist to ensure that the project aims and objectives are met.

## **6 Archive Deposition**

- 6.1 A digital and paper archive will be prepared by ARS Ltd, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data (in a format to be agreed by an appropriate repository) will be deposited with Derby Museum (accession number DBYMU 2013-34). The archive will be deposited within two months of the completion of fieldwork. The Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist and Museum Registrar will be notified in writing on completion of the fieldwork with projected dates for the completion of the report and deposition of the archive. The date for deposition of the archive will be confirmed in the report and the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.
- 6.2 A full set of annotated, illustrative images of the site will be supplied to the Derbyshire HER and deposited as digital images on a CD ROM, along with those included in the report. Two hard copies and a digital copy of the report will also be supplied to the client.
- 6.3 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the Derbyshire HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included within the archive).

## **7 Changes to Methodology or Work Programme**

- 7.1 Changes to the approved Written Scheme of Investigation or programme of works will only be made with prior written approval of the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist.

## **8 Health and Safety**

- 8.1 A full health and safety risk assessment will be carried out prior to each episode of fieldwork commencing. All people working on the site will be briefed on the safety requirements whilst working on-site and given access to a copy of the risk assessment and all ARS Ltd staff working on the site will undergo a Health and Safety induction to working at each quarry site. ARS Ltd maintains a strict health and safety policy and the appointed Health and Safety Officer for the company is Chris Scott.

## **9 References**

- British Geological Survey. 2012. Geology of Britain viewer. Available online at: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> [Accessed 5th June 2013].
- Department for Communities and Local Government. 2012. National Planning Policy Framework [online]. Available at: [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf) [Accessed 5th June 2013].
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- Institute for Archaeologists. Revised 2012. *Code of Conduct*. Reading: Institute for Archaeologists.
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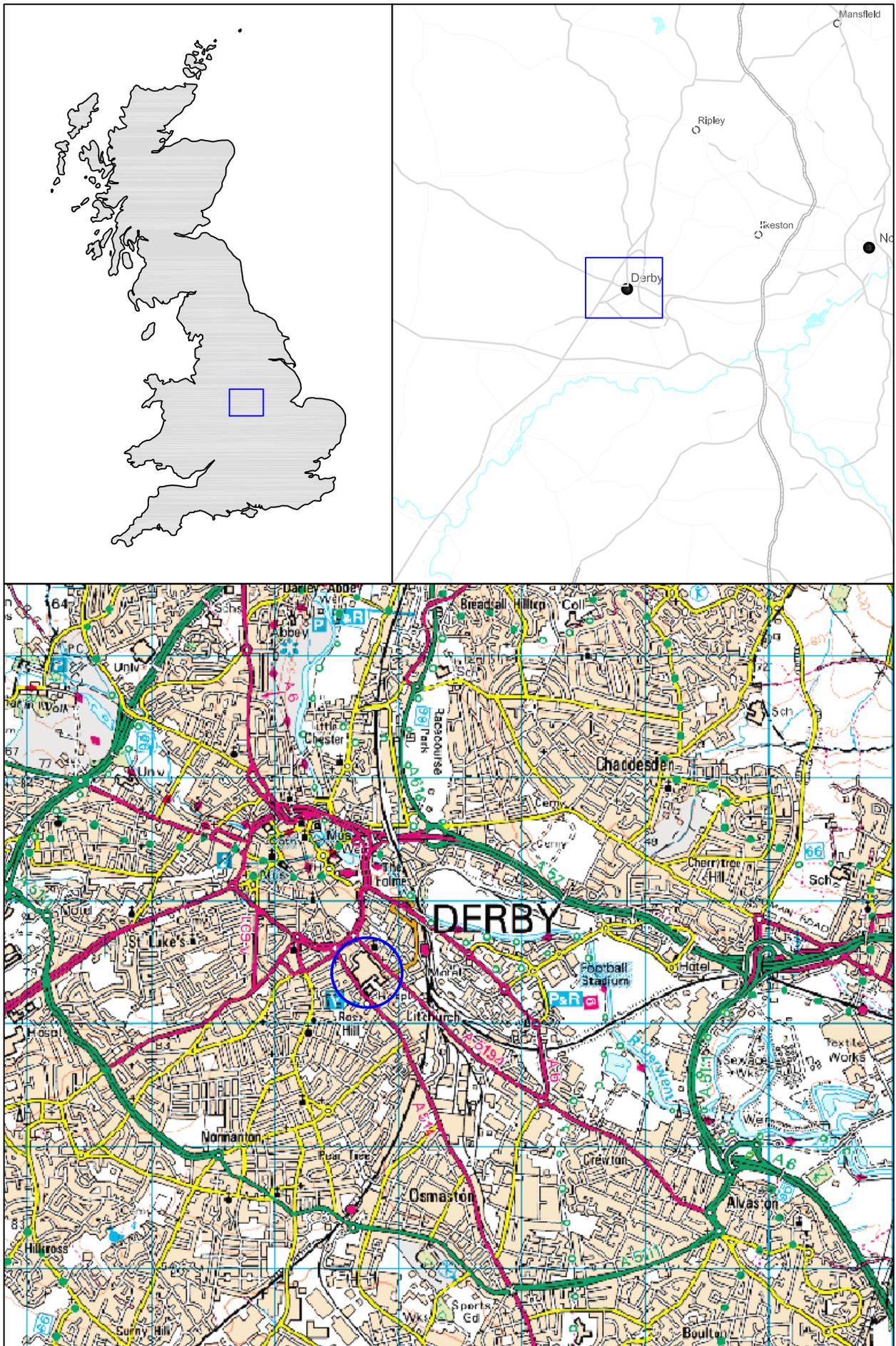


Figure 1: Site Location  
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**OASIS ID: archaeol5-163229**

### Project details

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Project name                     | Derbyshire Royal Infirmary Hospital. Historic Building Recording                 |
| Short description of the project | Historic building recording of the hospital site of London Road.                 |
| Project dates                    | Start: 10-07-2013 End: 19-09-2013  |
| Previous/future work             | Yes / Not known  |
| Type of project                  | Building Recording   |
| Monument type                    | HOSPITAL BUILDINGS Post Medieval   |
| Monument type                    | HOSPITAL BUILDINGSS Modern   |
| Significant Finds                | NONE None  |
| Methods & techniques             | "Measured Survey", "Photographic Survey", "Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure" |
| Prompt                           | Planning condition   |

### Project location

|                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| Country          | England   |
| Site location    | DERBYSHIRE DERBY DERBY Derbyshire Royal Infirmary Hospital, Derby |
| Study area       | 1000.00 Square metres   |
| Site coordinates | SK 3575 3546 52 -1 52 54 54 N 001 28 05 W Point                   |

### Project creators

|                           |                                      |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Name of Organisation      | Archaeological Research Services Ltd |
| Project brief originator  | Derbyshire County Council            |
| Project design originator | Archaeological Research Services Ltd |
| Project director/manager  | Robin Holgate                        |
| Project supervisor        | Alvaro Mora-Ottomano                 |

### Project archives

|                          |    |
|--------------------------|----|
| Physical Archive Exists? | No |
| Digital Archive Exists?  | No |

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| Paper Archive recipient | Derby Museum and Art Gallery              |
| Paper Contents          | "none"                                    |
| Paper Media available   | "Drawing","Photograph","Report","Survey " |

### Project bibliography 1

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Publication type              | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)                   |
| Title                         | Derbyshire Roayl Infirmary Hospital -- Historic Buildidng Recording |
| Author(s)/Editor(s)           | Mora-Ottomano, A.   |
| Date                          | 2013  |
| Issuer or publisher           | Archaeological Research Services Ltd                                |
| Place of issue or publication | Bakewell  |
| Entered by                    | Alvaro Mora-Ottomano (alvaro@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)    |
| Entered on                    | 1 November 2013   |

## OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

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