

**A HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD  
OF**

**THE FORMER RUSHDEN HOSPITAL  
WYMINGTON ROAD  
RUSHDEN  
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE**

**(NGR SP 95890 65930)**



**Commissioned by  
CgMs Consulting**

**Report No. 2014048**

A Historic Buildings Record  
Of  
the Former Rushden Hospital  
Wymington Road  
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## SUMMARY

*In January 2014 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a historic buildings record of the former Rushden Hospital, Rushden, Northamptonshire. The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to address a condition placed on planning consent (Ref. 10/1017/OUT) by the archaeological advisors at Northamptonshire County Council for the partial demolition and conversion of existing redundant hospital buildings to provide an NHS resource centre, 125 residential dwellings and provision of open spaces.*

*The hospital was built in the 1920s as Rushden Sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis (TB) and incorporated the house, outbuildings and grounds of Rushden House, a large domestic Gothic style mansion. The mansion was constructed in 1871 but significantly enlarged in 1907 before becoming part of the sanatorium. The early ward blocks were south-facing timber pavilions that were replaced in the late 1930s with more permanent brick-built structures in a domestic Neo-Georgian style. In 1960, with TB eradicated, Rushden became a chest hospital, known as Rushden Hospital. Prior to closure, the hospital was used to care for the elderly and those with psychological problems.*

*Rushden House and three contemporary outbuildings remain of the Victorian structures pre-dating the sanatorium phase, which were recorded to English Heritage Level 3 standard. None of the original hospital ward blocks remain, but all of the 1930s blocks are still standing, along with other hospital-era structures. These were recorded to Level 2 standard. All have been adapted and modernised through the life of the hospital but retain much of their external character.*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In January 2014 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a historic buildings record of the former Rushden Hospital, Wymington Road, Rushden (NGR SP 95890 65930; Fig. 1), prior to the redevelopment of the site. The site comprises Rushden House and three contemporary outbuildings, built in the 19th century and incorporated with the establishment of the hospital in the 1920s, along with four 1930s ward blocks and other hospital structures. In its most recent phase of use, the hospital provided mental health and learning disability services as part of the Northamptonshire Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust (Ove Arup 2011).

1.2 The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting and based on a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by Archaeology South-East to address the condition placed on planning application 10/1017/OUT. The WSI was submitted for approval to CgMs for their onward submission to East Northamptonshire District Council and the archaeological advisors at Northamptonshire County Council. The condition attached to the outline planning permission relates to the conversion of Rushden House and its stable block into apartments and demolition other redundant hospital buildings to provide 125 residential dwellings and public open space areas:

*Condition 19*

*No demolition or residential development shall take place until the applicant or their agents, or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority*

*REASON: To ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded in accordance with PPS5 Policy HE12.*

## **2.0 SCOPE & METHODOLOGY**

2.1 The recording involved the survey of the hospital buildings to Level 2 and Level 3 standard as defined by English Heritage (2006) and set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2013). Rushden House and the three outbuildings to the north were recorded to Level 3 standard. The hospital buildings, comprising four ward blocks, a kitchen block, a house and linking corridors were recorded to Level 2 standard. A plan showing the structures surveyed and the level of the record for each structure has been reproduced as Fig. 3. The buildings are listed below, with their dates of construction:

- Rushden House – Building 1 (1871 and 1907)
- Stable block – Building 2 (1871)
- Mortuary and boiler house – Building 3 (1871)
- Laundry and workshop – Building 4 (1871)
- Ward blocks – Buildings 5, 6, 7 and 8 (late 1930s)
- Kitchen block – Building 9 (late 1930s)
- Link corridor – Building 10 (1970s)
- Modern extension - Building 11 (1990s or later)
- The Grange – Building 12 (late 1930s)

- 2.2 A Level 3 record is a descriptive and analytical record and includes a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use, an account of the evidence upon which the analysis has been based and drawn and photographic records to support the analysis. The purpose of a Level 2 survey is to provide a descriptive record of a structure only, rather than an analysis of its use and development. A Level 2 survey involves a descriptive record on the exterior and interior of the structure and drawings if available. The element is intended to provide conclusions on the development and function of the building being surveyed.
- 2.3 The buildings were surveyed and recorded in two stages by ASE personnel, in advance of asbestos-stripping. Unrestricted access was provided to all the buildings and most rooms were accessible. Generally the ground floors were boarded-up, which meant that some of the work was conducted under artificial lighting. Interiors had been stripped of furniture. Some historic fixtures such as some of the grander fireplaces in the house, had been removed during the hospital phase of use.
- 2.4 Written descriptions were made of the structures to the appropriate level. Plans, elevations and sections were provided by the client of the main house and stable block, which are to be retained and converted. These drawings were checked by the surveyors on-site and augmented with additional features where necessary. Hand-drawn plans were made on site of the mortuary and laundry/workshop buildings, to be demolished, and digitised afterwards for inclusion in the report. No individual plans were made of the Level 2 hospital structures, but existing plans are provided of a representative ward block and The Grange, which were found during the survey.
- 2.5 Subject to accessibility, a photographic record was made of the exterior and interior of the buildings. The building and its setting were photographed using digital photography for the purpose of illustrating the report and inclusion in the archive. The photographic survey included general external and internal elevations, surviving architectural detail, fixtures and fittings. An index of the digital photography, together with location plans are included as Appendix 3 in the report.
- 2.6 Documentary and cartographic research from the late 19th century onwards was undertaken at the Northamptonshire Record Office and referenced in this report with the prefix NRO. Previous reports on the site, including a Structural Report on the House and an Archaeological Technical Appraisal both produced by Ove Arup & Partners Ltd (2009 and 2011) were also used to inform the background research. Local history websites were also consulted and later plans, mainly of the house and some of the ward blocks, that show later room functions.

### **3.0 SITE LOCATION AND SETTING**

- 3.1 Rushden Hospital is set in approximately 5.15 hectares of land adjacent to Wymington Road on the south side of the town centre (Fig. 1). The proposed development site is generally flat at c.80 metres above Ordnance Datum, with a slight slope towards the north and is bounded by residential developments to the north and east, an infant and junior school to the south and Wymington Road to the west.

- 3.2 The development site contains 11 buildings dating from two main phases of site use (Fig. 2). Rushden House and its three late 19th century outbuildings form a group at the north-east end of the site. They are largely built from limestone block with tiled roofs and have similar architectural detailing. The buildings are surrounded by areas of tarmac hardstanding used for hospital car parking and general access purposes. The original main driveway, known as 'The Drive', stands to the north-west with access from the main road. On the corner of the main road stands the former Lodge house, which is owned privately and outside the development area (not shown on Fig. 2). On the other side of the lodge is a modern hospital building that is also outside the development area. The main hospital buildings, largely dated to the 1930s, are low, brick-built predominantly south-facing structures that replaced the original sanatorium buildings, none of which remain. They are concentrated along the south-eastern edge of the site and separated from the Victorian structures by a terraced lawn (Fig. 2). To the west of the hospital is the modern Parklands Surgery, which is outside the development area. A modern driveway off Wymington connects the surgery and hospital buildings and further areas of hardstanding. To the west of the new surgery is a house and garden (Building 12) built in the 1930s set within gardens either side. On the other side of the entrance road is a modern hospital building that was still in use and therefore not included in the survey.
- 3.3 The site has no statutory protection and is not part of a conservation area. None of the buildings are statutorily listed.

#### **4.0 HISTORIC BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 Prior to the late 19th century, the site lay within enclosed fields. Rushden House was constructed upon the site in 1871 as a large Victorian residence. It was built in the domestic Gothic style of architecture for Henry William Currie, on land purchased from F.U. Sartoris of Rushden Hall, which lies 0.5km to the north. Plans were drawn up in June 1869 for a smaller house but subsequently revised later on in that year (NRO ZB 1809/1-15). The second plans were adopted and the house (Building 1), stable block (Building 2) and other outbuildings (Buildings 3 & 4) had been constructed by 1871. Historic plans are included as Appendix 1 that show the second floor, basement and roof plan and sections of the house, along with the floor plans of the stable block and later mortuary (NRO ZB 1809/1-15).
- 4.2 Photographs of the house taken shortly after completion are included as Figure 3 (NRO ZB 1809/1-15). The Ordnance Survey map of 1885-86 (Fig. 4) shows Rushden House and the existing outbuildings to the north arranged around two yards.
- 4.3 After Henry's death, his daughter-in-law, Flora Currie, continued to live at the House until her death in 1901. She was well-known in the community for her work with the poor and for the Nursing Association (Hall & Harding 1985). The Ordnance Survey map from 1900 (Fig. 5) shows little change from the earlier one, apart from the addition of a northern wing to one of the outbuildings (Building 4), latterly the laundry/workshop.
- 4.4 By 1904, Edward Campbell Browning JP, a London barrister, was resident and presented plans for extensions to Rushden House in that year. These changes, appear to have come to fruition in 1907, a date recorded on the south-west elevation of the house. The true extent of these changes is unclear and described

in fuller detail within the main body of the report, but essentially included enlarging the family side of the house to the south-west (Fig. 7) and expanding the second floor (service rooms) on the north-east side of the house. After his death in 1914, the family returned to their native Hove.

- 4.5 George Henry Lane, a Kettering leather merchant, bought the house after the Browning family had left. He did not live at the house and instead had the vegetable gardens cultivated for produce. During the 1914-18 war Rushden House became a German prisoner-of-war camp, known locally as 'Ploughman's Camp', with farm buildings to the rear used by the prisoners (Rotary Club 1979).
- 4.6 In 1920 the site was purchased by Northamptonshire County Council for a tuberculosis sanatorium (Fowell 1992 & 93). The hospital opened in 1921, comprising four T-shaped wooden hut wards either side of the house providing 70 beds. It was known locally as 'The San' (Rotary Club of Rushden 1979). The Ordnance Survey map of 1927 labels the site as Rushden House Sanatorium (Fig. 8), which is further illustrated by an aerial view taken around the same time (Fig. 9). Figure 9 and an early block plan of the site, (NRO X67 03, not shown) depicts the house, which formed the administration block, with the lawn in front of it and pairs of south-facing ward blocks arranged either side, those to the left for were for males and those to the right for females and children. The female ward was slightly larger than the others. Square recreation blocks were located at the rear of the wards. On the north side of the house are cottages, farm buildings (barn, cowsheds, etc) and glasshouses, none of which remain.
- 4.7 In the mid 1930s the hospital embarked on a major rebuilding programme, which was completed during the first years of World War 2. The wooden ward pavilions were replaced by modern brick ones (Buildings 5-8) and a treatment block with X-ray and other apparatus was added (Rushden Heritage), possibly what became the kitchen block (Building 9). The Ordnance Survey map of 1938 (Fig. 10) shows the building work in progress as the new sanatorium extended to the south on newly-acquired land. The map shows all the main hospital buildings apart from one of the ward blocks (Building 5). An aerial view of the completed hospital is included as Figure 11, which clearly shows the staggered layout of the ward blocks, but is undated. Somewhat puzzlingly the kitchen block (Building 9) is omitted on the proceeding 1952 OS map (Fig. 12).
- 4.8 The Sanatorium continued in use for TB treatments until 1960. Afterwards it became Rushden Hospital, specialising in chest complaints (1966 Ordnance Survey map, not shown), in many respects a logical continuation of its earlier role. Covered link 10 was added in the 1970s. One of the two male wards and the male recreation block were the last vestiges of the original hospital to disappear, the former last appearing on 1970s Ordnance Survey maps and the latter still shown on the survey of 1993.
- 4.9 In later years Rushden became a geriatric and psychiatric hospital. Prior to closure in 2011, Rushden Hospital accommodated several different services on the site. These included a Day Hospital for older people with mental health problems, the adult Community Mental Health Team base, out-patient clinics, an assessment and treatment centre for people with learning disabilities and the community team for people with learning disabilities. Residential services for those with learning disabilities clients were also based on the site ([www.nht.nhs.uk](http://www.nht.nhs.uk))

## **5.0 BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS**

- 5.1 The buildings affected by the new development at Rushden Hospital fall into two categories: the Victorian house and its surviving outbuildings, constructed in 1871, and the 20th century hospital structures predominantly dating from the 1930s.
- 5.2 The Victorian structures form a good group of mainly coursed limestone buildings, copying the local vernacular, with pitched roofs and decorated gables. As suiting a property of some wealth, the main house contains a high degree of architectural embellishment and detail, which is in the domestic Gothic style of the period, a style that was replicated in its Edwardian-era additions. The three outbuildings copy the main format and have been changed very little over time.
- 5.3 The hospital buildings represent the second phase of the sanatorium in the late 1930s. The majority of these are single-storey ward blocks built in a more domestic Georgian style of red brick, with long multi-pane windows and hipped roofs. At the front were south-facing verandas and at the back were the ablutions blocks. Modern extensions have been added to all of these structures.

In the following descriptions, the buildings are referred to under their last usage wherever possible

### **5.4 Building 1: Rushden House (Figs. 13-16; Plates 1-61)**

- 5.4.1 Function: Private house built in 1871 and extensively remodelled in 1907. Used as the hospital administration block from the 1920s onwards and latterly (c.1994) for administration purposes and as a day care unit for elderly patients until 2007 (when the boiler was drained down).
- 5.4.2 Level of record: 3
- 5.4.3 Date of construction: 1871, with additions in 1907 and later.
- 5.4.4 Description:

#### *General description*

- 5.4.4.1 Building 1 is an asymmetrical L-shaped structure located at the north-east end of the hospital site and forming the main element of the Victorian group of buildings. It comprises two main ranges, a north-west range and a north-east range (Fig. 2 and Plates 1 & 2), which, for the sake of convenience are referred to as the 'house' (family) range and 'service' (domestic staff) range in the following descriptions. The house range to the north-west, is the largest and essentially the 'polite' part of the building, occupied by the family and used for entertaining purposes, backed up by the service staff in the wealthy Victorian household. This side contains the main entrance on the north-east side facing the carriageway (The Drive) from Wymington Road and views over the lawn and grounds to the north-east and south-west. It is essentially two storeyed with a basement. The service range to the north-east is narrower and was primarily concerned with the running of the house and accommodating domestic staff. The service range shares similar aspects to the house range, particularly on its prominent north-west elevation facing the carriageway, but is otherwise less architecturally important, particularly at the back. This range occupies three storeys. Both sides of the house are connected by spinal corridors with rooms either side. Both parts were radically

changed during the 1907 building phase and some of the interiors are on different levels as a result of this.

- 5.4.4.2 The current building includes the 1871 house plus extensions and additions carried out in 1907 and later. The structure is built in roughly coursed limestone blocks often with sandstone dressed Coade Stone mullion windows containing leaded lights or horizontal sliding sashes. All apertures are set back from the walls and have chamfered edges and splayed sills and heads. Timber casement windows are generally found on the service areas of the house. The gables, of which there are many, are pitched and finished in pierced and chamfered barge boards, apart from some later parts that are finished in plain barge boards. There is a mixture of architectural features such as oriel windows, crenelated bay windows and turrets. Later elements are built in a combination of limestone, Burwell brick and red bricks rendered with concrete pebble-dash. Modern additions are few and located on the south-east elevation. These are built from modern cream-coloured bricks similar to the Burwell bricks from Cambridgeshire. The roof form is complicated, but is commonly pitched at 50 degrees and clad in clay tiles.
- 5.4.4.3 Traditionally the main entrance was on the north-east side, facing the carriageway. Another, for service use, was located in the corner of the two ranges. Two other entrance points were located between, for access into the cellar. Therefore the demarcation between family and service zones was mixed. More minor entrances are located on the south-west and south-east sides of the main range, onto the grounds, and there are others set within the low windows of these and the north-west elevation. Other access routes into the service range belong to later additions.
- 5.4.4.4 The roof essentially comprises a main ridge parallel to the external walls along the lines of the two ranges, finishing in gabled ends. The north-west range, which is wider, also has a shorter parallel ridge to the main ridge to the south-west and another ridge perpendicular to it on its north-west side, where it was extended over the original gable. On its south-east side there is a wider roof over a newer block whose ridge extends further over to the south-west. The north-east range is narrower, with two projections on the south-east side, the largest of which is hipped on all sides, and the smaller, in the corner between the two ranges, has a ridge broadly in line with the main ridge of the house side and is finished with a gabled end. Between the two are small elements of modern roofing varying from hipped, single-pitched and flat roofing. There are various more minor gabled and hipped projections. A common feature are gables set within the slope of the roof, flush with the external sides. Later roofs have machine-made overlapping ridge tiles. Chimneys are located along the ridges containing between one and six flues. They are constructed from stone block with low shoulders and plain shafts with a moulded band towards the top and caps. Matching ceramic chimney pots lead from the tops.
- 5.4.4.5 Internally the floors have wooden floorboards and occasional tiling in utility areas, although the floors are generally covered in modern carpets. The upper floors are carried on steel joists, that are boxed-in and plastered over, some in a decorative fashion. Others in the service areas are exposed and only painted. Some of these beams represent removed original walls.

*Summary of original building and later additions*

- 5.4.4.6 From the available evidence, two main phases are known about, the original house and the 1907 additions, but it appears the early changes occurred over time, as the historic pictures suggest. A third phase was identified during the survey, which is speculated as being early on in the hospital era. These phases are illustrated on the floor plans of the building (Figs. 14-16). Modern additions have been relatively minor.
- 5.4.4.7 The form of the original north-west range remains largely unchanged at the front apart from the replacement of the single entrance porch with two porches prior to the 1907 changes. The main part to be affected was the south-west side facing onto the lawn. Here the projecting first bay was extended in 1907 on both floors beyond the end chimney (which was removed at ground floor level) and a new block built at the opposite end, referred to in this report as the south block. The whole of the front in between was brought forward and further architectural embellishment added such as the first floor turret (compare Figs. 3 and 7).
- 5.4.4.8 The service wing was originally smaller, comprising a two-bay part over three floors, including an attic level, which still exists, and a single storey range to the north-east (partly seen in Fig. 3). The single storey range was replaced in the 1907 phase with a three-storey range, extending the first and second floor space. Although not entirely clear a square service block was added at the back around this time, which is referred to for simplicity's sake as the 'east block'. Its hipped roof can be seen at the back of the single-storey range in Figure 6. At a later stage, two storeys were added to the block and an interconnecting flat-roofed stair tower. A small boiler house was added at the north-east end of the range, covering earlier doors and windows.

*Exterior*

- 5.4.4.9 Both ranges wings are described together in all the elevations (Fig. 13) and later additions noted in the text. Both wings are shown together in all elevations.

*North-east elevation (Fig. 13A)*

- 5.4.4.10 The north-east elevation comprises the largely rebuilt end of the service wing range and the lesser-affected main elevation of the house wing, which are discussed separately. There are three components to the north-east range. The first of these is the original single storey south-east block that may originally have housed the kitchens, whose original hipped roof and chimney may be viewed to the left in Figure 6. The ground floor is built in coursed limestone walling and has a central three-light mullioned window like the main parts of the house, but the two later levels above appear to be brick-built and hidden under pebble-dashed render (Plate 3). Brick and red tile bands indicate upper floor levels, and these levels are lit by two-light multi-pane timber casements on the first floor and single and two-light casement windows on the second floor, located either side. These are relatively simple features with plain sills and ovolo-moulded heads. The banding and window pattern are repeated on all three sides. The roof is hipped and tiled and topped with a pair of turned wooden finials. Either side are chimneys, the one against the south-east elevation being similar in form to those of the hospital wards, suggesting the raising of the south-east block occurred in the 1930s. The other is plain.

- 5.4.4.11 The adjoining stair tower to the north is contemporary and has the same pebble dashed exterior and banding as the south-east block. Two-light casement windows light the stair half landings on the first and second floors. The roof is flat, which is a good indicator of later date.
- 5.4.4.12 A small single-storey projection stands against the service wing that houses a modern boiler (Plate 4). It has a pitched red tile-clad roof and an inserted doorway on the north-east side containing modern vented doors. The original doorway still stands on the south-east side of the extension. On the roof, the tiles are crested in a circular pattern and the barge boards have the same pierced decoration as the main phase. Behind it is a partly obscured blocked former doorway, with a semi-circular gauged brick head and limestone infilling. Behind the boiler house roof is a blocked window that has a segmental arched brick head. Above the roof of the boiler house, the north-east wall of the service wing has a small angle-iron platform which is a later feature whose purpose is unknown but probably relates to the boiler house. Two single light multi-pane casement windows light the second floor room above below the decorated gable, which may have been reused from the original single-storey part of the wing.
- 5.4.4.13 The north-east elevation of the house wing (Plate 5) maintains much of its original character and form. All windows and doorways are dressed in sandstone and the gables have pierced decoration. Its main feature is a large, off-centre and slightly projecting gable. On the ground floor, the gable has a narrow doorway on the north-west end, leading into the cellar, and two narrow vertical sliding sash windows. Above on the first floor are three further narrow sash windows, equally-spaced but slightly shorter, and above in the gable is a small roof vent, now blocked. On the left side is a second, narrower gable set into the slope of the roof that is lit by a two-light mullion window on each level (two storey). To the left of this is a narrow doorway into the service zone, with four-panes and a glazed four-light fanlight above and a steeply pitched tiled canopy over it. There is a single sash window above it and a small four-pane flat-roofed dormer window in the roof above, lighting the toilet in part of the inserted second floor.
- 5.4.4.14 Two entrance porches stand to the right of the main gable, which leads into the reception area by a ramp. These replaced the original Gothic-style entrance depicted in Figure 3. They have common themes: low stone walls supporting a timber frame carrying pebble-dash panels and cut-out corner narrow sash windows (seen internally) and are included in the text as the west and east porches, for ease of reference. The gables contain horizontal boarding decorated with machine-cut swags and dimples in a Swiss cottage style of architecture (Plate 6). The roofs of the porches are pitched and tiled and finished with the same pierced barge boards as the earliest parts of the house, despite being later in date. The ridge tiles have raised 'bar' ends that overlap the spaces in between, which is a common feature of the later roofs. A three-light mullion window range is located above the existing entrance porch. In the early 20th century (Fig. 6) the entrance was located in the west rather than the east porch, where it is now. There is evidence for a former chimney here, apparent in Figure 6, that is indicated above the west porch by a stone chimney breast and an off-centre narrow sash window. This chimney was probably removed when the lift was inserted. Like the narrow one on the other side of the elevation, the gable above is set into the slope of the roof. A square iron roof vent is located to the left of it.



*North-west elevation (Fig. 13B)*

- 5.4.4.15 The north-west elevation further illustrates the extent of improvements carried out to the house in the early 20th century. The main feature of this side is the projecting gable at the north-east end of the service wing that contains an Edwardian-era oriel window (Plate 7). A stone buttress supports the moulded base of the window, whose main part comprises a fixed four-light leaded window at the front and single top-opening and casement windows in the splayed sides. The roof of the oriel is hipped and tiled, with an ovolo-moulded Coade Stone band beneath that wraps itself around the projecting bay at second floor level. Either side of the window are single leaded casement windows. This group of windows are set within splayed, probably Coade Stone surrounds. Below the oriel window are two square wooden windows, now sealed by boards, but with the same ovolo-moulded heads and plain sills as those on the stair tower. Above the oriel window is a three-light multi-pane casement window with the same mouldings, positioned above the oriel roof and framed by plain barge boards.
- 5.4.4.16 The main part of the service range comprises a broad three window range on the ground and first floors and dormers on the second floor attic area. The window range to the left is part of the 1907 extension. The ground floor windows comprise equally-spaced two-light mullion windows containing narrow two-light sashes. The mullions themselves are chamfered and have a basic bar stop to the base (Plate 8). Quatrefoil stone vents are located between the heads. Windows on the first floor are generally positioned above those on the ground floor apart from the 1907 build to the right of the oriel window, where two separate windows were added to light the new bathroom and toilet. Another single window was inserted at the farthest end when the bedroom inside was sub-divided. The three wooden dormer windows in the roof are all later insertions, though the middle window replaced an original one, which matched the character of the gables more closely (Fig. 3b). There are two groups of dormer windows here, two multi-pane casement windows with moulded Neoclassical style tympanums in the centre and to left, and a plainer flat-roofed one containing a pair of two-pane windows and boarded sides, close to the junction with the main house. Its simpler form suggests it was added later when the larger of the two original attic bedrooms was subdivided, mirroring the rooms below.
- 5.4.4.17 The north-west elevation of the 'house' side comprises a projecting gable at the north-east end, followed by a two bay range to the south-east, the second of which was added in the 1907 changes (Plate 9). The projecting first bay has a large floor-level six-light mullion window, with the usual form of Coade Stone mullions and sandstone dressings. On the first floor is a three-light mullion window, with a small fixed pane window in the centre of the gable, to light the roofspace. The two other bays have bay windows of similar form but without sandstone dressings, and with glazed doors on the north-east sides. They are topped with crenelated balconies, which on the middle bay is accessed by French windows. Above this window is a small gable set into the slope of the roof, a feature of all the prominent elevations. To the right of the French window is a small two-pane window, which is a later insertion. There is no access to the balcony on the third bay, and the only feature on the first floor is a metal casement window, which was added during the hospital-era.

*South-west elevation (Fig. 13C)*

- 5.4.4.18 This elevation faces out onto the lawn (Plate 10). Viewed from left to right, the elevation starts with the 1907 projecting gable, which bears the date plaque for the major extensions and alterations carried out around this time. This first bay has a bay window on both floors with stone mullion windows, square leaded glazing and a tiled roof and a glazed doorway on its south-east splay. The date plaque is located above the window and is framed by an ovolo-moulded band (Plate 11). Immediately to the right of the gable, the ground floor has been extended and a large leaded stone mullion window fitted. Above the window is a small balcony that is now reached by a modern steel external stairway. The balcony is defined by a low limestone wall topped in moulded Coade Stone copings that drops slightly to the corner which is decorated with a ball finial (Plate 12). A small turret extends onto the balcony, which is one of many architectural features on this elevation. It has pebble-dash wall panels set within a timber surround and a hipped roof finished with a wooden pawn-finial. A three-light stone mullion window overlooks the balcony to the right of the turret. A second such window is situated to the right on this level, beneath a small gable. Below this is a small glazed entrance lobby that was added during the 1907 refurbishment. The lobby provided access to the garden via a pair of French windows, now boarded-up, and perhaps an area for exotic plants. It has a single-pitched glass roof.
- 5.4.4.19 The 1907 southern block, located towards the end of the elevation, projects from the main body of the house by 3m. In the centre of the ground floor is a bay window, with leaded stone mullioned windows, the upper parts of which display an arch and heart-shaped pattern (Plate 13). Above the window is an ovolo-moulded band that continues either side. The window finishes at first floor level where it is capped with stone pavers/slabs. A moulded stone band runs across the wall behind the bay window and continues around to the sides. There are two six-light stone mullion windows lighting the first floor, each of which has square leaded panes. The gable above is finished in cement pebble dash and the barge-boards are, like most other later additions, plain. Receding back from the frontage is a second extension that has a stone-built ground floor and pebble-dashed first floor, where a plain timbered oriel window is located. Further back to the right is a modern hipped roof reception area (described in further detail in the following section) and the rear wall of the east block

*South-east elevation (Fig. 13D)*

- 5.4.4.20 The south-east elevation (Plate 2) consists mainly of additions to the main building that hide the original fabric. Being at the back of the house within the service areas, there is less architectural embellishment on this side.
- 5.4.4.21 From the left side, the central part of the south block projects slightly from the main part. It is fenestrated with pairs of small simple stone windows on each floor, all of which are single-paned. Those on the ground floor are square and the those above are rectangular. All are arranged symmetrically and have Coade Stone dressings. Above, the gable barge-boards are plain. An extension built next to it is probably contemporary and projects outwards from the main body of the house. Between the two gables may be seen part of the original south-east end gable of the original range. The extension has a limestone-built ground floor and pebble-dashed upper floor, probably masking brickwork. Entry is by a simple braced and boarded service door on the left side and the only fenestration is provided by a narrow two-light sash window, with sandstone dressings. Apart from the original

range behind, this is the only window to have this detailing. Two roof vents are located below the apex of the roof. Between this and the three-storey east block are some modern single-storey additions: a boarded flat-roofed entrance lobby and a modern hipped roof reception office. The latter is constructed from modern Burwell-type bricks arranged in Flemish bond to match the three-storey north-eastern block. It contains a boarded window with a cement sill and yellow brick soldier band head. The roof has a cast iron roof vent on the ridge, which was probably reused from one of the earlier buildings. To the left is a small single-pitched tile roofed modern patient entrance lobby. Behind these structures is part of the original service range which shows a first floor two-light mullion window with sandstone dressings and a flat roofed dormer window of similar form to the windows on the east block.

- 5.4.4.22 On this elevation, which is less prominent than the others, the ground floor level of the three-storey east block is built of yellow Burwell-type bricks. The other two floors are built of red brick (viewed inside) and pebble-dashed externally to hide the fact. There are two segmental arched windows either side of the chimney, each with Coade Stone sills. On the level above are the same multi-pane casements as on the other two sides. The main item of interest is the brick chimney that is more ornate than the others (especially given its location) and shares similar features to those of the 1930s ward blocks, namely its tiled shoulders and dentilled cornice (Plate 3). It is therefore likely that it was constructed at the same time as the hospital, or if not, was used to base their design on. The pebble-dashed stair tower is devoid of features on this side apart from a replaced modern fire door and fanlight, this being one of the entrances to the stair. The side wall of the 1907 extension is rendered in pebble-dash and has a large three-light timber window on the ground floor and a small casement window on the floor above, with the same characteristics as the stair tower and east block.

#### *Interior*

- 5.4.4.23 The house is built over three levels in two main historic phases and also includes some more minor additions carried out in the modern hospital era. Essentially therefore the internal layout conforms closely to that of the 1907 house even if the function of these rooms has changed. Family entertaining rooms and bedrooms and former service rooms area are now dayrooms, clinics and staff rooms. All rooms have wooden floors, mainly under carpets, plastered walls with moulded or plain skirting boards (depending on the importance of the room) and plastered ceilings, some of which have patterned plasterwork. Ceilings in the more important entertaining rooms and bedrooms at the front of the house are decorated with moulded cornices. Although modern carpets, fire doors, suspended ceilings and other fittings have been introduced, as one may expect from an institutional building, there are also earlier features remaining (or hidden) in the form of decorative plastered ceilings, windows, skirting boards, cupboards, fireplaces, etc from the earlier phase of use.
- 5.4.4.24 Each room has been allocated a number. Present layout is described with last room function, where known, included. Where the original function is known this is also included in the description. The ground floor and parts of the first floor were boarded up and the electricity was no longer connected, which meant the survey was partly conducted under artificial light.
- 5.4.4.25 Ground and first floor layout is similar, with the main stairs located at the north-west end linking to a central corridor running through the main part of the house to

serve rooms on either side. Short secondary corridors link to rooms in later parts of the house. Rooms on the warmer south-west side tend to be the more important former entertaining rooms and bedrooms, more recently dayrooms and offices, while those on the colder north-east side are more functional, such as bathrooms, stores and kitchen areas. Where the two wings meet, the corridor turns at right angles to serve the domestic end of the house. At the point where the corridors meet, there are service stairs down to the basement and up through the first and attic levels. The corridor then continues to the north-east end of the service wing to terminate at a second set of service stairs. Again the nature of the more sunny south-easterly rooms is towards hospital reception areas and day rooms, with treatment rooms and service rooms on the other side. Originally these are likely to have been domestic offices. The attic, which was substantially extended in the 1907 additions would have originally housed domestic staff bedrooms and service areas but latterly was used for the benefit of hospital staff.

- 5.4.4.26 The more polite family rooms have plastered walls with deep moulded skirtings and ceilings with moulded cornices that vary in depth and style depending on the rooms. Service rooms and corridors, whether in the main part of the house or not, are generally limited to painted plastered walls and plain skirting boards, though there are exceptions and these may have begun as offices or rooms for high ranking domestic staff, such as the butler or housekeeper or communal areas for staff such as the servants hall.

*Ground floor: house range (Fig. 14)*

- 5.4.4.27 The main entrance is on the north-east elevation facing the carriageway through the twin gabled gothic entrance porch. Primarily this is room G01 which is plainly decorated and contains a wheelchair ramp. It is overlooked by the window of reception area G02, which was also an office, and contains modern fittings. Part of it contains a small flat-roofed extension added after 1907, which blends in well with the earlier part and shares the same shouldered arch sash windows (Plate 14). A modern security door leads into stair lobby G03 and provides access to the rooms on this side, the stair itself and main corridor G05. The stair lobby has been altered with the insertion of the lift and a doorway into rooms G04-06, which appear to date from the hospital era. Remnants of a Classically-styled interior remain next to the inserted doorway into room G04, represented by two wooden pilasters, one square and the other Tuscan in style, that sit on a low wood-panelled plinth (Plate 15). Above is a moulded cornice that finishes by the doorway into room G08, suggesting that this is a later wall. The doors surrounding the lobby (rooms 04, 08, 12 and corridor 05) have heavy torus-moulded frames, but none of the original doors remain (Plate16).
- 5.4.4.28 The stairs that lead up from the lobby to the first floor are distinctly Gothic in style and are one of the most decorative internal features of the house. The stair is dog-leg in form and constructed in stained hardwood, with carved round-topped handrails, barley twist balusters and chamfered shafts to the newel posts, finishing in variant pyramid finials (Plate 17). Modern vinyl covered metal handrails have been added on the inside of the stair. The second flight is embellished with four tall lancet arches, formed from slender turned wooden shafts with ring mouldings at the base, middle and springing point. The crowns of the arches are also moulded. (Plate 18).
- 5.4.4.29 Rooms G04, 06 and 07 were created from a single room, shown by traces of an identical moulded cornice around the original edges of the room and a moulded

beam (Plate 19). The room was subdivided to provide a kitchen and other facilities for the Cordwainers day care unit, which occupied rooms G08-11 at the front of the house. From here, the double doors into room G09 are a later insertion; the original doorway being from lobby G03. Rooms G08-11 are another modern creation and previously formed a single large room, which was a product of the 1907 extension phase on the south-west side, but was formerly one, with the chimney stack at the end (Fig. 3, top). The original external wall line is indicated by a wide beam in the middle of room G10 that supports the chimney above, the lower part of which was removed. The beam is boxed and plastered and bordered either side by moulded cornices that continue around the edges of the 1907 room and around the bay windows. A grand moulded 10.5 inch deep skirting board decorates the base of the walls and the sides of the three-pane windows have panelled casings and narrow side doors for access into the garden (Plate 20). The windows above are single-paned top hanging windows.

- 5.4.4.30 All of the main rooms on this side are connected to an L-shaped corridor that connects the main entrance and stair to the formal rooms at the front of the house and smaller ones at the back, and also the external service door in the corner between the two wings. Décor is limited to pink-painted mock-ashlar stuccowork walls and the ceiling is hidden by a suspended ceiling (Plate 21). Along the front are three rooms, G12, 13 and 15, which like room G11 were the main entertaining rooms of the house, but in the last phase of the hospital were patient dayrooms, with room G15 also being the dining room.
- 5.4.4.31 Room G12 was one of the grandest. It has yellow-painted walls, tall moulded skirting boards, a low dado rail and moulded cornice. The centrepiece of the room are two ionic columns that frame the south-facing window and support a plastered beam supporting the floor above that also represents the original external wall (Plate 22). The columns are fluted and stand in front of square pilasters. The beam is decorated with egg and dart moulded plasterwork and the ceiling in the additional front bay with square acorn and berry motif panels. The large stone mullion window with leaded panes at the front is the only source of light. It has a central arched light with two shaped lights above and two pairs of windows either side, which have metal frames and fancy cast iron handles, common to windows in the more important rooms, both in the original parts of the house and the 1907 phase rooms.
- 5.4.4.32 Room G13 next door acted as a middle room between the two formal areas and provided access out onto the later glazed porch G14 through long three pane south-facing French windows, similar to those in room G11, but with chamfered sides (Plate 23). To the left of the windows are two low-level cupboards with torus-moulded architraves and plain twin-panel doors. The room is linked to the formal rooms either side by modern fire doors, which appear to be a later insertion. Decoration is to a lower standard to the rooms either side, with simpler torus skirting and matchboarding adjoining the corridor wall (which may have once covered the lower parts of all the walls here) and moulded cornice. This was therefore a less formal space. A four-light window helps light the corridor on this side and the door onto the corridor has the familiar torus-moulded architrave (Plate 24). The door here was originally a four-pane type and now perhaps represents the original form of door leading off corridor G5, but glazed panels have been inserted into the panels above and modern handles added, though all other fixtures remain (Plate 24). On the garden side, the glazed entrance porch G14, which is part of the 1907 additions, has a Yorkstone floor, a wide doorway originally containing multi-pane French windows (Fig. 7, since removed) with

turned wooden jambs and a low segmental arch and five-pane glazed side panels (Plate 23).

5.4.4.33 Room G15 (Plate 25) is a single room that forms the 1907 southern block, that was latterly a dayroom and dining room for the elderly patients, but may have been built as dining room in its earlier phase. The room is the most decorative of all and has several interesting features. General décor comprises a deep torus moulded skirting and moulded cornice. The sides of a concrete ceiling beam are also moulded. The most visible feature is the bay window on the south-west side of the room. The window is raised on a dais set within a square frame and panelled side-casings and matches the form of room G15 but with additional side windows. The leadwork in this room is quite fancy, with a sunburst fanlight occupying the arch over the central window, and a heart motif incorporated with the leaded lights on the top lights (Plate 26). To the right of this is a rather less elegant multi-pane semi-glazed garden door. Another decorative feature is an alcove that occupies the south-east wall framed within a large arch that contains some Art Nouveau glazing (Plate 27). The bottom part of the arch is panelled, and this panelling continues around the fireplace in the centre. The rest of the arch is decorated with an egg and dart pattern, with a carved keystone in the centre. The fireplace has a tiled cream/red and black marble surround and panelled pilasters either side. Unfortunately the cast iron fittings inside were removed when an electric fire was inserted. The mantelpiece above the fireplace extends either side to form a shelf, behind which is a more stylised central panel flanked by geometric-style pilasters. At either end of the alcove are two Art Nouveau floral-themed leaded and coloured glass panels (Plate 28). To the left of the alcove is a second external door, which has a panelled semi-glazed four light form with a glazed surround and two-light fanlight over the top. An original internal doorway against the north-east wall leads into modern kitchen area G21 that contains no historic features.

5.4.4.34 The rooms on the north-east side of corridor 5 are former service rooms (whose functions are largely unknown) that are fitted with plain four-panel doors and plain 9-inch chamfered skirtings. The only room to survive unaltered is sluice room G16. The entrance retains its plain four-panel door with a beehive type door knob, also recorded elsewhere in the house. The floor inside is covered in diamond pattern 6-inch cream and red quarry tiles (also recorded in the stair cupboard) and the ceiling is matchboarded. The sluice stands on a brick base and above it are two modern shelves (Plate 29). A blocked doorway stands on the right hand side of the entrance. Toilets G17 are a modern hospital-era division into a single room whose original doorway was widened to create a storage space or small cloakroom next to the toilets. The toilet doors are adapted historic doors and apart from these, the only historic fittings is the skirting boards. Next door, room G18 was last used as a reception area/office, as indicated by the internal window onto the L-shaped entrance that forms part of corridor G05. Full-height cupboards stand to the right of the window, which suggests this was one of the domestic offices originally. This end of corridor G05 is decorated in the same red and cream colours and stuccoed walls as the main part. From here are the original stairs up to the first and second floors, G34, which are narrow single flight with concrete steps (Plate 30), typical of all such areas.

*Ground floor: service wing (Fig. 14)*

5.4.4.35 The service part of the house begins at stair lobby G19 that connects corridor G05 with corridor G22, which is the spinal corridor through the original part of this side of the house. On the south-west of the lobby are the steps down to the basement,

which are the same concrete form as those connecting the floors of the service wing. On the opposite side is bathroom G20, which is entirely modern. This room, plus waiting area G35 and treatment room G25 (accessed from corridor G22) are subdivisions of one former room. Only modern fixtures and fittings are found here. Corridor G22 is another L-shaped corridor with rooms either side. Décor is simple, the only features being a 6-inch deep torus skirting and modern suspended ceiling (Plate 31). Most of the rooms attached to it are presented the same. Porter's room G23, part of the 1907 addition, and WC G24 stand on the southern corner of the corridor. Apart from those features mentioned, the porter's room has three external windows that carry wooden casements with deep wooden sills and curled handles. The WC contains only modern fittings and was probably a former storage cupboard originally. Rooms G26 and G36 represent the modern entrance and reception area during the hospital era on the south-east side of the house, infilling between the original east block and a small 1907 extension. This fact is verified by the presence of a small multi-pane external window now situated between the corridor and modern entrance (Fig. 14). Room G26 provides a ramped entry point, overlooked by reception room G36. Again, all fixtures and fittings are modern.

- 5.4.4.36 Room G27 stands on the north-east side of the modern reception area, in the old part of the house. It was last used as a day centre, but may have originally been the kitchen block, based on its size, position away from the main house and chimney at the back that would have held the range. There are narrow sash windows on two sides, each fitted with later cup handles at the base, but still having the original central finger slots (Plate 32). Where the suspended ceiling has been removed, red brickwork is clearly visible above the windows. Steel beams support the ceiling, which were installed when the later floors were added sometime after 1907. Apart from the normal torus skirting, the room is bare. On the other side of corridor G22 is treatment room G28, which has a modern interior and an original chamfer-edged door frame and fanlight, which is a typical later feature in this area. A prominent feature above the corridor doorway is a modern electric light board with room numbers and a bell for requesting room assistance (Plate 33) and indicating this was a staff area during the hospital era.
- 5.4.4.37 Corridor G29 leads from the old corridor into the newer part of the building. Here the walls are painted cream and the 9-inch with a chamfered-top skirting below, painted in red. Exposed steel beams support the floors above. At the end of the corridor is a small four-pane window that captures the daylight from the stairs on the other side. At this point, the corridor leads into small lobby area G37, and there after the two end rooms and stairs. One of these, room G30 acted as the telecom/computer room in the modern hospital and contains no features of interest. Room G31 close by, was probably last used as offices and the outline of the earlier blocked arched doorway can be seen at the north-east end, with a later cupboard inserted into it. Otherwise, all fixtures and fittings are modern. Service stair G32 also leads off the lobby and connects all three floors. It has a dog-leg form with concrete steps, round wooden handles and casement windows on the landings (Plate 34). A plain three-panel door offers access to the stair cupboard beneath, whose walls are constructed in white-painted Flemish-bonded brickwork, which confirms the later date of the stair tower.

*First floor: House range (Fig. 15)*

- 5.4.4.38 Room layout on the first floor is similar to the ground floor, but in the main part of the house particularly, some of the larger rooms were subdivided in the hospital era. In the original house, the original stair landing of the 1871 house (now rooms

F01 and 41) provided access to three main bedrooms, now divided by lath and plaster walls into several modern rooms F02-05 and F06-08 and F11-13. On the south-east side of the landing corridor F14 extended to corridor F22, passing two bedrooms on the south-west side (rooms F11-13 and 18) and rooms F15-17 to the north-east. The far end of the corridor was met by L-shaped corridor F22 that led to the rooms of the service range and up stairs F23 to the second floor. The main corridor in the service wing was corridor F25 that formed a side corridor to rooms F26, 28/29 (formerly one room) and F30. In 1907 rooms F09, 10 along the front of the house and the south block was added, containing rooms F19, 21 and 40. In the service wing the room layout is broadly original apart from the division of the largest room into rooms F28 and 29. As far as is known, rooms F31-33 and 42 in the north-east extension were built in 1907 over the remodelled existing ground floor. Room F27 was added as part of the smaller block on the corner (Fig. 15). At a later date, probably during the early hospital era, an extra floor and stair tower was added to the east block, recorded as rooms F34-39 in the survey.

- 5.4.4.39 In the modern layout, the entrance lobby below stair landing F01 was reduced in size when the lift was inserted. Therefore the walls of the landing and modern lobby area F41 share the same features: a moulded 3.5 inch picture rail, heavy moulded cornice and a deep 10-inch moulded skirting. Viewed from the stair, the base of the landing is carried on beams decorated with carved wooden crockets and moulded banding. Above, there is a hipped panelled ceiling set into the main gable of this side of the building, which is split roughly down the centre by the modern glazed partition dividing the two areas (Plate 35).
- 5.4.4.40 Corridor F02 was formed beside the lift, which continues through an arch to become a lobby area for rooms F03-05, now a staff kitchen, bedroom and toilet, but originally a single room. The rooms have later fixtures and fittings (doors, skirting boards etc) but all contain parts of the same moulded cornice of the original room. The only other feature of interest is a cupboard in room F04 with its plain panelled doors; a similar style to the earlier room cupboards/wardrobes. On the lobby side of room F02 is the entrance into corridor F06, which leads to bedrooms F07-09 and the turret room F10. Rooms F06-08 were originally built as one large room, which again can be seen by the continuous moulded skirting boards and cornices through the walls, but particularly the way in which the French windows onto the balcony of the crenelated bay window below are interrupted by the plasterboard dividing wall (Plate 36) The fittings to the French windows are quite plain but those of the small windows either side have the same fancy cast iron handles as the more prominent rooms downstairs (Plate 37). The south-west wall of room F08 represents the original end wall to the 1871 structure. Room F09 was added in 1907 and is much smaller, although it does contain the two-storey bay window facing onto the lawn. The bottom lights of the window are iron-framed metal casements with fancy cast iron fittings and the top lights are leaded with additional diamond shapes to the centres (Plate 38). The walls have a nine-inch moulded skirting around their base and the ceiling has a moulded cornice. A hospital-era metal side window has been added on the north-west side, an uncharacteristic feature, with a polished stone sill. Tower room F10 is another 1907 addition and was probably utilised as a dressing room or nursery for the adjacent bedroom. It was very damp in here and the ceiling had partially collapsed, so the room was recorded from the doorway. The room contains a four-light leaded window and a five-pane glazed door on the external wall, leading out onto the balcony and fire escape. There is a cupboard opposite, with a two-panel main door, which is perforated with ventilation holes, and a single panelled door for the



top compartment and similar décor to the other rooms, with a moulded cornice but a plain skirting.

- 5.4.4.41 Corridor F14 extends from stair lobby F01 to corridor F22, an L-shaped corridor that led to the rooms of the service range and up the stairs to the second floor. Décor is basic, comprising a plain 6-inch skirting and cream-painted walls (Plate 39). All doors off the corridor have plain four panel doors, with chamfers and stops to the panel edges (popular in the later 19th century (Hall 2005)), beehive doorknobs and scratchboards. Rooms F11, 12 and 13 are modern subdivisions of an earlier bedroom, which again is clear from the decoration. Room F11 is accessed by the later (1907) corridor F06 now, whose doorway is a later insertion. This was last used as a store, perhaps for linen, as there is wooden racking inside. Room F12 is used as a cloakroom and is devoid of features. The main part of the earlier bedroom is occupied by room F13, which contains original access from the corridor. Apart from the usual wall treatments, the main feature of this room is a modern safe inserted into the chimney breast. Room F18 is a smaller former bedroom on this side of corridor F14, whose layout remains largely unaltered. Two doorways were inserted to link the room with rooms F13 and 19 in the hospital era, when they were probably offices. A former external window is represented by a slight alcove on the south-east wall (Fig. 15).
- 5.4.4.42 Rooms F15, 16 and 17 stand on the north-east side of corridor F14. Room F15 was previously used as a linen room and contains wooden linen racks. It was originally a bathroom, judging by the frosted glass window and matchboard interior, and this would suit its size and also conforms with toilet F16 next door. Although all the fittings in room F16 are modern, there are some interesting early fixtures remaining such as the high-level cast iron cistern brackets (Plate 40) and a cloak area with coat pegs and wooden shelving (Plate 41), beside the entrance, which is one of few to have a fanlight. The room has a plain 6-inch skirting and a moulded picture rail. Room F17 next door was last used as a staff kitchen area (Plate 42). It is decorated the previous room and retains original cupboards (with modern handles). It also retains its fireplace, which is plain with cast iron fittings and a wooden mantle. An old gas tap is fitted to the chimney breast.
- 5.4.4.43 Corridor F14 leads into the southern block of the house via corridor F40, which has a short L-shaped form. There is a distinct drop in level here. By the corner there is a cupboard and a loft hatch, which shows the roof form consisting of pine rafters with side purlins and a central ridge piece. Square wooden posts provide extra support to the purlins and ridge (Plate 43). The corridor is plainly decorated and serves offices (former bedrooms) here, rooms F19 and 21, and a small washroom, room F20, that was built later on in the hospital era. Room F19 has a stone mullion window that is leaded at the top and carries fancy cast iron handles. Like many of the rooms on this level, it also has a pelmet. A Regency style fireplace stands against the internal wall (Plate 44). It has a wooden surround with egg and dart decoration band under the mantle and around the aperture and green ceramic tiles either side of the cast iron fireplace with its curved hood. A wall mirror stands on the wall opposite the fireplace, which is another rare historic fixture to remain. The mirror is six feet tall with a Classical-themed acanthus leaf freeze at the top (Plate 45). The only wall decoration is a torus moulded skirting. Washroom F20 was added after the 1907 additions and contains modern fixtures and fittings, plus evidence for an original small external windows surviving as a wall alcove (Fig. 15). The metal Crittall window on the south-east external wall verifies its later date.

- 5.4.4.44 Room F21 is larger than room F19 and contains the same décor and stone mullion windows on the sides and facing onto the garden. A safe and work benches inserted along the south-east wall indicate this was a staff area.

*First floor: Service range (Fig. 15)*

- 5.4.4.45 In the original layout, entry from the main part of the house was by corridor F22 or from the ground floor by stairs G34. Originally there were three rooms here, rooms F26, 28/29 and 30, linked internally. Corridor F25 was probably added when the range was extended in 1907 when rooms F31-33 and lobby 42 were added at the north-east end. Rooms F34-39 in the east block were added at a later date.
- 5.4.4.46 The rooms are plainly decorated apart from the end room behind the oriel window, whose function is unknown. Unless specified, the rooms have plain four-panel doors set in moulded architraves, less elaborate than those at the main part of the house and plain 6-inch skirting boards. All original rooms were probably staff bedrooms and have cast iron fireplaces of different forms, with plain wooden surrounds and mantelpieces.
- 5.4.4.47 Corridor F22 links the house with the domestic side, another short L-shaped corridor, which gives access to service stairs F23 and 24. Stair F23 is a dogleg stair leading to the ground floor, accessed from the house side of corridor F22. The stair is carpeted and has a basic narrow wooden handrail and incised stone decoration to walls. Stair F24 up to second floor has the same quarter turn stair and decoration as stair F23 but in entered through a curving matchboard doorway, with fanlight over (Plate 46).
- 5.4.4.48 Room F26 stands on the corner with corridor F25. Latterly during the hospital era this was used as the porter's office, there being one on both the ground and first floors. As an original staff bedroom, it retains a built-in wardrobe with a four panel door and a cast iron fireplace, now boarded-up. Office F27, the later 1907 room with the bay window, is slightly smarter, with a heavy semi-glazed five panel door, tall ovolo skirting and matchboard around the bay window (Plate 47). Two prominent 4-inch iron beams span the room. Metal construction beams were not always hidden in the later parts of the building.
- 5.4.4.49 Corridor F22 connects to the inserted (1907) corridor F25 that passes along the original side of the house to lobby F42 in the 1907 extension. Like other service corridors, Corridor F25 is narrower than those in the main part of the house and plainly decorated (Plate 48). Rooms F28/29 and 30 were probably servant bedrooms. Rooms F28 and 29 have moulded picture rails and room F29 has the remains of a cast iron fireplace with a blue and red heart shaped naturalistic themed tiled surround, whose front has been removed (Plate 49). Room F30, which is the same in character, has a more elegant cast iron fireplace with a decorated arch forming the aperture and a more delicate fire basket (Plate 207). The size of fire place was fitted to suit the size of the room.
- 5.4.4.50 At the end of the corridor is a lobby F42, which provides access to the rooms at the north-east end of the floor. Again, decoration is minimal apart from its painted plastered wall. The surrounding doors into the rooms accessed from the lobby have finer doors, all solid five-pane ones, which suggest a higher level of accommodation. The first of these is toilet F31, which has retained its original function. Staff room F32 next door was probably the bathroom originally and it is possible, though unlikely, that the Delftware wall tiles and wooden dado here are

original features (Plate 50). At the very end, room F33, last used as a conference room, has the best decoration (Plate 51). This room contains the oriel window that is prominent feature of this side of the house. The stone mullioned windows here have the same fancy cast iron fixtures found on all the quality windows, and a moulded wooden sill. A moulded picture rail decorates the upper parts of the walls and there is a moulded cornice too. The beam that crosses the ceiling is also moulded, but its underside is exposed.

- 5.4.4.51 Room F34 represents the stair and stair landing within the stair turret. It is well-lit but narrow, with concrete steps, plain walls and orange rails (Plate 52). Store F35 is a small room housed within the later east block but accessed from lobby F42. It is lit by a small four-light window in the landing wall and contains a modern cupboard. A corner sink suggests this may have been a sluice room at one time.
- 5.4.4.52 Rooms F37-39 in the later east block are served by corridor F36. All of these have plain four-panel doors, torus skirting and built in wardrobes with plain panelled doors, some with cupboards above. Perhaps this was added as nurse accommodation. Room F39 is a good example, with a double wardrobe with simple single cast iron clothes hooks and a Regency-style cast iron fireplace, since sealed up (Plate 53).

*Attic level (Fig. 16)*

- 5.4.4.53 Attic level represents the original second floor over the service wing and additions made in 1907 and later in the hospital-era, it is believed. The original layout had sole entry from the first floor by stair F23 beside the main part of the house, up to landing A01, which forms part of the L-shaped corridor on this level. To begin with, there were only three rooms on this level, rooms A04, 06/07 and 09, three of which were all linked internally (Fig. 16). Corridors A05 and 08 were added later. Rooms A02 and 03 on the west side are the only rooms above the main part of the house and were added in 1907 along with the corridors and rooms A10-14 at the north-east end. Rooms A16-21 in the east block are believed to have been added during the hospital-era.
- 5.4.4.54 As with the other parts of the service range, the rooms are plainly decorated with painted walls with plain 5-inch skirting and simple four-panel doors unless specified otherwise. All original rooms have cast iron fireplaces in different forms, with plain wooden surrounds.
- 5.4.4.55 Stair landing/corridor A01 adopts the common L-shaped form. Along its main wall is the old bell-pull mechanism used to summon staff to the main house. The board dictating the room origins of the call is no longer present. A short flight of wooden stairs run up to the north-west side of the corridor, past a matchboard water tank cupboard, to side rooms A02 and 03, the original staff bathroom and toilets on this level. Bathroom A02 is entered by a four-panel door that has been boarded over. The door is unusual in having diamond-shaped door knob. Inside are old bath and tap fittings, but they are not original. A metal window lights the room from the external wall and there is a ledged and braced door into the roofspace over the main part of the house (Plate 54). Toilet A03 has contemporary fittings to the bathroom and is lit by a small tilting four-pane window. The former staff locker room A04 was last carpeted in 1974, according to old newspapers underneath it. There are no features of note except for an external four panel door out onto the roof and two narrow sash windows.

- 5.4.4.56 Corridor A05 was inserted in 1907. Formerly all rooms were linked by doorways along its route. The corridor runs within the eaves along the external south-east side of the house to corridors A08 and 16 in the two later parts. It is plainly decorated and only a thin wall of hessian and plastered matchboarding separates it from rooms A06-09 (Plate 55). Rooms A06 and 07 originally formed one large room but have been sub-divided. Room A09 maintains its original layout. These were probably servant bedrooms mirroring the layout of those below. The main feature of room A06 is its arched cast iron fireplace, also seen in room F30. Room 09 has a more elaborate Art Nouveau style fireplace with fluted columns and egg decoration in the centre. A wardrobe stands in the corner (Plate 56), originally screened by a curtain. It is likely that other servants rooms had these fixtures originally. Inside are original cast iron clothes hooks.
- 5.4.4.57 At the end of corridor A05 is corridor/lobby A08, which provides access to the rooms at the north-east end and the south-west block. Again, decoration is minimal. The surrounding doors into the rooms are modern but fitted into earlier architraves. Room A10 has no features of interest and was probably originally one room. Toilet and washroom A11 next to it is a later addition. The corridor and rooms A12 and 13 and bathroom A14 contain modern fittings and are separated by modern stud walls and it seems likely they formed one large room connected to the linen cupboards that line the south-east side of the floor (Plate 57). These two large cupboards, fitted with pairs of large three-panel doors, may once have been three before the bathroom was added. Store 15, which is accessed off corridor 08, is part of the later east block and has bare painted brick walls and modern fittings.
- 5.4.4.58 Rooms A17-20 in the east block were probably built as staff accommodation during the hospital era and are served by corridor A16. The corridor is plainly decorated the same as other parts of the building, the only difference being a 5-inch top-chamfered skirting, also present in the connecting rooms. All rooms have plain modern doors and architraves with fanlights over all but room A20. Inside, the rooms have ovolo-moulded picture rails and curled handles to the windows. Room A18 has a built-in wardrobe with cast iron tri-under-hooks (Plate 58). None are equipped with fireplaces.

*Basement (Fig. 16)*

- 5.4.4.59 The basement retains its original form and many fixtures and fittings. It is divided into two areas separated by a partition wall. The first part, on the south-east side, is accessed from corridor G19 and contains the former larder, beer cellar, dairy and wine cellar and has been used more recently for storage purposes. It is in poor condition generally, having been exposed to the elements through two sunken four pane twin casement windows that were open at the front. The internal walls are built of brick that has been painted over in white and the ceilings are concrete. Many original fixtures and fittings remain, including shelving and slatted wooden doors. The second area is accessed externally only from the north-east side of the house and formerly contained the heating chamber (boiler room) but now houses the lift motor. This part was not surveyed, but original plans exist in Appendix 1.
- 5.4.4.60 Quarter-turn stone steps lead from G19 to the cellar and to corridor B01. At the end of the corridor is larder B02, which is entered by a slatted door and lit by a six-pane side light in the dividing wall with beer cellar B03. Wooden shelving lines the walls (Plate 59). The main part is beer cellar B03, has slate tables raised on brick walls along the long walls and wooden shelving on the side (Plate 60). From here

there is access to dairy B04 and through to wine cellar B05 (Fig. 16). Slate shelving survives in the dairy and metal racks remain in the wine cellar (Plate 61).

### **Building 2: Stable Block (Figs. 17 & 18; Plates 62-72)**

- 5.4.5 Level of record: 3
- 5.4.6 Function: L-shaped stable block originally containing stables, a coach house and auxiliary rooms on the ground floor and first floor living accommodation, granary and loft. A second coach house was located on the east side of the yard, which later became the hospital mortuary (Building 3). In more recent years the building was used as nurse accommodation and workshops. The building has since been condemned and only part of the upper floor was accessed during the survey.
- 5.4.7 Date of construction: built with the house in 1871.
- 5.4.8 Description:

#### *General description*

- 5.4.8.1 This is an L-shaped two-storey building to the north side of the main house that is broadly aligned from the north-west to south-east, ending in gables decorated in the same manner as those of the main house. It partly encloses a granite and brick paved yard, now overgrown, which is bounded on the south-west side by a low stone wall (Plate 62) and Building 3 to the south-east, though this relationship is less obvious now that the area between the two is tarmacked. There are two ranges, one to the south-west and another to the south-east, facing the house. According to original plans (Appendix 1), the south-east range originally contained the harness room, saddle room and washing shed and three rooms on the floor above which formed a living area, presumably for the person in charge of the horses, which was not uncommon in large houses. The stables themselves were contained within the south-east range, with a coach house at the south-east end. Above these were a loft and a small granary at the south-east end. Apart from some minor changes, much of the original layout survives intact. Since part of the roof has collapsed allowing rain and a colony of pigeons to flourish, the loft and granary is now unsafe to enter.
- 5.4.8.2 Building 2 is constructed from coursed limestone blocks in the same local vernacular form as the house and it shares many of its architectural detailing: the sandstone window and door dressings, with segmental heads and splayed sills and jambs (all boarded up during the survey), pierced barge boards on the end gables and the dormer windows, and a tiled roof. The dormer windows have boarded sides. The gables, doors and other items of woodwork are painted darkish green and crested ridge tiles decorate the roof. Many of these features are common to all remaining outbuildings, which were built in one phase. Doors tend to be heavy ledged, braced and battened types and a loading door into the first floor granary is placed on the south-east elevation. Windows were boarded up during the survey but tend to be tilting windows around the yard and multi-pane sashes on the outer walls.

*Exterior*

*South-west elevation (Fig. 17, elevation 1)*

- 5.4.8.3 The south-west gable end of the south-west range is plain, with no features apart from the chimney, which is built from cream bricks and has a plain form with a slightly oversailing top. In the south-east block (Plate 63), there are two main doorways into the former stable area, each ledged braced and battened in form. A pair of windows formerly stood between the doorways but one of these has been adapted to become the entrance into the modern generator room and wooden grills have been fitted to the second. A dormer window stands above the central door, which lit the large loft area above. The window to the right of door is a six-pane tilting window. The heavy ledged, braced and battened coach doors at the far end of the elevation were manufactured by 'Charles Collinges' of London and have cast iron strap hinges hung on iron pintels.

*South-east elevation (Fig. 17 elevation 2)*

- 5.4.8.4 The south-west range (Plate 64) comprises two off-centre doorways which lead into the lobby/former harness and saddle rooms, and stairs up to the first floor flat on the left side and the former wash room. The two windows on the left side are six-pane tilting wooden windows of diminishing widths and a narrow two-pane tilting window lights the room to the right of the doors. A dormer window lights the central room above, which is now a bathroom. The gable end of the south-east range (Plate 65) has an inserted small square fixed two light window dressed in Coade Stone blocks on the ground floor that lights the former coach house. Above it on the first floor is the loading door into the former granary, which has a boarded narrow window above it, the details of which are unknown.

*North-east elevation (Fig. 17 elevation 3)*

- 5.4.8.5 The north-east elevation (Plate 65) faces onto the road behind and joins the boundary wall that continues to the main entrance into the main Rushden House entrance. The elevation is plain, with a large steel vent associated with the modern generator room being the only ground floor feature. A second smaller vent is located at ceiling height above it and to the left. Two dormer windows are located in the roof. Tiles have been removed between the two.

*North-west elevation (Fig. 17 elevation 4)*

- 5.4.8.6 The north-west elevation was entirely covered in ivy during the survey, but internal inspection and historic photographs indicate three windows, a four-pane sash window on the right lighting the former harness room, a high central window lighting the bathroom and another to the former stable area, which was overgrown on the inside as well and could not be identified. Two dormer windows light the bedrooms on the upper floor of the north-west range.

*Interior (Fig. 18)*

- 5.4.8.7 The interiors have been unoccupied for some time and were in poor condition on the top floor. The layout of the north-west range is broadly original apart from the inclusion of toilets and bathrooms on both levels, and there are some interesting historic fixtures and fittings. The former stables in the north-east range have been divided up by a modern generator room and store room and almost all remnants of

stall divisions have been lost. The layout of the former coach house at the far end remains intact, but the function of the room changed from coach house to garage/workshop with the advent of the motor car, which often occurred with large houses. The upper floors were damp and therefore unsafe to enter. In addition they were infested by pigeons. Therefore no record was made.

*Ground floor: south-west range*

- 5.4.8.8 The main entrance is on the south-east side that leads into entrance lobby G01 (Plate 66). This was the former saddle room before bathroom G03 was added during the hospital era. The floor is laid in 6-inch red quarry tiles and the walls are painted in two-tone green and cream colours. The main walls either side are plastered and incised with stone blockwork, like the ground floor corridor and servant stairs in the main house. The inserted toilet/shower room wall is clad in vertical timber. Viewed from the main doorway, a sealed fireplace with timber surround and mantelpiece stands on the left side and on the opposite wall are stairs G02 that lead to the first floor accommodation. The stairs are basic in form, having a single flight with wooden treads and lino down the middle sealing an earlier stair carpet. The newel post is turned with a ball finial, square balusters and moulded handrail.
- 5.4.8.9 Toilet /shower room G03 is entered through a solid pinkish-orange five panel door, the type of which were recorded in some of the 1907 era parts of the main house. The floor has the same cream and red tiles seen in two of the utilitarian areas of the main house (others probably surviving in service zones under carpets) and continues under a narrow two panel door into the stair cupboard. The walls are white and incised with stonework decoration. All fixtures and fittings are modern. Above the sink, the room is lit by a square four-pane tilting window, overwhelmed on the outside by ivy. Room G04 was originally the harness room but appears to have latterly been a dining/living room (Plate 67). This room is entered from the entrance lobby by a plain, wide, six panel door. The floor is covered with 4-inch red quarry tile and there is 9-inch torus skirting around the base of the walls. There are opposing windows: the first facing the driveway is a four pane horizontal sliding sash with boarded reveals and a wide wooden sill and the second facing the stable yard, is a six-pane tilting window. The main feature to the room is the fireplace. The fireplace has a dark green-painted surround to match much of the woodwork in the room and is plainly-decorated with three panels over the hood and glazed red tiles either side of the opening. Its cast iron hood remains but the rest was removed when a gas fire was added. Shelving has been built into the alcove on the left side of the fireplace, with a vertical timber backing. There is no plaster to the ceiling; the ceiling joists and floorboards above are simply exposed.
- 5.4.8.10 The second external doorway leads into the former washroom G05 where the horses were cleaned. This was latterly used as a workshop. It is floored in hard grey 9-inch stable bricks sloping down towards a cast iron drain in the centre and has cream-coloured incised stonework walls. Viewed internally from the doorway, there is a wooden harness rack for six horses on the left followed by shelving supported on plain angle iron brackets, which are later features (Plate 68). Above the shelving is the base of the chimney to the bedroom upstairs and in the corner is the scar where a brick water container stood. On the far wall facing the doorway is a workbench and further shelving, contemporary with that on the side wall. The wall to the right has two cast iron tethering rings where the horses stood while being washed.

*Ground floor: south-east range*

- 5.4.8.11 The original stables extended for six bays from room G06 to G08 as far as coach house G09 but were reduced in size when room G08 was created, and more recently the generator room G07, in all reducing the stable area to half its original size. The latter use of room G06 is uncertain and it has been largely stripped of original fittings and clearly not been used for some time. It was probably quite nice originally with its loose box and stall partitions, whose scars remain on the north-east wall along with three surviving cast iron tethering rings (Plate 69). The area is floored in the same hard grey stable bricks. Viewed from the external doorway in the corner, the walls are bare apart from a harness rack to the left and an inserted window at the end. The ceiling is high and carried on thick wooden joists, with a central hatch leading to the hay loft above. There are no other features of interest. A modern brick wall separates room G06 from generator room G07. In room G07, a concrete floor overlays the stable bricks that probably dates from the insertion of the hospital back-up generator, which is relatively modern and manufactured by 'Swan'. Another inserted wall separates this room from room G08, which appears to have been created as some sort of dry store, perhaps for produce from the hospital garden. The floor is bare earth and the walls lined in shelving for wooden trays. There is an original 6-pane tilting window on the yard elevation within a plain aperture and sloping sill. Garage/workshop G09 at the end was one of two original coach houses, the other being a part of building 3. The interior (Plate 70) has been fitted out with workbenches and cabinets along the end wall and a brick-lined 'pit' dug into the floor for viewing underneath vehicles. The end window is inserted.

*First floor: west range*

- 5.4.8.12 The first floor is built into the eaves of the building and is divided into four areas that were last used as nurse accommodation: two bedrooms connected by a short corridor and a bathroom. Originally there were two bedrooms either side of a wide stair landing. All rooms are decorated with wallpaper, that is now peeling away through damp apart from the bathroom, which has white-painted plastered walls. Moulded architraves surround plain four-panel doors. The floors have plain skirting typical of areas of lower importance and there are Bakelite electricity fittings probably contemporary with early phase of the hospital.
- 5.4.8.13 Stairs G02 connect the ground floor with the first floor corridor F01. Being built into the eaves, space in the corridor is restricted, and as a consequence the bedroom doorways either side are shaped to copy the angle of the roof slope (Plate 71) Bathroom F02 is located centrally along the corridor. The room is lit by a two-light multi-pane dormer window with plain fittings. Below it is a butlers sink and wooden draining board suggesting a former kitchen area and to the left are several built-in cupboards with plain panelled doors. On the opposite side of the room is a cast iron bath and the curved cast iron brackets to a former sink over the top end of the bath. Bedroom F03 is the main bedroom judging from the fixtures and fittings. The main feature is a cast iron Art Nouveau-style fireplace with tiled sides and cast iron hood, all of which are now painted blue. To the right of this is a built-in wardrobe that is entered by a simple ledged and battened door (Plate 72). Bedroom F04 has a plain fireplace with a wooden surround and mantle and no other fixtures or fittings.
- 5.4.8.14 No record was made of the north range, which was unsafe to enter. The floor plan in Appendix 1c depicts a large hay loft covering much of the area, with a granary separated by a brick dividing wall situated at the south-east end over the coach



house below. The only entry into the loft appears to have been from the stable hatch, which would seem impractical, rather than from the west range or the external doorway providing access into the granary.

**5.5 Building 3: Hospital mortuary and garage (Fig. 19, Plates 73-78)**

5.5.1 Level of record: 3

5.5.2 Function: Hospital mortuary and garage with attached modern boiler house and clinical waste store. This was formerly part of the stable complex and used as a coach house, with accommodation for two coaches, with a covered carriageway and granary. It faces onto the former stable yard to the west (Appendix 1c). Since the boiler house and clinical waste store were modern, they were not fully described in the survey.

5.5.3 Date of construction: Constructed with the house in 1871.

5.5.4 Description:

*General layout*

5.5.4.1 This is a rectangular two-storey building to the north of the main house, aligned from north-west to south-east, with gable ends. Appendix 1c shows a wall extending in line with the rear wall of Building 2 to create an entrance into the yard from the road.

5.5.4.2 In its original form, the coach house was divided into two by the coach entrance and entrance into an open-ended 'covered way' presumably a temporary loading bay for the granary upstairs which was reached by a wooden stair (Appendix 1c), since removed. A large cart entrance on the main elevation led into the coach house. The original room layout survives but former entrances were blocked when its function was changed.

5.5.4.3 The entrance into the mortuary is on the main north-west elevation, where the former coach doors were located. The garage entrance is located at the back of the building. There is no access between the two internal rooms and neither to the first floor granary. The layout on both floors is the same. There is a small contemporary outshot at the back, which is contemporary with the main building.

5.5.4.4 Two small modern buildings stand to the south-west. The boiler room is a brick-built flat-roofed structure with rendered walls and the clinical waste store is a brick-built structure with a pitched tile roof that was built onto the wall between Building 3 and the house, according to historic maps, although the first edition OS map suggests there may have been a building here originally. The structure has a decorated gable of the same form as the surrounding buildings but no other common features (Plate 73).

*Exterior*

5.5.4.5 Building 3 is constructed from coursed limestone blocks in the same form as the house and remaining outbuildings. Its original window and door apertures have the same sandstone window and door dressings with segmental heads and splayed sills and jambs (all boarded up during the survey). The barge boards on the end gables are decorated the same, as are the dormer windows and the crested tiled

roof. The dormer windows have boarded sides. In contrast to the house, the gables, doors and other items of woodwork a dark green. These features are common to all the remaining outbuildings. All surviving doors are ledged, braced and battened.

*North-west elevation (Plate 74)*

- 5.5.4.6 The main north-west elevation has three blocked openings, two into the coach house, which is now the mortuary, and a third into the covered way, which was last used as a garage. The public entrance into the mortuary is through a semi-glazed partition with limestone walls infilling the sides of the former coach entrance that leads into a small lobby. The more private entry, where the bodies were brought in, provides access straight into the chapel of rest. The two entrances are divided by an original 6-inch post upon which old door pintels are fixed. The former covered way entrance is blocked in irregular-sized limestone blocks into which a six-pane tilting metal window is fitted. There is a broad 13-inch lintel over the tops of the doorways. A dormer window is located centrally on the roof.

*North-east elevation (Plate 74)*

- 5.5.4.7 The ground floor window in the gable wall is a later insertion. It is square in shape with blue brick sills and jambs and a wooden lintel. A loading door stands above it and there are signs of a removed loading platform between the door and the window below. This is the only existing access to the first floor. The door is a substantial framed, ledged and battened type with a large lock, grain being a valuable commodity. There is a well-preserved narrow two-light window high in the apex of the gable, a common gable feature throughout the older buildings, but this is the only one to be observed in its original form, or without being boarded-up. To the left stands a small outshot building built of the same materials with a single open entrance on this side and a single-pitched tile roof. Appendix 1 suggests this was the men's w/c that was moved from its planned location in the drawings.

*South-east elevation (Plate 75)*

- 5.5.4.8 Entry into the modern garage is through ledged, braced and battened coach doors, the second of which is narrower, to admit persons, if required. At the opposite end stands the small outshot described in the section above.

*South-west elevation (Plate 76)*

- 5.5.4.9 Most of the south-west elevation is hidden from view by the modern boiler house and the only visible feature is a single first floor window to light the granary, which has the same sandstone dressings and decoration indicating it is an original feature.

*Interior (Fig. 19)*

- 5.5.4.10 Only the ground floor was accessible during the survey. Two modern doorways lead into the modern mortuary, whose décor probably dates to within the past 30 years. The first of the doorways enters into lobby area G01, a small plywood-panelled ante room containing washing facilities and a small water heater. From here the room opens out into the chapel of rest, room G02, through a modern plywood partition. The room (Plate 77) has tiled orange and white terrazzo flooring and panelling on the north-east wall that frames the window and provides a ledge

for flowers or other memorials. It also hides an earlier blue and white tiled wall, which is perhaps too lively to be an earlier mortuary wall, suggesting another function before and after its original one. There is also wood panelling on the south-east side up to dado level. The remaining wall is plastered and semi-glazed and the ceiling is plastered too. A long blue velvet curtain divides the mortuary area G03, with its fridge, from the more public room G03. The main mortuary part is entered externally from the second door, which is wider to admit coffins with ease. The walls here are painted brickwork and the area is bare apart from the modern mortuary fridge, which is manufactured by 'Foster'.

- 5.5.4.11 Historic fabric in room G04, the former open carriageway, is more visible. The room is floored in large 12 by 6-inch stable floor bricks and the walls are undecorated. Two cast iron tethering points for horses on the south-west wall and door pintels were recorded on the opposite side close to the brick wall blocking (Plate 78). The joists in the ceiling were plastered at one point but are now exposed. The sacking attached to their bases was probably to catch grain dropping between the floorboards. There is no indication of first floor access, although stairs are shown in Appendix 1.

## 5.6 **Building 4: Laundry and workshop (Fig. 19; Plates 79-86)**

- 5.6.1 Level of record: 3

- 5.6.2 Function: L-shaped single storey structure containing the hospital laundry and workshops and stores for the maintenance crew. Its original relationship with the house is unknown but 19th century mapping shows it originally formed two sides of a possible three-range farm building centred around its own yard and open-sided to the west (Fig. 5). During the early hospital era, there is evidence to suggest it was used for livestock as part of the sanatorium farm, perhaps cattle for milk, etc. Glasshouses were added on the north-east side and to the rear in this. It would appear that when the laundry was established, what is now the workshop and store next to it functioned as a drying room before its present use. None of the buildings occupying the north-east side of the yard remain.

- 5.6.3 Date of construction: 1871, with some alterations in the post-war period.

- 5.6.4 Description:

### *General layout (Plate 79)*

- 5.6.4.1 This is an L-shaped single-storey structure located on the north-east side of the main house and aligned with it. There are two ranges, one to the north-east and the other to the north-west and it stands amidst a tarmac hardstanding area. The north-west side is three bays long and contains the hospital laundry, the main workshop and a small flat-roofed post-war brick extension, while the second two-bay range contains stores and offices for maintenance staff. No original plans were available from the record office. Although building function has clearly changed, much of the original layout of the north-east range survives. The frontage of the north-west range appears to be of post-war date and was originally open-sided, most commonly associated with cart or cattle sheds and is likely to form part of a small farm associated with the house.

- 5.6.4.2 All entrances face inwards onto the former yard and so do most of the windows, leaving the outer walls relatively bare. This and the fact that the doorways are

relatively wide, and there are vents along the roof ridge, suggest the building to the east was built to contain animals.

- 5.6.4.3 The building has stone external walls and brick internal walls, which are plastered. Two tall square chimneys rise from the eaves on the south east side wall that are probably associated with heating the former greenhouse at the back.

*Exterior*

- 5.6.4.4 Building 4 is positioned slightly away from the house and main group of outbuildings and only shares the more common features of these buildings such as construction in well-coursed limestone blocks in lime mortar, the decorated bargeboards on the gables and 45 degree pitch tile roofs, but without the crested ridges. Otherwise its features are more basic: plain wooden frame window and door dressings.

*North-west elevation*

- 5.6.4.5 The north-west part of the laundry/workshop range, facing inwards onto the former yard, comprises a three window range and two wide doorways with ledged, braced and battened doors (Plate 80). The first window is a single-pane modern replacement. The second is the same size and is an earlier two light four-pane casement window. The third has a pair of six-pane casements. Both have ovolo mouldings. Both doorways are wide, approximately 1.2m each. The doorway into the laundry is modern and plain and its aperture has been reduced. The second however is earlier and more solid, with original cast iron door furniture. Along this side of the tarmac are the remains of hard grey paved brick surface and drainage gully.
- 5.6.4.6 The gable end of the maintenance office is plain apart from the distinctive pierced barge boards (Plate 79).

*North-east elevation*

- 5.6.4.7 The lower part of the laundry room gable is hidden by a small modern flat-roofed service structure, perhaps some sort of plant room that was added in the 1950s or 60's (G07 in Figure 19, Plate 81). It is built of red brick and entered from the north-west side and there are signs on this side of a blocked former window. The wooden casement window in the main structure behind it is later and may have been inserted at the same time, since it is higher than the original window here. The front part of the maintenance office range behind it was originally an open-sided two-bay range. The existing frontage dates from the hospital era and is built around the former middle post that divided the interior into two equal bays (Plate 82). The frontage is clad in horizontal pine boarding and well-lit by large windows. The first bay is receded back from the front behind the roofline, providing a canopy between the workshop and offices. There is a ledged, braced and battened door on the left side leading into room G05, which is similar but probably later than the workshop door on the other side. Much of the bay is lit by a four-light window with large single-pane fixed frosted windows along the bottom and two smaller two-pane top-hung windows along the top. The Victorian post dividing the bays is 6-inches wide, has chamfered corners and ovolo brackets either side of the head to spread the load of a 9-inch wall plate above. A rusty old fire alarm bell is attached at the top (Plate 82). Behind this is the entrance into room G06, through the same type of door seen on room G05. The second enclosed bay shares the same

characteristics as the first, but has a larger window with the same glazing in three, rather than two, parts.

*South-west elevation*

5.6.4.8 This elevation (Plate 83) represents the rear of the maintenance office range and end wall of the workshop area, which is constructed from yellow Burwell-type bricks arranged in Flemish bond. The rear of the workshop/laundry range is built in the same materials and its less prominent position suggests this was to save money. Nevertheless, they are attractive bricks with a variety of yellow and pinkish hues and locally sourced from Cambridgeshire, just across the border.

5.6.4.9 The only features on this side are a later casement window with wooden sill and lintel and an inserted ventilation fan for the workshop. The gable above is decorated with pierced barge boards.

*South-east elevation*

5.6.4.10 This side was heavily overgrown with brambles during the survey. It formed the rear wall of the hospital-era greenhouses and as a consequence the walls were painted white to reflect the sun. There are two equally-spaced chimneys on the bays divisions, with square shafts and slightly oversailing stepped (by two courses) tops and three glazed rooflights, which are a later insertion to increase internal light levels (Plates 81 & 83).

*Interior (Fig. 19)*

5.6.4.11 The interiors have been left unaltered since the hospital closed. The original room layout in the north-east range originally comprised two rooms: a small room at the end and a larger one, each with its own entrance and divided by a brick partition wall with a doorway in between. It is now three rooms, two of which are divided by a later corridor. The north-east range comprises two rooms, again with individual access but was originally one area, open to the north-east. Unsurprising therefore the current layout and interiors reflect later use rather than earlier associations with Rushden House and any contemporary fixtures and fittings were removed when the building was converted.

*Ground floor: north-east range*

5.6.4.12 The interior is divided into three bays by machine-cut wooden trusses and internal brick walls. The first bay contains room G01, the laundry. The laundry has a grey terrazzo lino floor, top-chamfered skirting boards, plastered pale green-painted walls and a hardboard ceiling within the eaves that covers earlier pine board sarking. The chimney base in the south corner has been removed and but a pipe runs up it from the boiler in the adjacent workshop. The gable window here is an original feature, but its sill was raised when the post-war ?plant room was added on the end wall. A framed and battened door once connected to the workshop but is now sealed by modern shelving. The room is heated by cast iron radiators. Modern washing machines, driers, etc cover the floor and a modern sink is located behind the side window, which displays the characteristics of all windows apertures on this side: deep sloping splayed sills, flat tops and straight jambs with rounded corners.

- 5.6.4.13 Workshop G02 occupies the middle bay between the laundry on one side and the entrance corridor and storeroom G04 on the other. Practical 6-inch quarry tiles form the floor and the walls are painted in two-tone brickwork: plastered green to dado height and thereafter bare white brickwork up to the gables. A workbench stands beside the windows on the north-west side accompanied by various old power tools and a vice (Plate 84). The casements windows on this side have curled handles like those in the main house. Pine-panelled shelving cabinet stands on the opposing wall, under the rooflights and a modern boiler is fitted to the eastern corner. On the opposing rear corner of the room stands the chimney breast of the second chimney. The south-west partition wall is constructed from matchboarding and is a later insertion; so is the doorway through from corridor G03. A large queen strut wooden truss stands above the doorway supporting the roof purlins that rest on wooden cleats (Plate 85). The truss is strapped, and bolted through the middle by an iron rod underneath the beam that extends to the principle rafter soffits either side. Collars pass between the upper faces of the purlins that hold the pine sarking of the ceiling. The slopes of the roof are lath and plastered. Small pulley wheels are attached to the underside of the collars that were probably for cord-operated laundry drying racks, for winter drying and airing. Others are attached to the purlins in the ceiling of room G04 next door.
- 5.6.4.14 Corridor G03 represents the route into the main part of the north-east range, supplying entry into rooms G02 and G04. Its walls are of 3-inch vertical boarding attached to a light wooden frame, with a glazed single pane viewing window in the adjoining wall with room G04. Store room G04 has the same characteristics as the workshop, which is not surprising as they originally formed one room. Walls, windows, floors and ceilings are therefore the same. One item of interest are the remains of Victorian matchboarding on the end wall.

*Ground floor: north-west range*

- 5.6.4.15 Store room G05 has a concrete floor and 5-inch matchboard walls and ceilings. Shelves and cabinets carry repair manuals and electricity, plumbing etc fittings on all sides apart from the window side where there is a narrow modern desk. The partition wall between this and office/staff room G06 is constructed from matchboard on a light wooden frame. Room G06 has a concrete floor and plastered walls and ceilings. Around the sides are metal cabinets and desks and enough seating here for four persons (Plate 86). Heat is supplied by a heavy cast iron radiator.

## 5.7 **Ward blocks – Buildings 5-8 (Plates 87-105)**

*Original form*

- 5.7.1 The ward blocks at Rushden Hospital (Plate 87) are all single-storeyed structures built in a domestic Neo-Georgian style of architecture, from red brick with long multi-pane windows and hipped tile roofs with symmetrical facades and little in the way of architectural detail. The plan form varies between the blocks but basically consists of a linear range aligned west to east containing a long corridor and dayrooms, with square ward wings either end and a projecting wing in the centre for nursing staff. Between the wings were south-facing verandas for open-air treatment, with access either from dayrooms or individual rooms by glazed doorways. The staggered arrangement of the blocks as a group was designed to maximise light levels. Ablutions blocks were situated at the back and took various forms. Some of are flat-roofed type.

5.7.2 The main elevations have hipped tiled roofs, but those blocks connected to the kitchen block by external corridors and blocks have flat roofs to the rear. All modern additions have flat roofs. The walls were constructed in Flemish-bonded red brick and the windows are spaced equally along the elevations and on all sides, with long windows on the southern sides for high light levels. The windows have original concrete sills and either soldier heads or flat, gauged brickwork. The main chimneys stand either end to heat the wards, with a third set slightly off-centre to heat the nurse station. Some have more architectural embellishment than others.

*Later additions and present form*

5.7.3 All the ward blocks have been adapted and changed and extensions added in the modern period and the internal layouts have been changed. Figure 20 at the back of the report provides an example of the modern ward block. All interiors are modern and on-going improvements have been carried out. External changes are widespread but on the whole have been done sympathetically and the buildings retain a good of their historic character. The old ward blocks have. Externally, original windows have been replaced with multi-pane UPVC windows and parts of the earlier buildings have been hidden or incorporated into the new structures. Internally the original layout has been changed to a greater or lesser extent and modern fixtures and fittings installed, as one would expect from a modern hospital.

5.7.4 Internally, the walls and ceilings are plastered and suspended ceilings have been added in most areas. Modern terrazzo floors with coved skirting are features of the corridors, and wet areas, while carpeted floors feature in dayrooms, patient rooms and staff areas, with low, plain skirting along the edges. Corridors have moulded dados. All windows have wooden sills. Later partitions are built from either solid brick or stud and plasterboard walls. The doors are generally modern, plain fire doors within chamfered timber architraves. All bathroom, kitchen and electrical fittings are modern.

**5.8 Building 5: Hargrave House (Plates 88-90)**

5.8.1 Level of record: 2

5.8.2 Function: Single-storey ward block belonging to the 1930s sanatorium, with wards either end dayrooms with south-facing verandas for light and open-air treatment and ablutions blocks at the back. Initially used for the treatment of tuberculosis and latterly for chest problems More recently it was used as an assessment and treatment unit. Last known as Hargrave House and formerly The Willows (1994). It is joined by a corridor to the south to Building 11, which is the newest building in the survey.

5.8.3 Date of construction: Late 1930s, plus some modern additions.

5.8.4 Description:

*Exterior*

5.8.4.1 The present building comprises two phases of construction: the original ward block with wings either end and pitched roof in and flat-roofed additions carried out in the modern period (c.1980s) that has now created T-shaped outline.

- 5.8.4.2 The linear part is largely hidden from view by later additions built within the footprints of the former verandas, and only its long low roof may be seen from the sides. The former nurse's station that projects from the centre of the south elevation is also obscured by later additions apart from the south side that shows two long windows (Plate 88). It too has a hipped roof, but angled the other way to the main range and end wings. The two wings are more clearly seen and display chimneys either end with coved shoulders and banding towards the top and dentil and brick courses to finish. The chimney that heated the nurse station lacks the shoulders of the outer two, but is otherwise the same. The windows and doorways have vertical tiled heads throughout. The two more modern additions between the nurse station and ward wings have wide modern UPVC windows and double doorways onto the lawn.
- 5.8.4.3 At the back is a long flat-roofed corridor on the north side, with the main entry points either end through double doors (Plate 89). This appears to be contemporary with the main part of the building. It has shorter casement windows and a vertical tile band along the tops of the windows, much like the window heads of the main part of the building, finishing in horizontal tile quoining. The large rectangular block at the back of the corridor is contemporary and shares the same window-form and decoration, but is set slightly higher than the corridor, but in this case the banding is in vertical brick rather than tile. There are two chimneys associated with this part of the building, which are virtual copies of the original end ones, without the decorative shoulders or dentil courses. Entry is by a single door on the west side.

*Interior*

- 5.8.4.4 The rear flat-roofed corridor passes from west to east and connects the original ward building to the south and the later block to the north, offering access to all rooms. The two end wings have each been divided into three patient rooms, with their own shower, toilets and lobby area. The former veranda areas have been enclosed and extended to become dayrooms or wards. The only early features to survive are the narrow window range formerly above the veranda roof (Plate 90). The former central nurse station remains a staff area, but has been sub-divided. The flat-roofed north block forms the ablutions block and contains a central lobby from which the clinic room, sluice, toilets, clinical waste, bathroom and shower rooms can be reached, as well as the staff kitchen.

**5.9 Building 6: The Sylvia Smith Centre (Plates 91-96)**

- 5.9.1 Level of record: 2
- 5.9.2 Function: Single-storey 1930s ward block, whose last use was as a learning disability centre containing Crane Ward, offering physiotherapy and other treatments.
- 5.9.3 Date of construction: 1930s, with modern physiotherapy block on the north side.



5.9.4 Description:

*Exterior*

- 5.9.4.1 This building has a fairly irregular plan form, mainly as a result of later additions on the north side around the partly rebuilt original entrance block, which suggests the original plan form was T-shaped like Building 5. In contrast, the south side is well-preserved and retains its original plan form of blocks around the verandas. The roof at the front (south) is the same as Building 5 but the rather than being fully-hipped, the side wing roofs have ridges that are perpendicular to the main range, which means they are hipped on the south side and gabled to the north, to finish at the flat-roofed corridor at the back. The west side is attached to the kitchen (Building 9) corridor.
- 5.9.4.2 The main south elevation has the same layout, design and use of materials to Building 5 but has hardly been affected by later developments. It is the only building to retain its original form with its two south-facing verandas (Plate 91). These open-sided verandas have red quarry floors and concrete Tuscan columns representing three bays each side, that support a low-pitched glazed roof. Above the roof are a row of horizontal four-light tilting metal windows arranged in pairs over each of the three bays to light patient rooms facing onto the veranda (Plate 92). The modern brick walls at the back of the verandas probably replaced earlier glazing between the verandas and dayrooms. Doorways connect to the verandas on both sides, those from the former wards being wide enough for beds, with single doorways from the central nurse station as part of the original layout.
- 5.9.4.3 The east side is attached by a short flat-roofed corridor to the kitchen block (Building 9) that extends to the flat-roofed corridor along the north side of the building (Plate 93). Where the two join there is a small porch, plainly decorated with brick head and recessed edges with multi-paned entrance doors proving access both to the ward and the kitchen corridor. The doors have chrome fittings. A modern treatment block extends northwards from the corridor, which contains the formal entrance into the Sylvia Smith Centre, indicated by a wide door located within a small porch slightly set back from the main block and modern physiotherapy block .

*Interior*

- 5.9.4.4 The corridor passes from west to east and connects the original ward building to the south and the later block to the north. The original room layout of the 1930s block has been well-preserved. The wards either side have wide doorways out onto the veranda, carpeted floors with plain skirting, and picture rails (Plate 94). Thin, covered radiators stand against the walls, which are original features. Small square patient rooms face onto the veranda, three each side of the nurse station, that were latterly used as treatment rooms. These have similar features to the wings but lack picture rails (Plate 95). The former nurse station has a picture rail and cupboard and an angled wall for a small fireplace (removed) and doors either side to the verandas (Plate 96). The flat-roofed extensions on the north side of the corridor contain modern consulting rooms, offices and a gym.

**5.10 Building 7: Orchard Unit Pre-Discharge Wing (Fig. 20; Plates 97-99)**

5.10.1 Level of record: 2

5.10.2 Function: South-facing 1930s ward block, last used for patients awaiting discharge.

5.10.3 Date of construction: 1930s, with some minor modern additions on all sides.

5.10.4 Description:

*Exterior*

5.10.4.1 Much of the design adheres to the basic form seen on the 1950s map (Fig. 12), although there are modern additions on most sides, which have produced a more irregular plan form to the original one. The original form was similar to Building 6 at the front, but in this case the central nurse station extends through to the north side and there are also two gabled wings at the back that project from the main range just inside the lines of the cross wings at the front (Plate 97). None of the original parts have flat roofs, but the modern parts do. Also, there are some slight changes in architectural detail, namely flat gauged brickwork heads over the windows and rusticated brick quoining to the wings on the more prominent southern elevation. A corridor on the east side links to kitchen block (Building 9).

5.10.4.2 The main south elevation (Plate 98) retains its east veranda although the original Tuscan columns have been replaced with hollow metal ones. The western veranda has been built onto with a flat-roofed modern ward block. The rear north elevation (Plate 97) has a projecting central block and two smaller ablutions blocks either side. Small windows, comprising a single two-light window on the outside followed by two single ones, characterises the side blocks. Two large windows are set within the central projecting gable. The spaces in between have been in-filled with modern flat-roofed extensions. A modern entrance corridor has been inserted on the west side as part of the link corridor (Building 10) and a corridor on the east side links to the kitchen block.

*Interior*

5.10.4.3 The main entrance is on the west side that follows the route of the original axial corridor through the building from west to east. The main rooms are on the south side, comprising a modern layout of wards, day rooms, dining room, stores and offices (Fig. 21). All fixtures and fittings are modern and later wall partitions have been added throughout. The only rooms to retain their original spatial form are the two wings, and the former doorways onto the verandas have been blocked and new doorways inserted (Plate 99).

**5.11 Building 8: Orchard Unit Assessment Wing (Plates 100-105)**

5.11.1 Level of record: 2

5.11.2 Function: South-facing ward block, last used for assessing incoming patients. The building is also known as The Gables.

5.11.3 Date of construction: Late 1930s, with some minor modern additions on the north and south sides.

5.11.4 Description:

*Exterior*

5.11.4.1 The general form of Building 8 is similar to that of Building 7, with its projecting rear bays, but here their ends are hipped rather than gabled and the middle bay, which is much larger, finishes with a brick chimney stack (Plate 100). Also, like Building 5, the side wings at the ends of the linear range are rectangular rather than square, and as a consequence their roofs are hipped along the line of the main range rather than set at right angles against it. A formal entrance is located on the west side of the central projecting block. The only change in general architectural detailing is that the windows have tiled heads. Otherwise the building shares the same common characteristics to the others. Minor modern additions have been added to the south and north sides.

5.11.4.2 On the main south elevation (Plate 101) the east veranda retains its basic form, but again the original Tuscan columns have been replaced with hollow cast iron ones. The western veranda has been built onto with a flat-roofed modern ward block whose UPVC windows have flat brick rather than tile heads. The rear north elevation (Plate 100) retains its original form apart from a modern flat-roofed structure against the east side of the west wing, containing a sluice and dispensary and a contemporary entrance block on the north side of the west wing, which leads straight onto the main corridor. At the opposite end, the corridor joins the linking corridor (Building 10) (Plate 102). The central projecting range has large square windows either side and a chimney stack on the end wall. The west side contains a Gothic-styled entrance porch, built of brick, with tile detailing around the opening and stepped corbelling up to the base of a swept gable (Plate 103). The outline of the gable is edged with brick headers and the top has further tile decoration. A narrow slit in the centre of the gable topped and bottomed with tile courses. Small square windows light each of the ablutions blocks at either end.

*Interior*

5.11.4.3 The entrance on the west side follows the route of the original axial corridor through the building from west to east (Plate 104). The corridor has a terrazzo floor, but no other detail. The main rooms are on the south side, and comprise a modern layout of wards and well-lit day rooms (Plate 105). All fixtures and fittings are modern and later wall partitions have been added throughout to create new rooms. Some walls carry old caged-in cast iron radiators. The rooms to the north of the corridor, within the two north wings, contain toilets, bathrooms, etc. The central wing contains the kitchen and dining room, which are accessed from the more formal entrance on the east side.

5.12 **Building 9: Kitchen block (Plates 106-113)**

5.12.1 Level of record: 2

5.12.2 Function: Kitchen block and link corridors either side to ward blocks (Buildings 6 and 7).

5.12.3 Date of construction: Probably late 1930s.

5.12.4 Description:

*Exterior*

- 5.12.4.1 This is a large single-storey L-shaped brick structure with a flat roof and corridors extending from the south-east side to ward blocks (Buildings 6 and 7) to the east and south. It is built, like the others, of red brick in Flemish bond. The elevations are plain apart from soldier brick banding along the window tops, a similar characteristic to the other flat-roofed buildings. The main block contains replaced multi-pane UPVC windows, but the corridors either side retain their original fenestration.
- 5.12.4.2 The main entrance is on the north-west side (Plate 106) accessed by a five-panelled glazed door. A modern doorway stands to the left, formerly a window. Either side of the doors are large UPVC multi-pane windows, whose horizontal panes are typical of 1930s style. A slightly taller three window range is situated at the south-west end, which is original. Between the two is a tall chimney, plain with regular brick-banding. A shorter modern service building is attached to the right. The south-east side, facing the car park, has a stepped plan form. Each of the projections here has the same tile corner detailing to the brick bands and the original pattern of fenestration (Plate 107). The same banding wraps itself round the building. The walls at the back of the building have a regular pattern of similar fenestration (Plate 108).
- 5.12.4.3 The linking corridors to the ward block (Building 7) have a half-butterfly plan form and the same detailing as the main block. Both sides contain original wooden casement windows and there are entrances on the western side through a multi-pane door and side light (Plate 109). Metal double doors face the south-east on the other side, in line with the main corridor (Plate 110).

*Interior*

- 5.12.4.4 Internally, the rooms are accessed from an L-shaped corridor that leads from the joining of the corridors to the kitchens at the north-east end. The corridor has a grey vinyl flooring and rounded corners and is lit by rooflights in the ceiling. The rooms off the corridor, apart from the kitchen area, have carpeted floors and plain skirting boards, but no other wall features. Generally the interiors contain a higher level of historic fixtures and fittings and the room layouts have been less affected by later activity. At the beginning of the corridor are toilets, that retain original tiled walls (Plate 111). Following on from these are stores and offices for 'Hospital Services' and treatment rooms with heavy solid wood double doors and chrome handles, such as the one at the end, where the corridor turns (Plate 112). From here the corridor continues to the north-east, past the entrance foyer and onto the kitchen/preparation/food storage area (Plate 113).
- 5.12.4.5 The link corridors have the same flooring as the main corridor and are lit by small square windows either side.

**5.13 Building 10: Modern link corridor (Plates 114-115)**

5.13.1 Level of record: 2

5.13.2 Function: Modern link corridor between ward blocks (Buildings 7 and 8).

5.13.3 Date of construction: 1970s.

5.13.4 Description:

5.13.4.1 Linear, narrow, flat roofed and single-storey structure on a north to south alignment connecting two ward blocks (Buildings 7 and 8). Partly brick-built and partly glazed building (Plate 114). The interior is carpeted and has a pine ceiling (Plate 115). The building retains its original form.

**5.14 Building 11: Hargrave House annexe (Plates 116-117)**

5.14.1 Level of record: 2

5.14.2 Function: Large single-storey modern annexe to Hargrave House. It was used as offices for the Community Team for People with Learning Disabilities (CTPLD) as well as treatment and assessment rooms as part of Hargrave House, which it is joined to by a corridor to the south,

5.14.3 Date of construction: Mid 1990s or later.

5.14.4 Description:

*Summary*

5.14.4.1 Building 6 is a large, asymmetrical, single storey modern brick-built structure of no architectural interest. It is therefore described briefly.

*Exterior*

5.14.4.2 The structure is built of red brick in cavity bond with a low-pitched roof, raised slightly in the centre with gables to north and south (Plate 116). It is well-fenestrated with modern UPVC windows and doors overlooking an overgrown lawn.

*Interior*

5.14.4.3 The interior is modern with contemporary fixtures and fittings. Its original form has not changed. The main entry from Building 5 is through a flat-roofed glazed modern corridor that opens out into a wide L-shaped open lobby area, with access to rooms on all sides (Plate 117). To the left are the kitchen, assisted bathroom and clinic and on the other side there are CTPLD offices. Three patient former rooms are located at the southern end of the corridor, with French windows facing the garden, though it appears they were later used as offices.

**5.15 Building 12: The Grange (Fig. 21; Plates 118-122)**

5.15.1 Level of record: 2

5.15.2 Function: House, built probably for the Hospital Superintendent; most recently used by the Child, Adolescence and Family Service.

5.15.3 Date of construction: 1930s in hospital rebuild phase.

5.15.4 Description:

*Exterior*

5.15.5 This is a medium-sized two-storey structure aligned north-west to south-east and accessed primarily from the main road, with gardens to front and back. It is built in Fletton bricks beneath a pebble-dash render. There is a low-pitched hipped slate roof with plain brick chimneys either end and two at the back. All windows are replaced UPVC multi-pane sashes with original concrete sills.

5.15.6 The main entrance is on the main, south-west elevation (Plate 118), represented by a replaced UPVC-glazed door set within a moulded wooden doorcase and flanked by two bay windows. Above the doorway on the first floor is a long stair window with shorter windows either side, presenting a symmetrical façade. Casement windows are present on the two side elevations, grouped in pairs in the centres. The rear north-east elevation comprises a large central window lighting the kitchen, with a small flat-roofed porch to the right and two small windows to the left, the first of which has the scar of the original back door. Above on the first floor is a central window lighting the bathroom and smaller ones either side lighting the toilet and store room. Wide three-flue chimneys rise from the roof on this side (Plate 119).

*Interior*

5.15.7 On the ground floor, the rooms are accessed either from the main front door or through the porch of the later back door. At the front is a therapy room, office and stairs and at the back is a waiting room, kitchen, toilet and two later service rooms. All are accessed from the S-shaped corridor (Fig. 21), originally T-shaped, by six-panel doors. Both floors are carpeted throughout and have painted plaster walls and moulded torus skirting boards and picture rails. The more formal rooms at the front have a higher level of décor, presenting moulded cornices and tiled fireplaces with wooden mantels (Plate 120). Those at the back were modern service rooms for boilers, electrics, etc. All kitchen fixtures are modern. A dog-leg staircase leads up to the first floor. The stair has wooden handrails, square balusters and square newel posts with moulded finials (Plate 121).

5.15.8 From the stair landing, the first floor rooms, mainly used as therapy rooms (Fig. 21), are accessed from a T-shaped corridor. The original layout has been preserved on this level. All have the same skirting and picture rails as the rooms downstairs and some have built-in cupboards with plain panelled doors (Plate 122). The fireplaces were removed some time ago.

## **6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION**

- 6.1 The buildings at Rushden Hospital belong to two distinct building phases: the late 19th century Rushden House and associated outbuildings on the north side of the site, with additions carried out in the early 20th century, and the late 1930s sanatorium, which was completed during the early part of World War Two. There are no remains of the first phase of sanatorium buildings that were erected in the early 1920s.
- 6.2 The initial development of the site was as a small private estate in the domestic Gothic style by Henry William Corrie, typically combining a mixture of architectural forms. The house was further enhanced with a full-scale extension and reorganisation in around 1907 by the then current occupant of the house, the London barrister Edward Campbell Browning JP, in similar style. The enlargement of the house enhanced three large reception and entertaining rooms at the front, facing onto the grounds, and added a further three bedrooms to total up to eight bedrooms in all, suggesting there were several guest rooms in additions to those used by Browning and his family. Such a show of wealth and extravagance suggests this was a house to impress and entertain in, particularly since his sphere of influence and family connections were some way away in London and Sussex. In order to cope with the demands of a large house the service range was extended and additional staff accommodation built on the upper floors, since staff invariably 'lived-in'. No plans of the ground and first floors are known to exist but there are plans of the 1870 basement and second floor (attic level), which include some room functions. Somewhat intriguingly, there are plans for an original house held in the Northamptonshire Record Office that never came to fruition, which were drawn in 1869. This was for a more modest house comprising of one rather than two ranges, with family and domestic areas 'under one roof' rather than split into ranges.
- 6.3 Room layout within the house has not changed substantially despite additions and changes of use over the last 140 years. The early house had an asymmetric form of two distinct family and service zones connected internally by spinal corridors with rooms either side. In the family zone, the main areas were the wooden stair, with its heavy Gothic arches and panelled ceiling (G03) and the rooms along the front, typically the dining room, drawing room and perhaps a billiards and/or smoking room for the men (rooms G08-10 in the Victorian house, G08-11 in the Edwardian house, G12 and G15). Latterly these were used as dayrooms because of their size and south-facing aspect. A morning room was also common in large houses, typically south-facing. The décor in these rooms befits areas of high status, with tall moulded skirting boards and high moulded ceilings and leaded windows with easy access to the lawn for after dinner strolls. On the other side of the corridor were stores and perhaps the 'offices' of the head household staff: the butler (butler's pantry) and housekeeper, traditionally midway between the family and servant zones. The bedrooms on the first floor have a variety of sizes and levels of detail. Those on the front all have leaded windows and a certain amount of internal décor, though typically less compared with the main rooms downstairs. Some have dressing rooms, particularly rooms F09 and F10, which suggests these were the main bedrooms. Some of these were divided up as patient bedrooms during the hospital era phase.
- 6.4 The servant zone would have comprised the kitchen (most likely room G27), scullery, servant's hall, storage areas and other rooms associated with the running of the house. These rooms are typically quite plain, with the exception of room

F33, which has the oriel window and internal decoration suggesting a more important role. The stairs and corridors that link this part of the house are narrow and featureless. The second floor corridor, which was partly inserted in the 1907 phase of modification is interesting for its use of pine boarding and hessian walling, which were used in cheaply-built structures. Originally these rooms, and perhaps those on the first floor too, were 'walk-through' staff bedrooms, offering limited privacy. Further bedrooms or offices were added on both levels in the early hospital era when extra floors were probably added to the east wing.

6.5 In terms of style and architectural treatment, the main house (Building 1) and Buildings 2 and 3 that are contemporary, share many attributes and features that help form a distinct architectural group. In particular it is the predominant building material, which is limestone, the window dressings and the gables detailing in pierced bargeboards. This higher level of detail reflects the prominent location and importance of the stable block and coach houses in the Victorian and Edwardian periods. The stables had four stalls and loose boxes either side and there were two coach houses. It appears the upstairs part of Building 2 had accommodation for a coach/horseman at this stage, either employed by the house or available to the drivers of guests, or both. It is interesting to note the change of use from coach house to garage with the advent of the motor car. A lower level of architectural detail is represented by Building 4, which is away from the main group, but is also contemporary. The buildings on this side and across the road were associated with the gardens and, it would appear, a small farm run by the estate and later used by the hospital. Although its original function is unknown, it is clear that one side was constructed open sided, either for animals or carts. The other side has wide doors similar to those found in small cattle houses. Some form of farm is mentioned in published sources and this is verified by an early block plan of the hospital that shows a barn, cowshed and glasshouses further to the north on the opposite side of the road and seen on old aerial views of the site. This main area of the farm, and perhaps the gardens where the vegetables were grown, is now part of a modern housing estate and Building 4 may be the only one of these buildings to remain. However, the plan shows this building as the hospital laundry. The roof is vented which may be another indicator of animal use, but is perhaps more likely to be associated with laundry use, since there are pulleys up in the roof that would have been used for drying sheets, etc. On ground level there were two stoves, one per chimney, that heated drying rooms and also provided heat to the glasshouse at the back of the building.

6.6 No buildings remain of the original 1920s Rushden Sanatorium now, but one of the male ward blocks survived into the 1970s and the male recreation block lasted until the 1990s, at least. In common with sanatoria design of the time, they were built on the pavilion plan form with single storey south-facing wards to maximise light and fresh air. When the hospital was rebuilt in the late 1930s and early 1940s, the same principles were applied, though the new buildings had a more staggered pavilion plan form ensuring that none of the ward blocks would overshadow another. All of the 1930s sanatoria buildings survive and their design, room layout and architecture are significant in reflecting contemporary attitudes to hospital design and treatments. The new ward blocks (Buildings 5-8) were simple structures constructed in red brick in the domestic Neo-Georgian style, presenting a comfortable environment for cure and convalescence. Changes in architectural detailing between the ward blocks is quite subtle and mainly to the roofs and windows. Each was constructed with south-facing verandas and wards at either ends, nurse stations in the middle and ablutions blocks at the back, all connected by a central corridor are built with flat roofs that appear original and match the style



of the kitchen block (Building 9). The interiors have been thoroughly modernised, which is not unusual, and the room layout changed with the additions of modern blocks. The best preserved is Building 6, which retains both verandas, with separate patient rooms alongside. Building 8, with its formal entrance porch appears to be the more important of the four for this reason. The kitchen block (Building 9) and its corridors that connect with Buildings 6 and 7, is a flat-roofed structure of uncertain date according to the maps, but is more likely to date from the 1930s phase. Although referred to as the kitchen block, it has also been referred to as a therapy block and much of the internal layout is original. Building 12, New Grange (or simply 'The Grange'), was built for the Medical Superintendent in the regency villa style form, but clad in pebble-dashed render, popular in the 1930s. Buildings 10 and 11 are modern structures that have little architectural interest.

## **7.0 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

- 7.1 An archive intended for deposition with a suitable local museum has been created, under the site code FRH 13. The archive will comprise all survey material collected and produced in undertaking the project.

## **8.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 8.1 Archaeology South-East would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work and providing the drawings and background information. Also to Dave the site foreman for arranging access and to the staff at Northamptonshire Records Office for their assistance at the research stage of the project.

## **9.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 9.1 Archaeology South-East would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning the work and providing the drawings and background information.

## 10.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY/SOURCES CONSULTED

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English Heritage	2006	<i>Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice</i>
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Hall, D. & Harding, R.	1985	<i>Rushden: A Duchess of Lancaster Village</i>
Ove Arup & Partners Ltd	2009	<i>Rushden Hospital Site Redevelopment: Structural Report on the Main House</i>
Ove Arup & Partners Ltd	2011	<i>Rushden Hospital Site Redevelopment: Archaeological Technical Appraisal</i>
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Vintec	2013	<i>Refurbishment &amp; Demolition Asbestos Report Former Rushden Hospital Site</i>

### **Documentary material from Northampton Records Office**

ZB 1809/1-15: Architectural drawings and photographs of Rushden House, 1869 & 1870  
TBF 372/134 & 135: Postcards of Rushden House (undated)  
SL 60: Sanatorium analysis book

### **Maps obtained from Promap (<http://www.promap.co.uk>)**

1st Edition 25" Ordnance Survey map, 1885-86  
2nd Edition 25" Ordnance Survey map, 1900  
1926 25" Ordnance Survey map

### **Websites consulted:**

<http://www.rushdenheritage.co.uk/health/Rushden-Hospital.html>  
<http://www.nht.nhs.uk/main.cfm?type=RUSHDENHOSPITAL>



Plate 1: Building 1 viewed to south



Plate 2: Building 1 viewed to north-west



Plate 3: Building 1 viewed to east



Plate 4: Boiler house on north-east end of Building 1



Plate 5: North-east elevation of 'house' range of Building 1



Plate 6: 1907 Entrance porches on north-east elevation of Building 1



Plate 7: North-west elevation of service range of Building 1



Plate 8: Building 1 window detail



Plate 9: North-west elevation of 'house' range of Building 1



Plate 10: South-west elevation of 'house' range of Building 1



Plate 11 1907 Date plaque on south-west elevation of Building 1



Plate 12: Detail of turret on south-west elevation of Building 1





Plate 13: Window detail on Room G15 of Building 1, viewed externally



Plate 14: Interior of room G02 in Building 1, viewed to north-west



Plate 15: View from main stair of Building 1 to lobby G03



Plate 16: Remains of internal wall detailing in lobby GO3 of Building 1

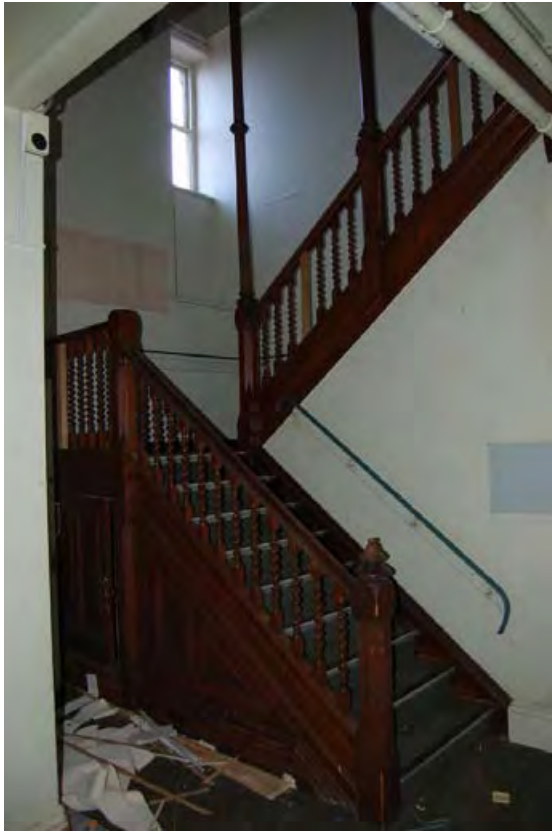


Plate 17: Main stair in lobby G03 viewed to east in Building 1



Plate 18: Gothic arches over second flight of stairs in Building 1, viewed to east



Plate 19: Detail of moulded beam and cornice in room G04 of Building 1



Plate 20: Interior of Room G11 in Building 1, viewed to south-west



Plate 21: Corridor G05 in Building 1, viewed to north-east



Plate 22: Room G12 in Building 1, viewed to south-west showing columns and window



Plate 23: Room G13 in Building 1, viewed to south-west east into 1907 lobby



Plate 24: Adapted four-panel door between Room G13 and corridor



Plate 25: Interior of Room G15 in Building 1, viewed to west



Plate 26: Leaded window detail in Room G15 viewed to south-west



Plate 27: Alcove and fireplace on south-east wall of Room G15, viewed to south-west



Plate 28: Art Nouveau window on left side of alcove in Room G15





Plate 29: Interior of sluce room G16 In Building 1, viewed to north-east

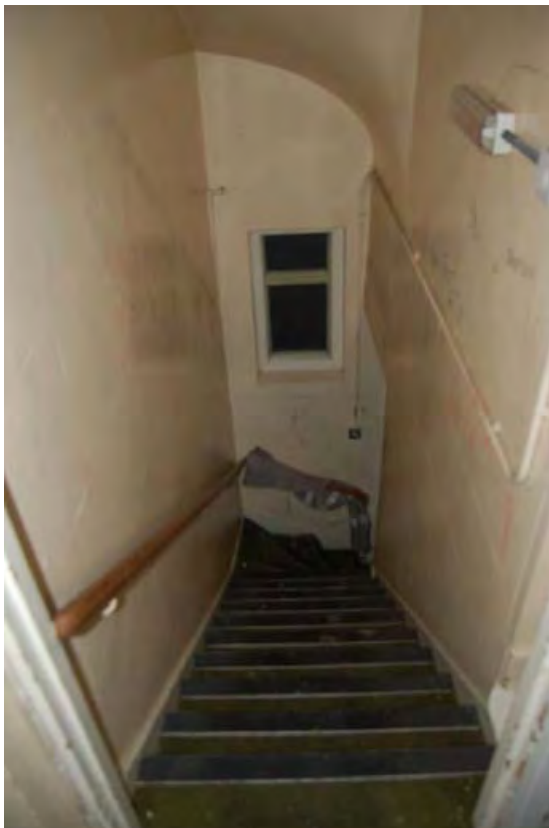


Plate 30: View down service stair G34 in Building 1



Plate 31: Corridor G22 beside modern reception area in Building 1, viewed to north-east



Plate 32: Window detail in Room G27, viewed to north-east



Plate 33: Modern room call panel between corridors G29 and G22



Plate 34: Stair G32 in later extension to Building 1, viewed to north-east



Plate 35: Partitioned stair lobby ceiling in Room F01, Building 1



Plate 36: Divided French window in Room F07 in Building 1, viewed to north-west



Plate 37: Detail of small window with fancy cast iron handle in Room F07 in Building 1



Plate 38: Leaded window in Room F9 in Building 1, viewed to west



Plate 39: Gothic arch on stair landing F01, leading through to corridor F14 in Building 1, viewed to south-east



Plate 40: Cast iron cistern bracket in Room F16 in Building 1, viewed to north-east



Plate 41: Corner shelf and coat hooks in Room F16, viewed to south-east



Plate 42: Interior of Room F17 in Building 1, viewed to north-west



Plate 43: Roof space over 1907 south block of Building 1, viewed to south-east



Plate 44: Fireplace in Room F19 in Building 1, viewed to north-west





Plate 45: Wall mirror and leaded window in Room F19, viewed to south



Plate 46: Entrance to service stair F24 in Building 1, viewed to south



Plate 47: Room F27 in Building 1, viewed to south



Plate 48: Corridor F25 in Building 1, viewed to north-east



Plate 49: Fireplace in Room F29 in Building 1, viewed to north-east



Plate 50: Staff kitchen F32 in Building 1, viewed to north-west



Plate 51: Room F33 in Building 1, viewed to north-west



Plate 52: Stair F34 in Building 1, viewed to north-east



Plate 53: Room F39 in east block of Building 1, viewed to north-east



Plate 54: Bathroom A02 and entry to roof space in Building 1, viewed to north-west



Plate 55: Corridor A05 in Building 1, viewed to north-east



Plate 56: Room A09 in Building 1, viewed to north-east



Plate 57: Laundry cupboards in Room A08 in Building 1, viewed to south



Plate 58: Room A18 in east block of Building 1, viewed to north



Plate 59: Larder B02 in basement of Building 1, viewed to north-west



Plate 60: Beer cellar B03 below Building 1, viewed to north-east





Plate 61: View through dairy B04 into wine cellar B05 in Building 1, viewed to north-west



Plate 62: Stable block (Building 2) viewed to north



Plate 63: South-east range of stable block (Building 2) viewed to north-east



Plate 64: South-west range of stable block (Building 2) viewed to north-west



Plate 65: Stable block (Building 2) viewed to west



Plate 66: Lobby G01 and stair G02 in stable block (Building 2), viewed to north-west



Plate 67: Room G04 in stable block (Building 2), viewed to north



Plate 68: Washroom G05 in stable block (Building 2), viewed to north-west



Plate 69: Former stable G06 showing removed stalls, viewed to north



Plate 70: Room G09 in stable block (Building 2), viewed to north



Plate 71: First floor corridor F01 in stable block (Building 2), viewed to south-west



Plate 72: Room F03 in stable block (Building 2), viewed to north-east



Plate 73: Mortuary (Building 3) viewed to east, with modern boiler house and clinical waste buildings



Plate 74: Mortuary (Building 3) viewed to south, with laundry/workshop (Building 4) to left and north-east end of Building 1 to right



Plate 75: Mortuary (Building 3) viewed to west, with clinical waste building and Building 1 to left and part of stable block (Building 2) to right



Plate 76: Mortuary (Building 3) viewed to north-east, with modern boiler house and clinical waste buildings





Plate 77: Room G02 inside mortuary (Building 3), viewed to north-east



Plate 78: Room G04, part of mortuary (Building 3), viewed to north-west



Plate 79: Laundry/workshop (Building 4) viewed to south



Plate 80: Laundry frontage of Building 4 viewed to south-east



Plate 81: Building 4 viewed to south-west



Plate 82: Workshop frontage of Building 4 viewed to south-west



Plate 83: Building 4 viewed to north



Plate 84: Workshop G02 viewed to north-west



Plate 85: Roof truss in workshop G02 and corridor G03, viewed to south-west



Plate 86: Staff Room G06 in workshop (Building 4), viewed to north-west



Plate 87: Ward blocks (Buildings 6 and 7) viewed to north



Plate 88: Ward block (Building 5) viewed to north-west



Plate 89: Ward block (Building 5) viewed to south



Plate 90: Interior view of modern dayroom occupying part of former west veranda in Building 5



Plate 91: Well-preserved south side of ward block (Building 5), showing verandas



Plate 92: Detail shot of west veranda of ward block (Building 5)





Plate 93: Ward block (Building 6) and kitchen block (Building 9) viewed to south



Plate 94: Interior of former ward room in Building 6, viewed to south-east



Plate 95: Typical radiator in patients rooms facing onto veranda in Building 6



Plate 96: Well-preserved nurse station in Building 6, viewed to north-east



Plate 97: Rear of ward block (Building 7), viewed to south-west



Plate 98: South elevation of ward block (Building 7)



Plate 99: Former east ward of ward block (Building 7), with blocked doorway onto veranda, viewed to south-west



Plate 100: North elevation of ward block (Building 8)



Plate 101: Main elevation of ward block (Building 8), viewed to north-east



Plate 102: East end of ward block (Building 8), viewed to south



Plate 103: Porch on west side of central projecting block of ward block (Building 8)



Plate 104: Main corridor inside ward block (Building 8), viewed to east



Plate 105: Dayroom inside ward block (Building 8) and east veranda, viewed to north-west



Plate 106: Main façade of kitchen block (Building 9), viewed to south-east



Plate 107: Kitchen block (Building 9) viewed to east



Plate 108: Rear of kitchen block (Building 9) viewed to south-west





Plate 109: Kitchen linking corridor (Building 9) viewed to east



Plate 110: Entrance into kitchen (Building 9) and linking corridor viewed to north-west



Plate 111: White 'brick' wall tiling in kitchen block toilet, viewed to south-east



Plate 112: Interior of front room of kitchen block (Building 9), viewed to north-west



Plate 113: Former kitchen area in kitchen block (Building 9), viewed to north-east



Plate 114: Linking corridor (Building 10) viewed to west, with ward block (Building 8)



Plate 115: Interior of linking corridor (Building 10) viewed to north



Plate 116: Hargrave House Annexe (Building 11), viewed to west



Plate 117: Main corridor inside Hargrave House Annexe (Building 11), viewed to south



Plate 118: Principal south-east elevation to The Grange (Building 12) and front garden



Plate 119: Rear of The Grange (Building 12), viewed to west



Plate 120: Front room of The Grange (Building 12), viewed to west



Plate 121: Grange (Building 12) stair, viewed from first floor landing towards south-west



Plate 122: Interior of Ambulance Office (former rear bedroom) of Grange (Building 12), viewed to west



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Level 2 recording ■  
 Level 3 recording ■

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Project Ref: 6529

February 2014

Report Ref: 2014048

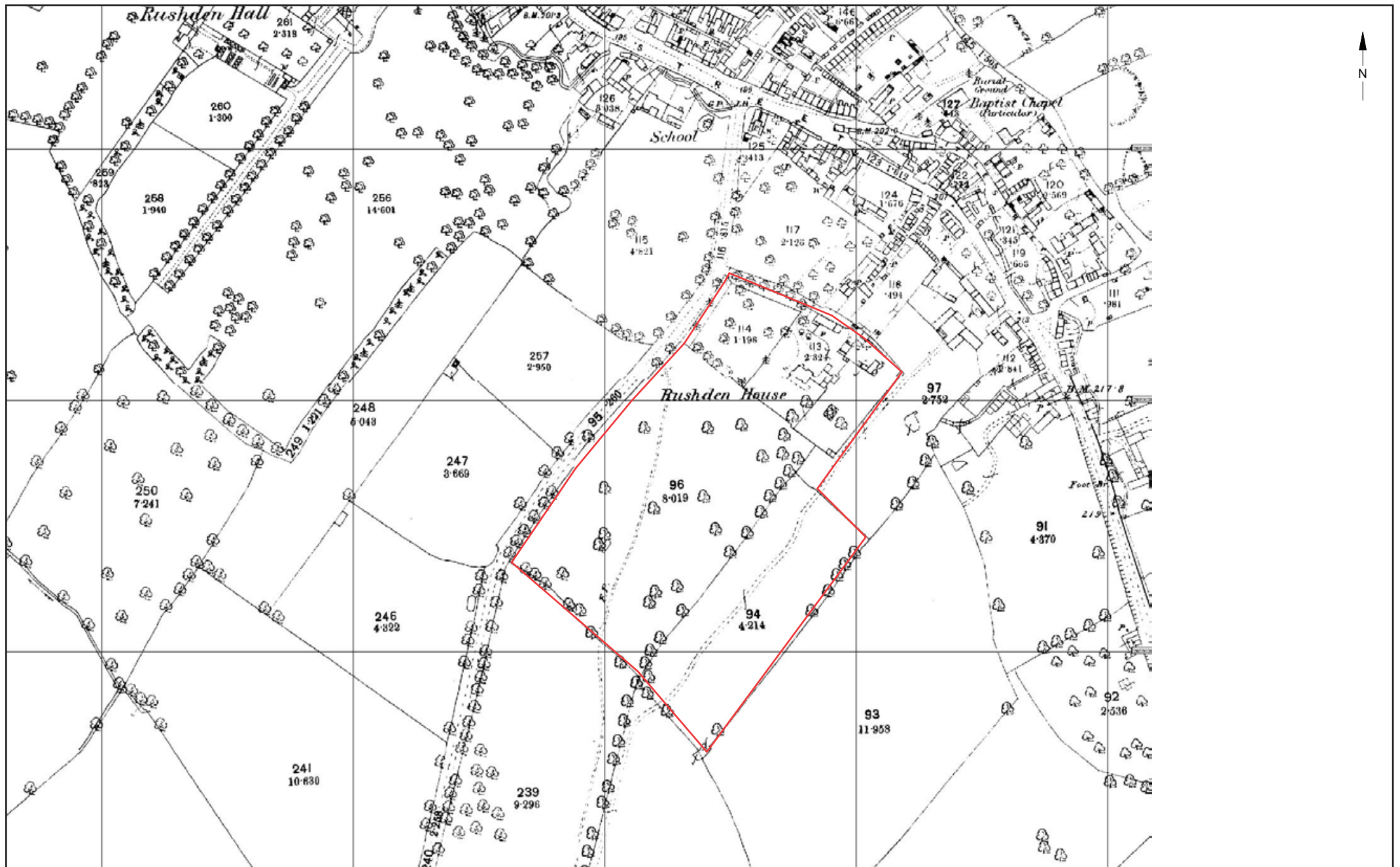
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Site Plan

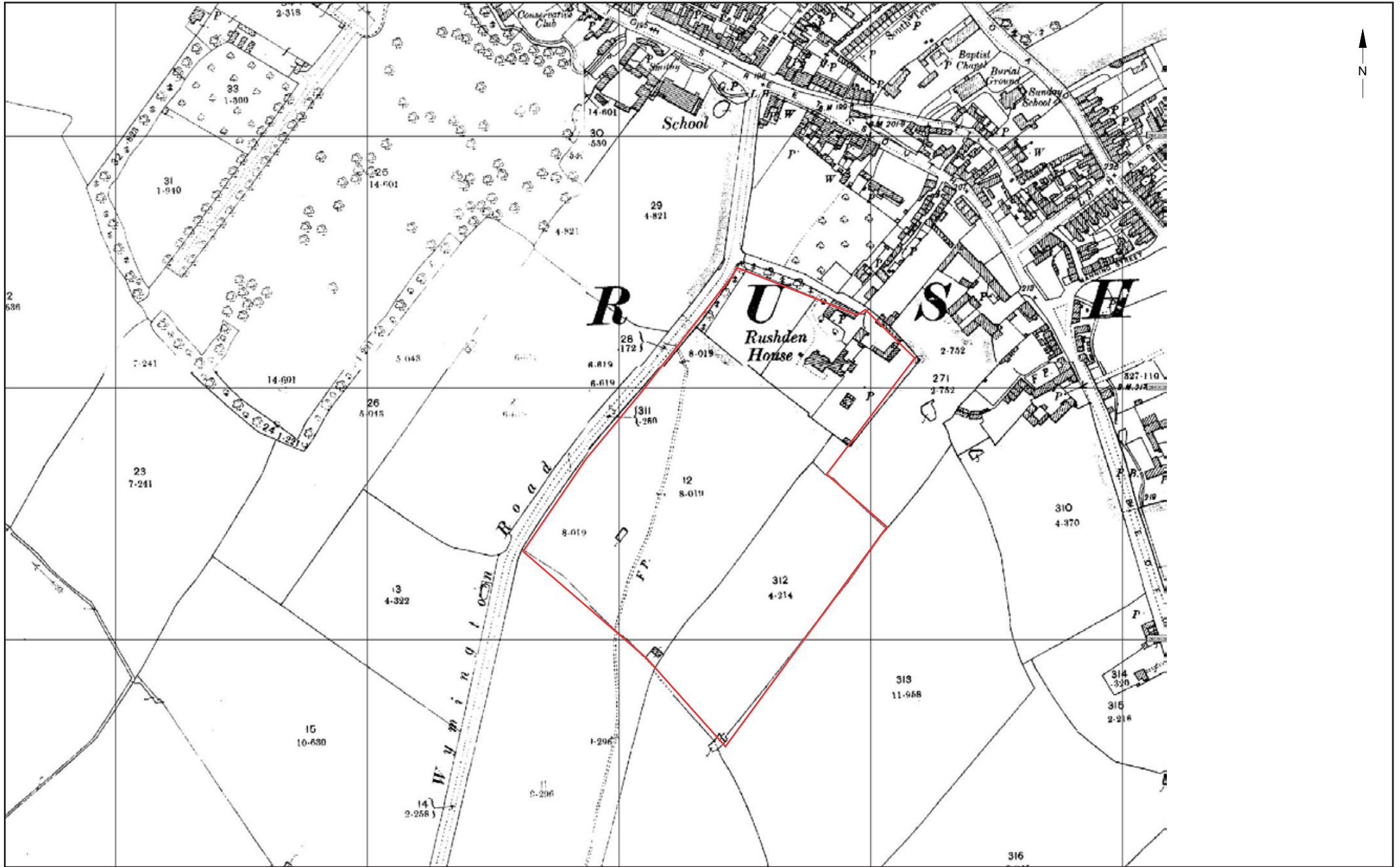
Fig. 2



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Project Ref: 6529	February 2014	Photographs of Rushden House taken c.1871	
Report Ref: 2014048	Drawn by: MGS		



© Archaeology South-East		Former Rushden Hospital, Wymington Road, Rushden	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 6529	February 2014	OS 25" 1885-86	
Report Ref: 2014048	Drawn by: MGS		



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Project Ref: 6529	February 2014	OS 25", 1900		
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House viewed to south-east pre-1907, showing roof of original east block

Fig. 6



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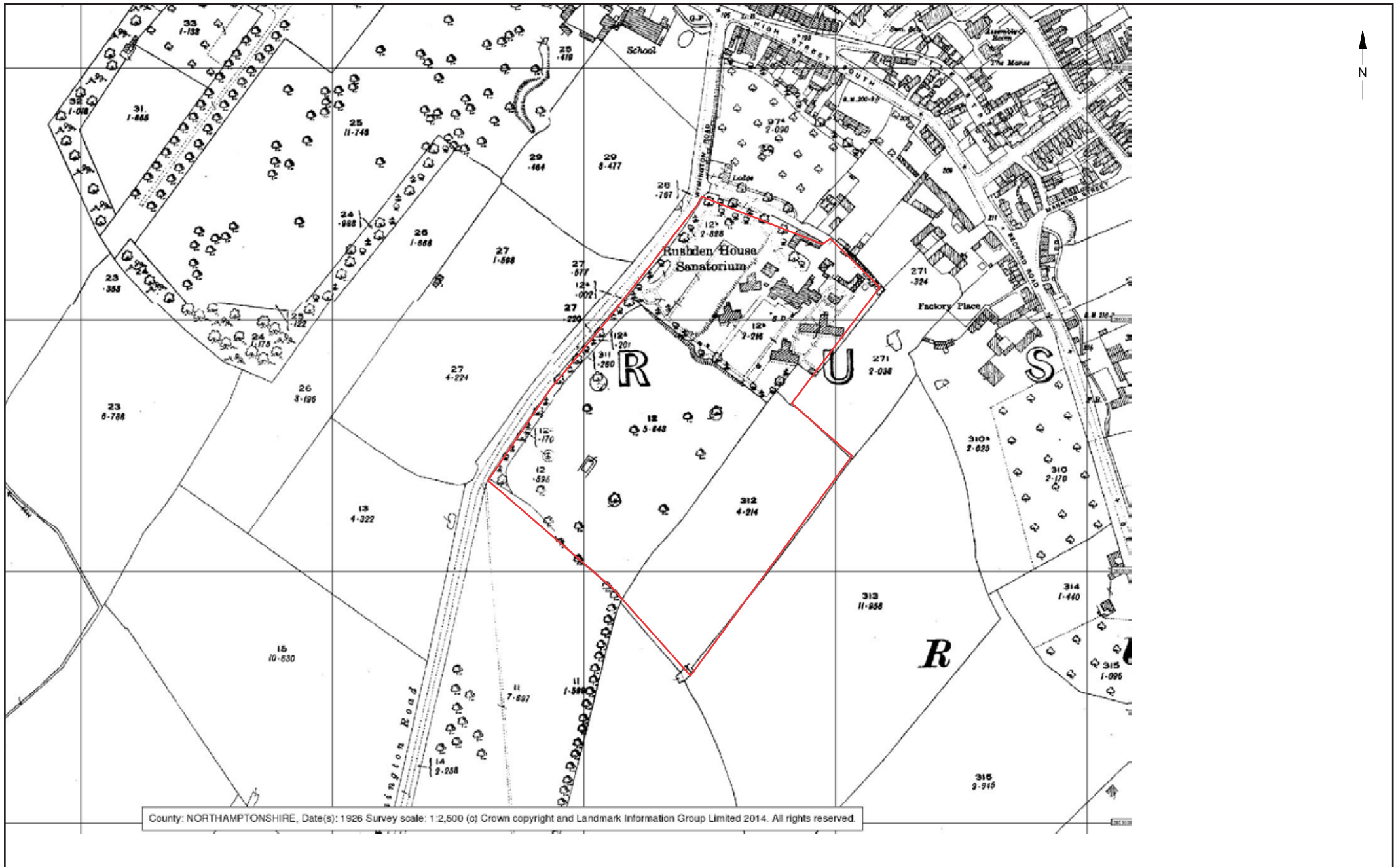
Former Rushden Hospital, Wymington Road, Rushden

Project Ref: 6529  
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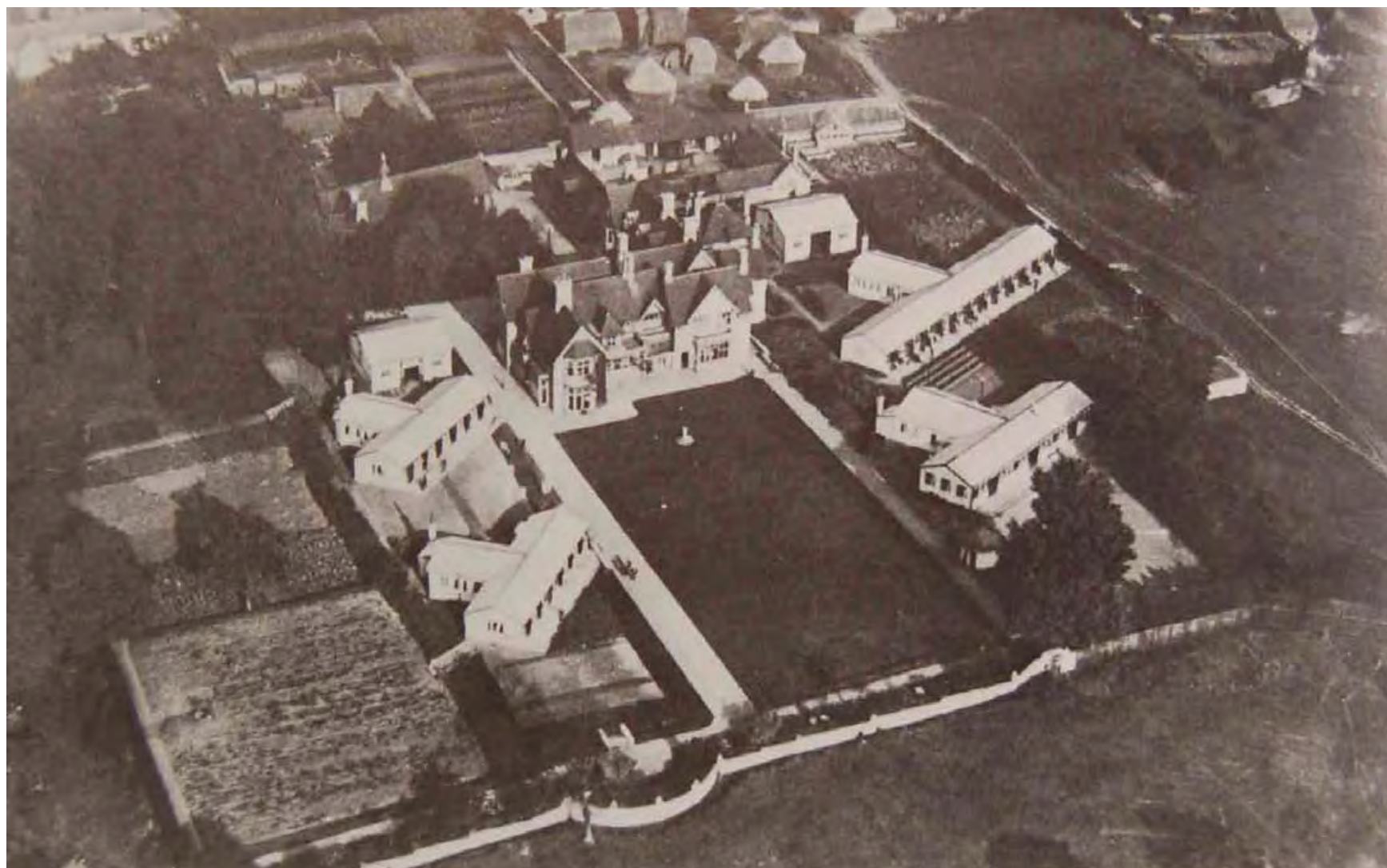
February 2014  
Drawn by: MGS

Refurbished south-west elevation of house, with early sanatorium ward

Fig. 7

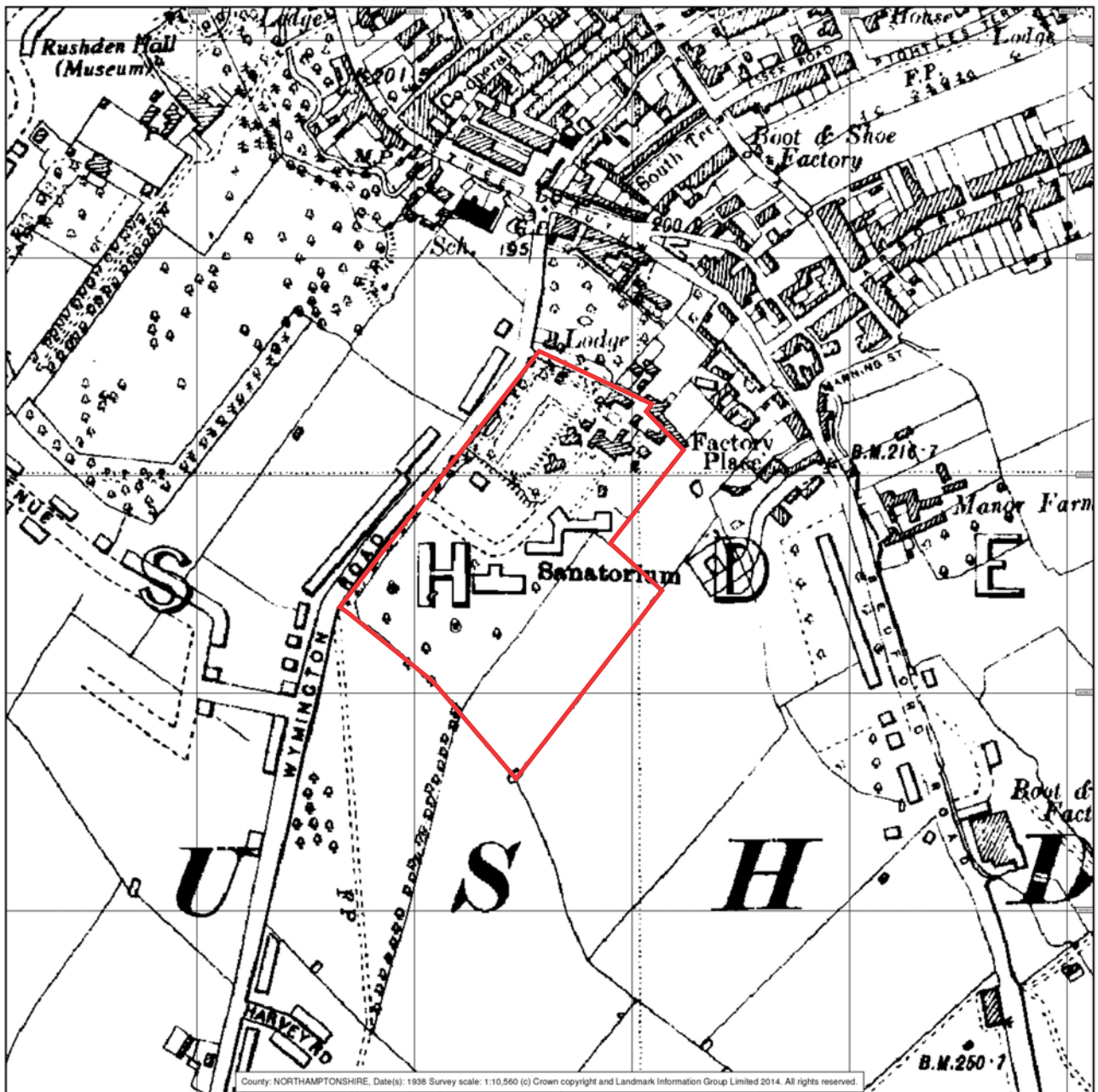


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Project Ref: 6529	February 2014	OS 25" 1926		
Report Ref: 2014048	Drawn by: MGS			



© Archaeology South-East		Former Rushden Hospital, Wymington Road, Rushden	Fig. 9
Project Ref: 6529	February 2014	Aerial view of sanatorium showing original ward blocks	
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Project Ref: 6529	February 2014	
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Sanatorium during rebuilding phase, shown on 1938 Ordnance Survey map



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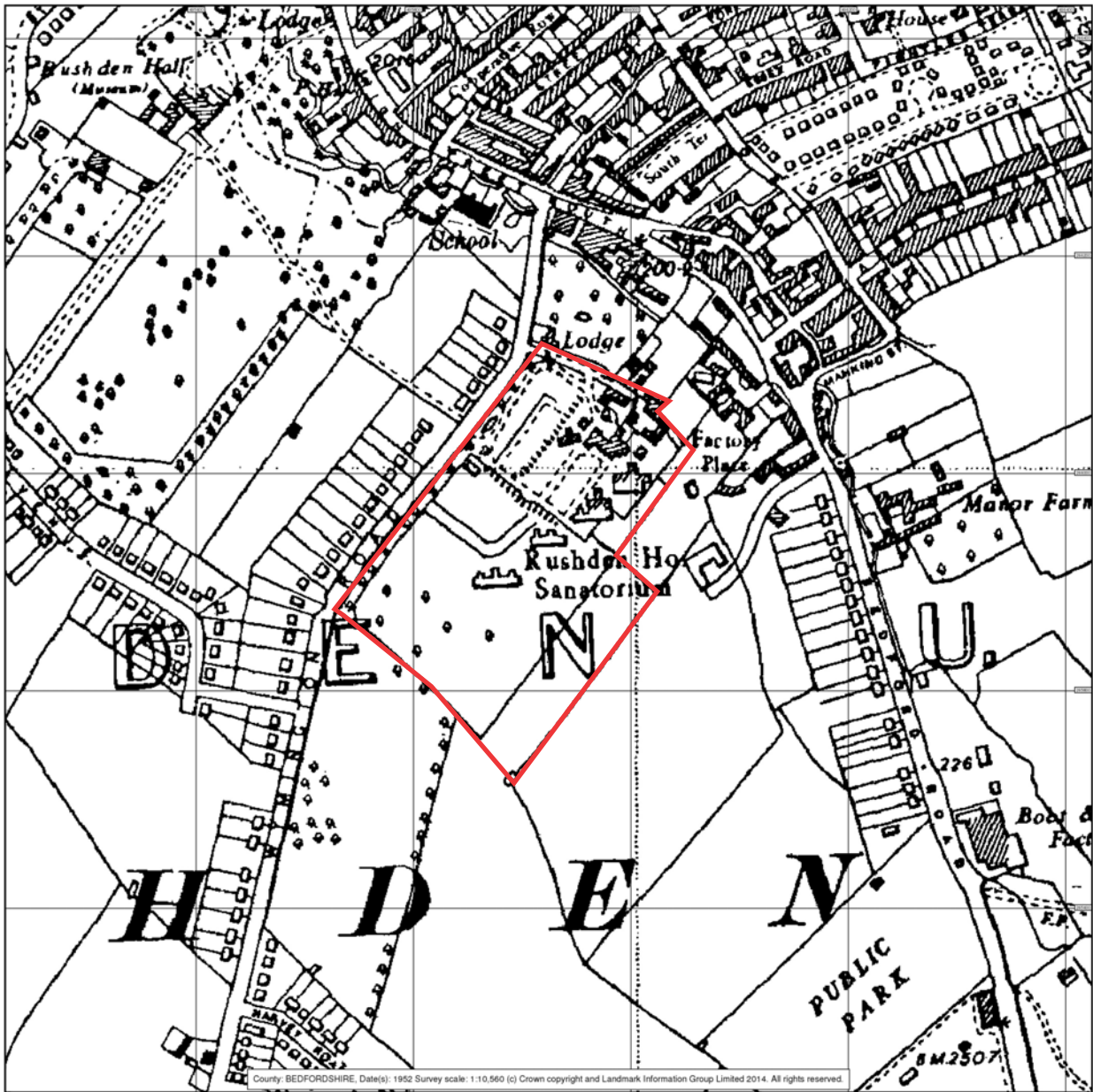
Former Rushden Hospital, Wymington Road, Rushden

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Aerial view of rebuilt sanatorium

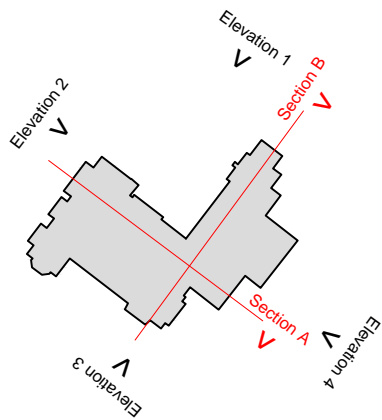
Fig. 11



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Project Ref: 6529	February 2014	New sanatorium shown on 1952 Ordnance Survey map	
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Elevation 1



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Building 1: northeast elevations

Fig. 13A



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Former Rushden Hospital, Wymington Road, Rushden

Project Ref: 6529      February 2014  
 Report Ref: 2014048      Drawn by: MGS

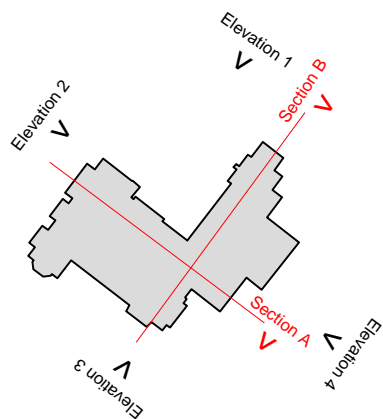
Building 1: northwest elevations

Fig. 13B



Note : Thick ivy covers building face & features in this area

Elevation 3



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Former Rushden Hospital, Wymington Road, Rushden

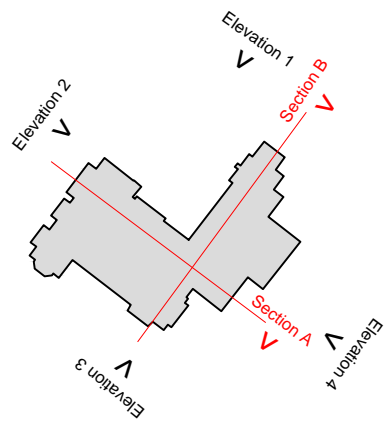
Project Ref: 6529 February 2014  
Report Ref: 2014048 Drawn by: MGS

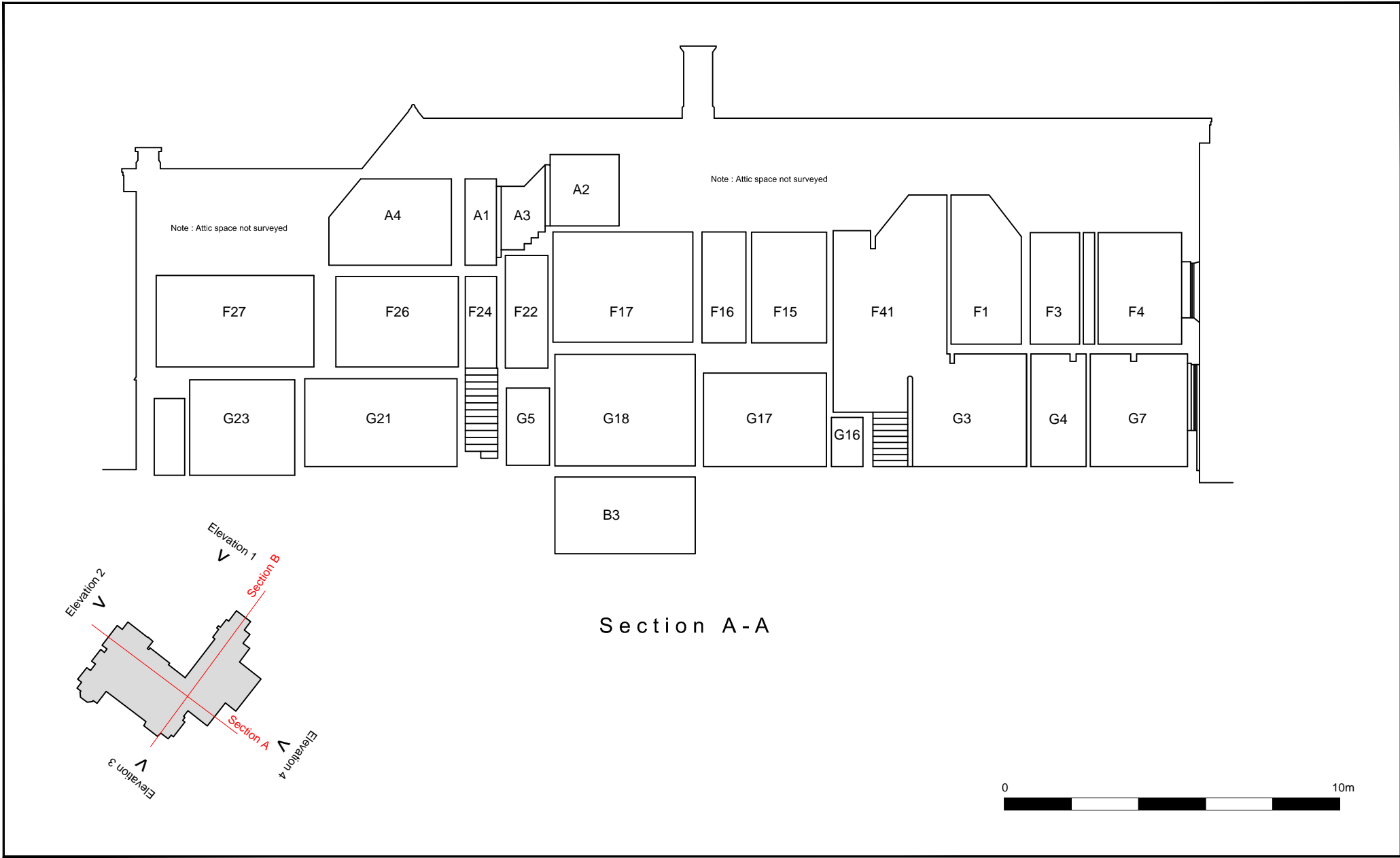
Building 1: southwest elevations

Fig. 13C



Elevation 4





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Former Rushden Hospital, Wymington Road, Rushden

Fig. 13E

Project Ref: 6529

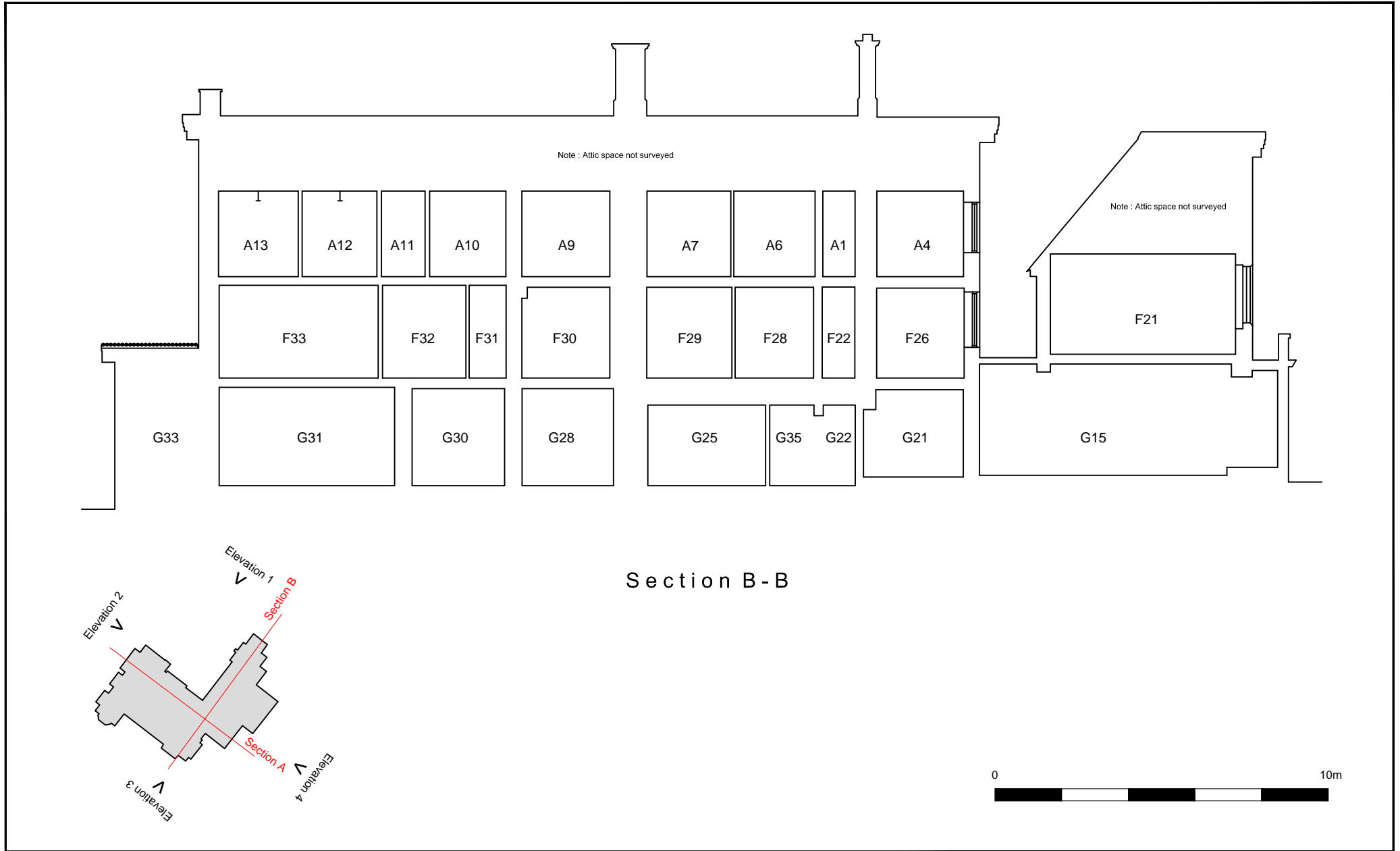
March 2014

Report Ref: 2014048

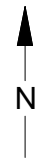
Drawn by: RHC

Building 1: North-east facing section





© Archaeology South-East		Former Rushden Hospital, Wymington Road, Rushden	Fig. 13F
Project Ref: 6529	March 2014	Building 1: North-west facing section	
Report Ref: 2014048	Drawn by: RHC		



Ground Plan



- Phase 1: 1871 house
- Phase 2: 1907 additions
- Phase 3: Later additions (undated)



- Phase 1: 1871 house
- Phase 2: 1907 additions
- Phase 3: Later additions (undated)



First Floor Plan



Elevation 1



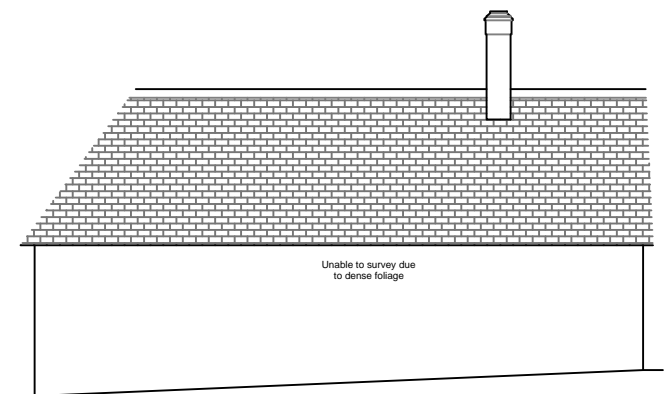
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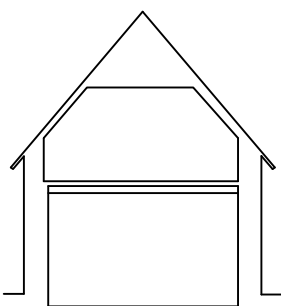
Elevation 3



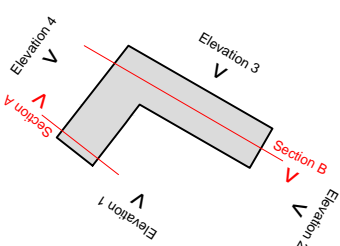
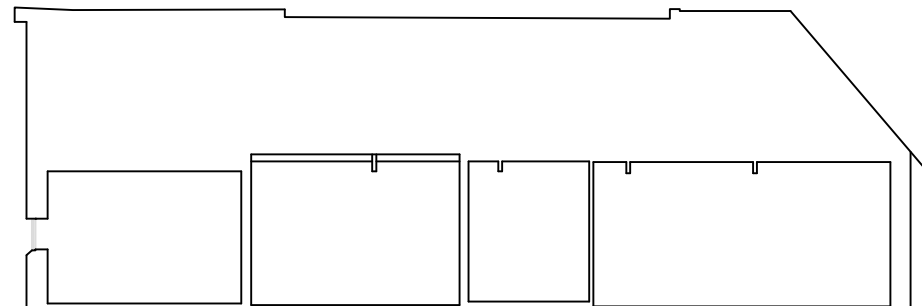
Elevation 4



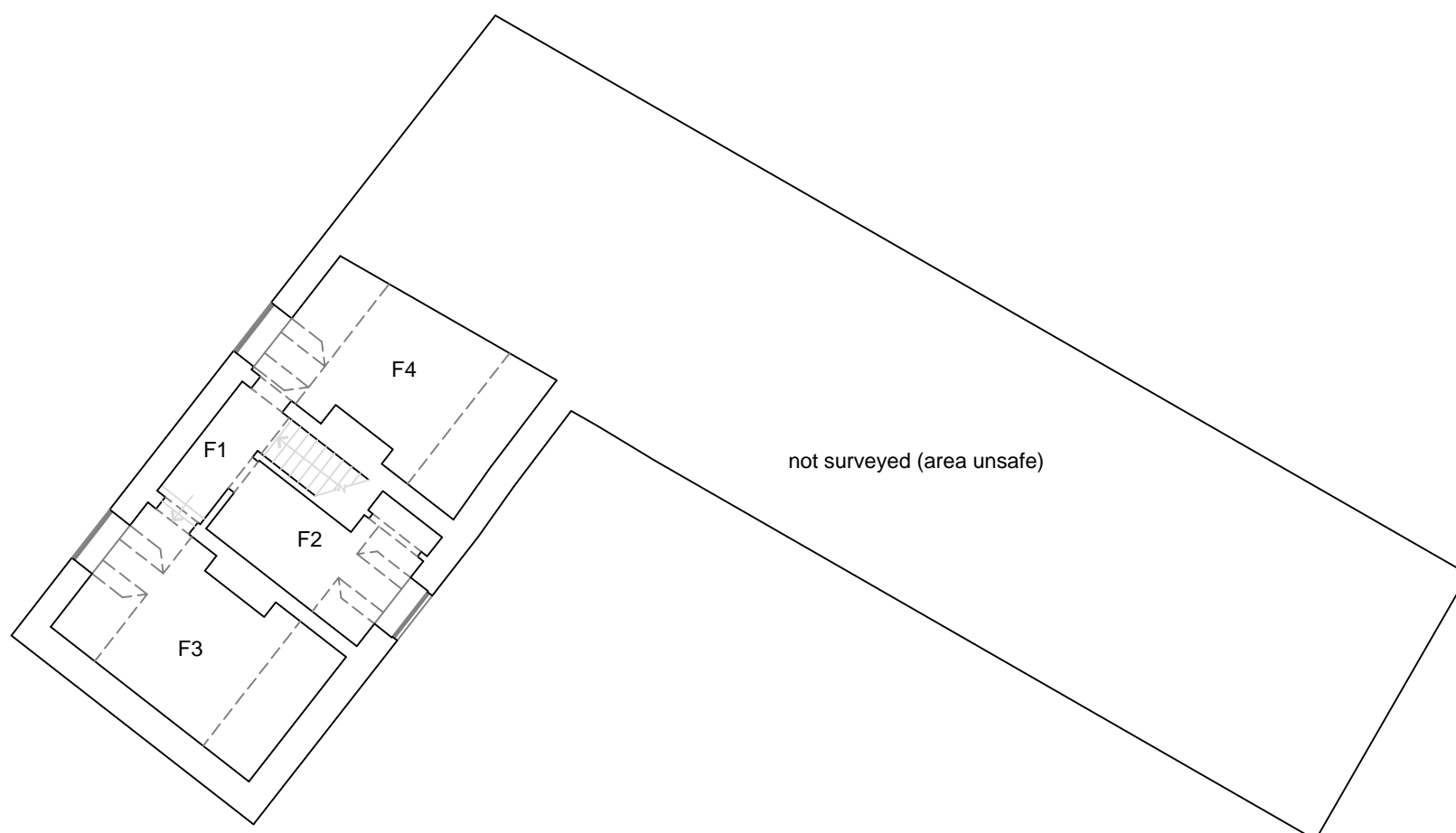
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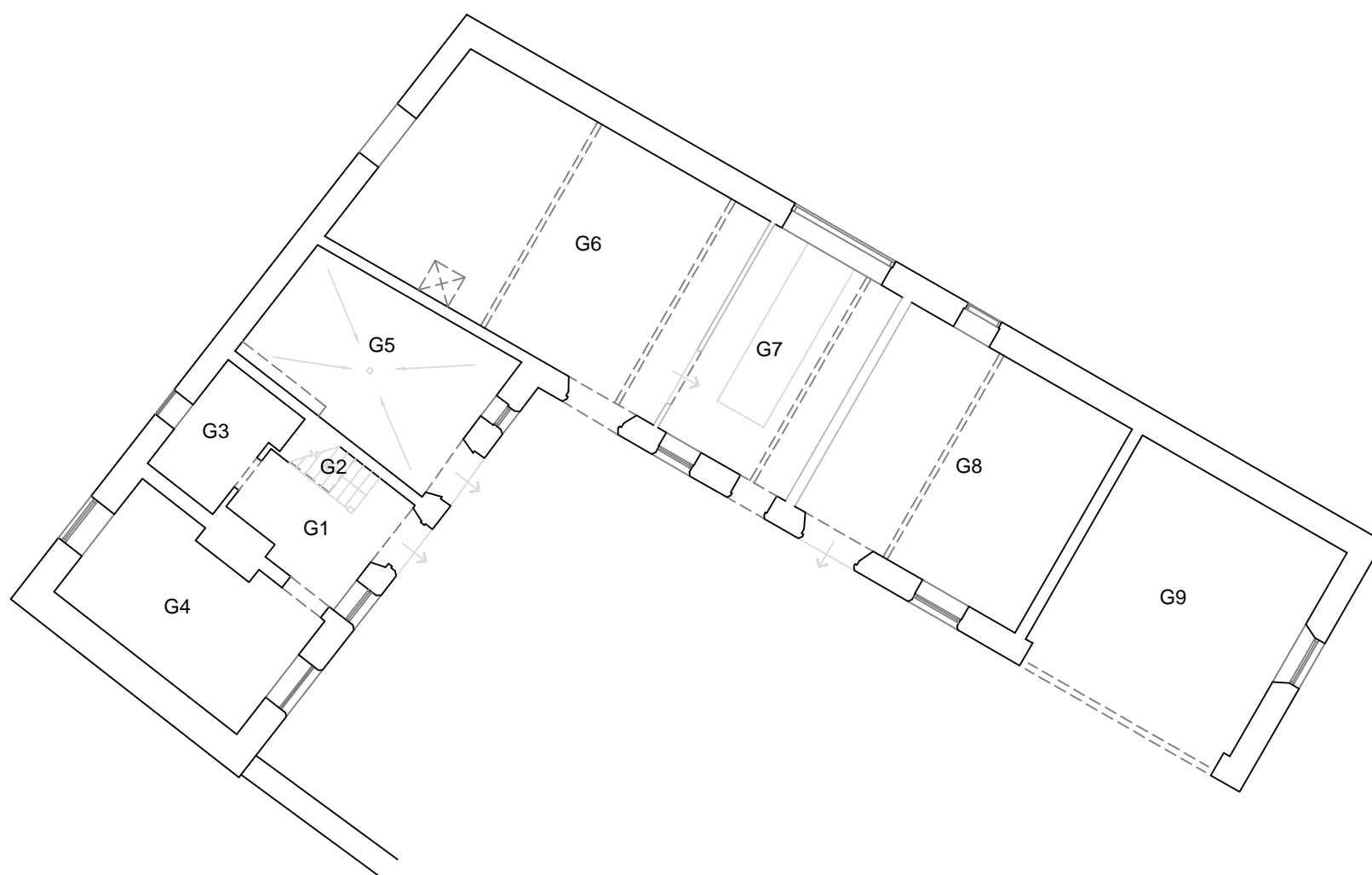
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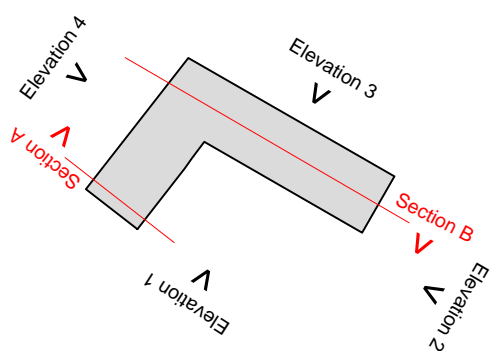
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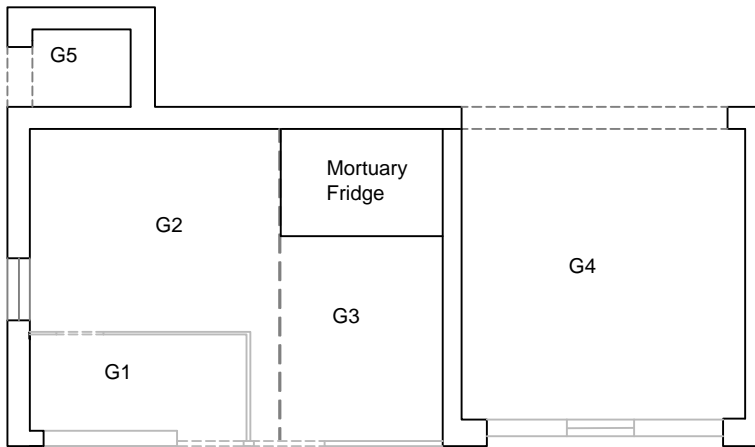
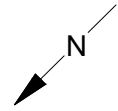
First Floor Plan



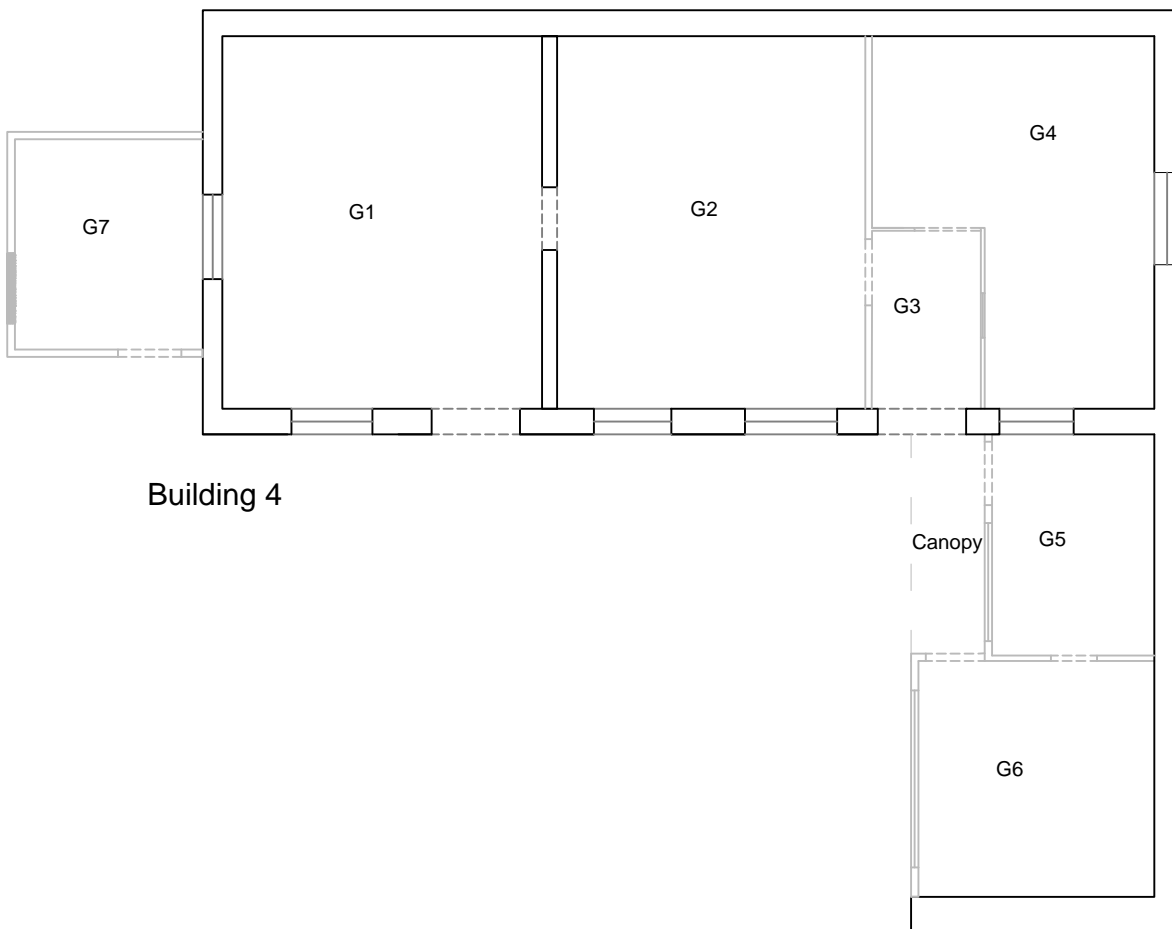
Ground Floor Plan



© Archaeology South-East		Former Rushden Hospital, Wymington Road, Rushden	Fig. 18
Project Ref: 6529	February 2014	Building 2: Ground floor and first floor plans	
Report Ref: 2014048	Drawn by: MGS		



Building 3



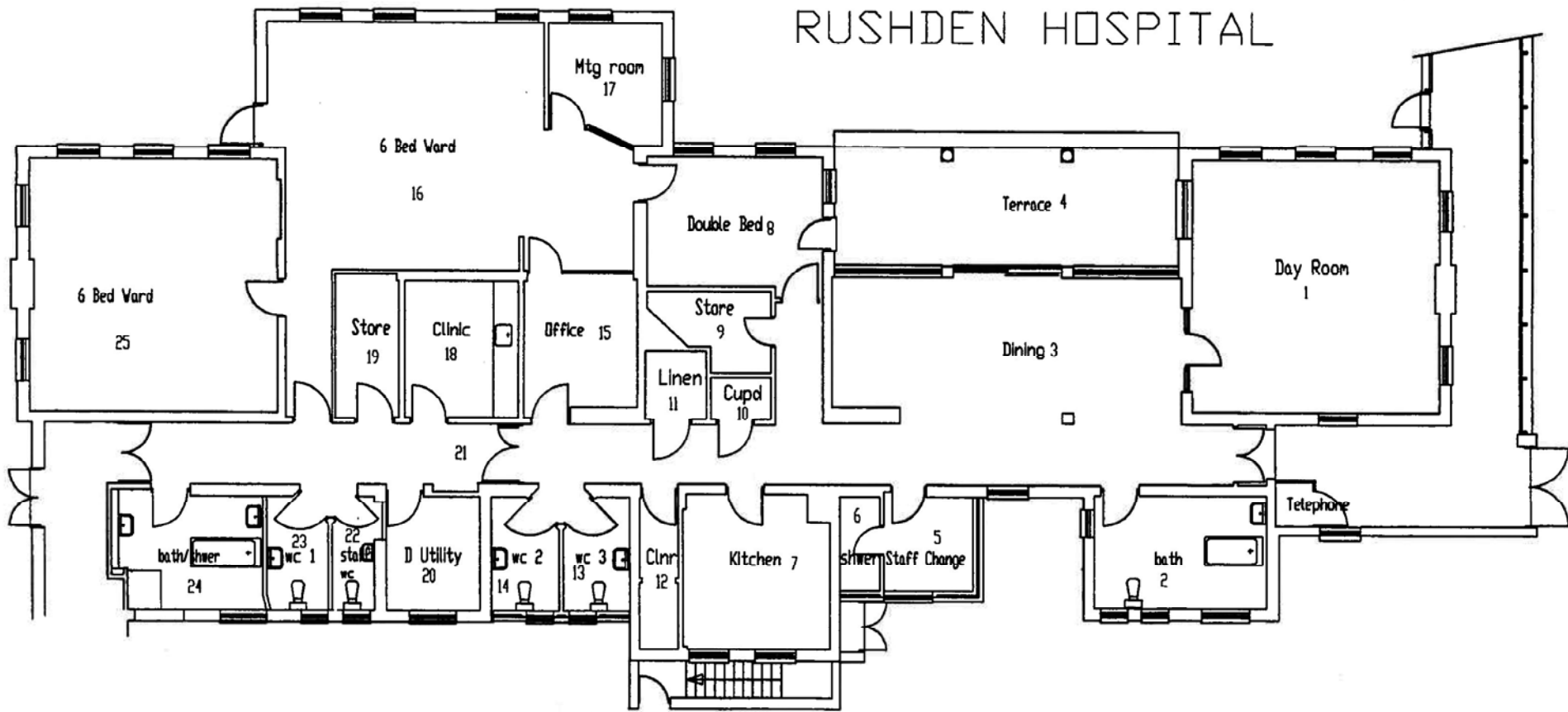
Building 4



© Archaeology South-East		Former Rushden Hospital, Wymington Road, Rushden	Fig. 19
Project Ref: 6529	February 2014	Floor plans of Buildings 3 and 4	
Report Ref: 2014048	Drawn by: RMC		



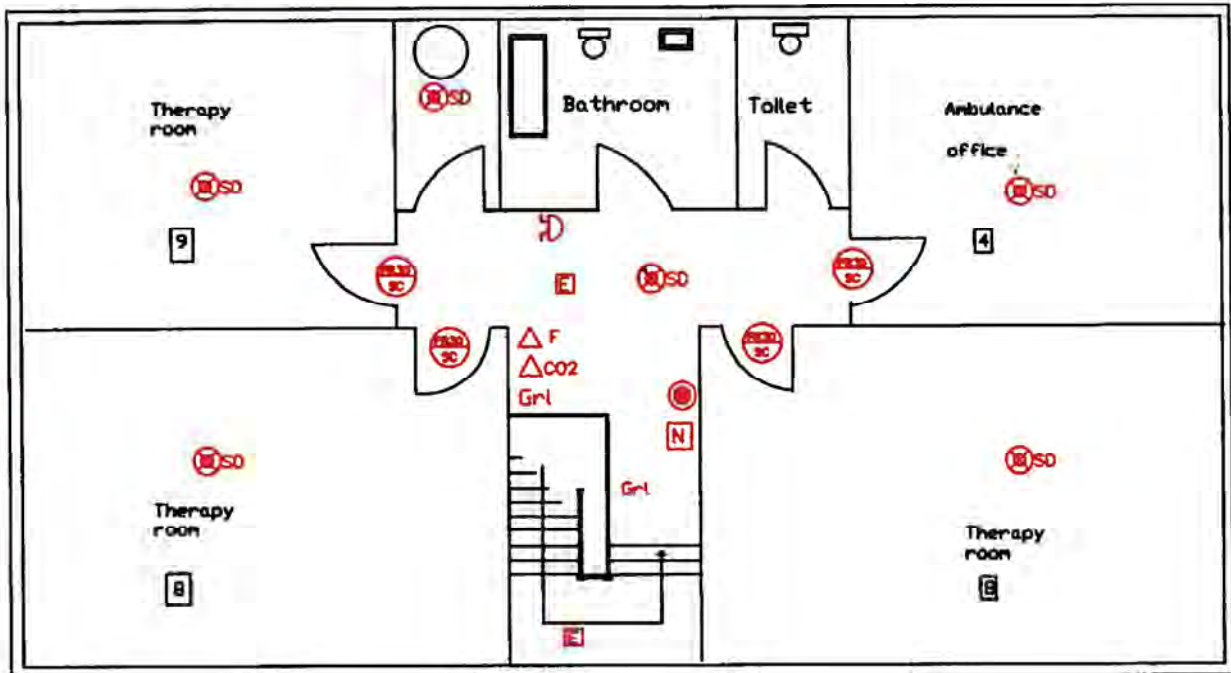
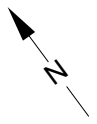
# THE ORCHARD UNIT PRE-DISCHARGE WING RUSHDEN HOSPITAL



© Archaeology South-East	Former Rushden Hospital, Wymington Road, Rushden	Fig. 20
Project Ref: 6529	Mar 2014	
Report Ref: 2014048	Drawn by: APL	

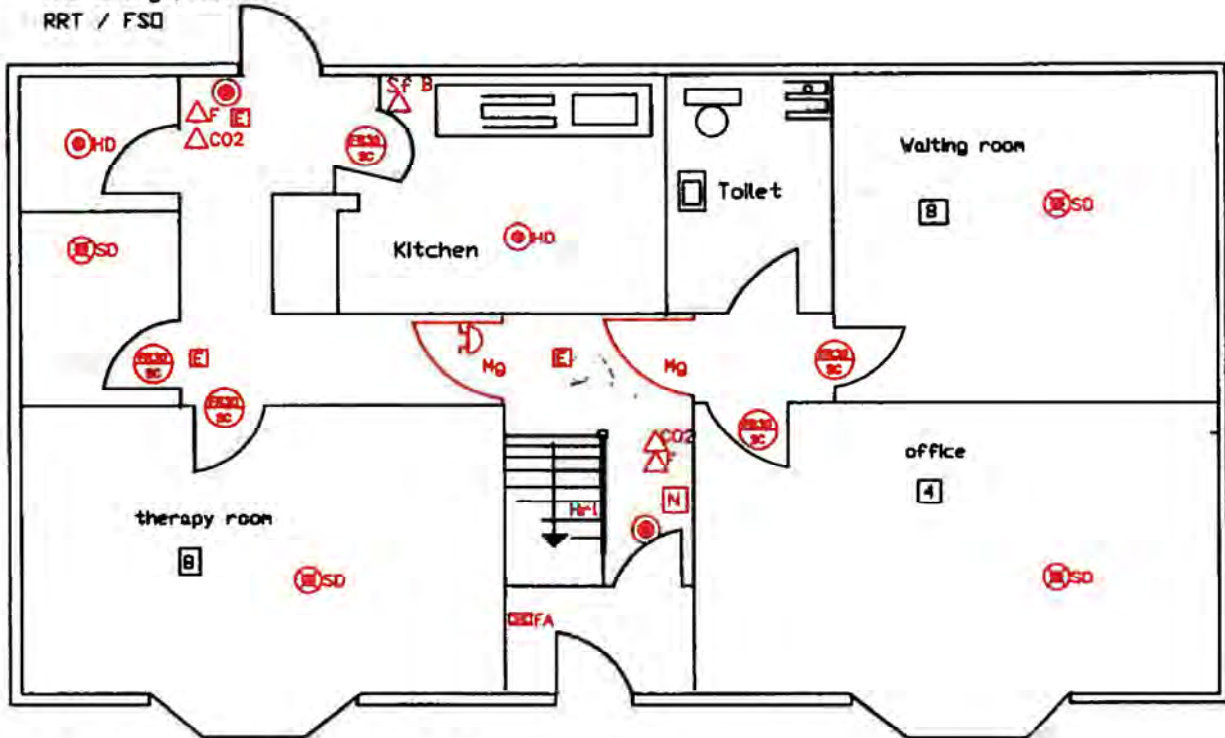


# CHILD ADLESCENCE & FAMILY SERVICE



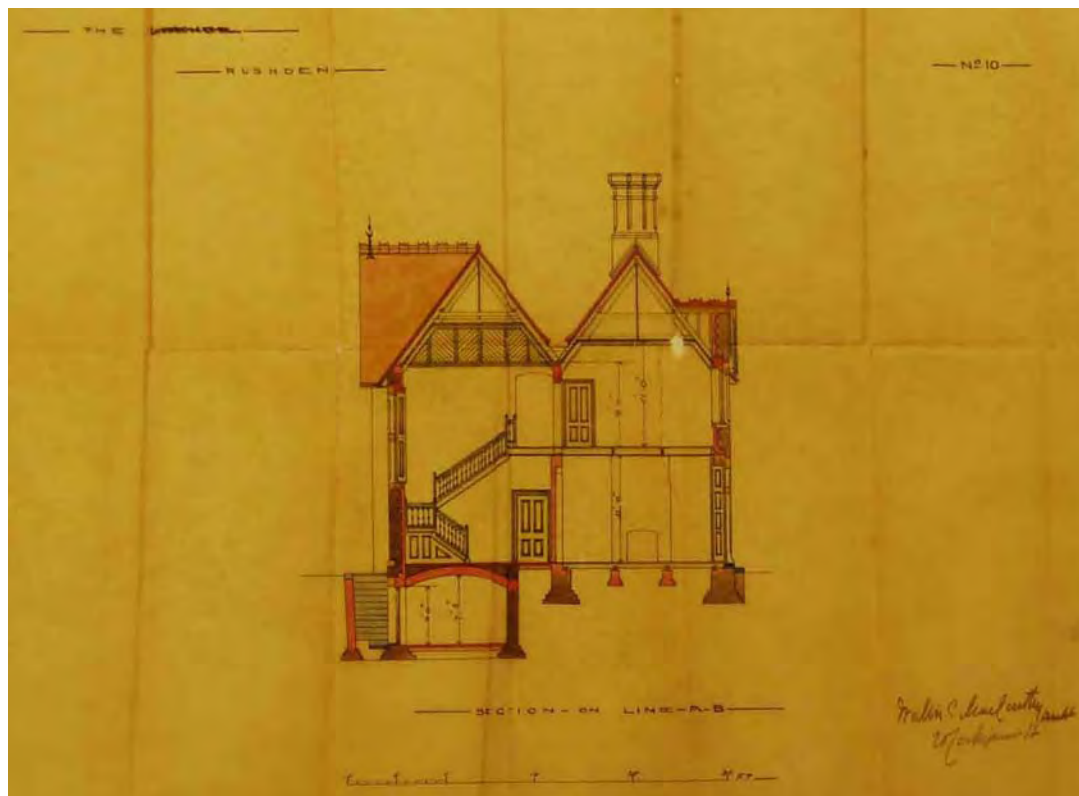
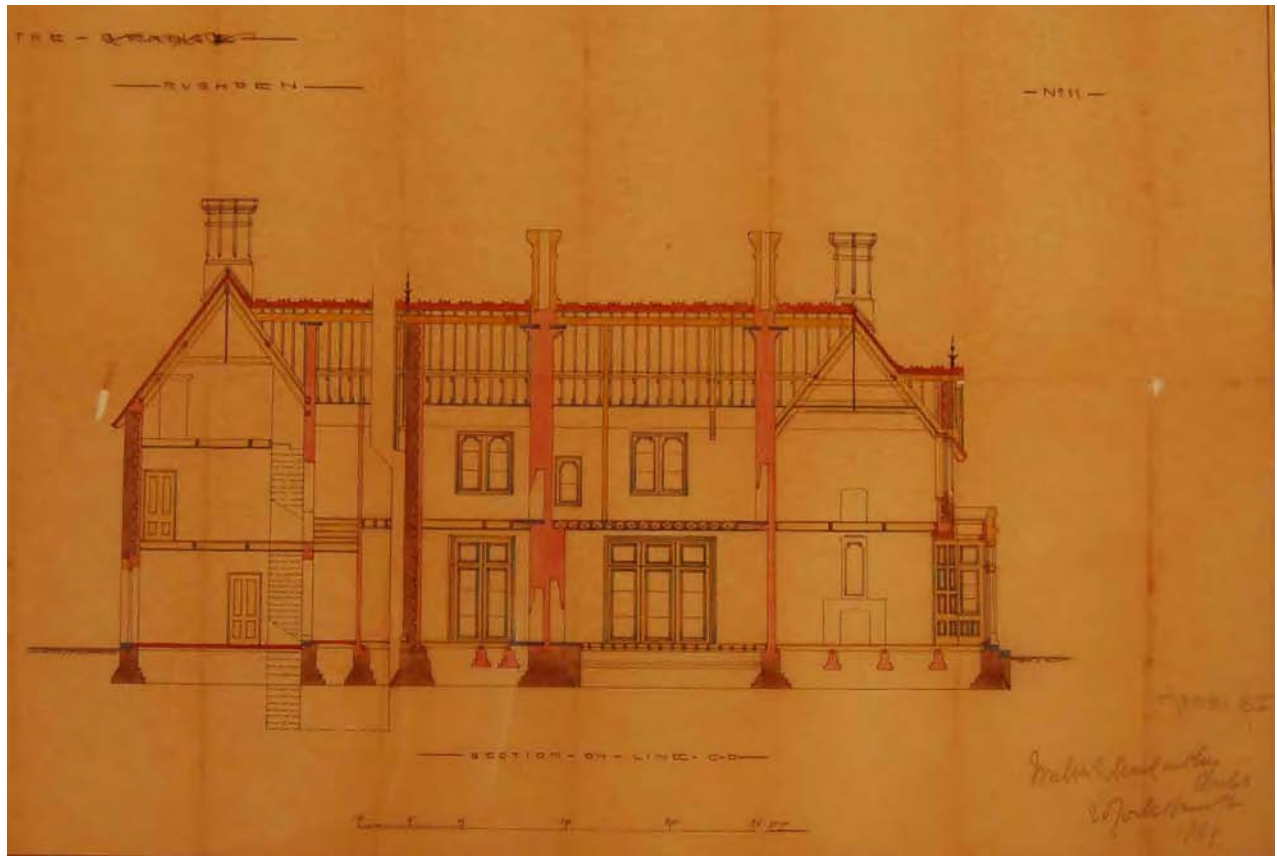
first floor

The Grange, Rushden  
RRT / FSD

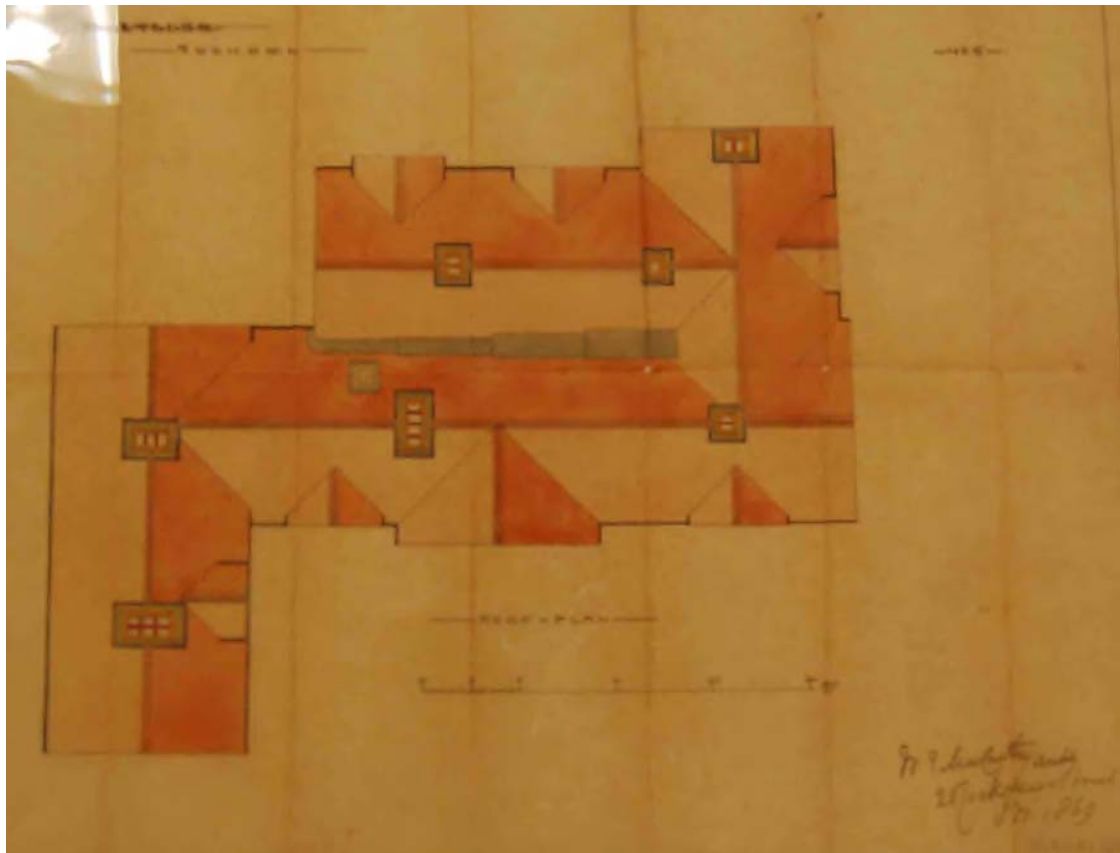
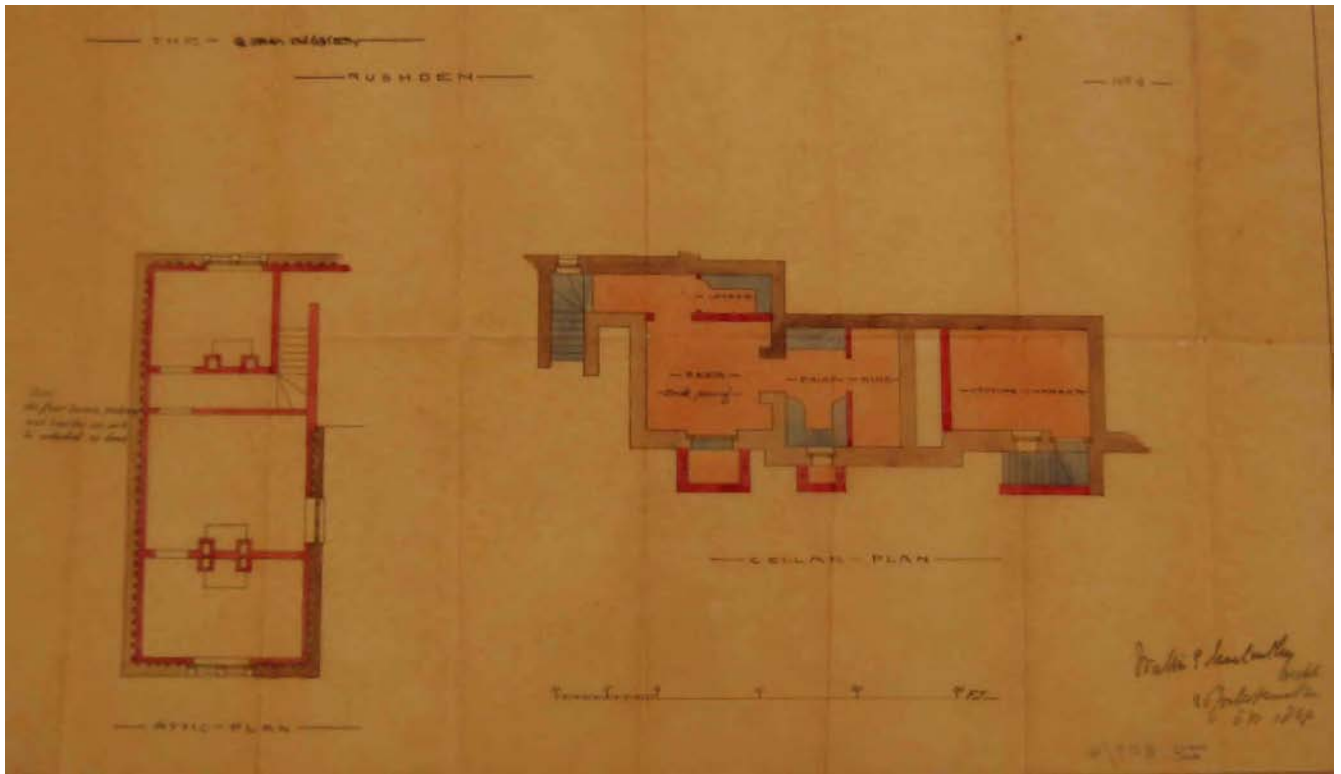


The Grange, Wymington Road, Rushden ground floor

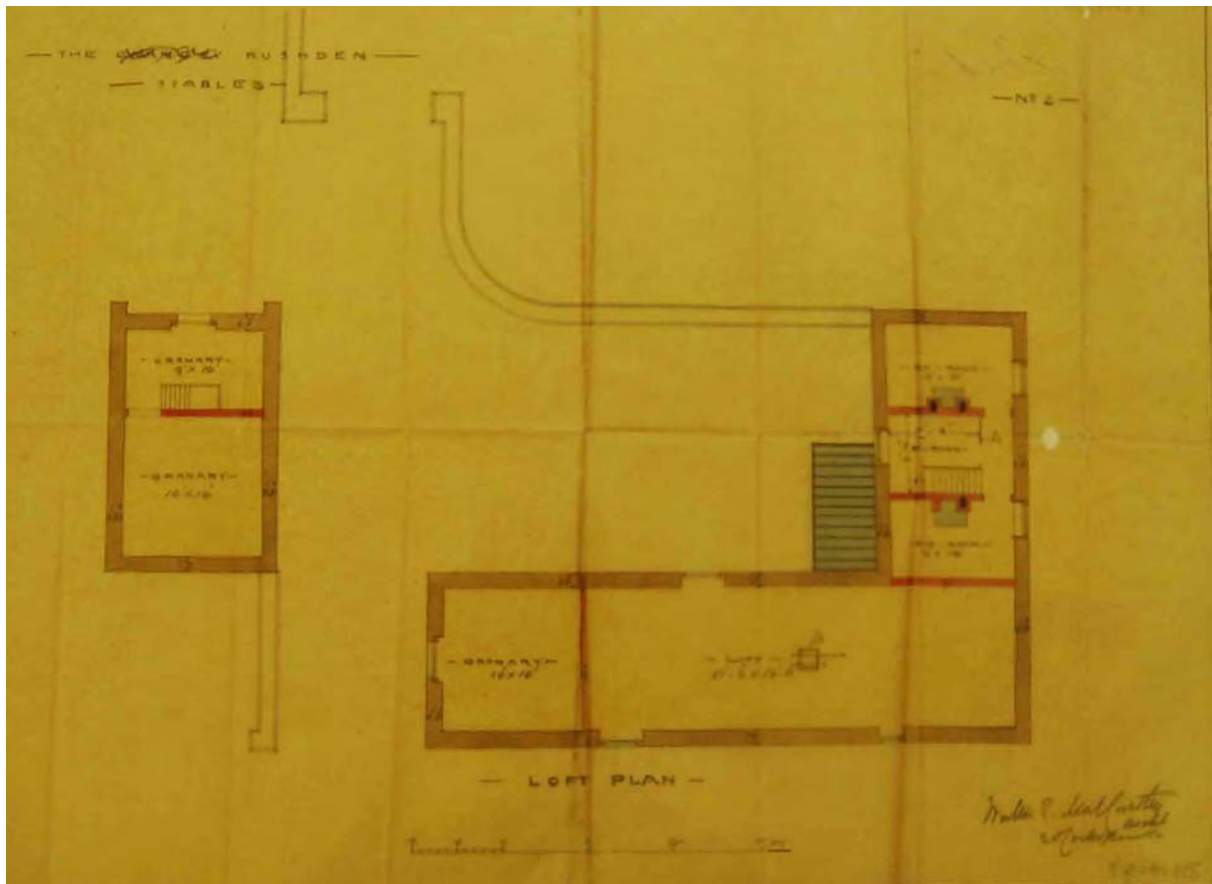
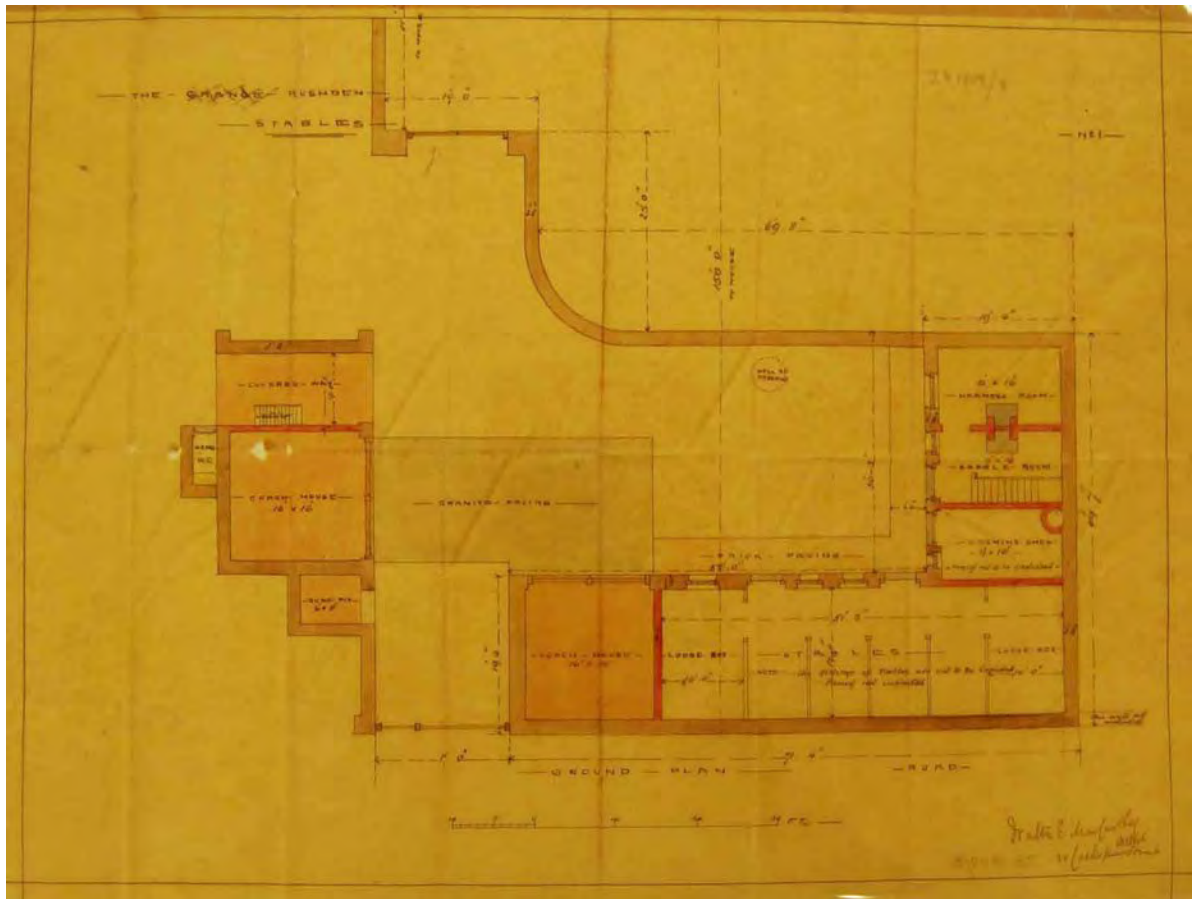
RRT / FSD



© Archaeology South-East		Former Rushden Hospital, Wymington Road, Rushden	App. 1a
Project Ref: 6529	February 2014	Sections Through Rushden House (1870)	
Report Ref: 2014048	Drawn by: MGS		



© Archaeology South-East		Former Rushden Hospital, Wymington Road, Rushden	App. 1b
Project Ref: 6529	February 2014	Plans of attic, cellar and roof of Rushden House (1870)	
Report Ref: 2014048	Drawn by: MGS		



© Archaeology South-East		Former Rushden Hospital, Wymington Road, Rushden	App. 1c
Project Ref: 6529	February 2014	Ground and First Floor Plans of Buildings 2 and 3 (1870)	
Report Ref: 2014048	Drawn by: MGS		

## APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: [archaeol6-175058](#)

### Project details

Project name	Former Rushden Hospital
Short description of the project	A historic building record was carried out on the former Rushden Hospital, Rushden, Northamptonshire, prior to the demolition and conversion of existing redundant hospital buildings for residential purposes. The hospital was built in the 1920s as Rushden Sanatorium, for the treatment of tuberculosis. It incorporated the Rushden House estate, including a large domestic gothic style Victorian mansion, stables, coach houses and outbuildings, standing within spacious grounds . The mansion was constructed in 1871 but significantly enlarged in 1907. The early sanatorium originally had south-facing timber pavilions to the south of the house. These were replaced in the late 1930s with more permanent brick-built structures in a domestic neo Georgian style. In 1960, with TB eradicated, Rushden became a chest hospital, known as Rushden Hospital. Prior to closure, the hospital was used to care for the elderly and treating mental illness. Rushden House and three contemporary structures remain of the Victorian structures pre-dating the sanatorium phase, which were recorded to English Heritage level 3 standard. These were last used for administration purposes and as an elderly persons unit, nurse accommodation, a laundry and workshop. None of the original wooden hospital ward blocks remain, but all of the 1930s blocks are still standing, along with other hospital-era structures. These were recorded to level 2 standard. All buildings have been adapted and modernised through the life of the hospital but externally retain much of their historic character.
Project dates	Start: 06-01-2014 End: 10-01-2014
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	6529 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	10/1017/OUT - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	FRH 14 – Site code
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	HOUSE Modern
Monument type	SANATORIUM Modern
Significant Finds	N/A None
Methods & techniques	"Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Prompt	Planning condition

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE EAST NORTHAMPTONSHIRE RUSHDEN Former Rushden Hospital
Study area	5.50 Hectares
Site coordinates	SP 95890 65390 52.277885425 -0.594325479306 52 16 40 N 000 35 39 W Point

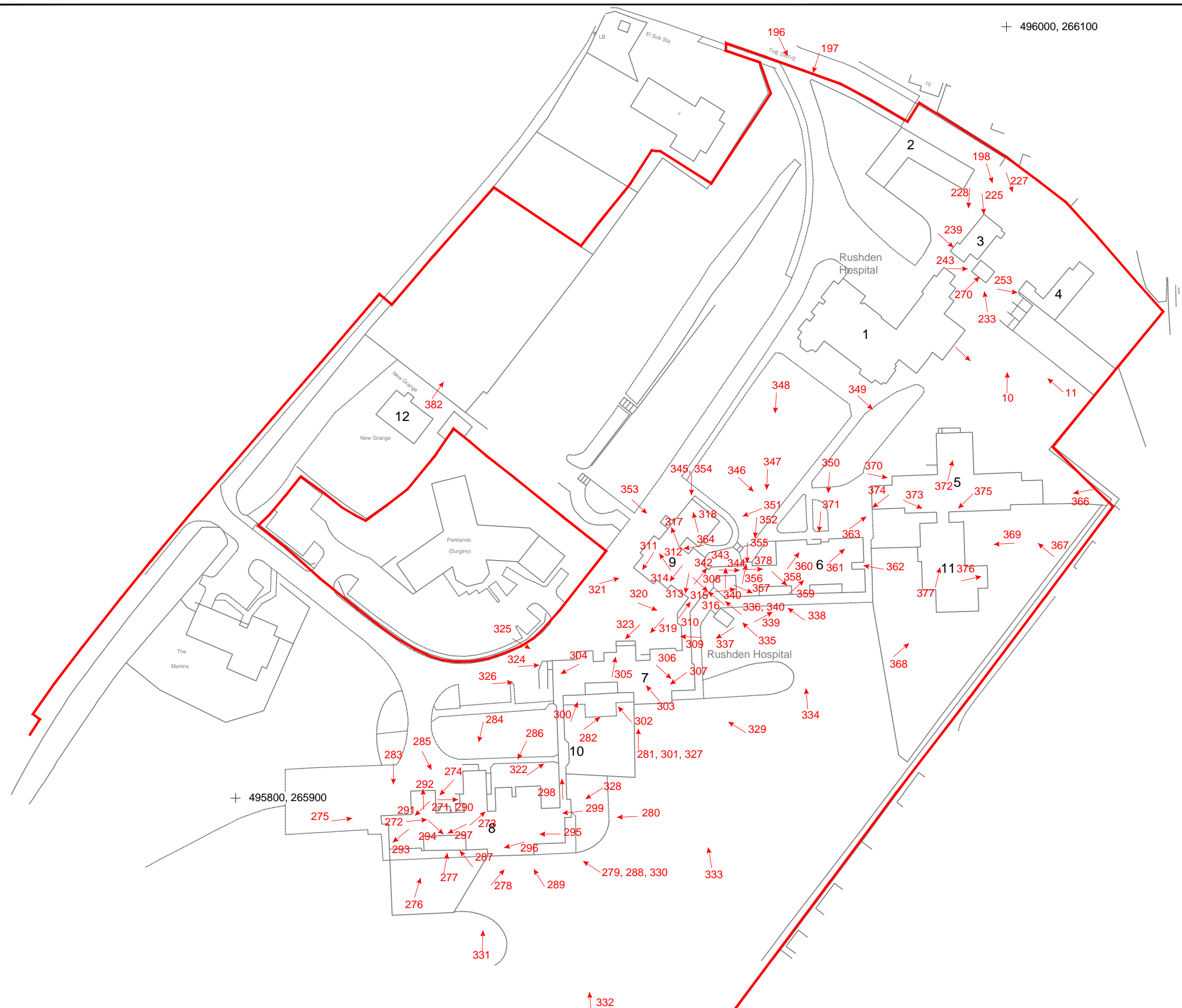
**Project creators**

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Ron Humphrey
Project supervisor	Andy Letch
Type of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting

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Entered by	Andy Letch (a.letch@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	18 March 2014

+ 496000, 266100

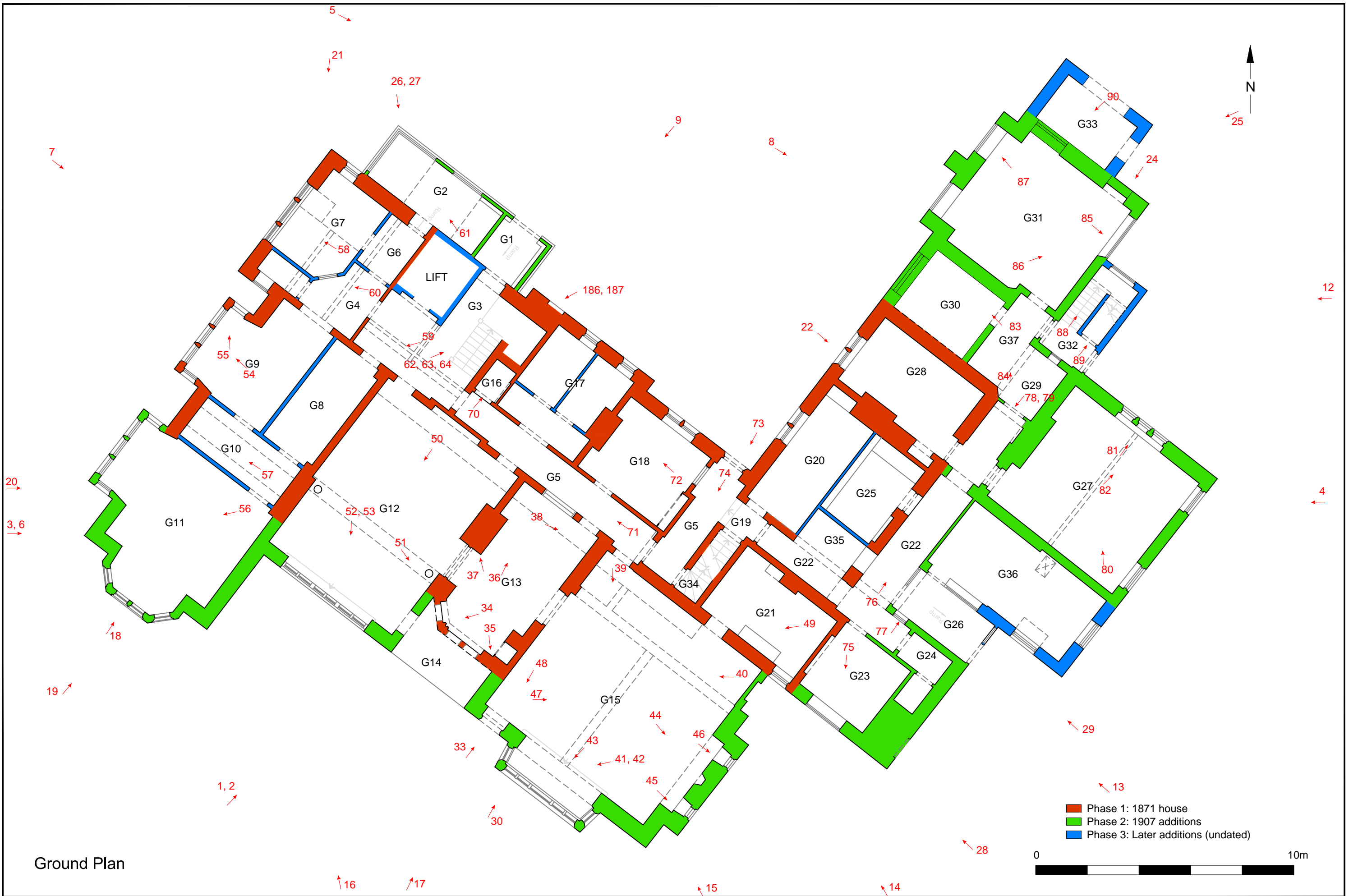


+ 495800, 265900



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© Archaeology South-East		Former Rushden Hospital, Wymington Road, Rushden		App. 3a
Project Ref: 6529	March 2014	Hospital Buildings Photograph Locations		
Report Ref: 2014094	Drawn by: RHC			



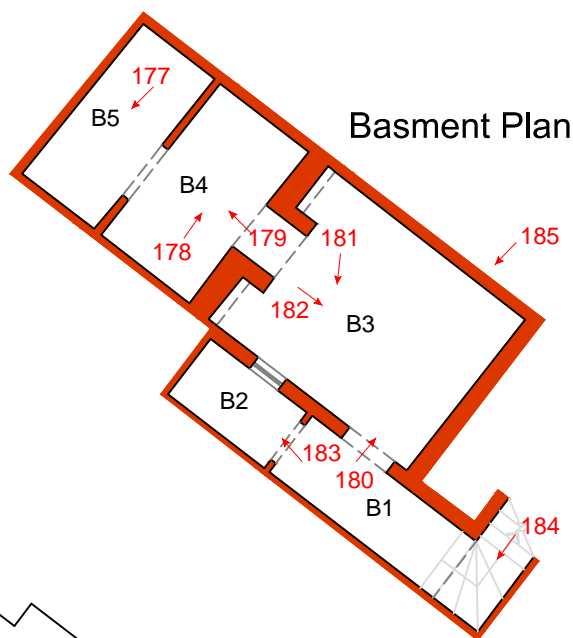
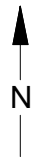




- Phase 1: 1871 house
- Phase 2: 1907 additions
- Phase 3: Later additions (undated)



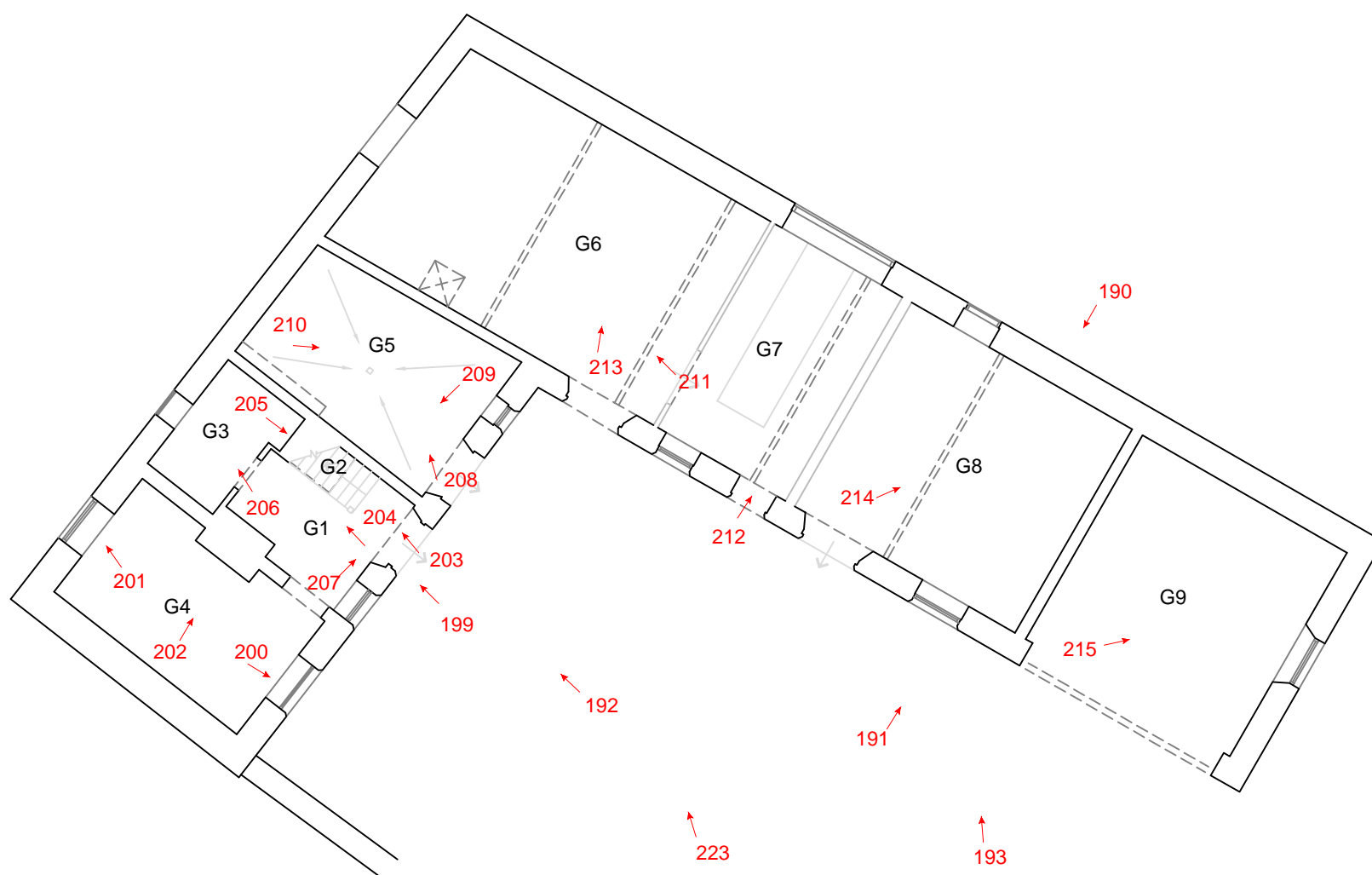
First Floor Plan



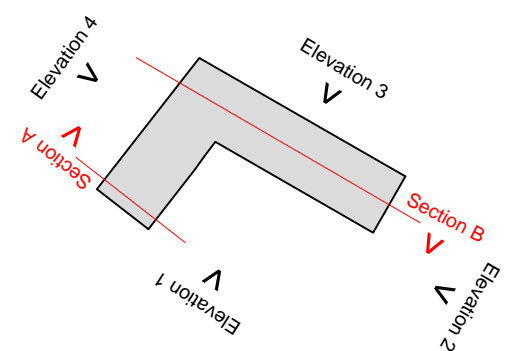
Second Floor Plan



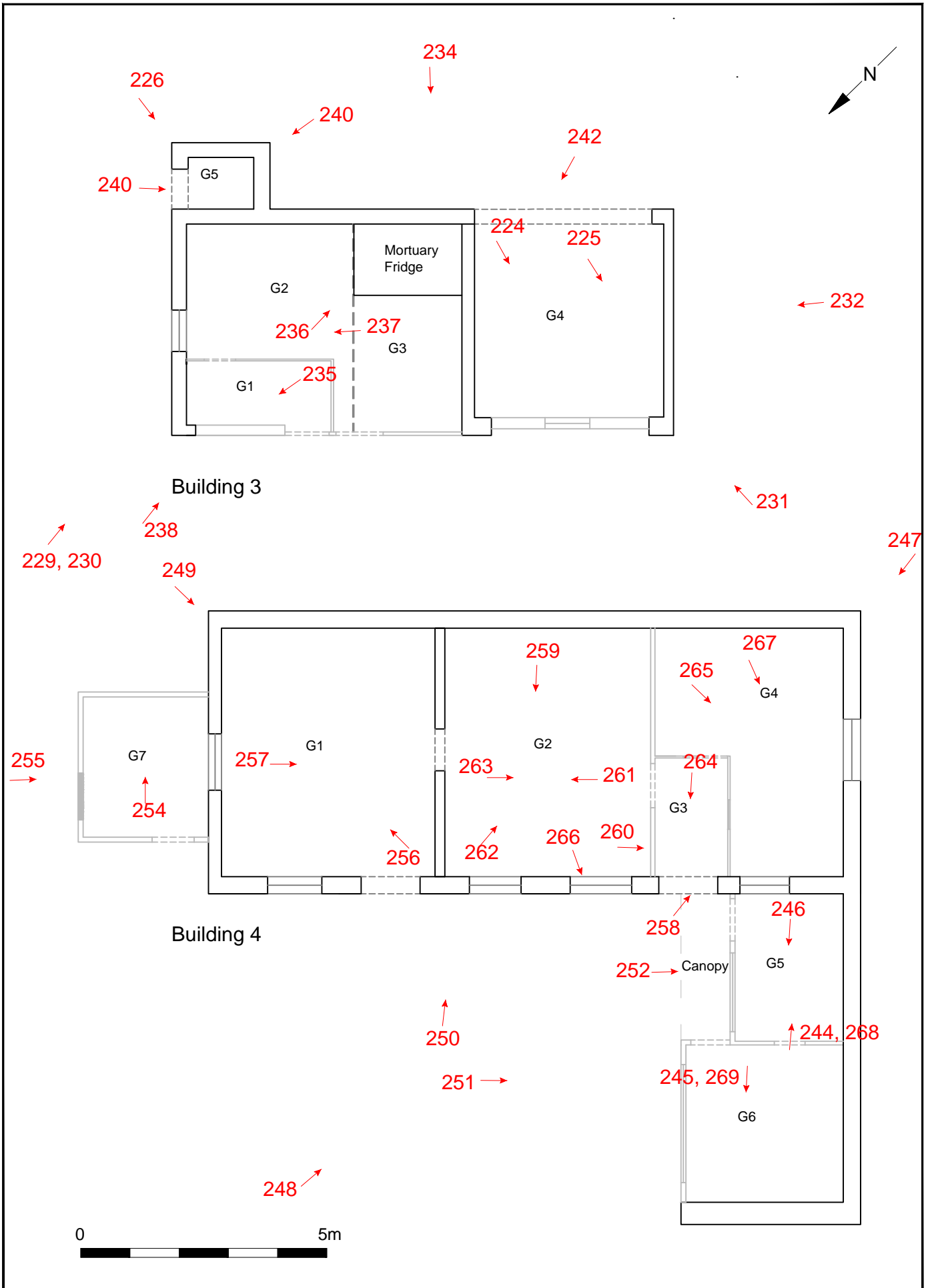
First Floor Plan



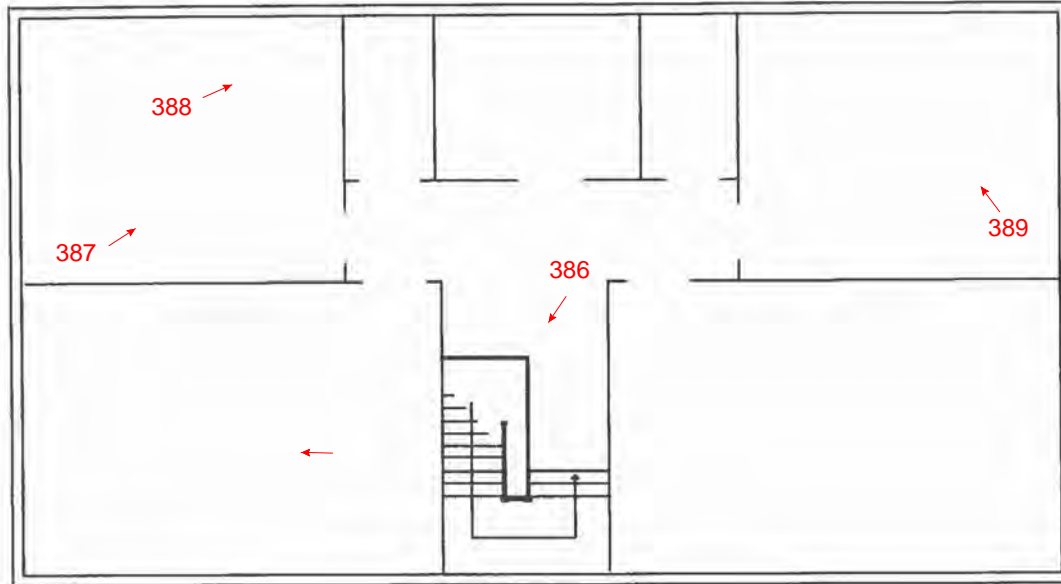
Ground Floor Plan



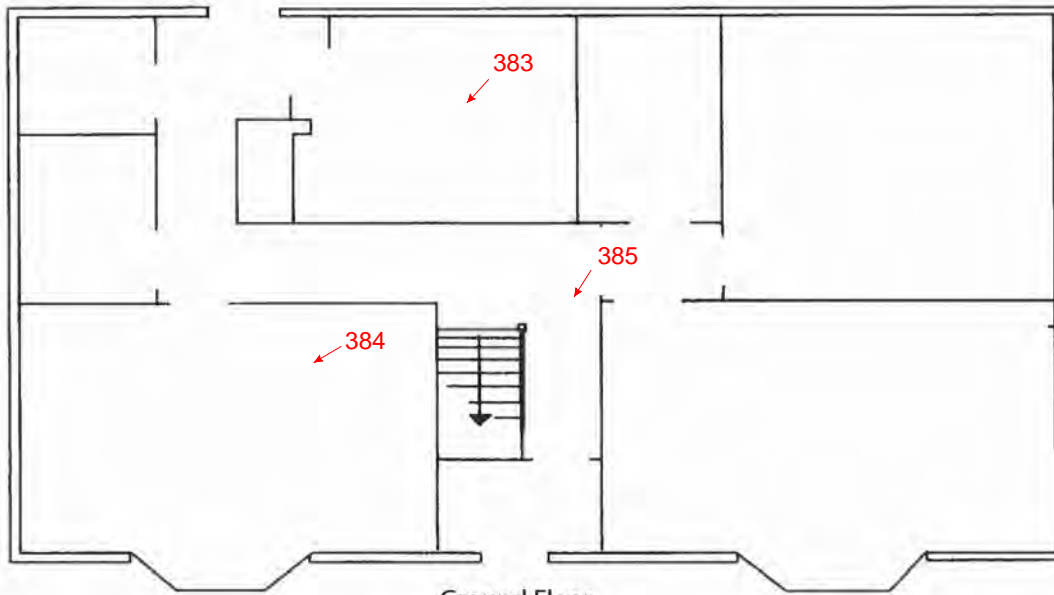
© Archaeology South-East		Former Rushden Hospital, Wymington Road, Rushden		App. 3e
Project Ref: 6529	March 2014	Building 2: Photograph Locations		
Report Ref: 2014048	Drawn by: RHC			



© Archaeology South-East		Former Rushden Hospital, Wymington Road, Rushden	App. 3f
Project Ref: 6529	March 2014	Buildings 3 and 4 Photograph Locations	
Report Ref: 2014048	Drawn by: RHC		



First Floor



Ground Floor

379



6529 (1)



6529 (2)



6529 (3)



6529 (4)



6529 (5)



6529 (6)



6529 (7)



6529 (8)



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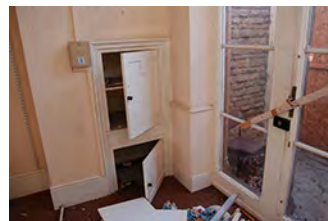
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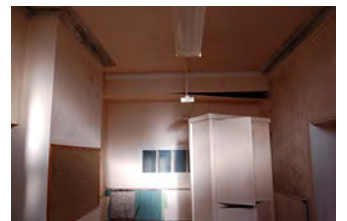
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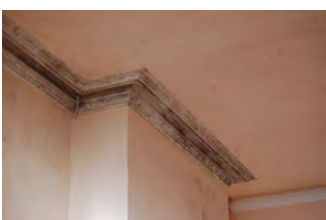
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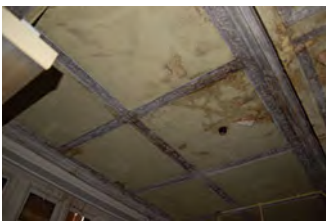
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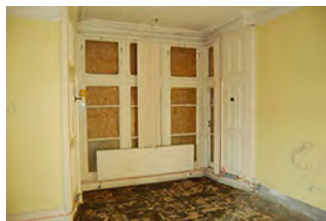
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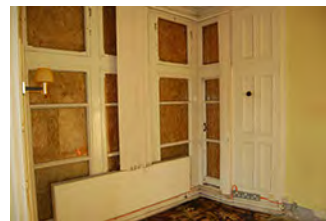
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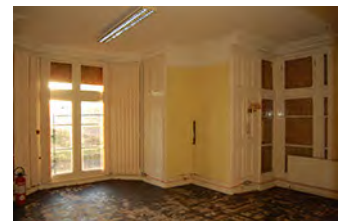
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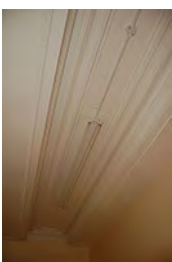
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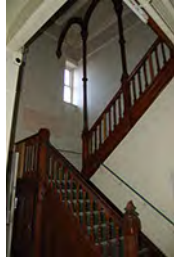


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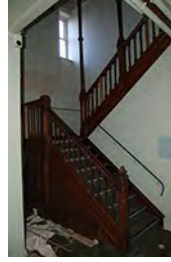




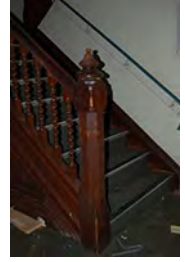
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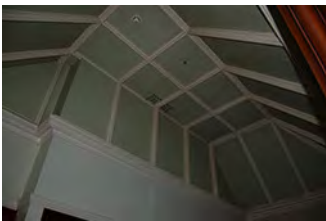
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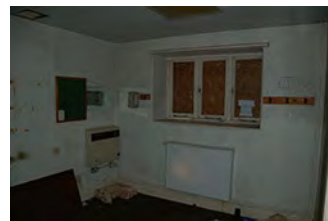
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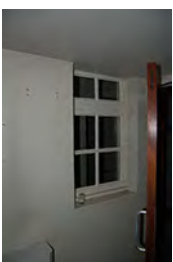
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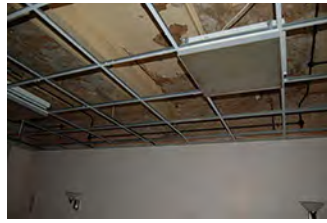
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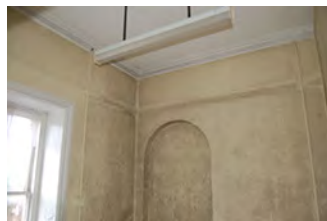
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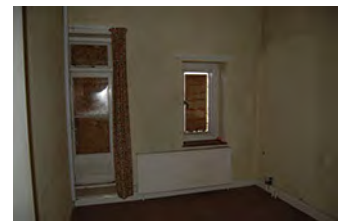
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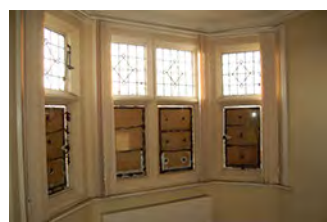
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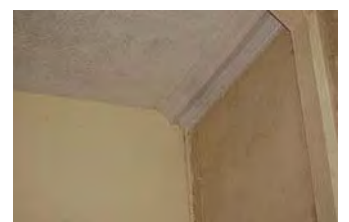
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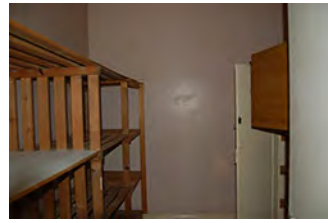
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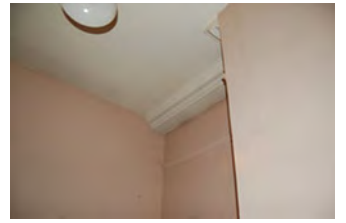
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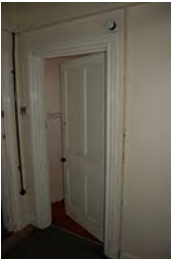
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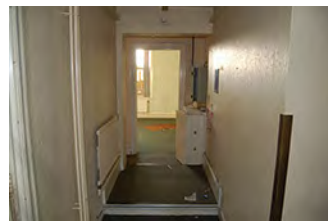
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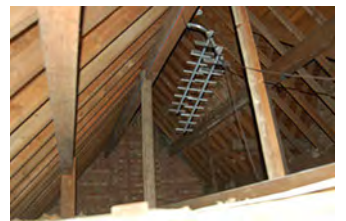
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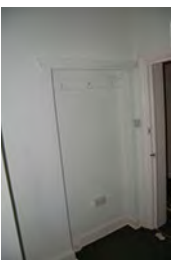
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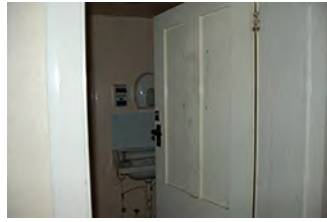
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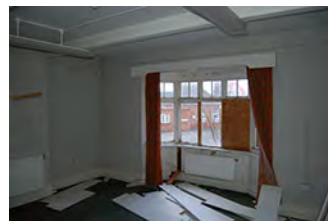
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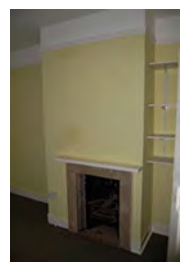
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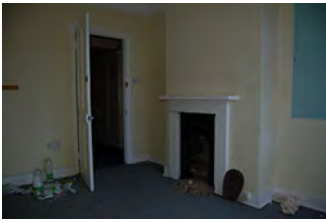
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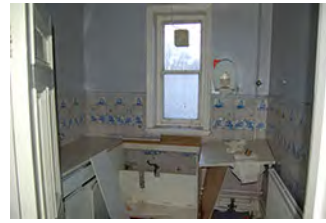
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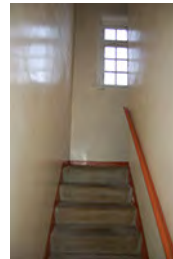
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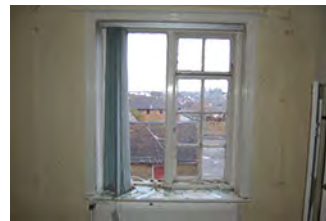
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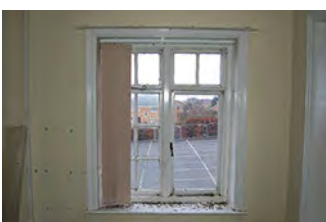
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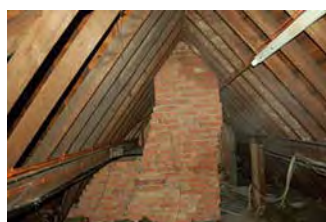
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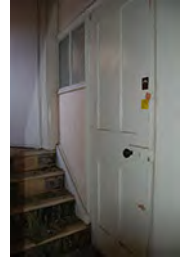
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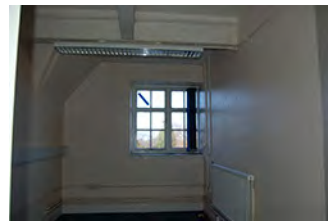
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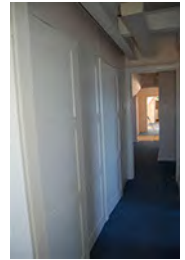
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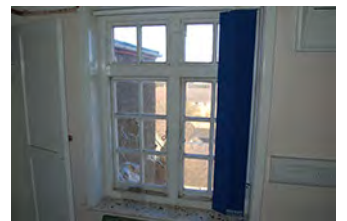
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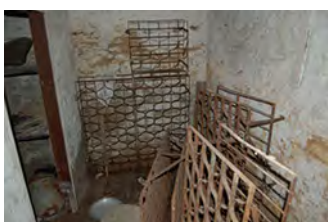
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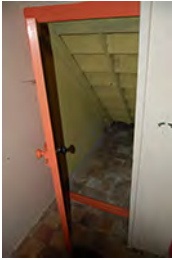
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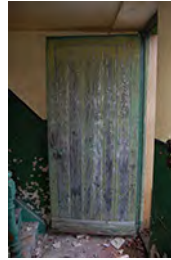
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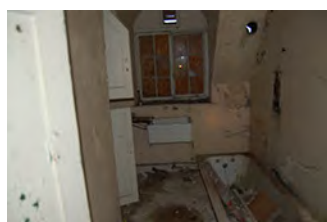
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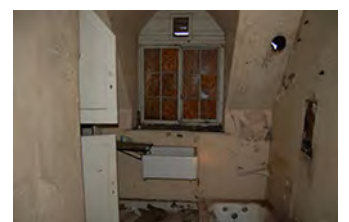
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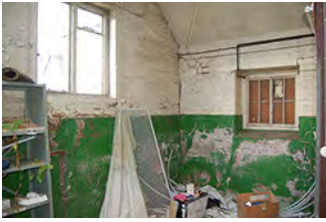
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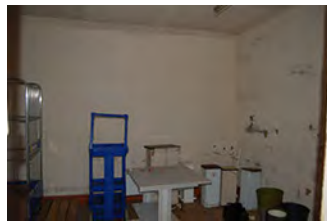
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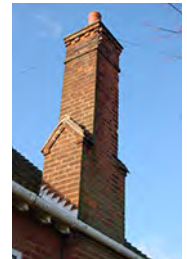
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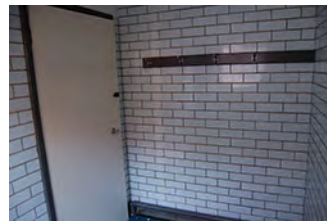
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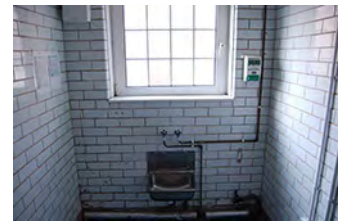
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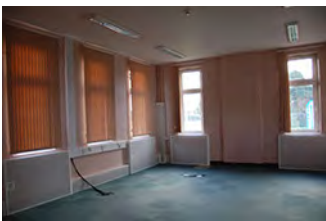
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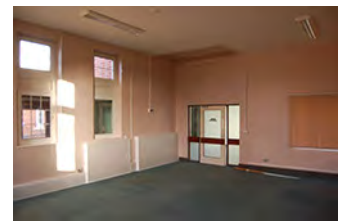
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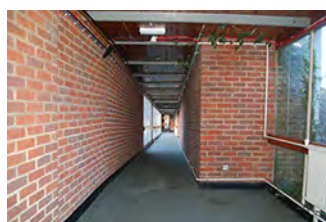
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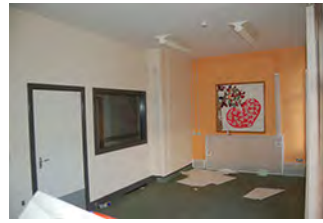
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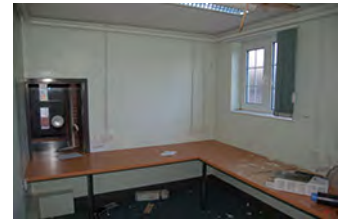
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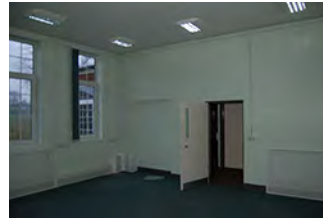
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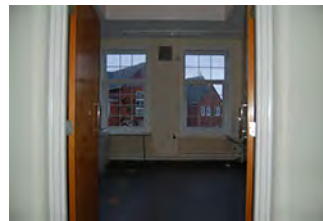
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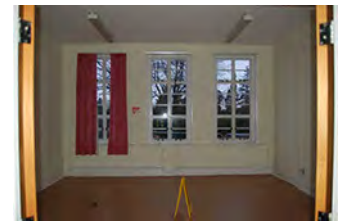
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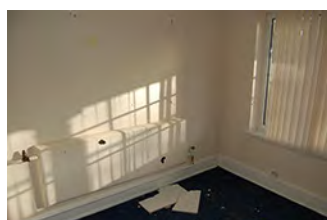
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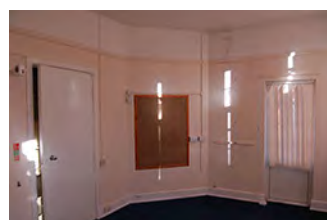
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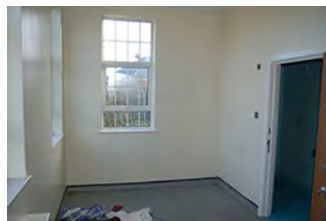
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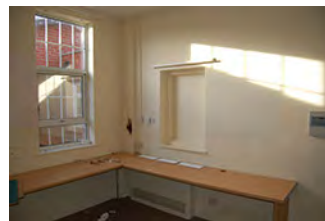
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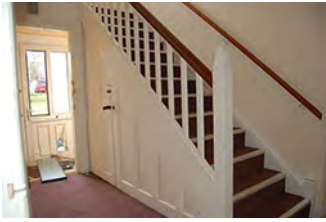
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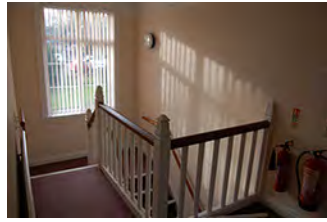
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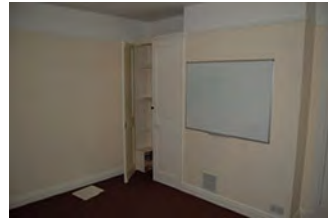
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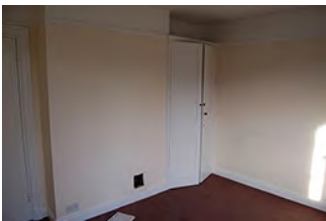
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