

**THE RIDGEWOOD CENTRE, OLD BISLEY ROAD,
FRIMLEY, SURREY, GU16 9QE**

**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD
(ENGLISH HERITAGE LEVEL 2)**

NGR: 490482 159213



**Commissioned by
CgMs Consulting**


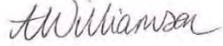
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**Site Code: RCF15
Project No. 7335
Report No. 2015144
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SUMMARY

In March and May 2015 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London) carried out a programme of historic building recording in connection with the development of The Ridgewood Centre, Old Bisley Road, Frimley, Surrey, GU16 9QE (hereafter 'the site'; centred NGR: 490482 159213; Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to satisfy conditions attached to planning permission (planning ref: 14/0800) for the redevelopment of the site comprising part demolition/part conversion of the existing buildings on the site in preparation for the construction of 100 residential dwellings (comprising 9 one bed, 27 two bed, 49 three bed, 11 four bed and 4 five bed units) with associated parking facilities, access roads, landscaping and amenity spaces.

The Ridgewood Centre comprises c. 15 buildings, including the central Edwardian structure (Building 1) of the former Brompton Hospital Sanatorium with three projecting ward blocks (Buildings 2-4), and a group of ancillary buildings (Buildings 5-11) comprising a kitchen block, assembly hall, dining blocks, nurses' home and the medical officer's house. The proposed development includes the retention of the main central block (comprising Buildings 1-4) and associated sunken garden, with the demolition of the remainder of the buildings on the site. The purpose of this recording exercise is to create a record of Buildings 5-11 (identified on Fig. 2), as existing, prior to their demolition. Buildings 5-10 have a construction date of 1904 with two additional substantial phases of development; Building 5 was significantly extended between 1935 and 1968 and Building 11 (comprising an extension to Building 10) was built by 1928.

This report complements an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs Consulting, August 2014) and Heritage Impact Assessment (Asset Heritage Consulting, August 2014) previously produced for this scheme.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In March and May 2015 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London) carried out a programme of historic building recording in connection with the development of The Ridgewood Centre, Old Bisley Road, Frimley, Surrey, GU16 9QE (hereafter 'the site'; centred NGR: 490482 159213; Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to satisfy conditions attached to planning permission (planning ref: 14/0800) for the redevelopment of the site comprising part demolition/part conversion of the existing buildings in preparation for the construction of 100 residential dwellings.
- 1.2 Planning consent has been granted by Surrey Heath Borough Council for the retention and conversion of the former Brompton Hospital Sanatorium (Buildings 1-4) and the demolition of all existing ancillary buildings (Buildings 5-15) on the site. It is proposed to construct 100 residential dwellings (comprising 9 one bed, 27 two bed, 49 three bed, 11 four bed and 4 five bed units) with associated parking facilities, access roads, landscaping and amenity spaces (planning ref: 14/0800). Surrey Heath County Council has recommended that a condition of the planning consent should be that building recording is carried out prior to the commencement of the site's redevelopment (detailed in the corresponding written scheme of investigation produced by Archaeology South-East, February 2015).
- 1.3 The Archaeological Officer for Surrey County Council recommended that Buildings 5-11 covered under application 14/0800 be subject to a Level 2 record (English Heritage 2006) prior to the commencement of any work on site.
- 1.4 The site comprises c. 15 buildings, including the central Edwardian structure (Building 1) of the former Brompton Hospital Sanatorium with three projecting ward blocks (Buildings 2-4), and a group of ancillary buildings (Buildings 5-11) comprising a kitchen block, assembly hall, dining blocks, nurses' house and the medical officer's house. Buildings 12-15 are later additions to the hospital post-dating the 1960s. The purpose of this recording exercise will create a record of Buildings 5-11 as existing prior to their demolition (identified on Fig. 2). Buildings 5-10 have a construction date of 1904 with two additional substantial phases of development; Building 5 was significantly extended between 1935 and 1968 and Building 11 (comprising an extension to Building 10) was built by 1928.
- 1.5 None of the buildings concerned with this record (Buildings 5 to 11) are statutorily listed. Buildings 1 to 4 to the south of the redevelopment site are locally listed.

2.0 SCOPE & METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The scope of work and methodology for the building recording is detailed in a written scheme of investigation produced for the work by Archaeology South-East, dated February 2015. The work was also carried out in accordance with the relevant ClfA standards and guidance.
 - 2.2 Buildings 5-11 (as identified by the previous Desk-Based Assessment (Hawkins 2014); Fig. 2) were recorded to English Heritage Level 2 as defined in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage, 2006). A Level 2 record is principally a descriptive survey of the exterior and interior of the buildings.
 - 2.3 The site was visited on two separate occasions by Hannah Green and Katya Harrow on the 3rd March 2015 and the 5th May 2015 in order to carry out the recording work.
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This entailed the compilation of written notes and the production of a photographic record. The written record includes the location of the structures, a summary of the buildings purpose (historically and at present), the materials and possible dates.

- 2.4 The drawn record comprises floor plans of the buildings as existing to illustrate their layout. The plans were provided by CgMs Consulting and produced by 777 Environmental (Wild 2014). These provide an indicative layout only, and omit most exterior door and window locations; only significant variations to the layout, as noted during the site survey, have been added to the plans. The drawings are included within the report as Figs. 8 - 15.
- 2.5 The photographic record was produced using high-quality digital photography, taken with the aid of an optical zoom and flash when necessary. Within the report selected digital images have been reproduced as plates to supplement the descriptive text. A full index of the photography is included as Appendix 2 and location plots are shown on the accompanying figures.
- 2.6 During the survey there were health and safety concerns, with the presence of asbestos on site and areas of heavy pigeon guano contamination, primarily within Building 5 and 11 at basement level, Building 6 at first floor level and Building 10 at attic level. Areas not recorded are noted on the floor plans provided (Figs. 8 – 15). Where detailed inspection was not possible, a basic layout description has been formulated from the floor plans produced by 777 Environmental (Wild 2014).
- 2.7 A study of relevant cartographic sources was undertaken in order to place the buildings within their historical context, together with the consultation of previous reports produced for the site, including: a Heritage Impact Assessment undertaken by Asset Heritage Consulting (Watt 2014) and an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment by CgMs Consulting (Hawkins 2014). All sources consulted are listed in Section 7.

3.0 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 The site occupies an irregular-shaped area of land measuring approximately 0.2 hectares within the suburb of Heatherside, bordered to the north, east and west by residential development and to the south by open grassland comprising a golf course. The site is located approximately two miles north-east of Frimley and two miles south-east of Camberley. The site is bound to the south by Old Bisley Road, to the north by Theobalds Way, to the west by Maguire Drive, and Ridgewood Drive to the east. The site's main entrance is situated to the west. The site does not lie within a locally designated area of archaeological interest or a conservation area.

4.0 HISTORIC BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The historic background of the site has previously been covered by an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment produced by CgMs Consulting (Hawkins 2014) and a Heritage Impact Assessment prepared by Asset Heritage Consulting Ltd (Watt 2014). The following information has been summarised from these two documents.
- 4.2 The Ordnance Survey map of 1896-7 (Fig. 3) shows the site lay in former heathland until planted with plantation woodland during the late 18th and early 19th century and replaced by a pinewood nursery by the 20th century. The Brompton Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest had been founded previously by Philip Rose
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in the mid-19th century. The promotion of fresh air and exercise as a means of relieving the symptoms of tuberculosis within Europe led to the acquisition of the current site for the Brompton Hospital Sanatorium (now the Ridgewood Centre) in 1900, where open-air treatment could be administered.

- 4.3 The sanatorium buildings were designed by architect Edwin Thomas Hall and opened on 25th June 1904. The 1915 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 4) depicts the site's original layout. The sanatorium was located to the site's southern extent and followed a butterfly plan with four ward wings radiating from a central block, comprising a main entrance hall and day room to the south. To the north of the main sanatorium buildings is a complex of ancillary buildings with symmetrical layout, designed and built together and linked by a series of narrow covered corridors. The complex includes, a kitchen block (Building 5), assembly hall equipped with stage (Building 6), two 'L' shaped dining halls for men and women respectively (Buildings 7 and 8), a medical officer's house to the west (Building 9) and a nurses' home to the east (Building 10). In addition, a boiler and laundry house, mortuary, laboratory and rest shelter were constructed to the south-west.
 - 4.4 The Ordnance Survey map of 1935 (Fig. 5) shows the construction of a single storey block attached to the rear of the nurses' home (Building 11), which is also evident on an aerial photograph taken in 1928. The medical officer's house had been extended northwards and the kitchen block extended to the east. In addition, a simple timber-clad chapel was erected to the north-east of the kitchen block.
 - 4.5 The next major phase of development occurred during the 1960s as shown on the 1968 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 6). The kitchen block was substantially extended to the north with the addition of a large dining hall. The central assembly hall acquired two projecting blocks to the east and west at its northern end and the medical officer's house was extended with a rounded turret containing a secondary spiral staircase to the east.
 - 4.6 Medical advances in the treatment of tuberculosis resulted in sanatoria becoming increasingly unnecessary by the mid-20th century. In 1948 the hospital became part of the National Health Service and began to be used for other illnesses, particularly those requiring medically-supervised convalescence, including mental illnesses. The 1986 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 7) displays the construction of a number of buildings on the site to accommodate the hospital's evolving needs during the 20th century (Buildings 12 to 15). By 2014 the site had been significantly reduced by encroaching residential development and the NHS began re-locating its services elsewhere, disposing of buildings now surplus to requirement.
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5.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS

5.1 Building 5 (Figs. 8-10)

NGR: 490475 159219

Function: Kitchen Block

Date of construction: Constructed in 1904 and extended between 1935 and 1968

Description:

Overview

- 5.1.1 The building (Plate 1) comprises a long, rectangular range, aligned east – west, arranged over ground floor and basement level with a central double-height block. The building occupies the northern extent of the site, with its principal elevation facing south. For description purposes the building has been divided into three areas; comprising the central double-height block, flanked by blocks to the east and west sides (Figs. 8-10). The eastern block projects northwards with a single storey extension to accommodate a later double height dining hall, aligned north – south (Fig. 2). The projecting eastern extension is constructed in stretcher-bonded orange brick with clay tiled pitched roof, gabled to the north end. A rectangular extension, arranged over ground floor and basement level, is adjoined to the north elevation of the central block and projects northwards. Both the central block and northern extension are constructed in orange-red brickwork laid in Flemish bond, with pitched clay tiled roofing to the central block, which also has three brick chimneys, and a flat felted roof to the extension.

Exterior

- 5.1.2 Unless otherwise stated all window and door openings to this building have been covered externally with timber boarding. The south elevation appears as a long single storey, the pitched roof restricted from view by a continuous covered walkway extending the length of the elevation (Plates 2 and 3). To the eastern end are three small square windows, each with glazed bull-nosed brick cill and concrete lintel, followed by a double door opening to the east with glazed bull-nosed brick jambs and concrete lintel above. The central block comprises three large rectangular windows (now infilled with concrete), with slender painted tile cill and concrete lintel. A second double door opening is located centrally to this block, with a single-leaf door opening situated to the western end (both identical in arrangement to that at the eastern end). The far western extent comprises a plain expanse of brickwork interrupted by a single square window opening, with concrete cill and lintel to the far end.
- 5.1.3 The west elevation (Plate 4) comprises three tall windows at ground level, and three smaller windows with segmental-arched heads at basement level. All have concrete cills.
- 5.1.4 The east elevation is featureless, comprising an expanse of plain brickwork.
- 5.1.5 The north elevation of the central block comprises seven alternating single and double modern timber casement windows with concrete cills at ground level. A single-leaf door opening, with narrow four-pane opening upper light, separates the two windows to the far western end. The door is accessed by a series of brick steps from the west. A
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centrally placed, half-height timber double casement window is located at basement level. The central extension adjoining the central block extends northwards at ground and basement level. The extension is accessed from the west by two single-leaf doorways of modern construction with single soldier course head. Both are served by a series of concrete steps with steel handrails. A single timber window with single soldier course head is located adjacent the door opening at ground floor. A substantial concrete plinth is located at ground level to the north and west walls. The north elevation houses four central single-light windows with segmental-arched heads and concrete cills; the two to the west end have been infilled with matching brickwork at a later date. These are flanked to the east and west by pairs of single-light windows of identical arrangement. To the far eastern side is a large timber window with painted tile cill. The extension has a flat felted roof, above which is a long dormer window housed within the central section of the main range beyond. The dormer is clad with timber to the east and west sides and comprises 12 timber casement windows with slated timber vents above (Plate 5). The single storey eastern range that projects northwards adjoins the north elevation of the main range at its eastern end. The extension is accessed by a modern single-leaf flush timber doorway to its northern end, served by a series of concrete steps and steel handrail. A series of five symmetrical timber casement windows with concrete cills are located to the east and west sides at ground level.

Interior – Ground Floor

Overview

- 5.1.6 The building comprises a rectangular range running east – west. A double height central block houses the main kitchen, this is flanked by a series of single-storey ancillary areas, including WC facilities, staff rest rooms and stores all served by a primary corridor running the length of both the eastern and western blocks. The building projects northwards towards its eastern end to accommodate a later double height dining hall. Two separate basements extend below the central and western blocks. All electrics and lighting throughout the building are modern.

Eastern Block

- 5.1.7 The eastern block is accessed via a double door to the south, which opens into an 'L' shaped corridor. The corridor is divided by a substantial downstand and has a combination of carpeted flooring to the west and vinyl floor tiles to the east, accessed by a series of steps. The corridor displays a plain skirting, plain painted plastered walls, and rounded skirting to the south elevation. All rooms served by this corridor are accessed via a triangular profile architrave and modern timber fire door. Rooms 1 (Plate 6) and 2 are located to the immediate west of the principal entrance and most recently served as an electrical room and store. The rooms have a mirrored arrangement; both have a red quarry tile floor covering with tiled skirting, the electrical room is lit by a two-pane tilting window with tiled cill to the south and the store is lit with modern electrical light fittings.
- 5.1.8 Modern WC facilities occupy Rooms 3 and 4; both are situated to the south and accessed via the corridor to the north. These rooms are fitted out with modern bathroom furniture with ephemeral lightweight partitions serving as cubicles. The rooms have tiled flooring and a tiled skirting around their perimeter. The lower half of the walls have a glazed tile finish and are painted plaster above. The ceilings are sloped towards the south elevation, interrupted by a series of skylights. In addition, a set of single pane tilting windows light each room from the south.
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- 5.1.9 Room 5 is situated to the eastern end of the access corridor and was most recently used as a woodwork workshop. The room has rounded timber skirting, plain plastered walls and a flat ceiling formed by asbestos cement panelling. The room is lit from the south by twin four-pane windows with a single three-pane opening light above. A series of modern timber work-benches and cupboards run along the southern elevation.
- 5.1.10 Room 6 is entered on its southern side via the main corridor and forms a rectangular space used as a smoking room (not accessible).
- 5.1.11 The dining hall extension to the north is entered by a set of modern half-glazed double doors to the south and a single door to the north. The southern (principal) entrance leads to a short single height passage with herringbone timber parquet floor, plain skirting and suspended fireboard ceiling. To the immediate west of the passage is a servery fitted out with modern kitchen units (Plate 7). The space shares the suspended ceiling panels and has a tiled floor, skirting and lower wall covering.
- 5.1.12 The dining hall (Room 7) is a large rectangular open plan area with remains of a former lightweight timber partition occupying the south-east corner (Plate 8). The room has a herringbone timber parquet floor with a varnished timber skirting with bevelled edge. To the external east and west walls a cast iron radiator and single casement uPVC window are located within each bay, identified by a series of exposed concrete trusses (Plate 9). A suspended modern ceiling comprised of fibreboard panelling obscures the original double height pitched ceiling with textured plaster finish above.

Central Block

- 5.1.13 Room 8 occupies the central block and last functioned as the main kitchen (Plate 10). The space is entered on its east and west sides via single-width shallow arched door openings and externally by a double door to the south. The north-east opening is chamfered to its edge and is entered via a small lobby with tiled floor, walls and skirting. The double height main kitchen has a modern tiled floor, skirting and wall covering which extends to the high level glazing set in timber frames that light the room to the north and south sides. In addition to the high level lighting, three blocked windows are located at ground level along the south elevation. The ceiling slopes to the east and west and is clad with timber match-boarding. The roof is supported by a series of metal trusses with timber principal rafters, secured by metal ties. A large steel extractor fan is suspended from the ceiling, occupying a central position within the room. A series of small rooms extend off to the north and comprise an office and two walk-in fridges. These rooms are lit by a series of modern timber casement windows to the north wall.

Western Block

- 5.1.14 The western block is occupied by a series of small rooms situated to the north elevation and accessed internally via a corridor to the south. The block is entered externally from the south by a half glazed timber door with full width horizontal and two vertical recessed panels below, housed within an ovolo moulded architrave (Plate 11). Room 9 is located to the immediate west of the kitchen and comprises a small room that is open to the south-east and south-west sides to allow for passage between the central and western blocks. The room is lit from the south by a narrow single pane window and to the north by a double casement window; the two lower lights are each of four panes, with two-pane centre-hung tilting lights above. The floor has a linoleum covering and the walls are tiled, with a tile skirting.
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- 5.1.15 The corridor serving the remaining rooms has a linoleum floor covering, plain skirting, plain painted plaster walls and ceiling. A half-glazed double door with two vertical recessed panels below is located to the eastern side of the south wall. All doors served by this corridor have modern flush timber doors set within a triangular profile architrave. The corridor is heated by a single cast iron radiator mounted to the east end of the south elevation.
- 5.1.16 Rooms 10 and 11 form a male and female WC, with modern units dividing each room into two cubicles each lit by shared light from single uPVC windows to the north wall. The rooms have a tiled floor, tiled skirting and tiled wall to the lower half and painted plaster above.
- 5.1.17 Room 12 (Plate 12) most recently served as a staff rest room and is lit in the same manner as Room 9 (See Section 5.1.15) with cast iron radiator below. The plain plaster walls have a plain skirting and the lignum flooring found in the corridor continues in this room.
- 5.1.18 The corridor terminates at its western end with a store (Room 13). The room is lit from the south by a small single pane window, to the west by three four-pane single-light casement windows, with a three-pane centre-hung tilting light above each. The north elevation houses two identical arrangement windows either side of a central half-glazed timber door (Plate 13). The room has a linoleum floor covering, plain skirting and plain painted plaster walls. A series of wall mounted timber shelving is located around the room's perimeter and a former sink surround is situated to the north-west corner. The east wall retains a 'Waygood Lift' dumb waiter within a timber cupboard; its mechanism is visible above (Plate 14). An open tread staircase is situated to the north-east corner and provides access to the western basement below.

Western Basement

- 5.1.19 The basement is entered at its western extent into a large open room with concrete screed floor and painted brick walls. A series of timber shelving (as found within Room 13 above) is fitted to the north, south and west walls. The room is lit by a set of two-pane single timber casement windows to the west wall. The dumb waiter located above is situated to the foot of the stairwell to the eastern side.
- 5.1.20 A timber-shelved corridor extends eastwards along the south elevation and provides access to a second store (Plate 15). The room is entered via a half-glazed timber door with plain architrave on its southern side. The room displays identical floor and wall coverings to those within the room to the west and is lit in the same manner along the north elevation.
- 5.1.21 The eastern end of the basement is set at a lower level to the western extent and is constructed of breezeblocks rather than the brickwork as elsewhere. The area is entered on its southern side and is partitioned to the south creating an additional room to the south-east corner.

Eastern Basement

- 5.1.22 The eastern basement which extends below the building's central block extension was inaccessible due to asbestos contamination. Floor plans provided by the client show the space is accessed from an external stairwell to north and is divided into two rooms; a calorifier and boiler room, both served by a small lobby to the north-west corner.
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5.2 Building 6 (Fig. 11)

NGR: 490473 159198

Function: Assembly Hall

Date of construction: Constructed in 1904 and extended during the 1960s

Description:

Overview

- 5.2.1 Building 6 forms a 'T' shaped structure occupying a central location within the building complex (Plate 16). It is constructed in Flemish-bonded orange-red brick with clay tiled pitched roof. The roof is gabled to the north and south ends and has a central timber-framed cupola with lead dressings (Plate 17). The building is aligned north – south, with its principal elevation facing south. The building was originally constructed in 1904 and extended during the 1960s with a two storey flat roofed extension to the north which is located between it and the adjoining link corridor running throughout the complex.

Exterior

- 5.2.2 The building's southern gable end (Plate 18) comprises a bowed bay window at ground level with flat felted roof, dressed stone sill and timber frame. Above is a large arched window, comprising 27 panes with leaded glass, set between a series of wide timber mullions, arranged over three tiers with three opening lights to the lower tier. The reveals of both window jambs form a chamfered edge. The window head is formed by a segmental dressed stone arch with central keystone, which extends horizontally to either side and terminates at substantial engaged piers of matching brick which frame the elevation to the east and west. The upper levels of the piers are formed of dressed stone and are finished with a curved cap. A moulded string course extends beneath, terminating on either side of the window. A dressed stone sun dial with bronze dial is located centrally to the gable apex (Plate 19). It has a stone drip-mould above and below and is topped with a stone string course. The gable is defined by a stone drip-moulding.
- 5.2.3 The building's east and west elevations are separated into four bays, divided by slender buttresses which terminate in moulded dressed stone capping bricks. Within each bay is a double height arcade-like window with segmental-arched head. The windows now contain uPVC casements at ground and first floor level, separated by a section of panelled plastic cladding. A single half-glazed metal framed door is situated at ground level within the fourth bay to the east side and the third bay to the west, in replacement of a window. A tiled pitched roofed porch is located on either side of the building to the southern end, gabled to the east and west ends. The gabled ends have a timber bargeboard and are dressed with hung tiles. Both porches comprise timber posts which rest on a brick plinth with dressed stone edging, accessed by a set of concrete steps (Plate 20). Within each porch is a former blocked doorway, which presumably originally served as separate male and female entrances.
- 5.2.4 The northern extension is constructed of orange-red brick laid in Flemish bond. The flat felt roof is sloped to the northern end towards the covered walkway. At lower ground level are three six-pane timber windows. The first floor houses a uPVC casement
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window with an arched head (like those located to the south), and an additional narrow uPVC casement window to the north. All windows have a dressed stone cill and brick head. The western block has an additional uPVC casement window located centrally to its southern side. The northern elevation is dominated at ground level by two substantial metal sliding doors serving a set of walk-in fridges. These are flanked to either side by a single metal doorway and a former blocked door opening evidenced by a break in the brickwork.

Interior – Ground Floor

Overview

- 5.2.5 Building 6 originally comprised a single range orientated north – south, occupied by a double height open plan assembly hall. These original proportions have been lost due to the extensive infilling of the internal areas in recent years, including the insertion of an upper floor within the original range. The original northern end has been extended to allow for the construction of a modern two storey block that extends to the east and west sides. The building comprises a series of small offices to the south with ancillary areas, including kitchen, stores and WC facilities located to the north. Unless otherwise stated all walls are painted plaster with plain skirting and plain walls. All internal doors are modern flush timber fire doors with plain architraves. The building is predominantly carpeted throughout, with all ancillary areas covered with linoleum flooring. All areas are fitted out with modern electrics and lighting. The ceiling at ground floor level is comprised of fibreboard panelling. The arched painted plaster ceiling (Plate 21) at first floor level provides a sense of the building's original proportions.

Ground Floor

- 5.2.6 The ground floor is accessed by two half-glazed metal-framed external doors situated to the east and west elevations. The floor is arranged around a central corridor running north – south, flanked to the northern end by two entrance lobbies. The space is lit by borrowed light from the west lobby via a section of glazed timber panelling. The remaining space is divided by lightweight plasterboard partitions to create three separate rooms located around the building's perimeter, all served by the central corridor (Plate 22). The northern extension houses two modern WC facilities, a stairwell to the west end and two walk-in fridges accessible externally from the north elevation.

First Floor

- 5.2.7 The first floor is accessed by two modern dog-leg, closed string stairs to the building's northern end on its east and west sides. The floor is divided into a series of six modern office partitions to the south, served by a central corridor and store. The northern block is utilised for ancillary purposes and includes a kitchen, sluice, two WCs and the continuation of the walk-in fridges located below. All rooms within this block are accessed via a central corridor aligned east – west.

Basement

- 5.2.8 The basement, which is aligned east – west, extends beneath the building's northern addition and comprises four rooms. Each room is entered by a plain opening and has a concrete screed floor, plain skirting, plain painted plastered walls and ceiling. The basement is entered on its northern side by a closed string straight flight staircase accessed externally via a single metal frame door with two decorative grate panels
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(Plate 23). A former external entrance is located to the far north-west end but is now blocked by an inserted electrical cupboard (Plate 24). The space is lit by paired six-pane timber windows to the east and west elevations. A small area to the immediate west of the walk-in fridges (situated above at ground level), extends northwards and has a raised floor level to the surrounding rooms.

5.3 Building 7 - (Fig. 12)

NGR: 490490 159199

Function: Dining Hall (East)

Date of construction: 1904

Description:

Overview

- 5.3.1 The exterior descriptions of the dining blocks (Buildings 7 and 8) (Plates 25 and 26) have been grouped due to their identical mirrored arrangement. Both buildings follow an 'L' shaped plan and are situated to either side (east - Building 7 / west - Building 8) of the central former assembly hall (Building 6). Their principal range is located to the south, each orientated east – west, with a projection to the north, aligned north-south. Both buildings comprise a single storey with steep fully-hipped roof with clay tiles and central timber cupula with lead dressings (Plate 27). These are simpler in design than that situated upon Building 6. The roof terminates in a wide overhang with sprocketed eaves. The dining blocks are constructed in orange-red bricks laid essentially in Flemish bond with occasional additional headers. Unless otherwise stated all windows to the southern range have a timber cill and those housed within the northern extensions have cement cills. All windows were covered externally with timber boarding. Building 7 retains its original timber windows, whereas those to Building 8 have been replaced by modern uPVC casements. At ground level a continuous concrete plinth is located around the perimeter, above which a series of terracotta air vents with concrete lintel are situated (exceptions noted).
- 5.3.2 The principal elevation is located to the south side and contains a central window which is flanked to either side by a bowed bay window (Plate 26), supported by two timber brackets below. Each bay window comprises ten panes arranged over two tiers. A covered entrance way is located to the west (Building 7) / east (Building 8) side.
- 5.3.3 The buildings' outwards facing elevations (east - Building 7 / west - Building 8) comprise a central bowed bay window with double timber bracket below (Plate 25).
- 5.3.4 The buildings' inner walls (facing Building 6) comprise two door openings with dressed stone lintel to their southern end. To the northern end is an additional former door opening now filled with a single window with concrete cill.
- 5.3.5 The northern elevation to the southern range comprises two windows, identical in appearance to that housed centrally within the southern elevation, described above.
- 5.3.6 The outward facing walls to the north extension contain a small window to their south end and two narrow windows to the north, all with concrete cills. The north elevation faces inwards into the covered walkway. Building 7 contains two door openings with concrete lintel, the door to the west has been infilled with matching brickwork and the
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eastern door contains a timber door with three recessed panels. The same elevation to Building 8 is plain.

Interior – Ground Floor

- 5.3.7 Building 7 is separated into a large double height space to the south, which has been further divided to the south-west corner to provide a lobby and two additional rooms; the eastern room accessed internally from the principal room and the western room entered externally from the west elevation. A single storey extension to the western side projects northwards and has been converted to accommodate a laundry room. Unless otherwise stated the original door and window openings have bull-nosed jambs. The southern range has been carpeted throughout, while the northern range is tiled. All light fittings and electrical sockets are modern.

Main Range

- 5.3.8 The principal southern area originally comprised a large open space and served as a dining room (Plate 28). The room is entered from the west by a set of modern half-glazed double doors that open from the lobby. The walls in this room have an ovolo moulded skirting, integral plaster dado rail and moulded picture rail, which run unbroken around the perimeter (Plate 29). The space is lit from the north by two original double casement windows, with lower lights of six panes and two four-pane centre-hung tilting lights above. A single bowed bay window is located to the east elevation. The southern wall contains a central window as those described on the north side, flanked by two bowed bay windows. The ceiling is supported by a series of regularly spaced arched timber trusses, chamfered to their edge and corbelled at their base. The sloped skellings to the north and south sides are rounded at each truss base at their join with the wall. The inserted plasterboard partition walls to the south-west have plain skirting and walls with flush timber doors and plain architraves.

Northern Projection

- 5.3.9 The projection to the north is currently accessed via the lobby on its southern side. The room seems to have undergone several phases of alteration with two blocked external doorways to the north and west walls. The room appears to have been extended north with a brick downstand separating the space. A small WC occupies the room's north-east corner and is accessible externally from the north elevation. The tiled floor is stepped up to east side where the room is lit by a double casement window with two centre hung tilting lights above. The walls have a continuous tiled skirting and are covered with tiles to their lower half; they have a painted plaster finish above and are curved at their ceiling join.

5.4 Building 8 (Fig. 12)

NGR: 490454 159199

Function: Dining Hall (West)

Date of construction: 1904

Description:

Overview

5.4.1 See Section 5.3.1 – 5.3.6 for external description.

Interior – Ground Floor

5.4.2 Internally the building's original layout mirrors that of Building 7 due to their shared former function as dining rooms (male and female). The interior has been altered to accommodate a series of offices with ancillary areas to the north-east. The building originally comprised a double height open area to the south and a single height block extending northwards to the east end. The building has been carpeted throughout with the exception of a linoleum cover within the kitchen to the north.

Main Range

5.4.3 The building is accessed from the east by a set of modern flush timber double doors which open out into a central lobby with a corridor extending to the west. The space has been infilled with a series of lightweight plasterboard partitions to create four additional rooms around the building's perimeter (Plate 30). The doorways to these newly-created rooms have matching bevelled architraves and modern flush timber doors. A suspended fibreboard ceiling obscures the original skimming slopes to the north and south sides (rounded to their edge), which is secured by a series of timber trusses (as described in Section 5.3.8). The outer walls are curved at their base where they meet the floor, no doubt to allow for easy cleaning. An integral dado rail is moulded into the building's external plaster walls, which combined with an ovolo moulded picture rail, run unbroken around the building's perimeter (Plate 31). The main range is lit to the southern side by a central six-pane uPVC window, flanked by two bowed bay windows to either side (uPVC replacements) with curved jambs. The west elevation houses an additional bowed bay window of identical arrangement and the northern wall is lit by two windows mirroring the central southern type.

Northern Projection

5.4.4 The northern block is accessed from the lobby located to the eastern end of the main range via a flush timber door with wire-glazed light, with ovolo moulded architrave and rounded jambs. The space is divided to form a separate kitchen area to the west, accessed via a plain opening from the lobby. The kitchen comprises a tiled floor, plain skirting and plain painted plaster walls, and is fitted out with modern units. The room is lit by a single-pane uPVC window located to the west wall. The room to the east occupies an 'L' shaped footprint and comprises a plain skirting and plain painted plaster walls (Plate 32). The removal of selected suspended ceiling panels reveals a lath and plaster ceiling to the northern extent. The room is lit by a uPVC single-pane window to the east and west elevations. Evidence visible externally suggests the western window originally served as an external doorway.

5.5 Building 9 (Fig. 13)

NGR: 490435 159213

Function: Medical Officer's House

Date of construction: 1904

Description:

Overview

5.5.1 Building 9 (Plate 33) occupies an area to the western end of the building complex. The building is roughly rectangular in form, aligned north-east – south-west and arranged over two storeys plus attic floor with a hipped clay tiled roof covering. Originally the building's principal elevation faced north-west but now lies to the south-west. The building is constructed of orange-red brick laid in Flemish bond at ground level with orange tile-hung upper floors. The building is accessible from all four elevations via a series of single door openings. The building comprises four prominent orange-red brick chimney stacks to the north-east and south-west sides. All elevations are served by a series of cast iron drainpipes, secured by iron ties. Unless otherwise stated all window openings are modern uPVC casement replacements (originally timber framed), with stone cills.

Exterior

5.5.2 The building's north-west elevation originally housed a central doorway with a multi-pane semi-circular fan light above, with gauged brickwork head. The doorway has been latterly filled to form a rounded arch window. Either side of the central window is an additional bowed bay window, with flat felted roof. Two four-light windows are located at first floor, with an additional window to the south-western end which has been extended downwards to form a six-light window. Three two-light casement windows fill the attic floor, above which is a wide timber moulded bargeboard.

5.5.3 The building's south-west elevation (Plate 34) is stepped back to the south-eastern end and comprises a single-leaf door (covered externally with timber boarding) at ground floor level, with two windows to the south-east, both with a gauged brickwork head. A substantial orange-red brick chimneystack, corbelled at its base below the spocketed tile-hanging, dominates the first floor level. The chimneystack terminates in a five tiers of single height brick courses with double tiered finish. The first floor comprises an expanse of plain orange tiles with a four-light casement window and narrow single-light casement to the far eastern end. Punctuating the eaves at attic level is a long dormer window, comprising five single casements, four to the south-east of the chimneystack and one to the north-west, with lead dressings at either end. In addition, a single casement window is housed to the far south-eastern end, below the eaves.

5.5.4 The building's north-east elevation is similar in appearance to its southern-western counterpart (Plate 35). To the south-eastern end at ground level is a single door opening with evidence of a former doorway originally situated to the west (now infilled). To the north-west of the doorway are two segmental-arched windows with gauged brickwork heads. Adjoining the main range to the north-western end is a single storey extension, extending north-eastwards with a clay tiled pitched roof, gabled to the north-eastern end. This structure has two central doors to its south-east and north-west elevations (of modern construction), each accessed via a single concrete step. The north-east elevation comprises a single segmental-arched window with gauged brickwork head; a wide timber moulded bargeboard is located above. The north-west wall contains a single window to either side of the central door opening. The first floor of the main range is dominated by an orange-red brick chimneystack to the north-western end which is identical in appearance to that located on the south-west elevation. To the south-eastern side of the chimney is a four-light window, plus an infilled window opening evidenced by a projecting tile lintel. The attic is interrupted at eaves level by a four casement dormer window with lead dressings to the south-east and north-west. To the eastern end is a small blocked window opening with modern skylight above.

5.5.5 The south-east elevation is dominated by a rounded turret extension that extends south-eastwards from the original building extent (appearing as a secondary feature after 1968 (Fig. 6) (Plate 36). The turret is lit by two uPVC casement windows at ground and attic level. The ground floor comprises two centrally placed single door openings, both with gauged brickwork arch head; one opens to the north-west and the other to the north-east. To the south is a single segmental-arched window with similar head. The first floor comprises a window either side of the turret, with a featureless expanse of orange tile to the south-western end. The attic contains a modern narrow uPVC window situated to the south-west of the turret, the other side is plain. At roof level are two additional chimneystacks, both similar in appearance to those to the north-east and south-west elevations. A continuation of the wide timber moulded bargeboard is confined to the north-east end of this elevation.

Interior – Ground Floor

5.5.6 Internally, the ground floor has been altered to accommodate two separate extensions, one situated to the north-east and the second to the south-east. Unless otherwise stated the rooms have an ovolo moulded skirting, picture rail and deep moulded cornice at the junction of walls and ceiling, and ovolo moulded architraves to the door openings; the doors are modern (exceptions noted). The floors comprise timber floorboards with modern carpet tile covering. The walls and ceilings are painted plaster, with the exception of utility areas, which have tiled wall surrounds. The building is heated with cast iron radiators situated throughout; all remaining electrics and lighting are modern.

5.5.7 The ground floor comprises four principal rooms within the original building extent; a further room is situated to the north-east and two small WC facilities, an external boiler room and secondary stair occupy the building's south-eastern extent. The principal doorway has been rehoused within the south-west elevation from its original location on the north-west side of the building (Plate 37). The doorway, comprising four recessed vertical timber panels, now leads directly into a main hallway that runs in a north-east – south-west direction throughout the ground floor. The reconfigured hallway has textured wallpaper walls and a modern fibreboard panelled ceiling. The original room proportions to the southern reception room are visible from the retained cornice moulding within the hallway above the modern ceiling panels. This has also been truncated by the inserted partition between Rooms 1 and 2 (Plate 38).

5.5.8 To the south-east of the doorway are Rooms 1 and 2; originally comprising a single room, the space has been sub-divided to provide a separate utility room. Rooms 1 and 2 have suspended fibreboard ceiling panels with shared ovolo moulded picture rail and moulded cornice visible above, which run unbroken either side of the modern plasterboard partition which truncates the chimneystack to the south-east (Plate 39). Room 1 is lit from the south-west by a modern uPVC double casement window with upper transom light above and is entered via a modern flush fire door with matching plain architrave located to the west. Room 2 comprises a narrow utility space, with a modern sink unit to the south-eastern wall with modern tile surround above. A break in the skirting to the north-east suggests a former door opening.

5.5.9 To the north-west of the principal hallway are two main reception rooms: Rooms 3 and 5, separated by the former entrance lobby, now forming Room 4. Rooms 3 and 5 form two large reception rooms lit by a single bowed bay window with rounded window jambs, to the north-west side; these have modern uPVC replacement glazing. Room 3 has a large chimneystack with bull-nosed edges, located to the south-west wall. Room 5 mirrors this arrangement with an identical chimneystack to the north-east side (Plate

- 40). Both rooms are carpeted and heated with wall-mounted radiators with modern cover. Both walls have been shortened to their eastern ends by a modern plasterboard partition, which is evidenced in the truncated wall finishes.
- 5.5.10 The former principal lobby now forming Room 4 is lit to the north-west by a round headed opening utilising the original door arrangement (Plate 41). An inserted plain skirting runs below the inserted window. A downstand to the east marks the location of a former partition that once separated the entrance from the hallway.
- 5.5.11 Room 6 is located opposite Room 5 to the north-west side of the hallway. The room most recently served as a kitchen, fitted out with modern units (now removed) and modern tile surround. The room is lit to the north-east by a modern double casement uPVC window with two opening lights above. A central chimneystack located to the south-east wall dominates the space within.
- 5.5.12 Room 7 is housed within the north-east extension. The room is entered internally on its south side, to the east of the chimneystack (Plate 42). An external single-leaf half-glazed door of modern construction is situated to the south-east and north-west. Two single casement uPVC windows with opening lights above are housed within the north-west wall. A bolection moulded skirting and cornice run around the room's perimeter. The room is heated by three modern radiators to the north-east and north-west sides.
- 5.5.13 The former principal hallway (Plate 43) runs from the original entrance in a north-west – south-east direction and now forms a subsidiary access route to two small modern WCs (Rooms 8 and 9) situated to the south-eastern end. Room 8 is lit from the south-west by a modern single casement window and Room 9 is lit to the north-east. To the south-east of Room 9 is a boiler room (Room 10) which is entered externally from the north-east. It has a plain tile flooring, skirting and wall covering.
- 5.5.14 The subsidiary hallway terminates at its south-east end with a half-glazed timber panelled door of modern construction. To the north-east is the turret extension, which houses a closed tread newel staircase; this is lit from the south-east by uPVC casements and has a moulded integral dado rail to its enclosing walls (Plate 44). The principal staircase is located within the northern corner of the subsidiary hallway. It is of dog-leg form, comprising a closed-string with turned balusters. A moulded timber handrail terminates at a substantial newel post, which is chamfered to its corners and has an acorn finial, all enclosed within a modern timber casing. Beneath, recessed panelling covered by modern timber boarding encloses the under-stair area.

First Floor

- 5.5.15 The principal stair lands on a half landing to the eastern end of the building, which is set at a lower level than the remainder of the first floor (Plate 45). The area is lit to the south-east by a double casement uPVC window situated behind a modern glazed partition screen. The ephemeral division houses a single doorway and separates the landing from the eastern spiral staircase, which is lit at this level by three uPVC casement windows. A door to the south-west side of the lower landing leads to Room 11 which contains a modern WC with an identical arrangement as Room 8 below. The space is lit to the south by a modern single casement uPVC with fixed pane above. The floor has a linoleum cover, rounded at the join with the walls. The painted plaster walls have a tile cover to their lower half. A modern shower cubicle occupies the southern corner of the room.
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- 5.5.16 Room 12 to the north of the lower-landing is accessed by four steps situated below a round-headed archway (Plate 46). A modern timber door with ovolo moulded architrave opens out into a second modern WC with linoleum flooring, plain walls and plain plastered ceiling. The room is lit from the north-east by an identical window arrangement as found within Room 11 (See Section 5.5.15).
- 5.5.17 The main landing is served by a further short flight of the principal staircase; the balustrade is encased by modern timber casing at first floor. All rooms served by this landing have a doorway with ovolo moulded architrave and a modern flush timber door. The landing itself displays a carpeted floor, rounded skirting, painted plastered walls and slender moulded cornice. The upper landing is aligned north-west – south-east and provides access to a further five rooms.
- 5.5.18 Rooms 13 and 14 are located either side of the access stair, to the south-west and north-east sides respectively. Room 13 is lit from the south-west by a modern uPVC double casement window with two fixed lights above and timber cill. Below there is a cast iron radiator with modern cover. The room retains its chimneystack with bull-nosed edge detailing, to the south-eastern wall, its former fireplace now infilled and occupied by a small metal air vent. The walls have a rounded skirting, integral picture rail and slender moulded cornice. Room 14, to the north of the corridor, displays a mirrored arrangement, with the omission of the picture rail detail.
- 5.5.19 Room 15 (Plate 47) is located to the far western corner of the first floor. The room is lit by a modern uPVC six casement window to the west, with timber cill. A chimneystack with bull-nosed edge (fireplace now infilled), located to the south-west wall dominates the room. This room retains its rounded skirting and slender cornice.
- 5.5.20 Opposite is Room 16, located to the far northern corner. The room is entered by a shared lobby to the north-east of the landing, which also provides access to Room 17. Room 16 has an identical mirrored arrangement to Room 15 (described above), with the addition of an integral moulded picture rail. The room's original extent has been shortened to accommodate Room 17, as is visible in the truncation of the decorative wall finishes to the southern side.
- 5.5.21 Room 17 is situated to the west of the shared lobby and is formed by a combination of borrowed space from Room 16 and the far western end of the landing, from which it is separated by a lightweight plasterboard partition. The room is lit to the north-west by the former end landing light which has modern replacement glazing. Remains of a boxed downstand illustrate the original landing proportions.

Attic

- 5.5.22 The attic is accessed via the spiral staircase which terminates in a newel with an acorn finial, here too housed within a modern timber casing. The stair opens out onto a lower-landing flanked by Rooms 18 and 19 to the south-west and north-east respectively (Plate 48). Both are fitted out with modern WC units matching the arrangement of the rooms immediately below at first floor level (Rooms 11 and 12; see Section 5.5.15).
- 5.5.23 The landing opens up to the north-west and is accessed by a series of steps. The landing has a linoleum floor cover, rounded skirting and plain painted plaster walls and ceiling. A series of ovolo moulded door architraves containing modern flush timber doors provide access to six additional rooms of symmetrical proportions. Unless otherwise stated all rooms at attic level have carpet flooring, rounded skirting, plain
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walls and ceiling. Rooms 20 and 21 are located to the top of the steps, to the south-west and north-east. These rooms most recently served as separate bedrooms, each lit by a modern uPVC double casement dormer window with slender timber cills, to their external walls (Plate 49). The continuation of the chimneystack arrangement situated at first floor level is repeated their south-eastern walls.

5.5.24 Immediately to the north-west are Rooms 22 (south-west) and 23 (north-east), which have a double uPVC casement window with timber cill to their external walls. Both rooms retain a corner chimneystack to their western corners, with evidence of a former hearth visible in the timber floorboard arrangement (Plate 50).

5.5.25 To the far north-western end are Rooms 24 (south-west) and 25 (north-east). The rooms are lit from the north-west by uPVC single casement dormer windows, with slender timber cills. Room 24 is lit to the south-west by an additional window of identical appearance (Plate 51). Both rooms contain a corresponding corner chimneystack to their south-eastern walls, utilising a shared stack with Rooms 22 and 23. All fireplaces have been covered with plaster boarding at a later date. The two rooms are separated by a small store (Room 26) found to the north-western end of the corridor. The room is formed by a modern plasterboard partition and entered by a modern half-glazed timber door. The small room is lit to the north-west side by a modern uPVC casement window.

5.6 Building 10 (Fig. 14)

NGR: 490509 159216

Function: Nurses' House

Date of construction: 1904

Description:

Overview

5.6.1 Building 10 (Plate 52) occupies an area to the eastern extent of the building complex. The building is rectangular in form, aligned north-east – south-west and arranged over two storeys plus attic floor with a hipped tiled roof. The principal elevation faces north-east. The building's external appearance is similar to its western counterpart, Building 9 (See Section 5.5). Building 10 is constructed of Flemish-bonded orange-red brick at ground level with tile-hung upper floors which terminate at first floor with a sprocketed finish. The building is accessed directly on its north-east and south-west sides and via a single storey brick link to the north-west. Four prominent red brick chimney stacks are situated to the north-west and south-east sides. All elevations are served by a series of cast iron drainpipes. Unless otherwise stated all window openings have a stone cill.

Exterior

5.6.2 The building's principal elevation is accessed via a central double doorway with flat timber hood above, secured by two twisted steel brackets (Plate 53). Above the doorway is a semi-circular fan light with gauged brickwork head. The door is accessed by two stone steps and is flanked on either side by a bowed bay window. Each bowed window has slender timber glazing bars and a flat felted roof. Three four-light windows are located at first floor and attic level; the two central windows have been replaced

with modern uPVC casements that reflect the original timber framed glazing retained to either side. The north-east elevation is framed with a wide timber moulded bargeboard which extends below the roof.

- 5.6.3 The north-west elevation (Plate 54) is divided at ground floor level by a single storey Flemish-bonded orange-red brick structure, with pitched concrete tiled roof. The structure is aligned north-west – south-west and serves as a passage between the Nurses' Home (Building 10) and the northern extension (Building 11) (See Section 5.7 for link description). The south-western end comprises two shallow arched windows, with gauged brickwork head at ground floor level. The north-eastern extent forms a featureless expanse of brickwork. An orange-red brick chimneystack, with corbelled base, extends from the first floor level and dominates the tile hung upper floors. To the southern side of the chimney, at first floor level, are two timber windows (identical in arrangement to those on the north-east elevation) and a narrow double casement window to the far end. The attic contains a large timber dormer window, comprising five casements to the south-west of the chimneystack and an additional single window to the north-east at eaves level. The chimneystack terminates in a series of five stepped single height brick courses with double course top.
- 5.6.4 The building's south-east elevation is similar in arrangement to the north-west elevation but is stepped back to its south-western end (Plate 55). Two shallow arched windows with gauged brickwork heads, occupy the ground floor to the south-western end. A dominant orange-red brick chimney with corbelled brick bottom extends from below the sprocketed tile hanging of the first floor and terminates in an identical manner as its northern counterpart. The first floor houses two four-light timber casement windows to the south-west of the chimneystack. The attic level mirrors the arrangement found to the north-west.
- 5.6.5 The south-west elevation comprises a central single-leaf doorway at ground floor level, with an arched gauged brickwork head above. The door opening is flanked to either side by a series of narrow arched windows with gauged brickwork head, with one situated to the south-east and two located to the north-western end. A central double casement uPVC window that punctuates the sprocketed tile hanging with an expanse of flush brickwork, dominates the first floor. To the south-east is a timber framed window of four fixed panes with two-pane opening light above. The north-west end has an identical window arrangement with the addition of a narrow timber framed fire door with single opening light above. The attic floor has a similar window arrangement to that visible below, with the exception that the fire door occupies the former window location to the far north-western end. The fire doors are served by a dog-leg, open-tread external steel staircase with tubular steel guardrail which is secured to the elevation's north-western end and accessed by a caged gate at ground level. The prominent bargeboard visible to the north-east elevation, is confined to the north-western end only on this side. At roof level, two additional chimneystacks form an identical arrangement as those located to the north-west and south-east sides (Plate 56).

Interior – Ground Floor

- 5.6.6 Building 10 has a similar internal arrangement to its western counterpart, Building 9, this is most apparent at first floor and attic level (Figs. 13 & 14). Overall the building retains many original fixtures and fittings. Unless otherwise stated there is an ovolo moulded skirting, picture rail and deep moulded cornice at the junction of walls and ceiling and ovolo moulded architraves to the doorways. The floors comprise original timber floorboards covered with carpet and the walls and ceilings are plastered and
-

painted. A series of cast iron radiators are situated throughout the building and all electrics and lighting are modern.

- 5.6.7 The ground floor comprises four principal rooms with two lesser rooms located to the rear. The doorway on the front elevation leads into a small lobby separated from the main hallway by half-glazed double doors (Plate 57). On either side of the hall is a doorway that leads into two main reception rooms: Rooms 2 and 3. Room 2, located on the north-west side of the hall, forms one large room lit by a bowed bay window bordered by curved window jambs on the north-east elevation, with two radiators below (Plate 58). The north-west wall has a chimneystack with evidence of a former hearth and a single door to the south-western end providing access to Building 11 (described in Section 5.7.1). Room 3 to the south-east side of the hall originally mirrored the dimensions of Room 2 but has been divided into two smaller rooms with an inserted partition to the south-west. The original room now formed by Rooms 3 and 4 was originally accessed via the door to the south-western end; the door to the north-east, with plain architrave has been inserted to serve the room's later division. Originally the single room was lit by a bowed bay window mirroring the arrangement found in Room 2, to the north-east elevation, in addition to a narrow upper transom window to the south-east side. Curved walls enclose a chimney stack located to the south-east wall, which has been truncated by the inserted partition. The skirting, picture rail and cornice continue unbroken behind the room division but is not visible on the partition and is concealed above modern suspended fireboard ceiling panels. Water damage to the bay window reveals a lath and plaster ceiling above (Plate 59).
- 5.6.8 The staircase is situated centrally within the hall to the north-west side (described in Section 5.6.12). Immediately to the south-east of the staircase is Room 5, which is lit by a large double casement window with two fixed lights above (uPVC replacement). The room is heated by a single radiator located below the window. A fireplace is preserved on the south-western wall, which comprises a brick surround with intermittent courses of tile creasing; above it is a lintel comprised of tiles on edge and a tile mantel shelf (Plate 60).
- 5.6.9 To the south-west of Room 5, to the rear of the hall is Room 6. This narrow room serves as a store and displays a linoleum floor cover, plain skirting, walls and ceiling, devoid of picture rail and cornice. The room is lit by an original six-pane timber casement window with two-pane centre-hung tilting light above (Plate 61) on its south-western wall. The room is dominated by a large timber draw unit and wall cabinet set against the south-west elevation.
- 5.6.10 To the north-west side of the hall is the kitchen (Room 7) (Plate 62), lit by an original timber framed six-pane double casement window with two four-pane centre-hung tilting lights above, to the north-west elevation. An ovolo moulded skirting is located around the room's perimeter but is obscured to the north-east by a modern timber pipe casing. The walls are plain, with a boxed downstand to the north-east side and modern tile surround to the north-west. The floor is covered with a continuous linoleum sheet presumably for hygiene purposes. A chimney stack and blocked flue with rounded edges is situated to the south-west side. A small pantry is located to the western corner and entered through an ovolo moulded architrave (its former door removed). Internally the room is lit by a narrow timber six-pane casement window to the north-west. A series of wall-mounted timber shelves are fixed to the southern corner; the bottom shelf comprising two substantial stone slabs to enable food preservation, above which the walls have a tile surround (now painted).
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- 5.6.11 Room 8 is located to the rear of the hall, to the south-western end. The room is divided by an inserted partition to accommodate the room's conversion in a WC. The room is lit by two timber six-pane casement windows with two-pane centre-hung tilting light above, located either side of the modern partition wall on the south-western wall. The room has a continuous linoleum floor and plain walls and ceiling. The room is fitted out with modern bathroom units. A modern sink is enclosed below the central south-western window within an MDF cupboard and tile surround. The western division is accessed by a timber door with two recessed vertical panels to the base and two full width horizontal recessed panels above, all surrounded by a moulded fillet.
- 5.6.12 The hall terminates to the south-west with a half glazed timber door with chamfered door jambs and single radiator. Within the hall, the dog-leg staircase forms a closed-string with turned balusters. A moulded handrail terminates at a substantial newel post, chamfered to its corners with acorn finials and matching moulded pendant above (Plate 63). Beneath, the under-stair area is enclosed by recessed moulded panelling creating an under-stair cupboard to the south-west.

First Floor

- 5.6.13 The stair lands on a half landing to the rear of the building, which is set at a lower level than the remainder of the first floor and is lit to the south-west by a large uPVC window. A door to the north-western side of the lower landing leads to Room 9 which contains a WC with an identical arrangement as Room 8 below. The space is divided by an inserted partition and lit to the south-west by a single casement uPVC window. The area containing a sink at ground level is replaced by a later narrow half-glazed fire door. The skirting, wall and ceiling finishes remain consistent to those of Room 8. Room 10 to the south-east side of the lower-landing has a linoleum floor cover and is fitted out with modern kitchen units. The room has a plain skirting and tiled wall finish. The room is lit in an identical manner as Room 9.
- 5.6.14 The main landing area sits at a higher level and is served by a short flight of the same staircase; the landing balustrade has been encased by half wire-glazed asbestos panels at this level (Plate 64). The upper landing contains a corridor orientated south-west – north-east and provides access to a further five rooms. It is lit to its north-east end by a uPVC window with radiator located below. The corridor has an ovolo moulded skirting, with plain walls and ceiling to the north-west side and retained moulded picture rail to the south-east wall.
- 5.6.15 Adjacent the staircase to the south-eastern side is the location of Room 11. This room retains its ovolo moulded skirting but has lost its picture rail and cornice detailing. The room is lit via its external elevation to the south-east, with a similar window arrangement as Room 7 (Section 5.6.10). A fireplace is retained to the south-west wall, comprising a cast iron grate with projecting hood, red tiled cheeks and a cast iron surround with sunburst motif (Plate 65).
- 5.6.16 Room 12 to the front of the building is situated to the eastern corner and resides above Room 3 at ground floor level. Access restrictions inhibited further inspection of this room.
- 5.6.17 The north-western side of the first floor mirrors the arrangement found at ground level, with the exception of the division of the northern corner room into two smaller rooms and the addition of a secondary corridor. Room 13 is lit by an original window (see Section 5.6.10 for window description) located to the north-east elevation. The window lighting Room 14 has been replaced by a modern double casement uPVC window to
-

the north-western side. Both rooms contain an ovolo moulded skirting and moulded plaster picture rail. A fireplace, identical in appearance to that found within Room 11, is located to the north-western elevation of Rooms 13 and 14 (Plate 66), utilising a shared chimney stack.

- 5.6.18 A secondary corridor to the south-east side of Room 14 provides access to Room 15 and is entered via a three-centred archway (Plate 67) with an inserted shelved cupboard to the north-east. Room 15 follows an 'L' shaped plan (as mirrored below within the kitchen). The space is lit from the north-west and south-west elevations, the nature of the windows could not be recorded due to access limitations, Section 1.6).

Attic

- 5.6.19 The attic level was inaccessible due to pigeon guano and asbestos contamination. From the floor plans provided by the client, it is possible to devise a general layout of the space; comprising a lower landing mezzanine level containing a WC partition to the north-west side. The upper corridor is orientated and lit in the same manner found at first floor and provides access the three rooms of equal size to the north-west and south-east sides. See Section 5.5.22-25 for a more detailed floor description, as found within Building 9 (mirrored arrangement).

5.7 Building 11 (Fig. 15)

NGR: 490502 159225

Function: Nurses' House Extension

Date of construction: Constructed by 1928

Description:

Overview

- 5.7.1 Building 11 (Plate 68) is located to the north of Building 10, serving as a later addition to the Nurses' Home and dates to the late 1920s. The building is rectangular in form, orientated north-east – south-west and arranged over ground and basement level with its principal elevation facing north-west. The structure has a pitched cement tiled roof with sprocketed eaves and is gabled to the north-east and south-west. The building is constructed in orange-red brickwork laid in Flemish bond. The building is accessed at ground level by two glazed metal framed doors to the east and west sides of a single storey brick structure located centrally to its south wall (serving as a passage to Building 10). The basement is entered on its north-west side via a central single doorway. A concrete plinth is located around the building's perimeter. All windows have a red quarry tile cill and two-tiered brick header above.

Exterior

- 5.7.2 The building's north-east and south-west elevations comprise six segmental-arched windows at ground and basement level. Those at basement level retain their original half-height, six-pane timber framed windows that interrupt the concrete plinth. The gable ends have a prominent timber bargeboard, with tile hung finish below, both features are similar to the domestic decorative exterior of Building 10.

- 5.7.3 The north-west elevation (Plate 69) contains a centrally placed single doorway with two-tiered brick header, accessed by a set of concrete steps served by a tubular steel handrail. The door is flanked by two half-height rounded arched windows.
- 5.7.4 The south-east elevation is divided into two ranges by the adjoining brick passage (Plate 70). The western end comprises two narrow timber framed windows, the relatively plain eastern range contains a single window of similar proportions, all situated at ground level.

Interior – Ground Floor

- 5.7.5 Building 11 is entered at ground level on its south-eastern side via the single storey link with Building 10. It is also accessed via two glazed metal frame doors to the north-east and south-west sides.
- 5.7.6 Internally the building comprises a reception area located centrally to the south-east which leads through to a spine corridor running north-east – south-west (Plate 71). The building has four rooms to the south-east side and five to the north-west, due to a subdivision within the western corner to provide a WC facility. Each space is lit by a single uPVC window, with the exception of the dual aspect corner rooms to the south-east side. Unless otherwise noted, the building's interior is fitted out with modern materials, consisting of plain plasterboard partitions, plain skirting and suspended fibreboard ceiling panels with modern strip lighting and carpeted flooring throughout. The building is heated by a series of cast iron radiators.
- 5.7.7 The central corridor (Plate 72) is lit to the south-western end by a uPVC double casement window which reflects the original glazing arrangement found within Building 10. The corridor originally ran the length of the building but has been shortened, presumably to accommodate a larger room to the eastern end; evidenced by wall scarring and a redundant door fitting (Plate 73). The suspended ceiling panels within the corridor are supported by an inserted picture rail which continues around the two rooms to the eastern end.
- 5.7.8 All but one room is served by the central corridor; the room to the far north-west corner is currently accessed via the room to its southern side following internal alterations. Notable features within this room include an apparent chimney stack to the northern elevation flanked by shelved alcoves to either side; no evidence of the chimney stack is visible externally (Plate 74).
- 5.7.9 The basement was not accessible for recording due to asbestos contamination (see Section 1.6).

6.0 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 Combined, the buildings provide context to the site as a whole and give insight into the general ancillary functions employed on the site from their construction to the present day. Together they form a physically connected group: planned, designed and built together to serve the ancillary functions of the Brompton Hospital Sanatorium.
- 6.2 The external appearance of the buildings is characteristic of the early to mid-20th century, although later phases of development are in evidence and the original layout of all seven buildings has been altered to varying degrees by their conversion to accommodate evolving requirements, including the provision of office space.
-

- 6.3 The building most affected by modern intervention is the former assembly hall (Building 6) with a significant level of both internal and external alteration occurring during the 1960s. In comparison, the Medical Officer's House and Nurses' House (Buildings 9 and 10) retain the highest quantity of original features, perhaps due to their long-term residential use. The kitchen (Building 5) is significantly plainer in its appearance than the other buildings, which reflects its utilitarian nature and the resulting periodic renewal of internal areas.
- 6.4 Particular architectural features, including the bull-nose ornamentation, simple skirting, window and door jambs, and coving to the edges of the ceiling, are common in institutional buildings of this date, and are reflective both of the ancillary nature of the buildings and the requirement for ease of cleaning.
- 6.5 The site's layout and reoccurring architectural features reflect the prevailing contemporary ideology regarding the treatment of Tuberculosis, during the site's construction, which advocated exposure to the open air. In particular, the use of the roof cupolas, large tilting windows, fan lights and double height rooms are consistent with the promotion of light and open space with constant air flow. The positioning of the dirtiest services, including the boiler room, located furthest from the main hospital building, serves to enforce this idea of clean, fresh air as means to treating medical symptoms. The separation of the two residential buildings (Buildings 9 and 10) necessitated the provision of walkways to link the complex, despite their primary function to provide housing for the utility pipework throughout the site. The walkways also served to promote regular exercise, in line with contemporary European treatment methods for relieving the symptoms of respiratory conditions.
- 6.6 Despite evidence of constant periodic renewal, all seven buildings have retained a modest degree of original fixtures and fittings that allow for the interpretation of their original functions and serve to create a visual continuity across the complex. In addition, the internal phasing within the buildings serves as a physical reminder of evolving medical ideas, standards and procedures employed on the site throughout its history.

7.0 SOURCES CONSULTED

ASE, February 2015. *Written Scheme of Investigation; The Ridgewood Centre, Old Bisley Road, Frimley, Surrey* (ASE Project 7335)

Asset Heritage Consulting, Watt. August 2014: *Heritage Impact Assessment – The Ridgewood Centre, Old Bisley Road, Frimley*

CgMs Consulting, Hawkins, D. August 2014. *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment-Land at the Ridgewood Centre, Old Bisley Road, Frimley*

Chartered Institute for Field Archaeologists', 2014. *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*

English Heritage, 2006. *Understanding Historic Buildings, A Guide to good recording practice*

777 Environmental Ltd. Wild, K. March 2014. *Refurbishment / Demolition Asbestos Survey Report 14-10355*.

Internet Resources

Edina Digimap
<http://digimap.edina.ac.uk/digimap/home>
Accessed: 4th March 2015

MAGIC
<http://www.magic.org.uk>
Accessed: 5th March 2015

Surrey Heath Borough Council
<http://www.surreyheath.gov.uk/planning>
Accessed: 10th March 2015

8.0 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

A full archive intended for deposition within a suitable local museum has been prepared. The archive has been assigned the site code RCF 15. The full site archive will be prepared in accordance with the principals of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects* (1991). The archive will comprise a hard copy of the full report, a pdf version of the report on CD, the full photographic record with registers, field notes and drawings.

9.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeology South-East would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning this Historic Buildings Record.

PLATES



Plate 1: Building 5, arrangement of north elevation, facing south (7335_0002)



Plate 2: Covered walkway running throughout building complex, facing west (7335_0050)



Plate 3: Building 5, arrangement of south elevation, facing west (7335_0127)



Plate 4: Building 5, arrangement of west elevation, facing south-east (7335_0174)



Plate 5: Building 5, view of the north elevation of the central block, facing south (7335_0177)



Plate 6: Building 5, ground floor, Room 1, facing south-west (7335_0090)



Plate 7: Building 5, ground floor, internal entrance and servery to Room 7, facing south-west (7335_0094)



Plate 8: Building 5, ground floor, Room 7 layout, facing south (7335_0095)



Plate 9: Building 5, ground floor, Room 7, detail of bay and concrete truss arrangement, facing south-west (7335_0096)



Plate 10: Building 5, ground floor, Room 8 layout, facing south-west (7335_0099)



Plate 11: Building 5, ground floor, detail of external door to western range, providing access to Room 9, facing south (7335_0103)



Plate 12: Building 5, ground floor, Room 12 layout, facing north (7335_0105)



Plate 13: Building 5, ground floor, Room 13 arrangement, facing north-west (7335_0107)



Plate 14: Building 5, ground floor, Room 13, detail of dumb-waiter mechanism, facing east (7335_0109)



Plate 15: Building 5, basement, access corridor, facing east (7335_0113)



Plate 16: Building 6, view of south and west elevations, facing north-east (7335_0026)



Plate 17: Building 6, detail of timber cupola with lead dressings, facing north-east (7335_0028)



Plate 18: Building 6, view of principal south elevation, facing north (7335_0021)



Plate 19: Building 6, detail of sundial located within the south gable, facing north-east (7335_0022)



Plate 20: Building 6, detail of porch situated to the southern end of the east elevation, facing south-west (7335_0051)



Plate 21: Building 6, first floor stairwell, detail of arched plaster ceiling obscured by later insertions, facing south-east (7335_0136)



Plate 22: Building 6, ground floor, sub-divided office space to the southern end, facing south (7335_0133)



Plate 23: Building 6, detail of external basement entrance, facing south (7335_0132)



Plate 24: Building 6, basement, detail of far west room, facing west (7335_0138)



Plate 25: Building 7, view of east elevation, facing west (7335_0016)



Plate 26: Building 8, view of south-east corner, facing north-west (7335_0029)



Plate 27: Building 7, detail of timber cupola with lead dressings, facing north-east (7335_0014)



Plate 28: Building 7, ground floor, main range, principal room to the eastern end, facing south-east (7335_0121)



Plate 29: Building 7, ground floor, main range, lobby in background, facing west (7335_0122)



Plate 30: Building 8, ground floor, view of central corridor, facing east (7335_0116)



Plate 31: Building 8, ground floor, view of far western partition, facing south-west (7335_0117)



Plate 32: Building 8, ground floor, northern extension, facing north-east (7335_0119)



Plate 33: Building 9, view of the north-west elevation, facing south-east (7335_0033)



Plate 34: Building 9, view of the south-west elevation, facing north-east (7335_0037)



Plate 35: Building 9, view of the north-east elevation, facing south-west (7335_0039)



Plate 36: Building 9, view of the south-east elevation, facing north-west (7335_0038)



Plate 37: Building 9, ground floor, current entrance located to the south-west wall, facing south-west (7335_0141)



Plate 38: Building 9, ground floor, truncated picture rail and cornice detail within the current hallway, facing north-east (7335_0142)



Plate 39: Building 9, ground floor, Room 1, truncated chimney stack, facing south-east (7335_0147)



Plate 40: Building 9, ground floor, Room 5 layout, facing north-west (7335_0153)



Plate 41: Building 9, ground floor, Room 4, original entrance, facing north-west (7335_0150)



Plate 42: Building 9, ground floor, Room 7, north-west extension, facing south-west (7335_0154)



Plate 43: Building 9, ground floor, secondary hallway and stair detail, facing east (7335_0143)



Plate 44: Building 9, first floor, secondary stair to the north-east elevation, facing north-east (7335_0165)



Plate 45: Building 9, first floor, lower landing layout, facing north-east (7335_0158)



Plate 46: Building 9, first floor, lower landing layout and Room 12 arched entrance, facing north-east (7335_0164)



Plate 47: Building 9, first floor, Room 15 layout, facing south-west (7335_0159)



Plate 48: Building 9, attic, upper landing layout, facing south-west (7335_0168)



Plate 49: Building 9, attic, Room 21 arrangement, facing north-east (7335_0169)



Plate 50: Building 9, attic, Room 22 arrangement, note the corner chimneystack, facing south (7335_0170)



Plate 51: Building 9, attic, Room 24 arrangement, facing south-west (7335_0172)



Plate 52: Building 10, view of principal north-east elevation, facing south-west (7335_0005)



Plate 53: Building 10, detail of principal entrance located to the north-east elevation, facing south-west (7335_0007)



Plate 54: Building 10, view of north-west elevation, facing south-east (7335_0045)



Plate 55: Building 10, view of south-east elevation, facing north-west (7335_0011)



Plate 56: Building 10, view of south-west elevation, facing north-east (7335_0012)



Plate 57: Building 10, ground floor, view of principal entrance and lobby, facing north-east (7335_0054)



Plate 58: Building 10, ground floor, Room 2 arrangement, facing north-east (7335_0056)



Plate 59: Building 10, ground floor, detail of lath and plaster ceiling within Room 3, facing north-east (7335_0058)



Plate 60: Building 10, ground floor, Room 5, fireplace detailing, facing south-west (7335_0062)



Plate 61: Building 10, ground floor, Room 6, original window detail, facing south-west (7335_0064)



Plate 62: Building 10, ground floor, Room 7 layout, facing north-west (7335_0065)



Plate 63: Building 10, ground floor, view of hallway and staircase, facing north-west (7335_0069)



Plate 64: Building 10, first floor, upper landing arrangement, facing north-west (7335_0072)



Plate 65: Building 10, first floor, Room 11, fireplace detailing, facing south-west (7335_0074)



Plate 66: Building 10, first floor, Room 13 layout, facing north-west (7335_0077)



Plate 67: Building 10, first floor, Room 14 arched entrance, facing north (7335_0076)



Plate 68: Building 11, view of the north-east elevation, facing north-west (7335_0009)



Plate 69: Building 11, view of north-west elevation, facing south-east (7335_0043)



Plate 70: Building 11, view of connecting passage between Buildings 10 and 11, facing north-east (7335_0046)



Plate 71: Building 11, ground floor, reception layout, facing north-west (7335_0082)



Plate 72: Building 11, ground floor, view of central access corridor, facing south-west (7335_0085)



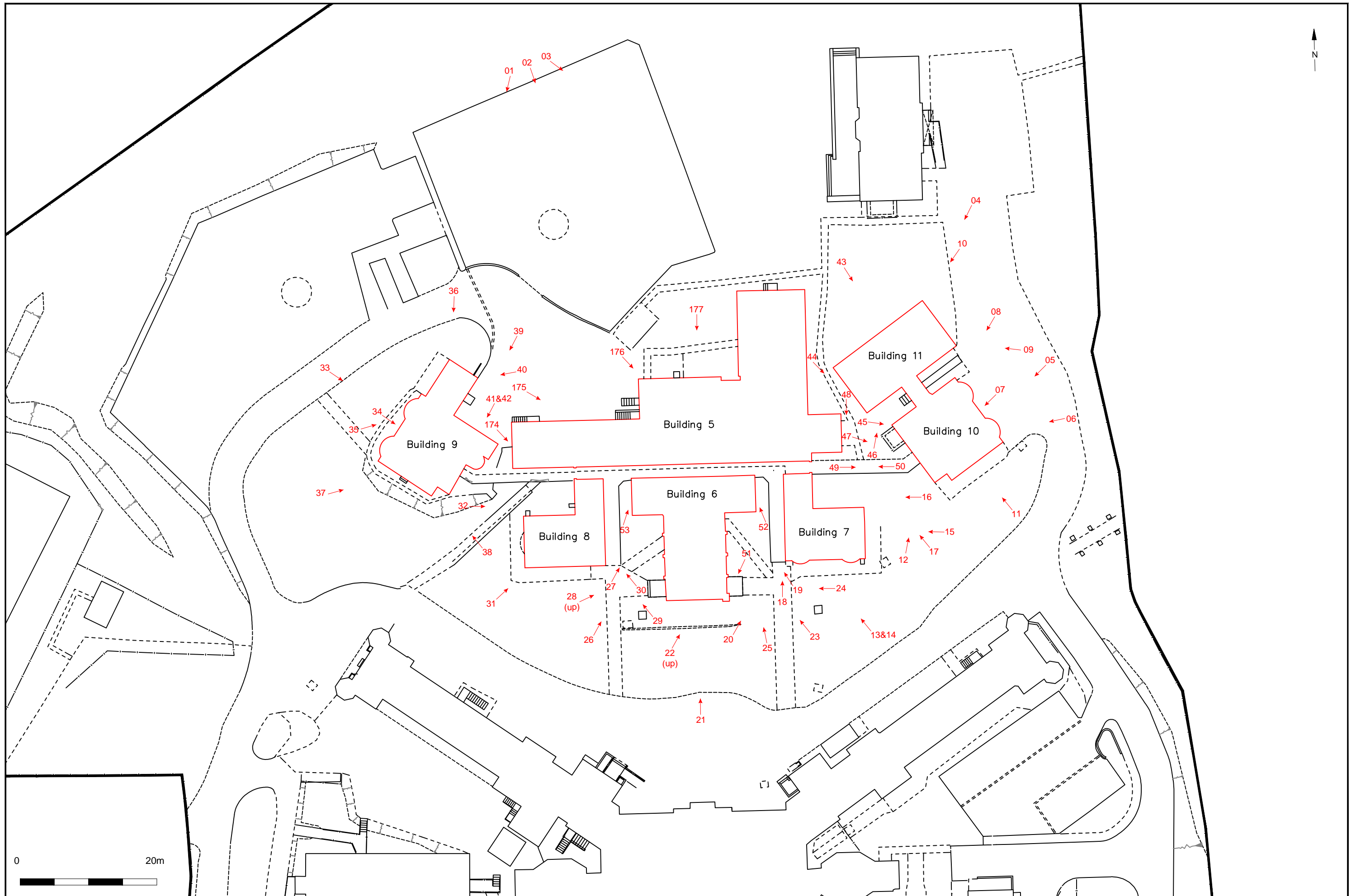
Plate 73: Building 11, ground floor, redundant door fitting resulting from internal alteration, facing north-west (7335_0083)



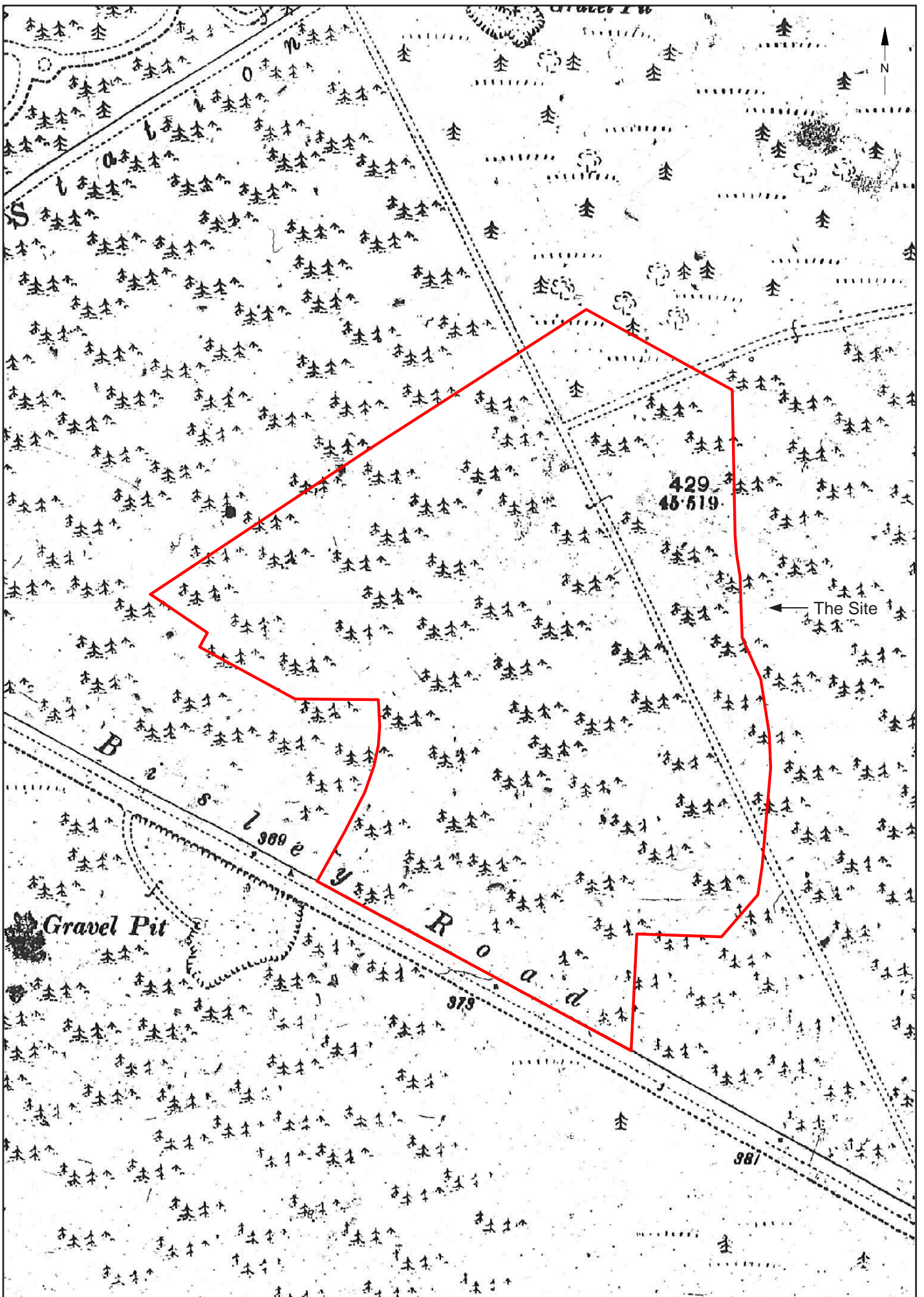
Plate 74: Building 11, ground floor, apparent chimneystack located to the far north-east room, facing north-west (7335_0084)



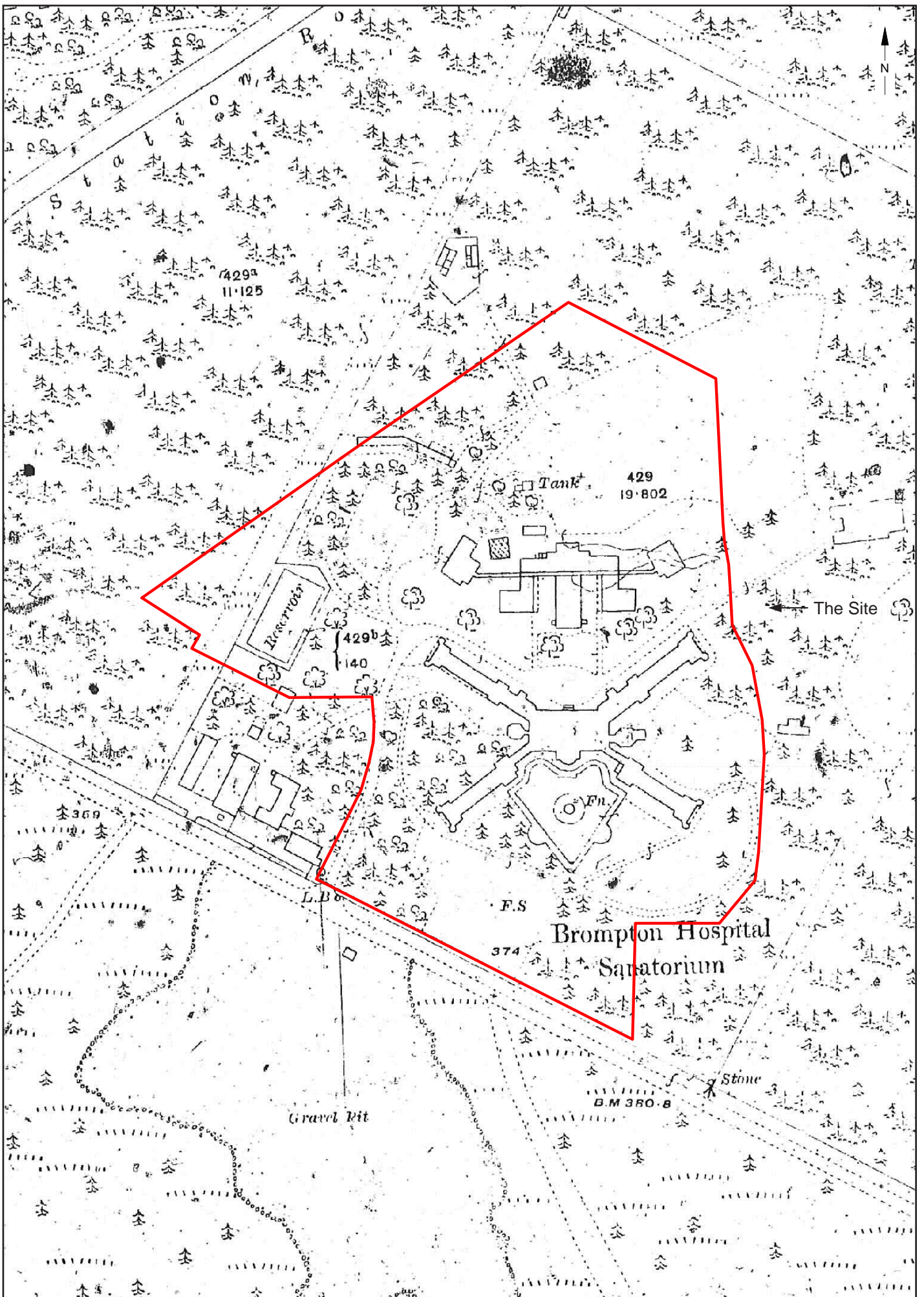
© Archaeology South-East		The Ridgewood Centre, Old Bisley Road, Frimley		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 7335	2015	Site location		
Report Ref: 2015144	Drawn by: JLR			



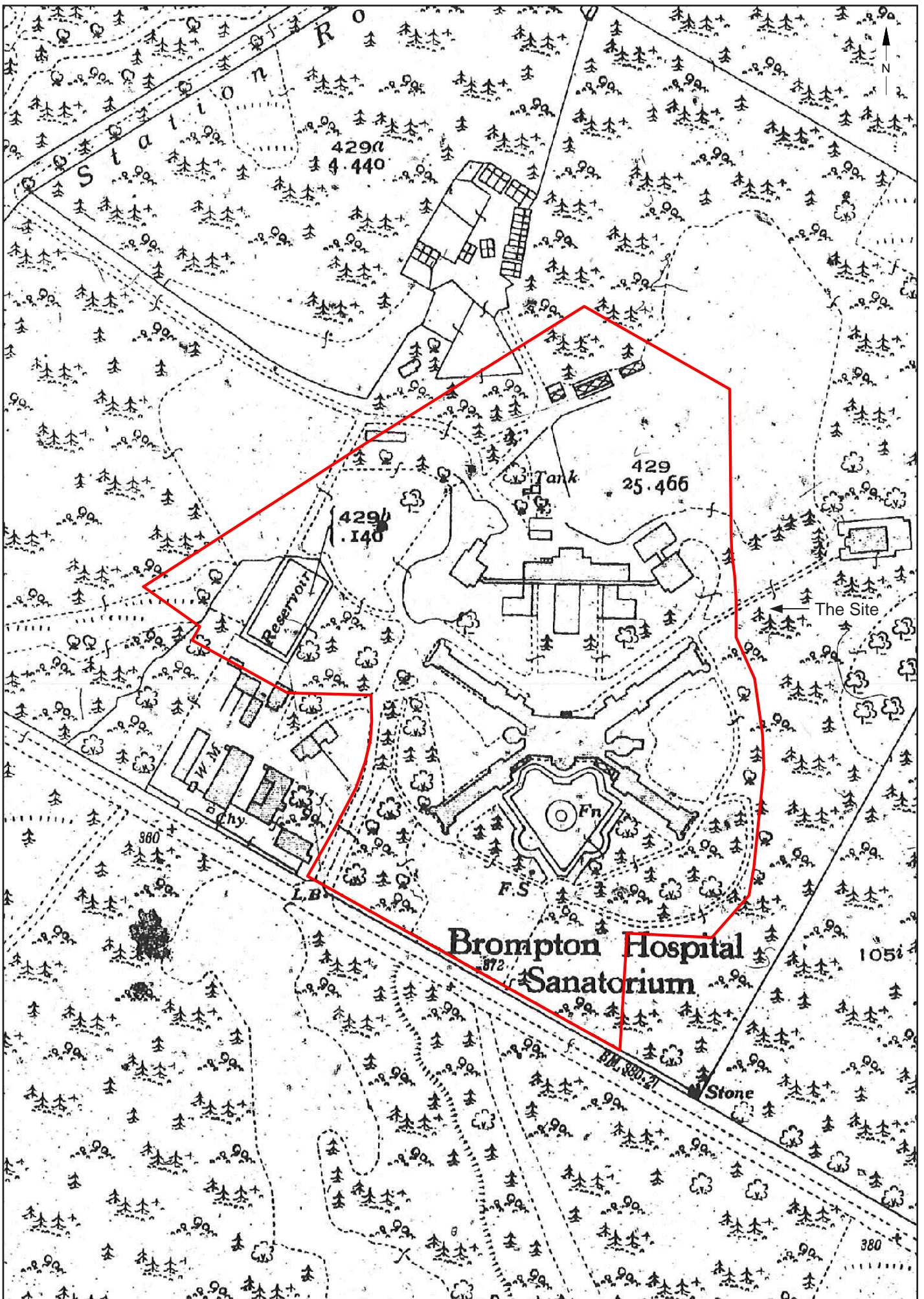
Archaeology South-East		The Ridgewood Centre, Old Bisley Road, Frimley, Surrey		Fig. 2
Project Ref: 7335	May 2015	Existing Site Plan and Photo Locations		
Report Ref: 2015114	Drawn by: HG			

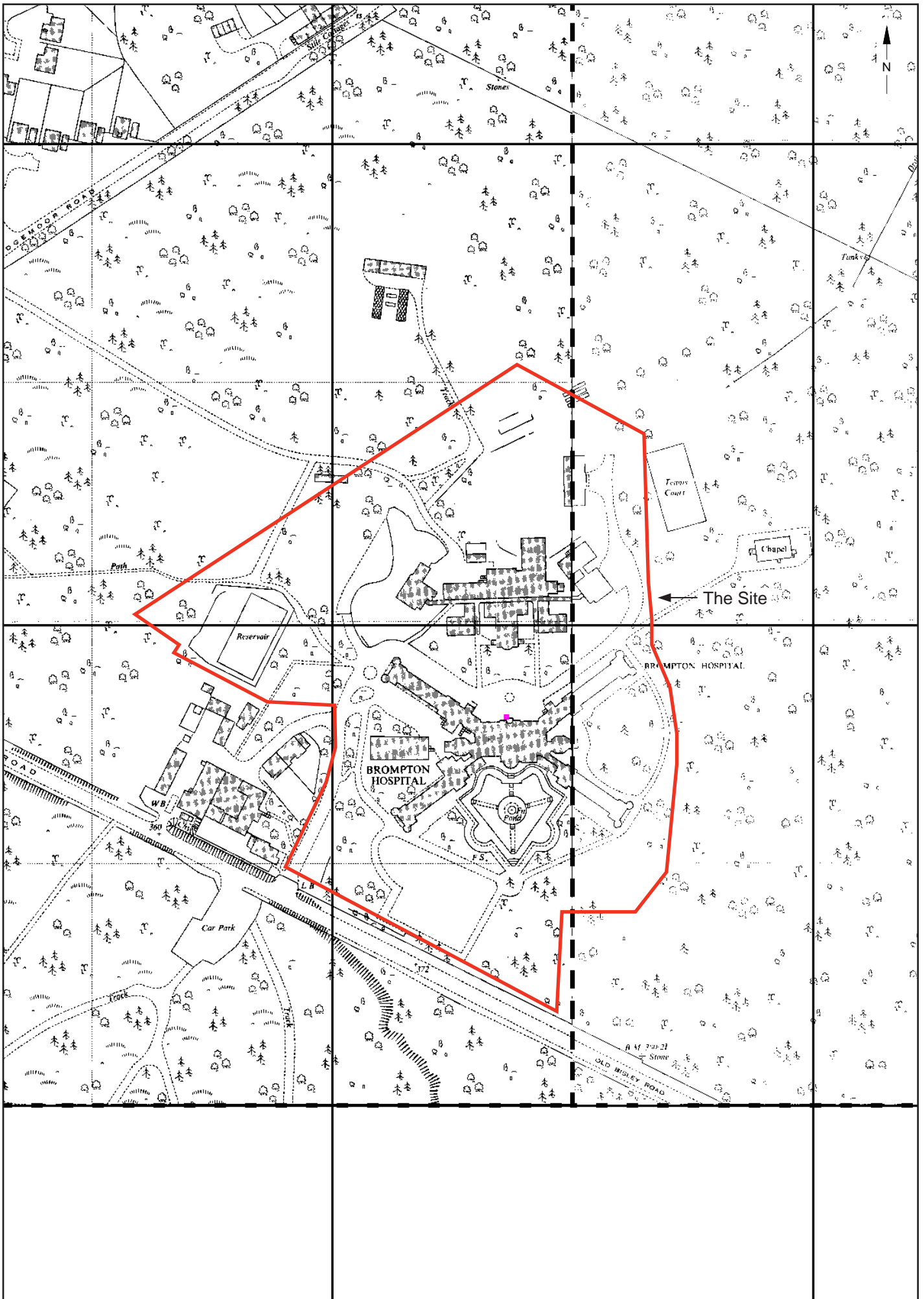


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Project Ref: 7335	2015	Ordnance Survey 1896-97 (1:2,500)		
Report Ref: 2015144	Drawn by: HG			

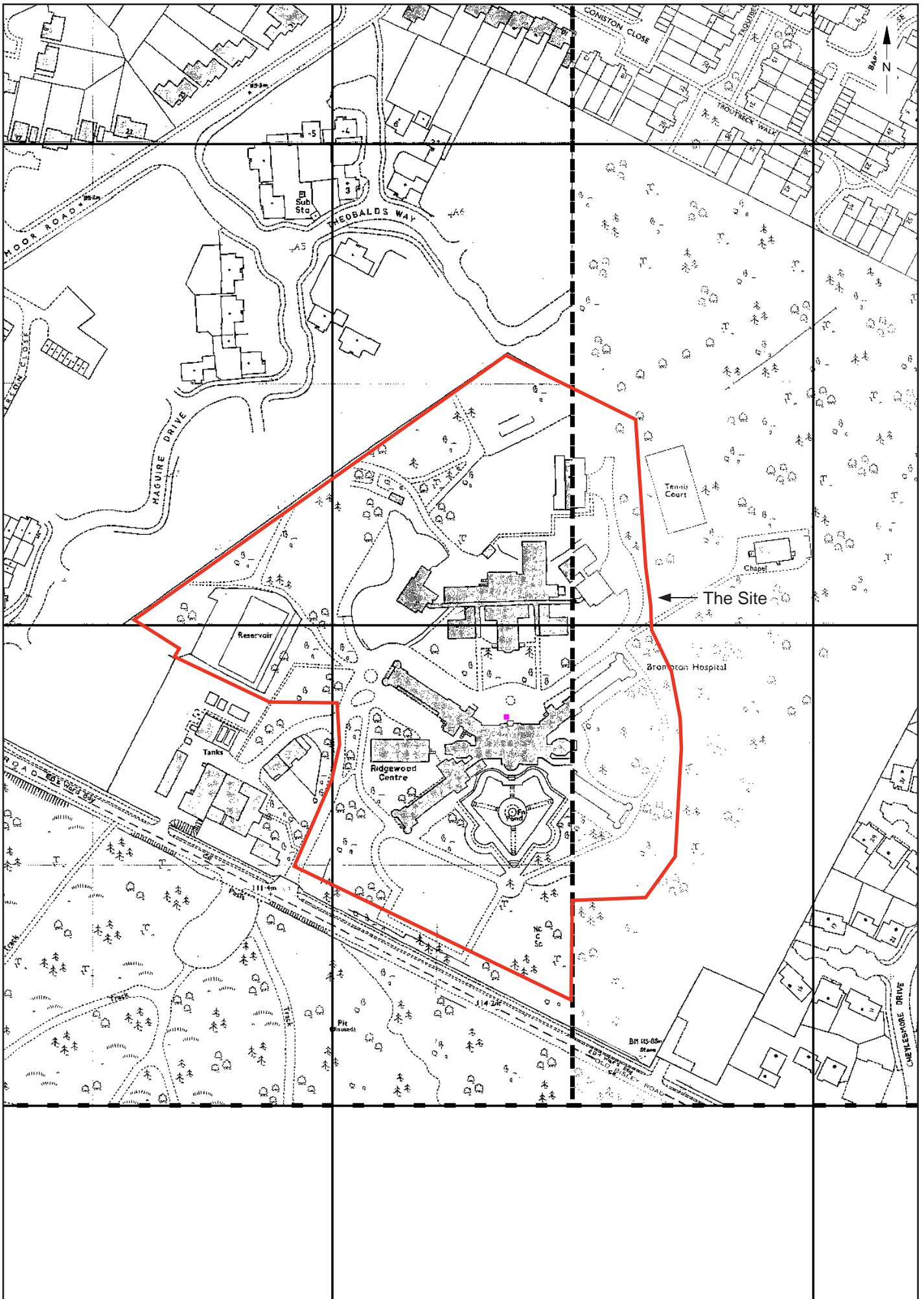


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Project Ref: 7335	2015	Ordnance Survey 1915 (1:2,500)	
Report Ref: 2015144	Drawn by: HG		

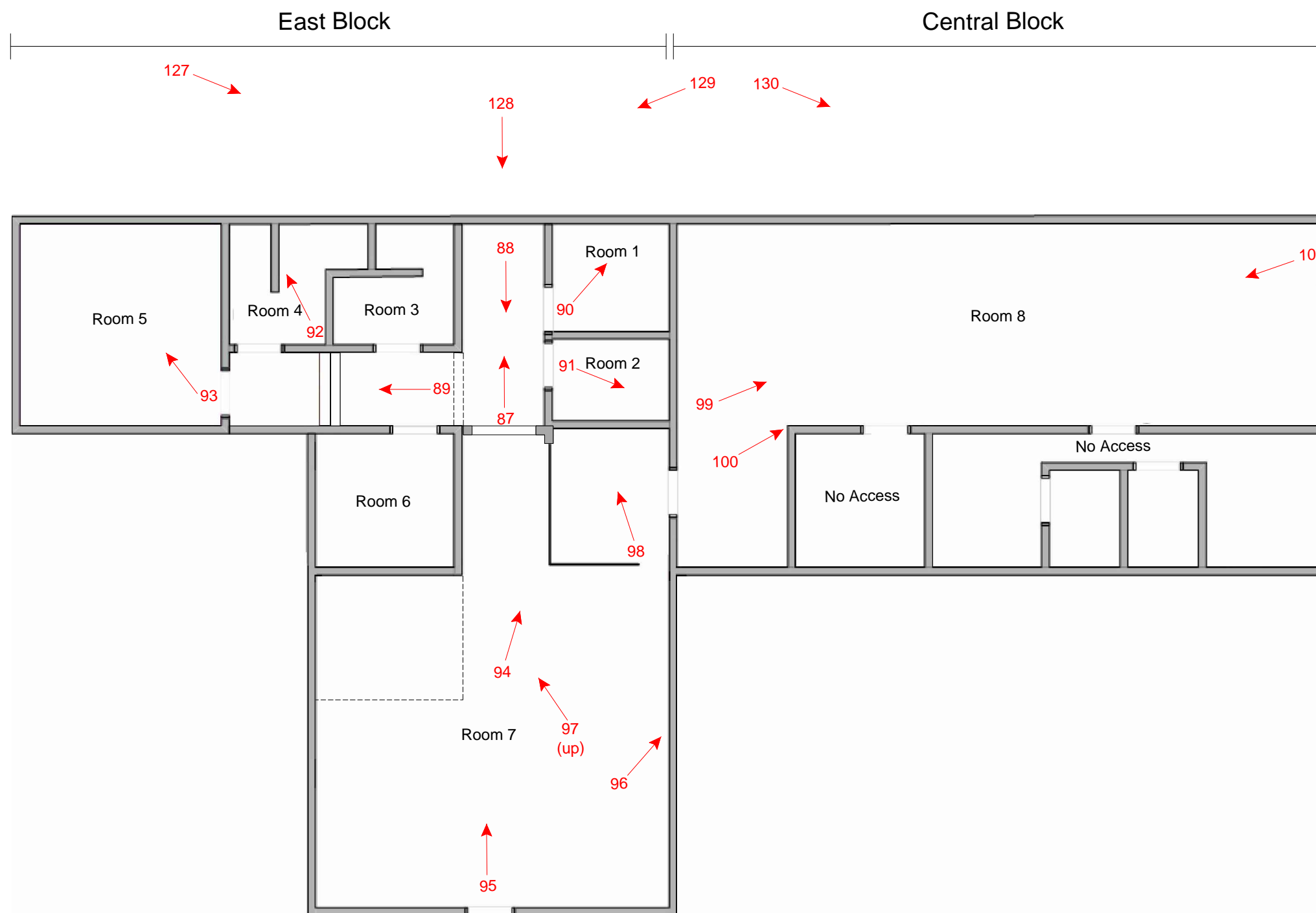




© Archaeology South-East		The Ridgewood Centre, Old Bisley Road, Frimley		Fig. 6
Project Ref: 7335	2015	Ordnance Survey 1968 (1:1,250)		
Report Ref: 2015144	Drawn by: HG			



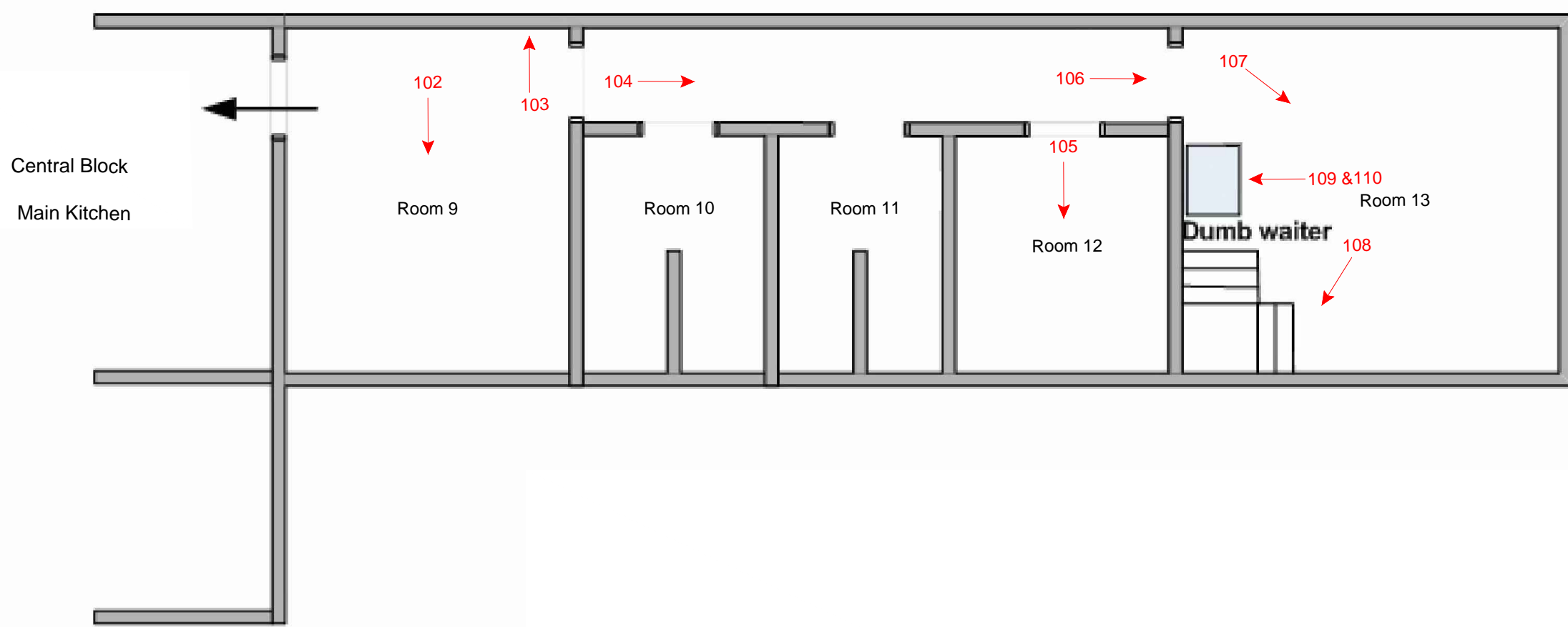
© Archaeology South-East		The Ridgewood Centre, Old Bisley Road, Frimley	Fig. 7
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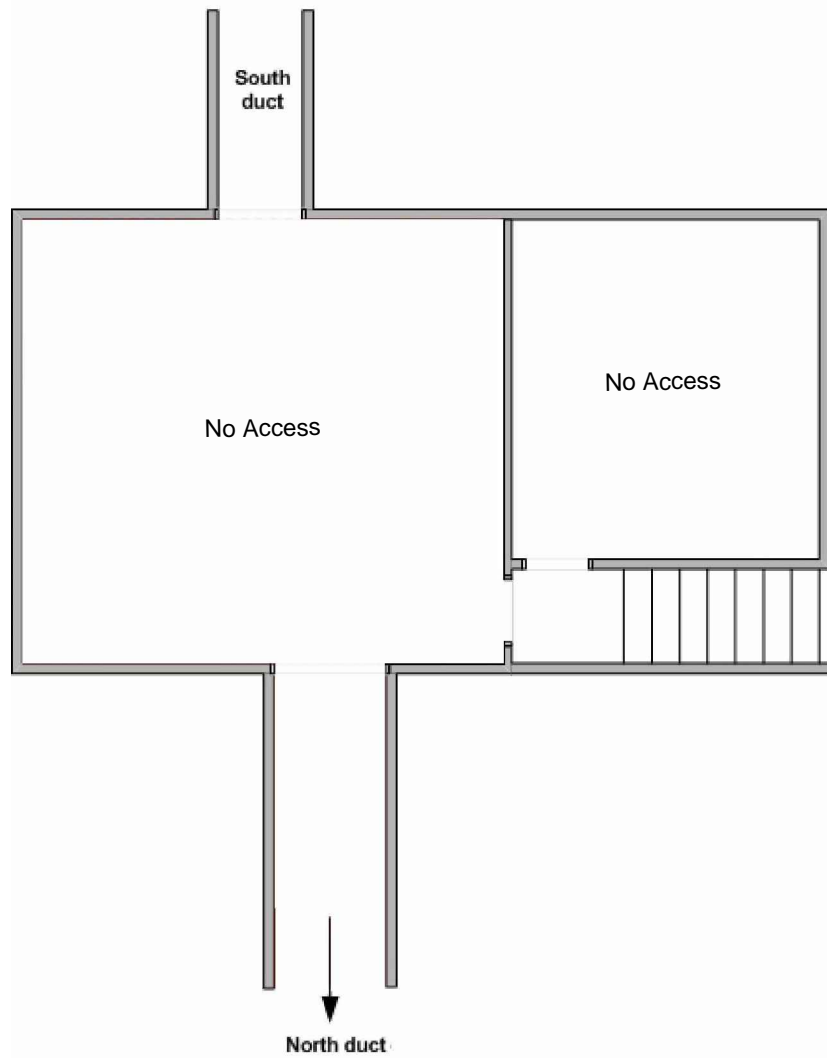


Archaeology South-East		The Ridgewood Centre, Old Bisley Road, Frimley, Surrey		Fig. 8
Project Ref: 7335	May 2015	Building 5 - Ground Floor Plans (East and Central Blocks) & Photo Locations		
Report Ref: 2015144	Drawn by: HG	(Not to Scale)		

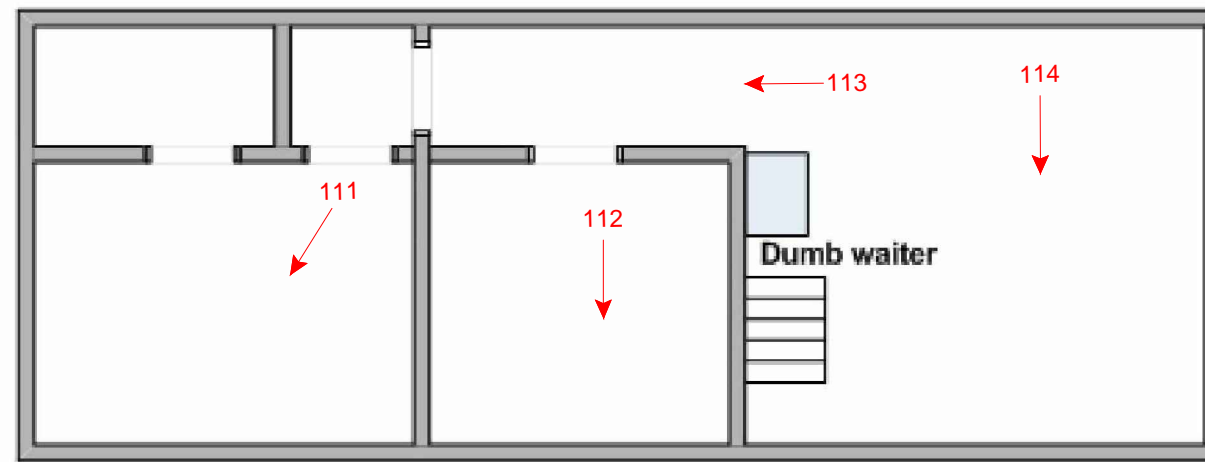


West Block

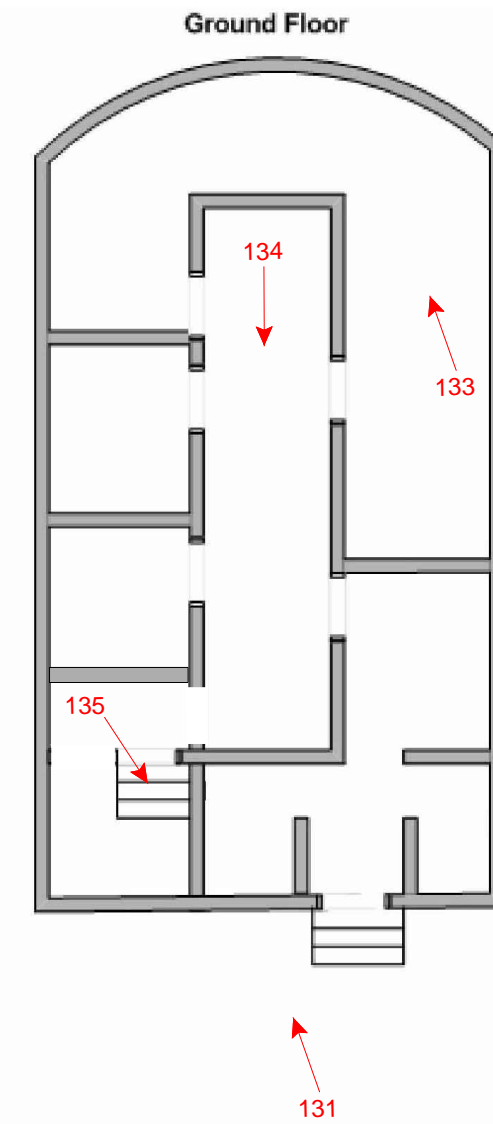
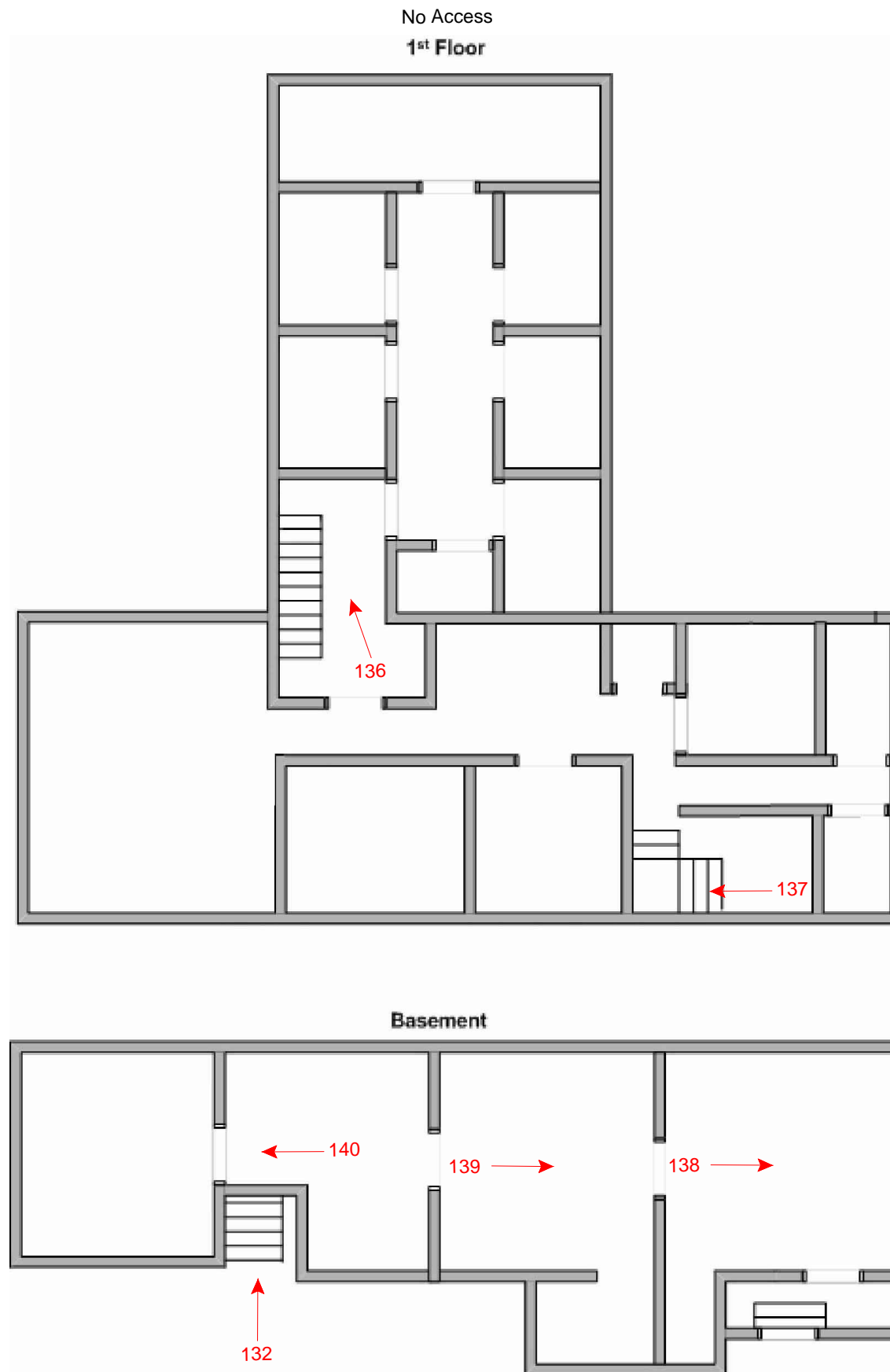


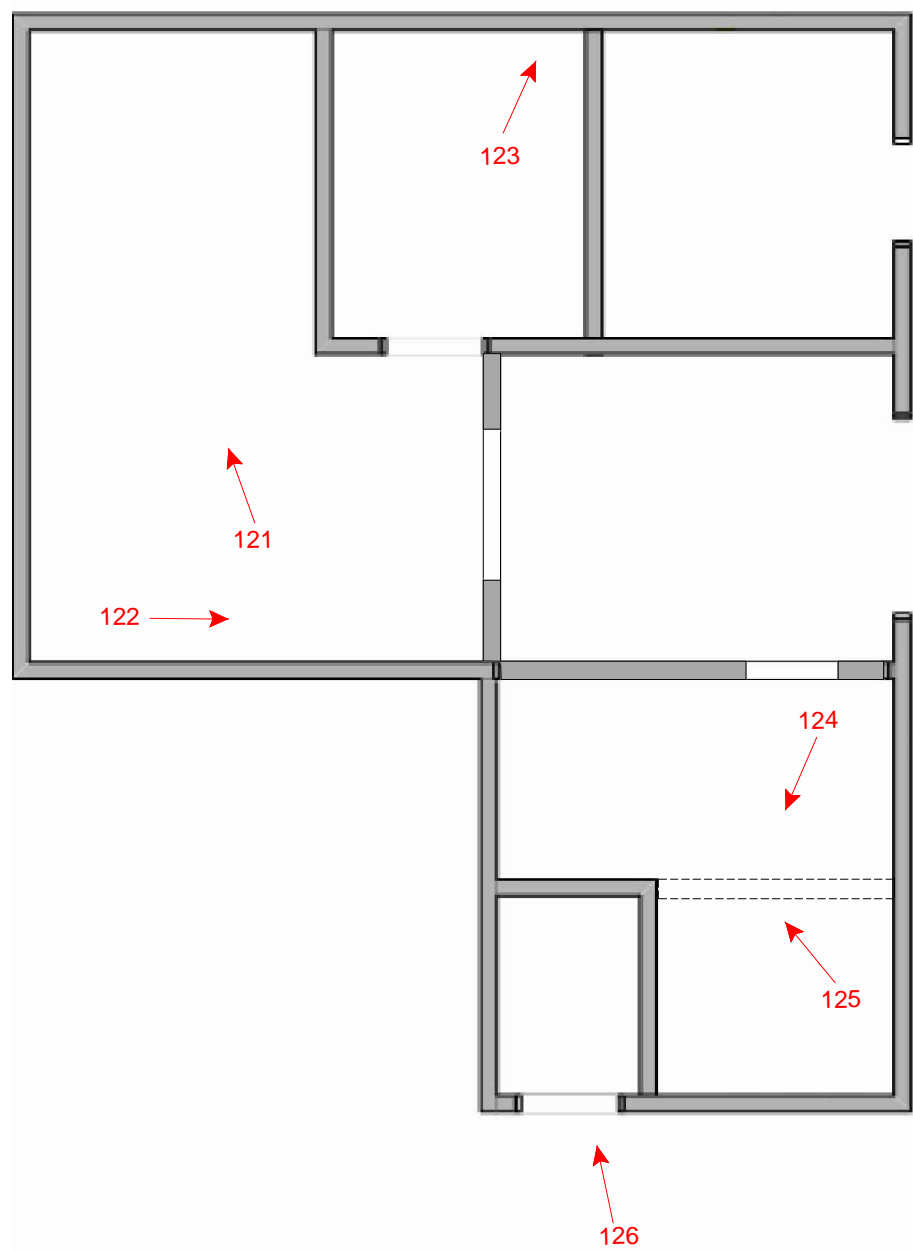
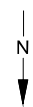


West Basement

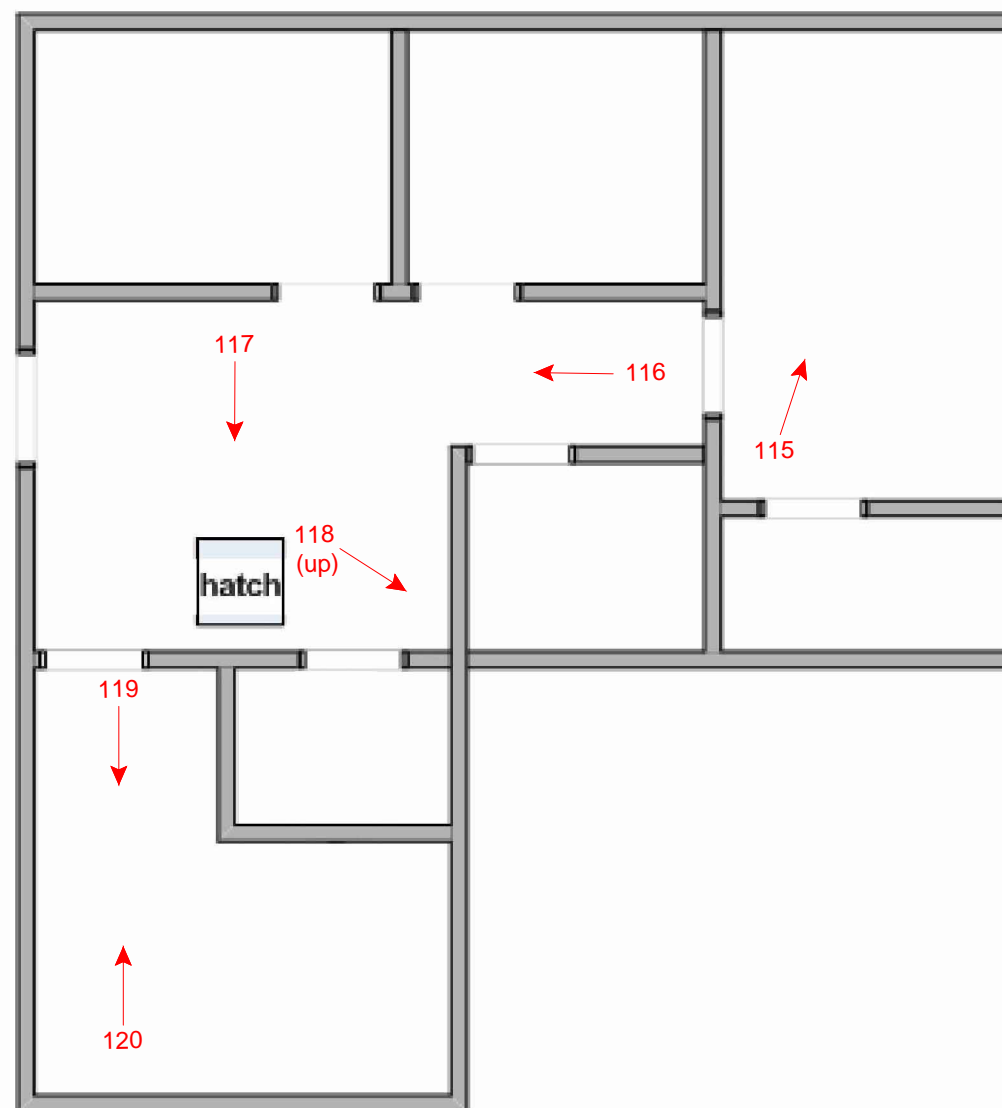


East Basement

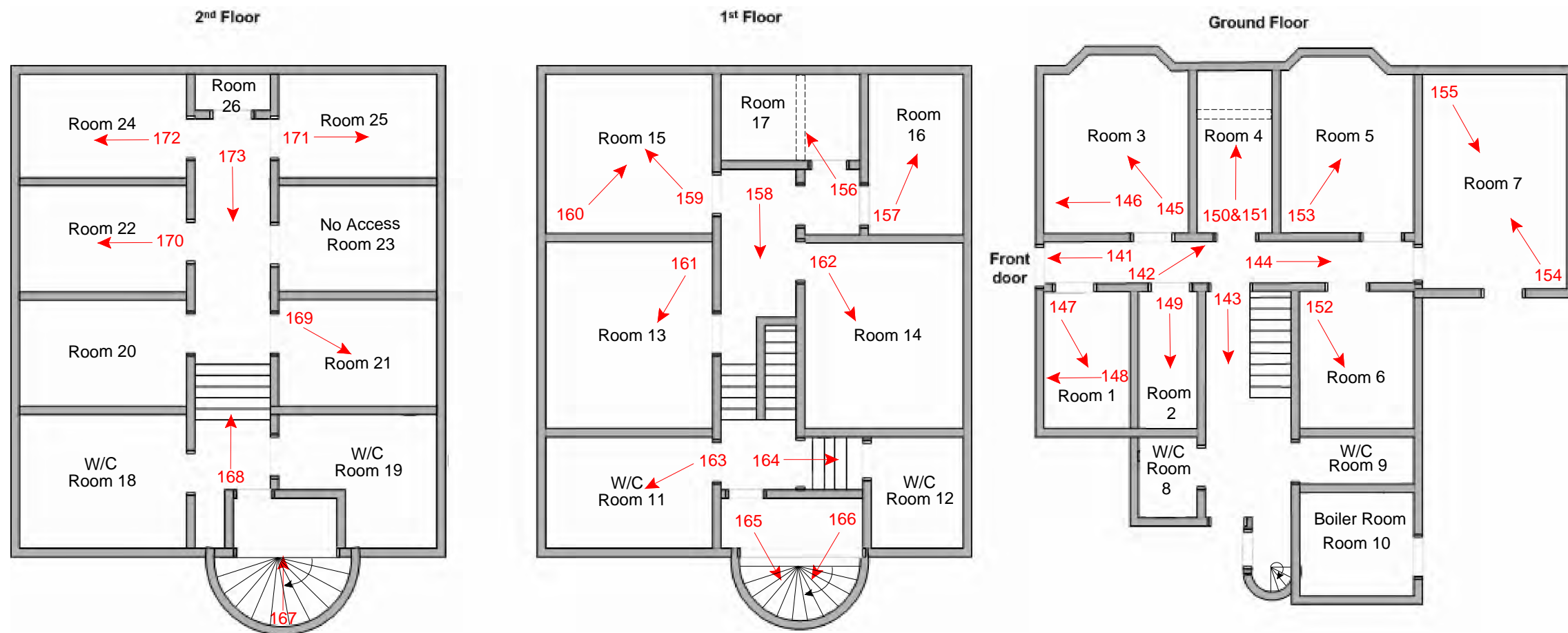


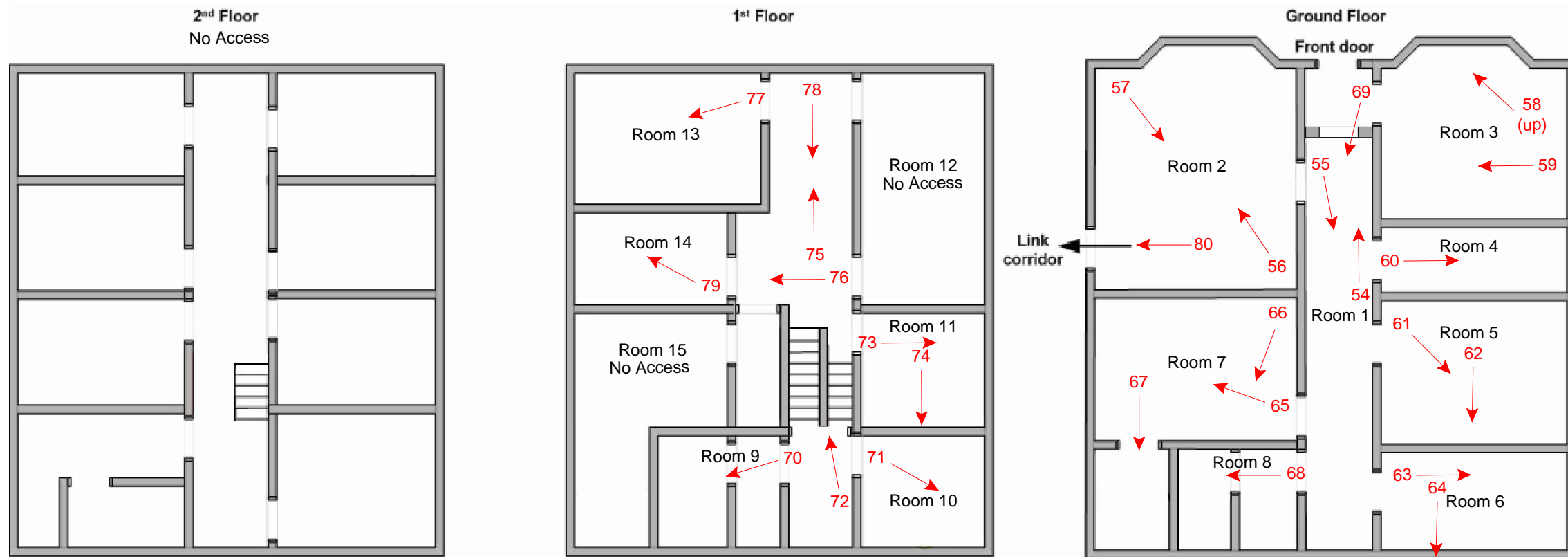


Building 7



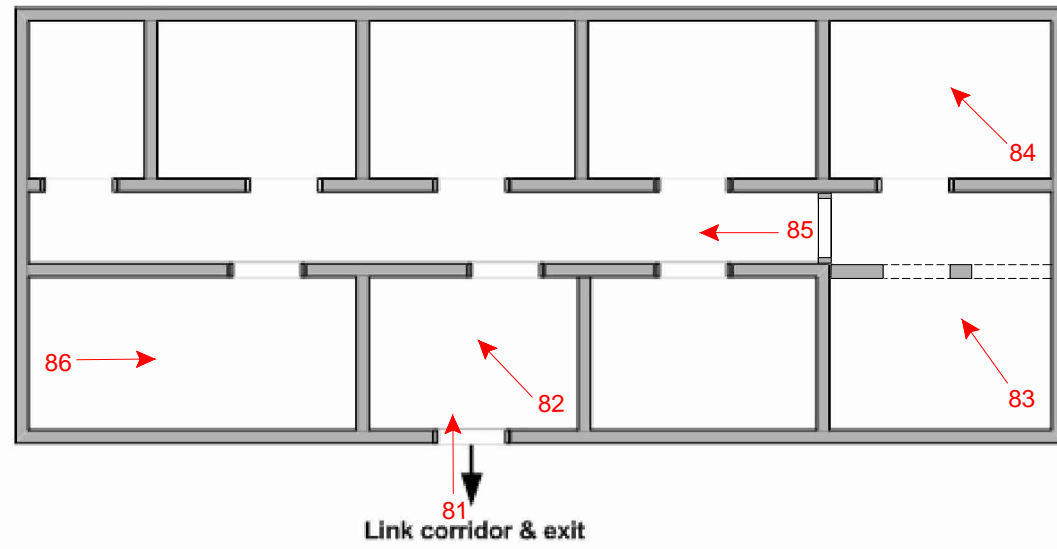
Building 8





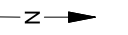


Ground Floor



Basement – perimeter walls shown only





0 20m

i Archaeology South-East		The Ridgewood Centre, Old Bisley Road, Frimley, Surrey		Fig. 16
Project Ref: 7335	May 2015	Proposed Development Plan		
Report Ref: 2015144	Drawn by: HG			

Appendix 1 OASIS Data Collection Form

OASIS ID: *archaeol6-211328*

Project details

Project name The Ridgewood Centre (Brompton Hospital Sanatorium), Old Bisley Road, Frimley, Surrey - Historic Building Record

Short description of the project In March 2015 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University College London) carried out a programme of historic building recording in connection with the development of The Ridgewood Centre, Old Bisley Road, Frimley, Surrey, GU16 9QE (hereafter 'the site'; centred NGR: 490482 159213). The work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to satisfy conditions attached to planning permission (planning ref: 14/0800) for the redevelopment of the site comprising part demolition/part conversion of the existing buildings on the site in preparation for the construction of 100 residential dwellings (comprising 9 one bed, 27 two bed, 49 three bed, 11 four bed and 4 five bed units) with associated parking facilities, access roads, landscaping and amenity spaces. The Ridgewood Centre comprises c. 15 buildings, including the central Edwardian structure (Building 1) of the former Brompton Hospital Sanatorium with three projecting ward blocks (Buildings 2-4), and a group of ancillary buildings (Buildings 5-11) comprising a kitchen block, assembly hall, dining blocks, nurses' house and the medical officer's house. The proposed development includes the retention of the main central block (comprising Buildings 1-4) and associated sunken garden, with the demolition of the remainder of the buildings on the site. The purpose of this recording exercise will create a record of Buildings 5-11 as existing prior to their demolition (identified on Fig. 2). Buildings 5-10 have a construction date of 1904 with two additional phases of development; Building 5 was significantly extended between 1935 and 1968 and Building 11 (comprising an extension to Building 10) was built by 1928. This report complements an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs Consulting, August 2014) and Heritage Impact Assessment (Asset Heritage Consulting, August 2014) previously produced for this scheme.

Project dates Start: 03-03-2015 End: 15-05-2015

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Any project codes associated reference 7335 - Contracting Unit No.

Any project codes associated reference RCF 15 - Sitecode

Any project codes associated reference 14/0800 - Planning Application No.

Type of project Building Recording

Site status None

Current Land use Other 2 - In use as a building

Monument type HOSPITAL SANATORIUM Modern

Significant Finds NONE None

Project location

Country England

Site location SURREY SURREY HEATH BISLEY The Ridgewood Centre (Former Brompton Hospital Sanatorium), Old Bisley Road, Frimley, Surrey

Postcode GU16 9QE

Study area 0.20 Hectares

Site coordinates SU 90482 59213 51.3243060748 -0.701301701102 51 19 27 N 000 42 04 W Point

Project creators

Name of Archaeology South-East
Organisation

Project brief Archaeology South-East
originator

Project design CgMs Consulting
originator

Project Ron Humphrey/Amy Williamson
director/manager

Project supervisor Hannah Green

Type of CgMs Consulting
sponsor/funding
body

Name of CgMs Consulting
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive No
Exists?

Digital Archive TBC
recipient

Digital Archive ID RCF15

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media "Images raster / digital photography","Text"
available

Paper Archive TBC
recipient

Paper Archive ID RCF15

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media "Correspondence","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General
available Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report"

Project bibliography
1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title The Ridgewood Centre, Old Bisley Road, Frimley, Surrey - Historic
Building Record

Author(s)/Editor(s) Green, H.

Other bibliographic 2015144
details

Date 2015

Issuer or publisher Archaeology South-East

Place of issue or Archaeology South-East
publication

Entered by Hannah Green (Hannah.green@ucl.ac.uk)

Entered on 15 May 2015

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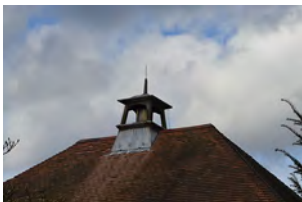
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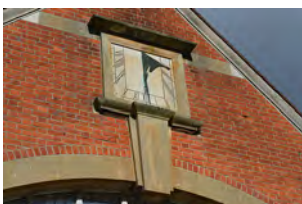
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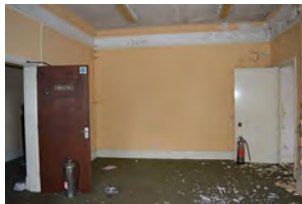
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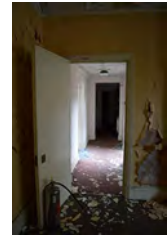
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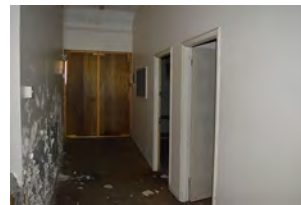
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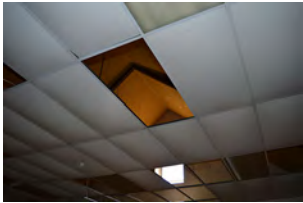


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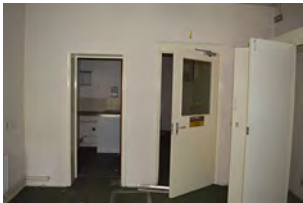
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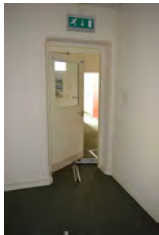
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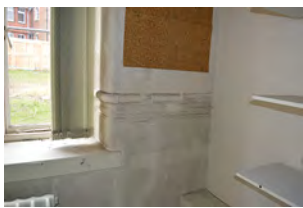
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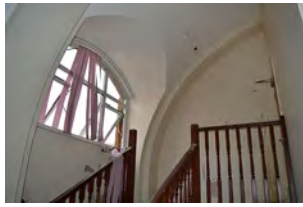
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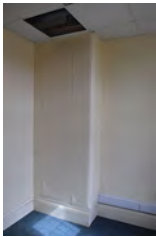
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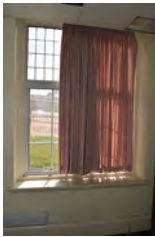
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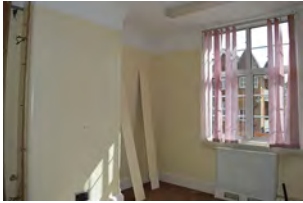
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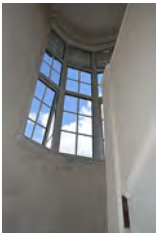
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