

**FORMER HARPERBURY HOSPITAL,
HARPER LANE, RADLETT, HERTFORDSHIRE**

**HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD
(HISTORIC ENGLAND LEVELS 2 & 3)**

NGR: 517234 201904



**Commissioned by
Montagu Evans LLP**


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**Site Code: FHH17
Project No. 160560
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SUMMARY

From June to December 2017 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a programme of historic building recording at the former Harperbury Hospital, Radlett, Hertfordshire (centred on NGR 517234 201904; Fig. 1). The work was carried out to satisfy conditions placed on planning consent for the comprehensive redevelopment of part of the site for residential use, including the demolition of the existing buildings (planning ref. 5/2015/0990). The buildings were variously recorded to Historic England Level 2 or Level 3 (Historic England 2016), as agreed with the District Archaeologist at St Albans City & District Council. A heritage assessment by DPP LLP (2008) was previously produced for the site.

The site contains thirty-three buildings, comprising the central and eastern parts of the hospital site, and includes structures original to the early 1930s asylum (known initially as Middlesex Colony), as well as later hospital buildings and additions.

Despite later alterations and the loss of many of the original structures, the remaining buildings of the original Middlesex Colony at Harperbury Hospital provide an example of a large asylum, built in accordance with the principles of the colony system. The buildings serve as a physical illustration of the culmination of developments in asylum design during the later 19th and early 20th centuries. The buildings, and their subsequent alteration, reuse and later redundancy, also reflect attitudes towards mental illness and its treatment, as well reflecting wider social conventions.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 From June to December 2017 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a programme of historic building recording at the former Harperbury Hospital, Radlett, Hertfordshire (centred on NGR 517234 201904; Fig. 1). The work was carried out to satisfy conditions placed on planning consent for the comprehensive redevelopment of part of the site for residential use, including the demolition of the existing buildings (planning ref. 5/2015/0990). The buildings were variously recorded to Historic England Level 2 or Level 3 (Historic England 2016), as agreed with the District Archaeologist at St Albans City & District Council. A heritage assessment by DPP LLP (2008) was previously produced for the site.
- 1.2 St. Albans City & District Council attached the following condition (no. 23) to the planning permission, requiring building recording to be carried out prior to the redevelopment of the site:

No demolition works pursuant to Condition No. 3 shall take place on the site until the applicant, or their agent or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of building recording and analysis. This must be carried out by a professional archaeological/building recording consultant or organisation in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which shall first have been submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority. This scheme shall include on-site work, and off-site work such as the analysis, publication, and archiving of the results, together with a timetable for completion of each element. All works shall be carried out and completed in accordance with the approved scheme, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason

23. To ensure adequate opportunity is provided for archaeological research on this historically important site. To comply with the National Planning Policy Framework. To ensure the appropriate identification, recording and publication of archaeological and historic remains affected by the development.

2.0 SCOPE & METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The scope of work and methodology for the building recording is detailed in a *Written Specification for Level 2-3 Historic Building Recording* produced by Montagu Evans, dated June 2016. The work was also carried out in accordance with the relevant ClfA standards and guidance.
- 2.2 The site contains thirty-three buildings, comprising the central and eastern parts of the hospital site, twenty-nine of which formed part of the early 1930s colony, as well as later hospital buildings, structures and additions. The buildings were variously recorded to Historic England Level 2 or Level 3, as
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defined in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England 2016), in accordance with the WSI produced by Montagu Evans (Montagu Evans 2016). A Level 2 record is essentially a descriptive record while a Level 3 record is an analytical record.

- 2.3 The record comprises a Historic England Level 3 survey of the following:
- The recreation hall (Building 3)
 - The nurses' home and restaurant (Buildings 25-28)
- 2.4 A Level 2 survey was made of the remaining buildings on the site.
- 2.5 Owing to health and safety considerations it was agreed (Montagu Evans 2016) that only the exteriors of the following buildings would be recorded:
- Fire training centre (Building 13)
 - Nurses' library and postgraduate centre (Building 33)
 - Male nurses' quarters (Building 34)
 - Workshops (Building 35)
 - Male Residential Villas & Pavilions (Buildings 40, 41, 42, 47, 48, 51, 52 & 53)
- 2.5 Buildings outside the scope of the project are a modern clinic on the western side of Lime Way (Building 14), a bowls pavilion, which lies to the north of the site (Building 31), a former social work office in the southern part of the site (Building 37), and Building 57, which comprises later structures attached to the southern side of the former male nurses' accommodation block.
- 2.6 The site was visited by Christopher Curtis, Katya Harrow, Susan Chandler and Hannah Samuels on various dates between June and December 2017 in order to carry out the recording work. This entailed the compilation of written notes and the production of a photographic and drawn record.
- 2.7 The drawn record comprises scaled floor plans of the buildings recorded at Level 3. Sketch layout plans of the buildings recorded at Level 2, based on pre-existing asbestos survey plans, have also been included. Where available, historic plans have been reproduced to accompany the existing plans. The drawings are included within the report as Figs. 8-69.
- 2.8 The photographic record was produced using high-quality digital photography. Within the report selected digital images have been reproduced as plates to supplement the descriptive text. A full index of the digital photography is included as Appendix 1 and location plots are shown on the accompanying figures.
- 2.9 Background research was undertaken in order to place the site within its historical context. This comprised a study of historic building plans supplied by Hertfordshire Partnership University NHS Foundation Trust, sources held at
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the British Library and London Metropolitan Archives, and information compiled for the previous heritage statement (DPP LLP 2008).

- 2.10 The buildings are each assigned numbers to identify their location on the accompanying site plan (Fig. 2). These follow a pre-existing numbering system for the site.

3.0 SITE LOCATION

- 3.1 The site is located approximately 3.7 miles south-east of St Albans and 1.5 miles north-east of Radlett.
- 3.2 The site itself covers an area of 11.2 hectares and is accessed from Harper Lane to the north. The entrance to the site leads to Lime Way, a formal driveway, lined by lime trees, which bisects the site from north to south with branches leading to the former patients' villas to the east, west and south. The site is bounded on all sides by open land.

4.0 STATUTORY DESIGNATIONS

- 4.1 The site contains no listed buildings and is not subject to any other relevant designations, however it lies in close proximity to the farmhouse Wild Farm, a Grade II listed building that previously served as the hospital superintendent's residence, and a Grade II listed stable range previously belonging to the hospital's farm.

5.0 HISTORIC BACKGROUND

- 5.1 The construction of Harperbury Hospital came at the culmination of an intensive period of construction and evolution of asylums in England during the 19th and early 20th centuries. The antecedents of Harperbury's design can be seen in the new county asylums of the mid-19th century such as Colney Hatch in Barnet (1848-51), which was built with an axial administration block with wards either side. The design of asylums developed in the 1870s with the 'echelon plan' hospitals - where inter-linking L-shaped ward blocks, each designed to meet the requirements of different types of patient, were symmetrically arranged *en échelon* to either side of the central spine of administrative buildings, which divided the asylum into separate male and female sides. The design was used extensively after the 1888 Local Government Act which shifted the obligation to build asylums from Justices of the Peace to the new Borough and County Councils (Richardson 1998).
- 5.2 Until the late 19th century little thought had been given to the distinction between those who were mentally ill and those who had mental disabilities, however this began to be addressed in the development of the colony system. Based on examples in Germany and Belgium, colony hospitals provided
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accommodation mainly for epileptics and the mentally disabled – patients who were considered safer – who would benefit from living in dormitories in detached villas, essentially in a more homely environment. The 1913 Mental Deficiency Act recognised the conclusions of a 1908 Royal Commission report that the ‘feeble minded’ and ‘mentally deficient’ suffered from a range of problems such as alcoholism, delinquency and illegitimate births, exacerbated by the lack of care in the community. The act obliged local authorities to provide care and accommodation to mentally deficient people for their own good and that of the community. Following the First World War, this led to the construction of more than a dozen hospitals based on the colony system, such as Harperbury Hospital.

- 5.3 Middlesex County Council resolved to build a colony for mental defectives in 1920, purchasing part of the ancient Porters Park estate in 1924. During the First World War the estate had been home to the London Colney Aerodrome, used originally by the Royal Flying Corps. The first eight patients were admitted to the new institution in October 1928, following the adaptation of three aircraft hangars for use as patient accommodation. Thus, the hospital was originally referred to as the Hangars Certified Institution (Brown 2001).
 - 5.4 Construction of the permanent hospital buildings began in 1929 and continued in stages through to 1936 when the hospital was officially opened as the Middlesex Colony by the Minister of Health, Sir Kingsley Wood (Brown 2001). The hospital was designed by Middlesex County Council’s Architects Department, which from 1930 was led by the modernist architect W.T. Curtis. Although the hospital was built during Curtis’ tenure, it may have been designed before his time: the austere Neo-Georgian style of the buildings is more typical of the department under his predecessor Harry George Crothall. However, here it should be acknowledged that revised guidelines for the arrangement of colonies, issued by the Board of Control (the successor to the Commissioners in Lunacy) in 1930, stipulated that *‘flat roofs should not, under ordinary conditions, be adopted’* (Richardson 1998) and the design of the buildings was perhaps more likely to follow a traditional path in any case.
 - 5.5 The order in which the original hospital buildings was built is not entirely clear, however a site plan that accompanied the official opening brochure indicates that the entire administration buildings had been completed, as had the majority of the male and female patients’ villas (Fig. 4). The eastern three blocks of the nurses’ buildings had been built but the western block, facing Lime Avenue had yet to be completed and none of the children’s pavilions (which lay to the south/south-west of the present redevelopment site) had been built yet.
 - 5.6 From the 1936 site plan, it appears that the original ambitions of the hospital were grander than those realised. The plan identifies around a dozen buildings that had yet to be built, including a number of villas and pavilions, a sanatorium and a ‘hospital’ at the south of the site. For reasons unknown these buildings were never built, and the hospital had largely reached its greatest extent by the time the 1935-1939 Ordnance Survey was published
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(Fig. 5). An undated site plan from after the 1939 OS (not reproduced) shows that some additional male pavilions had been built, along with further male nurses' quarters (Building 33; latterly the Nurses' Library and Postgraduate Centre) which did not appear in outline on the 1936 plan. The latter building appears to be an afterthought as the design is much more typical of the Architects' Department under Curtis.

- 5.7 The hospital in the 1930s was largely self-sufficient: like many hospitals of this type it had a farm on which the patients worked as an early example of occupational therapy. Male patients tended to work on the farm or in the workshops, while female patients worked in the laundry and on other domestic tasks.
- 5.8 In 1948, with the creation of the National Health Service, the hospital was renamed Harperbury Hospital and it was amalgamated with Cell Barnes Colony under the Veralum Group Hospital Management Committee (Brown 2001).
- 5.9 In the post-war years the hospital suffered from overcrowding, to the point that, in 1964, 1587 patients occupied a hospital built to accommodate 1354. In the early 1970s it was decided to fill in the verandas of the villas and pavilions in order to create more space (Brown 2001). At the same time, attitudes towards the care of those with mental illness was changing. In 1963 the government published *Health and Welfare: The Development of Community Care*, in a step towards the current policy of care in the community (Richardson 1998). This meant that after the peak in overcrowding, patient numbers started to steadily fall as patients were prepared for life in the community.
- 5.10 The post-war period also saw a renewed emphasis on occupation therapy. Fewer patients were to work on the farm, which was becoming uneconomical and more were trained in industrial occupations that could be used outside the hospital. The farm was eventually closed in 1973 (Brown 2001).
- 5.11 The hospital became part of the North West Hertfordshire Health Authority in 1986 before the Horizon NHS trust took it over in 1991. The 1990s saw a further reduction in the number of patients at the hospital with only the most acute cases remaining. Patient bungalows were built on the female side of the hospital while the rest of the hospital closed in 2001 (Brown 2001). A modern hospital, predominantly for outpatients, was built in 2015 on the former children's part of the hospital, named Kingsley Green, after Sir Kingsley Wood.

6.0 OVERVIEW OF THE BUILDINGS

- 6.1 The former Harperbury Hospital site has survived relatively intact, although since its closure some of the buildings have been demolished and the south-western part of the site has been redeveloped as the modern Kingsley Green hospital. In common with other large mental hospitals of the era, the site
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comprises a north – south aligned central spine of administrative and service buildings, at the north end of which is the main entrance/administrative block where patients and visitors would have entered the hospital (Fig. 2). To the south are various offices, the kitchens, main stores and the recreation hall. Further to the south is a complex containing the boiler-house and various workshops. The central spine of buildings is framed by two axial drives running the length of the site; Heath Way to the east and Lime Way to the west. The latter was a pre-existing road when the hospital was developed, serving the farm to the south. To the west of Lime Way there is another set of service buildings running parallel with it, including the nurses' home and restaurant to the north and a series of sewing and laundry rooms. To the east of Heath Way there is the modernist nurses' library and postgraduate centre, the male nurse's mess and a series of patients' workshops. A building which originally served as the hospital mortuary lies at the southern end of Heath Way.

- 6.2 To the east of the main complex there are a series of single and two-storey male patients' villas arranged around a sports ground and a circular drive known as Meadow Avenue. Originally, this layout was loosely-mirrored with female villas on the west side of the site; however, whilst a couple of these buildings remain, most have since been replaced with modern bungalows. The site originally included children's villas and a school, to the south of the female villas. These have now been replaced by the modern Kingsley Green hospital. Lime Way continues out of the site to the south towards what was the hospital farm (since demolished) and ultimately to Wild Farm house, formerly the residence of the hospital superintendent.
- 6.3 The majority of the buildings are constructed and detailed in the same way, utilising an austere Neo-Georgian style. The buildings are predominantly constructed in red brick laid in stretcher bond and have either hipped slate roofs or occasionally, flat concrete roofs. Most of the buildings lack any form of ornamentation but have timber soffits to their eaves and a concrete frieze below the eaves. The domestic buildings predominantly have timber sash windows with horns and multiple panes, while service buildings typically have metal Crittall-type casement windows in a similar style. Although most of the buildings are architecturally severe, different classes of buildings are articulated in subtly different ways. The patients' villas are built with little ornament while the nurses' accommodation is architecturally-superior, with bands of polychrome brickwork at the corners, ornate concrete or brick doorcases and sometimes mansard roofs. The public buildings such as the entrance building and recreation hall are also treated more ornately.
- 6.4 Despite their visual austerity the buildings were designed in accordance with established principles of maximising light and ventilation. Consequently, all of the patient's villas are orientated with their main facades facing south and they have many regular opposing windows providing cross-ventilation. The large recreational playing fields and gardens around which the villas are sited, also suggests the principles regarding the provision of fresh air and exercise for the benefit of the patients were implemented.
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7.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS

7.1 Administrative Block and Central Kitchen (Figs. 8-11; Plates 1-25)

7.1.1 Building Number(s): 1

7.1.2 NGR: 517208 202027

7.1.3 Level of record: 2

7.1.4 Function: Administrative offices; kitchens

7.1.5 Date of construction: 1929-1936

Description:

General

7.1.6 Building 1 is the northernmost of the administrative and service buildings which bisect the site from north to south and originally formed the division between the male and female sides of the hospital. It comprises various attached structures to give an irregular, yet broadly symmetrical footprint. At its northern end is the main entrance/administrative block; a dispensary building lies approximately at the centre of the range; and a kitchen block forms the southern end of the building.

7.1.7 Historic plans suggest that the eastern half of the kitchen was built first, with the remainder of the building conceived from the outset and provision made for its later construction (Fig. 9). The building had been completed by the time the hospital officially opened in 1936 (Plate 1; LMA ref. MCC/CI/GP/CER/121).

7.1.8 The building are of one storey and constructed in red brick laid in stretcher bond with pitched, slate-covered roofs, with the exception of the main kitchen building, which has an asphalt roof; this is its original finish, as shown on historic drawings (Fig. 9). The dispensary building has a flat concrete roof. Unless otherwise stated, windows are double-hung horned timber sashes with multiple panes.

7.1.9 The interior of the buildings had been predominantly stripped of internal fixtures and fittings prior to the survey, as part of asbestos removal works.

Exterior – Administrative Block

7.1.10 The administrative block is essentially T-shaped, formed by a long, linear front range, aligned east – west, with a perpendicular range to the south. The front range is given some additional ornamentation to its roof, by the use of sprocketed eaves. Its principal elevation, which faces north towards Harper Road, has a central entrance, set in a projecting pavilion with a brick gable

with parapet and kneelers (Plate 2). The doorway itself has a flat-headed opening and a step-moulded cement doorcase (Plate 3). It is accessed via a short flight of concrete steps and has a pair of flush timber doors with reed-moulded detailing, and a metal-framed overlight with glazing bars forming overlapping circular motifs. Above the doorway is a slender rectangular opening with stone surround, presumably a vent. At either end of the elevation is a matching projecting pavilion, each with a tall canted bay window with timber sashes, and a matching vent above. Between the doorway and end bays are a series of regularly-spaced large sash windows. Three brick chimney stacks occupy the front roof slope.

- 7.1.11 The east and west elevations of the front range are of matching construction; each has an off-centre doorway with half-glazed door of nine panes over two flush bead-moulded panels, set in a projecting brick surround, sash windows and a tall brick chimney stack to its roof. The south elevation is flanked by projecting pavilions to effectively form cross-wings at the east and west ends of the range (Plate 4). The south walls and inner returns of the pavilions have a series of slender sashes. The remainder of the south elevation comprises regularly-spaced large sashes. The perpendicular building to the south comprises two parallel ranges each with a simple slate roof with brick chimneystacks to the ridge, and regularly-spaced paired sash windows to the east and west (Plate 5).

Exterior – Dispensary

- 7.1.12 The dispensary range lies to the south. It comprises the main dispensary, which has a flat reinforced concrete roof; flanked by two pitched-roof ranges. Apart from its south elevation, which is open to a small courtyard, the dispensary is completely obscured by these flanking ranges and the kitchen buildings to the south. The flanking ranges each have brick gables to the north with a parapet and kneelers, a central doorway with a projecting brick surround, and regularly-spaced sashes (Plate 6). The south elevation of the dispensary, overlooking the courtyard, has a series of regularly-spaced large steel windows with multiple panes and pivoting opening lights (Plate 7).

Exterior – Central Kitchen

- 7.1.13 South of the courtyard overlooked by the dispensary, is a group of structures which formed the central kitchen for the hospital site. The main kitchen range is a double-height structure aligned east – west, constructed in red brick laid in Flemish bond, with parapeted gables to the east and west. Each gable contains a high level, brick-edged circular opening for a vent, now covered by modern mesh. Its roof has a central lantern light to its ridge, faced with cement render to the east and west, and with alternate louvres and opening steel windows to the north and south; its roof is glazed and has metal glazing bars. To the north, the kitchen overlooks the small courtyard between it and the dispensary, where it presents a plain brick elevation with brick pilaster-buttresses marking the structural bay divisions of the range. Two small flat-
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roofed, brick-built structures housing WCs and an external store, project into the courtyard. The remainder of the kitchen is enclosed by structures to the east, west and south.

- 7.1.14 The flanking structures to the east and west are both L-shaped, with an additional projection on their northern side (Plate 6). They have pitched slate-covered roofs, and are fenestrated with steel casements with multiple panes and top-opening lights, which have occasionally been replaced with uPVC windows in a similar style; two windows on the northern side of the east range have an external metal roller shutter. The east range has a lantern light to its ridge, which is timber-clad to the east and west, with timber louvres to its north and south sides and a glazed roof with metal glazing bars. Each range has a lean-to structure on its southern side, in the angle of its L-shaped footprint. To the west, this survives largely in its original condition, aside from the construction of a small brick addition at its western end, and comprises a simple glazed roof with metal glazing bars, carried on a central cast iron column (Plate 8). To the east, the lean-to has been enclosed with modern brickwork and has a corrugated metal roof.
- 7.1.15 To the south of the main kitchen range is a contemporaneous flat-roofed brick-built structure (Plate 9). On its southern side is a central entrance which provided access, via a covered way, to the main stores, which lay to the south (demolished in the early 1990s). This comprises a double-width entrance with gauged orange brick head and is flanked by projecting brick pilaster-buttresses. The doorway is enclosed by a reasonably modern PVC door curtain. To the east of the door, the rear addition has a flat roof and a regular arrangement of steel casement windows with multiple panes and top-opening lights, covered to the exterior with modern mesh fly screens.
- 7.1.16 To the west of the door, the original brick-built structure is stepped back with what was originally a three-bay open lean-to structure to the south, carried on a series of cast iron columns; it has latterly been infilled with brickwork and has three metal roller-shutter doors to the south.

Interior – Administrative Block

- 7.1.17 The principal entrance on the north side of the building opens into a small lobby, which leads, via a double-width doorway with substantial quarter-ovolo-moulded architrave, to a large entrance hall (Plate 10). The entrance hall has smooth-plastered walls, a concrete floor covered with quarry tiles, a quarry-tiled skirting, and a coved and step-moulded cornice. The ceiling is of three bays, with two down-stands running north – south, which are finished with a matching cornice and are carried on pilaster-buttresses ornamented with a series of cyma mouldings at the top. It appears that the hall was originally open to the corridor to the south and the openings between the pilaster-buttresses have been infilled with stud partitions, through which a double-width central door allows access. The hall has also been modified with the
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insertion of half-glazed partitions along its eastern side to create a reception area.

- 7.1.18 On its southern side, the entrance hall opens into a further lobby, which, in turn, provides access to corridors to the east, west and south. The corridors to the east and west are identical and serve a series of offices along their northern side (Plate 11). They match the appearance of the entrance hall, and have a series of pilaster-buttresses and ceiling down-stands along their length; here, the tops of the pilaster-buttresses are ornamented with more substantial step mouldings. A series of sash windows light the corridors on their southern side, and the doorways providing access to the rooms to the north are simply recessed with plastered reveals. A doorway to the east and west ends provides access to the exterior.
- 7.1.19 The rooms to the north generally appear to have served as offices, although some likely functioned as consultation rooms, receiving patients when they first arrived at the hospital. Dental and surgical clinics were also housed here (LMA ref. MCC/CI/GP/CER/121). The rooms have suspended floors of slender timber boards, smooth-plastered walls and a ceiling cornice to match the entrance hall and corridors (Plate 12). All have evidence of having had a timber skirting, dado and picture rail; where these remain *in situ* the skirting is stepped and bevelled with a hollow-chamfer running along its top edge, and the dado and picture rail are bevelled. Door architraves are similarly bevelled with a hollow-chamfer moulding. As well as cast iron radiators, some of the rooms were heated by fireplaces: each corridor has a pair of rooms at the end, accessed by their own small lobby, and heated by its own corner fireplace. To the western corridor, the room immediately east of this small lobby was heated, and, to the eastern corridor, a pair of rooms in the same position were heated by back-to-back fireplaces. A further room immediately east of the entrance hall was also heated by a corner fireplace. Presumably, these formed waiting rooms or offices for senior staff.
- 7.1.20 At the end of each corridor is a single room on the southern side, which appears to have served as WCs and/or a washroom, with a concrete floor clad with quarry tiles, a quarry-tiled skirting, and an integral step-moulded dado which runs the perimeter of each room at two-thirds of its height.
- 7.1.21 The perpendicular corridor to the south provides access to a series of rooms on its east and west sides. It has plastered walls with an integral step-moulded dado at half-height and a slender coved and step-moulded cornice, a concrete floor covered with parquet, and timber skirting (Plate 13). Doorways are recessed with plastered reveals, and the corridor is lit by three modern polycarbonate rooflights. Like the corridor to the north, the south corridor has a series of regularly-spaced moulded pilaster-buttresses carrying ceiling down-stands. It was once subdivided into two halves with a partition containing a doorway which had been removed by the time of the survey.
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- 7.1.22 The rooms to the east and west of the corridor generally comprise fairly sizeable rooms lit by paired timber sliding-sashes, with suspended floors of narrow timber boards, with timber skirting, dado and picture rails and a coved and step-moulded cornice. The rooms are not symmetrically laid out to each side of the corridor: to the north, on the eastern side, there are two heated rooms to the south, with an unheated room and a small room to the north, possibly a store. The northern of the heated rooms has a quarry-tiled floor, an absence of mouldings and a large fireplace opening, possibly for a range, and likely served as a small kitchen/scullery. To the west of the corridor, there are three heated rooms. With the exception of the small kitchen/scullery, the rooms all appear to have served as offices or consulting rooms. Originally, the southern half of the corridor was flanked by a single room to each side. That to the east has been subdivided with inserted stud partitions, but that to the west remains intact and comprises a three-bay room, with pilaster-buttresses and ceiling down-stands, heated by a fireplace at its southern end (Plate 14). Based on evidence from other similar sites (e.g. ASE 2017), it is likely that these large rooms served as visiting rooms, presumably with the male visiting room to the east and the female visiting room to the west.
- 7.1.23 Although all the fireplace surrounds had been removed from their original locations, scars for the surrounds remained visible, and examples of the surrounds had been stored in the building (Plate 15). One unpainted example is a simple polished concrete/terrazzo surround with rounded corners, which appears to have been the style used in the majority of the rooms (Plate 16). The scars for the fireplace in the western visiting room suggest it had a more elaborate, stepped Art Deco-style surround.

Interior – Dispensary

- 7.1.24 The dispensary block is laid out with a large central dispensary room, with a corridor running east – west on its northern side, accessed from the administrative block to the north. This corridor bears south at both its east and west ends, towards the kitchen and its east and west lengths also provide exterior access. Its floor and ceiling are stepped along its length to accommodate a change in floor level, the kitchen being set higher than the administrative block and dispensary (Plate 17). It has a parquet floor, timber skirting and integral dado moulding at half-height, and is lit by two pairs of slender timber sashes on its northern side.
- 7.1.25 The dispensary is five bays in length, with plain plastered walls, simply detailed with an integral step-moulded dado running the perimeter of the room at one third of its height, and has a parquet floor (Plate 18). To its north-east and north-west corners are two store rooms constructed in the same manner. On its southern side, the room is lit by large steel multi-pane windows with pivoting central section and tilting top-opening light. To the north, the central three bays have tilting clerestory steel windows. Doors to the north and west provide access to the surrounding corridor; an original doorway to the east
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has been blocked. Notices within the room regarding dispensing of medicines indicate it remained in use as a pharmacy until the hospital's closure.

- 7.1.26 To both the east and west of the dispensary are a pair of rooms heated by fireplaces, and separated by a short corridor to the exterior. Both rooms have parquet floors, timber skirting, an integral dado, picture rail and coved and step-moulded cornice, and presumably served as offices. The southern of the two rooms on the eastern side retains a beige-tiled fireplace surround (Plate 19).

Interior – Central Kitchen

- 7.1.27 The central kitchen was accessed on its north side, at its east and west ends, via the corridors through the dispensary block to the north; the entrance to the west has been blocked. The main kitchen room is a large double-height space of five bays, with prominent trusses separating the bays (Plates 20 & 21). The original drawings for the kitchen indicate that the trusses are formed by steel clad in concrete (Figs. 9 & 10); the trusses spring from pilaster buttresses from which they curve elegantly upwards – the whole forming a striking 'pointed' arch. The central trusses carry integral smaller pierced trusses for a central roof lantern (Plate 22).
- 7.1.28 The kitchen has a concrete floor covered with quarry tiles, with drainage channels covered with metal grilles, and a quarry-tile skirting with a course of black glazed bricks above. The walls are constructed in white-glazed bricks to two-thirds of their height, above which they are rendered. All door openings have jambs formed by bull-nosed glazed bricks. To each gable end, an oculus window opening contains a modern fan; the original drawings show they contained a metal bullseye window. The drawings also show that provision was made for extract ducts, which have remained *in situ*.
- 7.1.29 To the southern side of the kitchen, at its centre, is a brick-built room with double-width opening from the kitchen, which originally contained the oven. To its east is a pair of rooms with glazed brick walls, a concrete floor and black-glazed brick skirting, which the original plans suggest served as the scullery; both are lit by steel windows and access was originally afforded between the two via a doorway which has been blocked with matching glazed bricks (Plate 23). The larger of the two rooms (west) has a flat cast metal rooflight with glass blocks. A doorway in its south-western corner opens into a small lobby served by the central exterior door, which formerly led, via a covered way, to the demolished cold store building to the south (see section 7.2.15).
- 7.1.30 West of the oven are two double-width openings, separated by a glazed brick pier, which open into what appears to have served as a distribution area: food was distributed from the central kitchen to the individual villas by electric trolley trucks (LMA ref. MCC/CI/GP/CER/121). It is lit by two pairs of tilting steel windows and leads, via three double-width doorways, to what was once an
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open-sided and open-fronted covered loading area which has latterly been enclosed with brickwork and three roller shutters to the south. East of the loading area, access is afforded to an electrical intake/switch room, immediately south of the oven room.

- 7.1.31 The main kitchen is flanked by ranges to the east and west. The original drawings suggest that the east range served as a servants' hall and pantry; however, the layout in these drawings, which suggests the servants hall was aligned north – south, is more akin to the layout of the range on the western side of the building, and it may be that the position of the servants' hall was revised when the building was constructed (see section 7.1.33). The east range comprises a principal room aligned east – west, of three bays with bolted angle iron roof trusses, glazed brick walls, and a quarry-tiled floor and skirting (Plate 24). The room is lit by windows to the north, east and south, as well as a large roof lantern. Its form concurs with a vegetable scullery that appears to have been planned for the western side of the kitchen (Fig. 11). Plans of the building dated to 1994 (not reproduced) show it most recently served as a pot washing room. To the north is a smaller room heated by a corner fireplace with simple concrete surround, with a quarry-tiled floor and plastered walls with an integral step-moulded dado. This may have been a separate staff room for the head cook.
- 7.1.32 South of the vegetable scullery/pot wash room is a further pair of rooms. The northern of the two rooms, with concrete floor, plain plastered walls and an applied dado, is of unknown original purpose; in 1994 it was shown in use as a staff room. A doorway on its western side leads into a former covered way (see section 7.1.14), which most recently served as a locker area. The southern room has a concrete floor and fully-tiled walls and contains WCs, basins and a shower. It is separated from the room to the north by a narrow corridor with painted brick walls, and a blocked door to the exterior on its western side.
- 7.1.33 Immediately west of the main kitchen is a large room (possibly the original servants' hall – see section 7.1.31) which most recently served as a food preparation area. It has a quarry-tiled floor and skirting, and a chimney-breast to its north-east corner; its walls are faced with modern tiles (Plate 25). On its southern side is a doorway to a small covered way. West of the servants' hall/food preparation area are three rooms, the southern of which has a concrete floor, painted brick walls and a timber skirting. On its northern side a doorway leads to the central of the three rooms, which has painted glazed brick walls and a quarry-tiled floor and skirting. A doorway on its eastern side leads into a brick-built lobby, which occupies the western end of an original covered way. This, in turn, provides access to the northern of the rooms, which has a quarry-tiled floor and skirting, and plastered walls with an integral step-moulded dado. A doorway on its northern side, with half-glazed door of nine panes over two bead-moulded panels, provides access to the exterior. Evidence is visible for an inserted partition which once subdivided the room to create a passage from this doorway to the inserted lobby to the south.
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Plate 1 Building 1, entrance/administrative block, 1936, facing south-east (LMA ref. MCC/CI/GP/CER/121)



Plate 2 Building 1, principal (north) elevation of the entrance/administrative block (FHH17-0443)



Plate 3 Building 1, detail of principal entrance (FHH17-447)



Plate 4 Building 1, entrance/administrative block, facing north-east (FHH17-474)



Plate 5 Building 1, entrance/administrative block, facing north-west (FHH17-0451)



Plate 6 Building 1, dispensary and kitchen blocks, facing south-west (FHH17-456)



Plate 7 Building 1, south elevation of dispensary, overlooking a courtyard, facing east-north-east (FHH17-987)



Plate 8 Building 1, central kitchen, covered walkway on south side of west flanking range, facing north (FHH17-466)



Plate 9 Building 1, central kitchen, facing north-north-west (FHH17-460)



Plate 10 Building 1, entrance/administrative block, main entrance hallway, facing south (FHH17-0994)

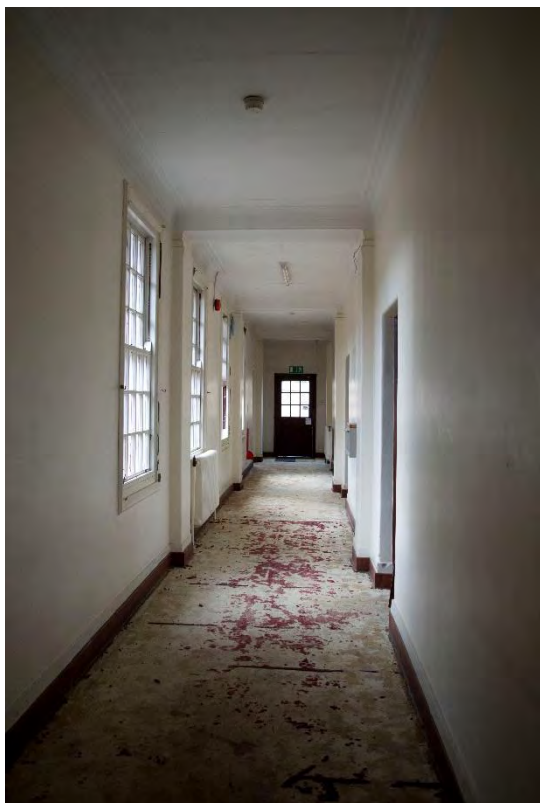


Plate 11 Building 1, entrance/administrative block, west hallway, facing west
(FHH17-1022)



Plate 12 Building 1, entrance/administrative block, typical room in north range
(FHH17-1035)



Plate 13 Building 1, entrance/administrative block, south corridor, facing south (FHH17-1047)



Plate 14 Building 1, entrance/administrative block, probable visiting room, facing south (FHH17-1073)



Plate 15 Building 1, entrance/administrative block, examples of concrete fireplace surrounds (FHH17-1057)



Plate 16 Building 1, entrance/administrative block, detail of polished concrete/terrazzo fire surround (FHH17-1067)



Plate 17 Building 1, dispensary block, corridor to north of dispensary, facing west (FHH17-1091)



Plate 18 Building 1, dispensary, facing south-west (FHH17-1094)



Plate 19 Building 1, dispensary block, south-east room, facing south-east (FHH17-1126)



Plate 20 Building 1, central kitchen, facing south-east (FHH17-1164)



Plate 21 Building 1, central kitchen, 1936, facing north-west
(LMA ref. MCC/CI/GP/CER/121) 1696b



Plate 22 Building 1, central kitchen, detail of roof trusses and lantern light, facing south-east (FHH17-1165)



Plate 23 Building 1, central kitchen, scullery, facing south-east (FHH17-1153)



Plate 24 Building 1, central kitchen, vegetable scullery/pot wash east of main kitchen, facing west (FHH17-1143)



Plate 25 Building 1, central kitchen, food preparation area, possibly original servants' hall, facing north (FHH17-1166)

7.2 Main Stores (Figs. 12-14; Plates 26-35)

7.2.1 Building Number: 3

7.2.2 NGR: 517223 201954

7.2.3 Level of record: 2

7.2.4 Function: Stores, originally 'Steward's Store and Cutting Up Shop'

7.2.5 Date of construction: 1929-1936

Description:

General

7.2.6 The stores building consists of a large two-storey rectangular block aligned east – west, with a pitched slate roof, parapeted gables, and a lantern light to the ridge (Plate 26). The building is located within the central axis of the hospital, to the south of the kitchens and to the north of the recreation hall. The north side of the building overlooks a yard which was previously occupied by another store building which was demolished in the early 1990s. In common with the other original hospital buildings, the store is built in a restrained Neo-Georgian style, with stretcher-bonded red brick walls and timber casement windows with gauged red brick heads.

Exterior

7.2.7 The building's principal elevation faces west towards Lime Way. The elevation has a single opening at ground floor level for a set of centrally-placed double doors, and three casement windows at first floor level. The south elevation has regularly-spaced cross-type casement windows to the ground floor and half the number of casement windows to the first floor. The east elevation has a single-storey, flat-roofed extension with large openings, seemingly for a café or tuck-shop (Plate 27). The extension is also built in stretcher-bonded red brick. The first floor of the main range has two casement windows and an inserted door leading to a roof terrace above the extension enclosed by tubular steel railings.

7.2.8 The north elevation is more complex, featuring an original single-storey flat-roofed block at its centre (Plate 28). The block is symmetrical featuring two double entrance doors, between which are two small windows and a third that has been replaced by a door which has since been blocked. To either side are flanking blocks which formerly both had a pair of casement windows; however, the east window has been blocked. Above the centre of the block is a two-storey projecting stairwell with hipped roof. In other respects the north elevation of the main range is identical to the south elevation.

Interior – general

- 7.2.9 The interior of the store consists of a large hall, open to the roof, with a gallery at first floor level with store rooms below (Plate 29). The building is constructed in a combination of materials, with brick outer walls divided into bays by internal pilaster-buttresses and a first floor gallery supported on a reinforced concrete frame. The steel-trussed roof rests on a reinforced concrete wall plate supported by the brick pilaster-buttresses (Plates 30 & 31). The interior has an austere and practical character with painted brick being the principal decorative finish.

Ground floor

- 7.2.10 The ground floor has been subdivided into two parts by a modern partition in the open hall. The west half of the ground floor has a glazed partition under the south gallery and separate rooms in each western corner of the building (Plate 32). Original plans of the building suggest that, apart from the rooms in the corners, the space under the galleries was originally open (Fig. 14). However, the style of the glazed partitions suggests that they are near contemporary with the construction of the building, if not original.
- 7.2.11 The north side of the ground floor opens into what the plans identify as an office but which has latterly been used as additional storage space. The original plans show the office as being partitioned with extensive glazing however this is not evident in the surviving building. The space sits within the single storey block to the north of the building and leads to a WC in largely original condition (Plate 33). The other half of the north block contains an inaccessible storeroom.
- 7.2.12 The eastern half of the ground floor has a similar layout to the west, however it has been further subdivided and the formerly glazed partitions have been covered in plasterboard. The original plans show a glazed partition between the north of the hall and the north block; however, it is built in what appears to be original brickwork with a blocked door leading to the north block. The west half of the ground floor also leads to the unremarkable 1970s extension.

First floor

- 7.2.13 The first floor consists of a gallery surrounding the central hall and two rooms at either end of the building. It is accessed via a cast concrete stair on the north side of the building; a goods lift with metal concertina door occupies the centre of the stairwell, and a switch room is situated beneath the western stair flight (Plate 34). The first-floor gallery is lined on its long sides with large metal shelves and on its short side with wooden shelves (Plate 35). The rooms at either end are identical empty, brick-lined rooms with evidence for the former presence of shelving.
- 7.2.14 The roof comprises bolted angle-iron trusses with extensions from the principal rafters which frame the roof lantern light. The roof is covered with
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diagonally-laid sarking boards beneath its slate covering. The lantern light has a glazed roof with metal glazing bars, with alternate panels of glazing and timber louvres to its sides.

Cold Food Stores (demolished)

- 7.2.15 The cold food stores lay to the south of the kitchens and the north of the main stores, and were accessed from both via covered ways. The stores were demolished in the early 1990s. Historic plans show that they comprised a single storey brick building with flat roof and central lantern light. The building originally housed a bacon store, washing and fat rendering room, butcher's shop, cold meat larder, motor room, and stores for fish, frozen meat, butter and cheese, and milk (Fig. 14). The rooms were laid out to the east and west of a central spine corridor. This led to a further covered way which provided access to the stewards' store.



Plate 26 Building 3, main stores, south and west elevations, facing north-east (FHH17-0003)



Plate 27 Building 3, main stores, east elevation (FHH17-0007)



Plate 28 Building 3, main stores, north elevation (FHH17-0010)



Plate 29 Building 3, main stores, interior, facing west (FHH17-0019)



Plate 30 Building 3, main stores, roof, facing east (FHH17-0058)



Plate 31: Building 3, main stores, roof truss resting on concrete wall-plate over brick pilaster-buttress, facing west (FHH17-0065)



Plate 32: Building 3, main stores, ground floor partition, facing south (FHH17-0026)



Plate 33: Building 3, main stores, WC, facing east (FHH17-0040)



Plate 34: Building 3, main stores, stair and goods lift on north side (FHH17-0036)



Plate 35: Building 3, main stores, wooden shelving on first floor, facing north (FHH17-0055)

7.3 De Salis Hall (Recreation Hall) (Fig. 15; Plates 36-47)

7.3.1 Building Number: 4

7.3.2 NGR: 517228 201912

7.3.3 Level of record: 3

7.3.4 Function: Recreation Hall (sports, theatre, cinema)

7.3.5 Date of construction: 1929-1936

Description:

General

7.3.6 The recreation hall, also known as the De Salis Hall, occupies a central position in the hospital and is aligned north – south along the main axis of the site. A symmetrically-planned building, it consists of a rectangular main hall with a stage area to the south and an entrance block and wings to the north. The building is constructed in red brick in a mixture of stretcher and Flemish bond. The main hall has a large pitched slate roof terminating in gables with parapets and kneelers, while the roofs to the entrance block and wings are hipped. The windows consist entirely of steel casements, mostly in multiples of six-pane lights.

7.3.7 The recreation hall would have served as the focus of the hospital's social life. The absence of a chapel on the Harperbury site suggests that the recreation hall may also have served this function, as was the case at Meanwood Park Colony, Leeds (1928-1941) (Richardson 1998).

Exterior

7.3.8 The building's principal elevation faces north and consists of a two-storey central entrance block with long single-storey side wings (Plates 36 & 37). The central block is constructed of red brick in Flemish bond at ground floor level, and stretcher bond above a soldier course which runs beneath the first-floor windows. At ground floor level there are three recessed round-headed doorways containing half-glazed doors of nine panes above two bead-moulded flush panels, topped with fanlights. The doorways are linked with a cement plat-band at the level of the door head springing points. Between the doors and below the plat-band are two tiny two-pane casement windows. The doors are mirrored at first floor level by a set of two-light casement windows with eight-panes per light. The north gable of the main hall is visible behind, and contains a circular brick-edged opening, covered with a modern louvred vent panel.

7.3.9 The side wings each contain a set of double half-glazed doors, immediately flanking the entrance block. Thereafter, the side wings are lit with two-light

casement windows with top-opening lights, and each has a shallow projecting block with blocked windows. The east and west elevations of the side wings both contain a single-width doorway with half-glazed door, which appears to have been modified from a double doorway and is accessed via a brick-edged concrete ramp. Their south elevations contain a series of regularly-spaced two-light casements as to the north.

- 7.3.10 The side elevations are identical, consisting primarily of the side walls of the main hall (Plate 38). The hall walls are made up of stretcher-bonded brickwork and divided into eight bays with brick pilaster-buttresses. Each bay contains a high-level four-light window with tilting opening lights, and the penultimate bay at each end contains a double door surrounded by a simple projecting brick architrave. At the southern end, the main structure steps back and contains a single-storey projection with hipped roof and a two-light window.
- 7.3.11 The south elevation is largely blank consisting of a large gable-end wall in Flemish bond with the two short projecting wings either side (Plate 39). The central gable end is almost devoid of features, containing a set of raised double doors with a flat-arched gauged brick head and bull-nosed engineering brick cill. The double doors are of flush bead-moulded panelled construction with six panels per leaf. To the gable is a circular brick-edged opening covered with a modern louvred vent panel. The two flanking wings each contain a two-light window and a door accessed from an external flight of concrete steps.

Interior – general

- 7.3.12 Internally the layout of the building is almost symmetrical. The hall is accessed primarily from the two double doors in the side wings to the north, as well as the central door of the entrance block via an entrance lobby. The entrance block contains doors to the east and west to stairs providing access to the first floor which contains offices and a former projection room. At the south of the hall there is a stage and two small side wings containing WCs and dressing rooms. The wings flanking the entrance block also contain WCs and changing rooms.

Entrance block and north wings

- 7.3.13 The entrance block contains a central lobby flanked by two flights of stairs. The room is accessed externally through a single-width door and lit with two narrow windows (Plate 40). The room is simply decorated with plastered walls with a stepped integral dado moulding and concrete skirting. The room has a large opening leading to the hall with modern sliding doors, and doors to the east and west leading to stairs to the first floor. Both stair lobbies are decorated in the same manner as the entrance hall, and can also be accessed from the exterior via single-width doorways to the north. The stairs themselves are of cast concrete construction. The stair lobby to the west has been blocked to serve as a cupboard, with a modern timber window providing borrowed light.
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- 7.3.14 The first floor of the entrance block is laid out symmetrically and contains two small offices on the north side of the building and a larger room in the centre that originally served as a projection room; however, the projector windows have been blocked (Plate 41). All rooms are decorated in the same manner as the ground floor.
- 7.3.15 The two north wings have a similar layout to each other and are segregated by gender, mirroring the wider layout of the hospital. Both wings have a set of double doors flanking the central wing leading to a lobby and the main hall (Plate 42). The wings each have a corridor accessed from the lobbies and are internally subdivided with modern partitions to provide WCs and changing rooms (Plate 43). The west wing also has a small kitchen or office with a hatch serving its entrance lobby.

Hall

- 7.3.16 The hall comprises a large rectangular space of approximately 30m by 14m with a stage at its southern end. The space is divided into eight bays by pilaster-buttresses that extend as ribs to support a barrel-vaulted ceiling (Plate 44). The walls are decorated with slender ovolo-moulded panelled wainscoting and a dado rail, and each bay is lit with a high-level four-light window. Two of the bays also contain double doors on both sides of the hall, each leaf of which is constructed in a single panel from oak.
- 7.3.17 The vaulted ceiling is stepped to its apex between the curved trusses and each bay contains a large lozenge-shaped light. The floor is constructed from thin oak boards which have been painted with lines for sports hall use, laid over pine boards, although the original finish is understood to have been parquet (LMA ref. MCC/CI/GP/CER/121). The north wall of the hall contains the three main entrances and two sets of projector windows at first floor level.
- 7.3.18 The south end of the hall contains the stage with a shallow apron projecting beyond a proscenium arch simply ornamented with a series of step-mouldings (Plate 45). The stage is accessed by a doorway on either side, with a door with single fielded panel, set in a substantial ovolo-moulded architrave. The stage area retains much of its original rigging, including pulleys and a switch box for the lighting (Plate 46). Beneath the stage is an area which was designed for chair storage (original basement plan; not reproduced), which is accessed by a central hatch door and is ventilated by a series of metal grilles ornamented with Art Deco-style fan motifs. The rear of the stage has an opening with two sliding panelled shutters leading outside, which presumably served as a loading door for scenery. Two doors on either side of the stage lead to small side wings which are plainly decorated with integral step-moulded dado rails (Plate 47). Each side wing contains a changing room, a WC and an external door.
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Plate 36 Building 4, recreation hall, north elevation (FHH17-0077)



Plate 37 Building 4, recreation hall, north elevation, facing south-east (FHH17-0081)



Plate 38 Building 4, recreation hall, west elevation (FHH17-0085)



Plate 39 Building 4, recreation hall, south elevation (FHH17-0092/0093)



Plate 40 Building 4, recreation hall, entrance hall in entrance block, facing north (FHH17-0155)



Plate 41 Building 4, recreation hall, former projector room in entrance block, facing south (FHH17-0161)



Plate 42 Building 4, recreation hall, entrance lobby in north-west wing, facing south (FHH17-0137)



Plate 43 Building 4, recreation hall, modern WCs and changing room in north-east wing, facing east (FHH17-0152)



Plate 44 Building 4, recreation hall, facing north (FHH17-0107)



Plate 45 Building 4, recreation hall, stage, facing south (FHH17-0109)



Plate 46 Building 4, recreation hall, stage, facing west (FHH17-0121)



Plate 47 Building 4, recreation hall, side wing to east of stage, facing east (FHH17-0126)

7.4 Boiler House, Fuel Store and Maintenance Buildings (Figs. 16-23; Plates 48-80)

7.4.1 Building Numbers: 5-7, 9

7.4.2 NGR: 517238 201867 (5); 517244 201837 (6); 517269 201826 (7); 517227 201818 (9)

7.4.3 Level of record: 2

7.4.4 Function: Boiler house, bakery, workshops (Building 5); fuel store, latterly garages (Building 6); workshops, carpenters' shop and garages, latterly Forensic Mental Health Services (Buildings 7 & 9).

7.4.5 Date of construction: 1929-1936

Description:

General

7.4.6 The boiler house and associated buildings form a group at the southern end of the main central administrative axis of the site. The boiler house, workshop and bakery (Building 5) collectively form the northernmost building of the group; to the south of it lies a former fuel store (Building 6), flanked by detached ranges to its east (Building 7) and west (Building 9), which originally served as workshops and a carpenters' shop/garages, surrounding a builders' yard. In common with much of the site, the buildings are constructed in red brick in a plain Neo-Georgian style with gauged brick heads to window and door openings and slate-covered roofs.

Building 5 – Boiler House, Workshop and Bakery – Exterior

7.4.7 The boiler house building has an inverted U-shaped footprint, formed by the main boiler house range, which is aligned east – west, with two cross-wings which enclose a yard to the south. All form double-height spaces. The main range is constructed in stretcher-bonded brickwork and has a substantial lantern light running along the ridge of its roof. Its north elevation is largely obscured by a large steel-plated tank to the west, above the site of an original coal bunker, and an attached single storey structure to the east (Plate 48). The latter is constructed in Flemish-bonded brickwork with a flat concrete roof. It has a doorway to the east and west, between which are a series of window openings with bull-nosed brick jambs and engineering brick cills (Plate 49). These openings have latterly been blocked with stretcher-bonded brickwork; original plans show they once contained iron railings (Fig. 18). Three steel flues pass through this later brickwork. Attached to the eastern side of this range is a later flat-roofed addition built in stretcher-bonded brick. Drawings

dated 1967 (not reproduced) show that this was built as 'stoker's changing room and toilet accommodation'.

- 7.4.8 The south elevation of the main range, which overlooks the yard, comprises a series of regularly-spaced high-level timber windows, each comprising three six-pane casements (Plate 50). The westernmost window is slightly different, with a four-pane top-opening light above each of its casements. Central to the elevation is a wide full-height opening, which has been blocked in darker red stretcher-bonded brick. This marks the position of where the original boiler house chimney (since demolished) was attached to the range. The original plans show the chimney was a substantial brick structure which towered over the surrounding buildings (Fig. 19). Three modern steel flues now project above the southern roof slope.
- 7.4.9 The flanking wings to the east and west each comprise a linear range, gabled to the north with a parapet with kneelers, and with a hipped roof terminal to the south. The gable of the east range contains a double-width doorway at ground floor level, with half-glazed doors, flanked by a single casement window to its east. Above the door is a blocked loading door opening, through which a modern plain metal casement has been inserted. The gable end of the west range contains three high-level windows.
- 7.4.10 The external side elevations of the flanking wings, facing Lime Way and Heath Way, are characterised by regularly-spaced, tall timber cross-type windows, comprising a pair of casements with top-opening lights above (Plates 51 & 52). The east range elevation also contains two single-width doorways, while the west has a wide, full-height doorway with roller shutter at its northern end, accessed by a ramp flanked by low brick walls. The yard elevations of both ranges are more irregular. That to the east range comprises two tall windows at its northern end, with two smaller windows to the south, flanking a blocked doorway containing a modern small steel window. That to the west range comprises a wide full-height opening with up-and-over metal door at the southern end, flanked to its north by a pedestrian doorway with modern flush door (Plate 53). North of this is a pair of tall windows, and at the northernmost end, adjoining the main range, is a small brick-built structure with flat concrete roof and a doorway and small window to its east elevation, which forms a lobby and WC.
- 7.4.11 The southern end elevation of the west range is blank, while that to the east range contains a single window. Both have a projecting brick gate pier for gates which secured the boiler house yard, the corresponding piers being attached to the buildings to the south.

Building 5 – Boiler House, Workshop and Bakery – Interior

- 7.4.12 The main boiler house range comprises eight structural bays (Plate 54). It contains a series of modern generators, but originally housed seven boilers,
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for steam, heating and hot water. Its floor is of concrete with areas of quarry tiles and Staffordshire blue brick setts, with a 'blow off trench' running along its northern side, covered by a metal grille and leading to a sump gulley in the north-west corner. The walls are of painted brick, with bull-nosed bricks to the jambs of the various openings and to a series of pilaster-buttresses running along the north and south walls. The roof comprises metal bolted angle-iron trusses, with additional trusses bolted to the principal rafters to frame the ridge lantern light. The trusses are supported on the brick pilaster-buttresses to the outer walls and carry timber rafters and two flights of timber purlins. The roof is clad with diagonally-laid sarking boards below its slate covering. The lantern light has a glazed roof with metal glazing bars and its sides comprise louvred panels; these appear to be polycarbonate but original drawings indicate they were wired plate glass. Concrete steps to the south-east and west lead down to subterranean service ducts, which supplied heating and water across the hospital site via a network of tunnels and ducts, and a pump room on the western side (Plate 55). These areas were not accessed due to asbestos contamination. The stairwells are enclosed by tubular steel guardrails carried on low bull-nosed Staffordshire blue engineering brick plinths.

- 7.4.13 In the north-east corner a flight of concrete steps lead up to a small lobby which provides access to a small plain room with WCs beyond, which served as the 'stoker's changing room and toilet accommodation', added c.1967 (Plate 56). The steps and doorway are not shown on the original plans and are an alteration of the same date.
- 7.4.14 Two doorways lead to the flat-roofed structure attached to the north. The east doorway provides access to the larger of two rooms; this originally housed oil tanks and was also accessed via a second doorway further to the east, which has been blocked. The existing doorway is a double-height opening with ledged and braced door and a tall overlight which provides borrowed light. The room itself is of four bays, with concrete ceiling downstands at the bay divisions, painted brick walls and a quarry-tiled floor (Plate 57). It is lit by a pair of steel casements with top-opening lights in the north-west corner and access to the exterior is gained via a doorway with a metal roller shutter to the north-east. The room houses a series of gas boilers. The smaller room to the west is accessed from the main boiler room via a doorway of regular size, with a flush timber door. It has unpainted brick walls, a concrete floor and cast concrete roof, with two I-girders to the north and south, and an inserted doorway which provides access to the exterior. The room contains two water softeners, but originally housed oil pumps and fans.
- 7.4.15 A full-height wide opening on the western side of the main boiler room, closed by a metal roller shutter, leads to the west range, which served as a workshop. The workshop is six bays in length and has painted brick walls, a concrete floor, and a metal truss roof matching that of the main boiler room, but without a lantern light (Plate 58). The roof is carried on brick pilaster buttresses which are bull-nosed up to half their height, above which they are corbelled and support two I-girders running along the east and west walls, for moveable
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lifting gear. The I-girder of the lifting gear, which spans the width of the range, is embossed with 'Herbert Morris Ltd, Loughborough. 5 tons'. The workshop is lit by a series of large timber windows along its western wall, and three windows to the north gable. A loading door to/from the exterior, with metal roller shutter, is situated to the north-west. Timber workbenches are fixed along the south and west walls.

- 7.4.16 South of the main workshop, a flight of concrete steps leads to an office, formerly a tool store, and a small store room. Beyond the office is a workshop/smithy with an up-and-over metal door on its eastern side. It contains a blacksmith's forge, embossed with 'C. Lindley & Co. Englefield Road London N1 Works Southgate Road London Hiddenend Works York' (Plate 59). This is likely to be an original survival: the room is identified on original plans as a smithy and C. Lindley & Co were based at Englefield Road until 1937 (Grace's Guide website).
- 7.4.17 A doorway with a plank door in the east wall of the workshop provides access to two small stores and an engineer's office. A flight of concrete steps leads to a small lobby, with the stores to the east and west, and the office to the south. The stores have doors of four flush bead-moulded panels whilst the door to the office is half-glazed to provide borrowed light to the lobby (Plate 60). The walls to all the rooms are of painted brick and floors are concrete. The office is lit by a triple casement window with top-opening lights on its south wall; a similar window to the east, which would have overlooked the boiler room, has been blocked. To the south, a doorway leads to a small lobby which provides access to the yard and to a WC.
- 7.4.18 The east range is accessed externally. This range formed the bakery and would likely have provided occupation for male patients who were considered fit to work. The range was originally accessed from the yard via a now-blocked doorway in its western wall; two inserted doorways to the east now provide access. However, the original entrance passage, along with a former scullery to the north and washroom and WC to the south, remain *in situ* in the south-west corner of the range. The original bakery room comprised five bays, with a two-bay area housing a drawplate oven at the southern end of the range, to the east of the scullery and WC (Fig. 18). The range has been modified with the insertion of modern stud partitions, to create a switch room at the southern end, and a two-bay room at its northern end. These alterations occurred post-1969, when plans were produced from the conversion of the bakery to an occupational therapy workshop for female patients (not reproduced).
- 7.4.19 The main bakery room has a concrete floor and walls of white glazed brick to half height, above which they are plastered (Plate 61). The roof is of the same type as that in the workshop to the west, and the trusses are carried on bull-nosed pilaster-buttresses. The room is lit by a series of large timber casements with top-opening lights to the east and west. At the southern end, where the oven was originally situated, the walls are of painted brick and the area has a flat concrete ceiling. The former scullery adjoining the oven area
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has white glazed brick walls and has most recently been used as a store. The washroom and WC to the south have plain plastered walls detailed with an integral step-moulding at two-thirds of the rooms' height.

- 7.4.20 The northern end of the range originally served as a cooling room, with a flour store above. The cooling room is accessed from the main bakery via a double-width doorway with bull-nosed glazed brick jambs, and the walls are also of glazed brick to two-thirds of their height (Plate 62). A series of vents are situated along the east and north walls, which presumably aided the room's original function. The ceiling is of cast concrete construction with a central down-stand running north – south carried on bull-nosed pilaster buttresses. In the north-west corner a cast concrete stair leads to the former flour loft. The stair forms a straight flight flanked by brick walls, and the stairwell is enclosed at first floor level by a simple metal handrail with stick balusters (Plate 63). The loft room contains metal and timber shelves and most recently served as a store.
- 7.4.21 Plans from 1969 (not reproduced) suggest that the bakery range was converted to an occupational therapy workshop for female patients. Children's posters on the walls of the main room suggest it may most recently have served as a nursery.

Building 6 – Fuel Store – Exterior

- 7.4.22 The former fuel store lies to the south of the boiler house. It is a single-storey range aligned east – west, constructed in Flemish-bonded brickwork with gables with parapets and kneelers and a slate roof (Plate 64). Its principal elevation faces north, towards the boiler house yard, and original plans show that it was open-fronted. It has latterly been enclosed with a variety of ply and half-glazed doors, to form garages and workshops. Two four-light fixed timber windows have been inserted to the east elevation, while the west elevation is blank. The rear (north) elevation contains a double-width doorway with half-glazed doors and a steel window, which have been inserted at its western end; the centre and eastern end of the elevation are obscured by a later mid-20th century addition, constructed in stretcher-bonded brick with a shallow lean-to roof covered with corrugated asbestos (Plate 65). This has a large steel window to both its north and east elevations, and folding half-glazed timber doors to its west.

Building 6 – Fuel Store – Interior

- 7.4.23 The interior of the building was surveyed in November 2017; prior to this, but post-dating the survey of the exterior in June 2017, the building had been severely damaged by fire. What could be discerned of the interior was that the building is seven bays in length; its walls comprise exposed Fletton brickwork, variously painted and unpainted, with a plinth capped with bull-nosed blue engineering bricks (Plate 66). Gaps in the brickwork close to the eaves of the
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south wall appear to have served as vents. The roof comprised metal angle-iron trusses. The eastern two bays and the central three bays comprised large rooms; the eastern room having served as a garage for a coach and laundry van. The western two bays were occupied by two smaller rooms which appear to have served as stores or small workshops.

- 7.4.24 The addition to the south served as a vehicle repair garage and contains a pair of concrete ramps forming an inspection pit (Plate 67).

Building 7 – Carpenters’ Shop and Garages – Exterior

- 7.4.25 Building 7 forms a long linear single-storey range on the eastern side of the former builders’ yard, south of the boiler house and fuel store. It is constructed in stretcher-bonded brick, with a slate roof which is hipped to the north and gabled to the south (Plate 68). A brick chimney stack is located centrally, at the ridge. The building’s east elevation, which fronts Heath Way, has five garage openings at its northern end, separated by concrete piers, which have been infilled with breeze blocks; the southernmost blocked door has a pedestrian door within it (Plate 69). The remainder of the elevation comprises regularly-spaced three-light steel casements with top-opening lights. Its west elevation, which fronts onto the yard, has a regular arrangement of the same windows, and two double-width doorways, with flush timber doors and overlights. The south elevation is blank; however, it has brick toothing for a perpendicular range which was intended to link it with Building 9 to the west (Plate 70). Original plans show that this would have housed painters’ and plumbers’ shops and a timber store, functions which were presumably accommodated within the existing buildings (Fig. 23).
- 7.4.26 The original carpenters’ shop is eight bays in length. The southern two bays have been partitioned off with modern stud walls. The walls are of painted brick, the floor is covered with parquet, and the roof comprises steel angle-iron trusses carried on bull-nosed brick pilaster-buttresses (Plate 71). The trusses support three flights of timber purlins, with diagonally-laid sarking boards. At the northern end of the original room is a brick chimneystack with a large fireplace opening, presumably for a stove. Doorways to either side of the chimney stack provide access to a switch room and store. A woodworking bench remains *in situ*, suggesting the building continued in its original use.
- 7.4.27 The garages which formed the north of the range have been altered, their doors being blocked, as noted above. The later use of this part of the building is unknown. The roof structure is clad beneath the purlins and faced with plaster; the walls are of painted brick with bull-nosed pilaster-buttresses, as before, and the floor is of concrete with a linoleum covering (Plate 72). An original single-width half-glazed door of nine panes above two bead-moulded panels provides access to the yard to the north.
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Building 9 – Workshop – Exterior

7.4.28 Building 9 lies on the western side of the builders' yard. Its form replicates that of Building 7 to the east (Plates 73-75). Its west elevation, which faces Lime Way, comprises a regular arrangement of steel windows, with smaller windows reflecting the location of WCs to the interior. A single doorway is located towards the southern end, which original plans suggest has been inserted through a window opening. The east elevation, which overlooks the yard, has been modified at its southern end: original plans indicate it comprised five open-fronted bays. These have been infilled in brick, with windows and doors inserted, including folding ledged-and-braced timber doors, although the original piers, with bull-nosed engineering bricks, remain visible. The northern part of the elevation has been less-altered, with a regular arrangement of windows, single doorways, and half-glazed garage doors at the northern end, serving an original vehicle repair garage. The north elevation contains a single large steel three-light window with top-opening lights, while the southern elevation is blank and the brickwork is toothed for the planned range on the southern side of the yard, which was not constructed.

Building 9 – Workshop – Interior

7.4.29 The southern end of the range, comprising three bays of the former open-fronted workshop, has been modernised for later use as offices, and has an inserted suspended ceiling (Plate 76). It has been separated from the remainder by a brick partition laid in variation of Flemish bond. The painted brick walls with pilaster buttresses remain visible. The remainder of the workshop retained a functional use, and most recently served as storage. Adjoining this to the north is a washroom and WC, with concrete floor and plastered walls with an integral stepped moulding at two-thirds of the room height (Plate 77). North of this was once a scullery and larder; this area has been modified with stud partitions to create a small lobby with rooms to the north and south.

7.4.30 The centre of the range is occupied by two large rooms, which originally served as a mess room and the clerk of works' office and are now interconnecting. Both have concrete floors laid with parquet, plastered walls and ceiling, simple bevelled skirting and picture rails, and an integral step-moulded dado rail (Plate 78). The rooms were heated by back-to-back fireplaces; the southern room has a brick fire surround, while that to the northern room has a simple surround which probably had a polished concrete/terrazzo finish, as seen elsewhere. An arrangement of an entrance lobby and WC to the north of the former clerk of works' office has been retained: access to this office was originally self-contained (Plate 79).

7.4.31 The northernmost part of the range, which originally formed a repair garage, has a simple appearance with painted brick walls and exposed bolted hip rafters. It most recently served as a store for building materials (Plate 80).



Plate 48 Building 5, boiler house and bakery, north-elevation, facing south-west
(FHH17-0479)



Plate 49 Building 5, boiler house, north elevation of block to north, facing south-east
(FHH17-0478)



Plate 50 Building 5, boiler house, south elevation, facing north-north-west (FHH17-0496)



Plate 51 Building 5, workshop on west side of boiler house, west elevation, facing north-west (FHH17-0524)



Plate 52 Building 5, bakery on east side of boiler house, east elevation, facing south-west (FHH17-0481)



Plate 53 Building 5, boiler house and workshop, facing west across the yard (FHH17-0497)



Plate 54 Building 5, boiler house, interior, facing south-east (FHH17-0910)

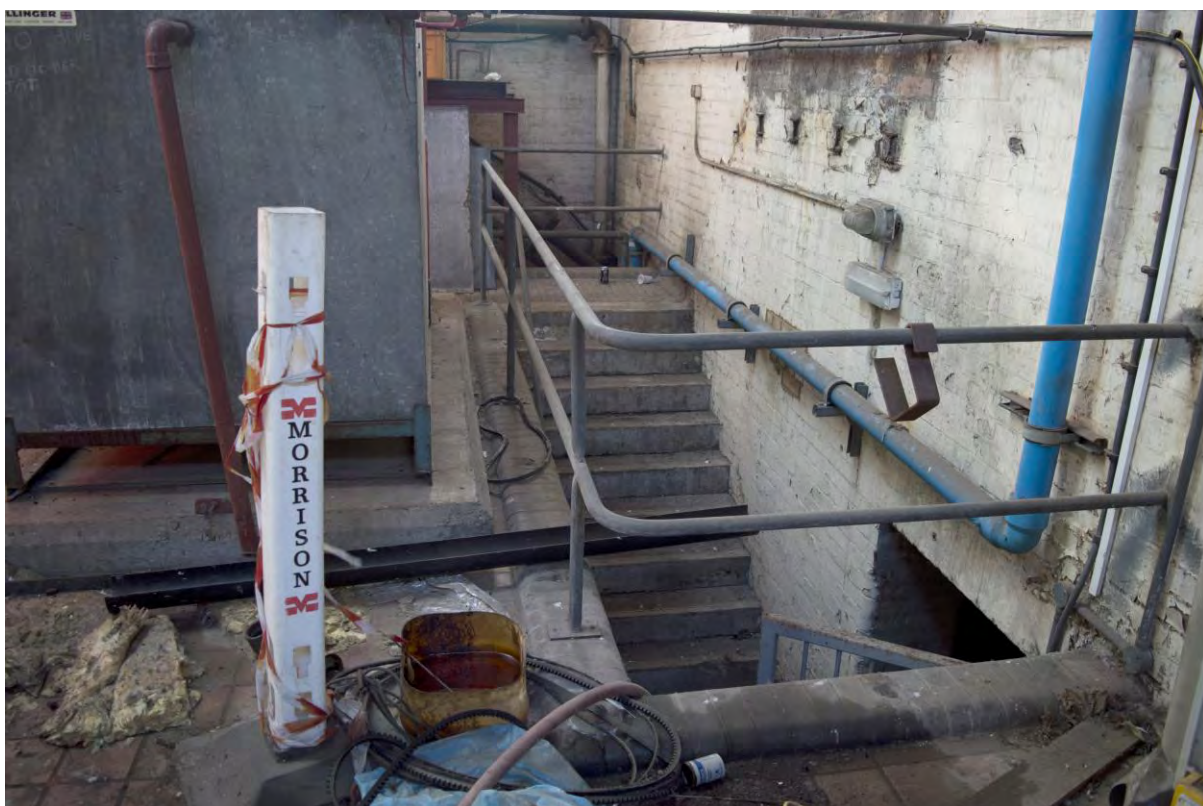


Plate 55 Building 5, boiler house, steps to basement pump room, facing south-west (FHH17-0909)



Plate 56 Building 5, boiler house, inserted steps and doorway to 1960s extension, facing north-west (FHH17-0894)



Plate 57 Building 5, boiler house, interior of north block, facing south-east (FHH17-0903)



Plate 58 Building 5, workshop on west side of boiler house, facing north (FHH17-0923)



Plate 59 Building 5, workshop, blacksmith's forge, facing west (FHH17-0927)



Plate 60 Building 5, boiler house and workshop, first floor office, facing north-east (FHH17-0917)



Plate 61 Building 5, bakery to east side of boiler house, facing south-east, showing the large recess which housed a drawplate oven (FHH17-0935)



Plate 62 Building 5, bakery, cooling room, facing north-east (FHH17-0931)

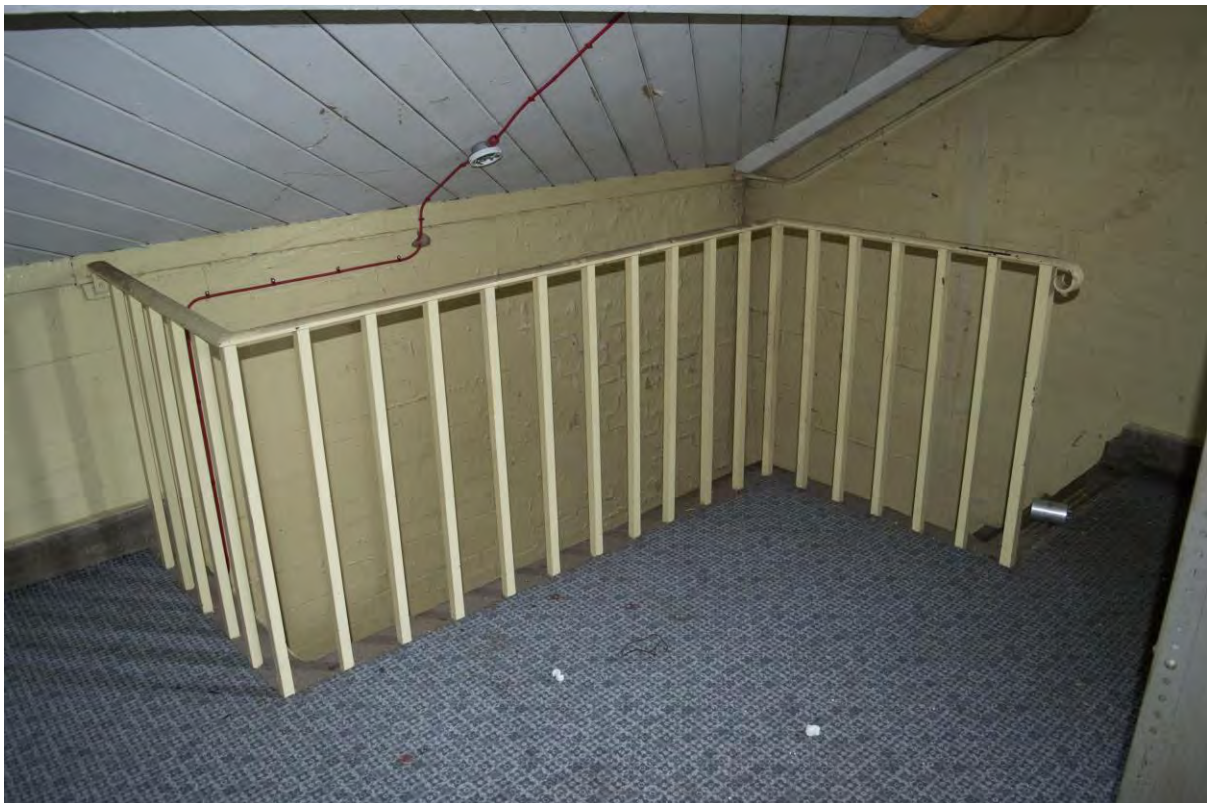


Plate 63 Building 5, bakery, stairwell in first-floor flour loft, facing north-east (FHH17-0929)



Plate 64 Building 6, fuel store, facing south-west (FHH17-0508)



Plate 65 Building 6, fuel store, facing north-east (FHH17-0511)



Plate 66 Building 6, fuel store, interior following 2017 fire, facing south-east (FHH17-0652)



Plate 67 Building 6, fuel store, interior of addition to south, facing east (FHH17-0665)



Plate 68 Building 7, carpenters' shop and garages, west and north elevations, facing south-east (FHH17-0494)



Plate 69 Building 7, carpenters' shop and garages, blocked doors to garages on east elevation, facing north-west (FHH17-0490)



Plate 70 Building 7, carpenters' shop and garages, south elevation, showing brick tootinging for a planned range on the south side of the yard (FHH17-0492)



Plate 71 Building 7, carpenters' shop and garages, interior of southern part of range, facing north (FHH17-0670)



Plate 72 Building 7, carpenters' shop and garages, interior of the former garages in the northern part of the range, facing north (FHH17-0674)



Plate 73 Building 9, workshop, east elevation (FHH17-0514)



Plate 74 Building 9, workshop, north and east elevations, facing south-west (FHH17-0519)



Plate 75 Building 9, workshop, south and west elevations, facing north-east (FHH17-0521)



Plate 76 Building 9, workshop, interior of southern part of range, facing south-west (FHH17-0676)



Plate 77 Building 9, workshop, washroom and WC, facing west (FHH17-0680)



Plate 78 Building 9, workshop, former mess room, facing north-east (FHH17-0682)



Plate 79 Building 9, workshop, lobby and WC to former clerk of works' office, facing west (FHH17-0685)



Plate 80 Building 9, workshop, former repair garage at north end of range, facing north-east (FHH17-0686)

7.5 Laundry Buildings (Figs. 24-28; Plates 81-104)

7.5.1 Building Numbers: 10, 11 & 12

7.5.2 NGR: 517197 201787 (10); 517187 201826 (11); 517183 201854 (12)

7.5.3 Level of record: 2

7.5.4 Function: Staff Laundry, latterly sewing room (Building 10); General Laundry, latterly NHS stores (Building 11); Disinfectant Block, latterly dry cleaning building (Building 12)

7.5.5 Date of construction: 1929-1936

Description:

General

7.5.6 The three buildings which make up the original laundry lie to the west of Lime Way and the boiler house and maintenance buildings. The largest block (Building 11) served as the general laundry, with a separate block for staff laundry to the south (Building 10), and a detached disinfectant block to the north (Building 12). As elsewhere on the site, the buildings are constructed in red brick with gauged brick heads to the window and door openings. Floors are of concrete throughout. The separate processing of staff and patients' laundry may reflect a prevailing fear of the potential for 'pollution' by madness (Gittins 1998).

Building 10 – Staff Laundry – Exterior

7.5.7 The former staff laundry is a single-storey building comprising an east – west range with three blocks of square footprint attached to the north, and connected to each other by a concrete bridging beam at the eaves (Plate 81). Each of the three blocks has an entrance to the building, the principal entrances being to the east and west blocks, and comprising half-glazed doors with a fourteen-pane overlight. The central block has a single-width doorway, with a door of four bead-moulded flush panels, accessing a plant room/electricity substation; it originally had two entrances to each of its return walls, serving a cloakroom, boiler room and lavatories. Only one of these remains to each side, the others having been blocked with matching brickwork. The windows to these blocks are predominantly two-light steel casements with multiple panes and top-opening lights.

7.5.8 The main southern range has a simple appearance, with a regular arrangement of matching steel windows to its south, east and west elevations; some windows have been replaced with uPVC (Plate 82). It has a flat concrete roof, with a substantial roof lantern with brick gables to the east and west. Each gable has a parapet and kneelers, and a central round-arched steel

window with top-opening light and tile-creasing forming the window head. The lantern light has a pitched roof covered with asphalt, and its north and south sides are formed by alternating three-light windows and louvred panels.

Building 10 – Staff Laundry – Interior

- 7.5.9 The main range of the building was originally subdivided into two open-plan halves, with washing being carried out in the western half and ironing in the eastern half (Fig. 25). This has been subdivided with a series of modern stud partitions to provide a series of six rooms accessed by a wide corridor running along the northern side of the range (Plate 83). Regularly-spaced pilaster buttresses remain visible along the external walls, which have a plastered finish. A suspended ceiling has been inserted; above this, the roof lantern is framed with steel trusses clad with concrete (Plate 84).
- 7.5.10 Of the three north blocks, the west block served as an open-plan laundry receiving area. It too has been modified with the insertion of stud partitions; the external walls have a plain plastered finish with an integral step-moulded dado rail. The entrance to the main laundry block is via a double-width doorway with overlight; the doors have been replaced with modern flush timber doors but were presumably half-glazed originally.
- 7.5.11 The central block, as described above, served as a switch room, boiler room and cloak room, and WCs. It has been modified with an inserted opening from the corridor on the northern side of the main range, the original lavatory area has been reconfigured and the boiler room converted to a disabled WC. The cloak room, in the north-east corner of the block, serves as WCs. The original switch room, accessed externally, retains its original function and has unpainted brick walls.
- 7.5.12 The east block originally served as an open-plan laundry distributing area (Plate 85). It has been subdivided with stud partitions to form offices and a corridor to the main range, and appears to have latterly functioned as the principal entrance to the building. It is detailed in the same manner as the west block, and retains a set of double half-glazed doors to the main range (Plate 86).
- 7.5.13 On later plans (not reproduced), this building was described as a sewing room, although its subdivision suggests a further later use, which is unknown.

Building 11 – General Laundry – Exterior

- 7.5.14 The general laundry lies immediately to the north of the staff laundry. It comprises three attached parallel ranges aligned north – south with a perpendicular range at their northern end (Plates 87 & 88). All are constructed in stretcher-bonded brickwork. The central range is taller than those surrounding it, being a double-height structure. It has a pitched roof covered
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with asphalt, and a substantial lantern light at its ridge, which has brick gables to the north and south with parapets and kneelers, each containing a tall round-arched, multi-pane steel window with tile creasing forming the window head. The sides of the lantern are formed by steel windows interspersed with louvred panels and its roof is glazed, with metal glazing bars. The south elevation of the range has a concrete plat-band at eaves level, below which the brickwork appears to have been rebuilt or constructed later (Plate 89); historic plans suggest an extension linking the main laundry with the staff laundry was planned but not executed, and that when first built, a temporary north end of corrugated iron was provided (Fig. 27). Two openings provide access to the building: to the east is a large inserted opening with a metal roller-shutter, while to the west is a double doorway with modern flush timber doors and a four-pane overhead. A short return to the west has a further double doorway with modern flush timber doors and a metal overhead; the remainder of the range is enclosed by the surrounding structures.

- 7.5.15 The flanking ranges to the east and west, and the perpendicular range to the north, are single-storey ranges with flat concrete roofs covered with asphalt. All have a roof lantern, a smaller version of that to the main range. Their external elevations are characterised by regularly-spaced, multi-pane steel windows, which are typically two-light casements with top-opening lights, and regularly-spaced terracotta vents between the windows.
- 7.5.16 The east range has an approximately-central double doorway to its east elevation, fitted with flush modern timber doors with a simple timber four-pane overhead. It has been extended at its southern end in slightly different brickwork with brick soldier courses rather than gauged brick heads to the openings. This alteration occurred after the production of the 1970 Ordnance Survey map. As a result, the east range projects beyond the southern building line of the central range. Its southern elevation contains a further double doorway.
- 7.5.17 The west range has a small flat-roofed extension at the southern end of its west elevation which provides exterior access on this side; this appears to be a later addition, built between 1939 and 1970 (Figs. 5-7).
- 7.5.18 The north range has three double-width doorways to its north elevation; each contains a pair of original half-glazed doors of twelve panes over two bead-moulded flush panels, with a fourteen-pane overhead (Plate 90). The east and west doors provided access to the receiving areas for male and female laundry respectively, while the central door served the foul laundry.

Building 11 – General Laundry – Interior

- 7.5.19 The interior of the laundry building has undergone some modifications in line with its later use as NHS stores; however, it retains much of its original layout and character. Laundry was brought into the building via the north range,
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which contained separate receiving areas for male and female laundry, to either side of a foul washing area (Fig. 27). The main range comprised a general washing area at its northern end, with ironing being carried out at its southern end. The range was largely open to the flanking ranges to the east and west, with the exception of the southern end of the east range, which was partitioned-off to serve as two distribution rooms for clean laundry, again separated by gender.

- 7.5.20 The main range is seven bays in length (Plates 91 & 92). It has a concrete floor, and white glazed bricks to approximately half the walls' height; with a dado course formed by black glazed bricks, above which the walls are plastered. Its roof is formed by steel trusses clad with concrete – of a similar type to those over the kitchen (Building 1) – which are supported on bull-nosed piers between the main and flanking ranges; the piers are faced with glazed bricks to half-height. At their apex the trusses frame the lantern light, where they are pierced, to decorative effect. As a result, the interior is flooded with natural light. Between the trusses, the roof is ceiled with a plastered/rendered finish. The floor of the building has a series of ducts for services, which are covered with decorative cast iron plates (Plate 93).
- 7.5.21 The flanking ranges to the east and west are generally of matching construction. Their flat roofs are carried on concrete cross-beams which are supported on the piers adjoining the main range, and pilaster-buttresses to the outer walls (Plate 94). Each range is served by a roof lantern formed by a series of simple steel trusses clad with concrete and carrying a chamfered concrete ridge beam (Plate 95). The west range has been less altered than that to the east, with only its northernmost bay having been enclosed with modern stud partitions. The small extension to the west range is accessed by an inserted modern flush door. The room is plain, with painted brick walls. Plans of the building from 1999 indicate it was a plant room; most recently it served as an archive room.
- 7.5.22 The east range has been entirely partitioned-off from the main range. One original partition, for the southernmost distribution room, remains *in situ*; it is a half-glazed match-boarded partition with a pair of double doors, each leaf comprising four recessed panels (Plate 96). Generally, this range has been modernised, with modern suspended ceilings and stud partitions inserted to form offices, with modern WCs at the northern end (Plate 97).
- 7.5.23 The southern extension to the east range is reached via an original external doorway with modern flush timber doors and a fourteen-pane overlight. This contains a series of three offices formed by modern stud partitions; where the original north elevation of the range has been enclosed, three steel windows remain *in situ*.
- 7.5.24 The north range is similar in its construction, with concrete floors, and glazed bricks to the walls. The original receiving rooms, to the east and west, have flat concrete ceilings supported on concrete downstands carried on pilaster
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buttresses. The east room has been subdivided with modern stud partitions; however, the west room has remained open-plan and most recently served as a store; it contains an Avery weighing machine (Plate 98). The central room of the range, which served as the foul washing area, was originally inaccessible from the receiving rooms; however, double-width doorways have been inserted through window openings at its east and west ends, and its original doorway to the main range, and two windows flanking it, have been blocked. The central room is lit by a lantern light of the same type as those to the east and west ranges (Plate 99).

- 7.5.25 Most recently, much of the building has served as an NHS store for medical loans, wheelchairs and continence products, with a series of offices being housed in the east range. The change of use appears to have occurred c.1999, based on the date of the conversion plans (not reproduced). The north range appears, in part, to have remained in use as a laundry, with washing and drying facilities identified on the conversion plans of 1999.

Building 12 – Disinfector Block – Exterior

- 7.5.26 The disinfector block is a small, single-storey block which lies directly north of the general laundry building (Plates 100 & 101). It has a rectangular footprint aligned east – west, and is constructed in stretcher-bonded brick with a flat concrete roof. Its south elevation has a pair of doorways facing towards the main laundry, each containing a set of double half-glazed doors, each leaf being of twelve panes above two bead-moulded panels, with a fourteen-pane overlight. The doors are flanked by slender steel windows with top-opening lights. The west elevation also contains an original single half-glazed door with a matching steel window to either side. The remainder of the elevations comprise regularly-spaced matching windows; to the north elevation, the easternmost window has been replaced with a modern flush timber door with glazed upper panel.

Building 12 – Disinfector Block – Interior

- 7.5.27 The interior of the building is subdivided into two rooms, which served as separate infected and disinfected laundry areas, to the west and east respectively. A self-contained shower and WC is situated at the western end, accessed externally. Plans from 1999 (not reproduced) indicate that the building was latterly used for dry cleaning.
- 7.5.28 The walls of the two main rooms are entirely constructed in white glazed brick, which has latterly been painted (Plates 102 & 103). The floor is of concrete and covered with red quarry tiles. The flat concrete ceiling is carried on a central girder running east – west carried on bull-nosed pilaster-buttresses. The wall separating the two disinfecting rooms contains a steel window, and a wide round-arched opening which is an original feature of the building's construction.
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7.5.29 The separate room at the western end of the building contains a shower, WC, urinals and washbasin. Its walls are plastered with an integral step-moulding at two-thirds the height of the room and it has a quarry-tiled floor (Plate 104).



Plate 81 Building 10, staff laundry, facing south-east (FHH17-0182)



Plate 82 Building 10, staff laundry, facing north-west (FHH17-0172)



Plate 83 Building 10, staff laundry, interior of main range, facing west, showing inserted corridor and suspended ceiling (FHH17-0191)



Plate 84 Building 10, staff laundry, roof of main range, facing east (FHH17-0212)



Plate 85 Building 10, staff laundry, modified interior of original laundry distribution room, facing north-east (FHH17-0189)



Plate 86 Building 10, staff laundry, original doors from laundry distribution room to main range, facing south (FHH17-0186)



Plate 87 Building 11, general laundry, facing north-east (FHH17-0543)



Plate 88 Building 11, general laundry, facing south-west (FHH17-0529)



Plate 89 Building 11, general laundry, detail of south elevation of main range (FHH17-0540)



Plate 90 Building 11, general laundry, north elevation, facing east (FHH17-0553)



Plate 91 Building 11, general laundry in 1936, facing south-south-east
(LMA ref. MCC/CI/GP/CER/121) 1701b



Plate 92 Building 11, general laundry, interior of main range, facing south (FHH17-0701)



Plate 93 Building 11, general laundry, floor ducts in main range (FHH17-0704)



Plate 94 Building 11, general laundry, interior of west flanking range, facing south-east (FHH17-0708)



Plate 95 Building 11, general laundry, roof lantern above west flanking range, facing south (FHH17-0710)



Plate 96 Building 11, general laundry, original partition on east side of main range, facing east (FHH17-0712)



Plate 97 Building 11, general laundry, modernised interior of east flanking range, facing north-east (FHH17-0692)



Plate 98 Building 11, general laundry, former receiving room in north range, facing south-west (FHH17-0731)



Plate 101 Building 12, disinfector block, facing north-east (FHH17-0221)



Plate 102 Building 12, disinfector block, interior of east room, facing south-west (FHH17-0226)



Plate 103 Building 12, disinfectant block, interior of west room, facing north-east (FHH17-0230)



Plate 104 Building 12, disinfectant block, interior of WC/shower room at west end of building (FHH17-0237)

7.6 Fire Training Centre (external access only) (Figs. 29-30; Plates 105-106)

7.6.1 Building Number: 13

7.6.2 NGR: 517182 201889

7.6.3 Level of record: 2

7.6.4 Function: Sewing room, latterly isolation ward and fire training building.

7.6.5 Date of construction: 1929-36

Description:

General

7.6.6 The Fire Training Building is a broadly rectangular, single-storey brick building situated to the west of Lime Way and orientated north – south. It was originally constructed as a sewing room, which would have provided an occupation for female patients considered fit to work.

7.6.7 The building is constructed in the same style as its contemporaries, with stretcher-bonded red brick and a hipped slate roof with overhanging eaves, two brick chimneystacks to the east roof slope and a single stack to the west roof slope (Plate 105). The building's elevations are punctuated by a variety of double-hung timber sash windows typical of the hospital style; these are predominantly large paired sashes of twelve-panes-over-twelve. The building lacks a dominant elevation and has main entrances at its northern and southern ends; however, the principal entrance was likely to be to the north, where the doorway sits within a recessed porch. This would concur with evidence from the Ordnance Survey mapping which shows a path leading from the female villas to the northern end of the building (Fig. 5).

7.6.8 The original core of the building consists of a rectangular block with two stub wings at its northern end. The building has been extended westward at its southern end with a flat-roofed single-storey building (Plate 106). The extension is constructed with red brick in stretcher bond and has modern timber windows with top-opening lights. The west wing at the northern end of the building has also been extended in a similar style to the southern extension but with a pitched roof. The extension also has a uPVC conservatory.

7.6.9 Although the interior of the building was inaccessible at the time of survey due to safety concerns, its former layout and use as a sewing room can be determined from historic plans (Fig. 30). The southern part of the building, up to the stub wings, would have been an open space and served as the main sewing room, lit by large windows and heated by a fireplace to its east and west walls. The stub wings accommodated cutting-up and mending rooms, both heated by fireplaces to the north. The space to the north of the wings was

occupied by stores, a cloakroom, a WC and an office for the work mistress, which was heated by a fireplace.

- 7.6.10 Plans from 1980 (not reproduced) suggest that, by that date, the building had been converted to an isolation ward and the southern extension had been built. The formerly-open sewing room had been subdivided into 'acute sick areas' and isolation bays. The wings and northern part of the building had become a kitchen and day room. Plans from 1987 indicate that the northern extension had been built by that point to increase the size of the day room. Its most recent use was as a fire training centre, and the building was known as 'Lime Trees'.



Plate 105 Building 13, fire training building, north and east elevation, facing south-west (FHH17-0248)



Plate 106 Building 13, fire training building, southern extension, facing east (FHH17-243)

7.7 Nurses' Home (Figs. 31-39; Plates 107-163)

7.7.1 Building Numbers: 25-28

7.7.2 NGR: 517136 201946 (25); 517135 201977 (26); 517126 202005 (27); 517163 201982 (28)

7.7.3 Level of record: 3

7.7.4 Function: Nurses' accommodation, common rooms and restaurant

7.7.5 Date of construction: 1929-1936; second floor accommodation in Building 28 added c. 1948

Description:

General

7.7.6 The buildings which formed the nurses' home are situated to the west of Lime Way, close to the entrance to the hospital site from Harper Lane. They form a group of attached structures, ranged around a courtyard. The principal entrance range, which overlooks Lime Way, is Building 28. Attached to the rear of Building 28, at its north and south ends, are Buildings 25 and 27. Building 26 is situated between these two rear ranges, and served as the nurses' restaurant and common rooms. It overlooks a terrace and large lawn to the west.

7.7.7 A historic plan for the construction of Buildings 26 and 27, dated 1934 (Fig. 37) indicates that Building 25 had already been constructed by that date and that Building 28 was planned as a future extension; all the buildings are depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1935-1939 (Fig. 4).

7.7.8 In common with the rest of the hospital site, the buildings are constructed in red brick laid in stretcher bond, with slate roofs; however, whilst they are still relatively simple in their appearance, they are given greater architectural ornament than the functional hospital buildings, and the villas and pavilions which housed patients. This is principally achieved through the use of black bricks at the corners to give the appearance of quoins, and a mansard roof and formal doorcase to the central entrance of Building 28. In this way, the buildings have some parallels with the male nurses' quarters (Building 34).

7.7.9 Full access to the buildings was constrained by asbestos removal works, and Building 25 had been partially demolished prior to the survey of its interior being carried out. Buildings 25, 27 and 28 had been subject to soft stripping prior to asbestos removal, although representative areas in Buildings 27 and 28 were recorded prior to stripping.

Principal Range (Building 28) – Exterior

- 7.7.10 Building 28 is the easternmost of the four buildings, which overlooks Lime Way, to which it presents a formal, long frontage, and is known as 'Lime House'. It is a linear range aligned north – south, of three-storeys including accommodation in its roof, which is a fully-hipped mansard roof with sprocketed eaves and a concrete eaves cornice. Its principal elevation is symmetrically-arranged (Plates 107-109). It has a projecting central pavilion, which houses the entrance, and smaller pavilions at its north and south ends, between which there is a regular arrangement of timber double-hung sliding sash windows of six-panes-over-six; those to the second floor are housed within flat-roofed dormers clad with lead, while those at ground floor level have gauged brick heads. Adjoining the end pavilions the windows are of four-panes-over-four at ground and second floor level, and two-panes-over four at first floor level. The end pavilions have a single six-over-six sash at each floor level, whilst the central pavilion has a symmetrical arrangement of larger sashes of eight-over-eight around its central doorway. The entrance has a cement doorcase ornamented with a series of step, cavetto and cyma mouldings, and is approached by two canted stone steps (Plate 110). It contains a pair of oak doors of two recessed and moulded panels. Above the door is a flat concrete door hood with drip mould and quarter-ovolo moulding, below a cartouche. The latter is integral with the doorcase and a moulded cement architrave to the central first floor window.
- 7.7.11 The end elevations to the north and south are identical and echo the appearance of the central pavilion to the front elevation (Plate 111). They each have a regular arrangement of sashes of six-panes-over six around a central entrance. Here, the entrance is a single-width doorway with modern flush timber door, set in a simple projecting brick surround. The north entrance is approached by a set of concrete steps flanked by brick plinth walls with bull-nosed engineering brick coping, while the south entrance is on the flat and has a simple door canopy comprising a corrugated metal roof supported on two metal posts; it appears to be a later addition.
- 7.7.12 The rear (west) elevation, which overlooks the courtyard formed by the four ranges, is symmetrical and echoes the front elevation, as it has a projecting pavilion to its centre and at either end; however, adjoining each of the end pavilions is a projecting stair turret (Plates 112-114). Flanking the stair turrets on their inner side, and to either side of the central pavilion, is a flat-roofed brick-built three-storey section, which houses bathroom facilities and has small timber sashes of one-pane-over-two or two-panes-over-four. The remainder of the elevation has regular fenestration of sashes of six-panes-over-six. The central pavilion is symmetrically-arranged with sashes of eight-panes-over-eight at each floor level, to either side of a central stair window of the same configuration, above which is a large dormer with a sash of twelve-panes-over-sixteen. The stair turrets each have a single six-over-six sash, above which is a large dormer of twelve-panes-over-twelve. The end pavilions
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match the appearance of those to the front elevation with a single six-over-six sash at each floor level.

- 7.7.13 The range is connected to Buildings 25 and 27 via two single-storey brick-built corridors. The corridors have flat reinforced concrete roofs, overlaid with asphalt, and are canted at their western ends, where they meet the rear ranges. The northern corridor has a centrally-placed, single-width doorway with half-glazed door to both its north and south sides, flanked by sashes of four-panes-over-four: two to the east and three to the west of each doorway. The southern corridor has the same arrangement albeit it has double doorways to each side with a pair of half-glazed doors (Plate 115).

Principal Range (Building 28) – Interior

- 7.7.14 The interior of Building 28 is laid out over three floors; however, historic plans indicate that the second floor was originally built as a shell with the intention of accommodation being added later; this occurred c. 1948 (Fig. 38), and the partition walls are of different construction to the floors below, being constructed in lightweight hollow terracotta blocks rather than breezeblocks. The building provided accommodation for nurses in single rooms, and all of the floor levels are extremely similar, being laid out with bedrooms to the east and west of a long spine corridor aligned north – south. The corridor is essentially divided into two halves, to either side of the central entrance block, which contains the principal staircase. There are two further secondary staircases, one towards the north and one towards the south end of the range, to the west of the corridor. Bathrooms, WCs and utility rooms are also on the western side, to the immediate north and south of the central block; a further bathroom and WC, and a narrow room which served as a linen store, is situated adjacent to each of the secondary staircases.
- 7.7.15 The corridors have smooth-plastered walls and ceilings and concrete floors (Plate 116). The concrete frame of the building is visible in the form of concrete downstands in the position of a cornice, carried on regularly-spaced concrete pilaster-buttresses. Simple ornamentation is employed in the form of an integral step-moulded dado rail at half-height, in common with many of the other hospital buildings, and a shallow step-, ovolo- and cyma-moulded skirting. Doors are set in simple step- and cyma-moulded architraves; the doors themselves have an applied cyma-moulded panel to each side and a three-pane overlight.
- 7.7.16 The nurses' bedrooms each have smooth-plastered walls and ceilings, skirting to match that in the corridor, a wide picture rail, cyma-moulded at its base, and a floor of slender timber boards; at second floor level the floors are of parquet (Plates 117 & 118). Each bedroom was furnished with a built-in wardrobe, and every other partition between the rooms is constructed with recesses to house the wardrobes and a wash basin. The wardrobes each have a drawer at their base, and a door of two moulded panels, matching that to the room door; the lower panel contains a mirror. The bedrooms did not have fireplaces but were
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heated with cast iron radiators. Each has a high-level metal ventilation grille and was lit by a single window. The corner rooms to the north-east, north-west, south-east and south-west are slightly larger, and have two windows (Plate 119). At first and second floor level these rooms form part of a suite along with a sitting room and small bathroom, all accessed by their own lobby. These larger rooms and suites would have provided accommodation for more senior staff, as indicated on second floor plans from 1948 which identify sisters' rooms and officers' suites (Fig. 38).

- 7.7.17 The bathrooms and WCs all have concrete floors, laid with buff quarry tiles, a course of which forms a skirting around the perimeter of the rooms, and are ornamented with an integral step-moulded band at picture rail height (Plate 120). The linen stores adjoining the end staircases are plain, with concrete floors laid with parquet. One example retained slatted timber shelves (Plate 121).
- 7.7.18 The layout of the central entrance block differs slightly on each floor level. At ground floor level, the principal entrance on the east side opens into a small vestibule with flagstone floor, which leads into an entrance lobby, via a large modern half-glazed door set in a wide moulded architrave (Plate 122). The lobby is ornamented with a coved and step-moulded cornice, an integral step-moulded dado, and skirting to match the main corridor. Two ceiling downstands, carried on a pair of pilaster buttresses on the east side and two piers on the west side of the lobby, flanking the entrance to the main corridor, are also detailed with the same cornice (Plate 123). The piers and pilaster-buttresses are moulded at their top with a series of cavetto, cyma and bead mouldings and have a step-moulding to match the dado of the lobby. To the north and south of the lobby are two rooms, which appear to have served as offices, presumably for senior staff. Both rooms have the standard skirting and picture rails, and an additional cyma-moulded dado rail. Each has a single small built-in cupboard with a door with single cyma-moulded panel (Plate 124). The southern room has latterly been extended into the room adjoining it. West of the entrance lobby and main corridor is a bathroom and WC to the south of the central stair, and a kitchen to the north. The kitchen has a red quarry tile floor and skirting, and a high-level integral step moulding (Plate 125).
- 7.7.19 At first floor level, the entrance block houses three bedrooms on its eastern side; like the corner rooms, these are marginally larger and may have been occupied by more senior staff. To the west, kitchens were provided to the north and south of the central stair. At second floor level, one large room is located on the eastern side. This served as a nurses' lounge and the original plans show that it formed an open-plan space from the outset (Fig. 38). It has plain walls, a concrete floor laid with parquet, and is lit by three windows on its southern side (Plate 126). West of the corridor, are two kitchens to either side of the central stair, as on the floor below.
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- 7.7.20 The principal staircase, housed within the entrance block, is of cast concrete construction and has an open well with quarter-landings (Plate 127). It has a solid balustrade with flattened moulded oak top, with remnants of brass fixings for a handrail. The stairwell has plain skirting and an integral stepped dado moulding. The secondary stairs are of the same construction and have matching detailing, but are of closed well type with half-landings, and have oak handrails fixed to the walls (Plate 128). Both the secondary stairs have been blocked-off from the main corridor at ground floor levels and are accessed from the single storey corridors which link the building to Buildings 25 and 27.
- 7.7.21 The building has been subject to some alteration which has principally comprised the removal of partitions between bedrooms to create larger rooms, which possibly served as offices or training rooms in more recent years, and modifications to provide additional shower facilities.

Building 25 – Exterior

- 7.7.22 Building 25 is the southern of the rear ranges. It is aligned east-south-east – west-north-west (hereafter east – west) and is of two storeys with a fully-hipped roof. A plan dated 1929 (Fig. 39) suggests that the building was constructed as the laundry maids' home, albeit this appears to be an early iteration of the design as, whilst notably similar, it does not depict the building as existing.
- 7.7.23 The principal elevation faces south towards Forest Lane, the road which provided access to the villas and pavilions on the female (east) side of the hospital. This elevation is symmetrical and arranged around two canted brick-built bays at ground floor level, each with a stepped concrete eaves cornice and flat concrete roof covered with lead (Plate 129). It has regularly-spaced sashes of six-panes-over-nine at ground floor level and six-panes-over-six at first floor level; at ground floor level, there is a penultimate pair of narrow four-over-six sashes in lieu of a single window at both the east and west ends. The south roof slope has two slender brick chimneystacks.
- 7.7.24 The east elevation has an irregular arrangement of sashes, reflecting the internal layout of corridors and bathrooms, and is attached to the single storey corridor to Building 28; it also has a doorway with door of four recessed panels, opening into the central courtyard. The west elevation is similar; however, it has a single-width doorway set in a simple projecting brick surround, with a flat-roofed, open-sided porch covered with corrugated polycarbonate sheets, which appears to be a later addition (Plate 130). It is approached by a set of concrete steps flanked by brick dwarf walls.
- 7.7.25 The building's courtyard elevation, to the north, is of very simple appearance, comprising regularly-spaced sash windows. The central three windows at both floor levels are larger, being of eight-panes-over-eight; the remainder are of
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six-panes-over-six. At each end is a tall, mid-height sash of nine-panes-over-nine, which lights a staircase. A corridor linking the building to Building 26 is attached towards the western end of the elevation (Plate 131). The north roof slope has two brick chimneystacks.

Building 25 – Interior

- 7.7.26 Building 25 had been soft-stripped and partly demolished prior to the survey of its interior being carried out, as a result, only the eastern end of the ground floor was deemed safe to survey.
- 7.7.27 Like Building 28, the building is laid out to either side of a spine corridor, here running east – west. Although only part of the building was accessed, sketch plans from suggest that communal rooms are located on the southern side of the corridor, lit by large bay windows, with individual bedrooms/offices on the northern side. Stairs are located to the north-east and north-west corners. Within the eastern end of the building, ground floor bathroom and WC facilities are located to the south-east corner. The layout of the first floor is unknown but the regular window arrangement suggest much of the ground floor layout was replicated at first floor level.
- 7.7.28 The central spine corridor has smooth-plastered walls and ceiling, a concrete floor, slender ovolo- and cyma-moulded skirting, and the standard integral step-moulded dado rail (Plate 132). The south-east bathroom/WCs have a red quarry-tiled floor and skirting, and a high-level integral step moulding. The rooms surveyed north of the corridor have scars for skirting and a picture rail, while those to the south have an integral step-moulded dado, and scars for skirting (Plate 133). These rooms also have timber floors.
- 7.7.29 The north-east staircase is of cast construction, with a closed well and half-landings. An integral step-moulded dado runs up the walls.

Building 26 – Exterior

- 7.7.30 Building 26, which originally served as the nurses' common rooms, restaurant and kitchen, is formed by a group of symmetrically-arranged, single-storey, brick-built structures. The principal structure is a linear range on the western side of the building aligned north – south, with a fully-hipped slate roof with two brick chimneystacks at its ridge (Plate 134). Its principal elevation faces west, overlooking a formal lawn, with symmetrical fenestration, comprising three sets of half-glazed double doors, each leaf comprising eight panes above a timber panel. The doors are separated by two sash windows of eight-panes-over-twelve, and are flanked to either side by a pair of matching sashes. The openings all have round-arched, gauged brick heads containing a timber fanlight, and the doorways open onto a concrete-paved terrace via a single concrete step with canted corners. The terrace is edged with dark stock
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brick dwarf walls and is served by a central set of concrete steps to the lawn, and another set to each its east and west ends.

- 7.7.31 The north and south walls of the western block each comprise a central matching sash with round-arched fanlight, flanked to either side by a sash of four-panes-over-six with a flat gauged brick head. Attached to the rear (east) is a flat-roofed, lower parallel range (see section 7.7.33), and, above the height of its roof are a series of high-level, four-pane, tilting timber windows.
- 7.7.32 To the north and south, the building is attached to the neighbouring buildings (25 and 27) by single-storey, canted brick-built corridors with flat concrete roofs. Each has an entrance on its western side, set within a stepped brick door surround, with a concrete door hood formed by a projection of the concrete roof, and three sash windows of six-panes-over-six. The eastern face of the corridors, which overlooks the courtyard formed by the four nurses' buildings, replicates the fenestration, but each has a projecting block housing WCs opposite the west entrance, with two small sashes of two-panes-over-four (Plate 135).
- 7.7.33 The remainder of the building lies within the central courtyard, and comprises a series of four attached structures which formed dining rooms and kitchens (Plates 136 & 137). These are more utilitarian in character, with flat concrete roofs, and windows set directly beneath a concrete eaves cornice. Westernmost is the parallel range attached to the rear of the principal western range, which housed dining rooms. It has a pair of large timber sashes each of twelve-panes-over-sixteen to its north and south ends, and its roof has two large hipped roof lanterns. Originally a matching pair of sashes was situated at the north and south ends of its east elevation; to the north these remain *in situ*, while to the south one window has been modified to form a doorway with half-glazed door of nine panes over two moulded panels, with a nine-pane overlight. Above the roof level of a smaller, lower adjoining block to the east (see section 7.7.34), there is a series of high-level, tilting timber windows of three panes each.
- 7.7.34 The adjoining block to the east, which formed a scullery/servery is set on the same alignment and has a pair of sashes of three-panes-over-six to both its north and south elevations with external mesh fly screens. It has a single central hipped roof lantern. Attached to its eastern side is a taller, perpendicular range aligned east – west, which formed the main kitchen and vegetable scullery. Its south elevation has four large timber sash windows of nine-panes-over-nine; a matching window is situated at the eastern end of its north elevation, while the remainder comprises a pair of high level sashes of six-panes-over-six, to either side of a small high-level oculus window in a brick-edged surround. Its roof is furnished with two unequally-sized hipped roof lanterns; a large metal flue is situated on its southern side, and a short brick flue to its north-west corner. At the eastern end of the block the building steps down to meet the easternmost block, which is set at a lower height and is aligned perpendicular to the main structure. This section, which housed
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larders and stores, contains a single six-over-six sash to the south, and a tiny sash of one-pane-over-two to the north; there is also evidence for a larger blocked window here.

- 7.7.35 The easternmost block, which housed rooms for kitchen staff, is aligned north – south. It has a central entrance porch on its eastern side, set in a shallow, projecting brick surround with a round-arched opening with gauged brick head and a projecting flat door hood which is a continuation of the building's flat roof (Plate 138). From the porch, a pair of half-glazed doors, each leaf comprising twelve panes over two bead-moulded panels, provides access to the building. To either side of the porch is a pair of slender sashes of one-pane-over-two and a single sash of six-panes-over-six; a single matching sash is situated to the north and south elevations. Its roof contains a central small glazed roof lantern.

Building 26 – Interior

- 7.7.36 The western part of Building 26 houses the original common rooms and dining rooms of the nurses' home (Fig. 32). It is arranged as a series of rooms to the east and west of a spine corridor, which runs north – south and extends into the single-storey corridors linking the building to Building 25 to the south and 27 to the north. The corridor has a concrete floor, smooth-plastered walls and ceiling, a cyma- and ovolo-moulded skirting, integral step-moulded dado, and a coved cornice (Plate 139). The central section is lit by three cast metal roof lights housing glass blocks (Plate 140). At both its southern and northern end there is access to a WC; at the southern end there is also a telephone booth enclosed by half-glazed timber panels (Plate 141).
- 7.7.37 The rooms to the east and west are all accessed via doorways with wide bevelled architraves and doors with a single cyma-moulded applied panel. To the east is a large, five-bay room which originally served as the nurses' recreation room, flanked by two perpendicular three-bay rooms: a 'quiet room' to the north and a separate sisters' recreation room to the south. These rooms latterly served as training rooms, and were known – from north to south – as the Green Room, Terrace Room and Blue Room. All three rooms have the same architectural treatment, with smooth-plastered walls and ceiling, a tall bevelled and step-moulded skirting, wide cyma-moulded picture rails and dado, and a coved and step-moulded cornice, which also extends along ceiling downstands between the bays; the latter are carried on pilaster-buttresses (Plates 142-144). The rooms are heated by back-to-back fireplaces, all with a bolection-moulded timber surround; the larger central room has two fireplaces. The rooms are lit by a series of windows and half-glazed double doors with fanlights, which open onto the terrace. A series of high-level windows above the ceiling height of the adjoining corridor light the rooms on their eastern side. The north and south rooms have an additional central window with fanlight, flanked by a sash to either side, to their north and south walls respectively. The rooms have suspended timber floors.
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- 7.7.38 East of the corridor are two dining rooms: the smaller of the two, to the south, was originally the senior staff dining room, but was latterly used as a lounge. The rooms have the same architectural treatment as those to the west, and are lit by a combination of sashes and high-level windows to the north and south (Plate 145). The larger dining room also has two hipped metal roof lanterns with opening lights to the east and west (Plate 146). The ceiling of the smaller dining room has additional ornamentation in the form of a central Art Deco-style step-moulded ceiling rose and built-in sofas from its later use remain *in situ* (Plates 147 & 148). On the eastern side of the larger dining room is a serving hatch from the adjoining kitchen, closed with a metal roller-shutter. The two dining rooms are connected via a central doorway containing a door of four bead-moulded panels.
- 7.7.39 The rooms forming the kitchens occupy the eastern part of the building and are accessed from the large dining room via a door matching those in the main corridor. The room immediately adjoining the dining room functioned as the scullery and servery (Plate 149). The room to its east was the main kitchen, beyond which is a smaller room which served as a vegetable scullery (Fig. 37; Plates 150 & 151). All three rooms are treated in the same manner with smooth plastered walls with integral step-moulding at picture rail height and partly tiled finish, a quarry-tiled floor and skirting. In addition to sash windows to the north and south each room has a central hipped metal roof lantern with opening lights. The kitchen retains modern cooker hoods, and both it and the vegetable scullery contain a moulded white glazed brick plinth of obscure purpose, presumably a base for kitchen equipment of some sort.
- 7.7.40 On the southern side of the vegetable scullery, a pair of original half-glazed unpainted oak doors provide access to a short corridor leading to rooms which served as a larder and vegetable store, and the cook's office, maids' mess, and lavatory facilities. The corridor has a quarry-tiled floor and skirting, smooth-plastered walls and ceiling and an integral step-moulded dado. It is lit by a metal roof lantern like those in the dining room and kitchen, and has an external access at its eastern end (Plate 152).
- 7.7.41 The larder, on the north side of the corridor, has been converted to a walk-in refrigerator/freezer with an insulated 'Prestcold' door. It has a concrete floor, insulated walls and a cooling fan. The vegetable store to the south is plain, with plastered walls and concrete floor. It retains a concrete plinth around its perimeter, which is coved to the walls (Plate 153).
- 7.7.42 Towards its eastern end, the corridor branches north and south to provide access to the cook's room and maid's mess, respectively; lavatory facilities are also provided to either side. All the rooms have unpainted oak doors of four bead-moulded panels set in plain oak architraves. The cook's room and maid's mess are fairly plain, with cyma-and ovolo-moulded skirting and parquet floors. The cook's room retains a series of timber shelves and lockable cupboards which are seemingly original (Plate 154). On the west side of the
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corridor to the cook's room is a pair of small plain rooms which served as a switch room and store.

Building 27

- 7.7.43 Building 27 is the northern of the rear ranges. It is aligned east-north-east – west-south-west (hereafter east – west), and is of similar appearance to Building 25, being of two storeys with a fully-hipped slate roof with two brick ridge stacks; however, it is somewhat plainer, lacking the canted bays of its counterpart to the south (Plate 155). Its north and south elevations have a regular arrangement of sashes of six-panes-over-nine at ground floor level, and six-panes-over-six at first floor level, with smaller windows at the east and west ends of the north elevation indicating the location of bathrooms; a tall window at the eastern end of the south elevation marks the position of a staircase. The position of bathrooms/WCs also results in an irregular arrangement of windows to the east and west elevations. The building has no external doorways and is accessed via the single storey corridors to its east and south, which link it with adjoining buildings; however, a blocked doorway is located on the east elevation, within the courtyard.

Building 27 – Interior

- 7.7.44 Like Building 25, Building 27 is laid out to the north and south of a spine corridor which runs east – west, with two staircases: one in the south-east corner and the other towards the western end of the range on its southern side. However, the ranges are not exact mirror images of each other. The 1934 plan of the ground floor (Fig. 33) is notable in that it appears to show two 'suites', comprising an interconnected sitting room and bedroom, on the southern side of the corridor. At the western end of the building was a separate 'flat' formed by two bedrooms, a bathroom, kitchen, sitting room and dining room. It is likely that these areas served as accommodation for more senior nursing staff. On the north side of the corridor, towards its eastern end and adjoining the bathroom facilities, was a shampoo room and a washing and ironing room. The remainder of the rooms served as single rooms for nurses, with bathroom facilities sited in the north-east corner of the range. Signs on some of the doors indicate that in later years many of the rooms were used as offices.
- 7.7.45 While the layout of the first floor largely replicates that of the ground floor, including the two suites on the southern side of the corridor, the floor plan differs slightly, in that it lacks the separate flat at the western end of the range. Instead, the space provides five additional single rooms for nurses, with bathroom/WC facilities at the western end. The space above the southern return of the ground floor corridor provided a linen store.
- 7.7.46 As elsewhere, the corridors have smooth-plastered walls and ceiling, a concrete floor, cyma- and ovolo-moulded skirting, and an integral step-moulded dado (Plate 156). Doors off the corridor have a single cyma-moulded
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panel, and a four-pane overlight, set in a wide bevelled and cyma-moulded architrave (Plate 157). At its western end the corridor bears south towards Building 26 (Plate 158).

- 7.7.47 The individual nurses' rooms have matching skirting, a wide cyma-moulded picture rail and a suspended timber floor. At first floor level some rooms have evidence of parquet flooring. All are furnished with a built-in wardrobe of the same type as in Building 28 (see section 7.7.16), a wash basin, are lit by a single sash window and have a high-level metal ventilation grille (Plate 159). In common with the other service areas, the bathrooms/WCs, and the two ground floor rooms which served as the shampoo room and washing and ironing room have a high-level integral step-moulding and quarry-tiled floor and skirting. The bathroom within the ground floor flat at the western end of the range is tiled, with a black-tiled border at picture rail height and above the skirting, presumably reflecting the fact it was a private bathroom for more senior staff (Plate 160).
- 7.7.48 Each of the two ground floor suites on the southern side of the range have been combined to form two large rooms, which presumably served as communal spaces in later years. Both are heated by corner fireplaces, which would originally have heated the sitting rooms of the suites. The fireplace surrounds are of polished concrete, as found elsewhere on the hospital site (Plate 161). At first floor level the southern suite has been converted into an open plan kitchen, while the northern suite retains its two rooms, and a fireplace surround; the latter has been painted.
- 7.7.49 The rooms which formed the ground floor flat at the western end of the range employ the same architectural treatment as the nurses' rooms, albeit the dining room and sitting room, in the north-west and south-west corners, have the addition of a coved and step-moulded cornice. Both were heated by fireplaces; a surviving fireplace in the dining room has a bolection-moulded surround of a similar type to those in the communal rooms of Building 26 (Plate 162). The latter room also had access to the exterior via a half-glazed door with overlight (Plate 163).
- 7.7.50 In common with the other buildings, the stairs are of cast concrete construction, with a closed well and half-landings, and an integral step-moulded dado.
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Plate 107 Building 28, nurses' home, east elevation, facing west-north-west
(FHH17-0556)



Plate 108 Building 28, nurses' home, central pavilion to east elevation (FHH17-0560)



Plate 109 Building 28, nurses' home, south end of east elevation, showing end pavilion, facing south-west (FHH17-0558)



Plate 110 Building 28, nurses' home, east elevation, detail of principal entrance (FHH17-0561)



Plate 111 Building 28, nurses' home, north elevation (FHH17-0568)



Plate 112 Building 28, nurses' home, west elevation, viewed from outside the courtyard, facing north-east (FHH17-0602)



Plate 113 Building 28, nurses' home, west elevation of central part of building (FHH17-0769)



Plate 114 Building 28, nurses' home, part of west elevation (FHH17-0766)



Plate 115 Building 28, nurses' home, corridor linking Buildings 28 and 25, facing south (FHH17-0733)



Plate 116 Building 28, nurses' home, first floor corridor, facing south (FHH17-0783)



Plate 117 Building 28, nurses' home, typical bedroom, first floor (FHH17-0784)

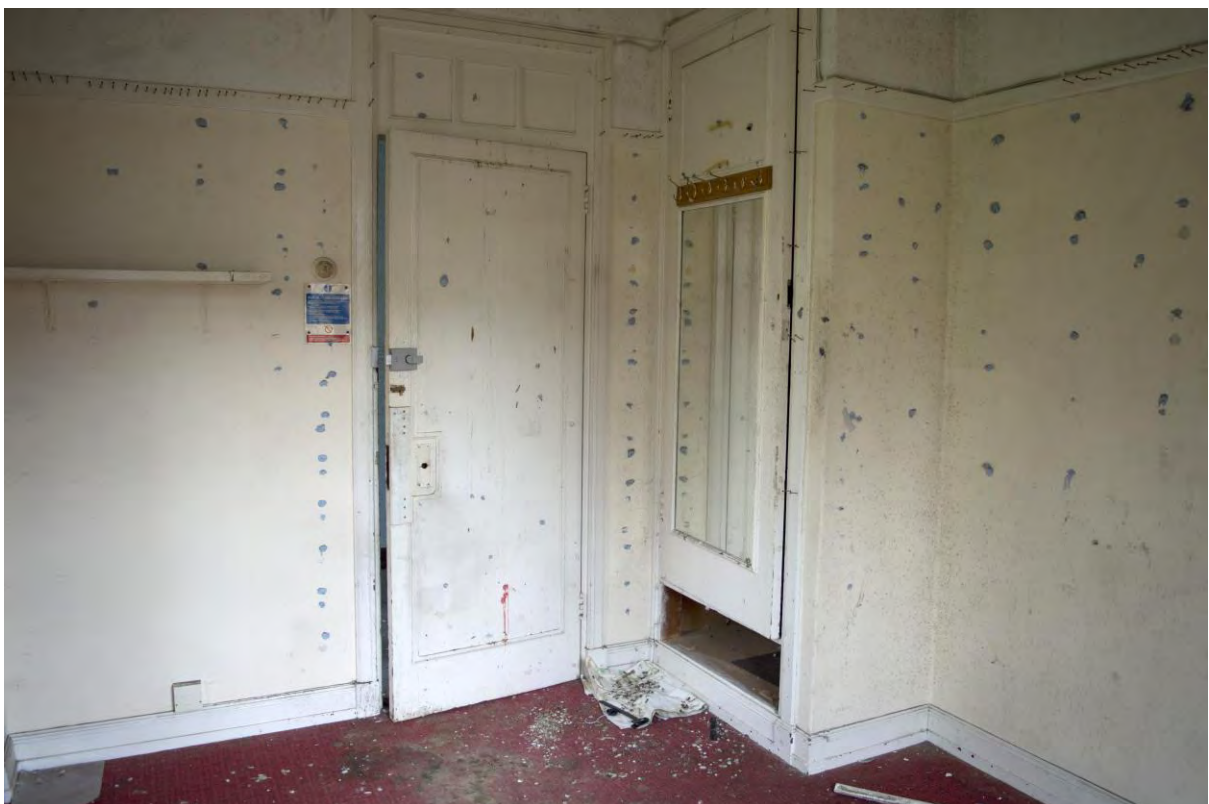


Plate 118 Building 28, nurses' home, typical bedroom first floor (FHH17-0785)



Plate 119 Building 28, nurses' home, larger bedroom at south end of range, second floor, facing south-east (FHH17-1392)



Plate 120 Building 28, nurses' home, typical bathroom arrangement, first floor (FHH17-0781)



Plate 121 Building 28, nurses' home, first floor north linen store, facing west
(FHH17-0786)



Plate 122 Building 28, nurses' home, interior of central entrance porch, facing south
(FHH17-0837)



Plate 123 Building 28, nurses' home, entrance lobby, facing south-east (FHH17-0834)



Plate 124 Building 28, nurses' home, north ground floor office in central entrance block, facing south-west (FHH17-0830)



Plate 125 Building 28, nurses' home, ground floor kitchen in central entrance block, facing west (FHH17-0828)



Plate 126 Building 28, nurses' home, nurses' lounge on second floor, facing south (FHH17-1405)



Plate 127 Building 28, nurses' home, principal stair at ground floor level, facing west (FHH17-0848)



Plate 128 Building 28, nurses' home, north secondary stair at first floor level, facing west (FHH17-1415)



Plate 129 Building 25, nurses' home, south elevation (FHH17-0598)



Plate 130 Building 25, nurses' home, west elevation, facing north-east (FHH17-0593)



Plate 131 Building 25, nurses' home, north elevation where it meets the corridor to Building 26, facing south-west (FHH17-0736)



Plate 132 Building 25, nurses' home, ground floor corridor, facing west (FHH17-1281)



Plate 133 Building 25, nurses' home, ground floor room south of corridor, facing west (FHH17-1294)



Plate 134 Building 26, nurses' home, facing north-east (FHH17-0583)



Plate 135 Building 26, nurses' home, single-storey corridor linking the building with Building 27, facing north-west (FHH17-0756)



Plate 136 Building 26, nurses' home, courtyard elevations of dining room and scullery/servery, facing north-west (FHH17-0744)



Plate 137 Building 26, nurses' home, courtyard elevations of kitchen, vegetable scullery and rooms for kitchen staff, facing north-east (FHH17-0747)



Plate 138 Building 26, nurses' home, kitchen staff entrance porch to east elevation (FHH17-0749)



Plate 139 Building 26, nurses' home, corridor, facing north (FHH17-1180)



Plate 140 Building 26, nurses' home, roof light in corridor (FHH17-1182)



Plate 141 Building 26, nurses' home, telephone booth in corridor (FHH17-1177)



Plate 142 Building 26, nurses' home, Terrace Room, facing north (FHH17-1191)



Plate 143 Building 26, nurses' home, Blue Room, facing north-west (FHH17-1186)



Plate 144 Building 26, nurses' home, Green Room, facing south-east (FHH17-1202)



Plate 145 Building 26, nurses' home, nurses' dining room, facing north-east (FHH17-1217)



Plate 146 Building 26, nurses' home, detail of roof lantern in nurses' dining room (FHH17-1221)



Plate 147 Building 26, nurses' home, detail of ceiling rose in senior staff dining room/lounge (FHH17-1212)



Plate 148 Building 26, nurses' home, senior staff dining room/lounge, facing south-west (FHH17-1214)



Plate 149 Building 26, nurses' home, scullery and servery, facing north (FHH17-1223)



Plate 150 Building 26, nurses' home, main kitchen, facing north-east (FHH17-1236)



Plate 151 Building 26, nurses' home, vegetable scullery, facing south (FHH17-1241)



Plate 152 Building 26, nurses' home, corridor to east of kitchens, facing east (FHH17-1245)



Plate 153 Building 26, nurses' home, vegetable store, facing south (FHH17-1249)



Plate 154 Building 26, nurses' home, shelves and cupboards in cook's room, facing west (FHH17-1266)



Plate 155 Building 27, nurses' home, north elevation (FHH17-0576)



Plate 156 Building 27, nurses' home, first floor corridor (FHH17-0981)



Plate 157 Building 27, nurses' home, typical door, ground floor (FHH17-0956)



Plate 158 Building 27, nurses' home, corridor to Building 26, facing south (FHH17-0946)



Plate 159 Building 27, nurses' home, typical nurses' room, first floor (FHH17-0970)



Plate 160 Building 27, nurses' home, bathroom within ground floor flat, facing west (FHH17-1337)



Plate 161 Building 27, nurses' home, polished concrete fire surround in suite, ground floor (FHH17-0951)



Plate 162 Building 27, nurses' home, fireplace in dining room, ground floor (FHH17-0967)



Plate 163 Building 27, nurses' home, dining room, facing north-east (FHH17-0968)

7.8 Gate Lodge (Figs. 40&41; Plates 164-169)

- 7.8.1 Building Number: 29
- 7.8.2 NGR: 517153 202071
- 7.8.3 Level of record: 2
- 7.8.4 Function: Gate lodge at main entrance to hospital site
- 7.8.5 Date of construction: 1929-36

Description:

General

- 7.8.6 The gate lodge is a small square building located at the entrance to the site at the junction of Lime Way with Harper Lane, with its principal elevation facing towards the former. It replaced an earlier lodge building which served the drive to Model Farm and Wild Farm to the south of the site. The building is constructed in a similar style to the other original buildings on the site, using red brick laid in stretcher bond. The building's function as staff accommodation is articulated in its style: it features a hipped mansard roof similar to that of the nurses' blocks, and openings such as doors are given greater ornamentation. The building is laid out over two storeys with four main rooms on each floor arranged around a central stairwell.

Exterior

- 7.8.7 The ground floor of the building is constructed in red brick while the first floor is contained within the slate mansard roof. The building features a timber eaves soffit, above a course of rowlock bricks. The windows would originally have been timber casements but have been replaced with aluminium casements, set within the original timber frames, and have red tile cills.
 - 7.8.8 The principal elevation, facing east, is composed symmetrically with a centrally-placed timber plank door with applied fillets, set within an architrave formed by tile-creasing. The doorway is flanked by two large windows (Plate 164). The first floor has two three-light windows and a blind window, creating a continuous dormer within the mansard roof. The rear elevation is a reflection of the front; however, the door lacks any ornamentation and there are three separate dormer windows to the first floor (Plate 165). The side elevations are largely blank, save for two narrow ground floor windows on the north elevation. The building has a brick chimneystack to its north and south elevations.
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Interior

Ground floor

- 7.8.9 The principal entrance door leads directly to a small hall from which the two ground floor front rooms and the stair to the first floor are accessed (Plate 166). Two further rooms at the back of the building are accessed from the front rooms and the back door which leads to a small lobby under the stairs. The two rooms on the southern side of the building have been created by the insertion of a partition and originally formed a single room. Historic plans indicate that this was a living room, while the main room to the north was a kitchen, with a larder on its eastern side. The ground floor is decorated somewhat plainly, with ovolo-moulded skirting boards, simple cyma-moulded architrave, and doors, where they survive, have two applied panels (Plate 167). Floors throughout are of slender timber boards, with the exception of the kitchen and larder, which have a concrete floor covered with quarry tiles, and a quarry-tiled skirting. The kitchen and living room were provided with fireplaces; however, these have been blocked.

First floor

- 7.8.10 The stair to the first floor is straight flight, with timber skirting matching that elsewhere. The first floor is laid out in a similar manner to the ground floor, with four main rooms accessed from a landing at the head of the stairs, as well as a small W.C on the western side of the landing. The rooms are decorated in the same way as the ground floor, however they also have a simple picture rail (Plate 168). Most of the rooms project into the upper part of the mansard roof, and have skellings as a result. The north-west room is fitted-out as a kitchen, although the fittings are modern and the historic floor plan suggests it was originally a bathroom. The other rooms appear to have served as bedrooms, and the two east rooms have original built-in cupboards with brass coat hooks (Plate 169). These rooms were also heated by fireplaces, since-blocked. The absence of a bathroom at the time of the survey suggests the building was subsequently converted to offices.
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Plate 164 Building 29, gate lodge, east elevation (FHH17-0251)



Plate 165 Building 29, gate lodge, west elevation (FHH17-0254)



Plate 166 Building 29, gate lodge, front entrance lobby and stairs, facing west (FHH17-0259)



Plate 167 Building 29, gate lodge, north-west room, facing north-east (FHH17-0262)



Plate 168 Building 29, gate lodge, first floor north-east room, facing north-east (FHH17-0270)



Plate 169 Building 29, gate lodge, cupboard in first floor north-east room, facing south (FHH17-0272)

7.9 Nurses' Library and Postgraduate Centre (Figs. 42 & 43; Plates 170-173)

7.9.1 Building Number: 33

7.9.2 NGR: 517288 201996

7.9.3 Level of record: 2

7.9.4 Function: Male Nurses' Quarters, latterly Nurses' Library and Postgraduate Centre.

7.9.5 Date of construction: 1939 x 1970 (?c.1950).

Description:

General

7.9.6 Building 33 lies on the eastern side of Heath Way, east of the main administrative block (Building 1) and north of the Male Nurses' Quarters (Building 34). A surviving first-floor plan from 1950, possibly for the building's construction, identifies the building as the 'Male Nurses' Home & Restaurant' and depicts a series of individual bedrooms with shared bathroom facilities (Fig. 43).

7.9.7 The building comprises three two-storey ranges arranged around a courtyard, as well as an L-shaped single-storey range at its north-west corner. The entire building has a flat roof. The building's principal elevation faces north, towards a large car park; historic maps indicate that the building was situated originally immediately to the south of a swimming pool and club building (Fig. 42). The building is constructed in Flemish-bonded red-brown brick in an austere modernist style. Most of the windows were boarded up at the time of the survey; however, where visible they were plain-glazed and of steel construction.

7.9.8 The building and its courtyard were inaccessible during the survey due to concerns about structural safety. The record was made from exterior views only.

Exterior

7.9.9 The north elevation is composed of the two-storey north-east wing and the single-storey north-west wing, with a still-taller central entrance block in the middle (Plate 170). The elevation has regularly-spaced fenestration, which is matched between storeys. The entrance block contains a double door protected by a flat-roofed porch supported on slender steel posts (Plate 171). The first floor of the entrance block is lit with a single large window. The entrance block has a two-storey structure attached to its west, rising out of the north-west range, which houses a stairwell.

- 7.9.10 The west elevation is similar in style to the north and consists of the north-west and central ranges (Plate 172). The regular pattern of fenestration is the same as to the north, and the north-west range has an additional entrance with a double door and an identical porch to the north elevation.
- 7.9.11 The south elevation is largely obscured by vegetation but is similar in style to the others. The south range has an emergency exit at its west end. The north-east range has a single storey extension at its east end built from stretcher-bonded brick with a flat roof and large metal-framed windows. It appears to date to the latter part of the 20th century, and post-dates the Ordnance Survey map of 1970 (Fig. 7). At the time of the survey it had been partially destroyed by a recent fire (Plate 173).
- 7.9.12 Although the building appears to have been constructed as accommodation for male nurses, most recently it served as a library and post-graduate centre. A first-floor plan from 1988 (not reproduced), suggests it was still in use, at least partially, as accommodation, at which time the building was known as 'Heath House'.
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Plate 170 Building 33, nurses' library and postgraduate centre, north elevation (FHH17-0288)



Plate 171 Building 33, nurses' library and postgraduate centre, main entrance, facing south-west (FHH17-0292)



Plate 172 Building 33, nurses' library and postgraduate centre, west elevation (FHH17-0281)



Plate 173 Building 33, nurses' library and postgraduate centre, partially destroyed east extension, facing west (FHH17-0294)

7.10 Male Nurses' Quarters (Figs. 44 & 45; Plates 174-177)

7.10.1 Building Number: 34

7.10.2 NGR: 517286 201936

7.10.3 Level of record: 2

7.10.4 Function: Accommodation for male nurses; latterly ancillary medical unit and social workers unit/Regional School of Clinical Psychology

7.10.5 Date of construction: 1929-1936, with a late 20th century extension

Description:

General

7.10.6 Building 34 lies on the eastern side of Heath Way, east of the central Recreation Hall (Building 4). It is a two-storey building, constructed in stretcher-bonded red brick, and is effectively formed of two parallel 'ranges' aligned east – west, set beneath a single, fully-hipped roof. The rear 'range', to the south, is longer than that to the north, creating projecting wings to the east and west. Attached to the south is a later single-storey addition, which was constructed post-1970 and served as a social workers' unit and the Regional School of Clinical Psychology.

7.10.7 Purposely-constructed as staff accommodation, the main building has a more domestic appearance and utilises more architectural ornament than the functional hospital buildings and the plain hospital villas which accommodated the patients. The brickwork utilises black bands of brick at the corners of the building to give the appearance of quoins, and the ground floor openings have gauged dark red brick heads. Windows are horned timber double-hung sashes, with multiple panes.

7.10.8 Due to concerns about structural safety, and fire-damage which had occurred prior to the survey, only the exterior of the building was recorded.

Exterior

7.10.9 The principal elevation of the building faces north, so as to be prominent from Heath Way (Plate 174). The elevation is generally symmetrical, with a regular arrangement of sash windows to either side of a central entrance; one window east of the entrance has been enlarged which has disrupted the original balance. Tall sash windows of nine-panes-over-twelve indicate the position of staircases to the interior. The central doorway is contained within a recessed porch, with a stepped round-arched surround, constructed in dark red brick (Plate 175). The door itself is half-glazed, with side-lights and an overlight. A

short chimney stack is sited centrally at the ridge, and towards either end of the front roof slope.

7.10.10 The side elevations of the front range each contain a single doorway and narrow window. The west elevation of the rear range has a regular arrangement of three windows at both ground and first floor level, while the east elevation has a matching arrangement at first floor level, but two slender windows at ground floor level (Plate 176). The central portion of the rear elevation has a regular arrangement of large sashes, around a flat-roofed single storey block, contemporary with the building's construction, which is situated at the centre of the elevation. Narrower windows at either end probably indicate the position of bathrooms. Two chimney stacks are sited towards either end of the rear roof slope.

7.10.11 The single storey late 20th century addition to the building is attached to the rear elevation via a timber-clad link. It comprises two linked ranges, both aligned north – south, constructed in stretcher-bonded pale red brickwork, with pitched gabled roofs covered with interlocking concrete tiles (Plate 177).

Interior

7.10.12 The interior could not be surveyed; however, the historic plans of the building indicate that the building was laid out around a spine corridor running east – west, with staircases to the first floor at either end (Fig. 45). At ground floor level were offices, a kitchen, mess room, reading and recreation room, bathroom/WCs, and a central billiards room, which opened into the rear single storey extension. Individual bedrooms were located at first floor level, along with a dentist's room, typists' office and mess room, and further bathroom facilities.



Plate 174 Building 34, male nurses' quarters, north and east elevations, facing south-west (FHH17-0612)



Plate 175 Building 34, male nurses' quarters, principal entrance to north elevation (FHH17-0609)



Plate 176 Building 34, male nurses' quarters, west and south elevations, facing north-east (FHH17-0617)



Plate 177 Building 34, male nurses' quarters, single storey addition to south, facing north-west (FHH17-0615)

7.11 Workshops (Figs. 46-48; Plates 178-183)

7.11.1 Building Number: 35

7.11.2 NGR: 517291 201875

7.11.3 Level of record: 2

7.11.4 Function: Workshops for occupational activity for patients/Industrial Training Centre

7.11.5 Date of construction: 1929-1936

Description:

General

7.11.6 The workshop buildings are sited on the eastern, male side of the hospital, where they would originally have provided occupational activity for patients who were considered fit to work. Original elevation and section drawings indicate workshops were included for painters, carpenters, a plumber and tin smith, and the making of brushes, rugs and mats (Fig. 47). A plan of the building from 1971 shows that the building was an occupational therapy unit and included industrial units, a carpenters' shop, shoe repair shop, tailors' shop, and workshops for furniture and upholstery repairs and the production of chain-link fencing (Fig. 48). A site plan from 1990 (not reproduced), identifies the building as the 'Industrial Training Centre'.

7.11.7 The building is located on the eastern side of the hospital complex, immediately to the east of Heath Way and adjoining the open space around which the male hospital villas are sited, which served as a football pitch. It is a C-shaped building formed by three single-storey ranges laid out around the north, west and south sides of a yard.

7.11.8 The workshops could not be accessed due to concerns about their structural safety; therefore, only the exterior was recorded.

Exterior

7.11.9 The buildings are constructed in stretcher-bonded Fletton bricks with a crimped texture, and pitched slate roofs. The north and south ranges, which are aligned east – west, have brick gables at either end with parapets and kneelers (Plate 178). The west range has four short brick chimneystacks spaced regularly along its ridge; the north and south ranges have a single matching stack at their centre. The external elevations are characterised by regularly-spaced large windows, which were boarded-over at the time of the survey; however, these are understood to be timber sliding sashes (DPP LLP 2008) (Plate 179). Cills are formed by brick headers laid on edge. The

overhanging eaves of the roof contain unusual small circular vents (Plate 180). The west elevation, facing Heath Way, contains a double-width doorway accessed by a set of concrete steps, and a single width doorway with a concrete ramp. The south elevation contains a double-doorway with overlight.

- 7.11.10 The east elevations of both the north and south ranges have a short section of wall adjoining the brick gabled end, which encloses a verandah running around the courtyard elevations (Plates 178 & 181). To the north range, this flat roof section has a round-arched window; to the south, this has been converted to a doorway and subsequently blocked, and a flat-roofed brick-built extension constructed behind the wall and extended to the north. The south range also has a short pitched-roof addition to the south.
- 7.11.11 The internal yard elevations comprise a continuous verandah running around the perimeter. This appears to be an original feature, which is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1939; however, it has been modified with a corrugated polycarbonate roof, and its elevations were obscured by timber boarding at the time of the survey, with the exception of the east end of the south elevation of the north range. Here, the verandah has been enclosed with breezeblocks and brick, onto which a sign reading 'Pottery' has been painted (Plate 182). At the centre of the east elevation of the west range is a flat-roofed projecting block constructed in painted brick with a flat concrete roof, which houses WCs (Plate 183).
- 7.11.12 To the south of the south range are two flat-roofed brick-built structures which house an electricity sub-station and a generator.
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Plate 178 Building 35, workshops, east gable end of north range (FHH17-0644)



Plate 179 Building 35, workshops, south elevation of south range (FHH17-0630)



Plate 180 Building 35, workshops, detail of circular eaves vents (FHH17-0635)



Plate 181 Building 35, workshops, extensions to east end of south range, facing north-west (FHH17-0634)



Plate 182 Building 35, workshops, yard elevation of north range, facing north-west (FHH17-0643)



Plate 183 Building 35, workshops, east elevation of west range, showing WC block within yard (FHH17-0642)

7.12 Garages (Fig. 49; Plates 184-186)

7.12.1 Building Number: 36

7.12.2 NGR: 517205 202041

7.12.3 Level of record: 2

7.12.4 Function: Garages

7.12.5 Date of construction: 1929-36

Description:

- 7.12.6 Two single-storey garage ranges lie to the east of Heath Way at its junction with Meadow Way, which leads to the male hospital villas. The buildings are laid out in an L-shaped arrangement. They are constructed from a combination of red and Fletton bricks, with very shallow-pitched, asphalt-covered roofs. The individual garages are accessed through ledged-and-braced timber doors. The northern range is aligned north – south, and has doors to both its east and west sides for smaller garages; it is identified on an early site plan as a bicycle shed (Plate 184; Fig. 6). The southern range is aligned east – west with doors fronting Meadow Way and is labelled on the same plan as staff garages (Plate 185).
- 7.12.7 The interiors of the garages comprise unpainted brick walls, concrete floors, and the roof is formed of simple timber joists overlaid with sarking boards (Plate 186).
-



Plate 184 Building 36, north range of smaller garages, facing south-west (FHH17-0299)



Plate 185 Building 36, south range of larger garages, facing north (FHH17-0316)



Plate 186 Building 36, interior of north range, facing south-east (FHH17-0313)

7.13 Male Residential Villas & Pavilions (Figs. 50-66; Plates 187-210)

7.13.1 Building Number(s): 40, 41, 42, 47, 48, 51, 52, 53

7.13.2 NGR: 517344 201953 (40); 517380 201984 (41); 517426 201995 (42); 517470 201975 (47); 517483 201933 (48); 517497 201815 (51); 517449 201807 (52); 517395 201786 (53)

7.13.3 Level of record: 2

7.13.4 Function: Accommodation for male patients

7.13.5 Date of construction: 1929-1936

Description:

General

7.13.6 The villas are situated on the eastern side of the hospital site, where they provided accommodation for male patients. They are laid out around a road known as Meadow Way, and at their centre is a large open space which served as a football field (Plates 187 & 188; Fig. 50). There are two different types of building: two-storey villas and single-storey 'pavilions'. Patients were classified with the aim of allowing patients of similar abilities, interests and tastes to live and work together: 'high' and 'medium grade' adult patients were accommodated in the villas, whilst pavilions were occupied by 'low grade' adults, epileptics, physically disabled and sick patients who required a greater level of care (Brown 2008).

7.13.7 The buildings are all plain in their appearance, constructed in red brick laid in stretcher bond, with hipped slate roofs with overhanging eaves, and timber double-hung sliding-sash windows; some windows to Building 52 have been replaced with metal-framed top-opening faux sashes to the same configuration. Notably, the buildings all face approximately south, to maximise natural light and views for the benefit of patients, with sanitary facilities being provided in annexes to the rear.

7.13.8 The poor condition of all the buildings meant that only exteriors were surveyed, although some representative photographs of interiors were taken through accessible windows and doors, where it was considered safe to do so.

Building 40 – Exterior

7.13.9 Building 40 was originally known as 'Villa Homely' and was designed to house forty male patients, whereas the other villas could house sixty. Its name and smaller size suggests it may have offered a better standard of accommodation, possibly for paying patients, separate accommodation for whom is known at other sites of this type (ASE 2017).

7.13.10 The building has a symmetrical principal elevation facing south-east (Plate 189). The central part of the elevation has two doors at ground-floor level, flanked by sash windows, and a regular arrangement of sashes at first-floor level. At either end is a projecting two-storey wing beneath a hipped roof, which has a central sash flanked by a narrower sash to each side at both floor levels. The inner returns of the wings have a door at ground floor level with sash above. The front roof slope features two brick chimneystacks, one at each end of the central part of the range.

7.13.11 The side elevations are simple, with regularly-spaced sashes at both floor levels, to the southern side of an off-centre doorway; north of the doorway is a single small window at ground floor level (Plate 190). The rear elevation is arranged to either side of a central sanitary annexe (Plate 191). The main elevation features a range of windows, with tall stair windows being identifiable at either end, and has two chimneystacks like the front elevation. The sanitary annexe is of two storeys beneath a hipped slate roof, and is attached to the main range by a two-storey link of matching construction. Its west elevation presents windows of varying size, whilst notable on its east elevation are a series of regularly-spaced narrow windows which served individual toilet stalls. Its north elevation has two small first-floor windows, and a blocked doorway at ground floor level.

Building 40 – Interior

7.13.12 Surviving original cross-section drawings for the building (Fig. 52) indicate that the central portion of the range housed a ground floor day room with a dormitory above (Plates 192 & 193). Plans from 1971 (Fig. 53) suggest that the projecting side wings housed recreation and sitting rooms with dormitories above, and that two single rooms for patients were also provided at first floor level. A plan from 1979 (not reproduced) shows that the building was, by that date, serving as a mixed-sex ward.

Buildings 41, 42, 51 & 52 – Exterior

7.13.13 These four villas, two to the north and two to the south of the central football field, were each built to house sixty male patients, and are generally similar in their form and appearance. Each is of two storeys, with perpendicular cross-wings with hipped roofs. Their principal elevations face south and comprise symmetrical fenestration at both ground and first floor levels, with a group of four sashes at the centre, flanked by two sashes to either side (Plates 194 & 195). The southern elevations of the cross-wings match the end wings of Building 40, with a central sash flanked to either side by slender sashes, at both ground and first floor levels.

7.13.14 The side elevations feature an off-centre doorway and an irregular arrangement of sash windows; the side elevations to Buildings 41 and 42 have a chimney stack projecting from their roof (Plate 196). Like Building 40, the rear elevations are laid out to either side of a central sanitary annexe (Plate

197). Each side of the main central range has a projecting brick chimneystack and regular fenestration. The north wings of the cross wings each have a single sash to ground and first floor level and a tall sash at mid-height, which lit a stairwell.

7.13.15 The sanitary annexes are all of two storeys. Those to Buildings 41 and 42 have flat concrete roofs and are L-shaped, whilst those to Buildings 52 and 53 have hipped slate roofs, presumably because they were visible from the playing field and Meadow Way (Plate 198). Each of the annexes to Buildings 51 and 52 has a door to its north elevation, flanked by a window, while those to Buildings 41 and 42 have a doorway to the east elevation. All have a series of regularly-spaced narrow windows to their west elevations, serving WC stalls, and irregular fenestration elsewhere reflecting their internal layout.

7.13.16 Building 51 has been extended with a central block on its southern side, which plans from 1971 (not reproduced) indicate was added to provide an additional day room and dormitory. The block is constructed in pale stock brick with a flat roof and has metal-framed windows with top-opening lights (Plate 199).

Buildings 41, 42, 51 & 52 – Interior

7.13.17 Historic floor plans (Fig. 58) for a standard type of villa for sixty adults, which included Buildings 51 and 52, show the central range was occupied by dining and day rooms at ground floor level, with two fourteen-bed dormitories above. The cross-wings each housed a ground floor day room, with kitchen, larder and single room for a patient to the west, and a duty room for a nurse, linen store and boot room to the east; their first floors comprised a fifteen-bed dormitory and nurse's room. Given the parallels of their form and fenestration pattern, it seems likely that the layouts of Buildings 41 and 42 were broadly similar. A number of villas of the same configuration were also built on the female (west) side of the hospital. Plans from 1978 (not reproduced) show that, by that date, Building 42 was serving as a mixed-sex villa and its dormitories had been subdivided to provide a series of smaller wards. Similarly, c.1993 the first floor dormitories in Building 52 had been subdivided to provide single bedrooms.

Building 47 – Exterior

7.13.18 Although similar, Building 47 is slightly different to the other villas: it is of two storeys but lacks the projecting pavilions to its front elevation, which faces south-west (Plate 200). The façade comprises regularly-spaced sashes of uniform size, with the exception of the westernmost first floor window, which is smaller; the ground floor window below it has been blocked in brickwork. The penultimate ground floor window has been replaced with a doorway. The side elevations echo those of Buildings 41, 42, 51 and 52, each having an off-centre doorway, projecting brick chimneystack, and irregular arrangement of fenestration (Plate 201).

7.13.19 The rear of the building is arranged symmetrically to either side of the central sanitary annexe. The side wings project to the rear and their north/north-east elevations have a single window at ground and first floor level and a tall stair window; the east wing once had a door in place of its ground floor window, which has been blocked. The rear elevation of the main central block has a symmetrical arrangement of fenestration and each side has a projecting brick chimneystack. The sanitary annexe has a hipped slate roof, a doorway to its north-east elevation, and fenestration reflecting the internal layout of bathrooms/WCs.

Building 47 – Interior

7.13.20 No early plans for the range were identified; however, existing plans of the building produced in 1992 indicate that, at ground floor level, the interior layout comprised large day/dining rooms within the central range, with service rooms to either side (Figs. 60 & 61). At first floor level were two dormitories, with two possible single rooms for patients sited at the western end. Proposed plans from the same date (not reproduced) suggest the first floor dormitories were subdivided to provide single bedrooms.

Building 48 – Exterior

7.13.21 Building 48 is one of the single storey structures which were known as 'pavilions', and was built to provide accommodation for forty male patients (Fig. 6). Like the villas, it is brick-built with a hipped slate roof. It has a broadly symmetrical layout with a main range flanked by perpendicular cross-wings, and a central sanitary annexe to the rear. The principal elevation faces south-south-west. Between the cross-wings the elevation has been enclosed by a later lean-to addition, constructed in yellow bricks with large window openings and a corrugated asbestos roof fitted with rooflights (Plate 202). The roof of the main range has a centrally-placed short brick chimneystack at its ridge. The cross-wings each have a pair of windows.

7.13.22 The side elevations have regular fenestration; the east-south-east elevation has two doorways in addition, and two brick chimneystacks: one to the roof slope and one sited centrally at the ridge (Plates 203 & 204). The rear elevation of the main range has regular fenestration to either side of the sanitary annexe, while each of the cross-wings is slightly different: the west wing presents a blank elevation to the north, with a doorway opening to its east return, and has a brick chimneystack to its north roof hip. The east wing has a single opening to the north and its west return, and is marginally longer than its counterpart to the west. The sanitary annexe has a hipped roof and has a doorway to the north and irregular fenestration reflecting its internal arrangement of bathrooms and WCs.

Building 48 – Interior

7.13.23 The original plans for the building show it housed two dormitories, one occupying the western half of the main range, and the other occupying the west cross-wing (Fig. 63). The remainder of the building comprised a large day room, with nurses' room and kitchen to the north and boot room and linen store to the south. Existing plans produced in 1996 (not reproduced) show that the extension to the front provided two television lounges, a games room and a therapy room.

Building 53 - Exterior

7.13.24 Building 53 lies to the south of the football field and is the second of the surviving single storey 'pavilions' on the male side of the hospital. In terms of its form and construction materials it echoes Building 48; however, it was built to accommodate fifty male patients (Fig. 6) and is marginally larger with an asymmetrical layout. It comprises a main range facing south-east, with a perpendicular cross-wings at its south-western end, a projecting rear wing at its north-eastern end, an off-centred projecting range to the south-east, and a sanitary annexe to the rear, which is also located off-centre.

7.13.25 The principal elevation of the main range, between the projecting wings, originally comprised a regular arrangement of sashes and three double doors, which opened onto a verandah with glazed roof (Fig. 65; Plate 205). This would have allowed patients to benefit from sunlight and fresh air. The verandah has latterly been part-enclosed with a flat-roofed brick extension with a parapet clad with painted timber boards, which was added c.1971 (Fig. 66). The surviving section of verandah comprises two cylindrical cast iron columns which carry a later corrugated Perspex roof (Plate 206). The two projecting wings originally each had a pair of sashes; the north-eastern of the two has a door in place of one of its windows. Each of the wings has a tall brick chimneystack to its roof hip. To the north-east of the north-eastern wing is a brick-built structure with a regular arrangement of four windows and a flat roof behind a brick parapet, which the original plans show is contemporaneous with the building's construction (Plate 207).

7.13.26 The side elevations each have two doorways; the south-west elevation has a regular arrangement of fenestration while that to the north-east is less regular, reflecting the internal layout (Plate 208). The rear elevation also has regular arrangement of windows to either side of the sanitary annexe and a brick chimneystack to the north roof slope. The projecting ranges each have three small windows to the north, and have chimneystacks to the roof slopes of their inner return elevations. Like the other sanitary blocks, that to Building 53 has a doorway to the north, and fenestration reflecting the internal arrangement of bathrooms and WC stalls.

Building 53 – Interior

7.13.27 The available plans for the building, from 1971, illustrate that the western half of the main range, and the western cross-wing both housed dormitories which opened onto the verandah to the south (Fig. 66). The remainder of the building accommodated a large L-shaped day room with a kitchen and nurses' room to the north and a boot room, single room for a patient and a duty room to the south. The extension built c.1971 provided a further day room and dormitory.

Football field shelters

7.13.28 Two shelters are situated on the southern side of the football field. The buildings are identical; each is timber-framed and has an open-front of three bays, with arch-bracing between the timber posts supporting the roof (Plate 209). The walls are clad with timber weather-boarding, while the roof is fully-hipped with srocketed eaves and clad with asphalt over timber sarking boards. The interior face of the walls and the ceiling, which is at eaves height, are clad with timber boarding and the floor is of concrete (Plate 210). To the eaves on the north side, 'Home' and 'Away' are painted to the west and east buildings respectively



Plate 187 Buildings 42, 47 & 48, male villas and pavilion, facing north-east, showing the buildings' situation around the central football field (FHH17-0322)



Plate 188 Buildings 51 & 52, male villas, facing south-east, showing the buildings' situation around the central football field, with the football field shelters in the foreground (FHH17-0334)



Plate 189 Building 40, male villa, south-east elevation (FHH17-0332)



Plate 190 Building 40, male villa, south-west and part north-west elevations, facing east (FHH17-0336)



Plate 191 Building 40, male villa, rear (north-west) elevation, showing sanitary annexe (FHH17-0335)



Plate 192 Photograph of a day room, 1936 (LMA ref. MCC/CI/GP/CER/121)



Plate 193 Photograph of a dormitory, 1936 (LMA ref. MCC/CI/GP/CER/121)



Plate 194 Building 42, male villa, south elevation (FHH17-0362)



Plate 195 Building 52, male villa, south and east elevations, facing north-west
(FHH17-0865)



Plate 196 Building 41, male villa, west elevation (FHH17-0354)



Plate 197 Building 52, male villa, part north elevation (FHH17-0873)



Plate 198 Building 42, male villa, rear sanitary annexe with flat roof, facing south-west (FHH17-0375)



Plate 199 Building 51, male villa, extension of c.1971, facing north-west (FHH17-0856)



Plate 200 Building 47, male villa, south-west elevation (FHH17-0363)



Plate 201 Building 47, male villa, south-east and part rear (north-west) elevations (FHH17-0365)



Plate 202 Building 48, male pavilion, south-south-west elevation (FHH17-0377)



Plate 203 Building 48, male pavilion, west-north-west elevation (FHH17-0380)



Plate 204 Building 48, male pavilion, rear (east-north-east) elevation, facing west (FHH17-0388)



Plate 205 Building 53, male pavilion, principal elevation, facing west (FHH17-0874)



Plate 206 Building 53, male pavilion, surviving part of verandah to principal elevation (FHH17-0879)



Plate 207 Building 53, male pavilion, contemporaneous flat-roofed section at north-eastern end of principal elevation (FHH17-0875)



Plate 208 Building 53, male pavilion, south-west elevation (FHH17-0408)



Plate 209 Western football field shelter, facing south-west (FHH17-0328)



Plate 210 Western football field shelter, interior, facing south-west (FHH17-0329)

7.14 Mortuary (Figs. 67-69; Plates 211-218)

7.14.1 Building Number: 56

7.14.2 NGR: 517291 201781

7.14.3 Level of record: 2

7.14.4 Function: e.g. Mortuary; latterly Art & Speech Therapy Unit

7.14.5 Date of construction: 1929-1936

Description:

General

7.14.6 The mortuary is a small single-storey building on the southern edge of the main hospital complex. Views of the building are mostly obscured by careful tree planting to its south. However, the building is situated at the southernmost end of Heath Way and acts to terminate its vista in a grim reminder of our mortality. The building is constructed in the standard hospital style, in red brick laid in stretcher bond with a cement frieze band below a timber eaves-soffit. It comprises two parallel ranges aligned east – west; the north range has a hipped slate roof with sprocketed eaves, while the south range has a flat reinforced concrete roof. All of the windows are steel-framed with reconstituted stone/concrete cills. The building is built symmetrically with its main elevation facing north.

7.14.7 Historic plans of the building (Fig. 68) indicate that the mortuary was not segregated along gender lines, as has been observed at earlier buildings of this type (e.g. ASE 2017).

Exterior

7.14.8 The north elevation is arranged with three windows to either side of a central projecting canted bay with pyramidal slate roof (Plate 211). The three windows in the bay have round-arched heads whilst the remainder are square. The windows to the east of the bay have been increased in length; the original plans show the existing windows replaced three high-level vents serving the mortuary room. The south elevation has a central projecting canted bay with flat roof; however, it contains only a single large window comprising three timber casements with top-opening lights. The bay is flanked by two small windows on the elevation itself (Plate 212).

7.14.9 The west elevation can be divided into two parts. The north range has a single narrow window and a blocked doorway at its northern end, and a small window on its south return elevation. The south range contains a doorway, with a half-glazed door of six panes above two recessed panels, and a single large window (Plate 213). The east elevation has three narrow windows in its north

range, which have been inserted and replaced a single vent to the mortuary room. A second doorway is situated in the south return of the north range (Plate 214). The doorway has a flat-arched gauged brick head and matching half-glazed door. The east elevation of the south range has a blocked door at its northern end and a single large window.

Interior – General

- 7.14.10 The interior of the building has been modified from its original layout, associated with its conversion c.1988 to an Art & Speech Therapy Unit. Original plans show that the layout in the north range originally comprised a central viewing chapel in the north range, with mortuary to the east and waiting room to the west, with entrance lobby and WC on its western side. The south range contained a central post-mortem room, flanked by a museum and laboratory. The present layout is arranged to either side of a corridor running east – west, which has been inserted on the southern side of the north range. (Plate 215). The interior is fairly plain with plain skirting boards, no window architraves, and plain door architraves. Where they have not been modified, some of the walls retain an integral step-moulding characteristic of the hospital. All of the doors are modern fire doors.
- 7.14.11 The north range contains three large rooms, of which the eastern two are linked via a wide doorway. The east room is plain while the central room, which formed part of the original viewing chapel has a moulded cornice to the ceiling (Plate 216). The west room retains its integral step-moulding, although it is higher on the west wall, reflecting the fact that the partitions which formed the north-west entrance lobby have been removed and the original doorway blocked (Plate 217).
- 7.14.12 The south range also consists of three rooms. The west room is a small kitchen devoid of any features. The central room similarly contains no evidence of its former use, although a scar in its east wall reflects the position of a later observation window, inserted as part of the building's conversion in the 1980s (Plate 218). The east room is narrow and appears to have most recently been used as a computer room. The building also has two WCs, one at the east end of the corridor, formed by inserted partitions within the north-east room, and the other at the west end in between the two ranges, which partially occupies the location of an original WC.
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Plate 211 Building 56, mortuary, north elevation (FHH17-0411)



Plate 212 Building 56, mortuary, south elevation (FHH17-0417)



Plate 213 Building 56, mortuary, west elevation (FHH17-0415)



Plate 214 Building 56, mortuary, east elevation (FHH17-0420)



Plate 215 Building 56, mortuary, central corridor, facing east (FHH17-0425)



Plate 216 Building 56, mortuary, central room in north range, facing north (FHH17-0437)



Plate 217 Building 56, mortuary, west room in north range, facing north-west
(FHH17-0426)

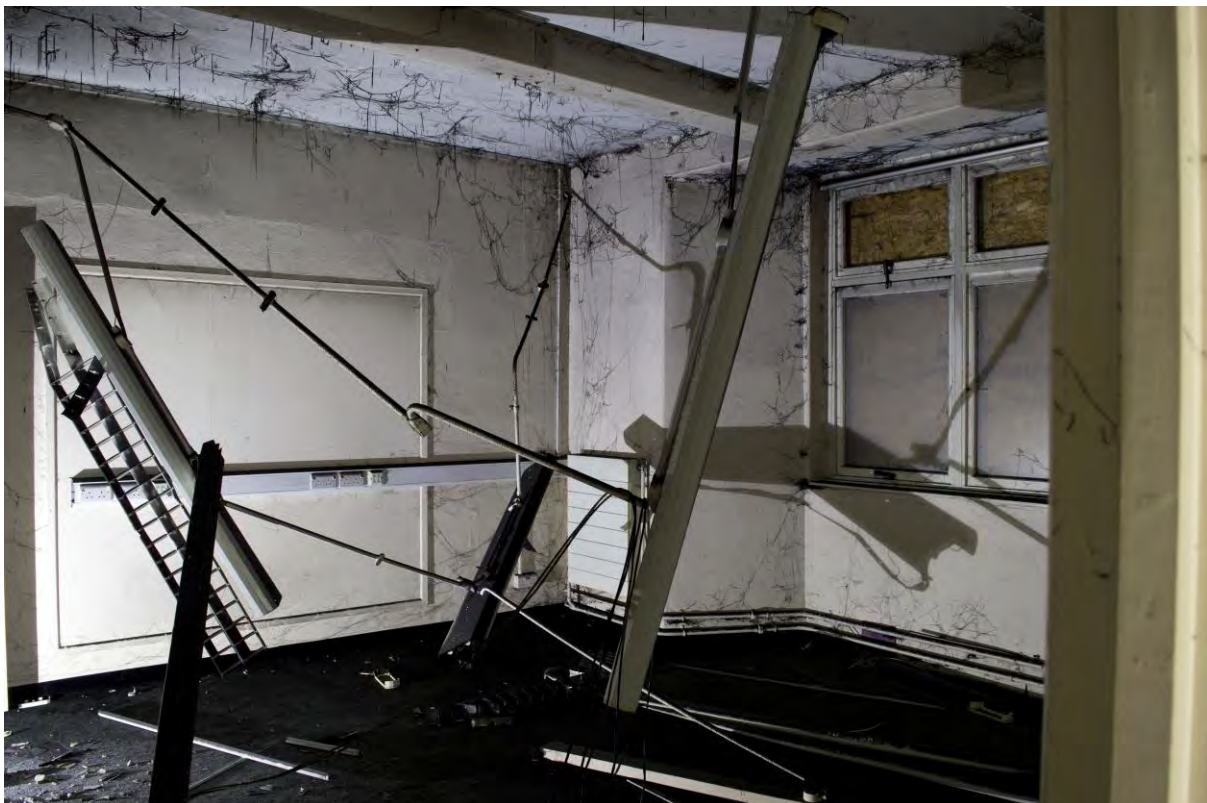


Plate 218 Building 56, mortuary, central room in south range, facing south-east
(FHH17-0433)

8.0 DISCUSSION

- 8.1 Despite later alterations and the loss of many of the original structures, the remaining buildings of the original Middlesex Colony at Harperbury Hospital provide an example of a large asylum, built in accordance with the principles of the colony system. The buildings serve as a physical illustration of the culmination of developments in asylum design during the later 19th and early 20th centuries. The buildings, and their subsequent alteration, reuse and later redundancy, also reflect attitudes towards mental illness and its treatment, as well reflecting wider social conventions.
- 8.2 The layout of the buildings, namely the detached villas and pavilions which accommodated the male patients, clearly illustrate the concept of the 'colony system', which aimed to reduce the institutional character of the asylum by the dispersal and separation of its components. The accommodation is set within spacious and attractive grounds and laid out around a central field for recreation. Nevertheless, aspects of the design did remain rooted in the institutional tradition; for example, the segregation of male and female patients, who originally occupied separate sides of the hospital. This said, the lack of gender segregation in the mortuary building, which has been recorded at other slightly earlier sites, suggests attitudes were beginning to change.
- 8.3 The simple and austere, yet not unattractive, Neo-Georgian architecture of the buildings is in common with other examples of colonies built during the same period (Richardson 1998). This follows established guidelines for construction of asylums, which provided that the buildings should be attractive whilst avoiding superfluous decoration. Slightly greater ornament is used for the main administrative/entrance building, and those which provided staff accommodation, and this differentiation may well illustrate hierarchies between patients and staff. Hierarchies amongst staff are also in evidence; for example, in the provision of larger rooms, suites and flats for more senior staff in the nurses' home.
- 8.4 Although relatively late in the history of asylum architecture, established principles for asylum design remain in evidence at Harperbury. These include the isolated setting and landscaped surroundings, the south-facing elevations of the villas and pavilions, some with verandahs for the benefit of patients, as well as health and safety considerations such as sanitary annexation and the provision of fireproof cast concrete staircases. Cross-ventilation was provided by opening sash windows and ventilation shafts. Ventilation systems were a common feature of hospital buildings of the 19th century, intended to counteract dangerous 'miasma' – exhalations of the human body which had to be dispersed by a system for constant fresh-air ventilation (Taylor 1991).
- 8.4 In common with other colonies, as well as earlier asylums, the site was self-sufficient, with its own farm, bakery, laundry, sewing rooms and workshops. These provided occupational activity for patients but also had a practical function in that they contributed to the self-sufficient workings of the hospital. The large size of Harperbury, the provision for staff accommodation on-site,
-

and facilities for patients such as the recreation hall, sports fields and a swimming pool (since-demolished) serve to reinforce this concept of an isolated, self-sufficient community.

- 8.5 Later alterations to the hospital, and the changing uses of some of the buildings are illustrative of its development over time. As the hospital became less self-sufficient as part of the wider National Health Service, in-house facilities became redundant and this is reflected in the repurposing of many of the buildings, such as the laundry and bakery, for alternative uses. In 1961, Enoch Powell as Minister of Health announced that mental hospitals had 'had their day' and should be replaced by wards or wings in general hospitals, and the enactment of a government bill in 1963 encouraged the movement toward 'care in the community' (Richardson 1998). Large-scale hospitals solely for the purpose of treating mental illnesses therefore became redundant, and the eventual closure of the hospital buildings and their subsequent dereliction illustrates these changing attitudes towards mental illness and its treatment through the second half of the 20th century.
-

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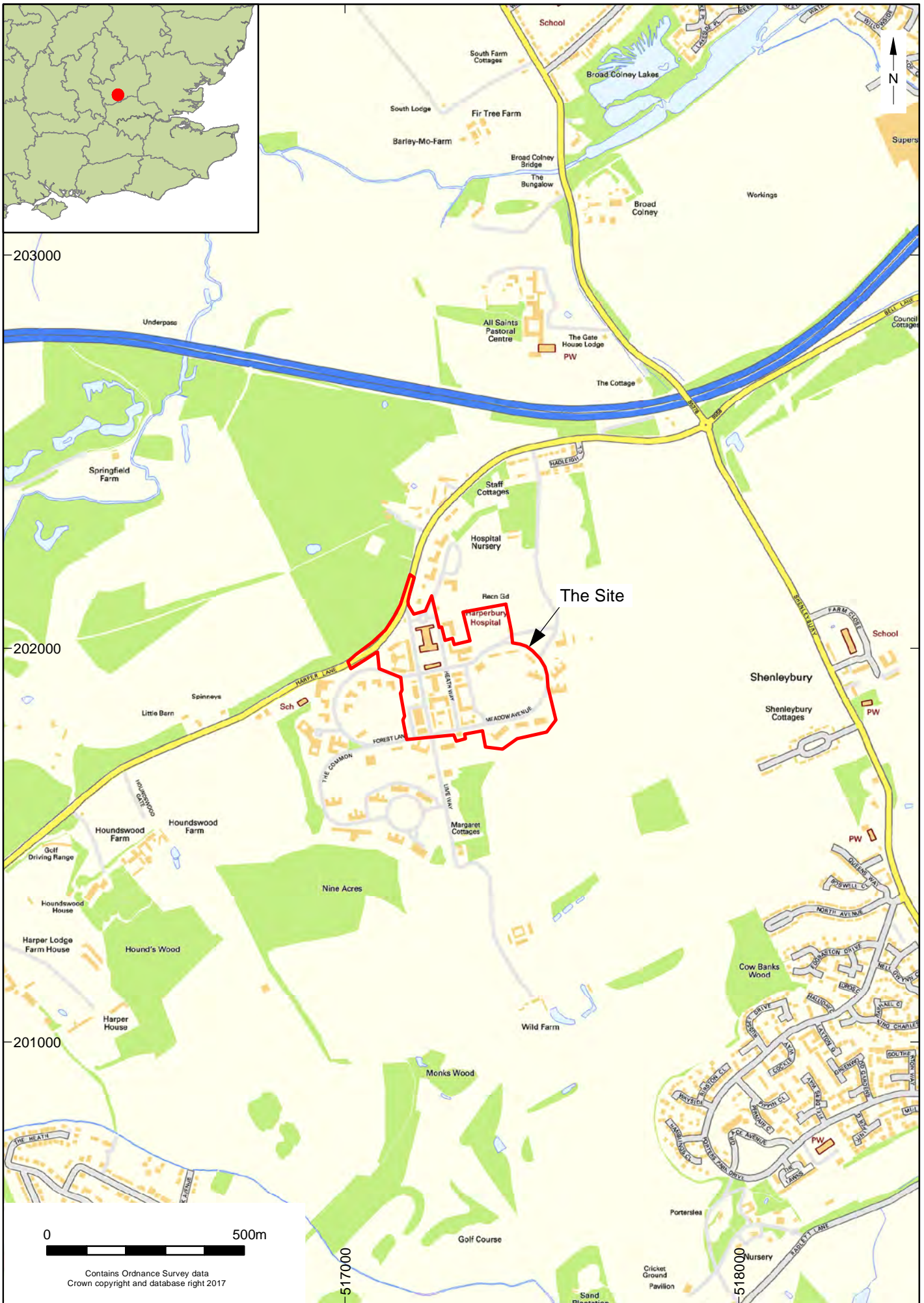
10.0 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

A full archive intended for deposition with the Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record and St Albans Archaeological Database has been prepared. The archive has been assigned the site code FHH17. The full site archive will be prepared in accordance with the principles of Historic England's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (2015). The archive will comprise a hard copy of the

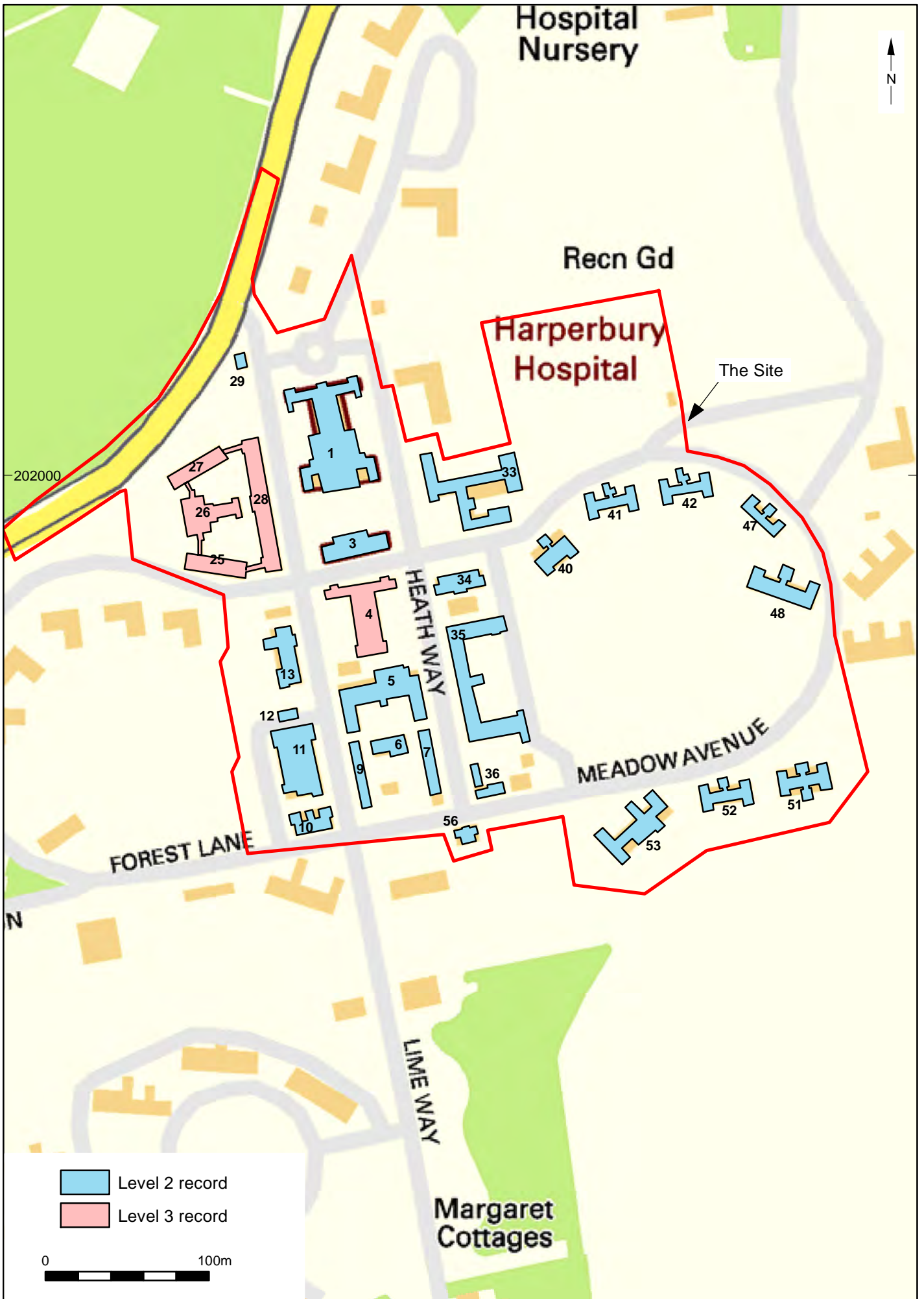
full report, a pdf version of the report on CD, the full photographic record with registers, field notes and drawings.

11.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

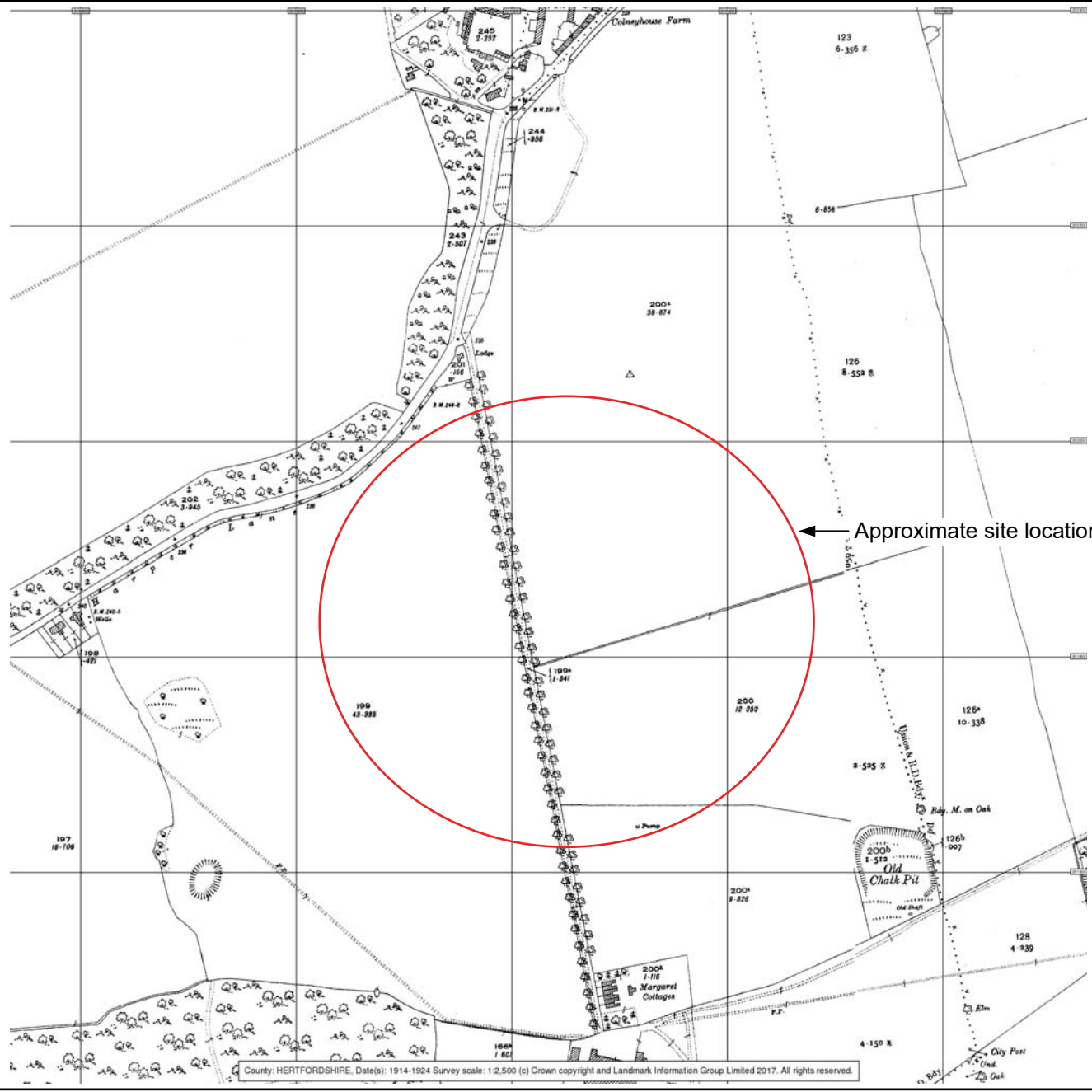
Archaeology South-East would like to thank Montagu Evans LLP for commissioning this historic buildings record on behalf of Bloor Homes; Simon West for monitoring the works on behalf of St Albans City and District Council; Hertfordshire Partnership University NHS Foundation Trust and McAuliffe Group for facilitating access to the site and buildings; and Simon Crump, Estates & Energy Manager at Hertfordshire Partnership University NHS Foundation Trust, for kindly providing historic drawings of the buildings.



© Archaeology South-East		Harperbury Hospital, Radlett, Hertfordshire	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 160560	Feb 2018	Site Location	
Report Ref: 2017303	Drawn by: SC		

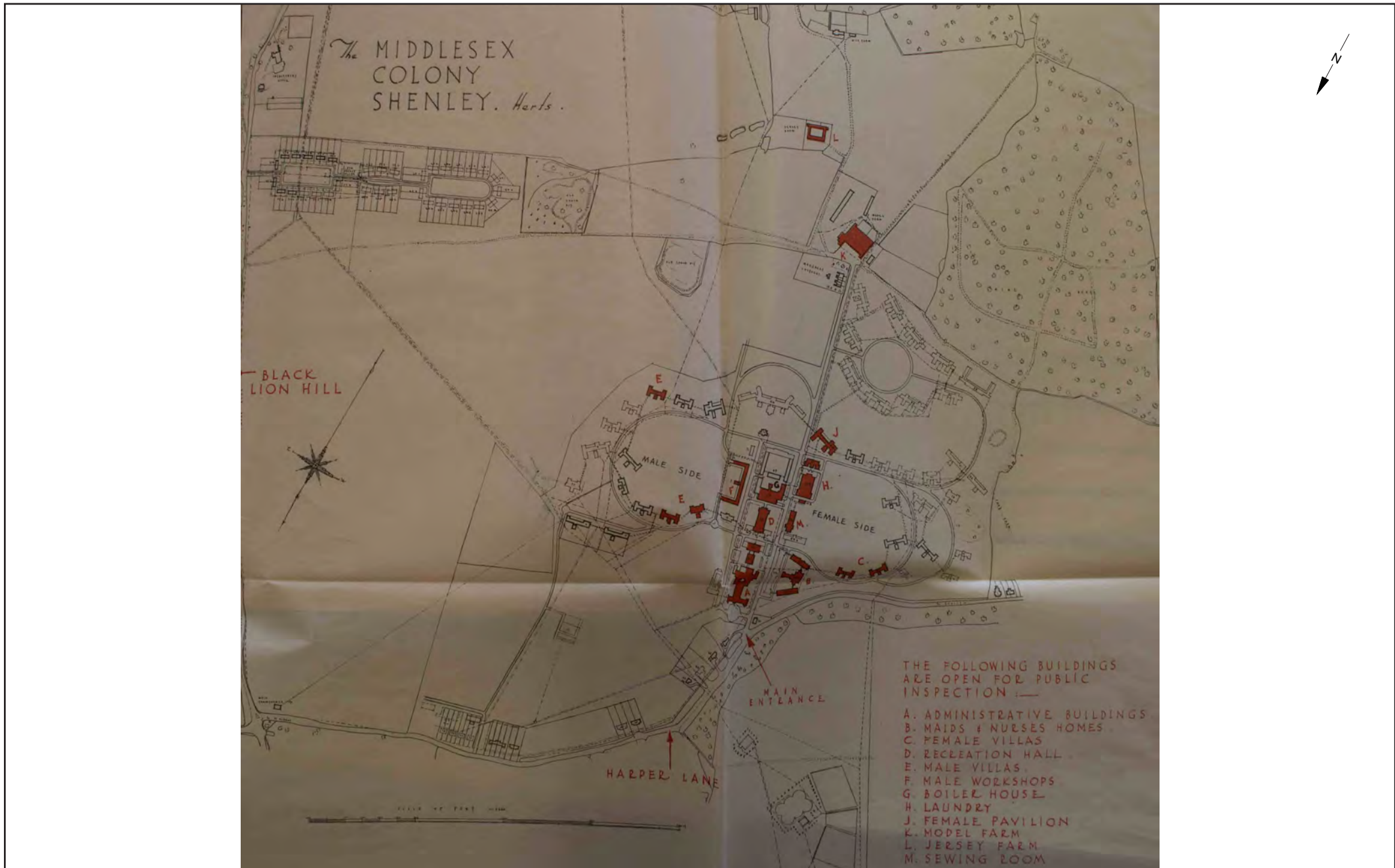


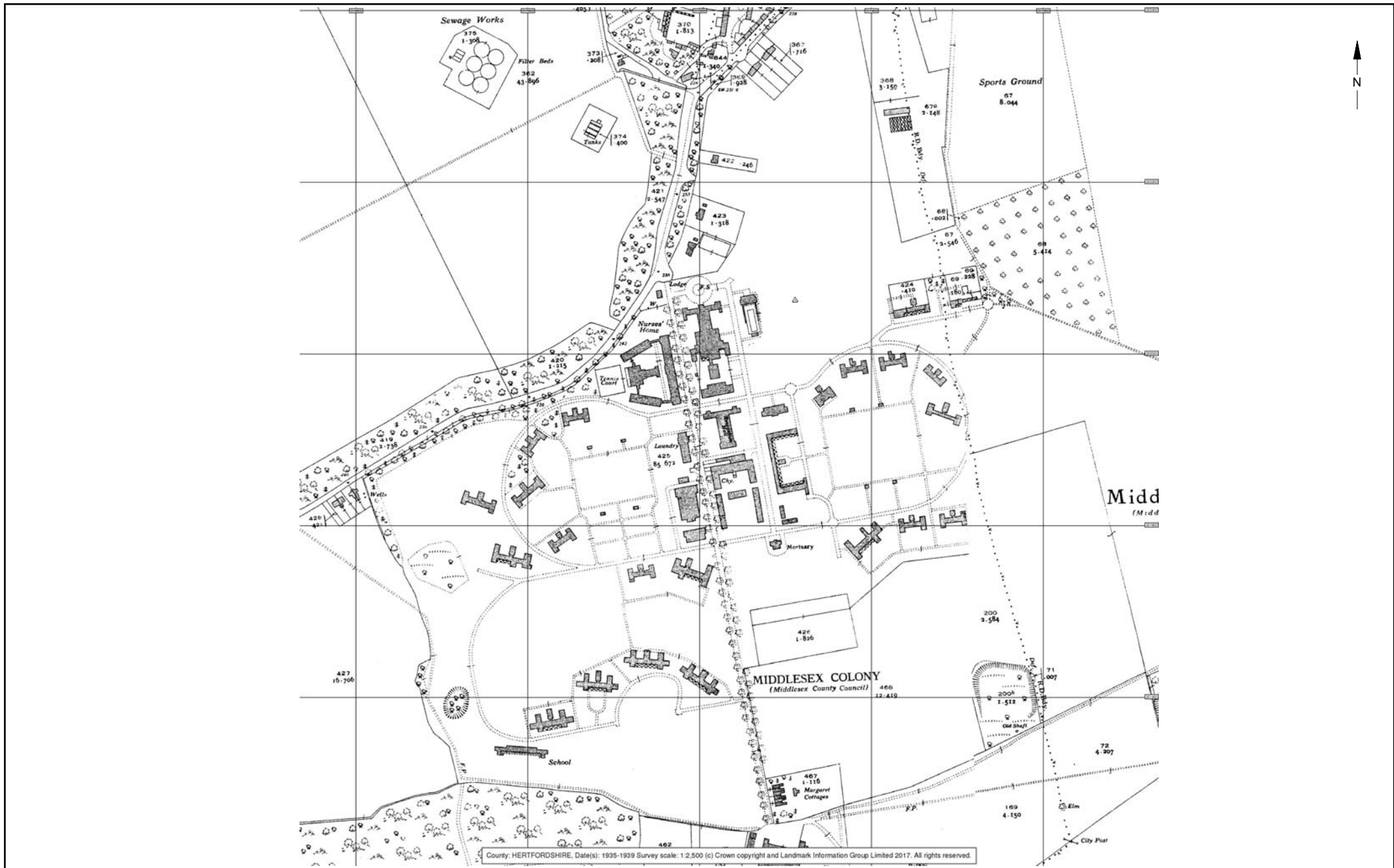
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Project Ref: 160560	Feb 2018	Site Plan identifying building numbers and level of record	
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← Approximate site location

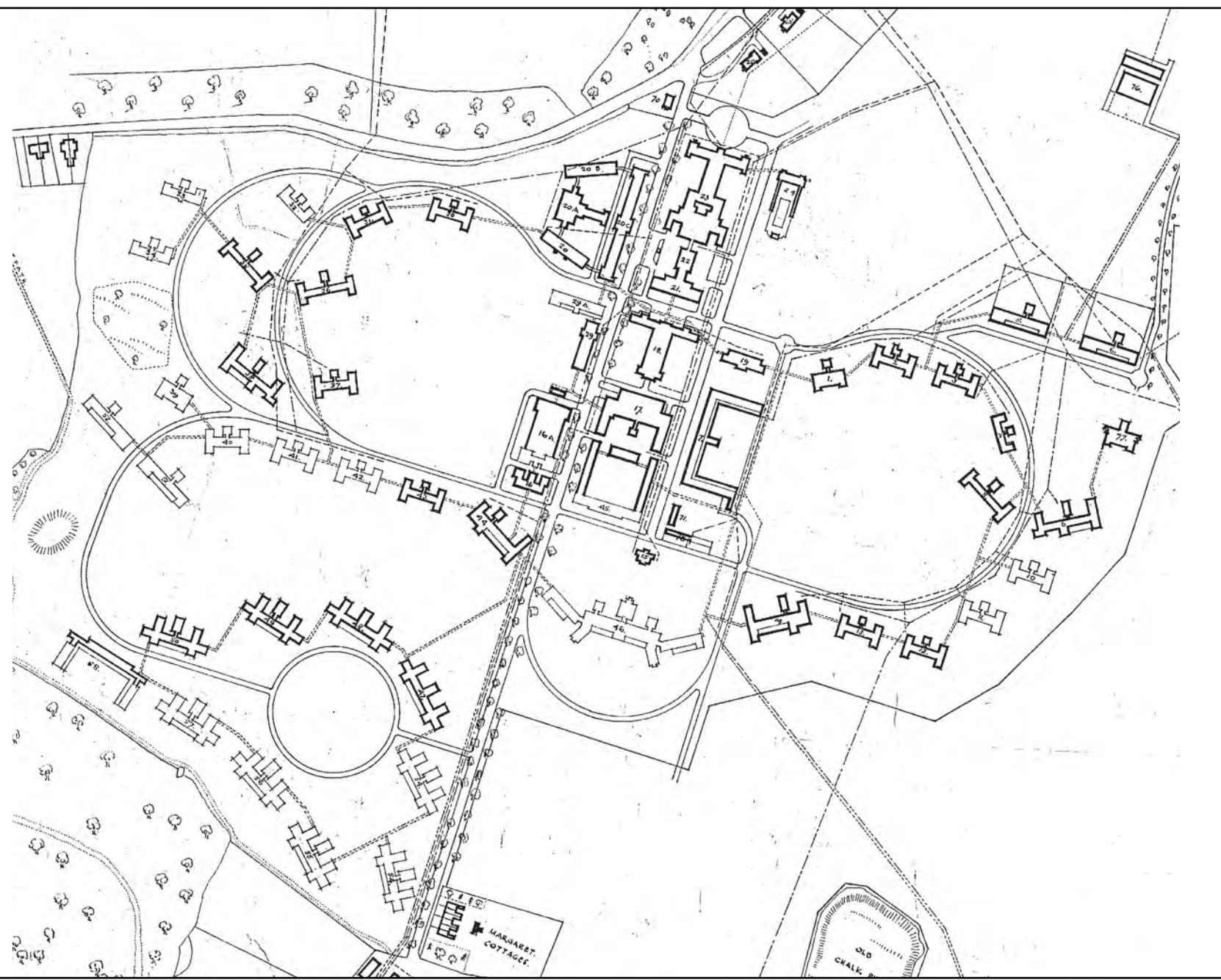
© Archaeology South-East		Harperbury Hospital, Radlett, Hertfordshire	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 160560	Feb 2018	Ordnance Survey 1914-1924	
Report Ref: 2017303	Drawn by: SC		

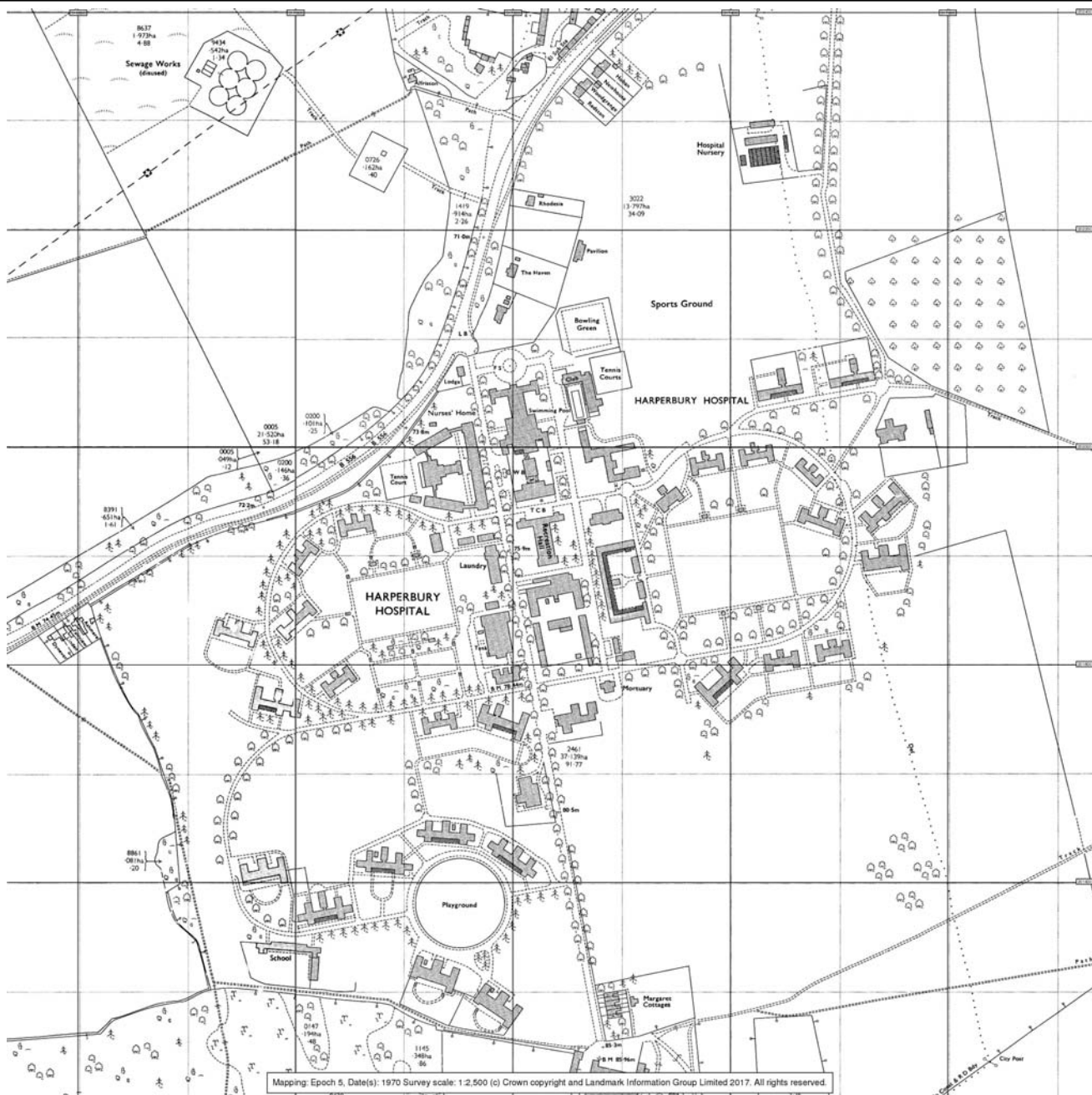




© Archaeology South-East		Harperbury Hospital, Radlett, Hertfordshire	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 160560	Feb 2018	Ordnance Survey 1935-1939	
Report Ref: 2017303	Drawn by: SC		

MIDDLESEX COLONY SCHEDULE OF BLOCKS	
NUMBER: C -	PURPOSE.
1	VILLA HOMELY, 40 M.
2, 3, 10-13	VILLAS, 60 M.
5 & 6	PAVILIONS, COT & CHAIR, 50 M.
7	MALE PATIENTS WORKSHOPS
8 & 9	PAVILION, 40 M.
14	PAVILION, SICK, 50 M.
15	MORTUARY.
16, 16A & 16B	LAUNDRY
17	BOILER HOUSE, BAKERY, FUEL ETC.
18	RECREATION HALL
19	MALE ATTENDANTS' QUARTERS.
20	MAIDS HOME.
20 A, B, & C	NURSES HOME.
21	STEWARDS' STORES
22	COLD STORES.
23	ADMINISTRATION, KITCHEN ETC.
24	DEPUTY MEDICAL SUPERINTENDANTS HOUSE
25	STEWARDS' HOUSE.
27A-G&H-F, 44A-D	STAFF COTTAGES
28	RECEPTION BLOCK.
29	SEWING ROOM
29A	WOMEN PATIENTS WORKSHOPS
30, 31, 32, 40-43	VILLAS, 60 F.
32	VILLA, DIFFICULT, 40 F.
33, 34	VILLA, 40 F.
35 & 36	PAVILIONS, 40 F.
39	VILLA HOMELY, 40 F.
44	PAVILION
45	BUILDERS YARD, ETC.
46	HOSPITAL.
47, 48	PAVILIONS, COT & CHAIR, 50 C.
49, 50, 53-57	PAVILIONS, 50 C.
51, 52	PAVILIONS, COT & CHAIR, 30 F.
58	SCHOOL.
59	ISOLATION HOSPITAL
60, 61	SENIOR STAFF COTTAGES
62	CHURCH.
63-67	ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS' HOUSES.
68	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDANTS HOUSE.
69	LODGE
71	BICYCLE SHEDS
72-75	COTTAGES FOR FARM WORKERS
76	GREENHOUSES
77	PANLION, 20 M. REFRACTORY.
78	STAFF GARAGES.
79	CLUB HOUSE & SWIMMING POOL.





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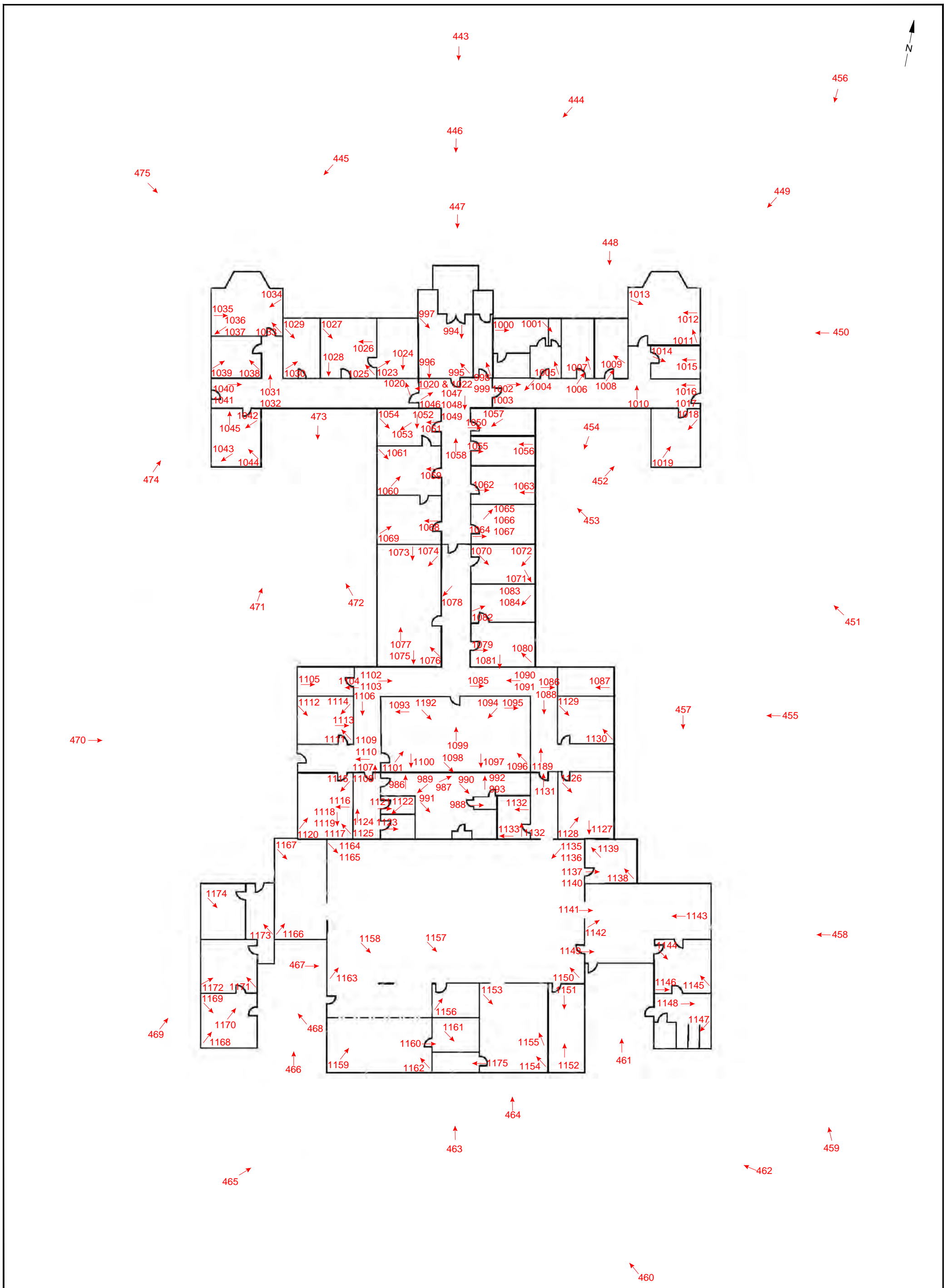
Project Ref: 160560
Report Ref: 2017303

Feb 2018
Drawn by: SC

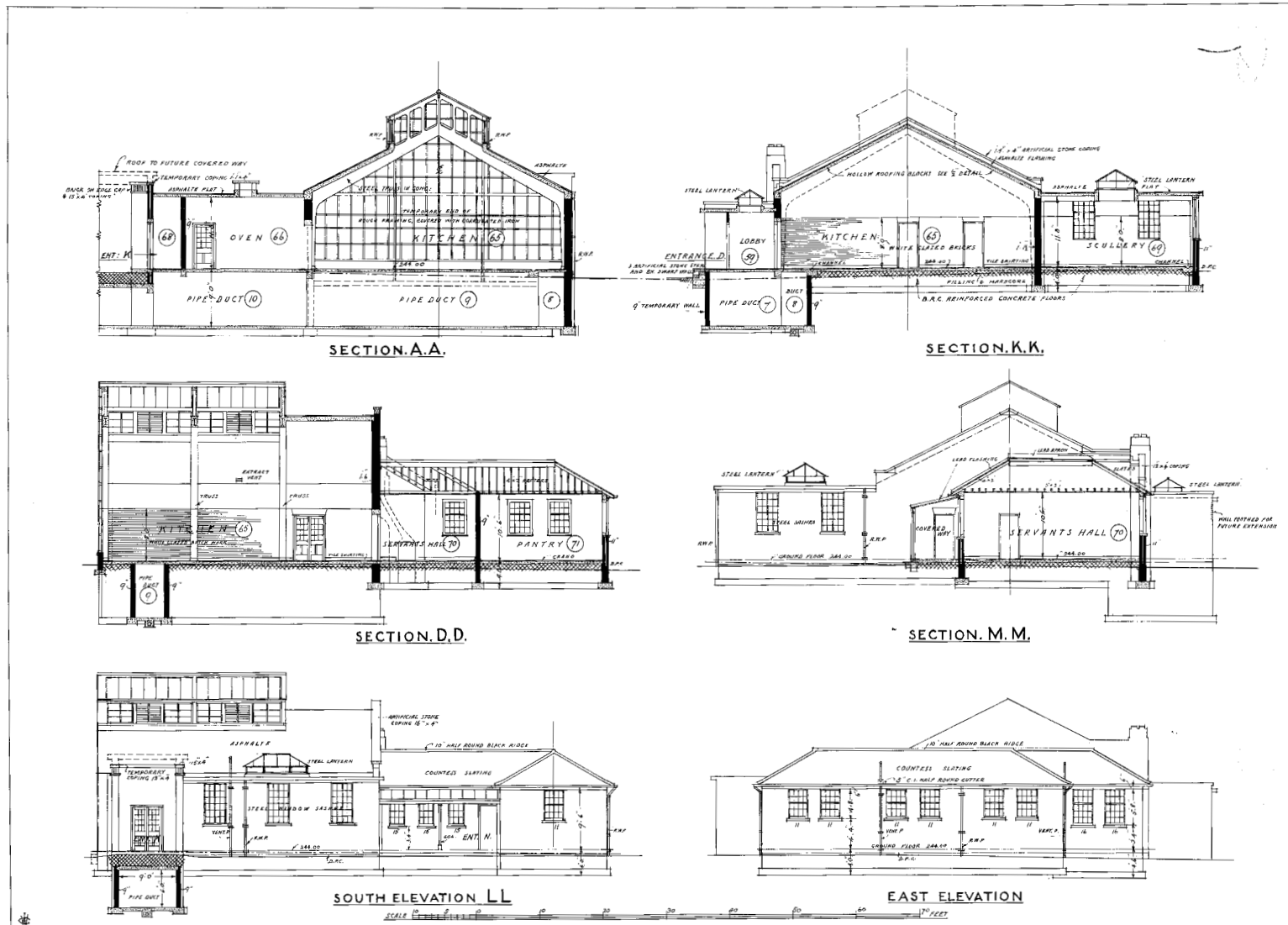
Harperbury Hospital, Radlett, Hertfordshire

Ordnance Survey 1970

Fig. 7



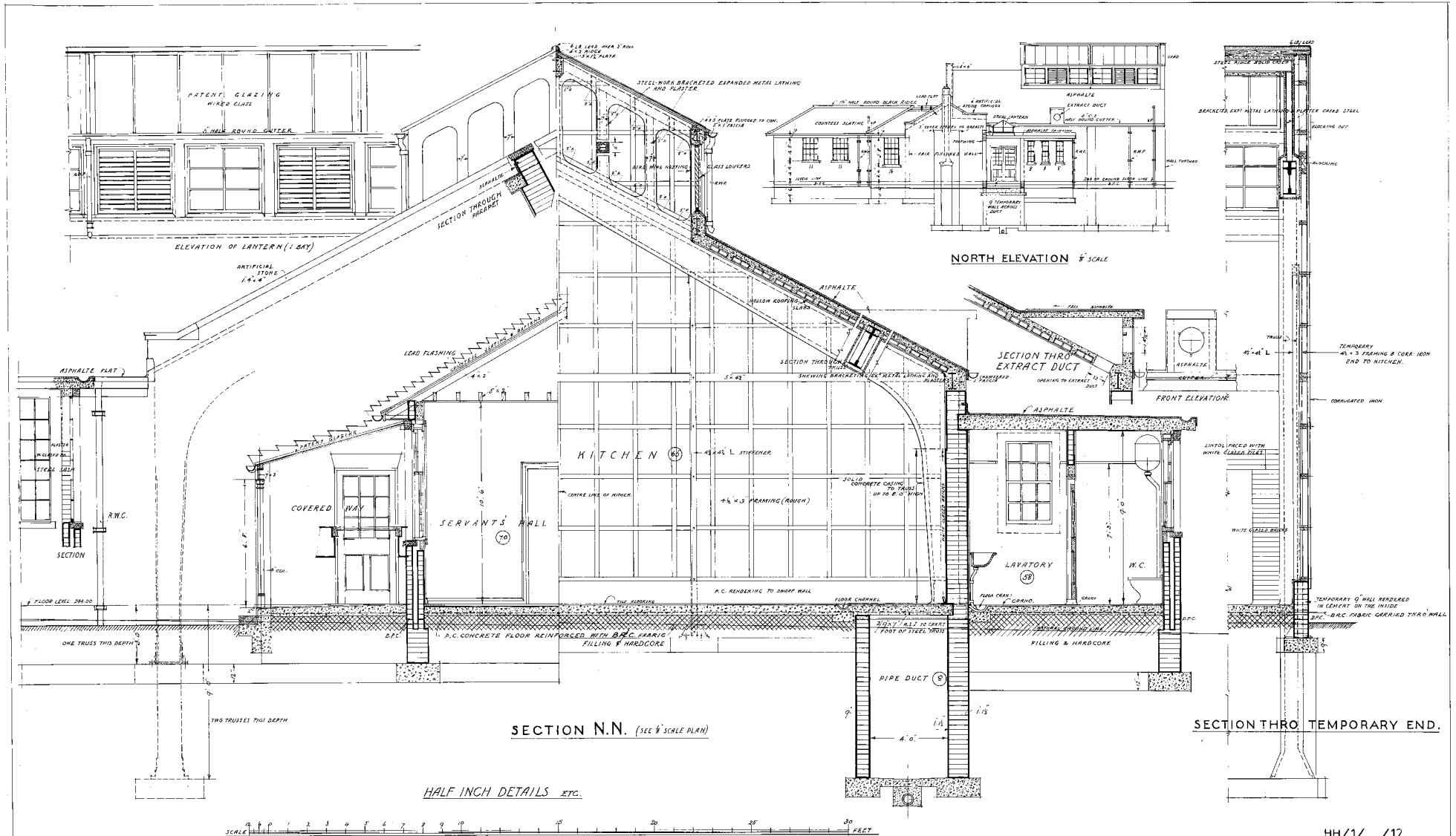
© Archaeology South-East		Harperbury Hospital, Radlett, Hertfordshire	Fig. 8
Project Ref: 160560	Feb 2018	Building 1, Administrative Block and Central Kitchen, ground floor plan	
Report Ref: 2017303	Drawn by: CPC		



BLOCK N^o C 23. SECTION · C. MIDDLESEX COLONY. SHENLEY. ADMINISTRATIVE BLOCK: KITCHEN. P. I. R. A. COUNTY ARCHT. 10 GREAT GEORGE ST. WESTMINSTER, S.W. 1.

L38802743

© Archaeology South-East		Harperbury Hospital, Radlett, Hertfordshire		Fig. 9
Project Ref: 160560	Feb 2018	Building 1, Administrative Block and Central Kitchen, historic section drawing, undated		
Report Ref: 2017303	Drawn by: SC			



BLOCK N° C 23.
DRAWING N° 5.

SECTION - C.

MIDDLESEX COLONY SHENLEY.
ADMINISTRATIVE BLOCK: KITCHEN

HH1/ /12

ARCHT. & COUNTY ARCHT. 10 GREAT GEORGE STREET WESTMINSTER, S.W.1.

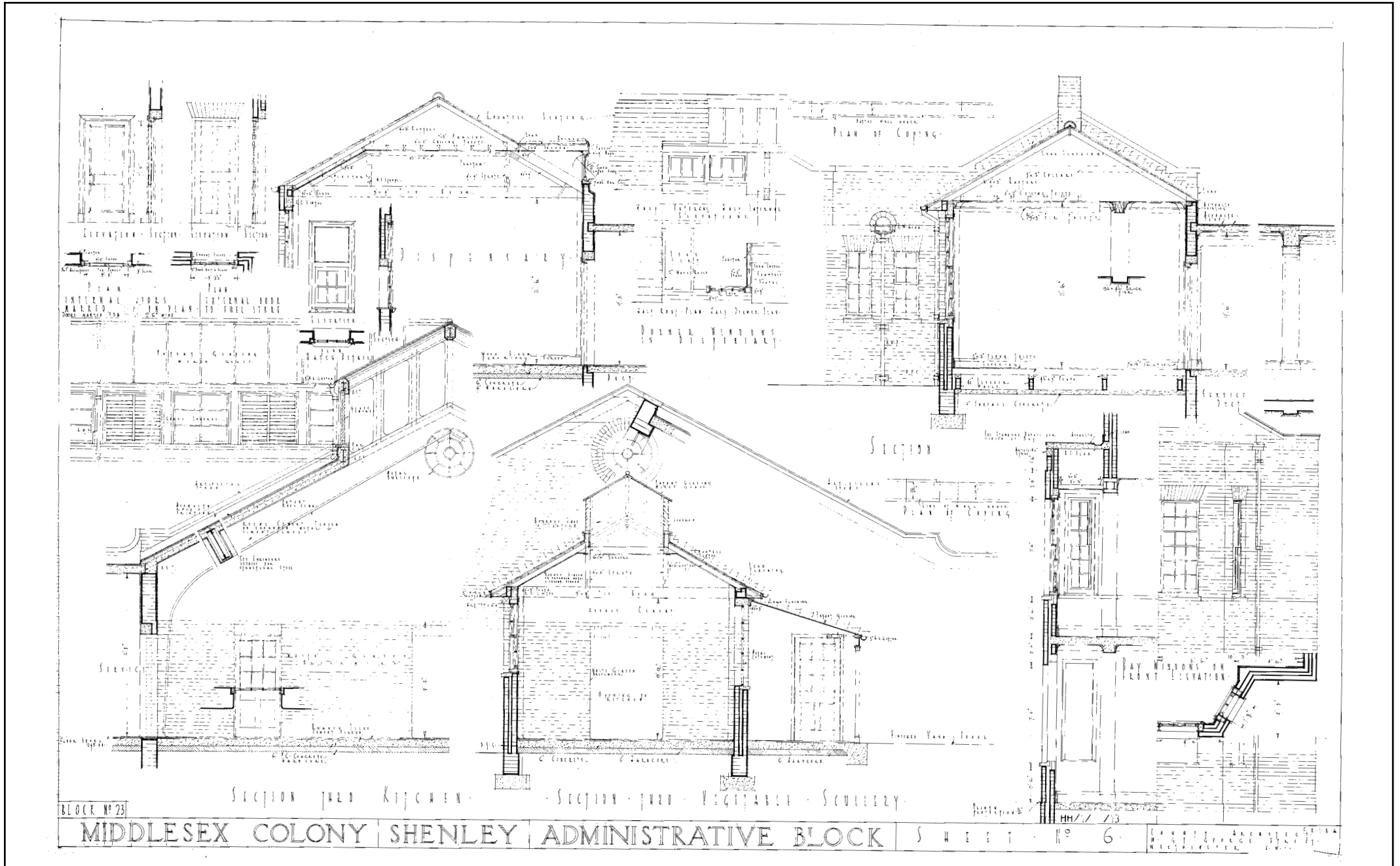
© Archaeology South-East

Project Ref: 160560 Feb 2018
Report Ref: 2017303 Drawn by: SC

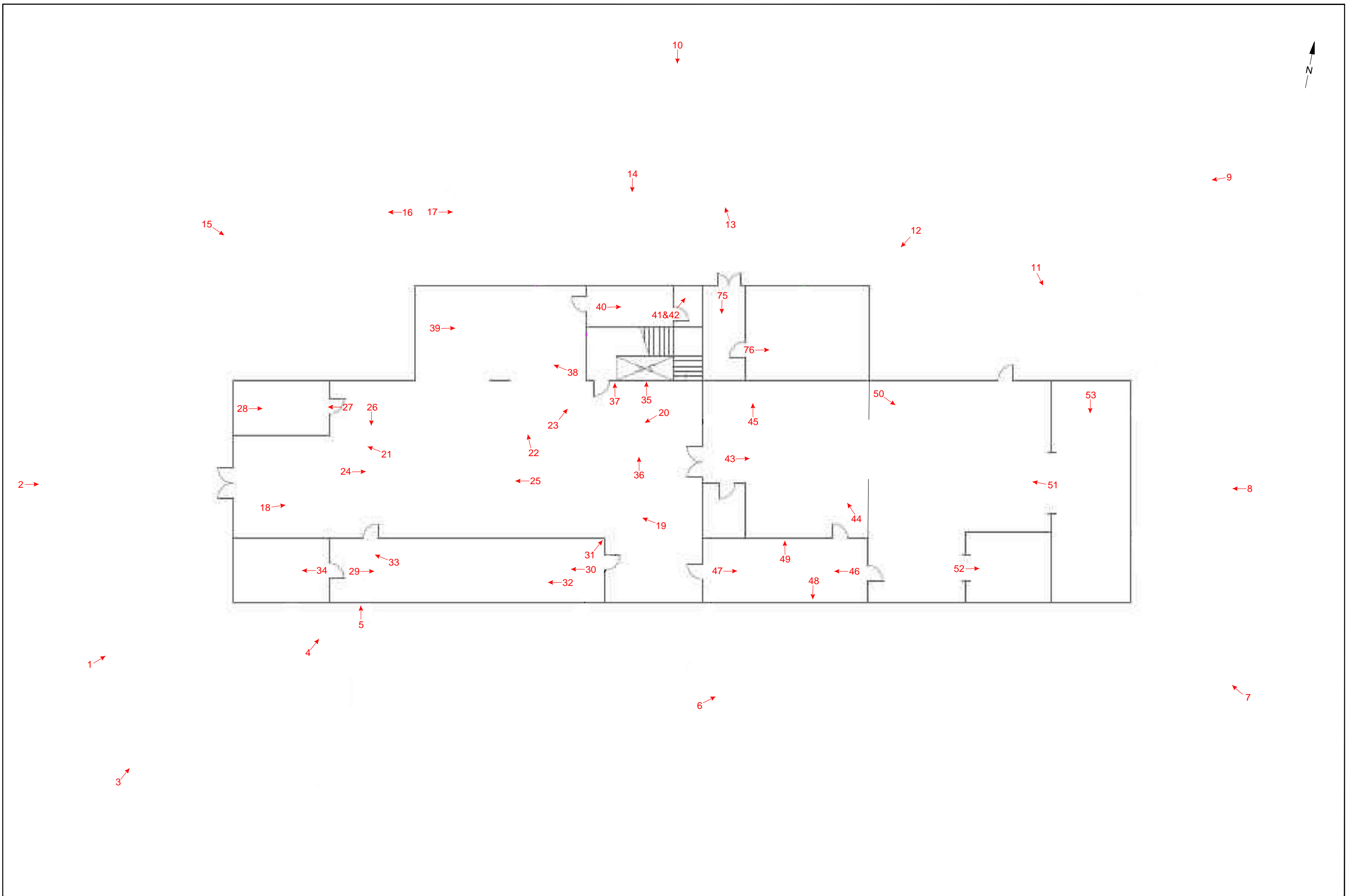
Harperbury Hospital, Radlett, Hertfordshire

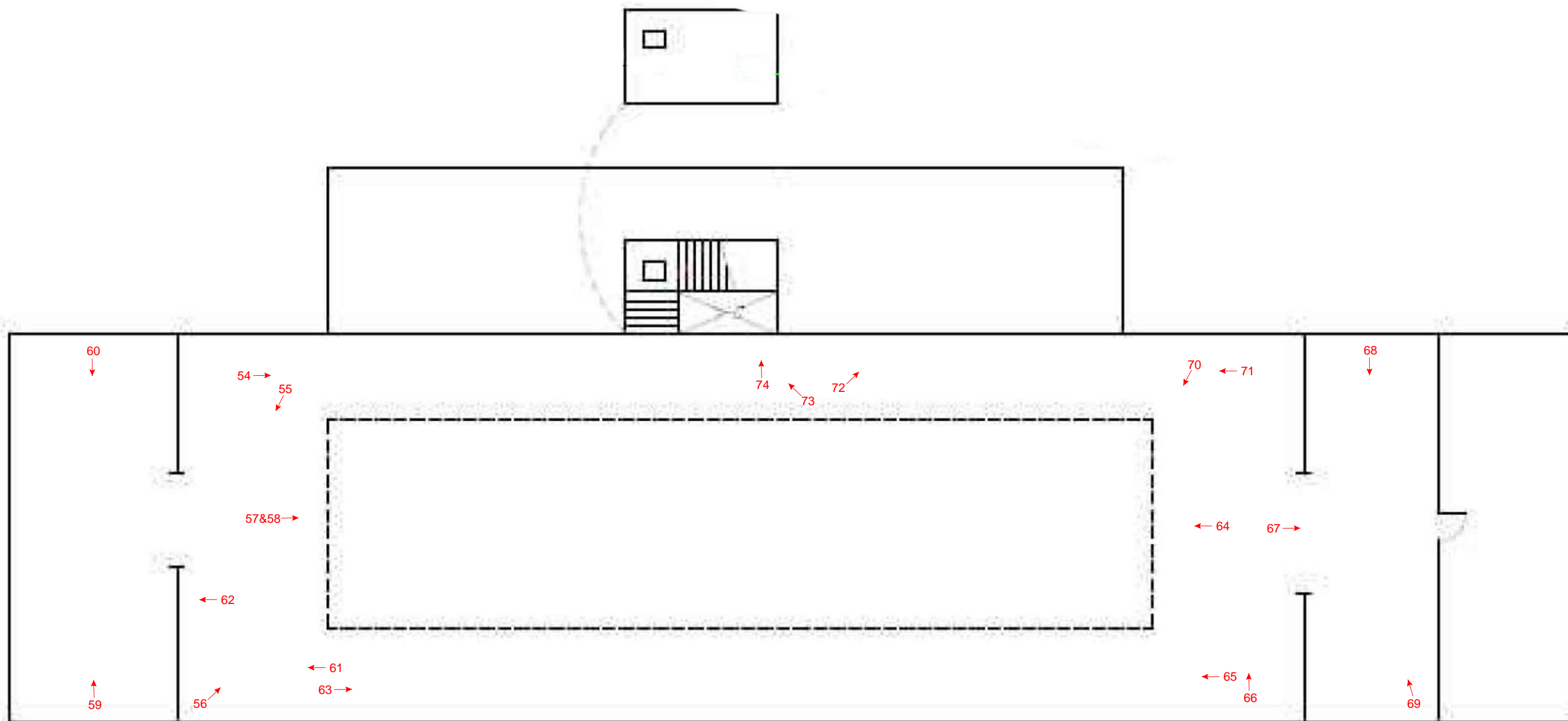
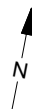
Building 1, Administrative Block and Central Kitchen, historic section drawing, undated

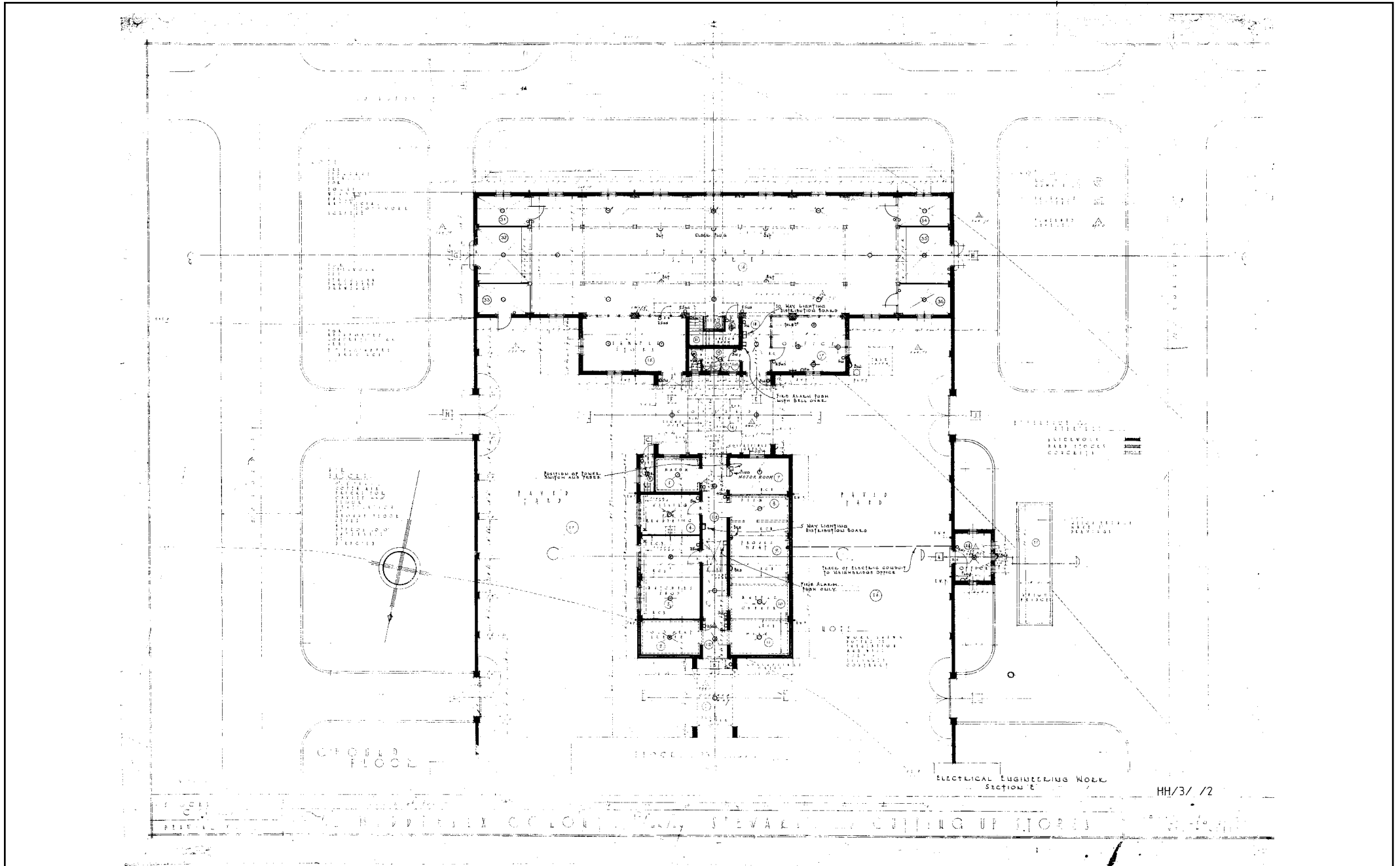
Fig. 10



© Archaeology South-East		Harperbury Hospital, Radlett, Hertfordshire		Fig. 11
Project Ref: 160560	Feb 2018	Building 1, Administrative Block and Central Kitchen, historic section drawing, undated		
Report Ref: 2017303	Drawn by: SC			

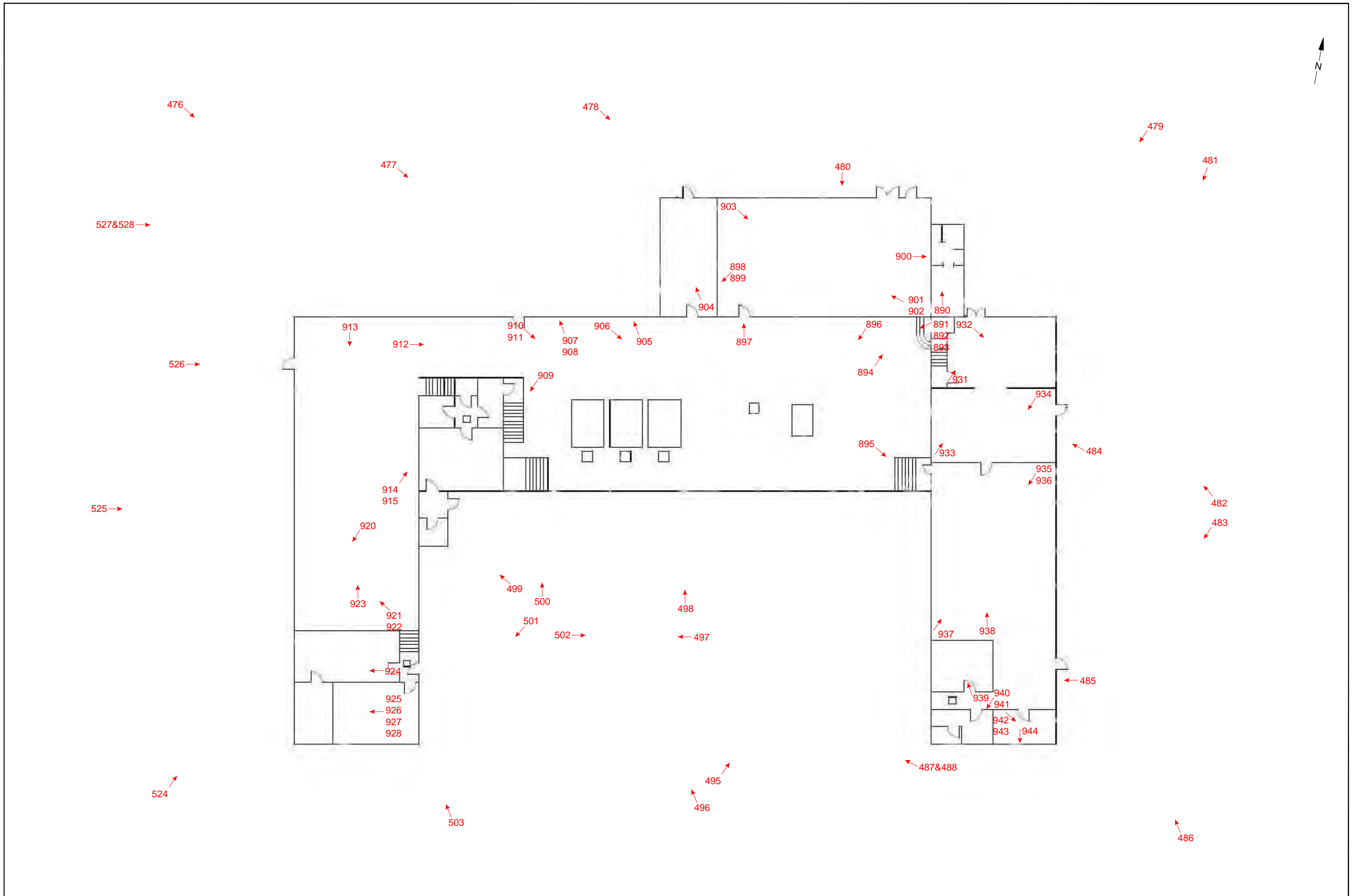




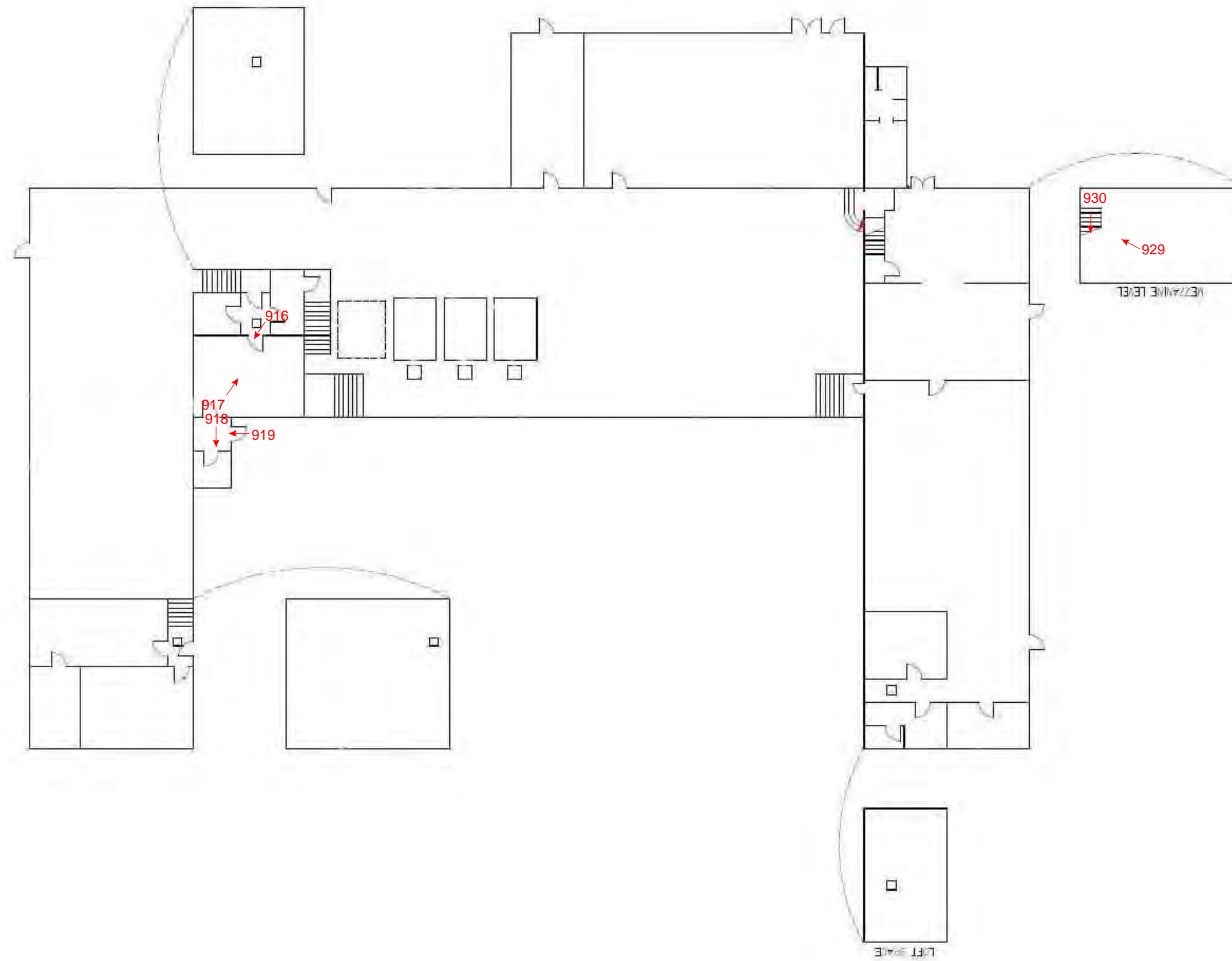


© Archaeology South-East		Harperbury Hospital, Radlett, Hertfordshire		Fig. 14
Project Ref: 160560	Feb 2018	Building 3, Steward's Stores and Cold store, historic ground floor plan, undated		
Report Ref: 2017303	Drawn by: SC			

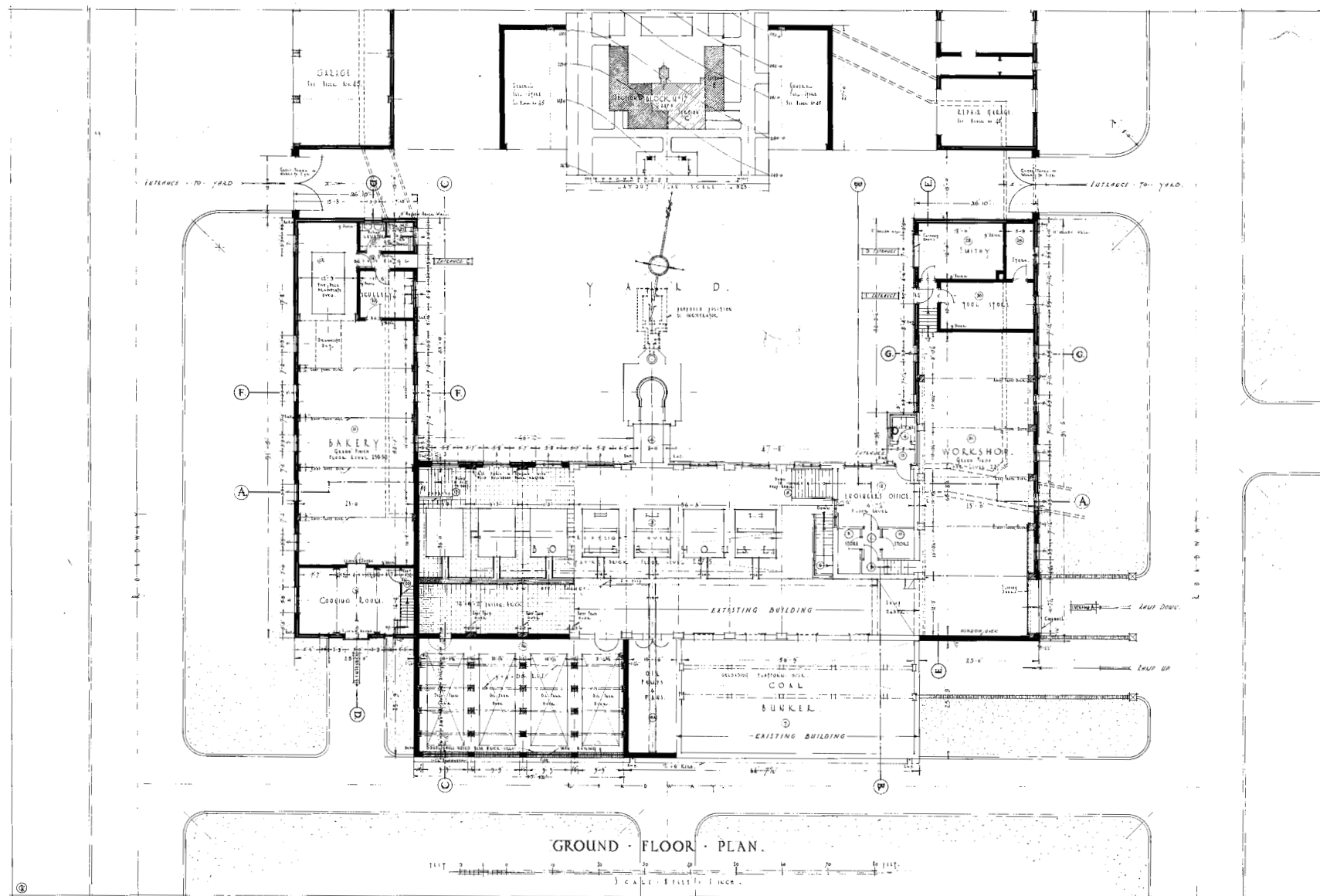




© Archaeology South-East		Harperbury Hospital, Radlett, Hertfordshire	Fig. 16
Project Ref: 160560	Feb 2018	Building 5, Boiler House, Bakery and Workshops, ground floor plan	
Report Ref: 2017303	Drawn by: CPC		



© Archaeology South-East		Harperbury Hospital, Radlett, Hertfordshire	Fig. 17
Project Ref: 160560	Feb 2018	Building 5, Boiler House, Bakery and Workshops, mezzanine floor plan	
Report Ref: 2017303	Drawn by: CPC		



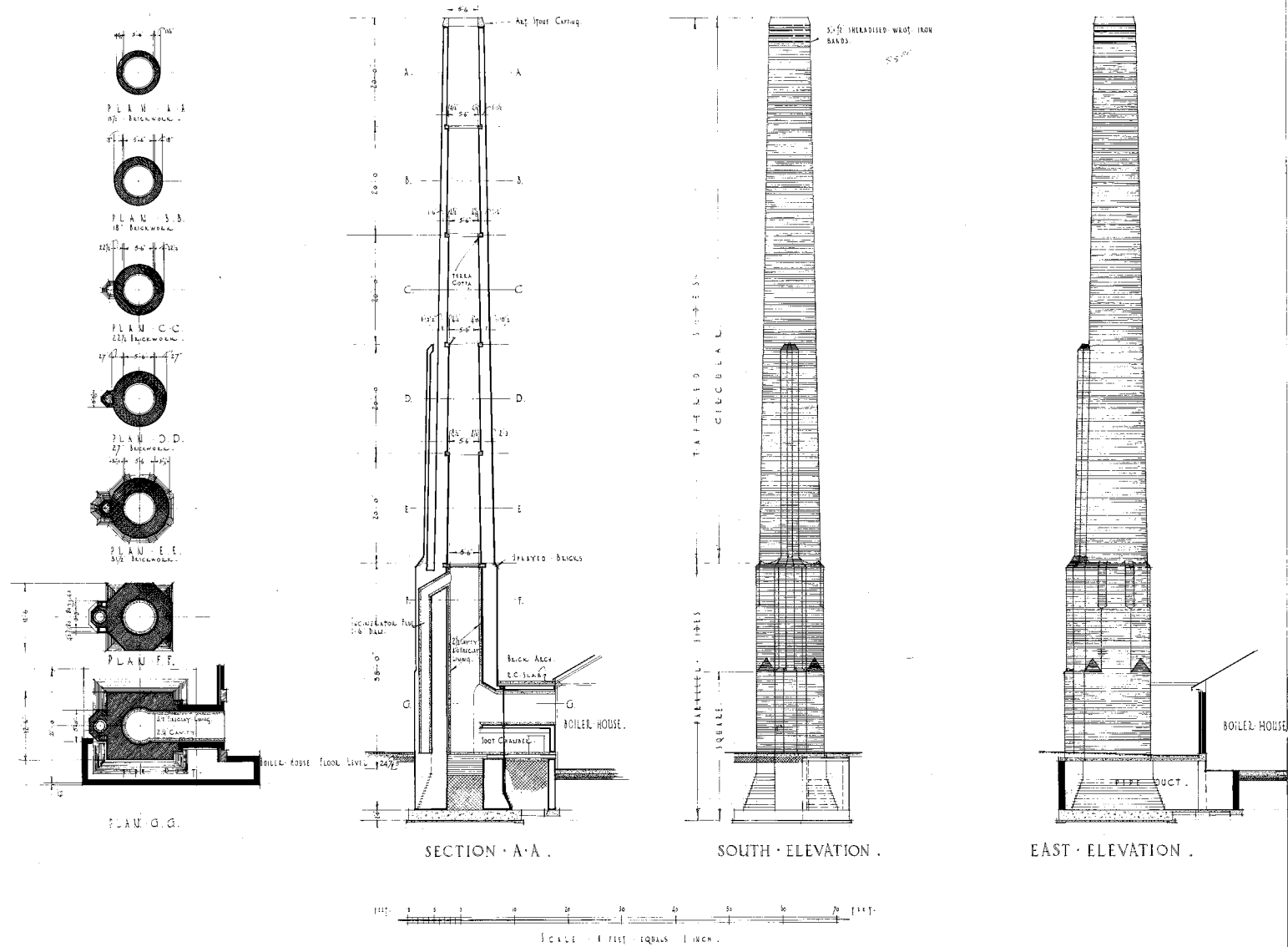
GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

SECTION E
 BLOCK NO. 17
 DRAWING NO. 2.

MIDDLESEX COLONY HARPER LANE SHENLEY BOILER HOUSE ETC.

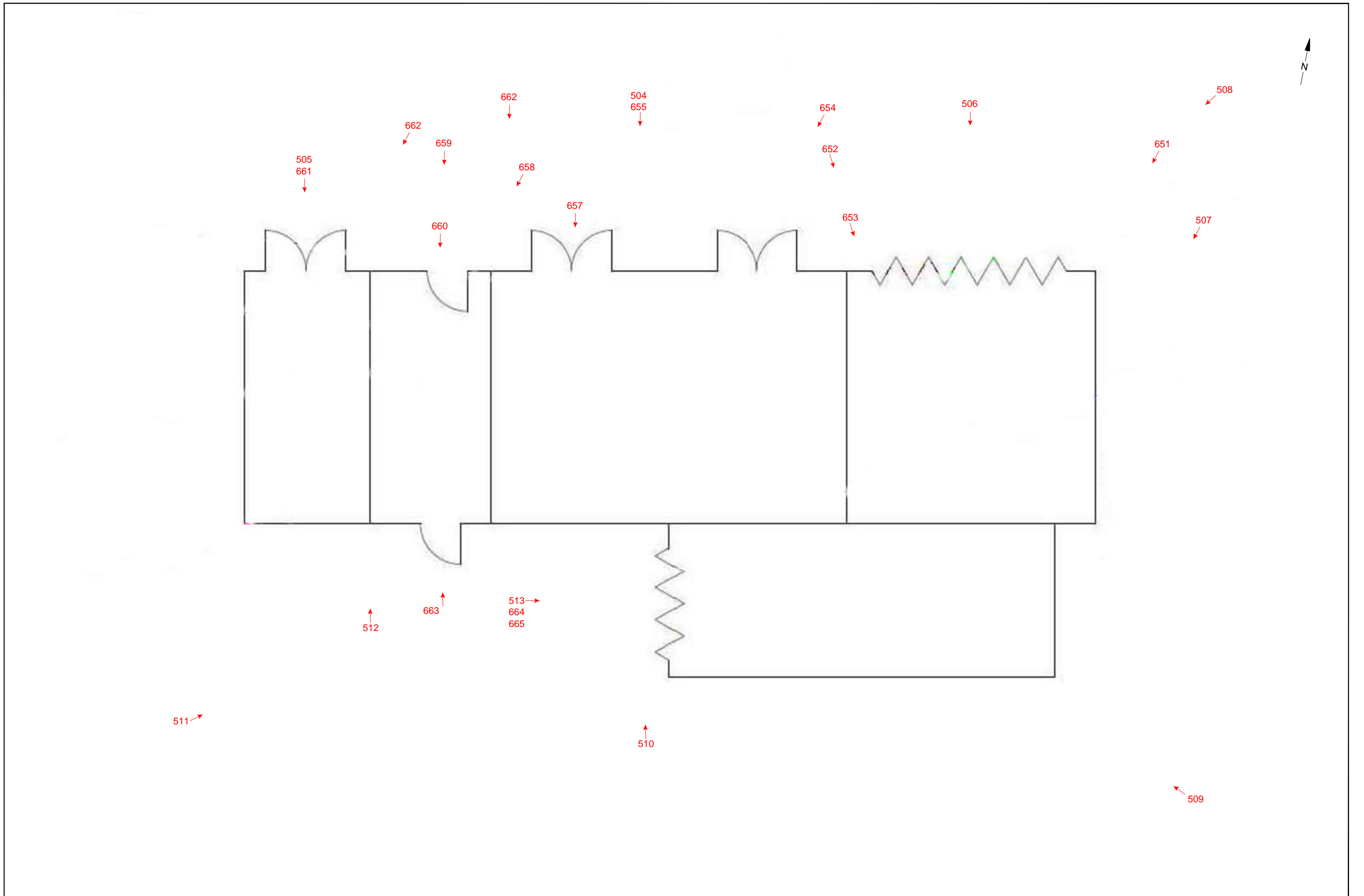
1:10
 COUNTY ARCHITECT
 10 GREAT GEORGE STREET
 WESTMINSTER, S.W.1

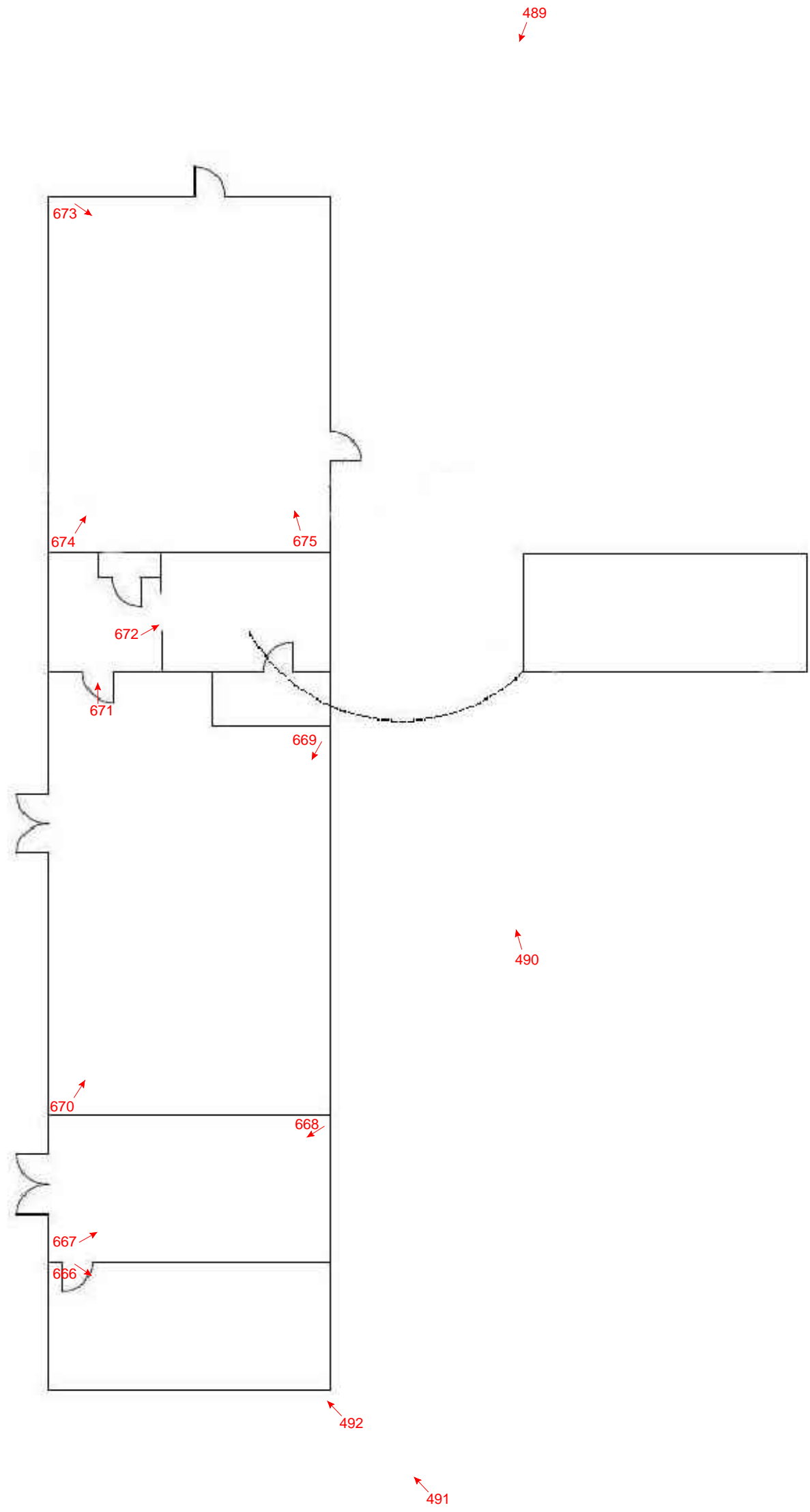
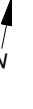
© Archaeology South-East		Harperbury Hospital, Radlett, Hertfordshire		Fig. 18
Project Ref: 160560	Feb 2018	Building 5, Boiler House, Bakery and Workshop, historic ground floor plan, undated		
Report Ref: 2017303	Drawn by: SC			



HH/5/ /3

© Archaeology South-East		Harperbury Hospital, Radlett, Hertfordshire		Fig. 19
Project Ref: 160560	Feb 2018	Building 5, Boiler House, plans of the original chimney, undated		
Report Ref: 2017303	Drawn by: SC			



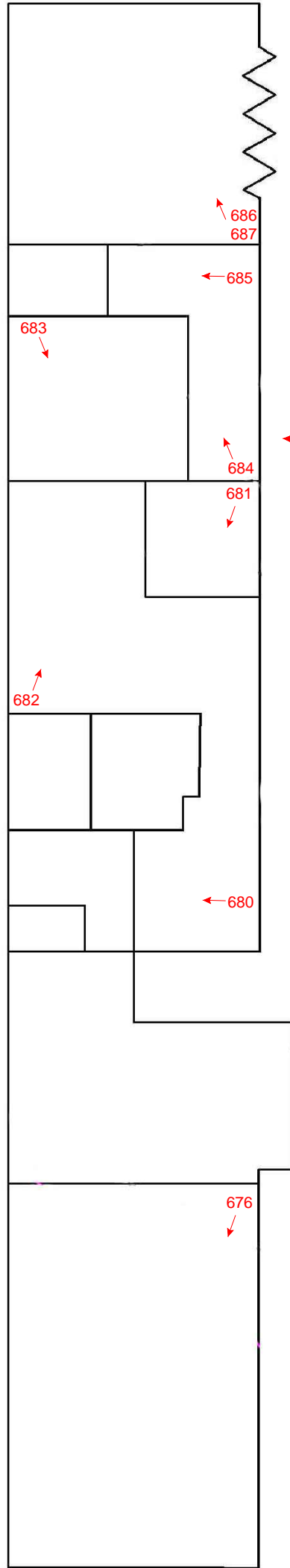


© Archaeology South-East		Harperbury Hospital, Radlett, Hertfordshire	Fig. 21
Project Ref: 160560	Feb 2018	Building 7, Carpenters' Shop and Garages, ground floor plan	
Report Ref: 2017303	Drawn by: CPC		



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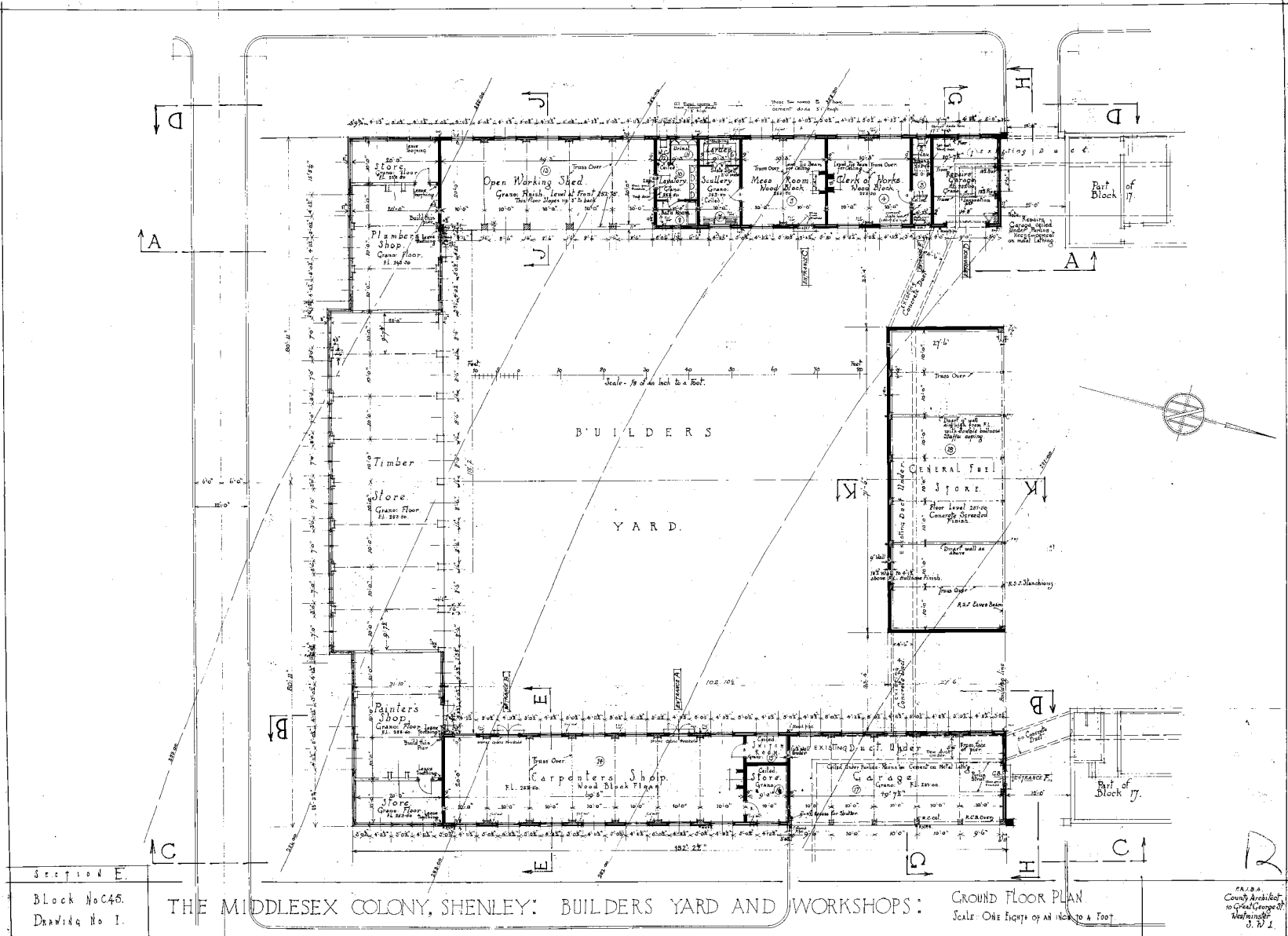
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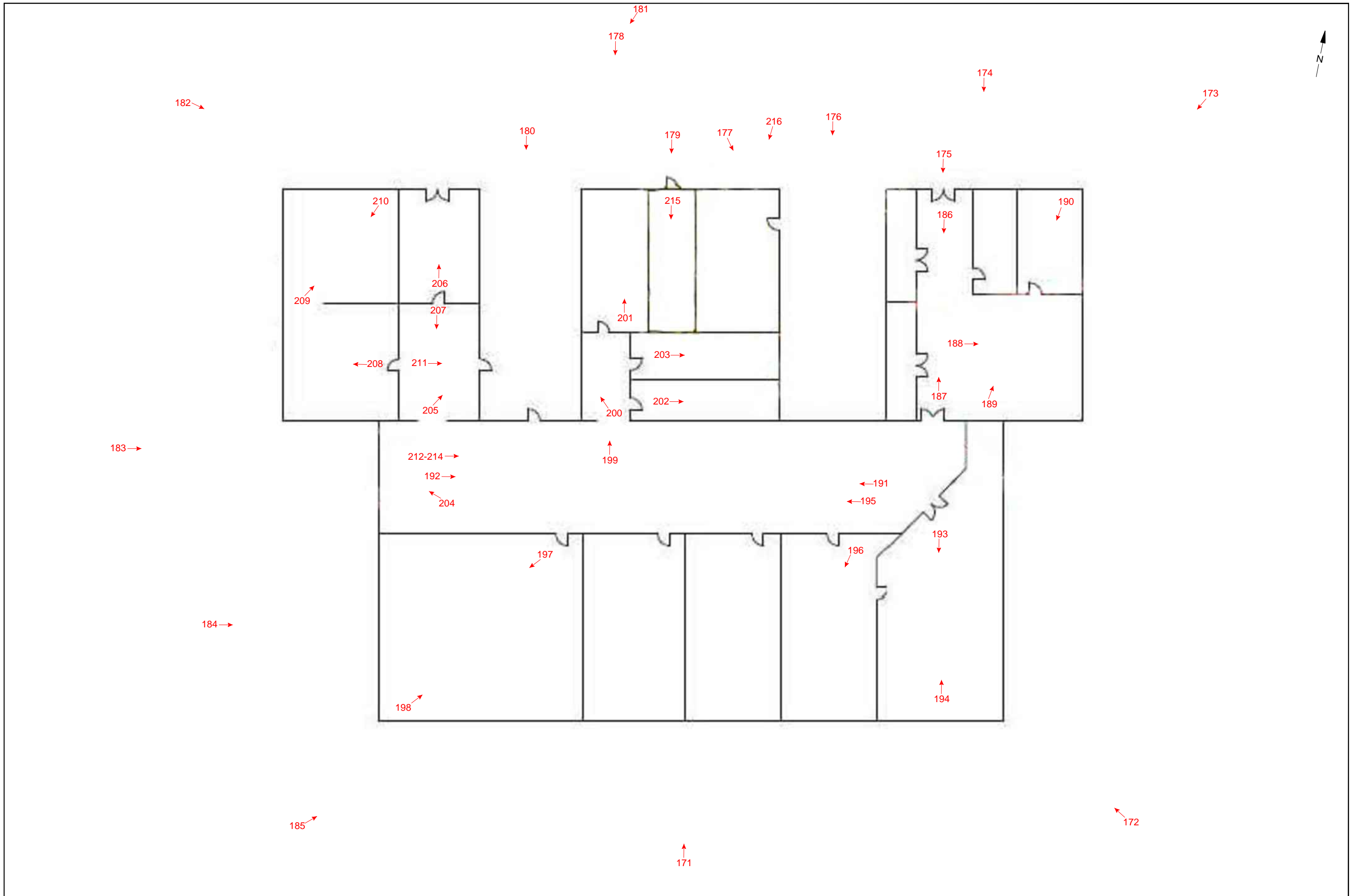
Section E
Block No C45.
Drawing No I.

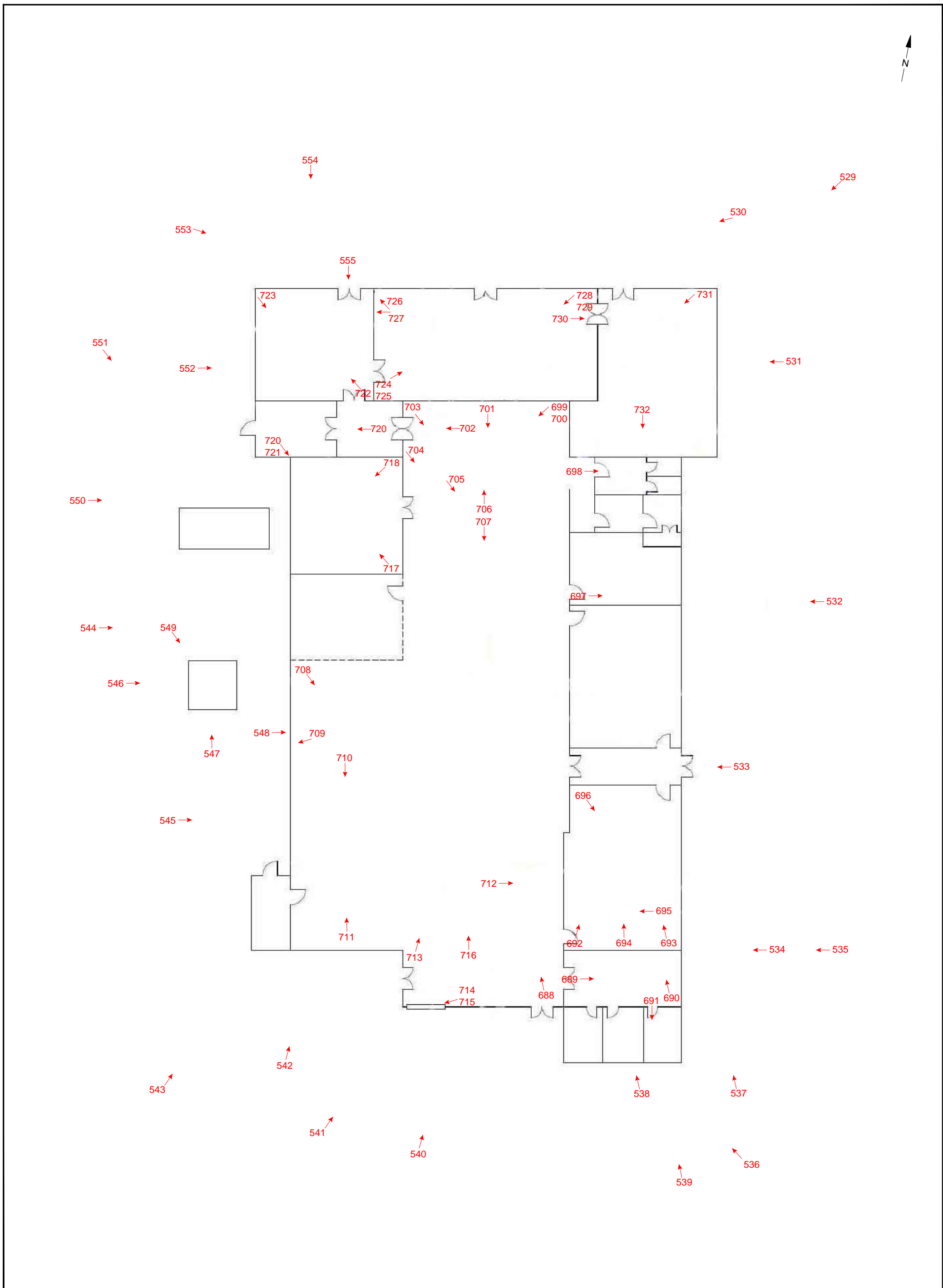
THE MIDDLESEX COLONY, SHENLEY: BUILDERS YARD AND WORKSHOPS: GROUND FLOOR PLAN

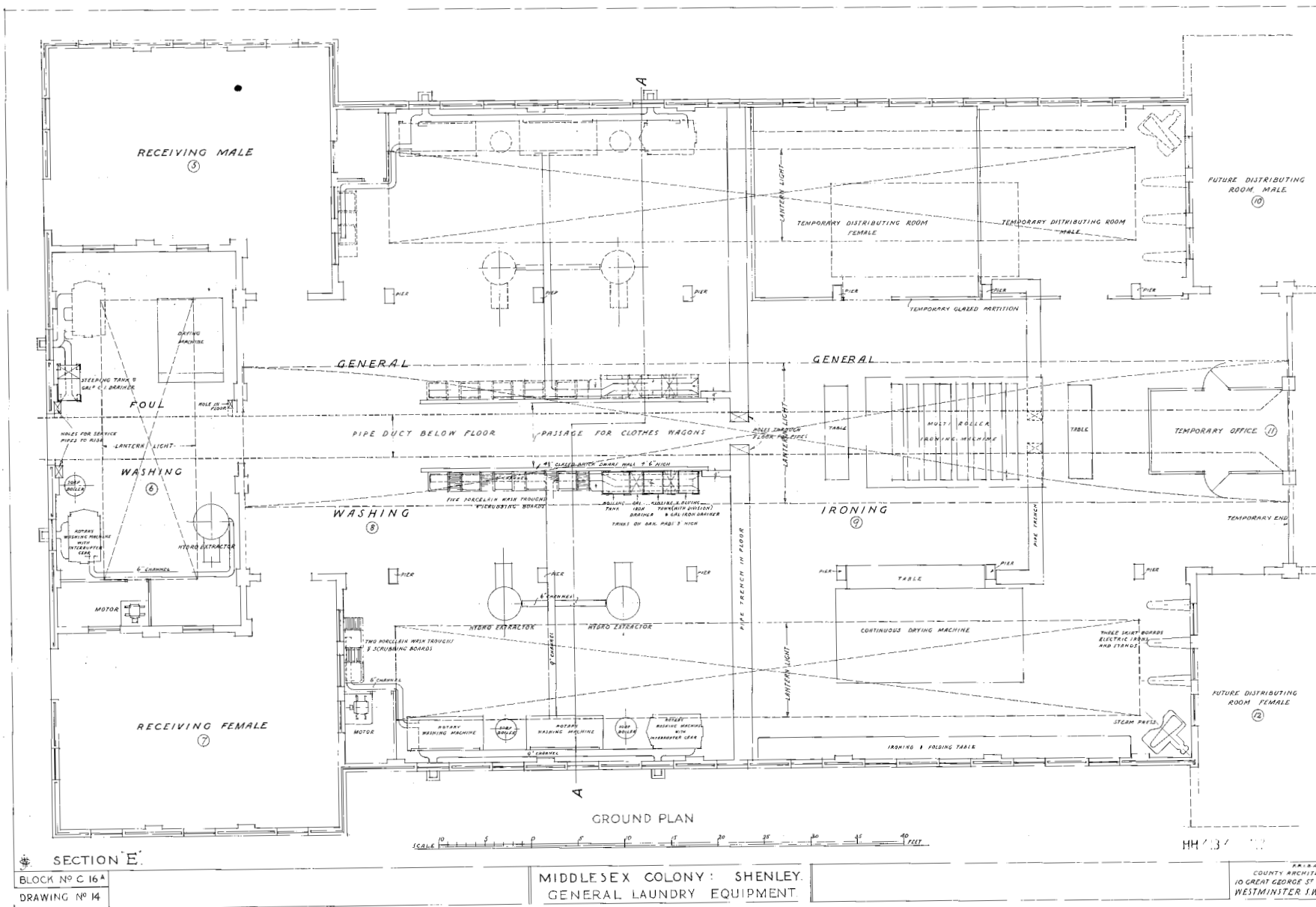
Scale: One Eighty of an inch to a Foot

PR/BA
County Architect
10 Great George St.
Newington
S.W. 1

Book 45. Civil Engin
Plan







© Archaeology South-East

Project Ref: 160560	Feb 2018
Report Ref: 2017303	Drawn by: SC

Harperbury Hospital, Radlett, Hertfordshire

Building 10, General Laundry, historic ground floor plan, undated

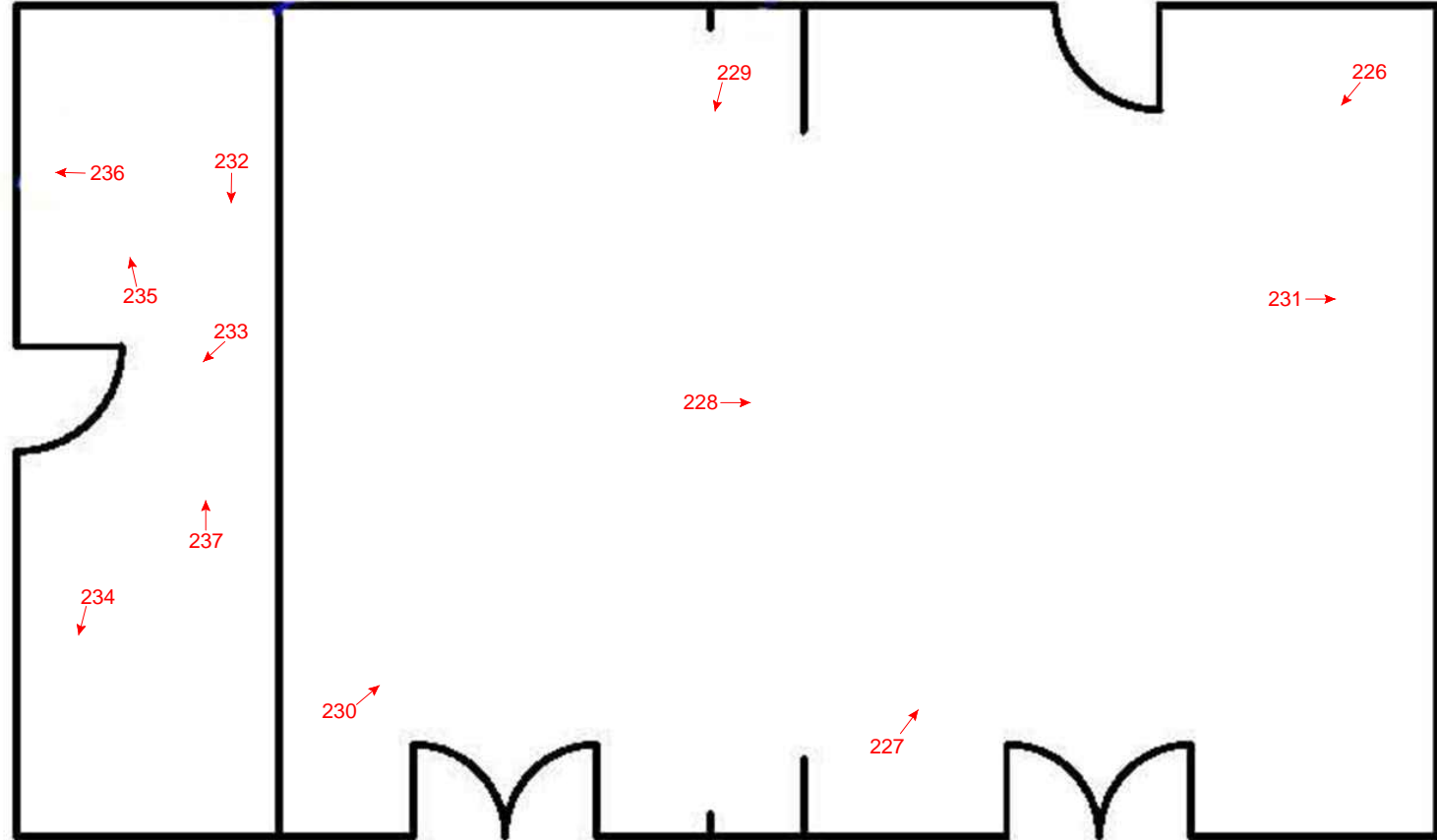
Fig. 27



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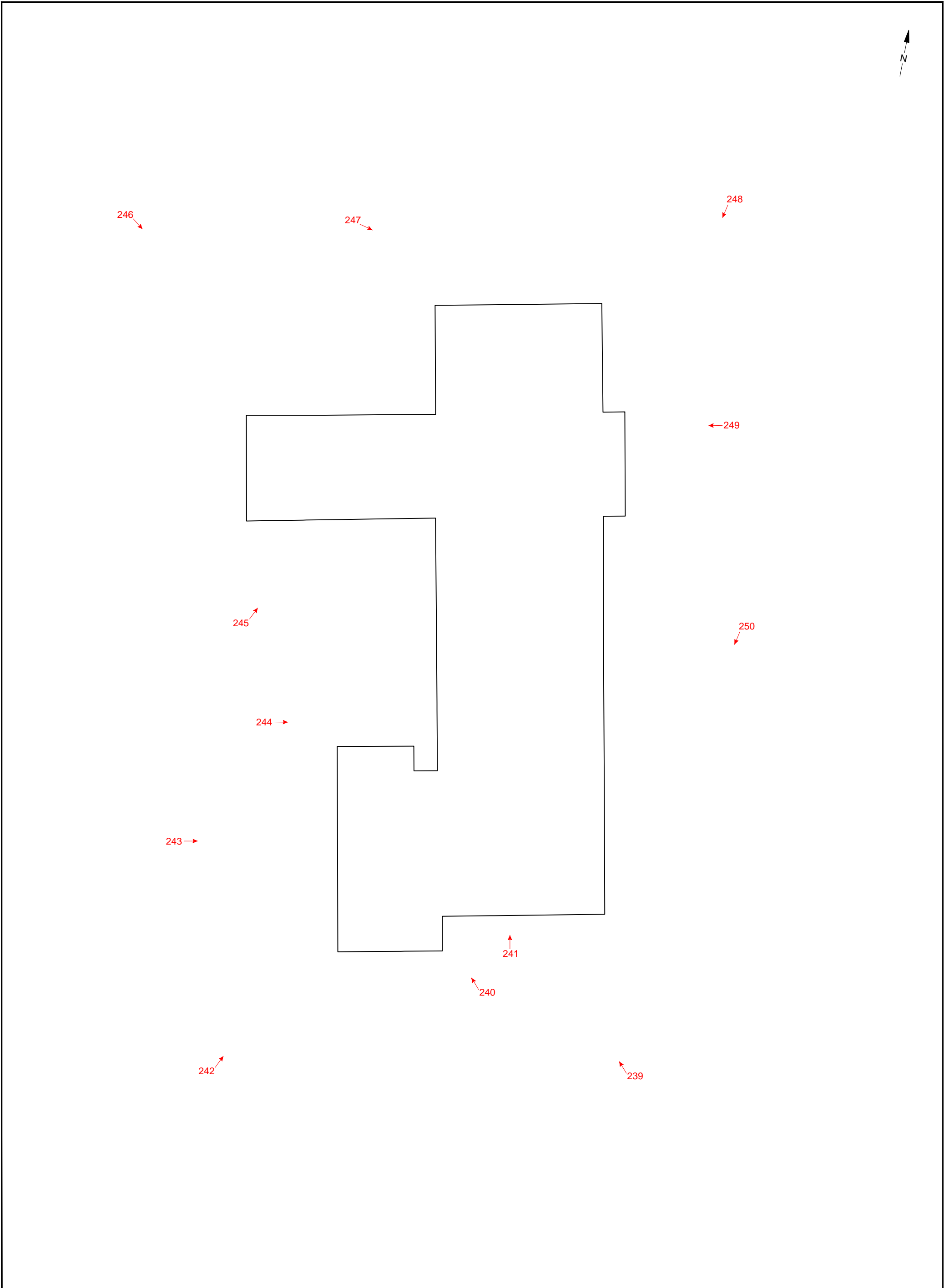
226 ↘

231 →

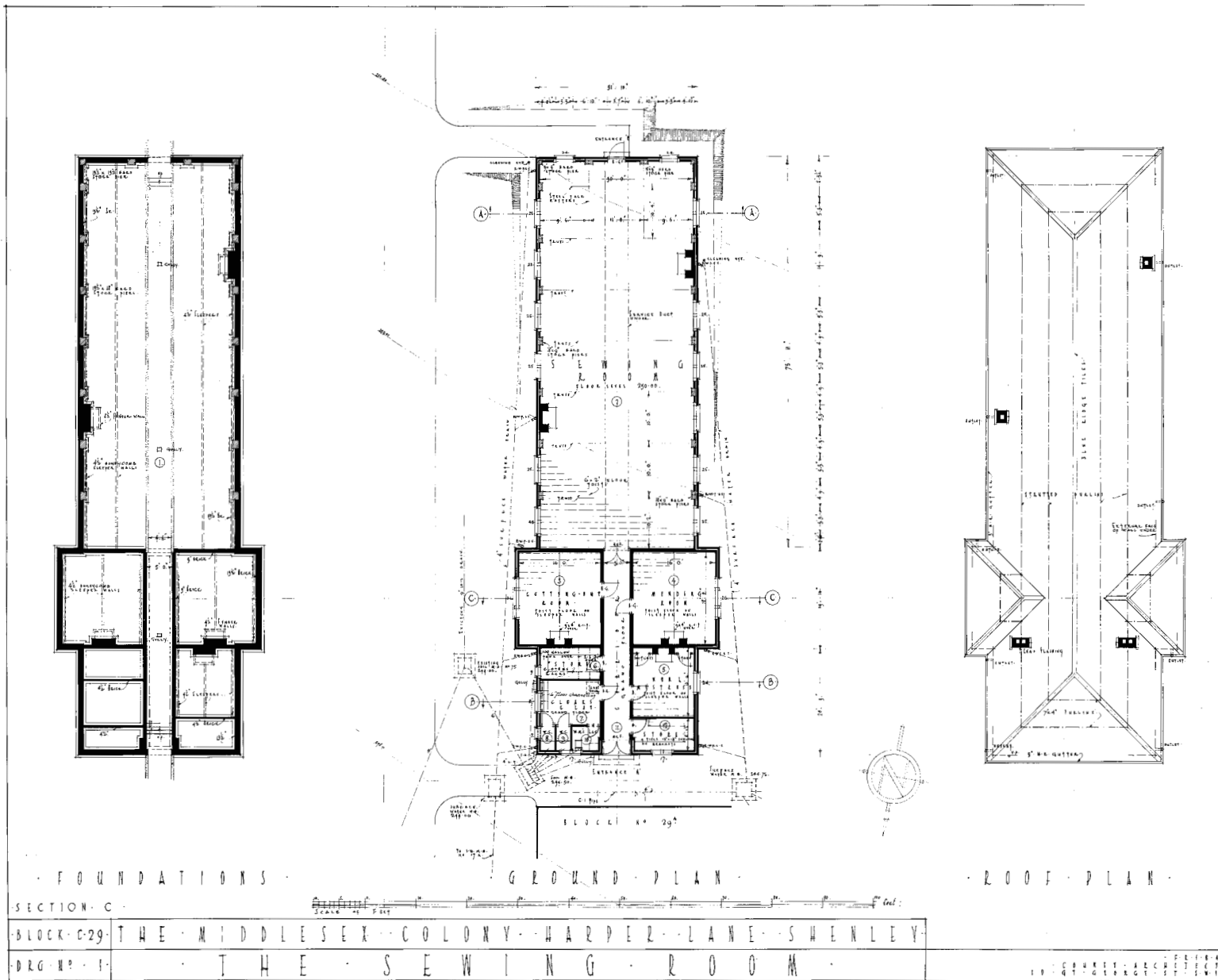
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← 219

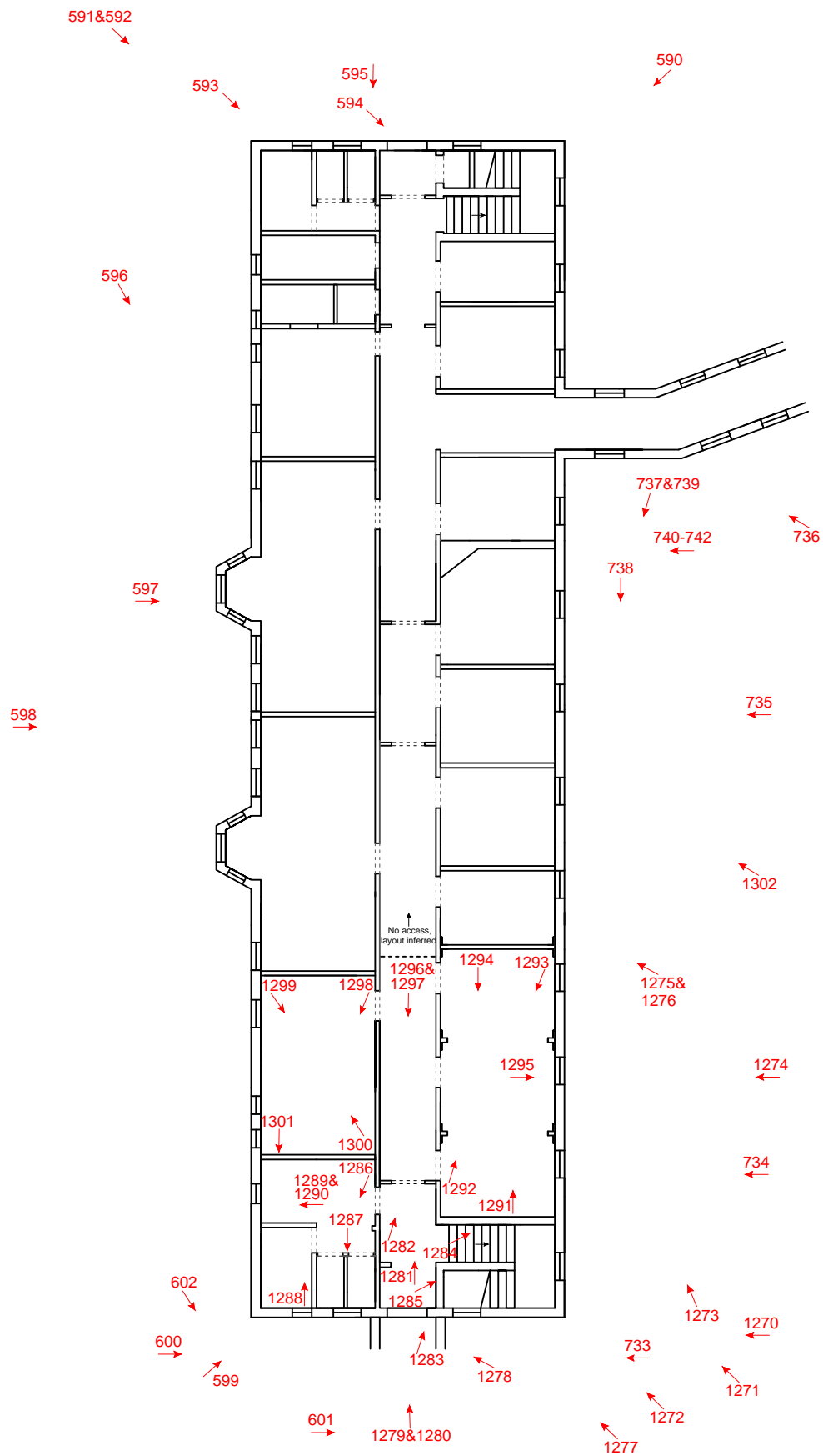
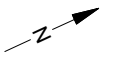
© Archaeology South-East		Harperbury Hospital, Radlett, Hertfordshire	Fig. 28
Project Ref: 160560	Feb 2018	Building 12, Disinfectant Block, ground floor plan	
Report Ref: 2017303	Drawn by: CPC		



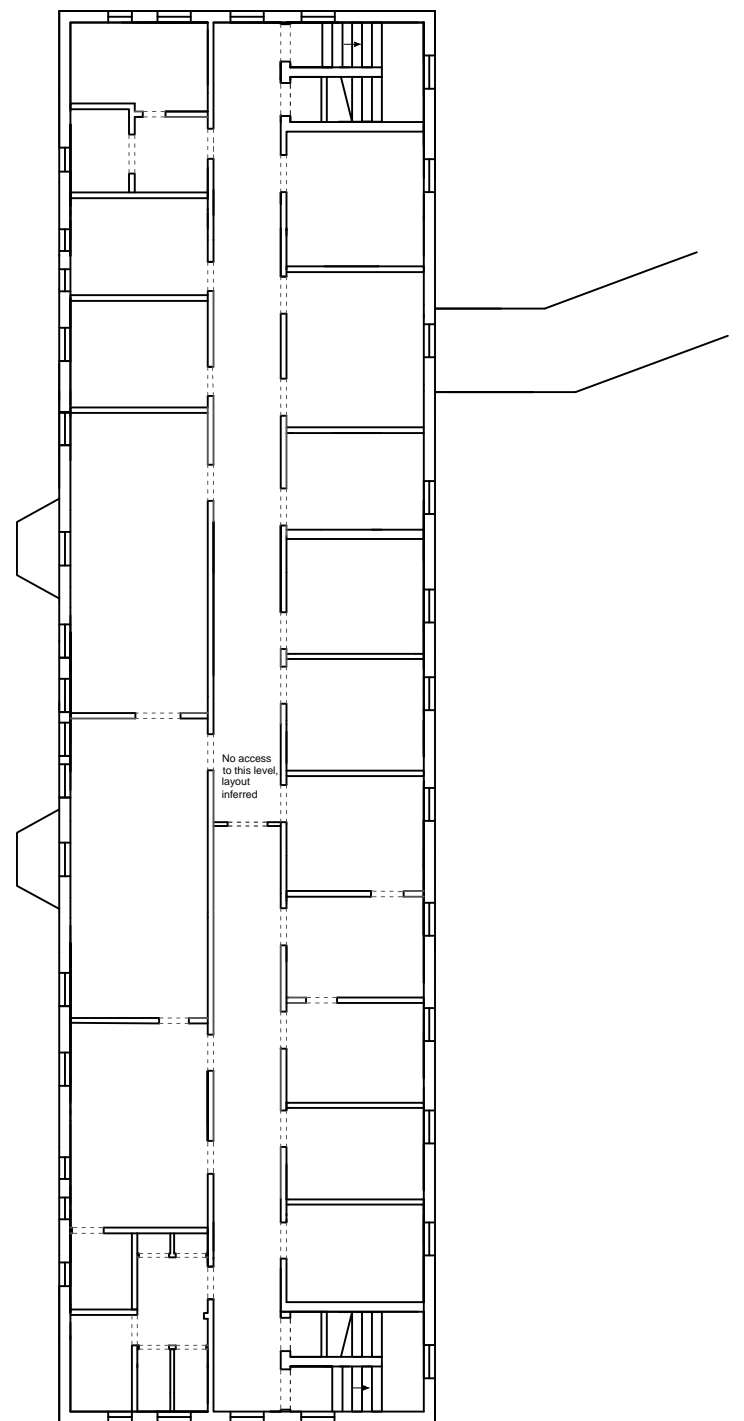
© Archaeology South-East		Harperbury Hospital, Radlett, Hertfordshire	Fig. 29
Project Ref: 160560	Feb 2018	Building 13, Fire Training Centre (originally Sewing Room), ground floor plan	
Report Ref: 2017303	Drawn by: CPC		



© Archaeology South-East		Harperbury Hospital, Radlett, Hertfordshire		Fig. 30
Project Ref: 160560	Feb 2018	Building 13, Sewing Room, historic plans, undated		
Report Ref: 2017303	Drawn by: SC			

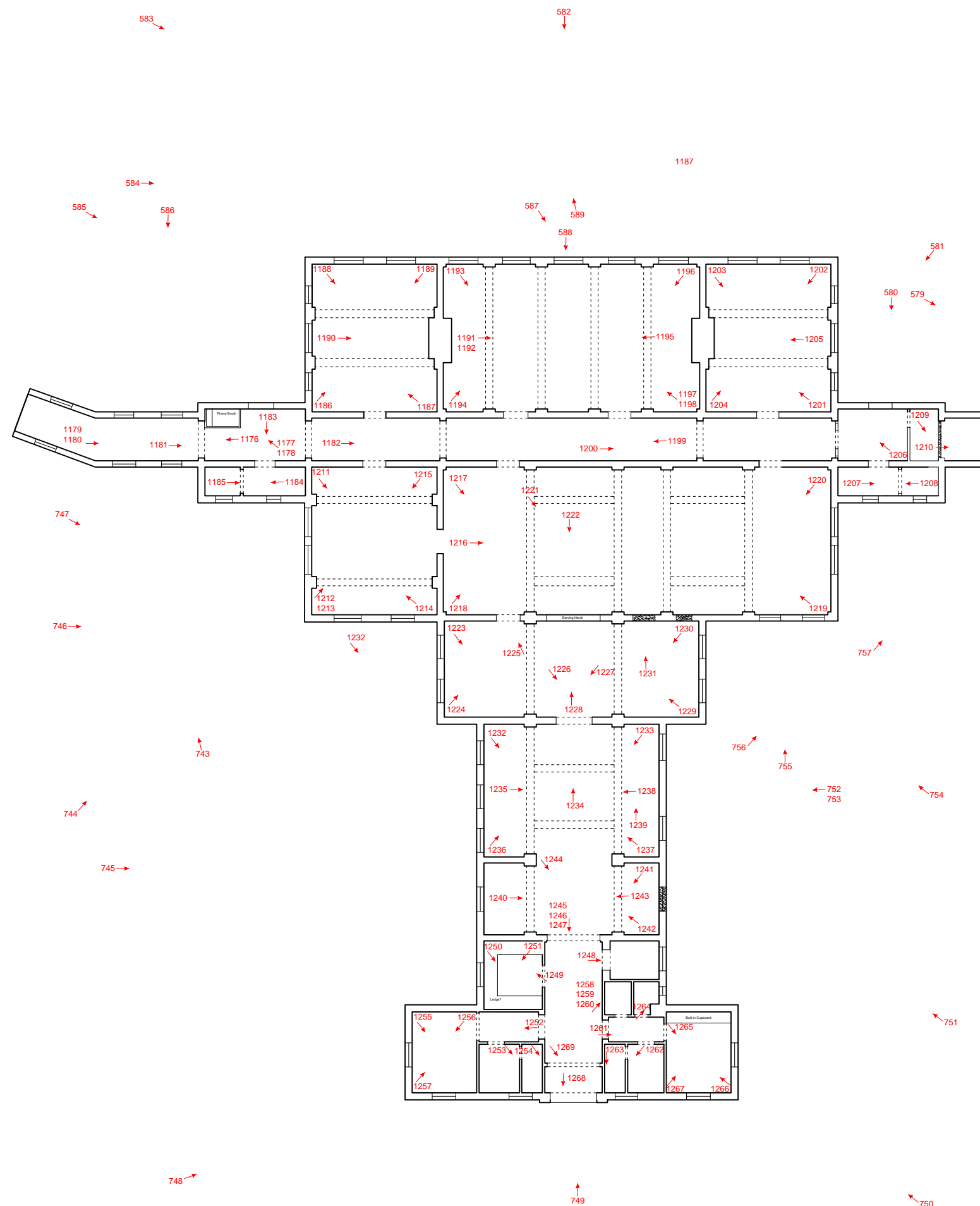


Building 25 Ground Floor Plan (1:200)

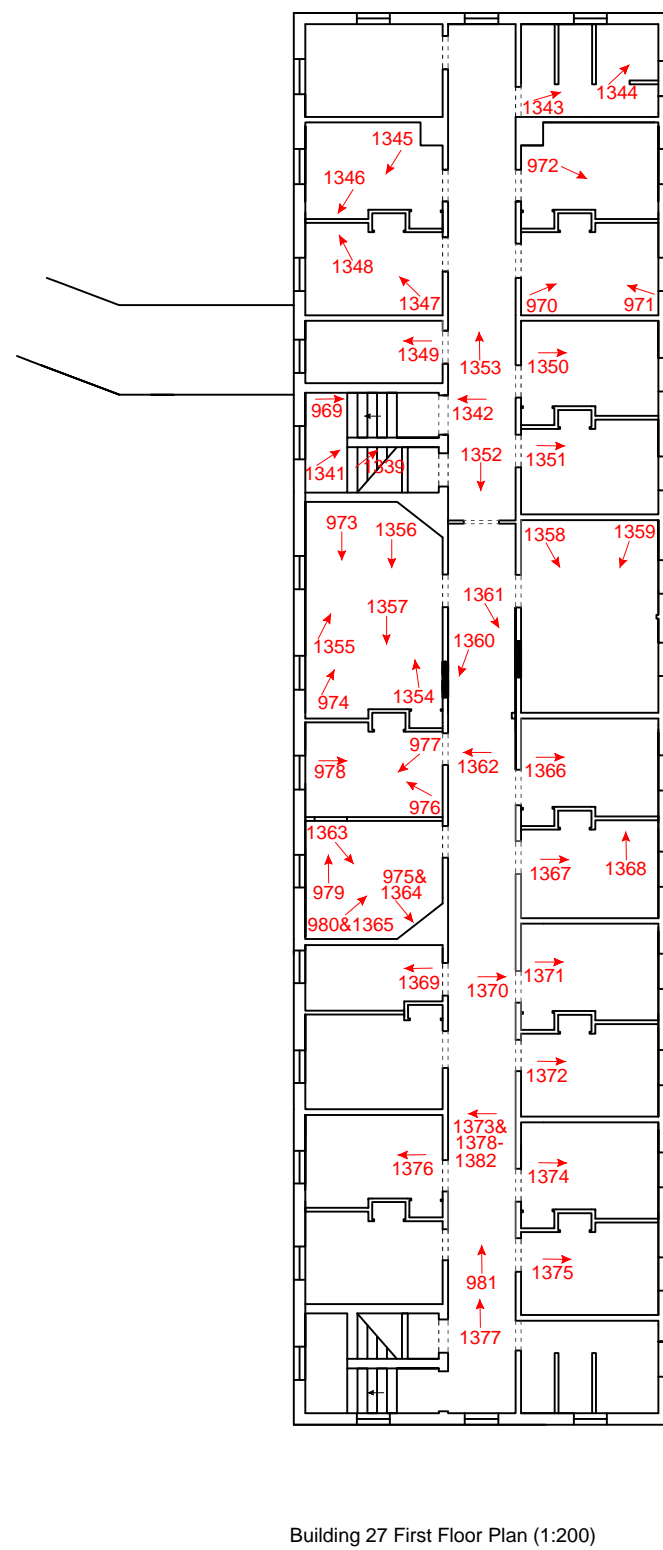
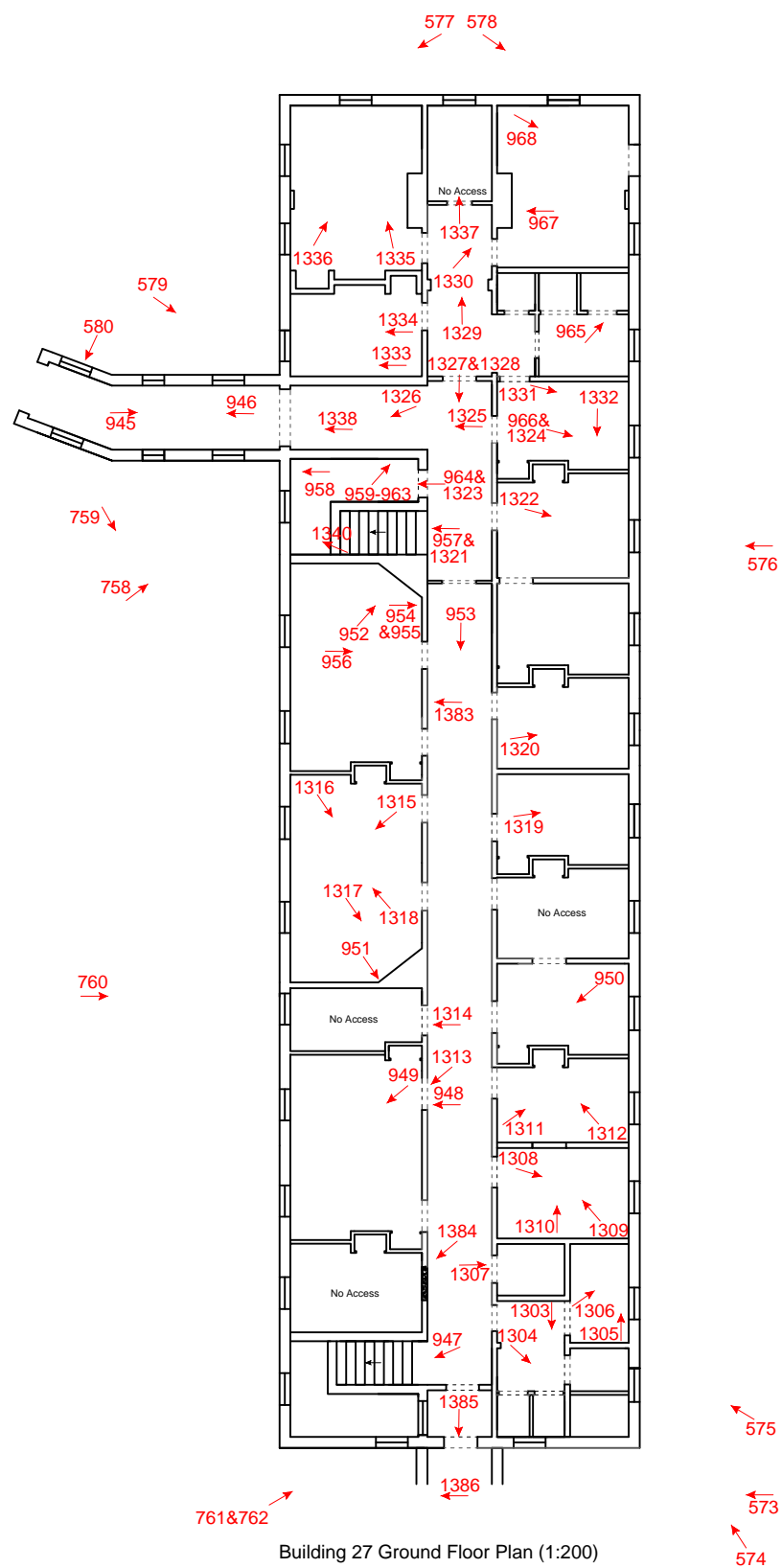


Building 25 First Floor Plan (1:200)

0 5m



0 5m



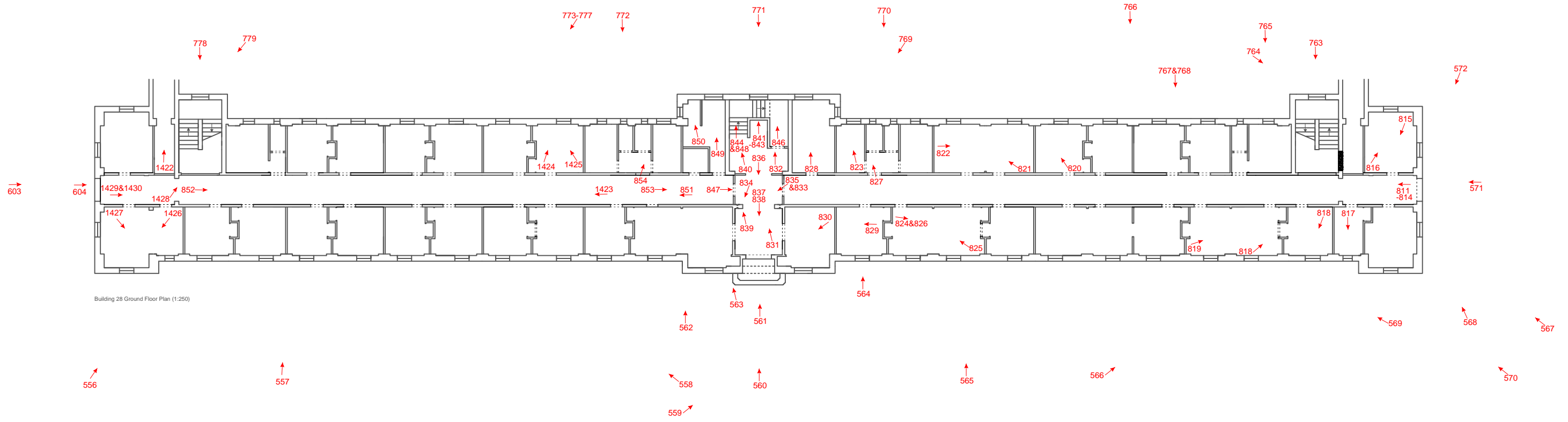
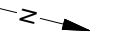
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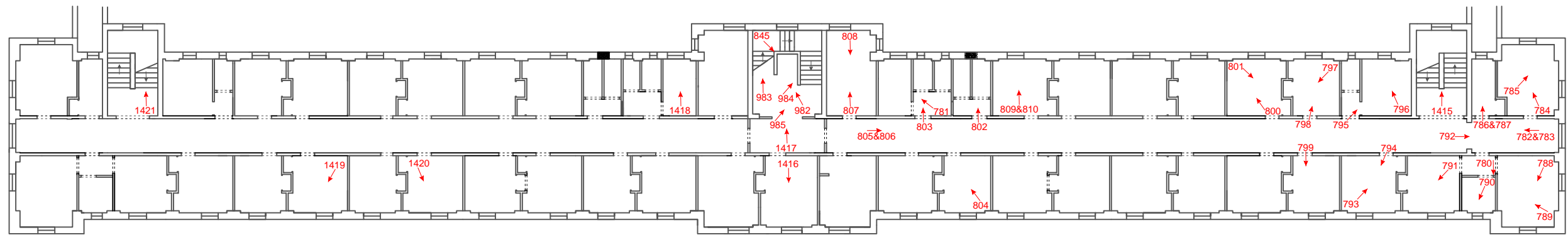
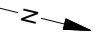




Building 28 Ground Floor Plan (1:250)

0 5m

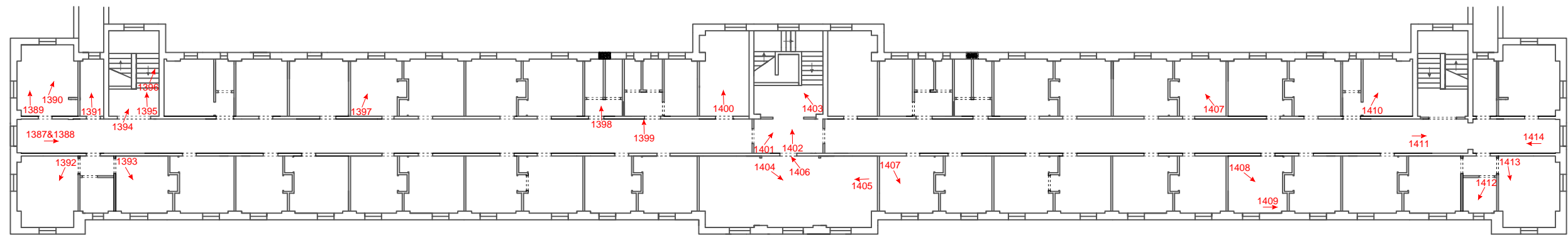
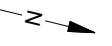
© Archaeology South-East		Harperbury Hospital, Radlett, Hertfordshire	Fig. 34
Project Ref: 160560	Feb 2018	Building 28, Nurses' Home, ground floor plan	
Report Ref: 2017303	Drawn by: HS		



Building 28 First Floor Plan (1:250)

0 5m

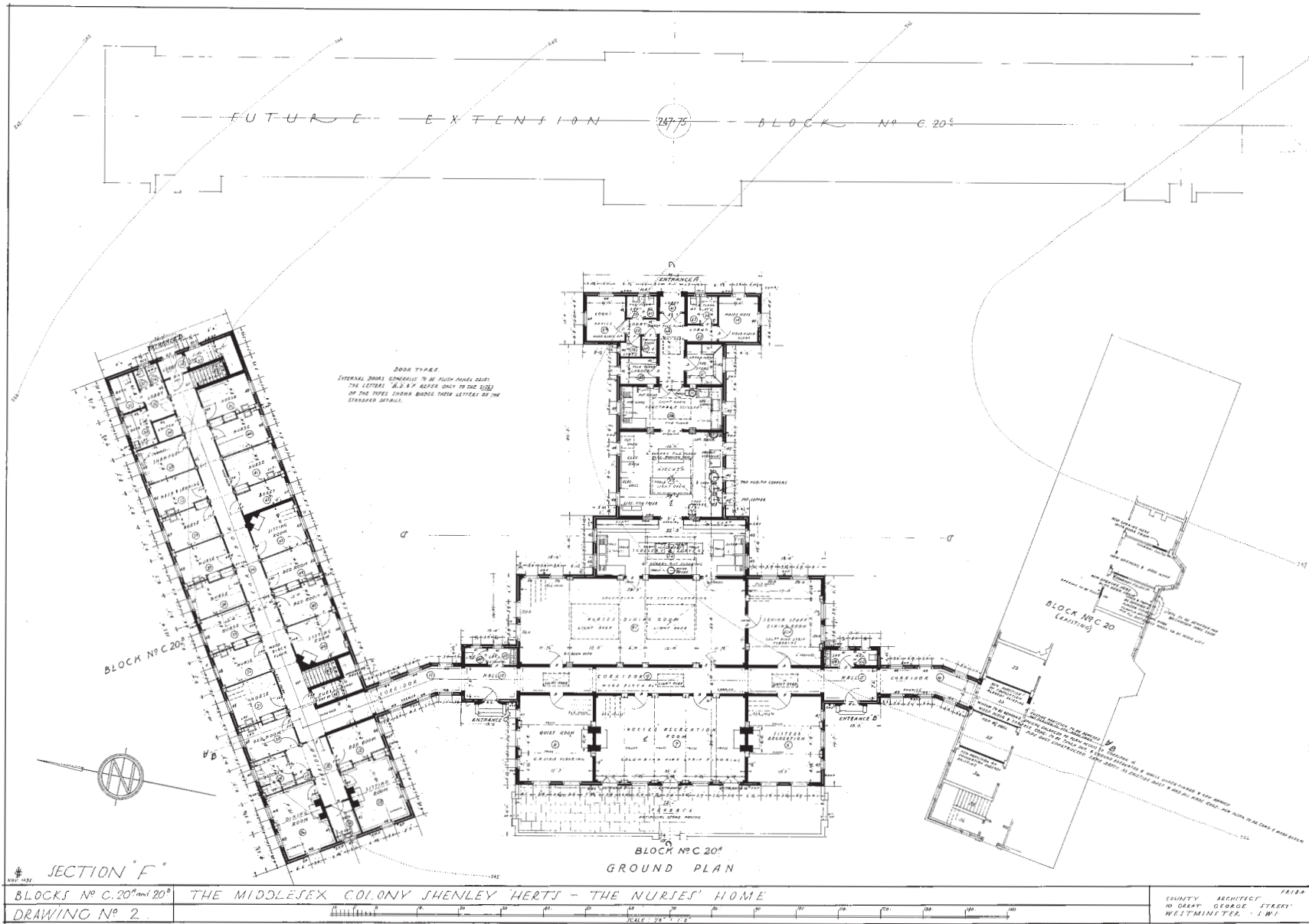
© Archaeology South-East		Harperbury Hospital, Radlett, Hertfordshire	Fig. 35
Project Ref: 160560	Feb 2018	Building 28, Nurses' Home, first floor plan	
Report Ref: 2017303	Drawn by: HS		



Building 28 Second Floor Plan (1:250)

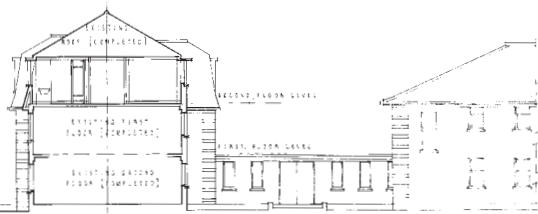
0 5m

© Archaeology South-East		Harperbury Hospital, Radlett, Hertfordshire	Fig. 36
Project Ref: 160560	Feb 2018	Building 28, Nurses' Home, second floor plan	
Report Ref: 2017303	Drawn by: HS		

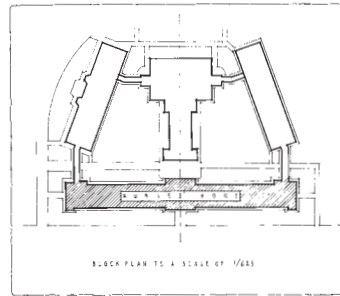


© Archaeology South-East		Harperbury Hospital, Radlett, Hertfordshire		Fig. 37
Project Ref: 160560	Feb 2018	Buildings 25-28, Nurses' Home, ground floor plan, 1934		
Report Ref: 2017303	Drawn by: KH			

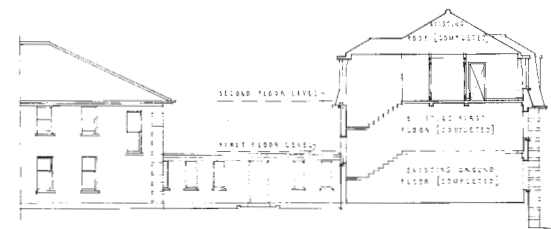
NORTH WEST METROPOLITAN REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD



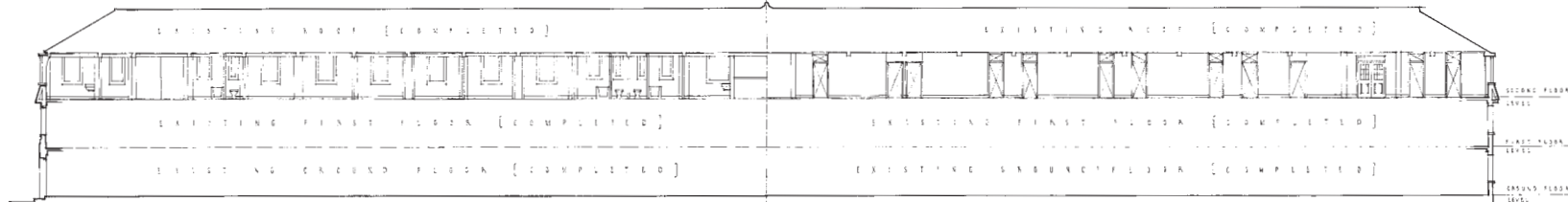
S E C T I O N D - D



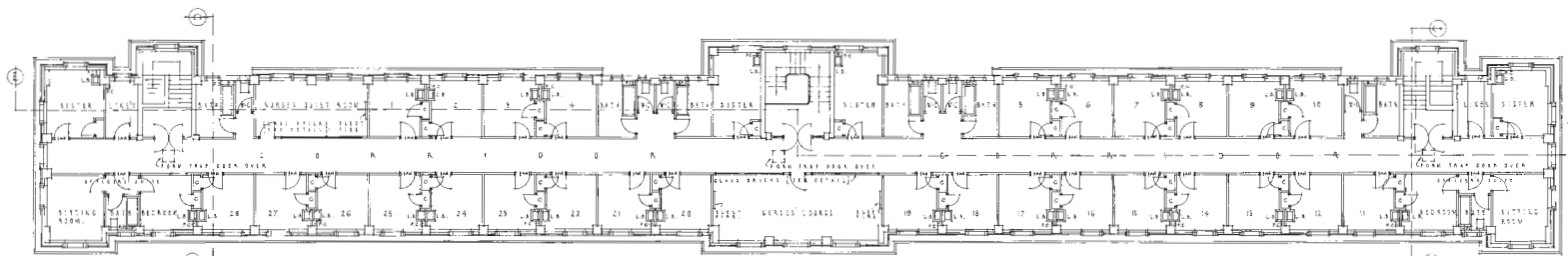
BLOCK PLAN TO A SCALE OF 1/625



S E C T I O N C - C



S E C T I O N E - E



S E C T I O N D F L O O R P L A N

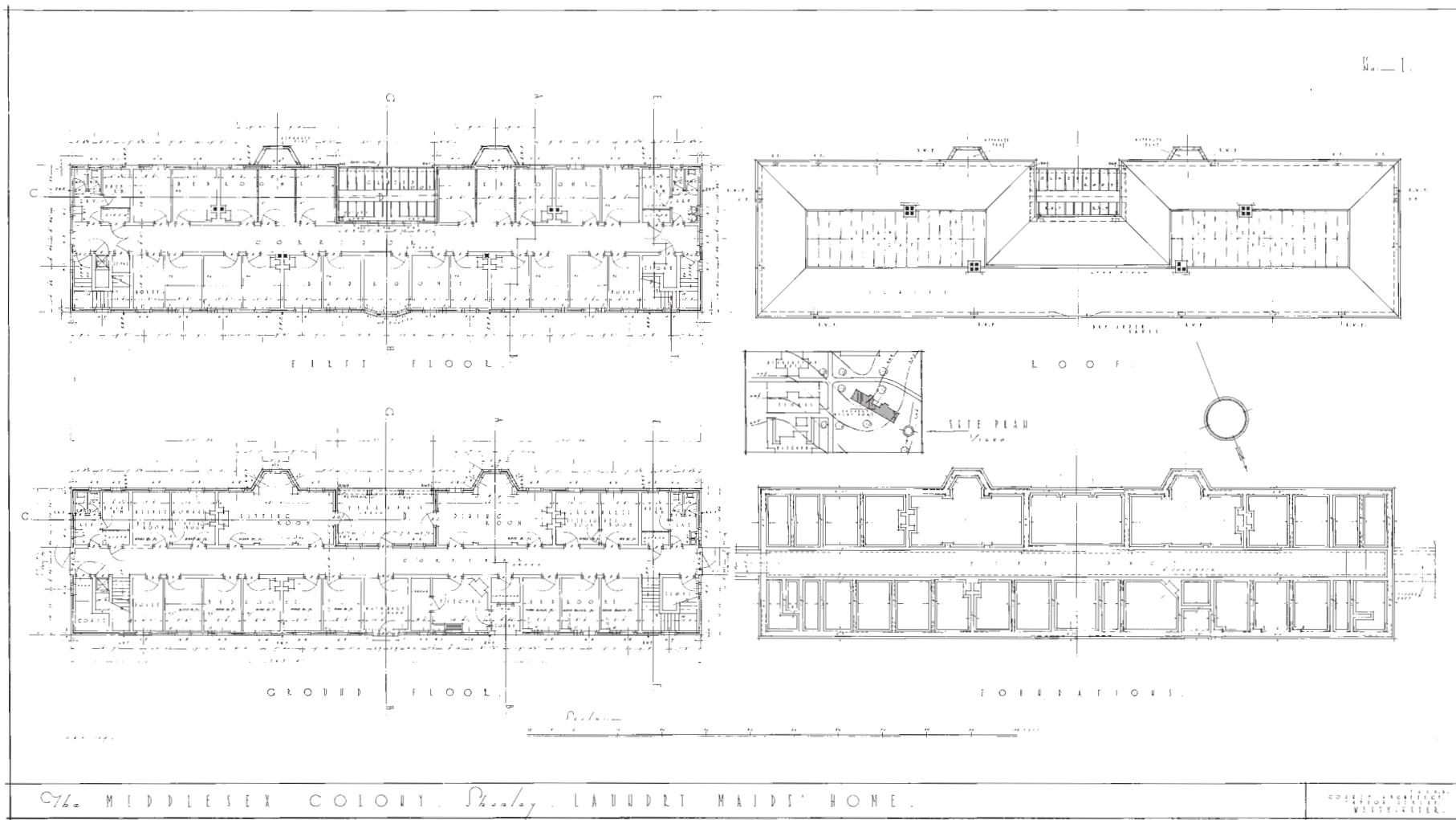
DRAWING NO: 88/522/1.
DATE: APRIL 1948
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"
DRAWN BY: A. G. L.

ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATION AT NURSES' HOME
MIDDLESEX COLONY SHERLEY - BLOCK No. 20c

C. D. SANDRANS ARCHITECTS
14, BRISTOL STREET, SHEFFIELD
SHEFFIELD PLATEAU W.C. 2.

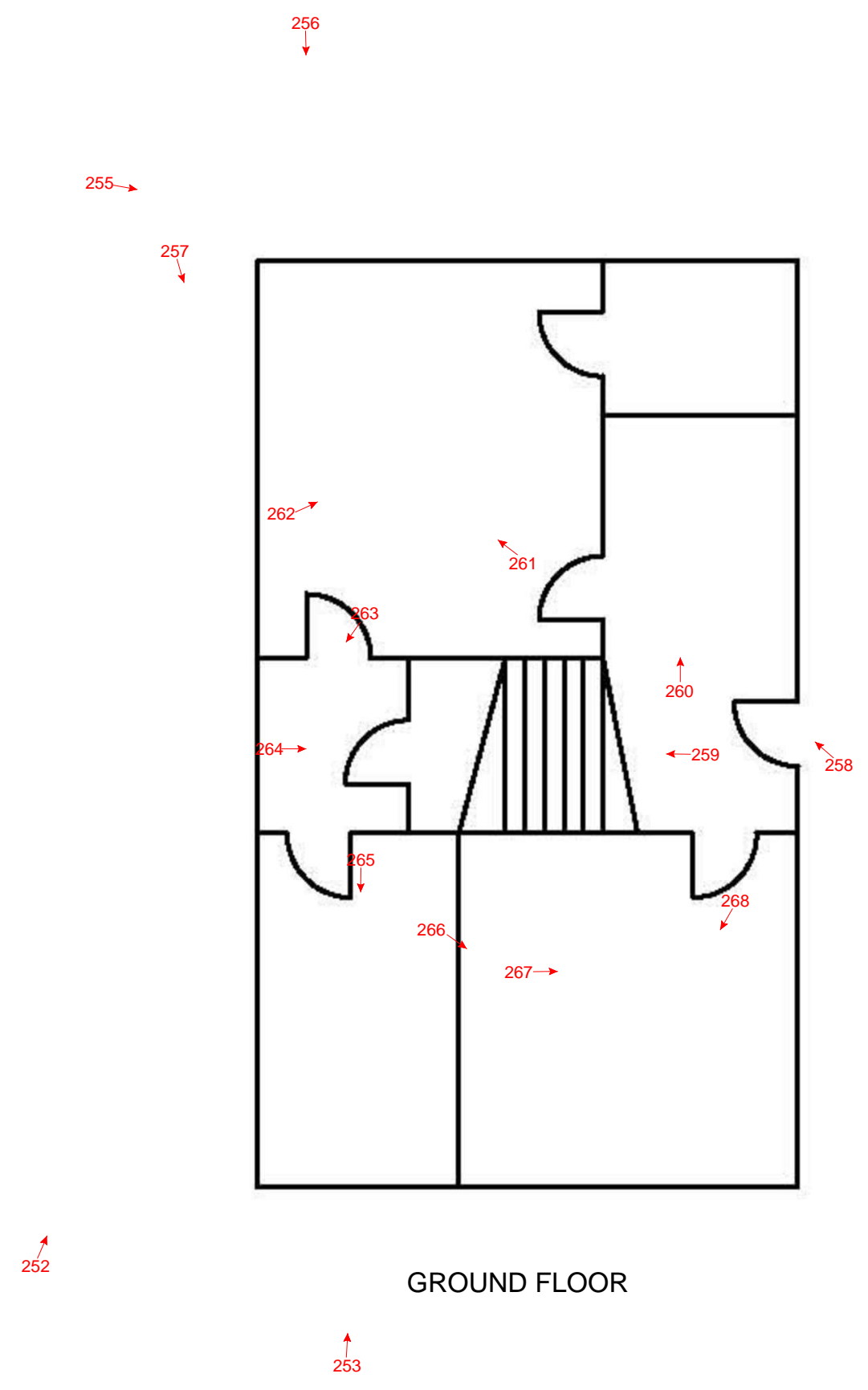
THEY/20C

9/11/48



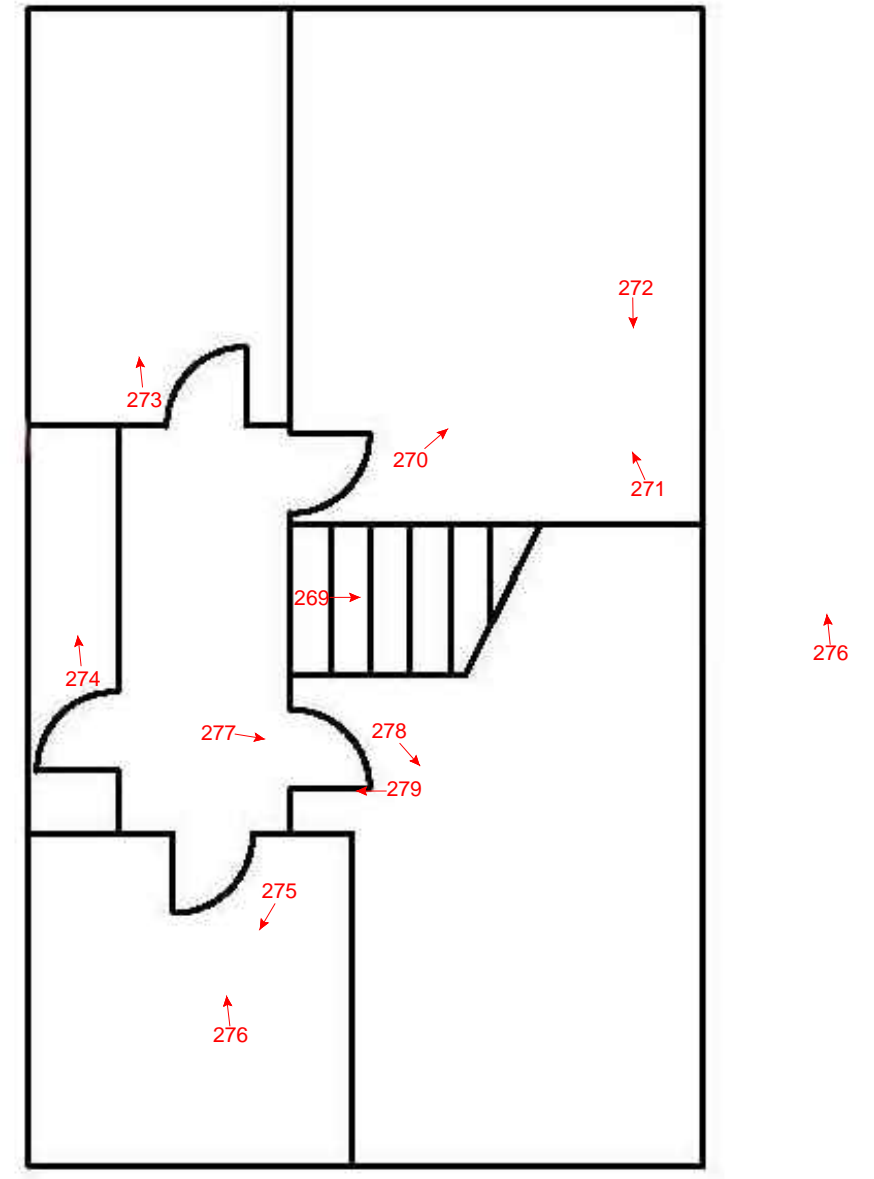
101. Laundry Home

© Archaeology South-East		Harperbury Hospital, Radlett, Hertfordshire	Fig. 39
Project Ref: 160560	Feb 2018	Building 25, Laundry Maids' Home, floor plans (not as built), 1929	
Report Ref: 2017303	Drawn by: KH		

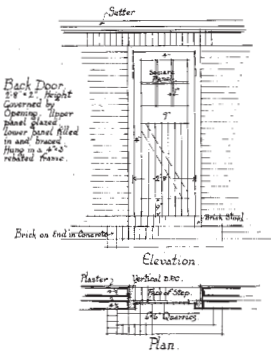
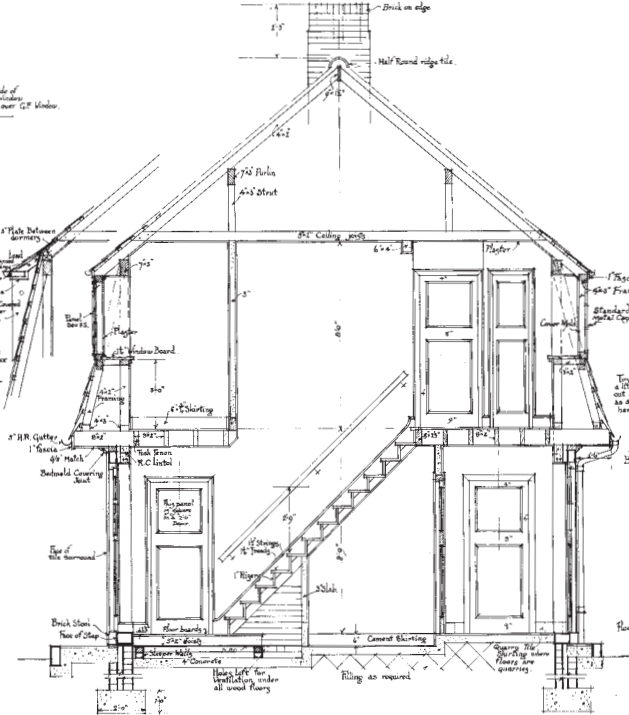
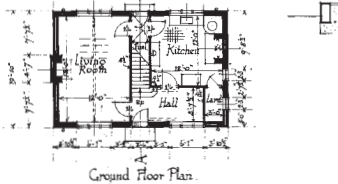
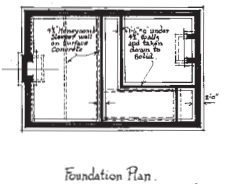
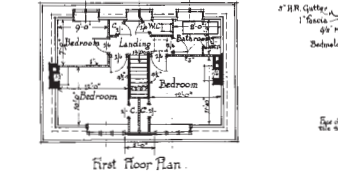
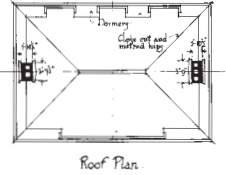
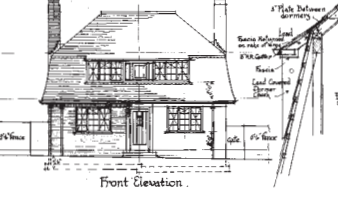
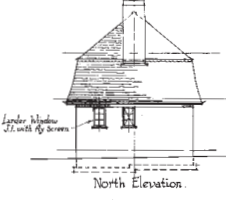
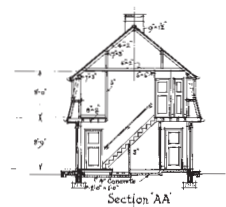


GROUND FLOOR

251



FIRST FLOOR



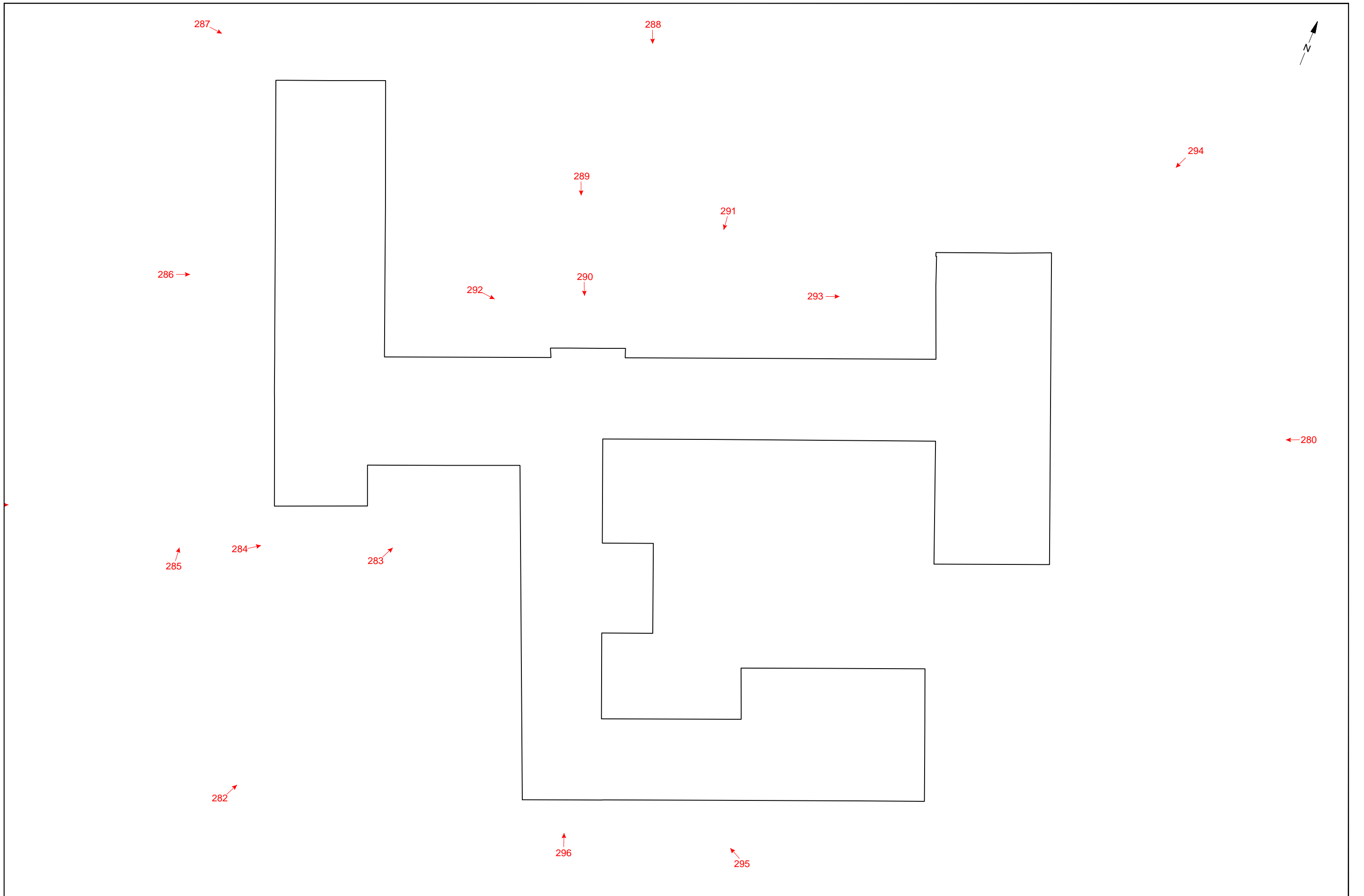
Scale for Plans & Elevations, 1/4 of an inch to a foot.
 Scale for Details, Half inch to a foot.

Section 'F'
 Block N6 C 70.
 Drawing No. 1.

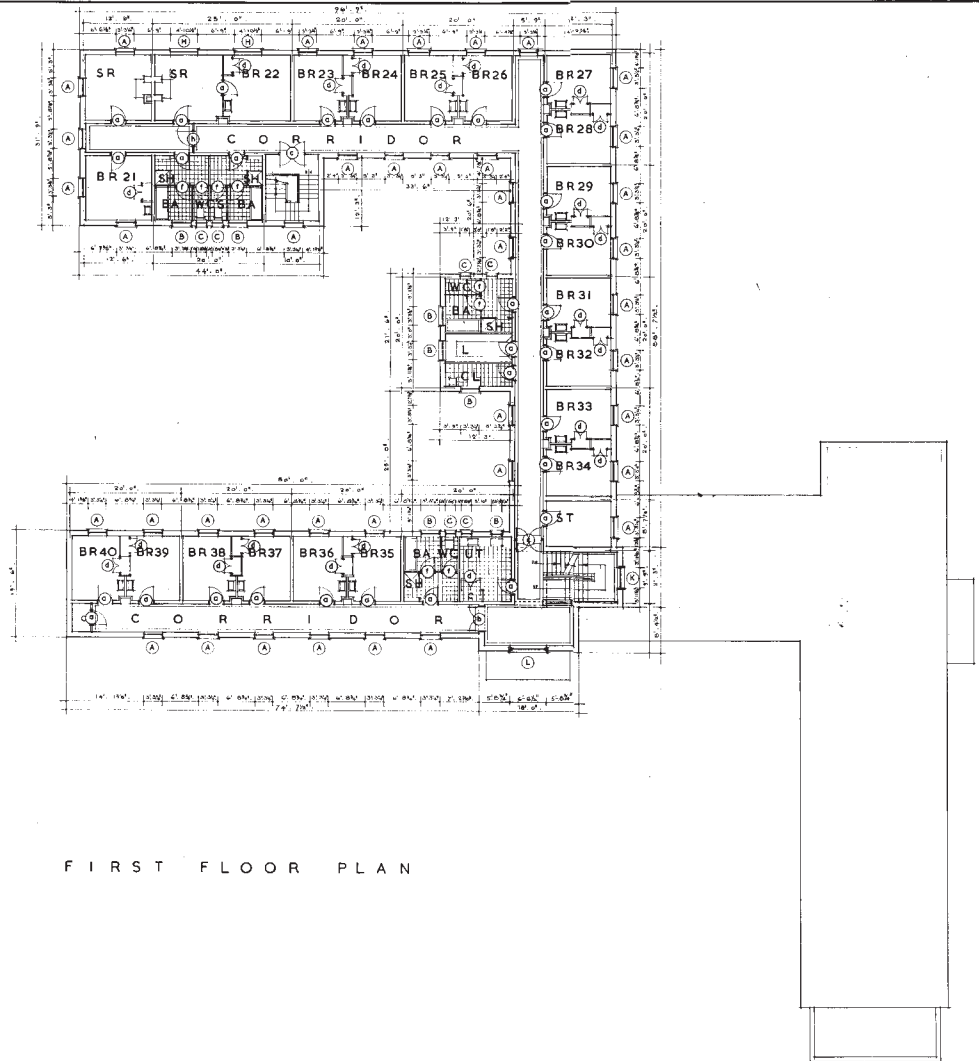
MIDDLESEX COLONY SHENLEY. LODGE AT MAIN ENTRANCE. General Working Drawing.

F.R.I.B.A.
 County Architect.
 10 Great George St.
 Westminster S.W.1

Block 70
 Lodge at Shenley



© Archaeology South-East		Harperbury Hospital, Radlett, Hertfordshire	Fig. 42
Project Ref: 160560	Feb 2018	Building 33, Nurses' Library and Postgraduate Centre, ground floor plan	
Report Ref: 2017303	Drawn by: CPC		



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

HH/32/ /9

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"
 DATE, 1 DEC 50
 DRAWING NO
 8B/679/79/4

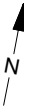
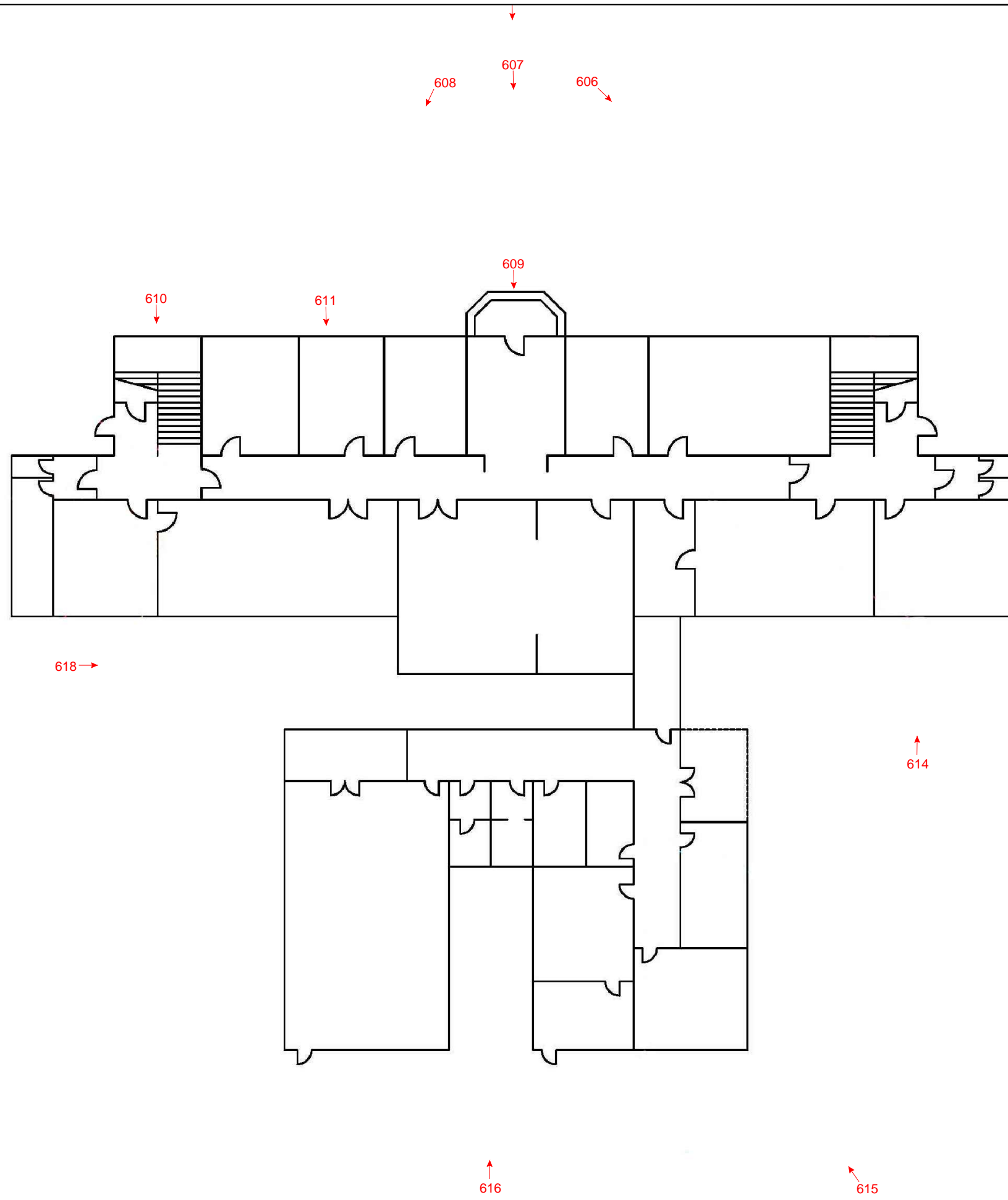
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

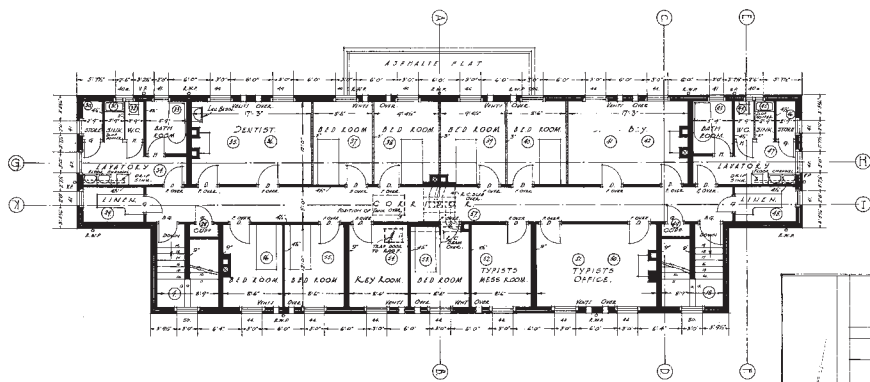
MALE NURSES HOME & RESTAURANT
 HARPERBURY HOSPITAL

C. D. ANDREWS F. R. I. B. A.
 ARCHITECT TO THE BOARD
 SHEFFIELD STREET W. C. 2.

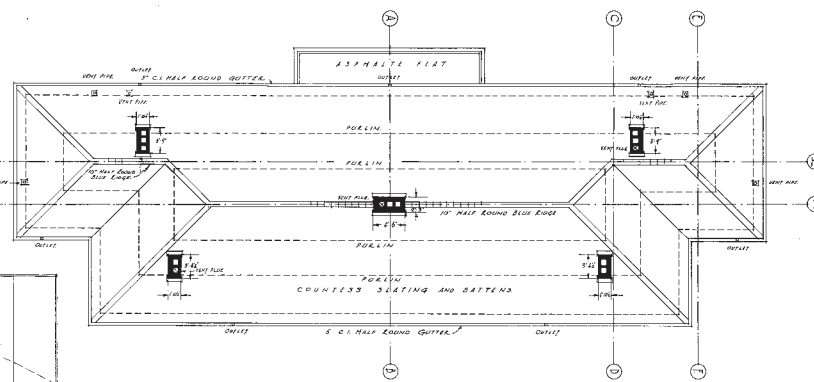
© Archaeology South-East
 Project Ref: 160560 Feb 2018
 Report Ref: 2017303 Drawn by: SC

Harperbury Hospital, Radlett, Hertfordshire
 Building 33, Male Nurses' Home and Restaurant, first floor plan, 1950

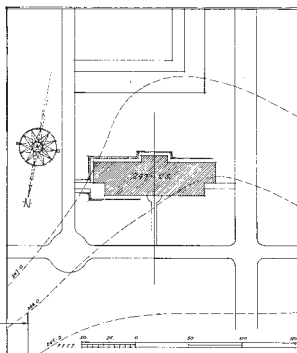




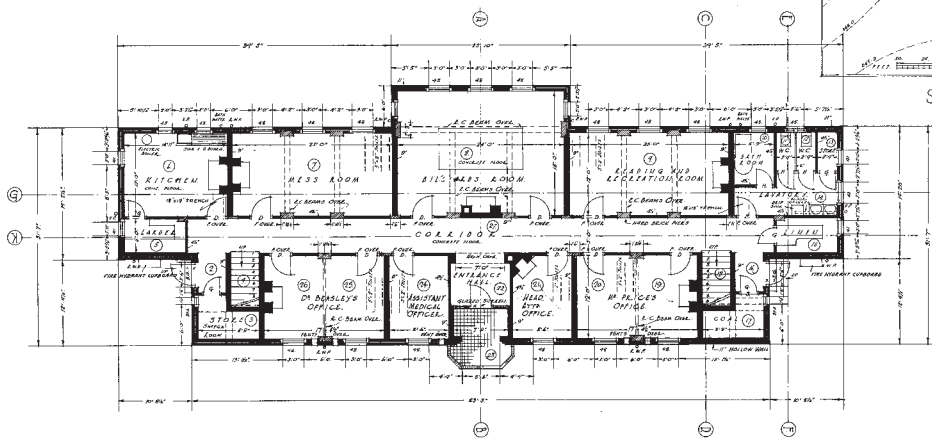
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



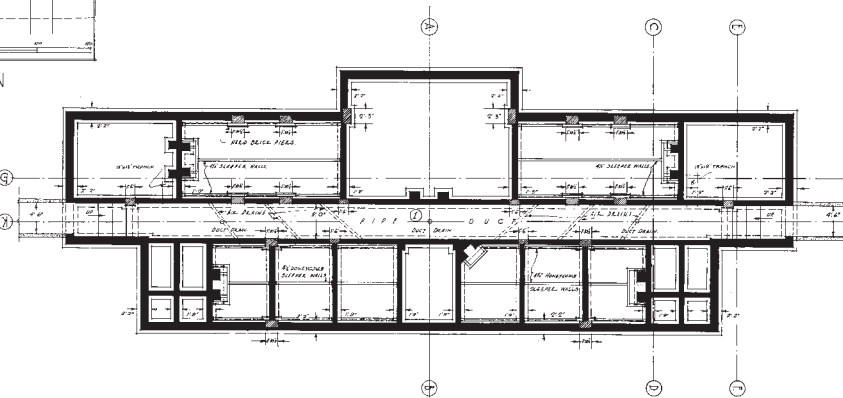
ROOF PLAN



SITE PLAN



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FOUNDATION PLAN

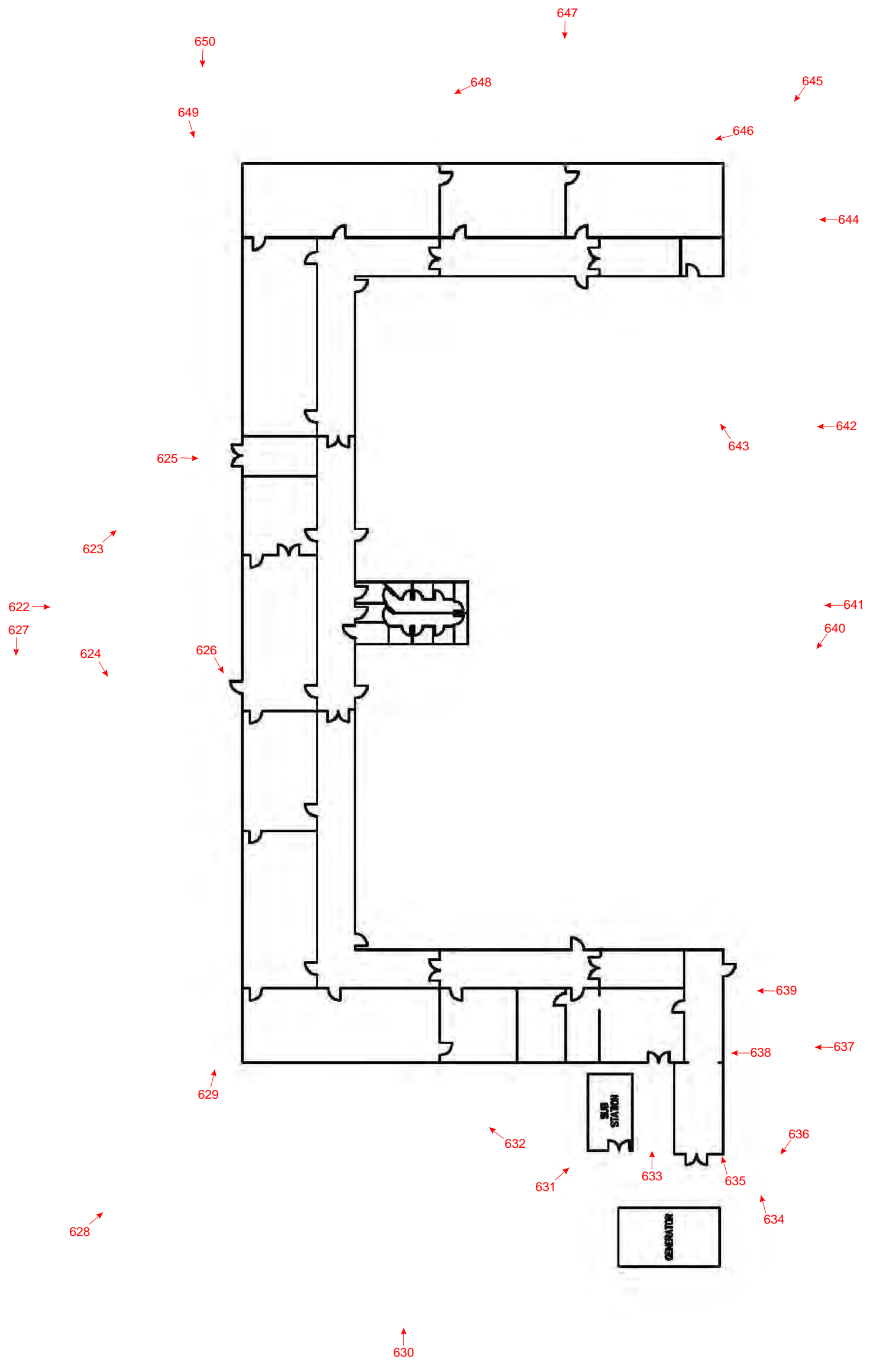
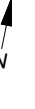
D.S.
DRAWING N° 1. (REVISED 2.2.33)
BLOCK N° 19.

MIDDLESEX COLONY SHENLEY: MALE ATTENDANTS' QUARTERS

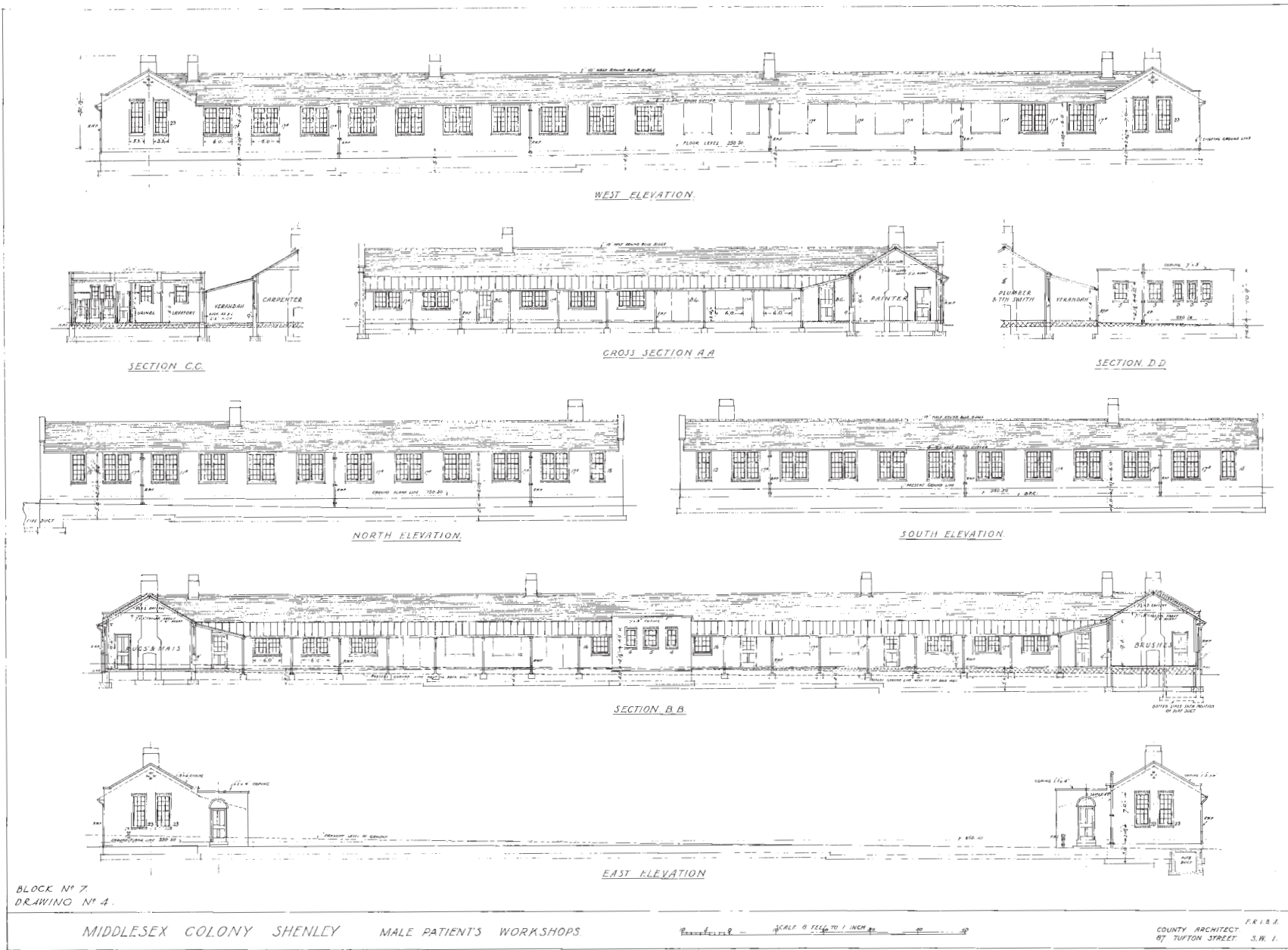
F. L. & A.
COUNTY ARCHITECT,
10, GREAT GEORGE ST
WESTMINSTER, S.W.1

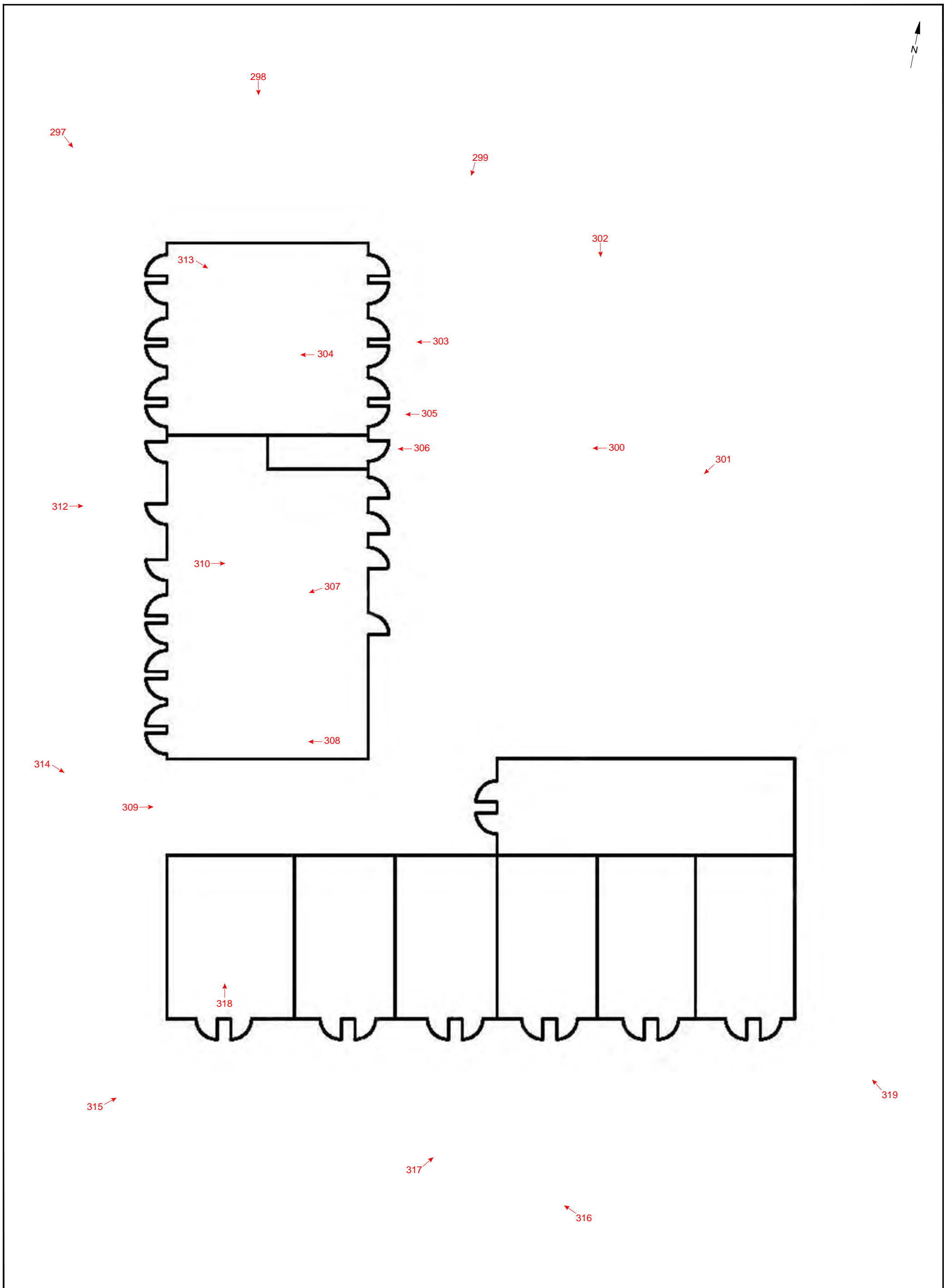
© Archaeology South-East	
Project Ref: 160560	Feb 2018
Report Ref: 2017303	Drawn by: SC

Harperbury Hospital, Radlett, Hertfordshire
Building 34, Male Nurses' Quarters, Floor plans, 1933



© Archaeology South-East		Harperbury Hospital, Radlett, Hertfordshire	Fig. 46
Project Ref: 160560	Feb 2018	Building 35, Workshops, ground floor plan	
Report Ref: 2017303	Drawn by: CPC		

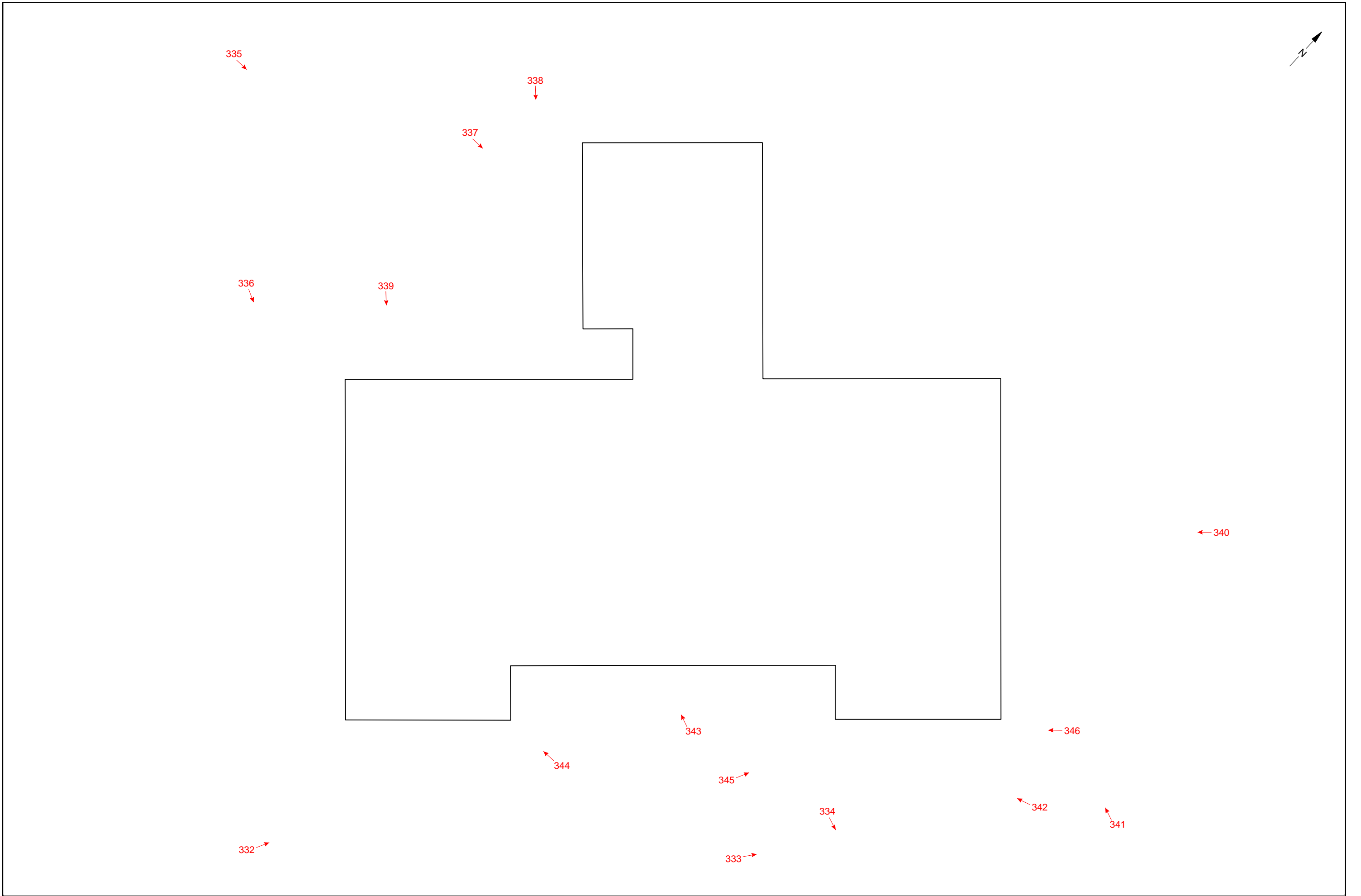




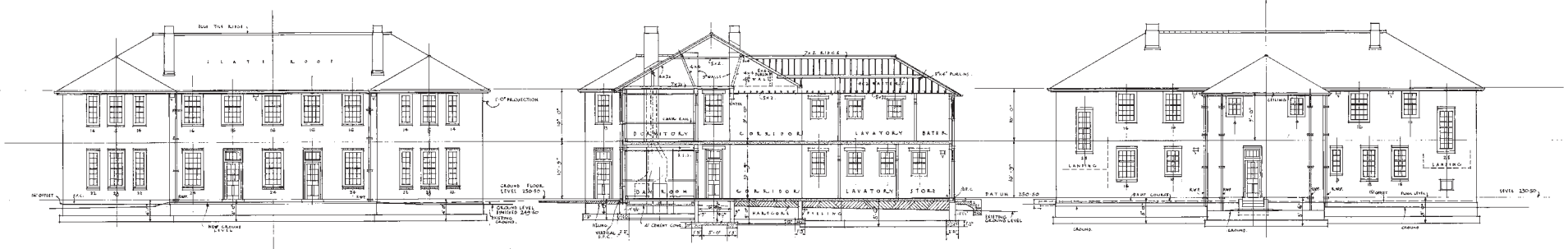
© Archaeology South-East		Harperbury Hospital, Radlett, Hertfordshire	Fig. 49
Project Ref: 160560	Feb 2018	Building 36, Garages, ground floor plan	
Report Ref: 2017303	Drawn by: CPC		



© Archaeology South-East		Harperbury Hospital, Radlett, Hertfordshire	Fig. 50
Project Ref: 160560	Feb 2018	Buildings 40-42, 47-48, 51-53, Male Villas and Pavilions, general layout	
Report Ref: 2017303	Drawn by: CPC		



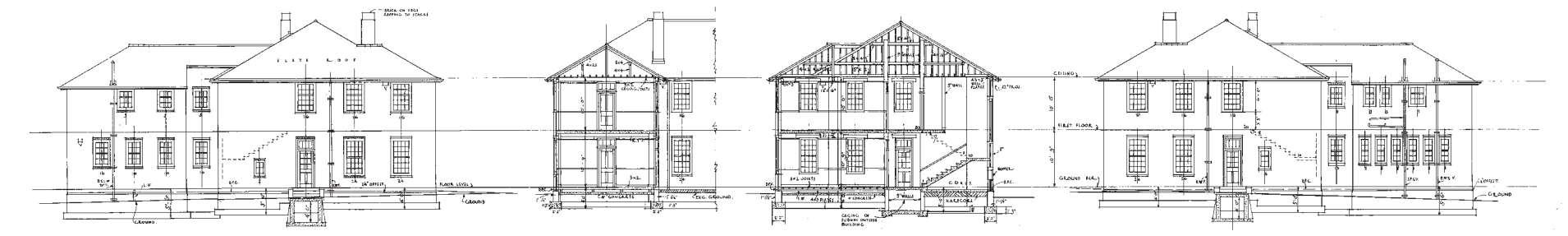
© Archaeology South-East		Harperbury Hospital, Radlett, Hertfordshire	Fig. 51
Project Ref: 160560	Feb 2018	Building 40, Male Villa, ground floor plan	
Report Ref: 2017303	Drawn by: CPC		



· SOUTH · ELEVATION ·

· SECTION · A · A ·

· NORTH · ELEVATION ·



· WEST · ELEVATION ·

· SECTION · C · C ·

· SECTION · B · B ·

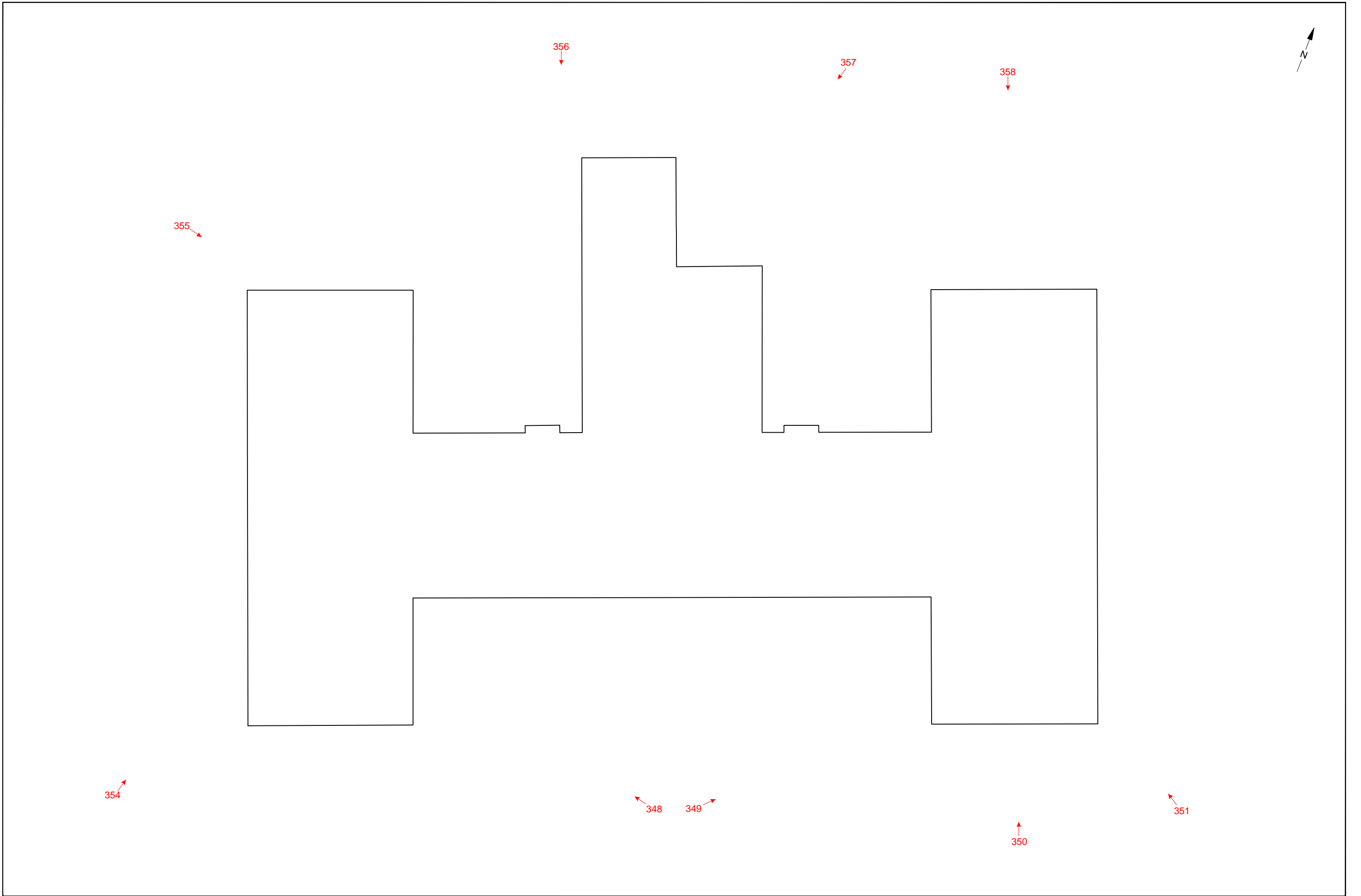
· EAST · ELEVATION ·

BLOCK No C.1.
DRAWING No 7.

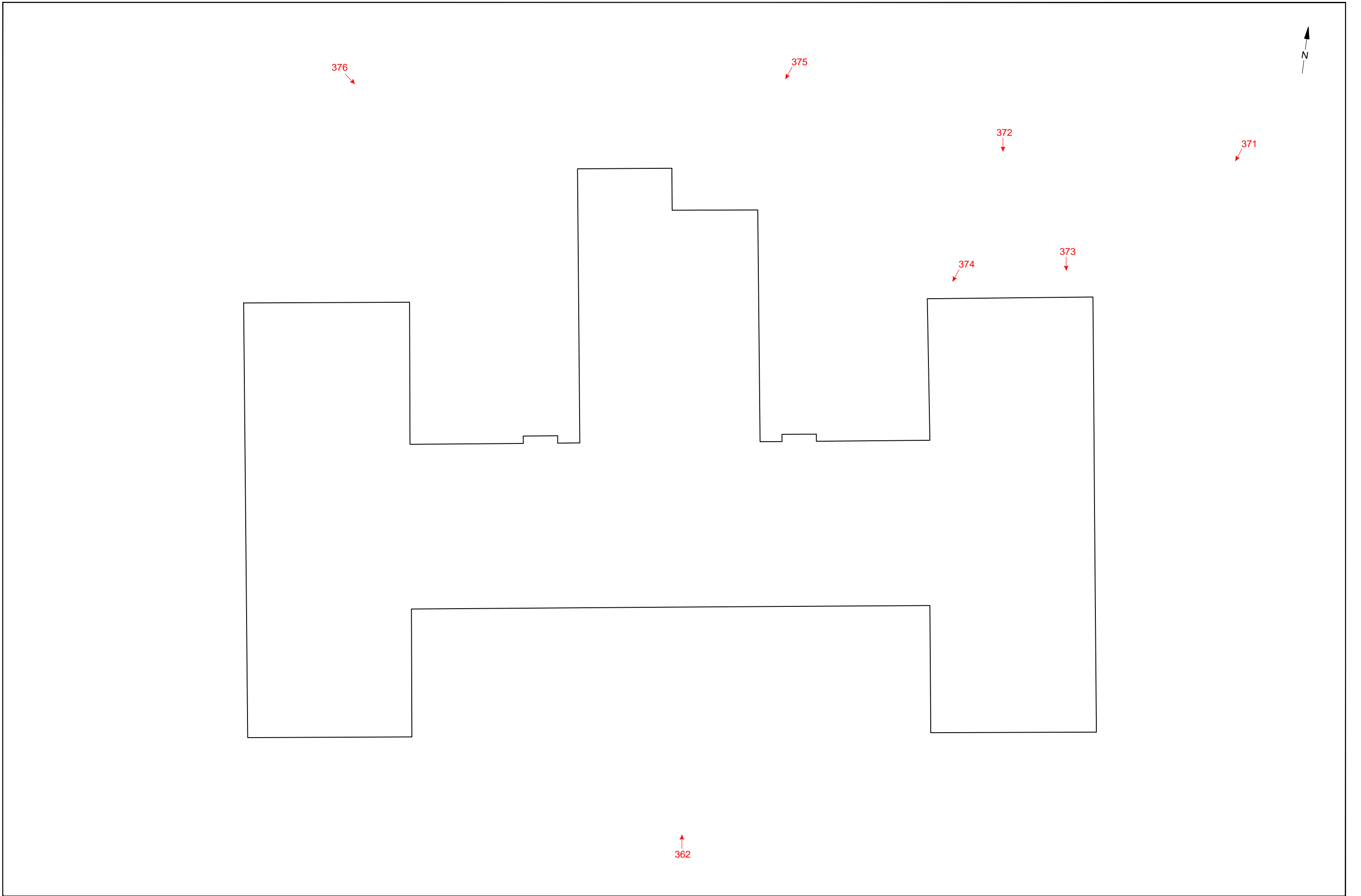
THE MIDDLESEX COLONY HOMELY TYPE VILLA FOR 40 PATIENTS (MALE)

F.L.S.A.
COUNTY ARCHITECT
57 TUNTON STREET L.W.C.

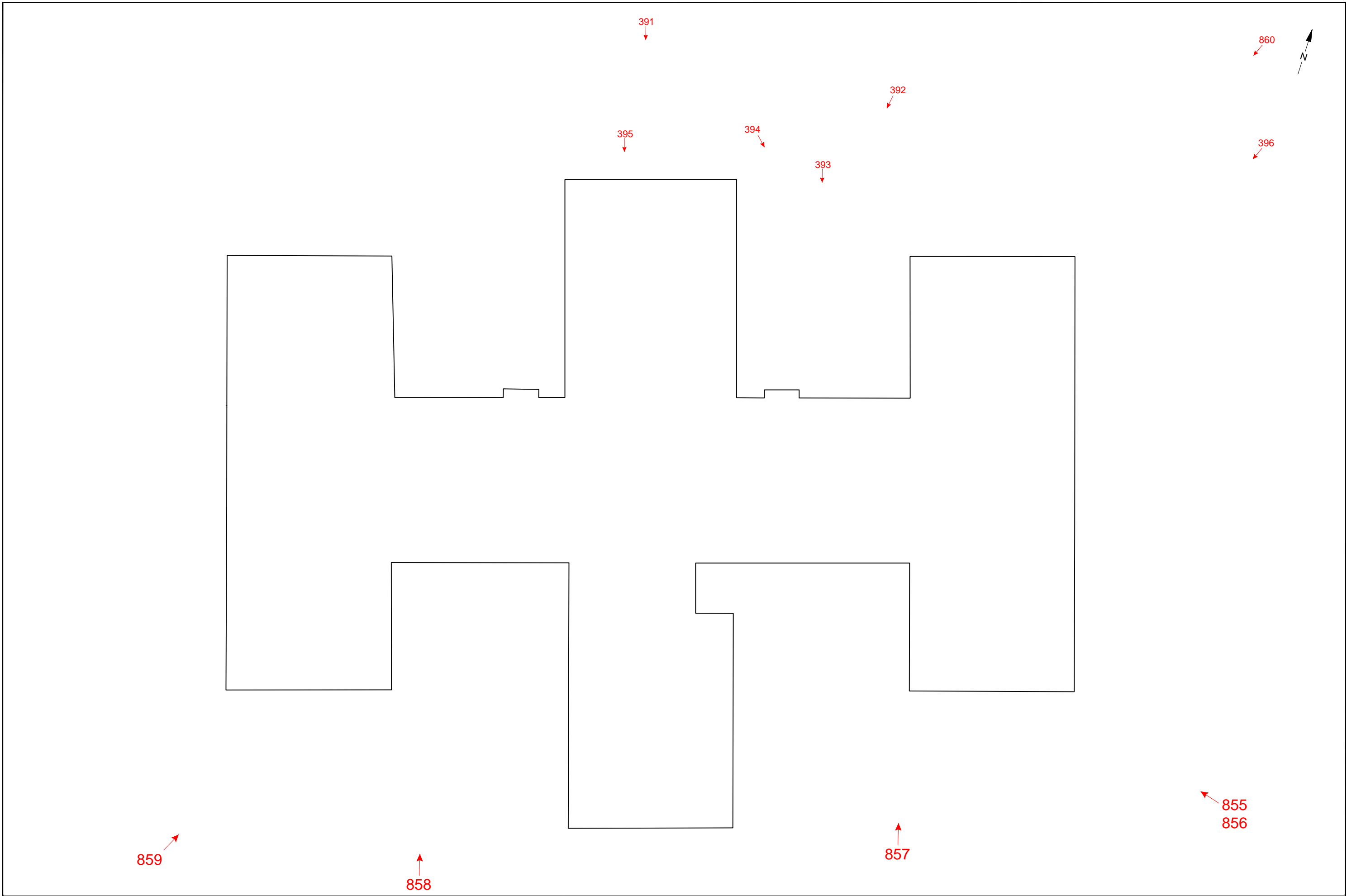
© Archaeology South-East		Harperbury Hospital, Radlett, Hertfordshire		Fig. 52
Project Ref: 160560	Feb 2018	Building 40 Male Villa, historic elevations and sections, undated		
Report Ref: 2017303	Drawn by: SC			



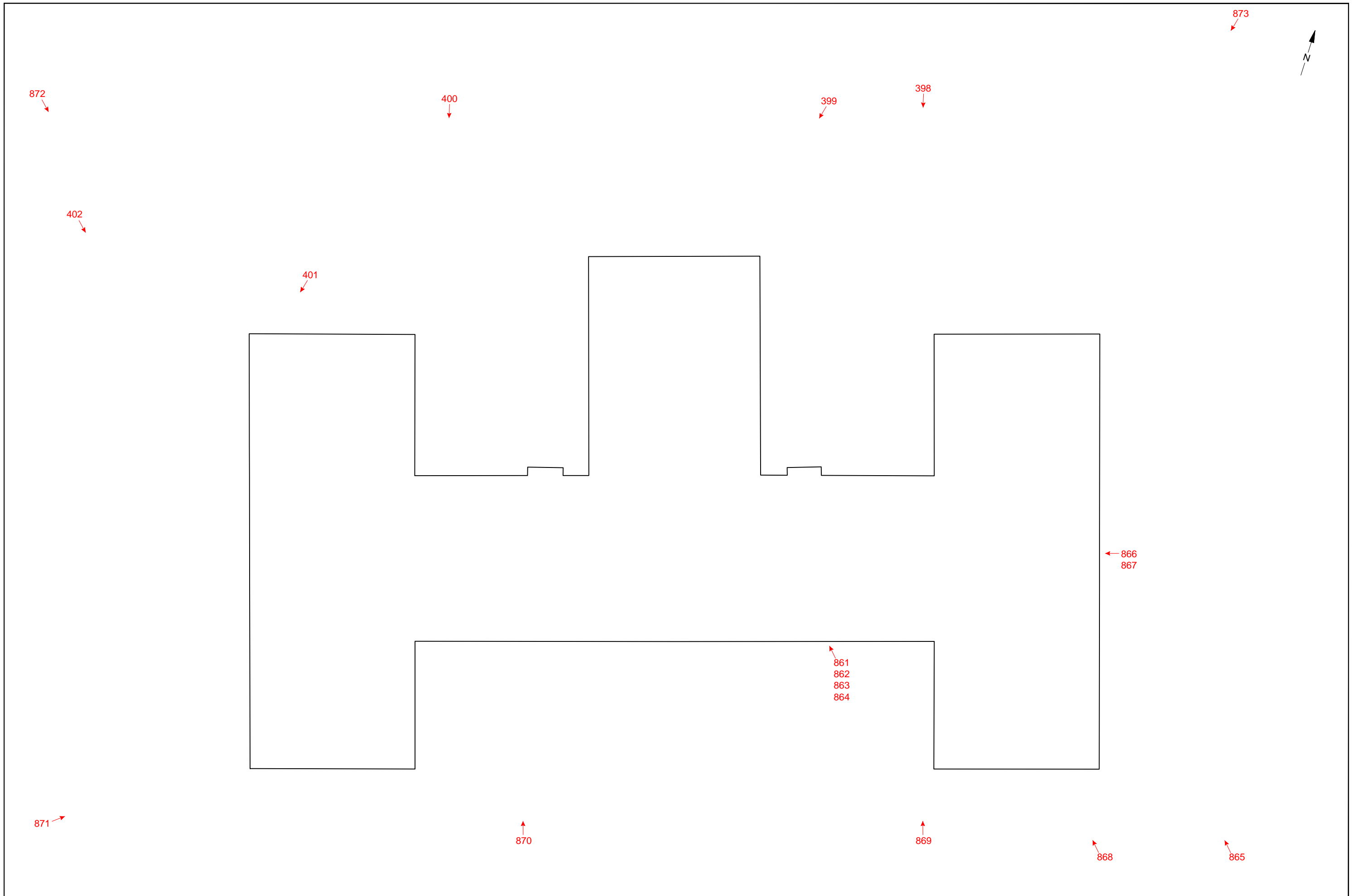
© Archaeology South-East		Harperbury Hospital, Radlett, Hertfordshire	Fig. 54
Project Ref: 160560	Feb 2018	Building 41, Male Villa, ground floor plan	
Report Ref: 2017303	Drawn by: CPC		



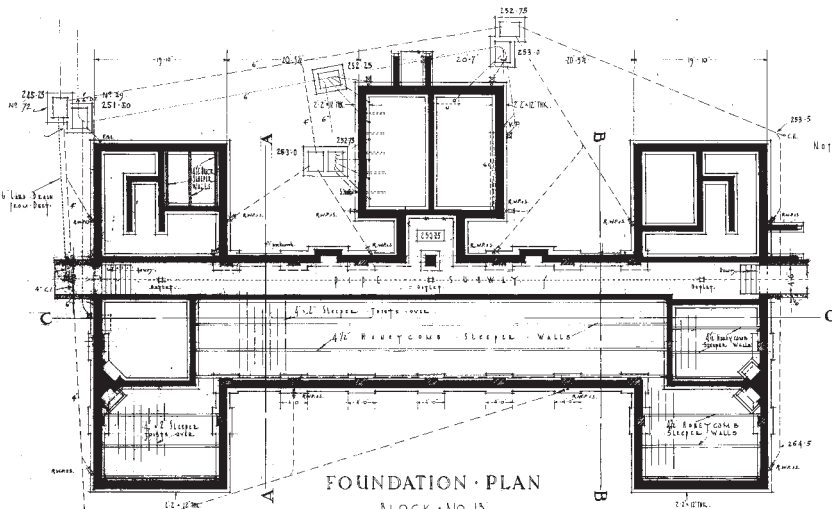
© Archaeology South-East		Harperbury Hospital, Radlett, Hertfordshire	Fig. 55
Project Ref: 160560	Feb 2018	Building 42, Male Villa, ground floor plan	
Report Ref: 2017303	Drawn by: CPC		



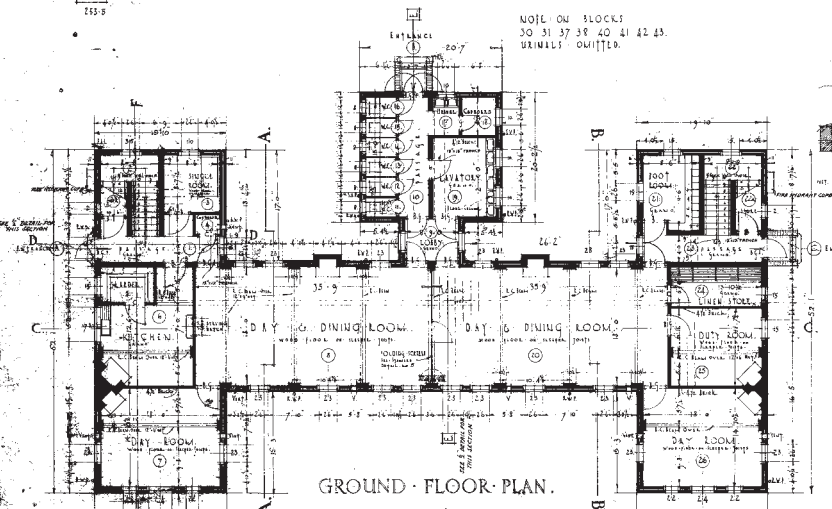
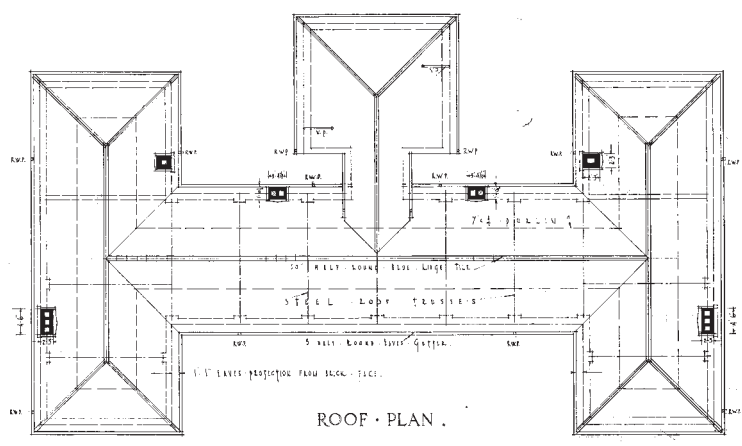
© Archaeology South-East		Harperbury Hospital, Radlett, Hertfordshire	Fig. 56
Project Ref: 160560	Feb 2018	Building 51, Male Villa, ground floor plan	
Report Ref: 2017303	Drawn by: CPC		



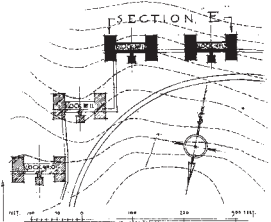
© Archaeology South-East		Harperbury Hospital, Radlett, Hertfordshire	Fig. 57
Project Ref: 160560	Feb 2018	Building 52, Male Villa, ground floor plan	
Report Ref: 2017303	Drawn by: CPC		



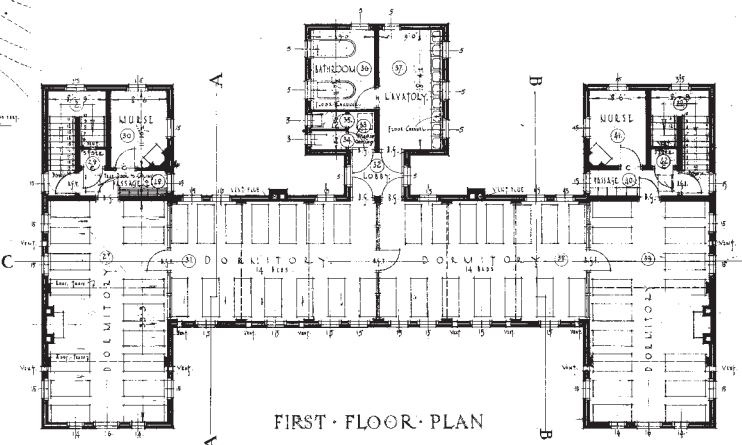
NOTE: 5'-8" PLANK JOIST, ALL BLOCKS FOR CAVITY AND FLOOR VENTILATION AT GROUND FLOOR LEVEL AT APPROX. 8'-0" INTERVALS ARE DIRECTED.



NOTE ON BLOCKS 30 31 37 38 40 41 & 42 43. UNITS OMITTED.



LAYOUT PLAN

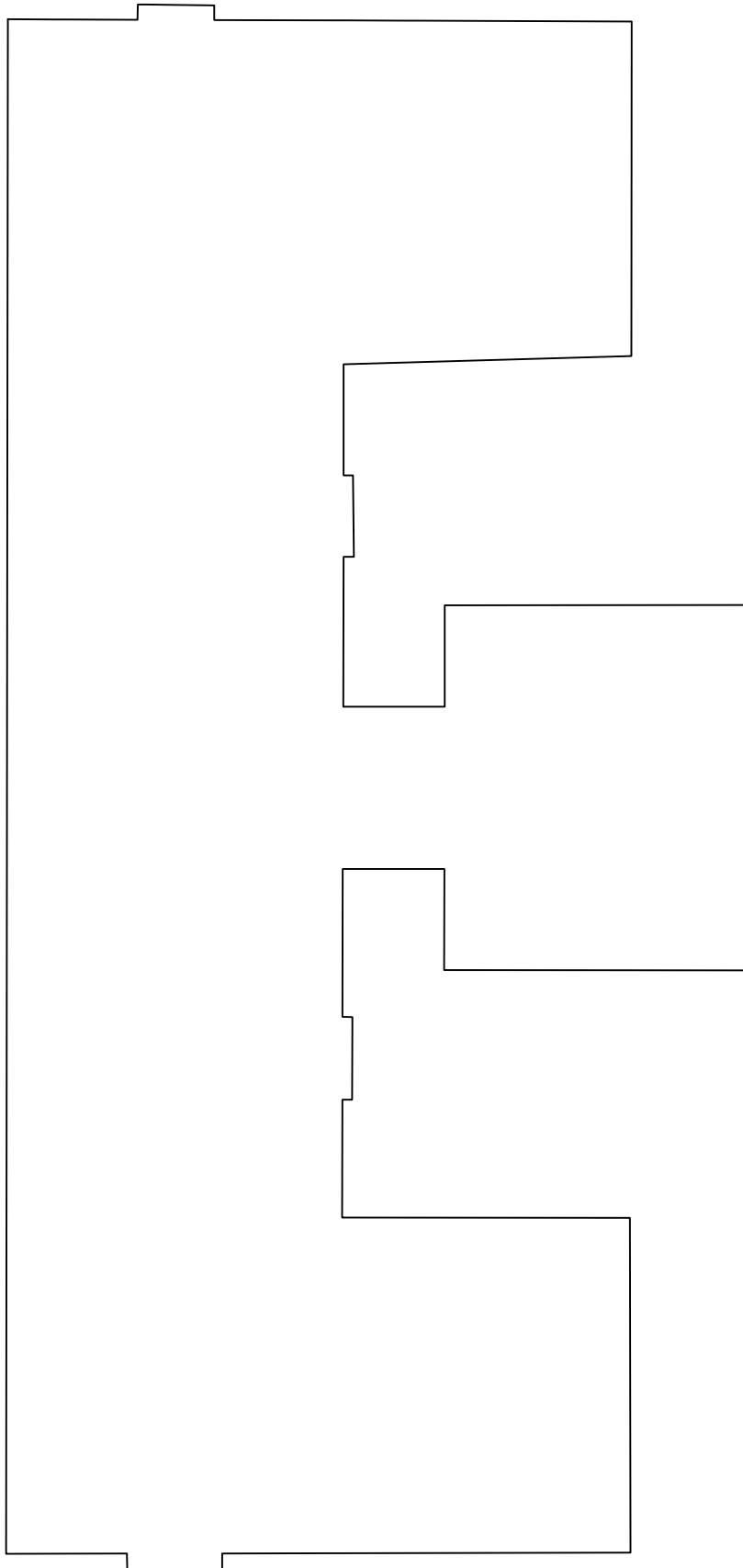


SCALE: 8 FEET TO 1 INCH

MIDDLESEX COLONY SHUNLEY HERTS: VILLA FOR 60 ADULTS MALE & FEMALE:

COUNTY ARCHITECT
10 QUEEN GARDEN STREET
WEST LONDON, S.W. 11

© Archaeology South-East		Harperbury Hospital, Radlett, Hertfordshire		Fig. 58
Project Ref: 160560	Feb 2018	Building 51 & 52, Male Villa, historic floor plans, undated		
Report Ref: 2017303	Drawn by: SC			



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369 ↙

363 →

368 →

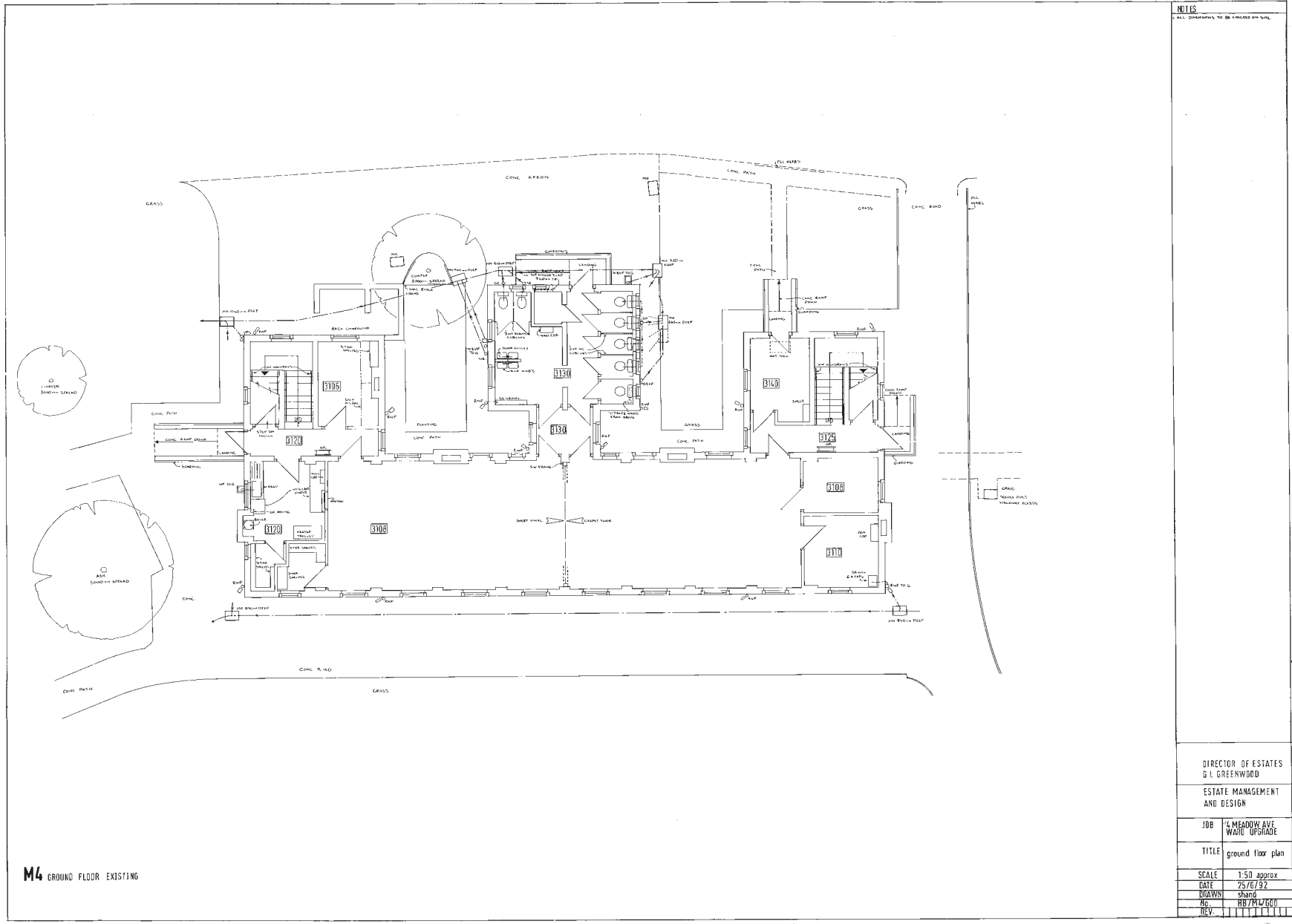
← 367

← 366

364 ↗

↘ 365

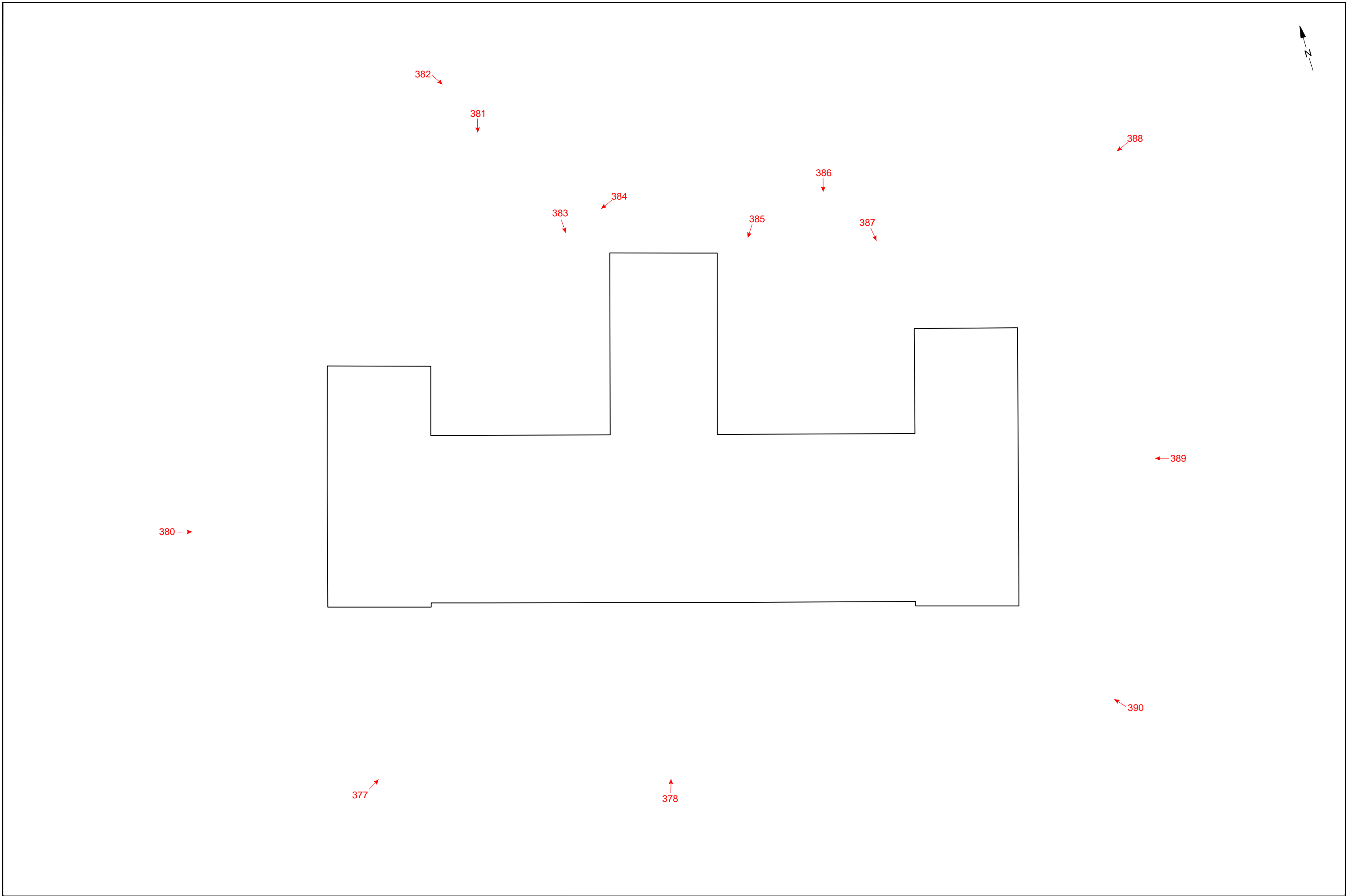
© Archaeology South-East		Harperbury Hospital, Radlett, Hertfordshire	Fig. 59
Project Ref: 160560	Feb 2018	Building 47, Male Villa, ground floor plan	
Report Ref: 2017303	Drawn by: CPC		



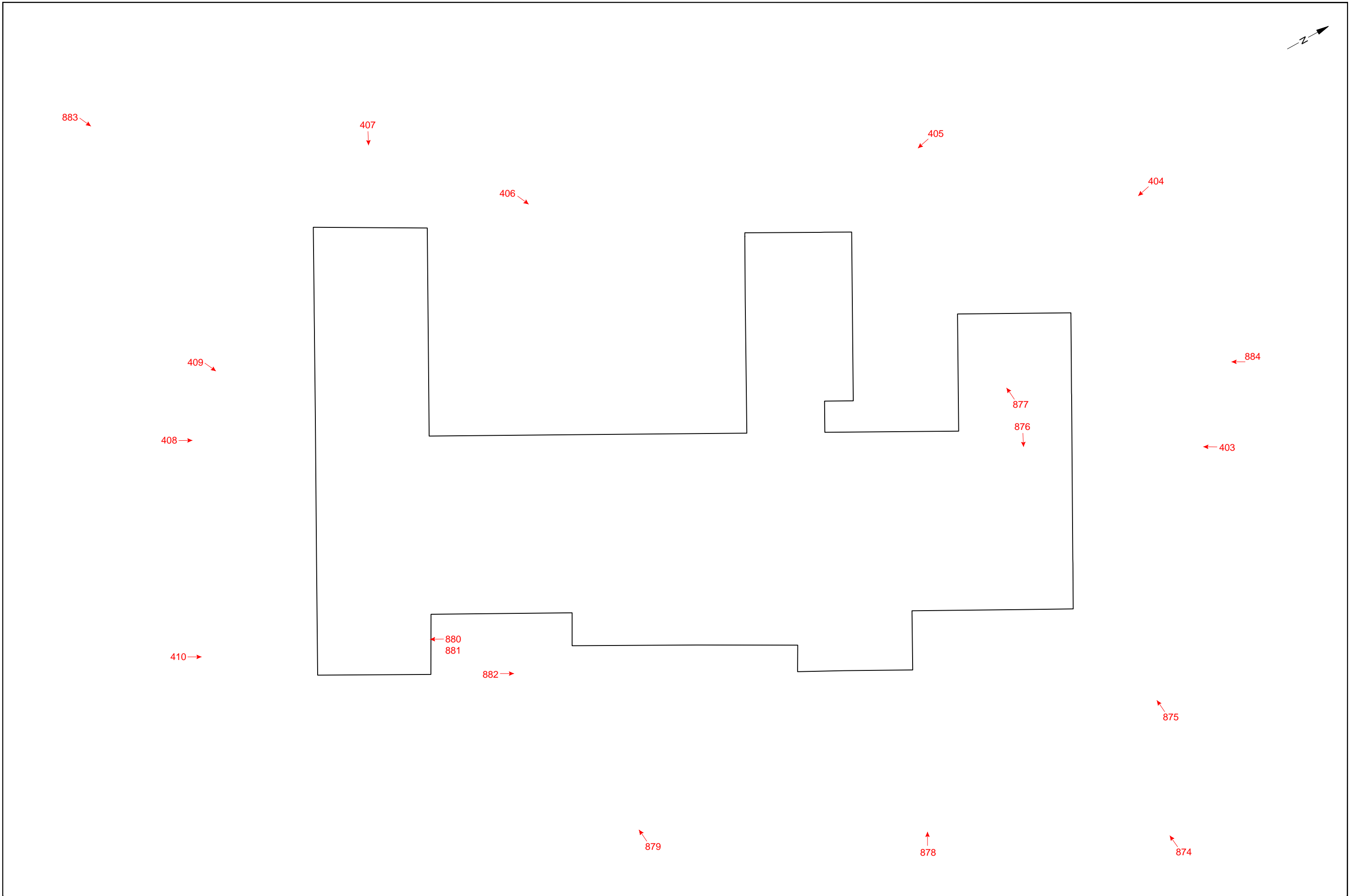
© Archaeology South-East
 Project Ref: 160560 Feb 2018
 Report Ref: 2017303 Drawn by: SC

Harperbury Hospital, Radlett, Hertfordshire
 Building 47, Male Villa, ground floor plan, 1992

Fig. 60



© Archaeology South-East		Harperbury Hospital, Radlett, Hertfordshire	Fig. 62
Project Ref: 160560	Feb 2018	Building 48, Male Pavilion, ground floor plan	
Report Ref: 2017303	Drawn by: CPC		



© Archaeology South-East		Harperbury Hospital, Radlett, Hertfordshire	Fig. 64
Project Ref: 160560	Feb 2018	Building 53, Male Pavilion, ground floor plan	
Report Ref: 2017303	Drawn by: CPC		

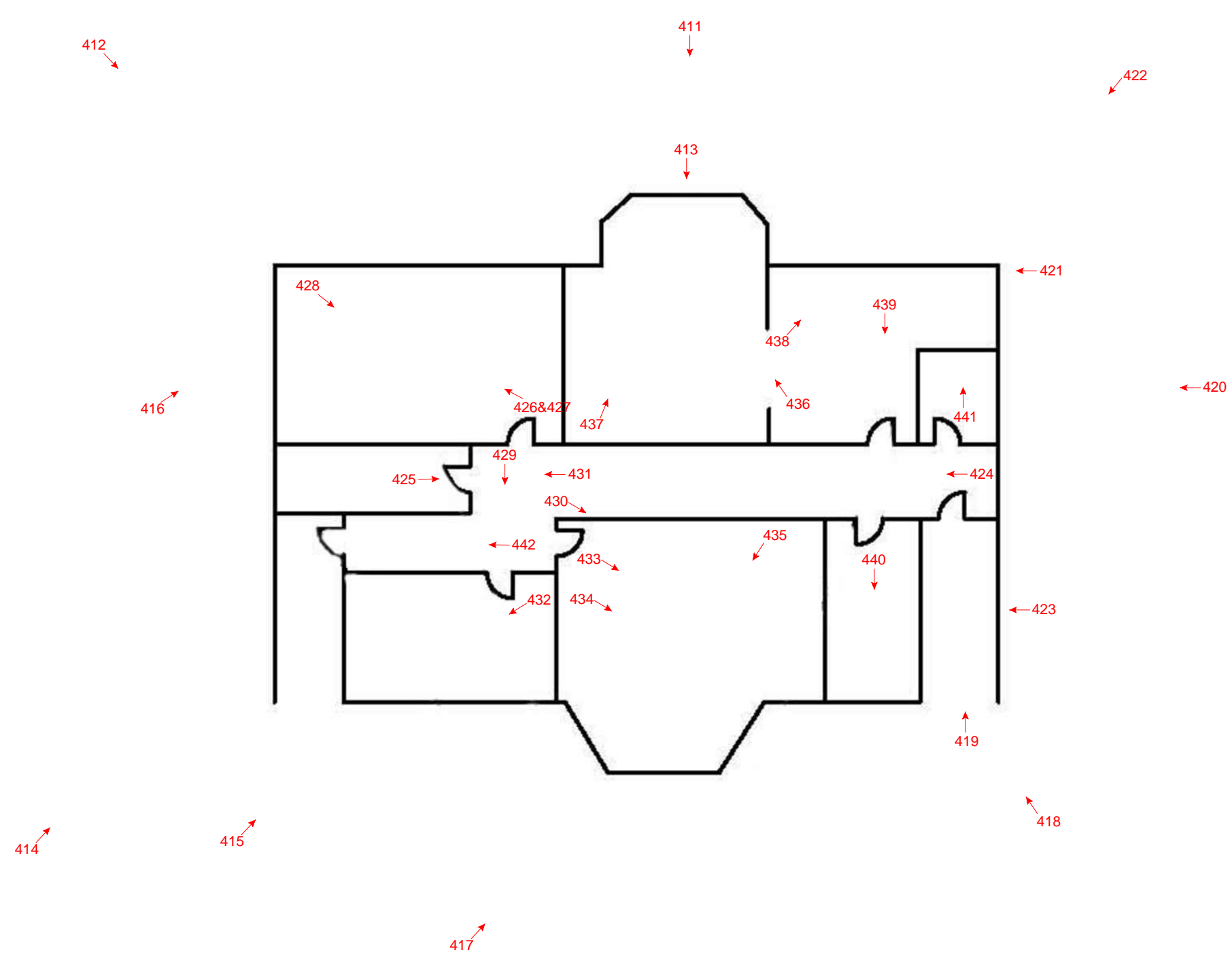
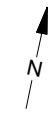


BLOCK - NO 14
DRAWING - NO 4.

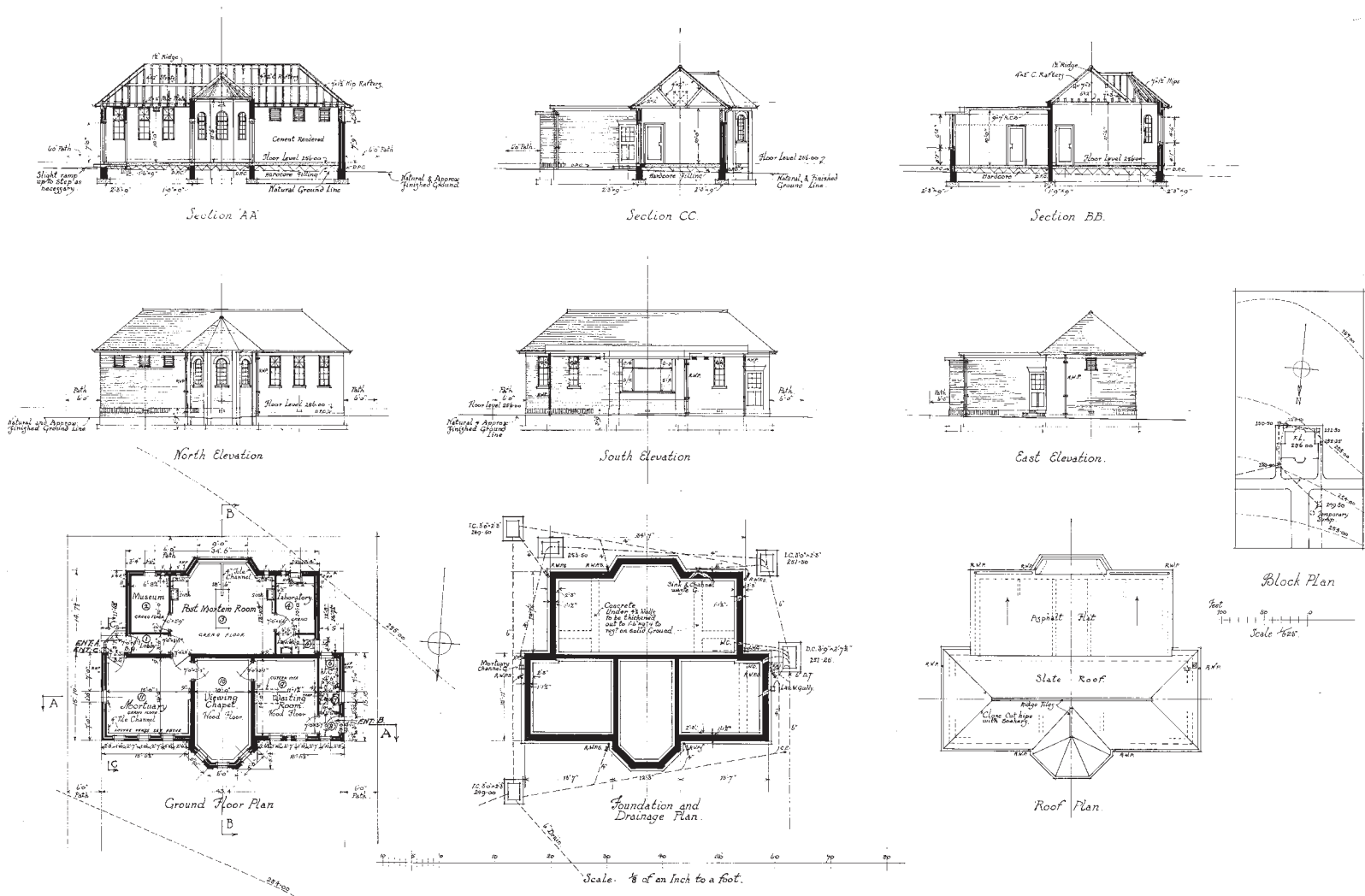
The MIDDLESEX COLONY SHENLEY PAVILION for 50 SICK PATIENTS

COUNTY ARCHITECT
OF GREAT GEORGE STREET
WESTMINSTER

© Archaeology South-East		Harperbury Hospital, Radlett, Hertfordshire	Fig. 65
Project Ref: 160560	Feb 2018	Building 53, Male Pavilion, historic elevation drawings, undated	
Report Ref: 2017303	Drawn by: SC		



© Archaeology South-East		Harperbury Hospital, Radlett, Hertfordshire	Fig. 67
Project Ref: 160560	Feb 2018	Building 56, Mortuary, ground floor plan	
Report Ref: 2017303	Drawn by: CPC		



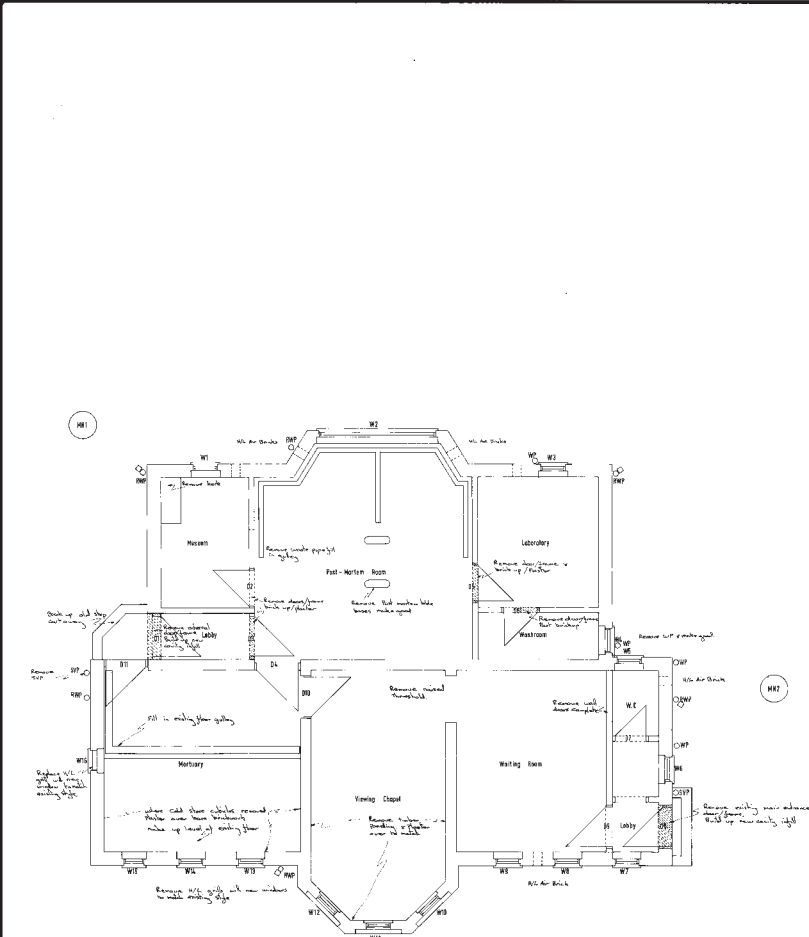
Block No. C 15
Drawing No. 1.

THE MIDDLESEX COLONY, SHENLEY. MORTUARY BLOCK.

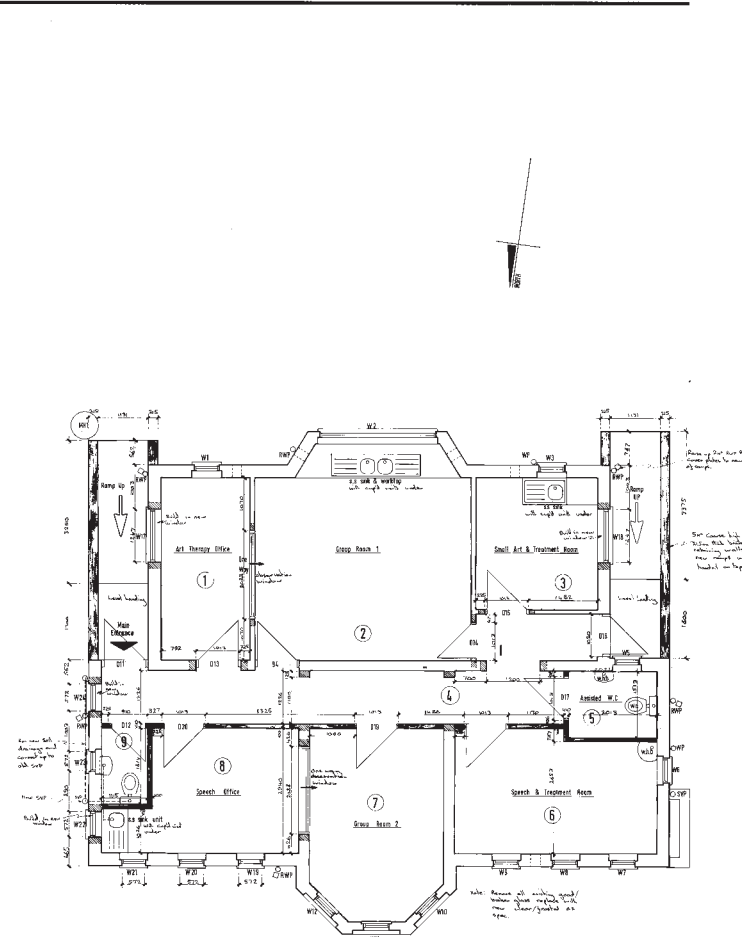
F.R.I.D.A.
County Architect.
to Great George St.
Hertsmaster, S.F.L.

© Archaeology South-East		Harperbury Hospital, Radlett, Hertfordshire	Fig. 98
Project Ref: 160560	Feb 2018	Building 56, Mortuary, historic floor plans, elevations and sections, undated	
Report Ref: 2017303	Drawn by: SC		

DATE: 1988
 DRAWN BY: b.p.h.
 CHECKED BY: G.L.G.
 PROJECT NO: 160560



Existing Mortuary Plan



Proposed Art & Speech Therapy Unit Plan

REVISED	
REVISIONS	
NORTH WEST HERTS. HEALTH AUTHORITY	
DISTRICT WORKS OFFICER G. L. GREENWOOD	
JOB	Harperbury Hospital. Mortuary.
TITLE	Plan as Existing & Proposed Conversion to Art & Speech Therapy Dep
SCALE	1:50
DATE	June 1988 DRAWN b.p.h
REVISION	
DRG No:	04613-64-10-B-VP00-02

Note: Contractor to check all dimensions on site and take the record any errors.

Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photographs



FHH17-0001
Building 3 start



FHH17-0002



FHH17-0003



FHH17-0004



FHH17-0005



FHH17-0006



FHH17-0007



FHH17-0008



FHH17-0009



FHH17-0010



FHH17-0011



FHH17-0012



FHH17-0013



FHH17-0014



FHH17-0015



FHH17-0016



FHH17-0017



FHH17-0018



FHH17-0019



FHH17-0020



FHH17-0021



FHH17-0022



FHH17-0023



FHH17-0024



FHH17-0025



FHH17-0026



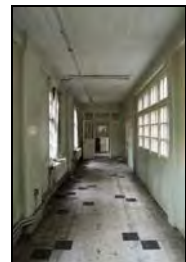
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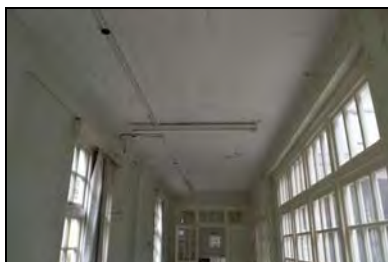
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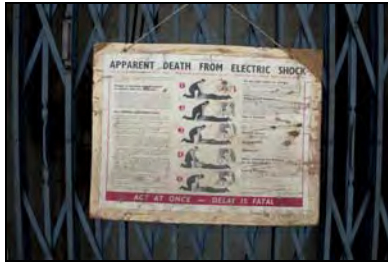
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FHH17-0034



FHH17-0035



FHH17-0036



FHH17-0037



FHH17-0038



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FHH17-0040



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FHH17-0042



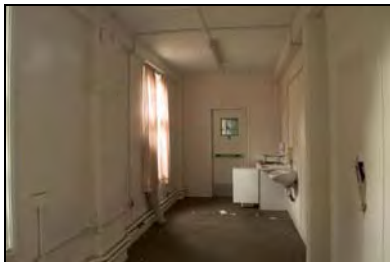
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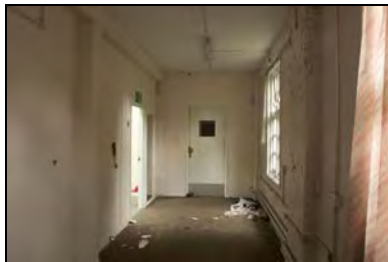
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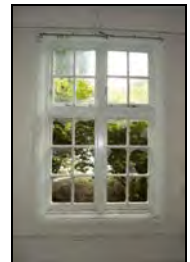
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FHH17-0047



FHH17-0048



FHH17-0049



FHH17-0050



FHH17-0051



FHH17-0052



FHH17-0053



FHH17-0054



FHH17-0055



FHH17-0056



FHH17-0057



FHH17-0058



FHH17-0059



FHH17-0060



FHH17-0061



FHH17-0062



FHH17-0063



FHH17-0064



FHH17-0065



FHH17-0066



FHH17-0067



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FHH17-0069



FHH17-0070



FHH17-0071



FHH17-0072



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FHH17-0076
Building 3 end



FHH17-0077
Building 4 start



FHH17-0078



FHH17-0079



FHH17-0080



FHH17-0081



FHH17-0082



FHH17-0083



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FHH17-0094



FHH17-0095



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FHH17-0097



FHH17-0098



FHH17-0099



FHH17-0100



FHH17-0101



FHH17-0102



FHH17-0103



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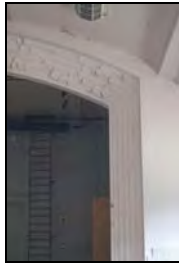
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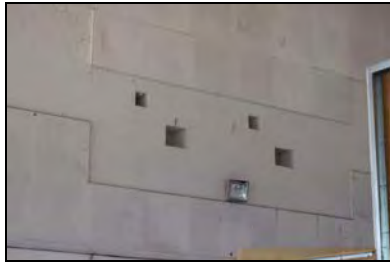
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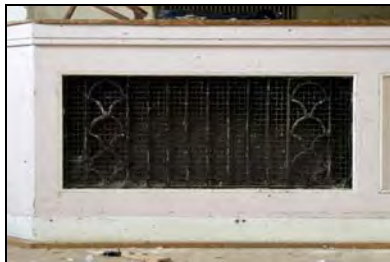
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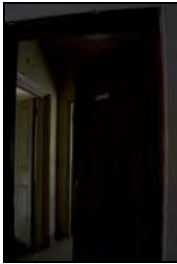
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FHH17-0133



FHH17-0134



FHH17-0135



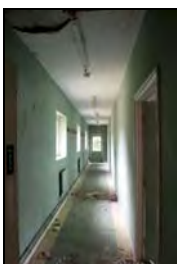
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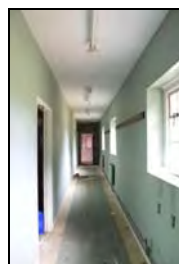
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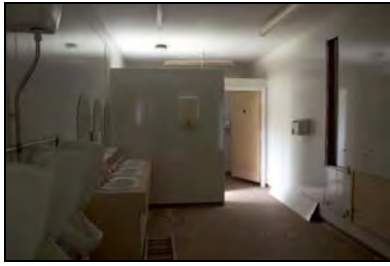
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FHH17-0148



FHH17-0149



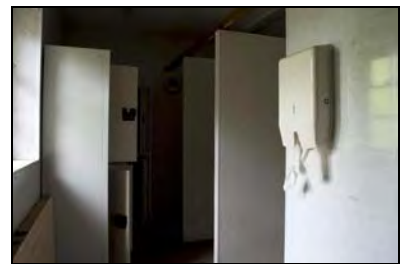
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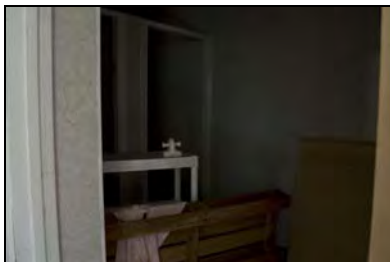
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FHH17-0153



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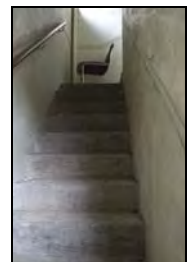
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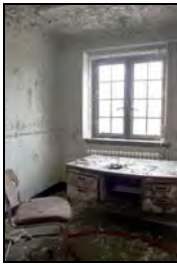
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FHH17-0160



FHH17-0161



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FHH17-0164



FHH17-0165



FHH17-0166



FHH17-0167



FHH17-0168



FHH17-0169



FHH17-0170
Building 4 end



FHH17-0171
Building 10 start



FHH17-0172



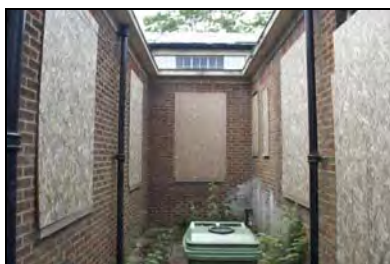
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FHH17-0176



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FHH17-0182



FHH17-0183



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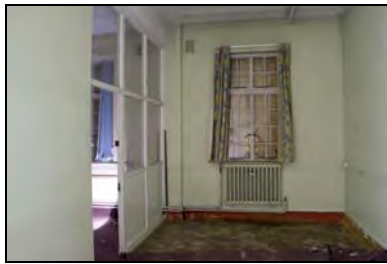
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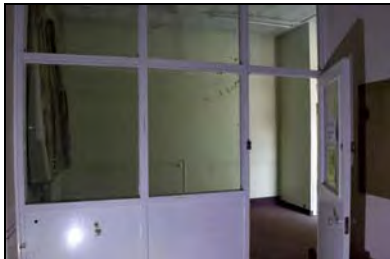
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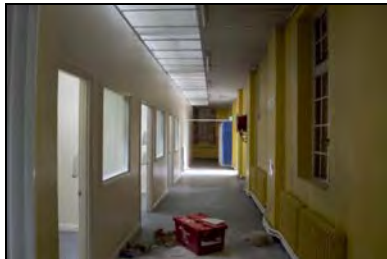
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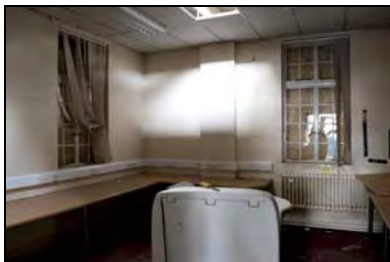
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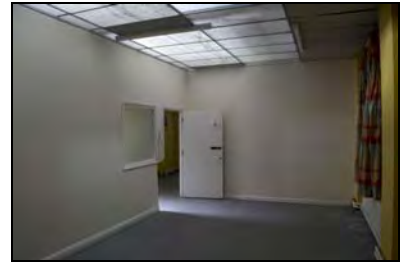
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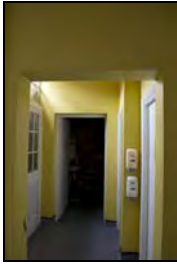
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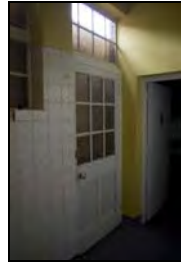
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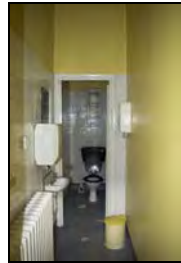
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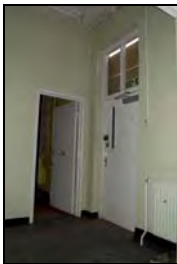
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FHH17-0204



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FHH17-0210



FHH17-0211



FHH17-0212



FHH17-0213



FHH17-0214



FHH17-0215



FHH17-0216
Building 10 end



FHH17-0217
Building 12 start



FHH17-0218



FHH17-0219



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FHH17-0222



FHH17-0223



FHH17-0224



FHH17-0225



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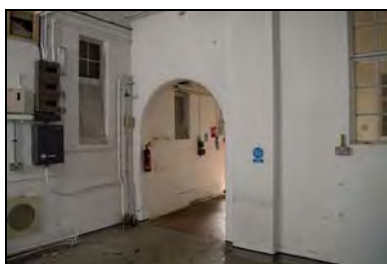
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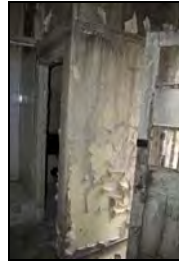
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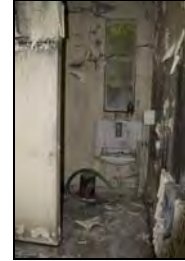
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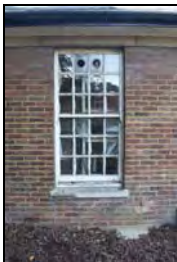
FHH17-0238
Building 12 end



FHH17-0239
Building 13 start



FHH17-0240



FHH17-0241



FHH17-0242



FHH17-0243



FHH17-0244



FHH17-0245



FHH17-0246



FHH17-0247



FHH17-0248



FHH17-0249



FHH17-0250
Building 13 end



FHH17-0251
Building 29 start



FHH17-0252



FHH17-0253



FHH17-0254



FHH17-0255



FHH17-0256



FHH17-0257



FHH17-0258



FHH17-0259



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FHH17-0262



FHH17-0263



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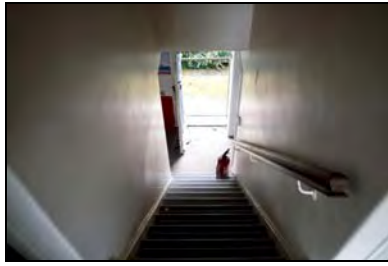
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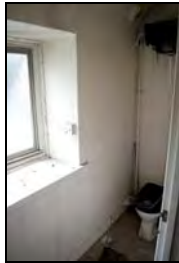
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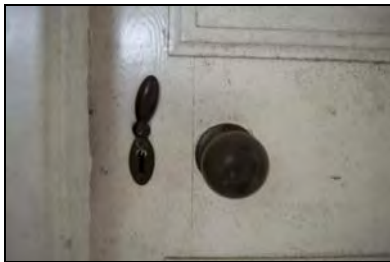
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FHH17-0276



FHH17-0277



FHH17-0278



FHH17-0279
Building 29 end



FHH17-0280
Building 33 start



FHH17-0281



FHH17-0282



FHH17-0283



FHH17-0284



FHH17-0285



FHH17-0286



FHH17-0287



FHH17-0288



FHH17-0289



FHH17-0290



FHH17-0291



FHH17-0292



FHH17-0293



FHH17-0294



FHH17-0295



FHH17-0296
Building 33 end



FHH17-0297
Building 36 start



FHH17-0298



FHH17-0299



FHH17-0300



FHH17-0301



FHH17-0302



FHH17-0303



FHH17-0304



FHH17-0305



FHH17-0306



FHH17-0307



FHH17-0308



FHH17-0309



FHH17-0310



FHH17-0311



FHH17-0312



FHH17-0313



FHH17-0314



FHH17-0315



FHH17-0316



FHH17-0317



FHH17-0318



FHH17-0319
Building 36 end



FHH17-0320
Buildings 40 to 53 start



FHH17-0321



FHH17-0322



FHH17-0323



FHH17-0324



FHH17-0325



FHH17-0326



FHH17-0327



FHH17-0328



FHH17-0329



FHH17-0330



FHH17-0331



FHH17-0332



FHH17-0333



FHH17-0334



FHH17-0335



FHH17-0336



FHH17-0337



FHH17-0338



FHH17-0339



FHH17-0340



FHH17-0341



FHH17-0342



FHH17-0343



FHH17-0344



FHH17-0345



FHH17-0346



FHH17-0347



FHH17-0348



FHH17-0349



FHH17-0350



FHH17-0351



FHH17-0352



FHH17-0353



FHH17-0354



FHH17-0355



FHH17-0356



FHH17-0357



FHH17-0358



FHH17-0359



FHH17-0360



FHH17-0361



FHH17-0362



FHH17-0363



FHH17-0364



FHH17-0365



FHH17-0366



FHH17-0367



FHH17-0368



FHH17-0369



FHH17-0370



FHH17-0371



FHH17-0372



FHH17-0373



FHH17-0374



FHH17-0375



FHH17-0376



FHH17-0377



FHH17-0378



FHH17-0379



FHH17-0380



FHH17-0381



FHH17-0382



FHH17-0383



FHH17-0384



FHH17-0385



FHH17-0386



FHH17-0387



FHH17-0388



FHH17-0389



FHH17-0390



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FHH17-0396



FHH17-0397



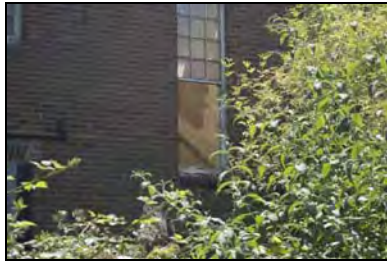
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FHH17-0400



FHH17-0401



FHH17-0402



FHH17-0403



FHH17-0404



FHH17-0405



FHH17-0406



FHH17-0407



FHH17-0408



FHH17-0409



FHH17-0410
Buildings 40 to 53 end



FHH17-0411
Building 56 start



FHH17-0412



FHH17-0413



FHH17-0414



FHH17-0415



FHH17-0416



FHH17-0417



FHH17-0418



FHH17-0419



FHH17-0420



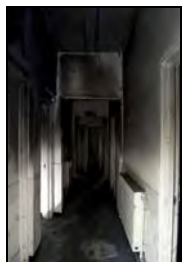
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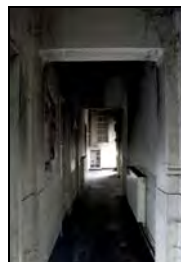
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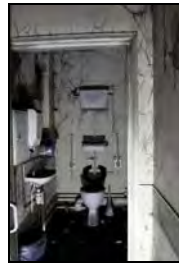
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FHH17-0432



FHH17-0433



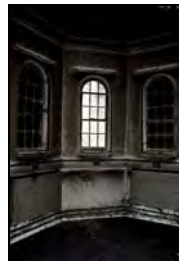
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FHH17-0436



FHH17-0437



FHH17-0438



FHH17-0439



FHH17-0440



FHH17-0441



FHH17-0442
Building 56 end



FHH17-0443
Building 1 external start



FHH17-0444



FHH17-0445



FHH17-0446



FHH17-0447



FHH17-0448



FHH17-0449



FHH17-0450



FHH17-0451



FHH17-0452



FHH17-0453



FHH17-0454



FHH17-0455



FHH17-0456



FHH17-0457



FHH17-0458



FHH17-0459



FHH17-0460



FHH17-0461



FHH17-0462



FHH17-0463



FHH17-0464



FHH17-0465



FHH17-0466



FHH17-0467



FHH17-0468



FHH17-0469



FHH17-0470



FHH17-0471



FHH17-0472



FHH17-0473



FHH17-0474



FHH17-0475
Building 1 external end



FHH17-0476
Buildings 5 to 9 start



FHH17-0477



FHH17-0478



FHH17-0479



FHH17-0480



FHH17-0481



FHH17-0482



FHH17-0483



FHH17-0484



FHH17-0485



FHH17-0486



FHH17-0487



FHH17-0488



FHH17-0489



FHH17-0490



FHH17-0491



FHH17-0492



FHH17-0493



FHH17-0494



FHH17-0495



FHH17-0496



FHH17-0497



FHH17-0498



FHH17-0499



FHH17-0500



FHH17-0501



FHH17-0502



FHH17-0503



FHH17-0504



FHH17-0505



FHH17-0506



FHH17-0507



FHH17-0508



FHH17-0509



FHH17-0510



FHH17-0511



FHH17-0512



FHH17-0513



FHH17-0514



FHH17-0515



FHH17-0516



FHH17-0517



FHH17-0518



FHH17-0519



FHH17-0520



FHH17-0521



FHH17-0522



FHH17-0523



FHH17-0524



FHH17-0525



FHH17-0526



FHH17-0527



FHH17-0528
Buildings 5 - 9 end



FHH17-0529
Building 11 external start



FHH17-0530



FHH17-0531



FHH17-0532



FHH17-0533



FHH17-0534



FHH17-0535



FHH17-0536



FHH17-0537



FHH17-0538



FHH17-0539



FHH17-0540



FHH17-0541



FHH17-0542



FHH17-0543



FHH17-0544



FHH17-0545



FHH17-0546



FHH17-0547



FHH17-0548



FHH17-0549



FHH17-0550



FHH17-0551



FHH17-0552



FHH17-0553



FHH17-0554



FHH17-0555
Building 11 external end



FHH17-0556

Buildings 25 to 29 external start



FHH17-0557



FHH17-0558



FHH17-0559



FHH17-0560



FHH17-0561



FHH17-0562



FHH17-0563



FHH17-0564



FHH17-0565



FHH17-0566



FHH17-0567



FHH17-0568



FHH17-0569



FHH17-0570



FHH17-0571



FHH17-0572



FHH17-0573



FHH17-0574



FHH17-0575



FHH17-0576



FHH17-0577



FHH17-0578



FHH17-0579



FHH17-0580



FHH17-0581



FHH17-0582



FHH17-0583



FHH17-0584



FHH17-0585



FHH17-0586



FHH17-0587



FHH17-0588



FHH17-0589



FHH17-0590



FHH17-0591



FHH17-0592



FHH17-0593



FHH17-0594



FHH17-0595



FHH17-0596



FHH17-0597



FHH17-0598



FHH17-0599



FHH17-0600



FHH17-0601



FHH17-0602



FHH17-0603



FHH17-0604
Buildings 25 to 28 external end



FHH17-0605
Building 34 start



FHH17-0606



FHH17-0607



FHH17-0608



FHH17-0609



FHH17-0610



FHH17-0611



FHH17-0612



FHH17-0613



FHH17-0614



FHH17-0615



FHH17-0616



FHH17-0617



FHH17-0618



FHH17-0619



FHH17-0620



FHH17-0621
Building 34 end



FHH17-0622
Building 35 start



FHH17-0623



FHH17-0624



FHH17-0625



FHH17-0626



FHH17-0627



FHH17-0628



FHH17-0629



FHH17-0630



FHH17-0631



FHH17-0632



FHH17-0633



FHH17-0634



FHH17-0635



FHH17-0636



FHH17-0637



FHH17-0638



FHH17-0639



FHH17-0640



FHH17-0641



FHH17-0642



FHH17-0643



FHH17-0644



FHH17-0645



FHH17-0646



FHH17-0647



FHH17-0648



FHH17-0649



FHH17-0650
Building 35 end



FHH17-0651
Building 06 post fire start



FHH17-0652



FHH17-0653



FHH17-0654



FHH17-0655



FHH17-0656



FHH17-0657



FHH17-0658



FHH17-0659



FHH17-0660



FHH17-0661



FHH17-0662



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Building 06 post fire end



FHH17-0666
Building 07 interior start



FHH17-0667



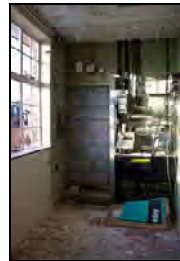
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FHH17-0670



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FHH17-0673



FHH17-0674



FHH17-0675
Building 07 interior end



FHH17-0676
Building 09 interior start



FHH17-0677



FHH17-0678



FHH17-0679



FHH17-0680



FHH17-0681



FHH17-0682



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FHH17-0687
Building 09 interior end



FHH17-0688
Building 11 interior start



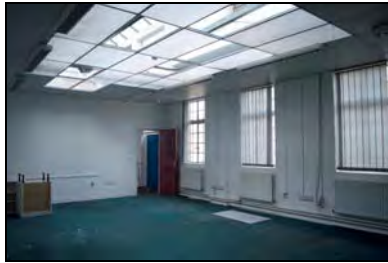
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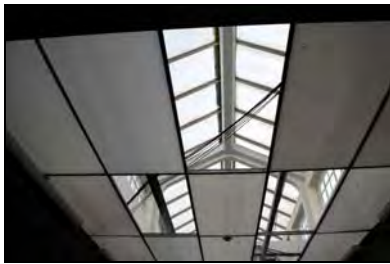
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FHH17-0693



FHH17-0694



FHH17-0695



FHH17-0696



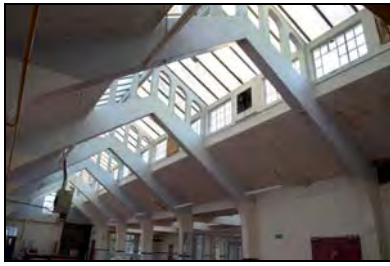
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FHH17-0705



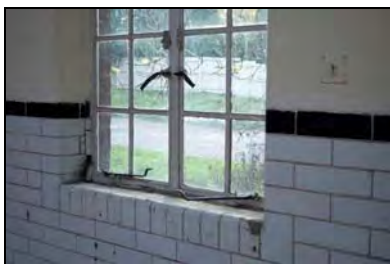
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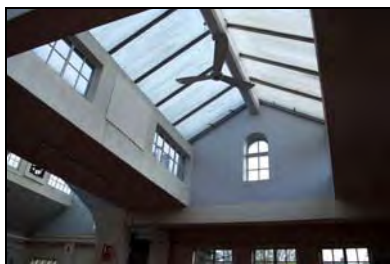
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FHH17-0713



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FHH17-0715



FHH17-0716



FHH17-0717



FHH17-0718



FHH17-0719



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FHH17-0724



FHH17-0725



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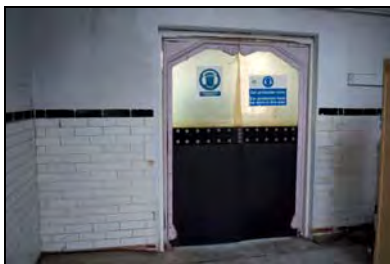
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FHH17-0729



FHH17-0730



FHH17-0731



FHH17-0732

Building 11 interior end



FHH17-0733

Building 25 courtyard external start



FHH17-0734



FHH17-0735



FHH17-0736



FHH17-0737



FHH17-0738



FHH17-0739



FHH17-0740



FHH17-0741



FHH17-0742
Building 25 courtyard external end



FHH17-0743
Building 26 courtyard external start



FHH17-0744



FHH17-0745



FHH17-0746



FHH17-0747



FHH17-0748



FHH17-0749



FHH17-0750



FHH17-0751



FHH17-0752



FHH17-0753



FHH17-0754



FHH17-0755



FHH17-0756



FHH17-0757
Building 26 courtyard external end



FHH17-0758
Building 27 courtyard external start



FHH17-0759



FHH17-0760



FHH17-0761



FHH17-0762
Building 27 courtyard external end



FHH17-0763
Building 28 courtyard external start



FHH17-0764



FHH17-0765



FHH17-0766



FHH17-0767



FHH17-0768



FHH17-0769



FHH17-0770



FHH17-0771



FHH17-0772



FHH17-0773



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FHH17-0777



FHH17-0778



FHH17-0779

Building 28 courtyard external end

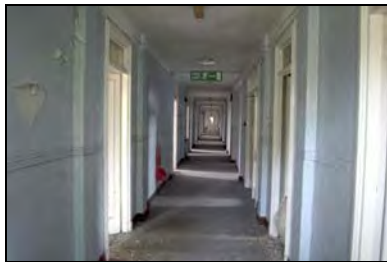


FHH17-0780

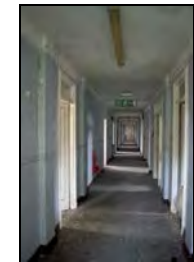
Building 28 first floor internal start



FHH17-0781



FHH17-0782



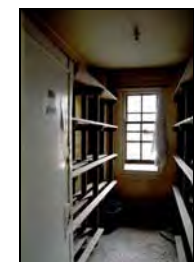
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FHH17-0790



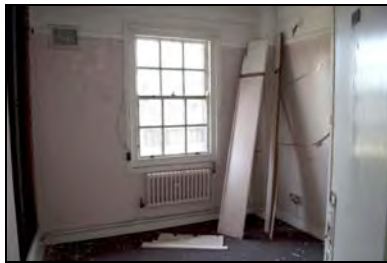
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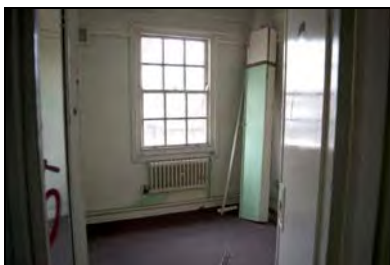
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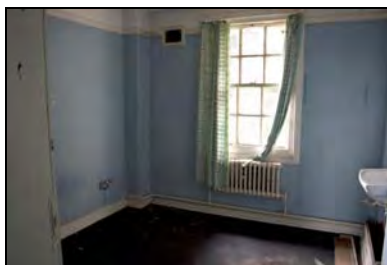
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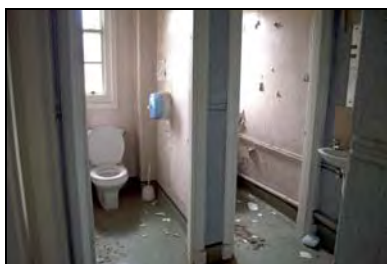
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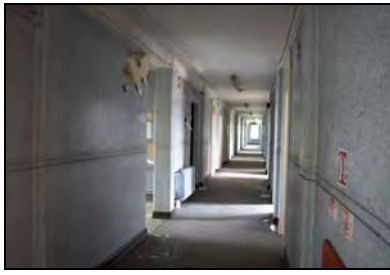
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FHH17-0806



FHH17-0807



FHH17-0808

Building 28 first floor internal end

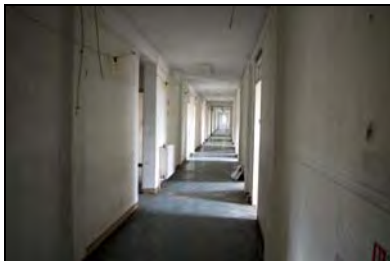


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Building 28 ground floor internal start



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FHH17-0811



FHH17-0812



FHH17-0813



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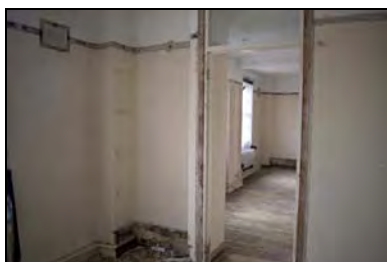
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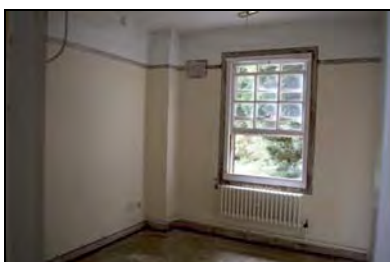
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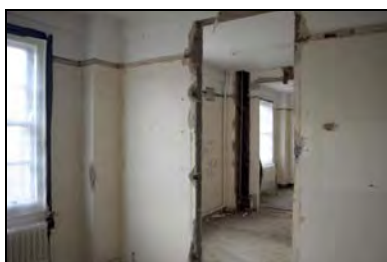
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FHH17-0821



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FHH17-0826



FHH17-0827



FHH17-0828



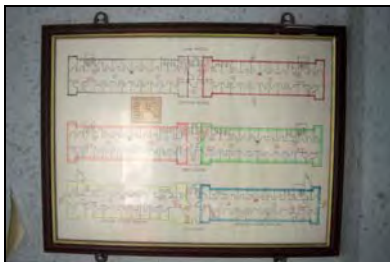
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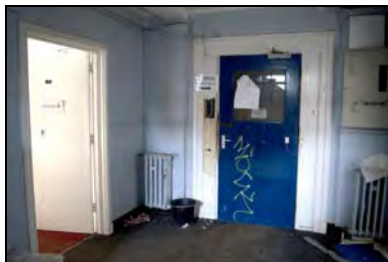
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FHH17-0832



FHH17-0833



FHH17-0834



FHH17-0835



FHH17-0836



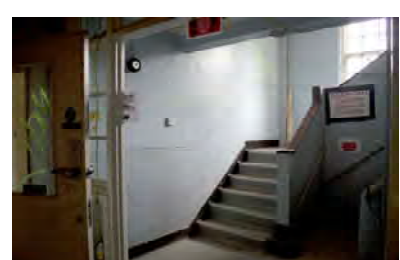
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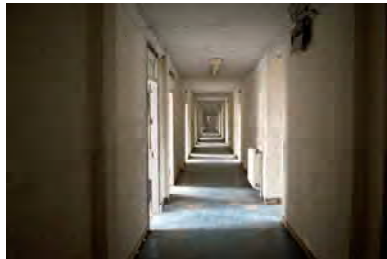
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FHH17-0849



FHH17-0850



FHH17-0851



FHH17-0852



FHH17-0853



FHH17-0854

Building 28 ground floor internal end



FHH17-0855

Building 51 start



FHH17-0856



FHH17-0857



FHH17-0858



FHH17-0859



FHH17-0860
Building 51 end



FHH17-0861
Building 52 start



FHH17-0862



FHH17-0863



FHH17-0864



FHH17-0865



FHH17-0866



FHH17-0867



FHH17-0868



FHH17-0869



FHH17-0870



FHH17-0871



FHH17-0872



FHH17-0873
Building 52 end



FHH17-0874
Building 53 start



FHH17-0875



FHH17-0876



FHH17-0877



FHH17-0878



FHH17-0879



FHH17-0880



FHH17-0881



FHH17-0882



FHH17-0883



FHH17-0884
Building 53 end



FHH17-0885
Views to 40, 41, 42, 47, 48 start



FHH17-0886



FHH17-0887



FHH17-0888



FHH17-0889
Views to 40, 41, 42, 47, 48 end



FHH17-0890
Building 05 internal start



FHH17-0891



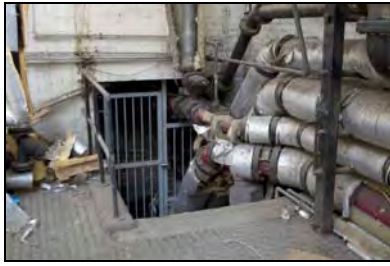
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FHH17-0900



FHH17-0901



FHH17-0902



FHH17-0903



FHH17-0904



FHH17-0905



FHH17-0906



FHH17-0907



FHH17-0908



FHH17-0909



FHH17-0910



FHH17-0911



FHH17-0912



FHH17-0913



FHH17-0914



FHH17-0915



FHH17-0916



FHH17-0917



FHH17-0918



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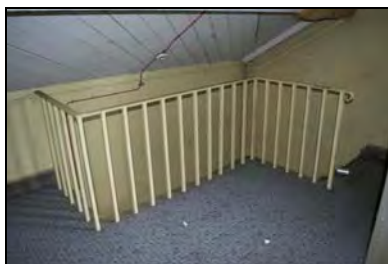
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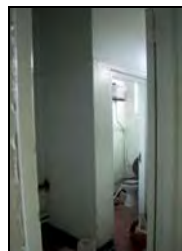
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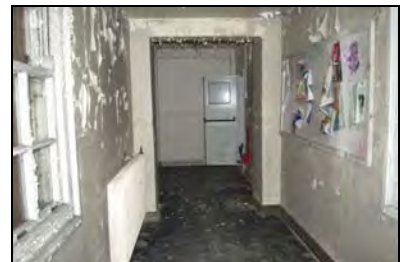
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FHH17-0943



FHH17-0944
Building 05 internal end



FHH17-0945
Building 27 internal before stripping start



FHH17-0946



FHH17-0947



FHH17-0948



FHH17-0949



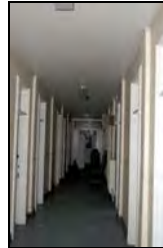
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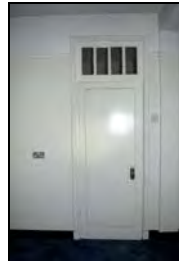
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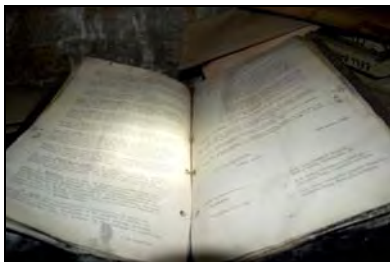
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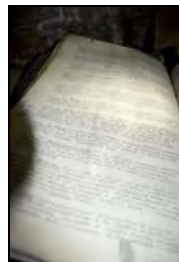
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FHH17-0961



FHH17-0962



FHH17-0963



FHH17-0964



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FHH17-0967



FHH17-0968



FHH17-0969



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FHH17-0973



FHH17-0974



FHH17-0975



FHH17-0976



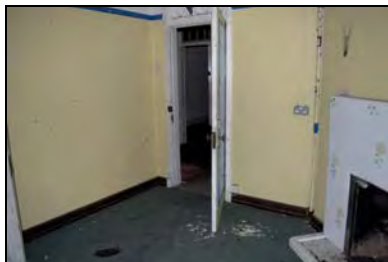
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FHH17-0978



FHH17-0979



FHH17-0980



FHH17-0981
Building 27 internal before stripping end



FHH17-0982
Building 28 stairs start



FHH17-0983



FHH17-0984



FHH17-0985
Building 28 stairs end



FHH17-0986
Building 1 courtyard start



FHH17-0987



FHH17-0988



FHH17-0989



FHH17-0990



FHH17-0991



FHH17-0992



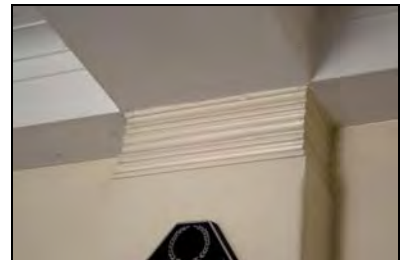
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Building 1 courtyard end



FHH17-0994
Building 1 interior start



FHH17-0995



FHH17-0996



FHH17-0997



FHH17-0998



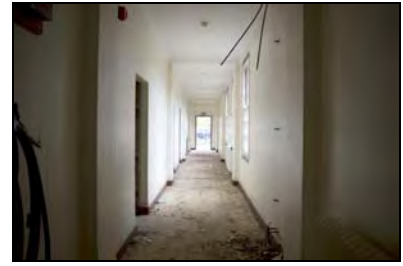
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FHH17-1000



FHH17-1001



FHH17-1002



FHH17-1003



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FHH17-1009



FHH17-1010



FHH17-1011



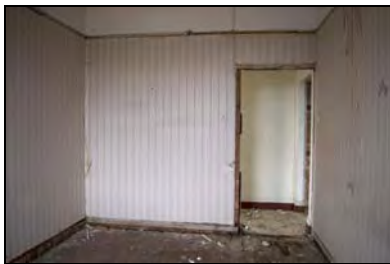
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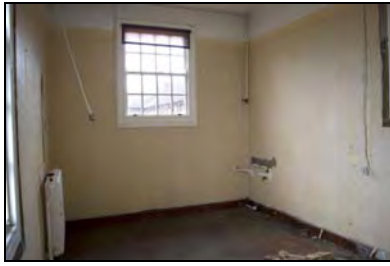
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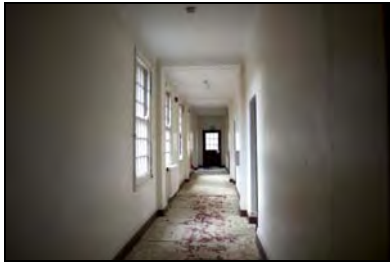
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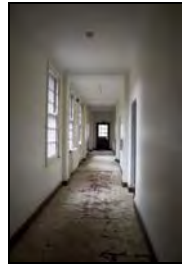
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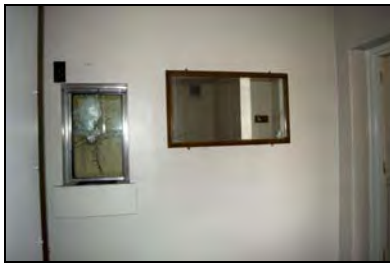
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FHH17-1025



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FHH17-1029



FHH17-1030



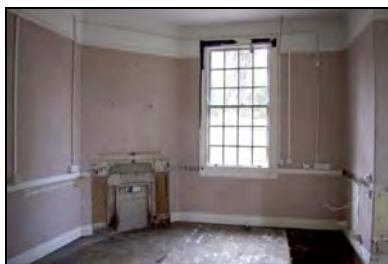
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FHH17-1034



FHH17-1035



FHH17-1036



FHH17-1037



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FHH17-1042



FHH17-1043



FHH17-1044



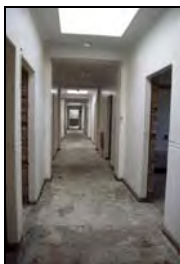
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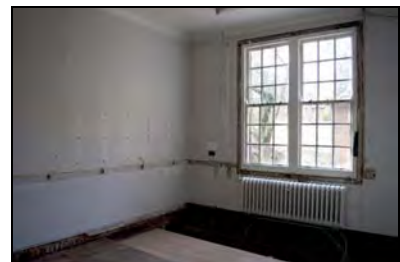
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FHH17-1055



FHH17-1056



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FHH17-1058



FHH17-1059



FHH17-1060



FHH17-1061



FHH17-1062



FHH17-1063



FHH17-1064



FHH17-1065



FHH17-1066



FHH17-1067



FHH17-1068



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FHH17-1074



FHH17-1075



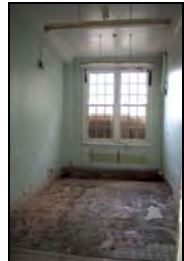
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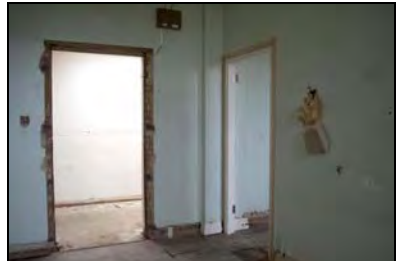
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FHH17-1082



FHH17-1083



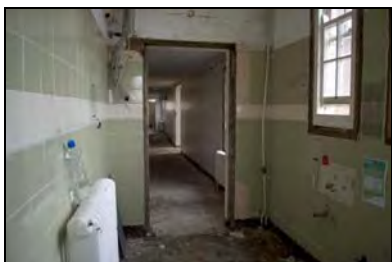
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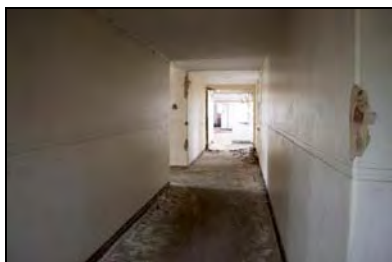
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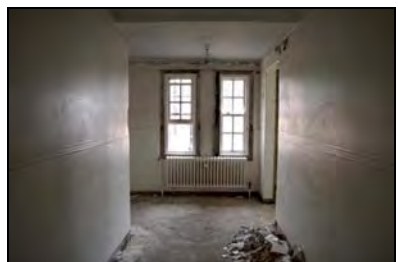
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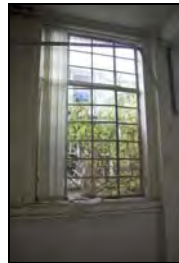
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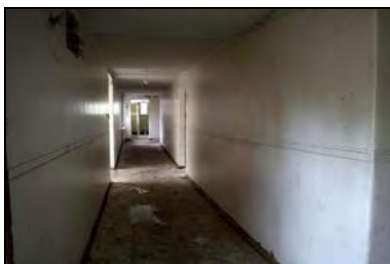
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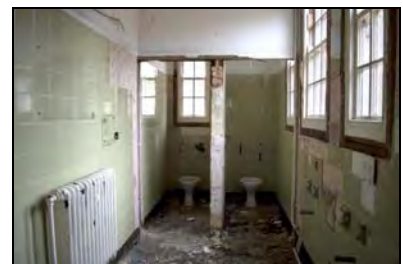
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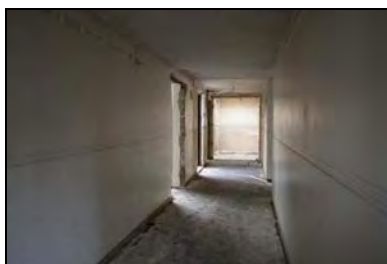
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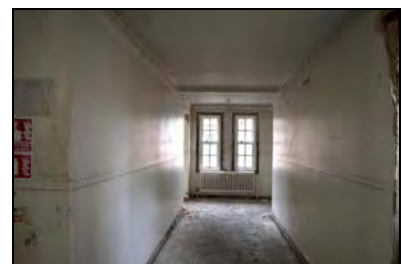
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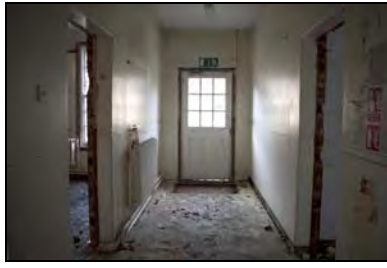
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FHH17-1112



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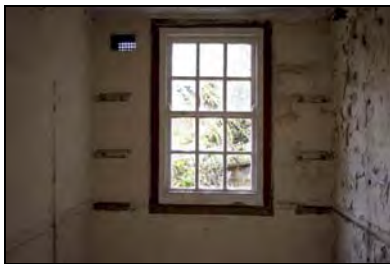
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FHH17-1129



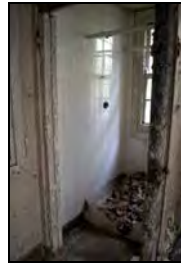
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FHH17-1138



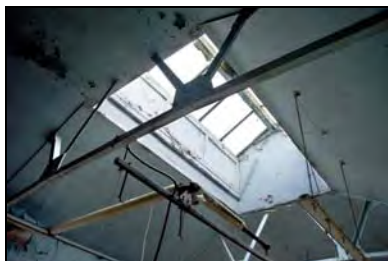
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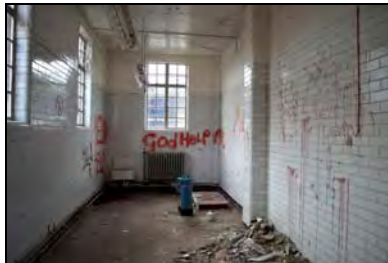
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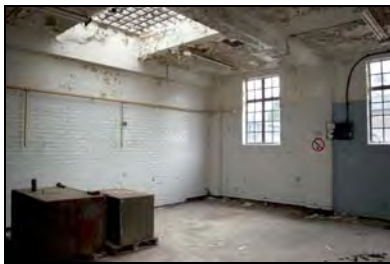
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FHH17-1155



FHH17-1156



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FHH17-1158



FHH17-1159



FHH17-1160



FHH17-1161



FHH17-1162



FHH17-1163



FHH17-1164



FHH17-1165



FHH17-1166



FHH17-1167



FHH17-1168



FHH17-1169



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FHH17-1175
Building 1 interior end



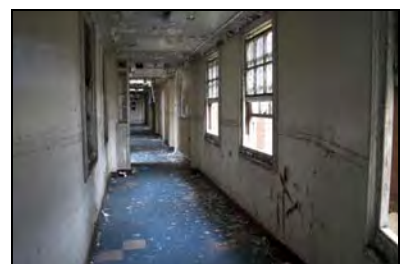
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Building 26 internal start



FHH17-1177



FHH17-1178



FHH17-1179



FHH17-1180



FHH17-1181



FHH17-1182



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FHH17-1187



FHH17-1188



FHH17-1189



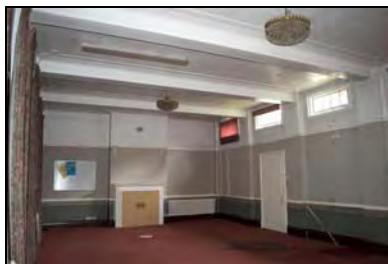
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FHH17-1193



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FHH17-1196



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FHH17-1198



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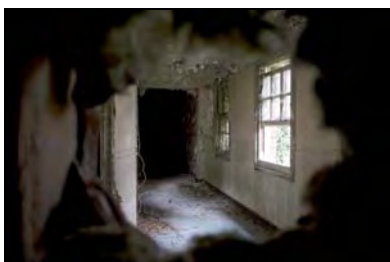
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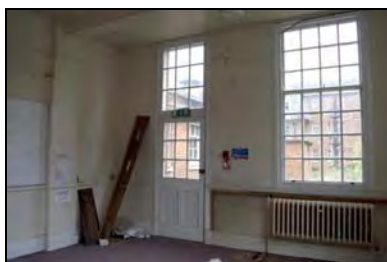
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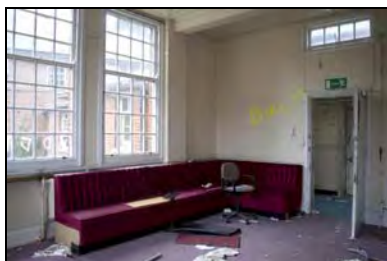
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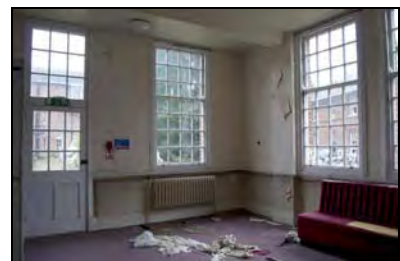
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FHH17-1217



FHH17-1218



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FHH17-1220



FHH17-1221



FHH17-1222



FHH17-1223



FHH17-1224



FHH17-1225



FHH17-1226



FHH17-1227



FHH17-1228



FHH17-1229



FHH17-1230



FHH17-1231



FHH17-1232



FHH17-1233



FHH17-1234



FHH17-1235



FHH17-1236



FHH17-1237



FHH17-1238



FHH17-1239



FHH17-1240



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FHH17-1247



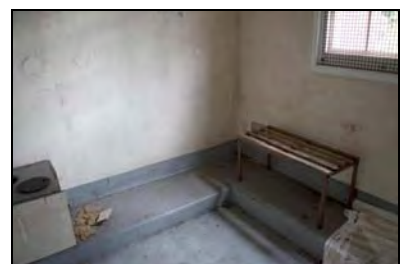
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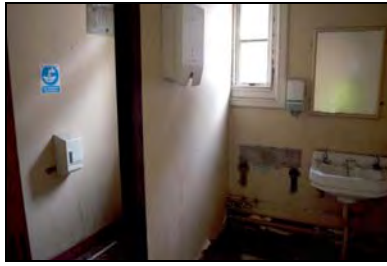
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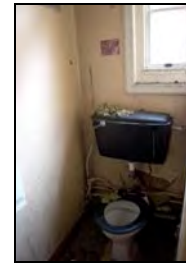
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FHH17-1257



FHH17-1258



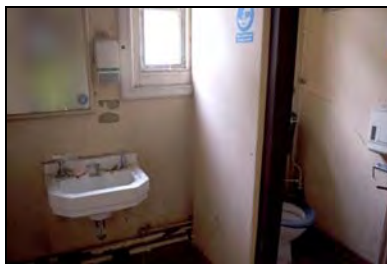
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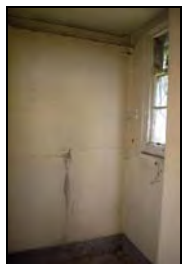
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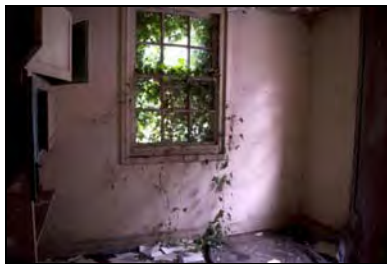
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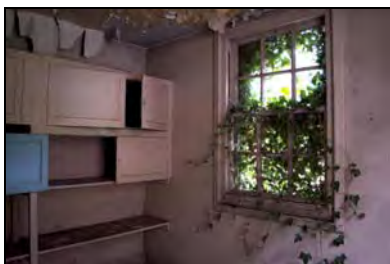
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FHH17-1266



FHH17-1267



FHH17-1268



FHH17-1269
Building 26 internal end



FHH17-1270
Building 25 start



FHH17-1271



FHH17-1272



FHH17-1273



FHH17-1274



FHH17-1275



FHH17-1276



FHH17-1277



FHH17-1278



FHH17-1279



FHH17-1280



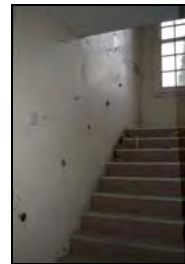
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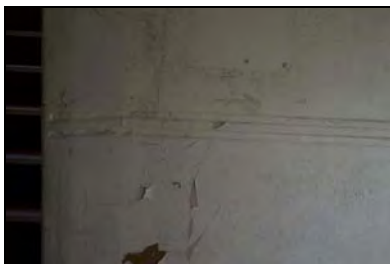
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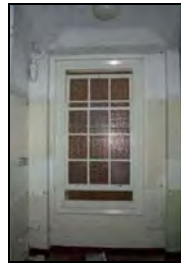
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FHH17-1289



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FHH17-1291



FHH17-1292



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FHH17-1294



FHH17-1295



FHH17-1296



FHH17-1297



FHH17-1298



FHH17-1299



FHH17-1300



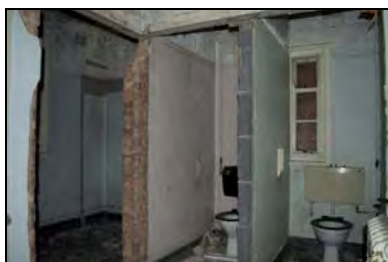
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Building 25 end



FHH17-1303
Building 27 internal start



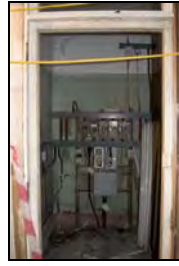
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FHH17-1305



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FHH17-1310



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FHH17-1312



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FHH17-1326



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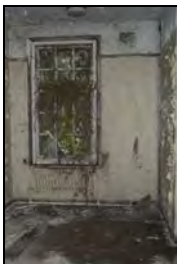
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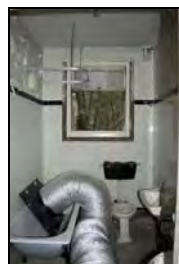
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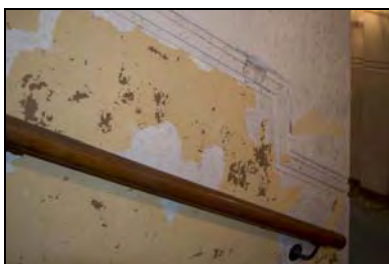
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FHH17-1381



FHH17-1382



FHH17-1383



FHH17-1384



FHH17-1385



FHH17-1386
Building 27 internal end



FHH17-1387
Building 28 internal start



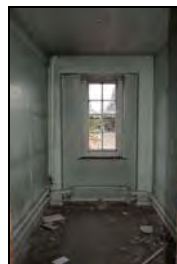
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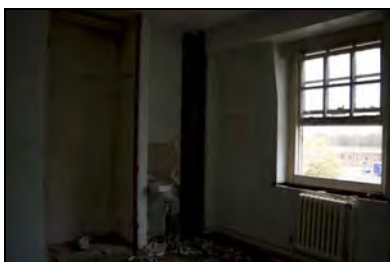
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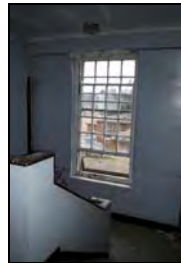
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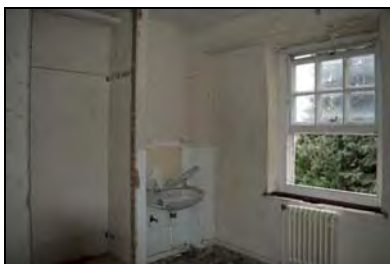
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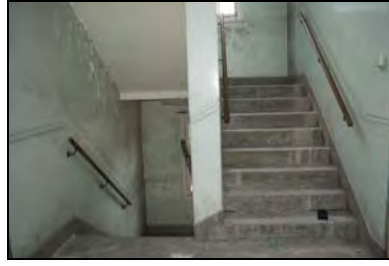
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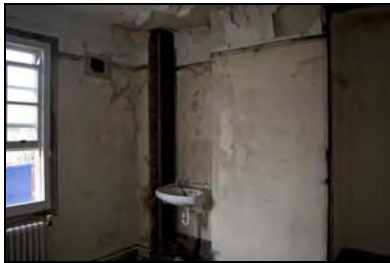
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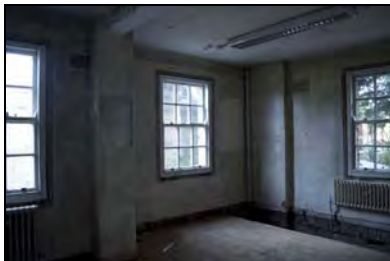
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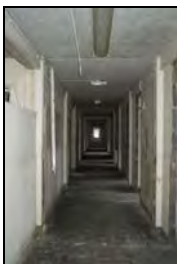
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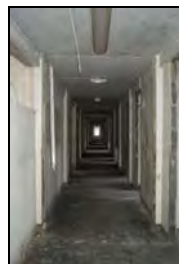
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FHH17-1428



FHH17-1429



FHH17-1430
Building 28 internal end



FHH17-1431
Building 4 during demolition



FHH17-1432
Building 4 during demolition

Appendix 2: OASIS Data Collection Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-305660

Project details

Project name	FORMER HARPERBURY HOSPITAL, RADLETT, HERTFORDSHIRE
Short description of the project	<p>From June to December 2017 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a programme of historic building recording at the former Harperbury Hospital, Radlett, Hertfordshire (centred on NGR 517234 201904; Fig. 1). The work was carried out to satisfy conditions placed on planning consent for the comprehensive redevelopment of part of the site for residential use, including the demolition of the existing buildings (planning ref. 5/2015/0990). The buildings were variously recorded to Historic England Level 2 or Level 3 (Historic England 2016), as agreed with the District Archaeologist at St Albans City and District Council. A heritage assessment by DPP LLP (2008) was previously produced for the site. The site contains 33 buildings, comprising the central and eastern parts of the hospital site, and includes structures original to the early 1930s asylum (known initially as Middlesex Colony), as well as later hospital buildings and additions. Despite later alterations and the loss of many of the original structures, the remaining buildings of the original Middlesex Colony at Harperbury Hospital provide an example of a large asylum, built in accordance with the principles of the colony system. The buildings serve as a physical illustration of the culmination of developments in asylum design during the later 19th and early 20th centuries. The buildings, and their subsequent alteration, reuse and later redundancy, also reflect attitudes towards mental illness and its treatment, as well reflecting wider social conventions.</p>
Project dates	Start: 20-06-2017 End: 06-12-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	160560 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	FHH17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Annotated Sketch", "Measured Survey", "Photographic Survey", "Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	HERTFORDSHIRE ST ALBANS ST STEPHEN FORMER HARPERBURY HOSPITAL, HARPER LANE, RADLETT, HERTFORDSHIRE
Postcode	WD7 9HQ

Study area	102400 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 517235 201880 51.859151573304 0.203518975539 51 51 32 N 000 12 12 E Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Montagu Evans LLP
Project design originator	ASE/Montagu Evans LLP
Project director/manager	Amy Williamson
Project supervisor	Chritopher Curtis/Katya Harrow
Type of sponsor/funding body	private client
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies
Digital Archive ID	FHH17
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies
Paper Archive ID	FHH17
Paper Media available	"Notebook - Excavation"," Research"," General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Survey "
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	FORMER HARPERBURY HOSPITAL, HARPER LANE, RADLETT, HERTFORDSHIRE: HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD (HISTORIC ENGLAND LEVELS 2 and 3)
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Curtis, C.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Harrow, K.
Other bibliographic details	2017303
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Archaeology South-East
Entered by	Katya Harrow (k.harrow@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	5 February 2018

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