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Wordsley Hospital, Stream Road,
Stourbridge,
West Midlands

Historic Building Recording

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**Wordsley Hospital, Stream Road, Stourbridge,
West Midlands**

Historic Building Recording 2007

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**FORMER WORDSLEY HOSPITAL, STREAM ROAD, WORDSLEY, DUDLEY,
WEST MIDLANDS**

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SUMMARY

Building recording and ornamental audit was undertaken at Wordsley Hospital, Stream Road, Stourbridge for MarGall (Wordsley) Ltd in advance of demolition and redevelopment of the site. Wordsley Hospital was originally the Stourbridge Poor Law Union Workhouse. Three principal construction phases were included in the recording programme. Phase 1 was represented by the one surviving 19th-century building (The Guardians' Boardroom) dating from c. 1874. Phase 2 comprised the bulk of the recorded buildings, which dated from a general rebuilding of the workhouse between 1903 and 1907 to the designs of Arthur Marshall of Nottingham, architect of workhouses at Wolverhampton and Nottingham. The surviving buildings from Phase 2 included the master's block and associated clock tower, the workshops, the stables, engine room/boiler house, maternity and nursery block, isolation block, nurses' centre, infirmary, and accommodation blocks. Phase 3 consisted of a series of annexe wards dating from c. 1940. The phases 1 and 2 buildings were recorded to a standard commensurate with Level 3, and the Phase 3 buildings to Level 1 as defined by English Heritage (2006). The buildings of 1903-07 displayed a good deal of uniformity of constructional detail being constructed of red brick, laid in Flemish bond, with blue brick plinths, sandstone ashlar dressings and hipped tiled roofs. The windows of the domestic areas were timber-framed single-pane vertical sashes with sandstone lintels and sills, resting on a course of chamfered blue brick. Fenestration consisted of horizontal sashes in the domestic areas and metal-framed multi-paned windows in the service areas. The interior retained brown glazed brick to mid-height in the corridors, and bullnose brick surrounds to door and window openings. This uniformity of detail extended to Marshall's other workhouses at Nottingham and Wolverhampton, and the three complexes are also linked by a marked similarity of plan.

**Former Wordsley Hospital, Stream Road, Wordsley,
Dudley, West Midlands**

Archaeological Building Recording/Ornamental Audit, 2007.

1 INTRODUCTION

In January 2007 Birmingham Archaeology carried out a programme of archaeological building recording/ornamental audit at Wordsley Hospital, Stream Road, Wordsley, Dudley, West Midlands (Fig 1). The work was commissioned by Margall (Wordsley) Ltd in order to attain Conservation Area Consent for part demolition of buildings and structures in advance of a proposed redevelopment of the site for residential purposes (Planning Application Number P06/1640 & P06/1641).

This report outlines the results of the historic building recording/ornamental audit, which was carried out between the 11th and 25th of January 2007 and which was prepared in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (IFA 2001). The Historic Building Recording was carried out to level 3 as defined by English Heritage (2006).

The archaeological building recording/ornamental audit conformed to a brief produced by Dudley Metropolitan Borough Council (Appendix 1), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (Birmingham Archaeology 2007), which was approved by the Local Planning Authority prior to implementation, in accordance with guidelines laid down in Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 (DoE 1994).

2 SITE LOCATION

Wordsley Hospital lies approximately two miles north of Stourbridge, Dudley Metropolitan Borough, West Midlands, centred on NGR SO 88288532 (Fig 2). It occupies an approximately L-shaped site of some 9.5 ha, the long sides formed by Stream Road (A491) to the west and Auckland Road to the south, rising from west to east.

The present character of the site is hardstanding with intermittent garden landscaping surrounding the historic and modern hospital buildings.

3 OBJECTIVES

The aims of the project were to:

- To compile an adequate record (English Heritage level 3) of the Board Room and all surviving buildings relating to the 1903-07 rebuilding of the workhouse prior to their conversion or in some cases demolition.
- To compile a basic record (English Heritage level 1) of the World War II wards at the northeast corner of the site prior to demolition.
- To assess the historical development of the buildings and provide a description of surviving architectural features.

- To briefly assess the apparent similarity between the buildings of the Stourbridge Union Workhouse with those of the architect Arthur Marshall's other two workhouses at Nottingham and Wolverhampton and make comparison and discuss the similarities and variation between the three.
- To assist the client in advancing towards having enough information in order that the relevant conditions can be discharged.

4 METHODS

In general the work was carried out with due regard to the advice offered by the Institute of Archaeologists (IFA 2001), and English Heritage (2006).

Measured Survey

For the level 3 surveys, where architectural drawings already existed they were checked for accuracy, and, if of an adequate standard, were annotated with archaeological information, and the AutoCAD versions modified. Where drawings of sufficient quality did not exist a new survey was carried out by reflectorless total station (Trimble 3603), Leica Cyrax Laser Scanner, and by hand measurement using tapes and a laser distance meter (Leica Disto), and drawn up in AutoCAD, at a scale of 1:50.

Written Survey

A written description/ornamental audit of each building was compiled in the field on *pro forma* building and room record sheets, noting details of building type, date(s), materials, plan, and elevations.

Photographic Survey

The photographic survey comprised both general and detail shots, and was carried out using a 35mm camera (Nikon F75) with black and white film and a SLR high resolution digital camera (Nikon D50). All detail shots include a scale. All photographs were recorded on a *pro forma* record sheet detailing subject, direction, photographer and date.

5 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Historical Background

In 2004 Anne Upson carried out an in-depth standing building and desk-based assessment of the Wordsley Hospital site. It was found that the Guardian's Board Room building (Building 1) (Plate 1) was the earliest remaining structure on the site. This is the last remaining building associated with the original Stourbridge Poor Law Union Workhouse. The remaining structures on site date from Arthur Marshall's rebuilding of the workhouse complex between 1903 and 1907 and later. The Guardian's Board Room, which was designed by Smalman Smith, and built in 1883-4, was erected for the Board of Guardians of Stourbridge Poor Law Union Workhouse to provide a "Board Room with suitable offices for the deposit of the Books of the Union and waiting rooms for applicants attending for relief" (www.workhouses.org.uk). This was the final building constructed prior to Arthur Marshall's rebuilding of the workhouse complex. This original workhouse complex was built in response to the 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act, which recommended that groups of parishes be incorporated into Unions with locally elected Boards of Guardians, acting under the general administration of the Poor Law Commission in London.

The “chief instrument” of this new policy was to be the “well regulated workhouse” (Morrison 1999, 43). The Stourbridge Poor Law Union was formed two years later. The Board decided to utilize the old Kingswinford workhouse at Stream Road, Wordsley as their new premises. This had been in existence from at least 1777 (www.workhouses.org.uk). Upson (2004, 3.2) provides a comprehensive overview of the development of this workhouse complex. The original building was altered and added to immediately and “significantly enlarged” with additions such as a dining room, a chapel, and a nailshop. More land was purchased in the late 1850s on which infection wards were built, whilst a new reception building was added in the late 1860s. The aforementioned Board Room was constructed in 1883-4, and by 1896 the workhouse was certified to accommodate 520 inmates.

In the early 20th-century the Workhouse buildings were deemed inadequate for their task and it was decided that a new Workhouse would be built on the same site. The new buildings were built to a “pavilion” plan designed by Nottingham Architect Arthur Marshall, who by this time had been responsible for new workhouse complexes at Nottingham and Wolverhampton. Marshall noted that he “couldn’t recommend any portion of the workhouse to remain as it was” (Upson 2004, 3.3.6). Thus, between 1902 and 1904 the workhouse was entirely rebuilt. The Guardian’s Board Room was the only structure retained. The “pavilion” plan was particularly *en vogue* in institutional architecture from the 1870s until the First World War, and was devised mainly as a means of “inhibiting the spread of disease from one building to another at a time when contemporary theory maintained that infections were carried in the air” (Morrison 1999, 103). This saw the development of the separate-block plan, which referred to the division of a hospital, asylum, or workhouse, which in the past, would have been built as a single building, into separate blocks connected by covered walkways.

In addition to separate ward blocks for the various categories of inmates, the complex was to include a laundry, boiler/engine house (Building 12) (Plate 2), administration block (Building 02) (Plate 3), porter’s lodge and weighbridge, nurses home, workshops (Building 13) (Plate 4) and stables (Building 14) (Plate 5), itch and venereal wards, piggeries, bakehouse, mortuary and post-mortem room (Upson 2004, 3.3.7). The main workhouse buildings consist of the central administration block (Building 02), with two accommodation pavilions (Buildings 05 and 08) (Plates 6 and 7) on either side. The southern pavilion provided male accommodation, whilst the other accommodated the women. The pavilion to the rear of this (Building 09) (Plate 8) was utilised as a nursery. A large pavilion-plan infirmary (Buildings 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23) (Plate 9) was constructed to the east of the main administration building. From correspondence in 1907 it would appear that the works were carried out to the satisfaction of the Board of Guardians “the work has been carried out in a most satisfactory manner, and that all credit is due to the architect and builder for the conscientious manner in which the contract has been carried out” (Upson 2004, 3.3.24).

During World War One, the infirmary wards to the east of the administration block were sequestered by the Royal Army Medical Corps. After the war the site took on an increasing function as a hospital. In 1930 it is alleged that the clock was installed in the water tower. Seven new wards (Buildings 31-38) (Plate 10) were constructed in the southeast corner of the site during the Second World War. The hospital changed its name from Sandfield to Wordsley Hospital in the 1970s. Further buildings were added until the hospital closed in the early 21st-century.

The buildings currently lie derelict awaiting planning permission for a programme of demolition and part-demolition. Of the remaining buildings, the former boardroom (Building 1), the Administration building (Building 2a), the workshops (Building 13), the stables (Building 14), and the probationary house (Building 16 - not within the remit of this study) are all included on the council’s local list.

5.2 Marshall's Plan

As noted above, the Stourbridge workhouse complex at Wordsley was rebuilt to the plan and design of the Nottingham architect Arthur Marshall. Marshall, who had previously constructed workhouses at Nottingham (1898-1903) (Plates 11 and 12) and Wolverhampton (1901-1903) (Plates 13 and 14), favoured the use of the 'pavilion' or separate block plan. It would appear that Marshall had a particular schemata, decoration scheme, and plan which he favoured for his workhouse buildings. The three complexes that he designed at the turn of the 19th-century have very similar architectural footprints and are very obviously from the pen of the same author. The ground plans of the three workhouses "bear marked similarities, suggesting that standard designs were used for individual building types, and that only the number of each building type he constructed, and their juxtaposition on the available sites varied between the three institutions" (Upson 2004, 5.1.5). The similarities do not stop with plan type, Marshall utilised a similar palette of materials and design techniques. He stopped short of totally plagiarising his previous work by introducing and using differing external decoration, ornamentation, and architectural styles for his 'landmark' administration buildings, whilst retaining his previous proportionality and plan forms.

The 'standardised' plan consisted of a central administration block, kitchens and dining rooms, with separate-block accommodation buildings running parallel at each side. To the rear and separate from the administration block were the homogenous infirmary pavilions. The layout and number of both the accommodation blocks and infirmary buildings differed according to the site and the specific needs of the workhouse.

The plan of each central administration block is remarkably similar; however, the treatment of each exterior differs. At Nottingham the principal elevation has curved gable projections with canted bay windows, which flank a central range with a central tower. This is a composition of simple red brickwork and sash windows with no complementary materials such as stone or other coloured brick apart from splayed blue brick sills. The porch is a simple projecting segmental arch vault. The 'landmark' tower is influenced in form by Italian renaissance *Campaniles* and utilises raised brickwork for ornamentation purposes. At Wolverhampton the plan is almost identical, however, the external detailing is quite different. Here Marshall employed triangular gables with stone kneelers and canted bay windows, the porch is similar, and the use of stone stringcourses breaks up the monotony of the brickwork. The tower assumes a medieval keep-like form with pseudo-corner turrets and projecting corner spirelets. The administration block at Stourbridge sees Marshall juxtapose some of the ornamental features of the previous two structures and add further embellishments ensuring that it is ornamentally the most striking of the three. Here he fuses Dutch gables with canted bays and stone stringcourses. He decided on a neo-classical theme here with a stone porch with columns, and a stone crown cupola.

Marshall's accommodation blocks and infirmary blocks were almost identical on each site. The only variance in them being in their quantity rather than in their decoration, style, or plan form. Stourbridge was the smallest of the three workhouses, and required only four accommodation blocks as opposed to eight at Nottingham and ten at Wolverhampton. Similarly the workhouse at Wordsley had need for only four infirmary blocks compared to eleven at Nottingham and six at Wolverhampton.

Marshall's plan was "an interesting, and decidedly modern approach" (Upson 2004, 5.1.5). He was innovative in his approach to the standardisation of layout and design, rather than being innovative and inventive in his interpretation of the 'pavilion' plan form.

5.3 Archaeological Background

The majority of previous archaeological work carried out at Wordsley Hospital appears to have been concentrated on the built environment rather than on below ground archaeology. Therefore there is very little indication of the function of the site prior to the construction of the first workhouse in the late 18th/ early 19th-century. The Wordsley and Ridge Hill Hospitals Development Brief notes that part of the study area may have been a historic mill site. Cartographic analysis delineates a "curious right angled bend occurred due east of the workhouse on the Fowler Map. This does not appear to be a natural feature and may indicate a mill site" (WRHHDB 4.2).

6 BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS AND ANALYSES

6.1 Phase 1 (c. 1874)

6.1.1 Building 1 The Guardians' Boardroom (Locally listed)

The Guardians' Boardroom (Fig 3), which was built in c.1874 by Smalman Smith, is 'I' shaped-in plan with shallow gabled projections from the north elevation and from the northwest, northeast, southeast, and southwest corners. The building is aligned north-south following the line of Stream Road. The main body of the building is a tall single storey range, with a lower lean-to volume along the east side, which is terminated at either end by gabled projections.

Exterior

The main body of the Guardians' Board Room building is of a reddish-orange brick measuring 9 ins x 3 1/8 ins x 4 1/4 ins and laid in English bond (Plate 1). The plinth, which is of red and blue brick in no apparent decorative pattern, is stepped out by one brick width. This is coped with a course of moulded blue brick, which is punctuated at every fifth brick by a regular blue brick. There is a stringcourse of blue brick immediately above the moulded plinth course, and three further blue brick strings at intervals above this. Above the uppermost of these is a projecting painted stone/concrete string, which forms the sill for each of the windows. The eaves are coped with concrete or cut stone slabs, and the roof is of alternating bands of red and blue clay tile with red terracotta coping.

The eastern volume is also of red brick in English bond, has two terminating east facing gables and a central range, which has a similar decorative scheme to the main body of the building apart for the absence of the projecting string at sill level.

The West Elevation

This is characterised by two projecting terminal gables and a central range. Each gable-end is identical in detailing (Plate 1). Each has two painted buff sandstone shouldered arch windows with alternate quoin-style jambs, and splayed sillstone. Above these is a large decorative panel of chequered pale yellow and blue brick set in a equilateral pointed arch delineated by two rows of yellow brick and a splayed painted buff sandstone splayed sillstone. Above the uppermost row of chequerwork is a row of blue brick stretchers, which is surmounted by a blind Venetian window of painted cut buff sandstone blocks in relief. Each gable rises on three painted cut buff sandstone kneelers, the lower of which is moulded. The gables also have mid-gable kneelers and painted buff sandstone apices. The southern gable has a cruciform shaped tie rod towards the apex. The gable returns have moulded eaves and cut stone corbels, which support an ornamental cast iron rainwater gutter.

The central range has three windows similar in style, decoration, and size to those on the gable ends. Above these is a row of moulded brick, which is essentially the inverse of the moulding pattern that copes the plinth. Two moulded corbels project from either side of the central window. These support a cast iron dentilated rainwater gutter. A low parapet wall projects above these, and is coped with concrete/stone slabs.

The North Elevation

The north elevation contains the main entrance to the Guardians' Board Room building (Plate 1). This elevation projects out from the main body of the building, and is entered through a west of centre doorway. The doorway, which is accessed up three stone steps, has a slightly pointed segmental-arch head of gauged brickwork, painted to match the ornate carved stone door surround, which has alternate quoin-style jambs. The panelled double door with overlight is recessed behind three orders of moulding. The window is a taller version of those on the west elevation and has a sill of splayed blue brick. The gable and chequerwork panelling is identical to those on the west elevation. However, there is a large sandstone block below the decorative panel. To the east, and set back from this gable end is the return of an eastern facing gable end, this is a one-storey, two-bay, elevation with two square headed windows. The eaves of this are of dogtooth brick above oversailing blue brick, and it has a tiled roof. The gable and chequerwork panelling is identical to those on the west and north elevations.

The South Elevation

This is a composite elevation with three distinct sections (Plate 16). The most westerly portion is the return of the southern gable-end of the west wall. This is similar to the returns of the other gables. This return is bonded into the central section, which is a gable end with high Caernarvon arched windows with alternating quoin-style jambs. The gable and chequerwork panelling is identical to those on the west and north elevations. Bonded into this to the east is a later gabled extension of blue brick measuring (9 ins x 3 ins x 4 ¾ ins) and laid in English bond. At basement level, which is of red brick, there is a segmental-arched doorway, which leads to the boiler room.

The East Elevation

The east elevation is also a composite elevation with four distinct sections. The southern gable end is part of the later blue brick extension mentioned above. This has a small flat-headed window with a splayed sill. The northern edge of this forms the jamb of the most southerly window of the central range. The roof of this extension is of slate and has timber eaves.

The northern gable end has a central three-light mullioned window, the lights of which appear to have shouldered arches but which are in fact square headed with chamfered and stopped jambs and mullions. This has a painted buff sandstone lintel, and splayed sill. Set in the gable is a blind drop-arch window with stone sill and surround.

The central range is divided into seven uneven bays, which are delineated by projecting brick pilasters. The most southerly bay; bay 1, which abuts the southern gable, has a window similar to that on the northern gable above, the lintel of which forms part of the eaves. Bay 2 contains a blocked doorway with stone lintel and dentilated eaves. Bay 3 is also a blocked door that has been converted for use as a window. This window has a splayed blue brick sill. It has a buff sandstone lintel and dentilated eaves. Bay 4 is similar to bay one but has four lights. Bay 5 has two lights. Bay 6 has a doorway with stone lintel, plain jambs and dentilated eaves. Bay 7 is a replica of bay one.

The steeply pitched tiled roof of the central range slopes up towards the tiled roof of the main body of the building. From the point at which these roofs verge project is a series of dormers and chimneys, the most southerly of which is a chimney behind the blue brick extension. To the north of this is a gable-dormer with tiled roof and segmental arch sash window with splayed sill. To the north of this is a smaller gable-dormer with blind window similar to that on the north gable-end of this elevation. This is to the south of a brick chimney with tumbling edges and a pseudo-blind drop-arched window. The two types of dormer gables to the south of this are replicated on the north side of this chimney.

Interior

The interior of this building has been much altered in recent times. This is probably related to its conversion for use as a nursery in the late 20th-century. The ceiling levels have been radically altered with the insertion of reversible suspended fibreglass panels, drastically altering the spatial proportions of the interior and unfortunately obscure the fine timber roof structure. Inserted walls also make it difficult to appreciate the original scale and status of the boardroom itself. The building is separated into two distinct sections, with large wide rooms to the west and smaller thinner rooms to the east.

G1 The main northern entrance leads to this hallway with its polychromatic tessellated tiled floor with a geometric floriated pattern (Plate 17). This is entered through a slightly pointed segmental arch doorway with overlight and double panelled door and carved architrave. All the walls retain their original moderately ornate carved skirting boards. This hallway provides access to G3 and G4 to the west, G5 to the south, and G2 to the east. Each of these doorways have ornate carved architraves similar in style to that on the main entrance. This hall has a suspended fibreglass ceiling, but where it has been removed the original plaster roof can be seen high above.

G2 This original room, which occupies the north gable-ended section of the east elevation, was later converted for use as a toilet/nappy changing room. It has lino covered floorboards and a plain skirting board on each wall. The architrave around the door to G1 is plain. This room is lit by two single light casement windows on the north wall, and one tri-partite casement window on the west wall. The original plastered ceiling remains here, this is coved at both the north and south sides.

G3 is also an original room with carpet-covered floorboards, and suspended fibreglass ceiling. This has a chimneystack on the south wall; however there doesn't appear to be any visible evidence for a fireplace. Each wall has a high moulded skirting board, which appears more ornate than those in G1. The doorway to G1 has an identical architrave to its other side. The room is lit by a tri-partite metal framed casement window on the north wall, and by a high four-pane sash window with carved architrave in the west wall, these are now partially obscured by the suspended ceiling.

G4 Each wall in this room is original. The south wall has been punctuated in the mid to late 20th-century to provide access to G6. The skirting boards are similar to those in G3. There is a protruding chimneystack on the north wall with a blocked brick fireplace. The window in the west wall is similar to the sash window in G3. The original plaster ceiling has been retained.

G5 This lobby space, which has a similar polychromatic tile floor to that in G1, provides access to G1, G4, G7, and G8. There is a concrete/stone slab at each of the thresholds. This is an original space and each wall has similar skirting boards to G1. Each doorway has a decorative architrave; the door to G8 has a high round moulded arch with late 20th-century infill door.

Above this at dormer level is a four-pane sash window with decorative architrave. The ceiling has been obscured by a suspended fibreglass ceiling.

G6 The south and east walls of this room are mid to late 20th-century insertions. However, each wall has a half-round in profile mid to late 20th-century skirting board. The east wall has a high sash window similar to that in G3 and G4. Whilst the north wall has been punctuated to provide an opening to G4. This has a plaster ceiling, and the springing of the roof beam is quite evident in the southwest corner.

G7 This lobby space is another later creation. The east and north walls are original. The east and west walls have half-round skirting boards, whilst the other walls have plain late 20th-century skirting boards. The doorways to G5 and G11 have plain architraves. The ceiling is obscured.

G8, G9, and G10 These rooms along with G12, G13, and G15 have been created by partitioning an original long and narrow room. The west, north, and east walls of the space created by these rooms are original; the remaining walls are mid to late 20th-century stud wall partitions. All of the walls have plain skirting boards and the floors are of carpet-covered concrete. The west wall has a round arch half round moulded doorway to G5 (Plate 18). This space is lit by a three light casement in the east wall of G9. There is an external doorway in the east wall of G10; this has a relatively plain architrave and a modern fire door. The roof is of plaster and is coved to the east.

G11 The entire north wall of this room is a mid to late 20th-century inserted stud wall. All but the east wall have a lightly moulded skirting board, which is obviously a later addition. The east wall has plain skirting. This room is lit by two high four-pane sash windows, which are now largely obscured by the suspended fibreglass ceiling. The doorway to G14 has a plain architrave. The suspended ceiling has been removed in places revealing a very ornate hammer beam-style roof c. midway down the room; this is lightly carved and has incised quatrefoil ornamentation (Plate 19).

G12 The north and south walls of this room are inserted studs. The floor is of lino-covered concrete. The roof timbers are visible along the north wall; these have chamfered edges. The room is lit by two bi-partite casement windows in the east wall. There is a chimneystack on the west wall this has a chamfered northern edge, and is partially obscured by the inserted partition wall to the south. The ceiling is plastered and coved to the east.

G13 This is on the whole a symmetrical replica of G12. The only variance being that there are three windows on the east wall, and a doorway on the south wall to G15.

G14 Each wall of this room is original. The floor is of carpet-covered concrete. The doorway to G11 is has a decorative architrave. The doorway to G15 has a roll moulded round arch frame with a segmental arch casement window in the dormer above. The suspended fibreglass ceiling obscures the original ceiling.

G15 Each wall in this room has plain skirting boards apart from the north wall which is an inserted mid to late 20th-century stud wall. The floor is of carpet-covered late 20th-century tiles. The west wall has the doorway mentioned in G14 above. The east wall has a south of centre tri-partite casement window. The plastered ceiling is coved to the east.

G16 This original room has carpet-covered floorboards, and is lit by two high four-pane sash windows in the west wall, and a two-pane sash window in the south wall. There is also an external doorway in this wall. The south and west walls have decoratively carved skirting

boards, whilst the other walls have chamfered skirting boards. The doorways to G14 and G18 have decorative architraves. The suspended fibreglass ceiling obscures the original ceiling.

G17 Each of the walls of this room are original, they are all of painted brick, which is laid in stretcher bond. The original floorboards are covered in late 20th-century lino. The entrance to G18 is a painted brick camber headed doorway with chamfer stops at the top. The ceiling is a segmental brick vault.

G18 This is an original room. The floor is of carpet-covered floorboards. The north and east walls have decoratively carved skirting boards, whilst the others have chamfered ones such as in G16. This room is lit by a sash window, which is positioned high up on the south wall. The ceiling is plastered.

G19 This has a concrete floor and each wall is original to the building. There is a flue inspection hatch in the southwest corner. This toilet is lit by a small casement window on the east wall. This has a decorative architrave and apron.

G20 This is the interior of the blue brick extension noted above. Each wall is of painted brick in English bond. The room is entered through a segmental arch doorway in the west wall (Plate 20). Set in this is a very thick steel door. The floor is of concrete and the ceiling is plastered.

The function of each room was delineated in the 1930s plan. G1 was the hallway, was the lavatory and washbasin. G3, G4, and G16 were committee rooms. G 8, G9, G10, G12, G13, and G15 were originally one large room, which functioned as a waiting hall. G6 and G11 functioned as the Boardroom. G14 and G18 were safes.

6.2 Phase 2 (1903-07)

6.2.1 General Architectural Components

The buildings concerned all date from the 1903-07 phase of re-building and thus show a great deal of consistency in their architectural detail. The architect is known to have been Arthur Marshall of Nottingham who was also responsible for the design of the workhouses at Wolverhampton and Nottingham, both of which are similar in their layout and architecture (Upson 2004, 3.3.3). The builder is known to have been one F. Evans of Nottingham (*Ibid.* 3.3.12).

The buildings are constructed of red brick, laid in Flemish bond, with a blue brick plinth of between three to five courses at ground level around each building. The windows of the domestic areas are timber-framed single-pane vertical sashes with sandstone lintels and sills, resting on a course of chamfered blue brick (Plate 21). The service areas, by contrast, have metal-framed, multi-paned, pivotal-light windows, again with a sandstone sill, and resting on a course of chamfered blue brick. Exterior doorways also have sandstone lintels, with larger doorways in the service buildings being supplied with sandstone hinge blocks. At eaves level the buildings have a stepped brick corbel detail, three courses high on the larger buildings, two courses high on smaller service buildings. Above this the roofs are hipped with brownish-red 'rosemary' tiles and red tile ridge pieces. The larger buildings on site have projecting towers, which originally contained toilets. On the interior of the buildings the corridors have glazed brown brick to mid-height with painted plaster or unglazed brickwork above, the larger doorways along the main corridors have segmental arches above. The interior doorways and windows have bull-nosed brick surrounds. The original doors, where they survive, are plain panelled wood doors with brass fittings.

Most of the alterations made to the buildings relate to their continued use as a medical facility. The buildings used as medical wards (04, 08, 09, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 & 23) have had most of the interior evidence obscured by the treatment of walls, floors and ceilings for sanitation purposes. This has involved the masking of features such as bull-nosing, and the replacement of internal doors in the later 20th century. The buildings that rise above two stories have also had their windows replaced by late 20th-century metal-framed pivotal-light windows, presumably due to safety concerns. The buildings used as offices (02, 03, 17 & 48) have again been altered internally, this time by the conversion of the rooms into office space, usually involving their enlargement. In most of these buildings the original features such as windows, glazed bricks and in some places even doors and fireplaces, have survived well. The remaining buildings (05, 12 & 15) have shown reasonably good survival of original features. Buildings 05 & 15 have been used as storage space and so remain largely unaltered, whilst Building 12 continued in its usage as an Engineering Shop and Boiler House.

6.2.2 Building 02a The Administration Block (Locally listed)

The administration block formed the centrepiece of Arthur Marshall's Stourbridge Workhouse complex (Figs 4 and 5). This is architecturally the most accomplished and striking of Marshall's buildings at Wordsley. It consists of a north-south range with two gabled projections projecting west from each end. There is a further rectangular projection to the east. The dining block to the east has recently been demolished.

Exterior

This building, which constitutes the front entrance range of the administration block is of a brownish red brick measuring 9 $\frac{1}{8}$ ins x 3 ins x 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ ins and laid in Flemish bond. Each elevation has a blue brick plinth of c. 6 brick courses high. Sandstone stringcourses punctuate this brickwork at intervals on the west elevation. The majority of windows are bi-partite timber sash windows. These have splayed sandstone sills, splayed blue brick aprons, and sandstone lintels. In places, the head of the window forms part of a stringcourse. The roof is tiled.

The West Elevation

This is the main entrance range of the administration block, consisting of a two-storey central porch range and a pair of identical two-storey-with attic projecting gabled wings (Plate 3). At ground-floor level these have 4-light canted bay windows with a carved sandstone stringcourse above. The three windows at first floor level share a sill, and a sandstone lintel. The curved/Dutch gable rises from a stringcourse above these, and is set on alternating quoin-style sandstone kneelers. This has a central window with string above. The gable is coped with carved sandstone. The southern return of the north gable end abuts the central porch feature at ground-floor level; above this to the east there is a sash window. The eaves consist of three rows of dentilated brick, and there is red terracotta guttering. The northern return of the south gable has two windows at ground-floor level; the eaves are identical to the previous return.

The two-storey central range consists of a single-storey porch feature punctuated by a central seven-storey one-bay clock tower. At ground-floor level two windows flank the central porch at each side. The main entranceway, which is accessed by four sandstone steps, has a central round-headed stone doorway, with alternating quoin-style jambs. Delicately carved, it has chamfer stops, and original double half-french doors. The covered porch itself consists of two flanking square columns and two round columns supporting a simple sandstone entablature, which supports a tiled roof. The central projecting tower is flanked at either side at first-floor level by two windows. The tower itself has a central sash window at this point, the head of which forms a stringcourse, which demarcates second-floor level. Each floor of the tower is

delineated by a sandstone stringcourse, the second, third, and fourth floors have multipane metal windows with sandstone heads and sills, and splayed blue brick aprons. There are moulded stringcourses between third and fourth-floor level and fourth and fifth-floor levels, whilst the sill of the fourth-floor window forms another string. The fifth-floor is characterised by a clock with a cut stone surround with keystones at each of the primary points and a string running from nine and three on the clock face. A stone cupola with engaged columns, and scroll detailing surmounts the clock tower. This has a crowning pediment and a weather vane. There is a multipane round-headed window at this level.

The North Elevation

This is a two-storey, six-bay elevation on a basement. There are basement openings at bay 2 and bay 5. Bay 1 at ground floor level is empty; the remaining bays contain windows similar to the remainder of the building, the central one being set in an engaged projection. There are four similar windows at first floor level. The eaves consist of three courses of oversailing brick and a terracotta gutter. The pitched roof is of tile. The clock tower above is similar to that of each other elevation.

The South Elevation

The main block is formed by the southern return of the southern gable end of the western elevation (Plate 22). This has five bays with a central gable. Ground-floor level of the central portion is largely obscured by vegetation, however it appears that there are four windows at this point. The doorway to the east has a stone lintel, moulded jambs, and overlight. There are four windows at first-floor level; the eaves are of three courses of oversail brick with red terracotta guttering. Projecting above this a gable end with a central window with two stone kneelers at both sides, and a stone apex. To the east of this block is the return section of the east elevation. This two-bay, two-storey elevation has a western doorway, and eastern window at ground-floor level. There are two long tri-partite sash windows at first-floor level, whilst the eaves are similarly treated to the other elevations. The eastern corner of this clearly abuts the remaining portion of the Dining Hall 2b. The clock tower above is similar to that of each other elevation.

The East Elevation

This consists of two gable-ended wings with a central range (Plate 23). Each wing has two-storeys-with attic, and three bays. The fenestration pattern on each gable end is different. There is a ventilation opening to the basement on the lower south side. This has splayed blue brick jambs and a stone lintel. There are two windows at ground floor level. The southern window is a bi-partite sash, whilst the other to the north is shorter and set higher up on the wall. This has a stained glass leaded window. There are three windows at first floor level. Two bi-partite sash windows flank a central leaded stained glass window. The gable, which rises on stone kneelers has three windows. The two most southerly are thin, whilst the other is set lower and is of a similar size to most of the windows on the building. The gable has a stone apex and stone coping. The northern gable has four windows at ground floor level. Two regular sized windows flank two thin windows. There are four windows at first floor level. The most northerly is a thin version. There is a central window set in the gable.

The central range consists of two hipped roof two-storey wings with a central flat roofed range. The ground floor is obscured by the remnants of the former dining hall. There is no fenestration on the wings, whilst there is a doorway with a sandstone head at first floor level of the central range. The eaves are of similarly treated to the remainder of the building. Above

and behind this on the north-south running roof beneath the clock tower is a dormer window. This has a single metal-framed casement window.

Interior

The high level of architectural and ornamental detail in the administration block reflects the elevated status of its users and the activities that took place within. The building is subdivided into two blocks, the north and the south blocks, with a central entrance lobby at ground-floor level. The south block was utilised for the Master's accommodation, with his living rooms on the ground-floor, bedrooms on the first-floor, and servants' quarters at second-floor/attic level. The rooms in the north block comprised of a committee room at ground-floor level, and senior staff quarters on the first floor. There are no rooms at second floor/attic level in the north block. The ground level floor surfaces consist of concrete/terrazzo flooring in the central entrance section, and wooden floorboards in the other rooms. The floors in the upper levels are invariably of carpet or lino covered floorboards. The majority of the original doors have been replaced with late 20th-century firedoors. There appears to be some form of ornamental hierarchy within this building. The stairwell in the south block is much more elegant than the utilitarian concrete staircase which provides access to the upper floor of the north block. This north-south block divide is also pronounced when considering the level of ornamentation in each room. At ground floor level this is less apparent, however most of the south side rooms at first floor level have ornamental high skirting boards, picture rails, and cornicing. The corresponding rooms on the north block rarely contain all of these elements. This divide can also be seen in the absence of a chamfer stop on the chimneybreasts of the north block. Furthermore the second-floor/attic rooms are almost devoid of decoration.

G1 This is the main entrance lobby to Building 02a. The space, which is entered through the round arched front entrance, has terrazzo flooring, and type-1 cornicing (Fig 6). The doorways to G2, G3, and the main entrance have moulded arrises. The doorway to G2 replicates the main entrance doorway, and has original fenestrated double doors.

G2 This north-south running corridor has been subdivided into two sections by a central glazed partition and doorway. This also has a terrazzo floor and has type-1 cornicing. The windows and doors in the north section have decorative architraves. The southern section of this resembles G1 and G11 in decoration, with painted glazed brick, rounded corners, and terrazzo flooring.

G3 The former Master's office is lit by two timber sash windows with decorative architraves and aprons in the west wall. Each wall has type-1 skirting boards, and type-1 cornicing. The north wall has an east of centre chimneybreast with moulded corners. There does not appear to be any fireplace present. To the west of this is an alcove with a blocked door to G16.

G4 and G5 These rooms were originally one space, which functioned as the Master's lounge. This is now divided by a late 20th-century stud wall. The original walls have type-1 skirting boards and type-1 cornicing. The east wall has an architraved door to G2, whilst the room was lit by two timber-framed sash windows with architraves and aprons in the west wall. The south wall has a central chimneybreast with a possible blocked fireplace.

G6 and G7 This is an 'L'-shaped corridor providing access to G2, G8, G9, and G10. The west and south walls of G7 have type-1 skirting and cornicing. The east wall of G7 is a stud wall and has plain dado and picture rails, and type-1 cornicing. This provides access to a stairwell through a fenestrated doorway. The plain dado and picture rails have also been added to each of the other walls. The doorway to G2 has a doorway with overlight. The other doorways have moulded architraves.

G8 All original fixtures and fittings of this kitchen have been removed. Each wall has type-1 skirting. The west wall has a central chimneybreast with moulded corners. This room is lit by three timber-framed sash windows in the south wall, these have architraves and aprons.

G9 The former Master's dining room is ornamentally the most impressive and complete room in the building (Plate 24). All walls have type-1 skirting boards, picture rails, and cornicing. Each arris is moulded and chamfered at the top. The most impressive feature of this room is the original fireplace on the east wall. The mantelpiece surround is of oak; this has an overmantel and mirror. The fireplace has reddish orange mottled tiles with blue tile inlay. This was one of the most well lit room in the building, with two windows in the north wall, one in the south, and the large four-section canted bay window in the west wall. An interesting feature in this room is the buzzer button on the south side of the fireplace, which may be original, and was presumably used to summon servants in the neighbouring kitchen.

G10 This former scullery has an external doorway with overlight in the south wall. Access to the basement level is provided down a stairwell through a doorway in the north wall. There is a timber framed sash window in the east wall.

G11 This lobby space provides access to Building 02b and to the first-floor (Plate 25). Each wall has type-1 cornicing and has painted glazed brick to c. head height. The arrisses on each wall are moulded. The doorway to G12 is architraved, whilst fenestrated double doors provide access to Building 02b. The elegant stairwell has iron stick balusters with a wooden handrail, the steps of which are of moulded concrete with non-slip patterning. Further access to the basement is provided under the stairs. Which is lit by a sash window and is also accessed through an exterior doorway.

G12 Inaccessible during time of survey.

G13 and G14 These rooms originally functioned as a waiting room. They are now utilised as a mens toilet. Original features include type-1 skirting boards and picture rails, and timber sash windows with architraves. The conversion to mens toilet appears to have taken place in the mid-20th-century.

G15, G16, G17, and G18 The former committee room has been subdivided into four separate rooms. Each original wall has type-1 skirting boards, picture rails, and cornicing. This would have been the best lit room in the building with five sash windows with architraves on the north wall and the four-section canted bay window on the west wall. There is no evidence for a fireplace.

G19 This toilet room appears to be original. It is subdivided into four sections with two central stalls. The room is lit by timber-framed sash windows along the east wall. These are of varying sizes and are consistent with the rhythm and size of the stalls.

G20 This staircase provided access to the Master's family bedrooms on the first floor. This is lit by two stained glass timber-framed sash windows on the east wall. The wooden staircase is elegant and befits a well-to-do family home. This has squared and carved balusters and carved newel posts (Fig 7). The steps are wooden and are partially covered with carpet (Plate 26).

F1 This room is lit by a timber sash window with splayed embrasure and rounded sill in the west wall. The doorway to F2 has moulded arrises.

F2 The south wall of this hallway is a fenestrated partition with doorway. The original walls have type-1 skirting boards and cornicing. The west wall also has a type-1 dado rail.

F4 This bedroom is lit by two timber-framed sash windows in the west wall. Above these is a decorative timber pelmet, which may be an original feature. Each wall has type-1 skirting boards, picture rails, and cornicing. There is no evidence for a fireplace in the chimneystack on the south wall.

F5 Corridor providing access to F6 and F7. Each wall has type-1 skirting boards, picture rails, and cornicing.

F6 Each wall in this bedroom has type-1 skirting boards, picture rails, and cornicing. This is lit by two timber-framed sash windows with architraves in the south wall, whilst there is no sign of a fireplace on the chimneybreast in the west wall.

F7 It is likely that this room served as the master bedroom. There is evidence of a blocked fireplace in the east wall. The chimneybreast has rounded arrises with chamfered stops at the top. The room is lit by three timber-framed sash windows in the west wall, and a further similar window in the south wall. Above each of these window is a decorative wooden pelmet like that in F4. Each wall has type-1 skirting boards, picture rails, and cornicing.

F8 This toilet and bathroom has type-1 skirting boards. Each room is lit by sash windows with frosted glass. The south window has a very appealing decorative tiled sill; this is likely to be an original feature of the building (Plate 27).

F9 Each wall apart from the fenestrated north wall has type-1 skirting boards and cornices. The doorway to F5 is inserted. The south wall of the stairwell has a type-1 dado rail and rounded arrises. The staircase has been described above under G20.

F10 has been divided into two distinct sections. The main section has type 2 skirting on the load bearing walls, while the entrance to F14 is within a fenestrated partition. The other section is part of the tower space and affords access to the second floor via a steel ladder.

F11 All walls in this room have type-2 skirting boards. The room is lit by a sash window in the north wall.

F12 The east wall of this lobby space has an external doorway with overlight and rounded arrises. The doorway to F2 also has an overlight.

F13 This stairwell is lit by two long tri-partite sash windows in the south wall. There is a bullnose brick pier in between each of these windows, whilst the south and west walls have painted glazed brick to c. head height. The ½ -turn stairs is as that in G11. The inserted north wall at the top of the stairs is fenestrated partitioning.

F14 and F20 This is an original hallway with type-2 skirting boards. It is lit by two timber-framed sash windows in the east wall, and a similar window in the south wall. The doorway to F10 consists of a timber fenestrated partition.

F15 This WC is lit by two sash windows in the east wall. It has type 2 skirting on the east and north walls, whilst the other walls are tiled.

F16 Each wall of this kitchen has type-1 skirting boards and is lit by a sash window in the north wall.

F17 This bedroom has a tiled fireplace in the northeast corner. Each wall has type 1 skirting boards, and is lit by a timber-framed sash window in the north wall. This has a decorative pelmet above (Plate 28).

F18 This room is similar to F17.

F19 This bedroom was lit by three timber-framed casement windows in the west wall, and a similar window in the north wall. Each wall has type-1 skirting boards and a plain picture rail.

F21 Each wall in this room has type-1 skirting boards. There is no evidence for a fireplace on the chimneybreast in the west wall. This chimneybreast has round corners but no chamfer stops. The room is lit by two sash windows in the west wall. These have a decorated wooden pelmet.

S1 Each wall of this tower room is of exposed red brick measuring 9 ¼ ins x 3 ¼ ins x 4 3/8 ins and is laid in English Garden Wall bond. The room is lit by a concrete headed window in the west wall with spayed embrasures and rounded brick sills. There is a steel ladder in the southeast corner affording access to the tower rooms above. It was deemed too dangerous to access these rooms during the survey.

S2 The west wall of this small lobby space is of lath and plaster. The remainder are of red brick measuring (7 7/8 ins x 2 3/8 ins x 4 ½ ins). This room provides access to S1, S3, and to the attic space to the north.

S3 and S4 This serves as attic space. The walls are of exposed brickwork laid in English bond measuring 9 ins x 3 ¼ ins x 4 ½ ins. The timber 'A' frame roof structure is exposed.

S5 The south and east walls of this room have been inserted in order to fill in the space left by the sloping roof. Each wall of this servant's bedroom has type-2 skirting boards. This is lit by a timber-framed sash window with architrave and apron in the west wall. There is no evidence of a fireplace in the chimneystack on the south wall.

S6 and S9 Each wall of this hallway has type-2 skirting boards. Each of the doorways in this hallway has decorative architraving. The stairwell which is accessed through fenestrated panelling is similar to that between ground and first-floor levels in the south block.

S7 This servant's bedroom is lit by a timber-framed sash window in the south wall. There is no evidence for a fireplace is a chimneybreast on the north side of the west wall.

S8 The north wall of this bathroom is an inserted stud wall. This is lit by a sash window in the northern section of the east wall. The fixtures and fittings are not original to the building.

S10 This original WC is lit by a central sash window in the east wall.

Basement

There are two sections of basement in this building (Fig 8). The first of these, B1, is accessed down a stairwell in the west side of G11. This has six main rooms with a number of service ducts running from it. The walls of these rooms are of generally of red laid in Flemish bond

measuring 9 1/8 ins x 3 ins x 4 ins. This basement has a concrete floor apart from B1.4, which has a red and yellow brick floor. The roofs are invariably of poured-concrete slab construction.

The second of these basements, B2, is accessed down a stairwell in the northwest corner of G10. This is relatively similar in construction to B1, however rooms B2.3 and B2.4 have brick floors and room B2.1 has a lath and plaster roof.

Building 03 (Block G) (Unlisted)

Referred to on the 1903 plans as the accommodation block for 'Mental Defectives (Girls)'.

Formerly linked to Building 02b-f (demolished) and Building 04 by covered walkways (Figs 9 and 10) (Plate 29). On each floor of this two-storey building, the original arrangement appears to have consisted of two large rooms taking up the northern two thirds of the block, with projecting towers to the W, to accommodate the toilets, and to the E that appears to have housed a small kitchen. The remaining third of the building, to the S, seems to have been taken up by a series of service rooms. Several of the rooms in the building retain the original glazed brickwork to mid-height with unglazed brickwork above, though this has been painted over. There is a definite division of the building both in terms of room size but also in terms of its architectural grammar. At ground floor level the corridor through the S third of the building (G6) retains the glazed brick detail, as do two of the rooms leading off to the E and W. The doorways along this corridor leading E and W each have a sandstone lintel beneath a gauged brick segmental arch. On the floor above, the rooms at this end of the building again retain the glazed brick detail, whilst the doorways leading to the E and W from the S corridor (F8) have overlights with a sandstone lintel above. All the windows at this end of the building at first floor level have bull-nosed brick surrounds. It is possible that this end of the building differs from that to the N either because the rooms to the N are larger, more open spaces, or because they have been altered to a greater extent in the latter half of the 20th century. However, it is more likely that these features were used to differentiate the ends of the buildings containing the wards from those containing the service end or offices.

Buildings 04, 08 & 09 – General Form (Unlisted)

Buildings 04, 08 & 09 (Plate 30) were originally designed, along with Building 03, to flank Building 02 to the N and S in a symmetrical fashion. Block 03, however, is quite different in layout to the other blocks. Blocks 04 & 08 are almost exact mirror images of each other, whilst Building 09 has a similar layout, but without the N wing that the other two possess. Aside from the structural similarity, these buildings share many architectural features in common. At the end of each building is an external iron-framed fire escape leading to either ground level or the roof of the ground floor. Each of the buildings has a block of service rooms, which are demarcated on the exterior by a slight projection from the façade, in the case of buildings 04 & 08 this is located central to the building. Running N & S from this are long open rooms, although in the case of building 09 this occurs only at the S end. Internal, segmental-arched windows on the upper floors overlook the central staircases of these buildings. On the landings of the central staircases the doorways leading through to the larger rooms have segmental arches above.

Building 04 (Block H)

Referred to on the 1903 plans as the accommodation block for 'Mental Defectives (Women)'.

Mirror image of Building 08 on the N side of the Administration Block. Three-storey block with covered walkway connecting it to Building 03 (Figs 11 and 12). On the S elevation the roofline and façade have been altered to allow the addition of a lift shaft, with the machinery housed in an extra room added to the roof, and the windows of the floors beneath blocked up (Plate 31). On all three levels there is a central section which protrudes slightly from the face of the building on both the E and W elevations. On the E elevation a tower containing toilets on the 1st and 2nd floor and the entrance hall on the ground floor projects from this central block. The original layout of the building appears to have been a central block of service rooms with a long, five bay room to the S and a similar four bay room to the N. At ground floor level there is a further three bay room to the N. Very little alteration has been made to this block with most rooms retaining their original windows. The interior doors have, like most of the medical buildings on site, been replaced in the later 20th century. The layout of the rooms has not been greatly altered; a lift shaft was placed into the central room at the S side of the building at some point in the mid-20th century. Aside from this, the larger rooms on the upper floors have some stud partitioning added, and the N end of the ground floor block has been altered by the addition of an extension in the late 20th century. At the S end of each floor is an internal concrete staircase leading to the outside at ground floor level, presumably the equivalent of the iron fire escape leading down onto the ground floor roof at the N end of the building.

Building 08 (Block A)

Labelled a male accommodation block by Upson (2004).

Mirror image of Building 04 except that the rooms to the N and S of the central block are of only four bays each on the upper floors (Figs 13 and 14). The lower floor again has been heavily altered, with extensions to its W, E and S ends. Windows have been inserted into two of the stacks on the W face at ground level (Plate 32); presumably to allow more light to enter the rooms when the E extensions were added and reset into the W wall. These appear original, and are presumably the windows removed from the E side of the block when the extensions were added. The upper floors for the most part retain their original layout, with stud partitions added at a later date to the larger rooms similar to those in Building 04. Again a lift shaft has been added to the central room on the W side of the building with an extension for the housing of a lift shaft built above the original roof level. The windows on the second floor of the building have all been replaced by metal-framed, pivotal-light windows, presumably for safety reasons. At the S end an external iron-framed fire escape runs from the upper floors down to the roof of the ground floor (Plate 33) whilst at the N end this function is fulfilled by an internal staircase (Plate 34).

Building 09 (Block B)

Labelled a male accommodation block by Upson (2004).

Similar in layout to Building 08 but without the long room to the N of the central block, this may have been to maintain the symmetry of the site by making it similar in size to Building 03 despite being different in layout (Figs 15 and 16). As with Buildings 04 and 08 the upper two floors have remained largely the same, whilst the ground floor has been altered by the addition or removal of internal walls and the addition of later-20th century extensions. The general layout is that of a block of service rooms to the N, with a long four-bay room to the S.

Building 05

Small single-storey building approximately 7.35m by 5.1m. Brick-built to about waist height, then glazed to eaves level (Plate 35). On the S wall the glazing has been covered by

weatherboarding (Plate 36). On the E and W walls there is a central double doorway now weatherboarded and filled by a single door. The interior, although not accessed, can be clearly seen, and is divided into two by a central axial wall into which a central doorway linking the two has been inserted. The room resembles a greenhouse but is ascribed the function of day shelter by Upson (2004).

Building 12 (Engine Room & Boiler House) (Unlisted)

This building comprises two large, separately roofed single-storey ranges aligned N-S that share a central wall with a large external stack to the E (Figs 17 and 18) (Plates 37 to 46). The range to the E is six bays long and projects two bays further to the N than the W block. The resulting discrepancy in length is used to form a small courtyard providing access to both blocks, at the SW corner of which is a small brick-built room containing a WC.

The block to the W, the former Engine Room, retains a great deal of its original layout and features. It comprises a four-bay room with large metal-framed, multi-paned segmental-arched windows on the W wall. Separating the bays are brick piers which support both the roof and an 8-course stepped brick corbel slightly below the roof level, which presumably supported some sort of overhead machinery. The roof itself is composed of timber tie beams and principals supported by metal braces. This structure supports a lantern roof. Central to the N and S walls at eaves level are bull's-eye windows, now blocked. At ground level on the N wall is a seemingly original set of double doors with three tiers of voussoirs forming a segmental arch above and bull-nosed brick surrounds opening out onto the courtyard (Plate 26). Central to the S wall is an inserted single door with a segmental-arched multi-pane window directly above.

The block to the E, the former Boiler House, has a lower roof level than the Engine Room. The interior of this block has been greatly altered, both by the addition of interior partition walls at various points during the 20th century and by the addition of another boiler house to the S in the mid to late 20th century. The northernmost bay of this block is flat-roofed and was originally accessed through a set of central double doors on the N wall. This bay has since been partitioned off and converted to use as an electrical sub-station and was inaccessible at the time of survey. The second bay to the S originally had a set of opposing double doors, the W set of which have now been blocked, with a single door inserted. They provided the original access to the block. The fourth bay from the N on the E wall retains the only remaining window in the block, the others having been bricked up. It is a multi-light, metal-framed, segmental-arched window with two courses of gauged brick above. The remaining bays had similar windows, with the exception of the southernmost bay, which has a blocked up low opening with a segmental arch. This corresponds to the large external stack to the E, which has since been joined to the building, and most likely permitted exhaust fumes from the Boiler House to be carried to the stack.

The basement of the building was flooded at the time of the survey and only limited access could be obtained. However, it occupies a rectangular E-W aligned space beneath the northern end of the boiler house (E range) and the yard to the N of the engine house (west range). A line of six riveted steel piers extends down the centre of the room from E to W in order to support a corresponding series of riveted transverse I-beams carrying an early 20th-century concrete ceiling. Two large, small-pane windows to each end (E and W). An opening in the centre of the N wall gives access to a vertical brick shaft, in the N wall of which is another opening to a pipe duct extending towards the N. In the SW corner is the original exterior access to the basement from ground level. This was replaced in the mid-20th-century by a staircase descending from the Boiler House.

6.2.2 Building 13 The Workshop Range (Locally listed)

This workshop range was constructed as part of Arthur Marshall's new Stourbridge Workhouse complex (Figs 19 and 20). It consists of a large yard with single storey workshop ranges on the south, east and west sides. It is 'C' shaped in plan with the mouth of the 'C' facing north. The most westerly range also forms the eastern side of the courtyard of the stable block, which is adjacent to the west. There are two small blocks to the side of the entrance gate.

Exterior

The workshop range building is a one-storey building with occasional dormers (Plates 4 and 47). It is of an orangey-red brick measuring 9 ½ ins x 3 ins x 4 ½ ins which is laid in Flemish bond. Each elevation has a blue brick plinth course of c. 4 bricks high. The windows are on the whole identical. These all have splayed blue brick aprons, sandstone sills, and multipane timber casement windows with sandstone lintels. The doors have stone steps and lintels. The eaves are of two courses of oversailing brick with red tiled hipped roof with terracotta coping.

The South Elevation

This comprises of the long shaft of the 'C'. It has thirteen bays with bays 1, 2, 11, 12, 13 having bi-partite windows; with the remainder have tri-partite frames (from the west). There are brick chimneys above bays 4/5 and 8/9. Felt covered dormer windows (now blocked) project above bays 3, 5, 7, and 9.

The East Elevation

This is a six-bay elevation. The second bay from the south is empty, the remainder having tri-partite frames. There is a chimney above bays 1/ 2, and dormers above bays 3 and 5.

The West Elevation

This elevation is divided into two parts by the east side of the stable block (Building 14). The southern side of this has two bays with tri-partite windows. This clearly abuts Building 14 in the northeast corner. The northern side of this elevation consists of three bays of tri-partite windows with a dormer above the central bay. This abuts Building 14 in the southeast corner.

The North Elevation

This elevation consists of a central range flanked by projecting gable ends. Both gables are identical with central tripartite windows with oversail brick eaves rising on brick corbelling.

The west facing side of the courtyard has five bays, bay 1 has double doors, bays 2 and 3 have tri-partite windows, and bays 4 and 5 have single doors. There is a red brick chimney above bays 2/3, and dormers above bays 2 and 4.

The nine bay central range is similar in decoration to the rest of the building. Bays 1, 5, 7, and 9 have doors, whilst the remainder have tri-partite windows. There are red brick chimneys above bays 3, 5, 7, and 9, whilst there are dormers above bays 3, 5, 7, and 9.

The east facing side of the courtyard has five bays. Bays 1 and 5 have single doors; bays 3 and 4 have tri-partite windows, whilst bay 2 has a blocked window. There are dormers above bays 2 and 4.

Interior

Each workshop was accessed separately from the courtyard and divided internally into a series of distinct rooms (Plates 48 and 49). Whilst the two large workshops in the western range were connected internally, the rest of the rooms originally were not. Most of the internal fixtures and fittings have been removed, however it is known that each workshop had its own fireplace (Upson 2004, 13). The floors are all concrete and either left painted, exposed, or covered in lino or carpet. The dormers noted above were used to provide ventilation. All of the windows are segmental arch awning casements and bullnose-brick sills and jambs. The 1930s plan delineates what each room was used for.

G1 The western range is accessed through the lobby space G1; this is entered through a bullnose-brick jamb doorway from the east. The walls and doorways between this room and G2, G3, and G4 are inserted stud walls and it is likely that these rooms would have originally formed one distinct space. This is shown as a carpenters shop on the 1930s plan.

G2 It is obvious that the west wall of this bathroom has been inserted as it begins c. 2/3 of the way across the original segmental arched north-facing window. This is shown as a carpenters shop on the 1930s plan.

G3 The west wall of this office space has two tri-partite windows on the west wall; the inserted aero-board ceiling obscures their segmental arch heads. The remainder of the window noted in G2 is found in the north wall, whilst the south wall is of painted breezeblock. This is shown as a carpenters shop on the 1930s plan.

G4 The south wall of this kitchen area is also of breezeblock. This space is lit by a window on the east wall. There are two steps up to G5, which may have had its floor raised. This is shown as a carpenters shop on the 1930s plan.

G5 This workshop room is lit by two bi-partite windows on its south wall, and three tri-partite windows on its west wall. There are two further windows and an external segmental arch doorway on the east wall. To the south of these is a segmental arch doorway to G6. There is a bullnose brick pier between the windows on the east wall supports an I-beam girder truss which in turn supports a 5-section 'A'-frame tubular steel roof structure with apex clasp. At the centre of the west wall a section has been opened to provide access to F1 of Building 14. This has a timber lintel, and it is likely that this was original opening. This is shown as a carpenters shop on the 1930s plan.

G6 has a similar 'A' frame roof structure to G5. This workshop room is lit by two tri-partite windows on the south wall and one window on the north wall. There is also an external doorway on the north wall. The west wall has a central chimneystack with a blocked brick segmental arch fireplace. An opening to G7 has been inserted on the north side of this fireplace. There also appears to be a blocked opening with a timber lintel on the west wall, this may have served as a hatch to G5. This is shown as a mat maker's shop on the 1930s plan.

G7 This workshop has a blocked brick segmental arch fireplace on its west wall. There are four windows on the south wall and four alternating windows and external doors on the north wall. The roof structure is similar to the previous two rooms; however, the central section has a girder truss, which supports a section of brick infill. This is shown as a tailors shop on the 1930s plan.

G8 was inaccessible during time of survey. This is shown as a paint and brush shop on the 1930s plan.

G9 was inaccessible during time of survey. This is shown as a fruit store on the 1930s plan.

G10 This is accessed through a double batten door to the west. The floor here is of blue brick paviments. There is a blocked fireplace on the south wall with brick corbelling above, and a later partition in the northeast corner which obscures the northern of two windows on the east wall. There is a further window to the south of the doorway on the west wall. The 'A'-frame roof has been infilled with panelling. This is shown as a blacksmiths shop on the 1930s plan.

Gate piers The two gate piers, which flank the entrance to the yard, were inaccessible at the time of survey. The eastern one is shown as WCs on the 1930s plan. The other is shown as a store.

6.2.3 Building 14 The Stables, Cart Shed, Boot Shop, and Store (Locally listed)

The stables, cart shed, boot shop, and store buildings were constructed by Arthur Marshall as part of the early 20th-century reconstruction of the workhouse complex (Figs 19 and 20). This building is 'L'-shaped in plan, with the southern east-west running shaft of the 'L' being the two-storey stable block. A single storey cart shed forms the north-south running shaft. These form two sides of a blue pavement brick courtyard, which is enclosed to the east by the western end-wall of the Workshop building (Building 13). Access is gained to the courtyard through a gateway to the north.

Exterior

The stable block is of a reddish orange brick measuring 9 1/8 ins x 3 ins x 4 1/4 ins and laid in Flemish bond (Plates 5 and 50). Each elevation has a blue brick plinth. All windows have splayed blue brick aprons, sandstone sills, with segmental arch brick heads. The eaves are of oversail brick, while the tiled roof has terracotta coping.

The South Elevation

The south elevation is a two-storey with dormer, ten-bay edifice. Of eight openings at ground-floor level, bays 1 to 6 have small segmental arch openings with similar detailing to the remainder of the fenestration. These contain decorative cast-iron grilles. Bays 7 and 8 have segmental arched casement windows. Each bay on first-floor level has similar windows to these. There is a brick chimney above bay 10, and dormers above bays 3/4 and bays 7/8.

The West Elevation

There are two distinct sections to this elevation. Both sections appear to be contemporaneous with each other. The most southerly is the return of the main stable block. This is a gable end, which rises on kneeler-style brick corbels. There is a segmental arch window on the north section of ground floor level.

The other section of this elevation is the rear wall of the cart sheds. This has no evidence for a fenestration scheme.

The western side of the courtyard has the entrance to both cart sheds. These are single storey sheds with three sets of double doors beneath a pitched gable roof. The north-facing gable is identical to the north facing gable ends on building 13.

The East Elevation

This is the northern section of the west elevation of building 13, the workshop block.

The North Elevation

This is an eight bay, two-storey elevation with dormer vents. At ground-floor level there are moulded brick segmental arch doorways with moulded jambs in bays 2 and 6. The remaining bays have bi-partite segmental arch windows. Bay 8 is obstructed at ground floor level by the cart sheds; there is no evidence for a window here. An ornamental cast iron stairwell rises up to another doorway at bay 5 on first-floor level. The remaining bays at this level have segmental arch casement windows. There are dormer vents above bays 3/4 and 6/7, whilst there is a brick chimney at the east corner.

Interior

The main building has two entrances on the ground-floor. The eastern one provides access to G2, which was the former harness/tack room, and the western one to G1 the former stables. There is no internal staircase; therefore F1 is accessed up an ornamental cast iron staircase from the yard. Very few original fixtures and fittings are retained.

G1 The floor of the stables is of narrow yellow bricks set on-edge (Plates 51 and 52). This gently slopes from east to west with a drainage gully feature also running east to west. There is raised timber decking in the southwest corner, this is a later addition. The doorway on the north wall has a double batten door. There are two windows to the east of this and one to the west, which have moulded and chamfered jambs, and a moulded heads. There is also a similar type window on the west wall. The walls are all of original painted brickwork. There are six blocked air-vents along the south wall. There are three horse stalls along this wall at the east end. These have decorative trevises. These are of wood and have cast iron posts/stanchions and top rails. All internal fixtures and fittings have been lost. There are scars on the back walls of these where hooks/fittings for horses once hung. The floor in each of these stalls runs north to south to accommodate urine run-off. The first of these is a double stall, and cut off cast-iron posts provide evidence of further stalls to the west. A segmental arch doorway on the east wall leads to G2.

G2 The east wall of this harness/tack room has a central chimneybreast with a blocked segmental arch fireplace. The floor is of concrete, and the room is entered through a segmental arch doorway in the north wall. This is flanked by moulded jamb and headed windows with chamfer stops. There are two further windows on the south wall. The floor is of concrete, whilst the ceiling, as in the stables is plastered. There is a segmental arch doorway to G1 on the west wall.

G3 and G4 The floor of these cart sheds is of blue brick paviour running from east to west. Both have east facing wooden doors with 'I' beam lintels, which are supported on cast iron columns, which demarcate the bays. A tongued and grooved timber partition wall separates the two bays, whilst the remaining walls are of brickwork. The ceiling of G3 is of timber planking, whilst the ceiling of G4 is plastered.

F1 is accessed through a segmental arch doorway at bay 5 and 6 of the north wall (Plate 53). Each other bay on this wall has segmental arch casement windows. There is a projecting chimneybreast on the east wall; however, there is no evidence for a fireplace. A cupboard occupies the southern alcove side of this chimneybreast, within which is the access to G5 of

Building 13. The timber roof has no tie beams, and is supported by tubular steel tie rods with clasps at the apex.

6.2.4 Building 17 (Receiving Block/Casual Block)

Building 17 has a T-shaped plan, the main body of which is orientated N-S with the crossbar being formed by an E-W aligned block at the S end (Figs 21 and 22) (Plates 54 to 62). The building is three storeys in height with a complex of basements beneath, accessed from both the exterior and interior. The N-S block has a hipped roof and two wings on each side running to the N and the S. Each wing has a flat roof with a raised central lantern running down the middle, visible from the outside but obscured internally by a suspended ceiling. The wings to either side of this central block have five narrow windows on both E and W walls, on both floors, which have all been subsequently replaced but which mark out the original separation of the space into a series of narrow cell-like rooms. None of these original spaces survive, but have instead been knocked through into larger rooms, for later usage as offices. The central block originally contained two separate staircases, one to the N and one to the S, but these have been removed, and no internal evidence remains. Externally the windows of these rooms (F13 & F15), which would have provided light to the stairwell, have been visibly reduced, the windows of the rooms below still sit below the level of the other ground floor windows. An original staircase at the S end of the N-S block now provides access between floors.

The E-W block has been similarly altered during the mid to late 20th century, with several of the rooms knocked through into larger rooms. The interior evidence has again been obscured for this end of the block. The E/W block of the building has again been heavily altered on the interior for later use as office space. The exterior of the block, however, retains the original boot-scrappers by the two front entrances. The E of these two entrances has been filled by a later-20th century window. There is also a ventilation slit with a chamfered blue brick finish on the eaves of the one storey room at either end of the block similar to those found on Building 15.

Access to the basement level of Building 17 was originally from the central staircases, the southernmost of which currently provides the access from the interior. The part of the basements underneath the N/S block appears to have always been used for storage; the windows in this section are metal-framed, multi-light windows with gauged brick segmental arches, which only appear to occur in non-residential parts of the site. The room below G6 has a transverse riveted iron beam supporting the roof. The basements under the E-W block to the S, however, appear to have had a residential role, the windows are timber-framed, single-paned vertical sashes, and several of the rooms have fireplaces with ranges. This area of the basements is also accessible externally from a stairwell leading down to a basement 'area' along the S face of the block. At the N end of the basement range, a service tunnel typical of that carrying water and electricity throughout the site is visible.

6.2.5 Buildings 18, 21 & 23 – General Form (Unlisted)

The now demolished buildings 21 & 23 were originally designed to mirror Building 18 and the now lost Block 'F' across a central access marked by Building 20. Along with Buildings 19 & 22 they were linked by a N/S covered walkway, now replaced by a modern corridor in the same location. The buildings, as mirror images of each other, share many architectural characteristics. Each has a large room at its W end with a five-bay canted W wall. To the E of this is a long central room, with several smaller rooms to the E, one of which has three bay canted room. At the E end of each building is a staircase linking the ground and first floors. To the E of this the buildings connect to the N-S corridor. Doorways along the central axis of each building (E-W) have segmental arched overlights. At the W end of each building are projecting

towers on the N and S elevations with a half-height attic floor above, accessible through hatches in the first floor ceiling. The buildings sit on sloping ground, meaning that the lower ground floor is a ground level at the W end, but below ground level to the E.

6.2.6 Building 18 (Block E)

Referred to on the 1930s plans as a female infirmary building.

The lower ground floor level of the building was inaccessible at the time of this report (Figs 23, 24, and 25). The ground floor of Building 18 originally had an identical layout to the first floor but has since been subdivided into smaller rooms (Plates 63 to 65). On the ground floor most of the original timber vertical sash windows are *in situ*, whilst on the first floor the frames have been replaced by metal framed pivotal light windows. The main doorways along the central line of the E-W axis of the building have segmental arched overlights above double doors. At first floor level very little alteration. The original form comprises of a large room at the W end with a canted five bay W wall. To the N and S of this are two projecting towers containing smaller rooms, which from the layout of windows appear to have always been toilets. Both towers have a half height attic room above, which is reached by means of a hatch in the ceiling of the first floor rooms. Around half the length of the building is taken up by a large open room which stretches the full width of the structure. To the E of this is a corridor with several smaller rooms on either side, which leads to Building 19. At the E end of the block is a staircase to the south of the corridor leading up to the first floor.

6.2.7 Building 19 (Maternity and Nursery Block)

Referred to on the 1930s plans as the Maternity and Nursery Block.

Two-storey irregularly shaped block (Figs 23 and 24) (Plate 66). At ground floor level the E end has been extended at some point during the mid to late-20th century. To the N of the block is a small multi-angular extension with an original dividing wall splitting it, on both floors, into two smaller rooms. These appear to have always been toilets. The main room at ground floor level forms a long open ward and appears to be the original space, to the W of this a corridor leads past a number of smaller rooms to the junction with Building 18. At first-floor level the E end has been subdivided into a number of smaller examination rooms during the late 20th century. To the W the original room layout survives. The building has a good level of survival, with the original layout still easily discernible and most of the original timber vertical sash windows *in situ*. On both floors the corridor which leads through to the main wards has a large segmental arched overlight above double doors. At the W end of the building, on both floors, the junction with Building 18 has been largely obscured by the addition of rooms in the mid to late 20th century, and the original N-S corridor running through this junction connecting it to the other buildings. At roof level a narrow hipped roof stretches out over the area of the W corridor to meet the roof of Building 18, suggesting that the original corridor ran directly into the E wall of building 18.

6.2.8 Building 20 (Nurses' Centre)

Originally the Nurses' Centre (Fig 20), and the central block of the range encompassing buildings 23, 22, 21, 19, 18 and the now lost Block 'F'. The space between, however, has been infilled by a series of buildings mid to late 20th century, leaving very little of the exterior visible. The interior of the rooms has also been heavily altered and converted to use as an X-ray and theatre department. The original fabric of the building is still visible to some extent in a small, enclosed courtyard to the S and from the rooftops, where the incorporation of the

building's eaves into a later block is clearly visible. The 1930s' tracings of the original plans do, however, survive and illustrate clearly the original layout of the building.

6.2.9 Building 47 (Pump Room) (Unlisted)

The evidence of the historic maps suggests that the Pump Room (Fig 27) was built in two phases, the later phase being in existence by 1919 (Upson 2004, Building 47 Data Sheet). The roof of the building is visible above ground level and comprises a flat concrete surface with glazed light (Plate 67, 73, and 74). The pump room itself is a rectangular subterranean brick-walled structure aligned east-west and approached by a flight of steps descending from east to west along the south side of the building. At the foot of the steps a segmental arched door gives access to the easternmost of two rooms divided by a brick partition wall, each containing a well. The eastern room, which is the earlier of the two chambers, retains the original steel safety fencing around the cylindrical well. In each case, although pipework survives within the well shaft the pumping mechanism has been removed.

6.2.10 Building 48 (Unlisted)

Building 48 is a small single-storey building to the south of the boiler house, proposed by Upson (2004) as the 'post-mortem' room mentioned in documentary sources (Plates 68 to 71). However, tracings of the original plans show the 'post-mortem' room as being contained within the mortuary (now lost).

The building was originally a simple rectangular block aligned north-south facing north, but has had a narrower annexe added to the south end in the early to mid-20th century, and to the north end in the later 20th century. Although blue brick has not been used, architectural similarities with other buildings on the site include the use of red brick, sandstone dressings, 'rosemary' tiles and red ridge tiles, the stepped brick corbel at eaves level, in this case comprised of two courses.

On the west side are three later 20th-century wide multi-light, metal-framed casement windows, much of the adjacent brickwork at this level having been replaced around the same date. There is no surviving evidence of earlier openings on the side. The east elevation is blind apart from a blocked doorway at the south end with sandstone lintel. The north end has been largely obscured by the later annexe, but to the right hand (west) side of the addition anomalies in the brickwork together with the presence of two sandstone hinge blocks, provide evidence of a former doorway in this elevation.

An examination of the interior provided corroborative evidence for a former entrance at this end. This consisted of a wide recess within which a later 20th-century door and windows were set, and above it, within the roof space, a brick segmental arch. The various pieces of structural evidence suggest a high, wide doorway at the north end of the building large enough to admit a cart or trolley.

6.3 Phase 2 (c. 1940)

6.3.1 Buildings 31-38 Annexe Wards

Buildings 31-38 formed a group of annexe wards dating from c. 1940 lying to the southwest of the workhouse complex (Plate 74). Aligned northwest-southeast facing southeast, they were arranged in a row, with Building 31 to the northeast and Building 38 to the southwest. The buildings were constructed of red brick (8½ins x 4ins x 2¾ins) and were roofed with

corrugated asbestos sheeting. The southeast front comprised a series of cement rendered gable ends obscured by a later 20th-century glazed northeast to southwest corridor which latterly provided the principal line of access to the buildings. These utilitarian buildings were pierced by french windows and galvanised steel framed windows in various configurations. Articulation of the bays was by brick buttresses.

7 CONCLUSION

The buildings dating from the 1903-07 phase of building at Wordsley Hospital (formerly Stourbridge Poor Law Union Workhouse) show remarkable consistency in their architectural form and detail. Areas of differing function are demarcated through the use of architectural grammar. The consistency in form and detail is accompanied by a high degree of spatial symmetry, so that buildings 03 and 04 to the north were reflected by buildings 09 and 08 to the south across the central axis of building 02, and buildings 18 and 19 and the former Block F to the northwest, were reflected by buildings 21 and 22 and the former Building 23 to the southeast across the central axis of Building 20. Like Marshall's other pavilion plan workhouses at Wolverhampton and Nottingham, the site as a whole shows a high level of orderly planning and functionality.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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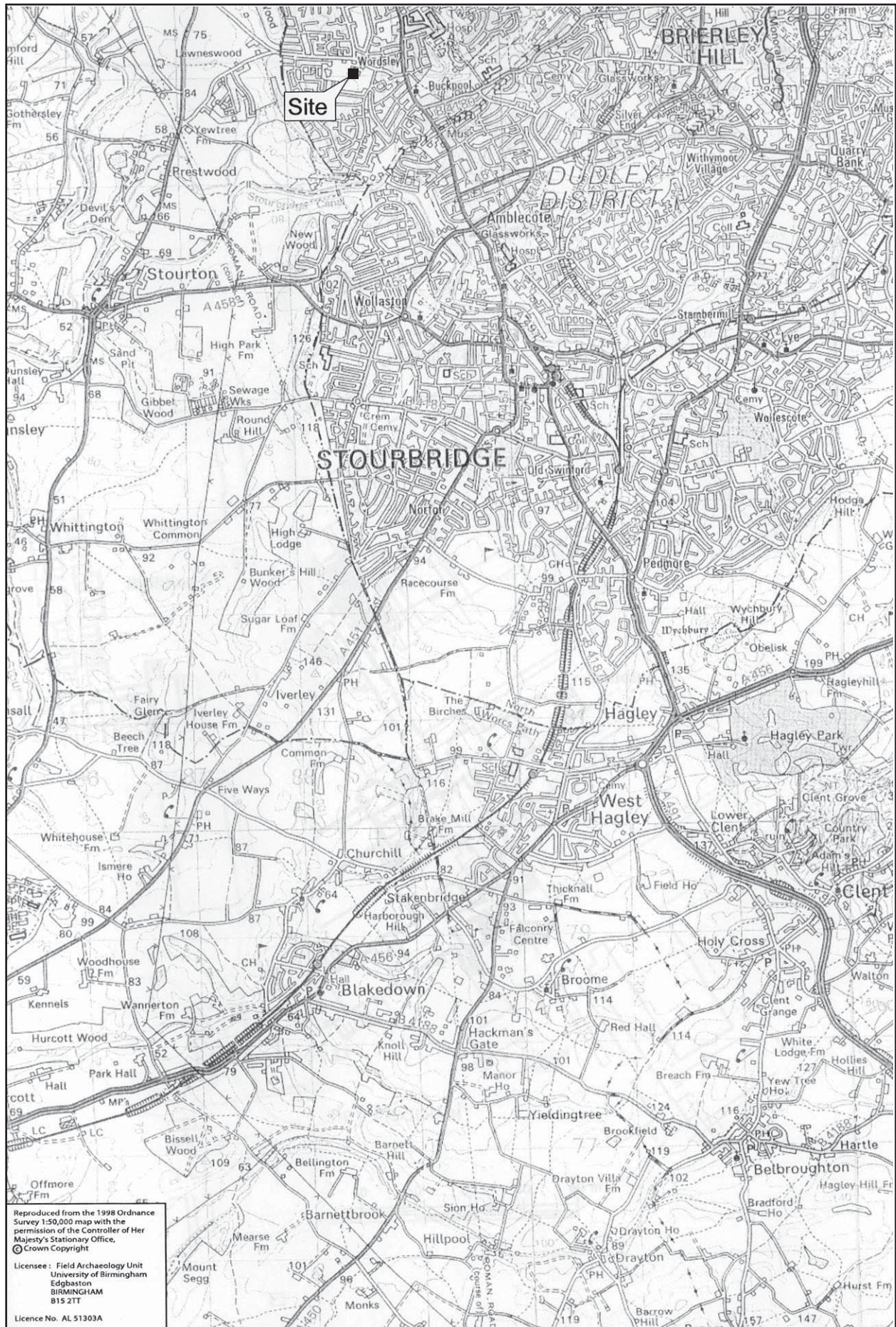


Fig.1

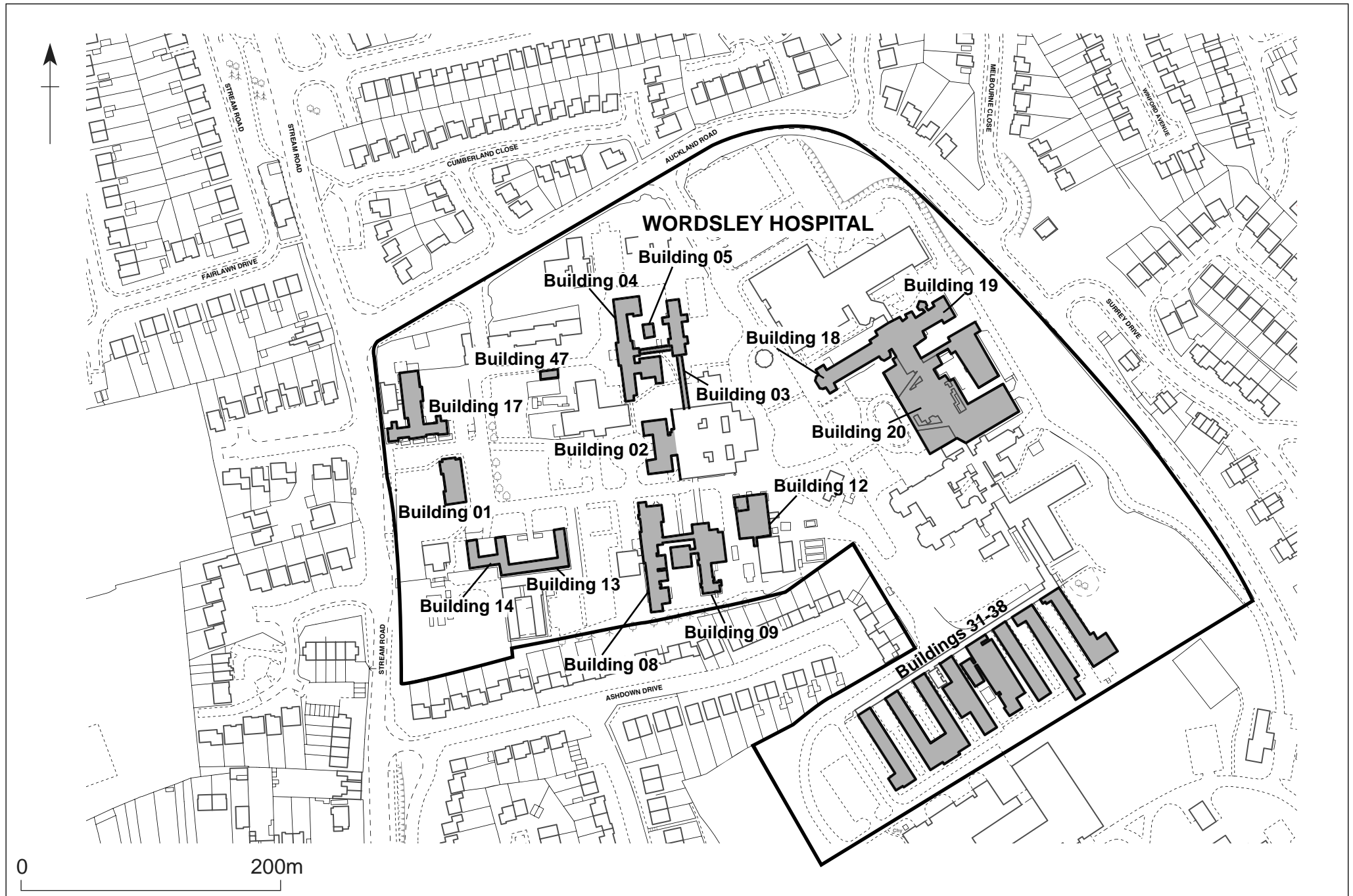
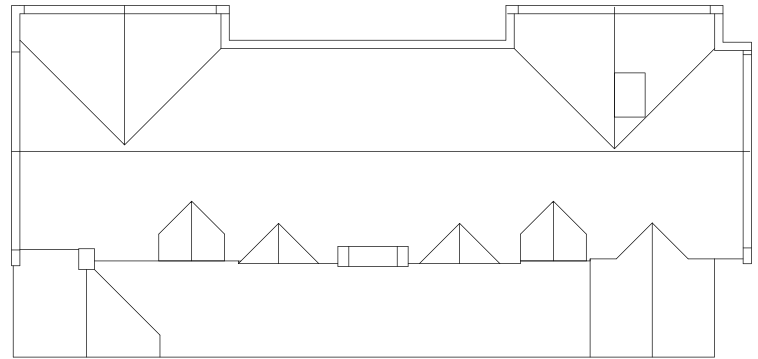


Fig.2

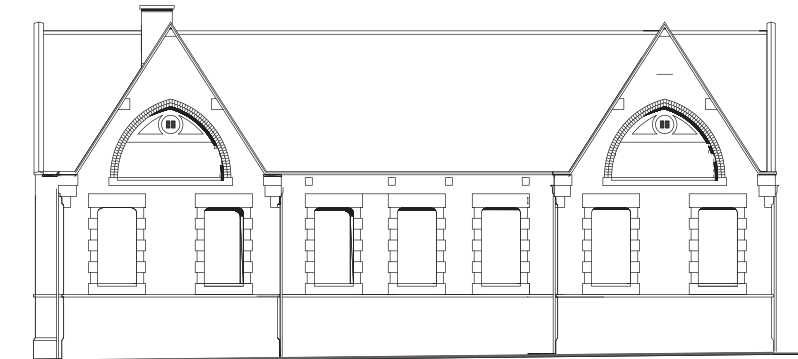


East Elevation



Roof Plan

0 10m



West Elevation



North Elevation



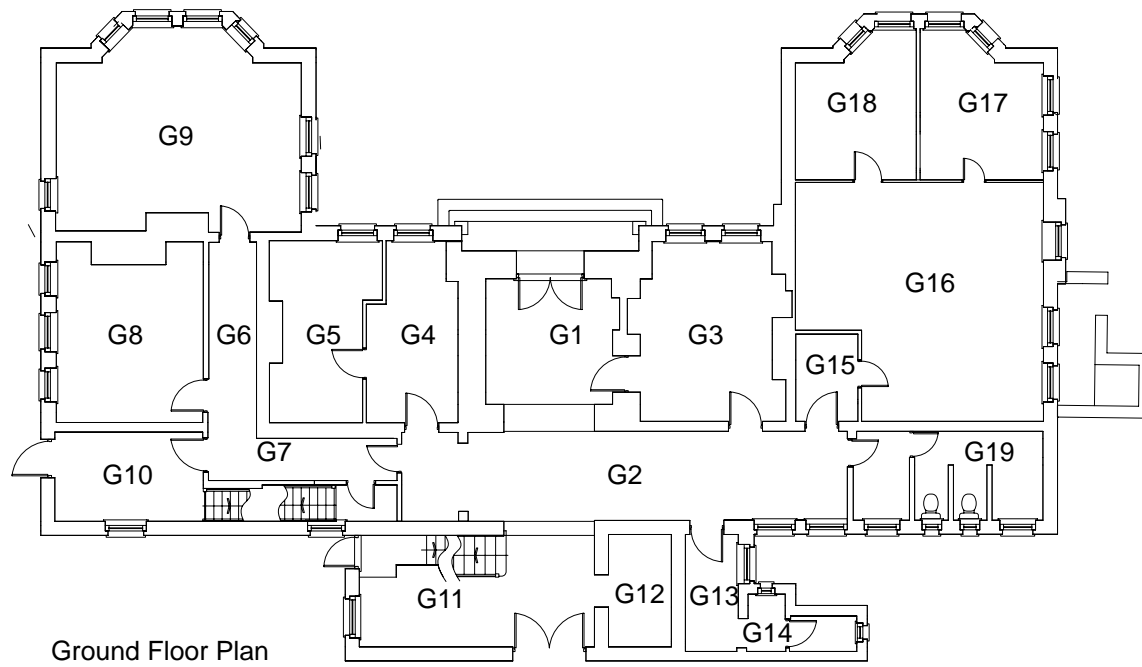
South Elevation



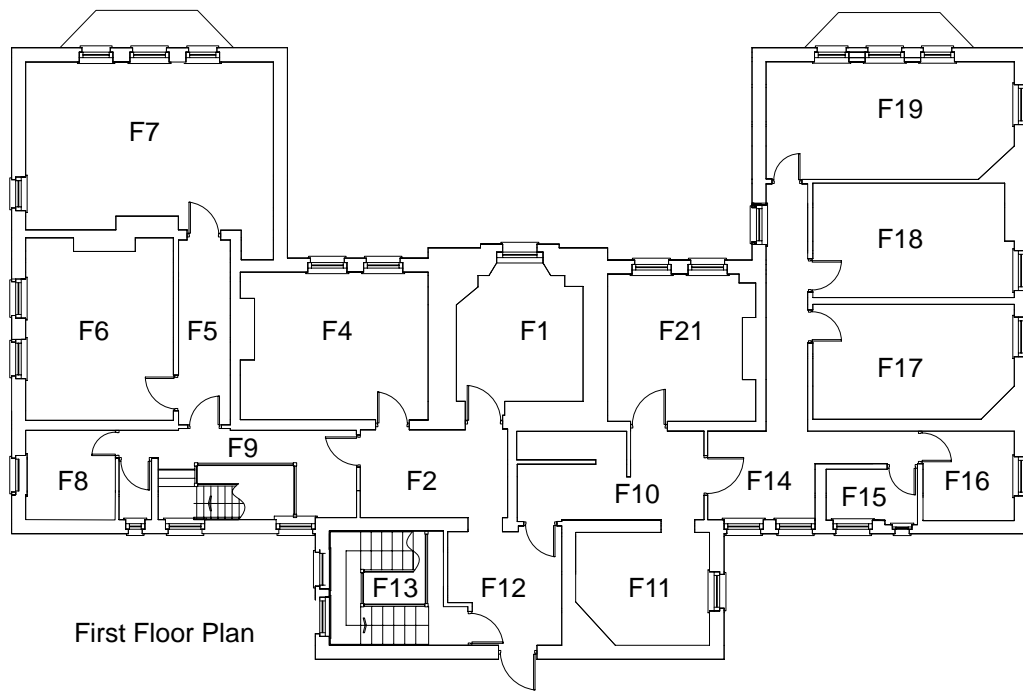
Ground Floor Plan

Building 01

Fig.3



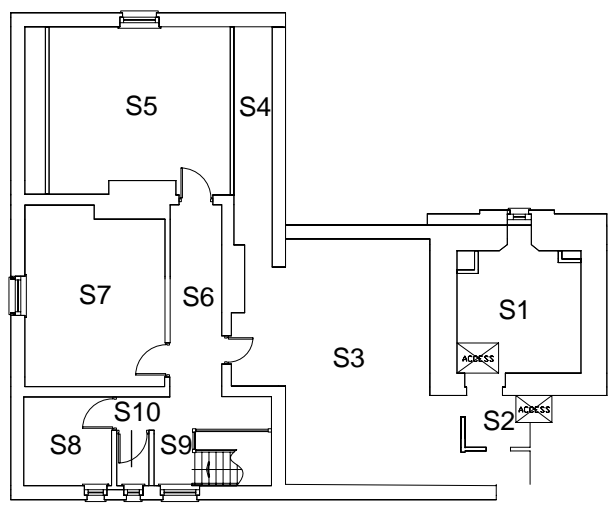
Ground Floor Plan



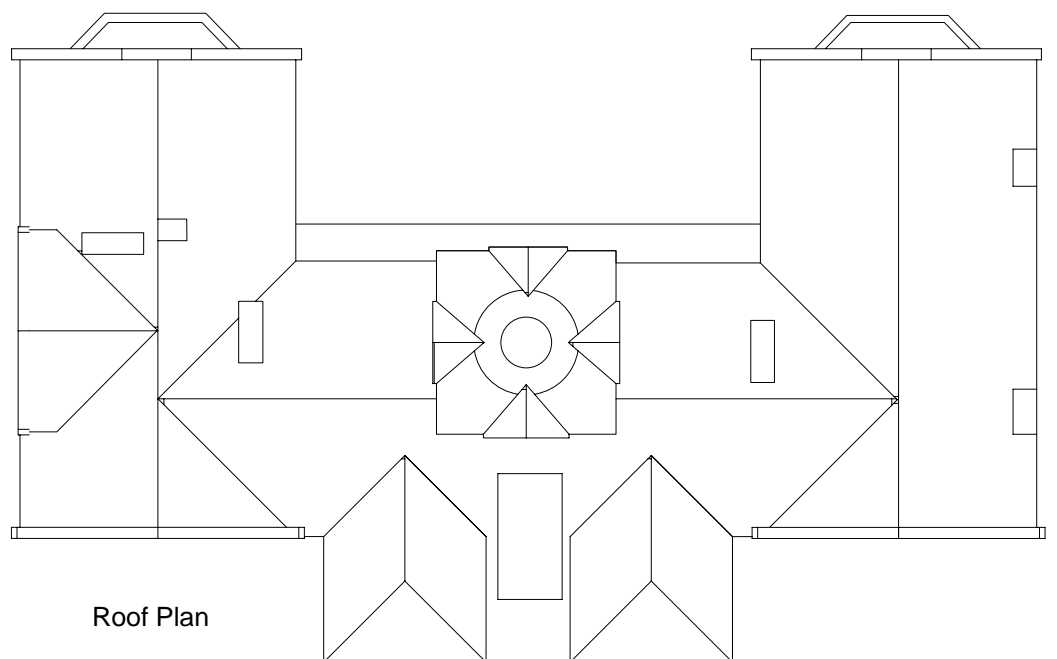
First Floor Plan



Building 02

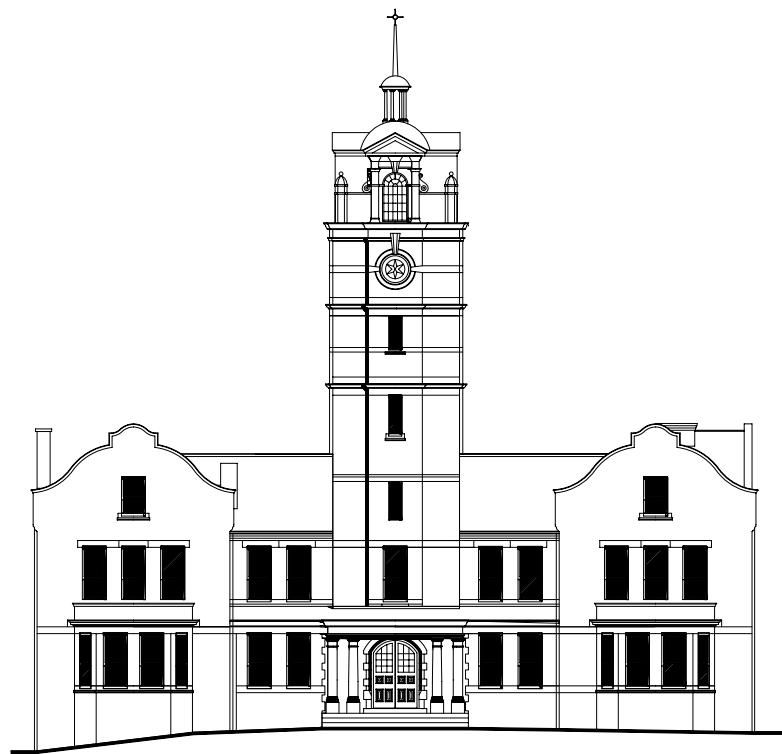


Second Floor Plan



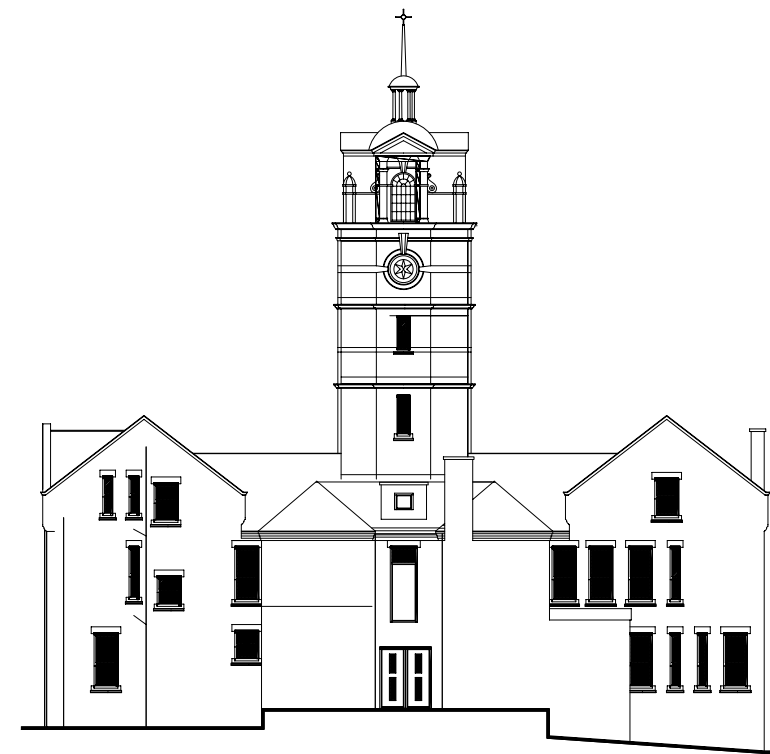
Roof Plan

Fig.4

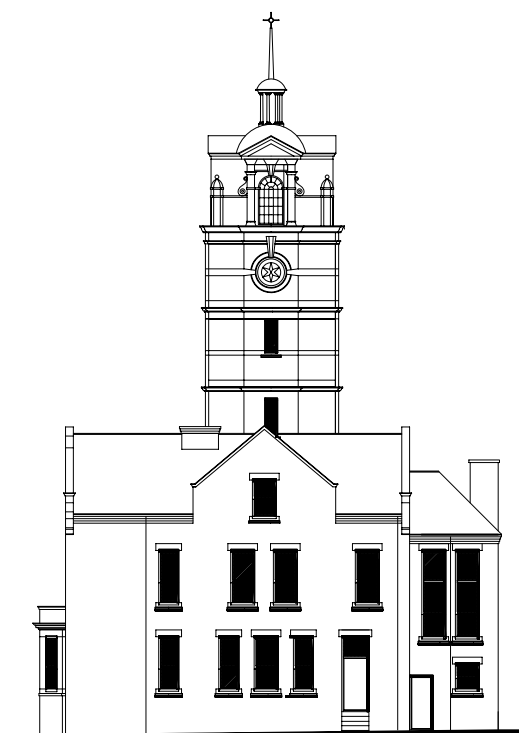


West Elevation

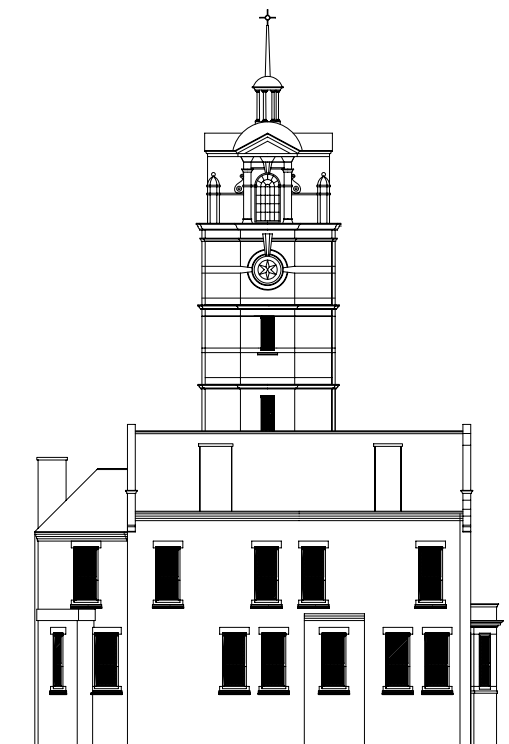
0 10m
Building 02



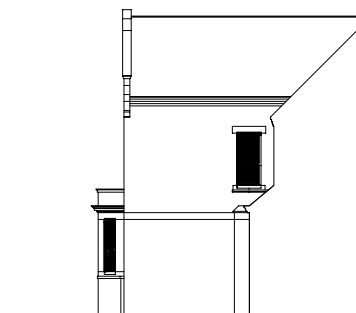
East Elevation



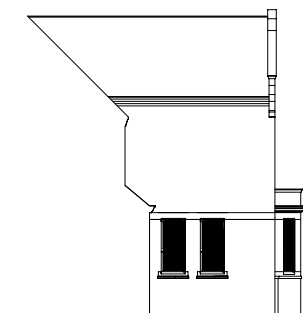
South Elevation



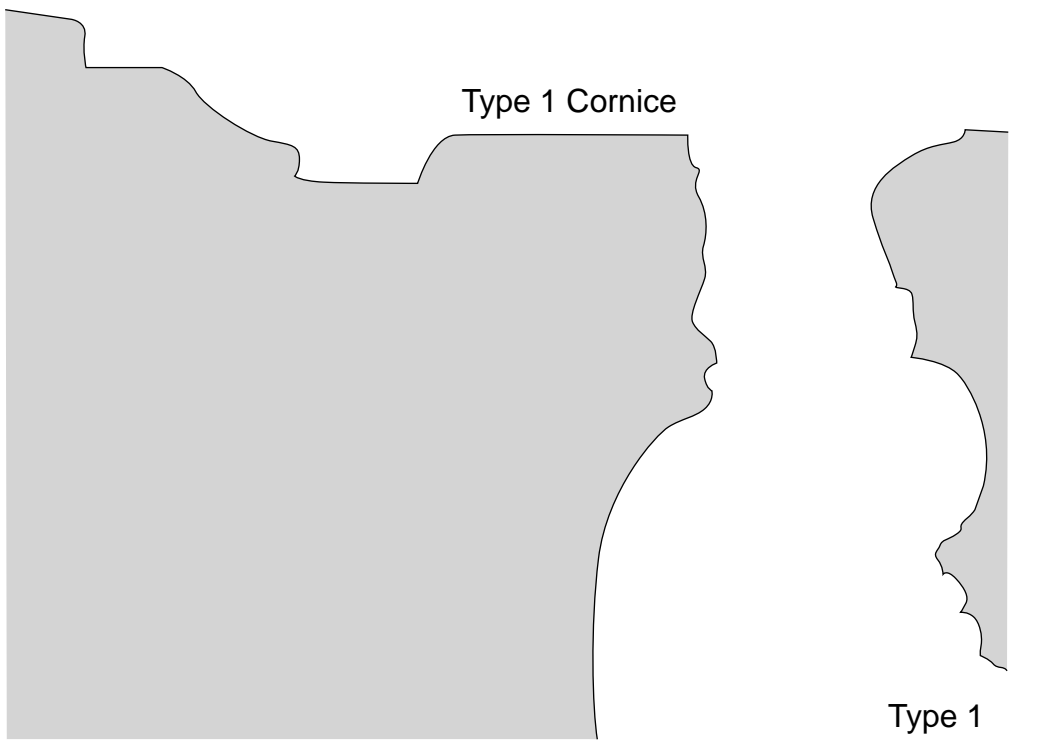
North Elevation



South Elevation of North Wing

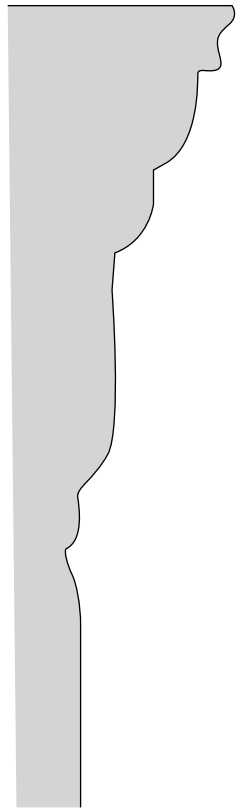


North Elevation of South Wing



Type 1 Cornice

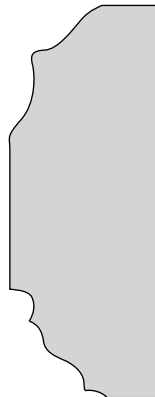
Type 1
Picture rail



Type 1 Skirting



Type 2
Skirting



Dado 1

0 10cm

Building 02
Moulding Profiles

Fig.6

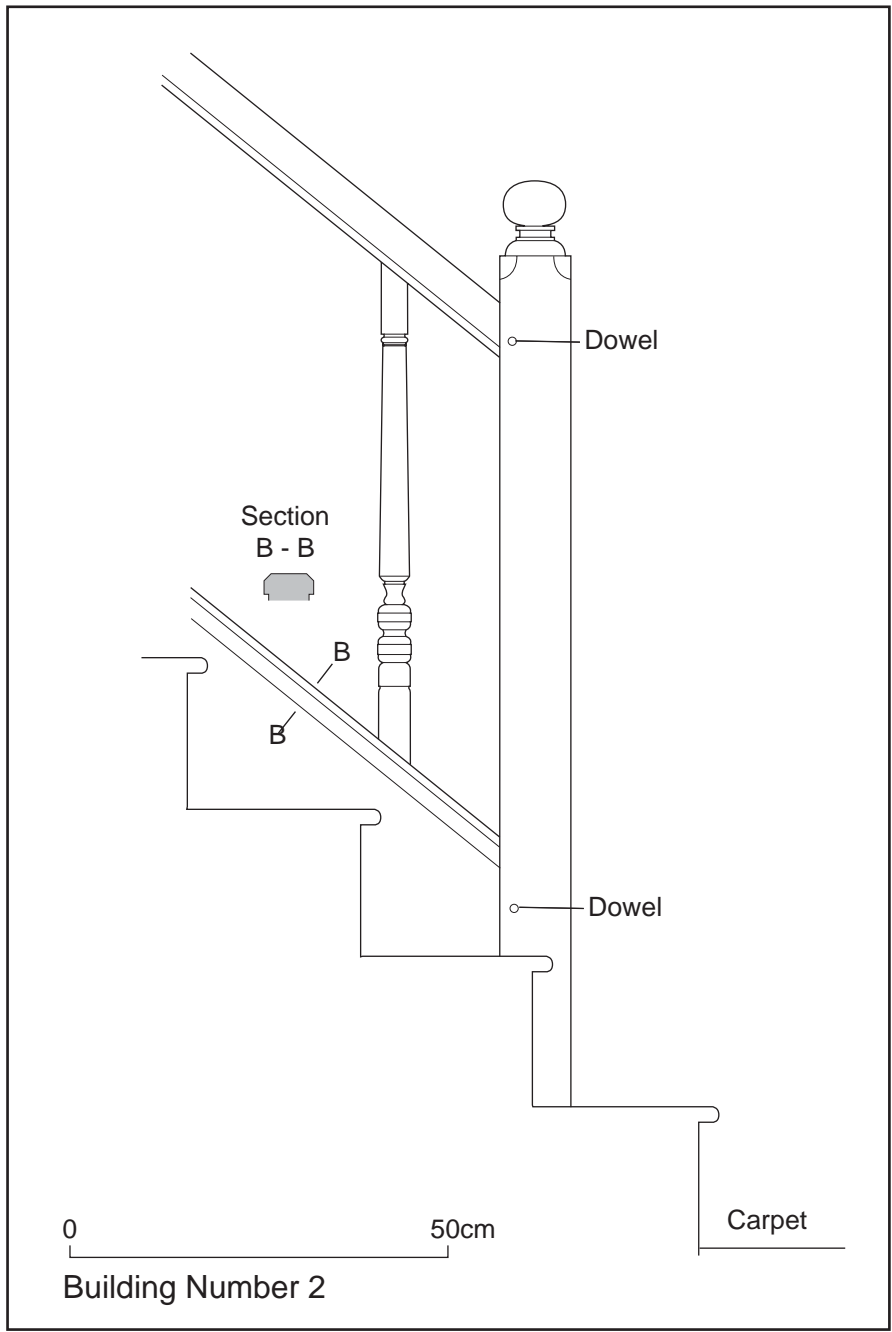


Fig.7

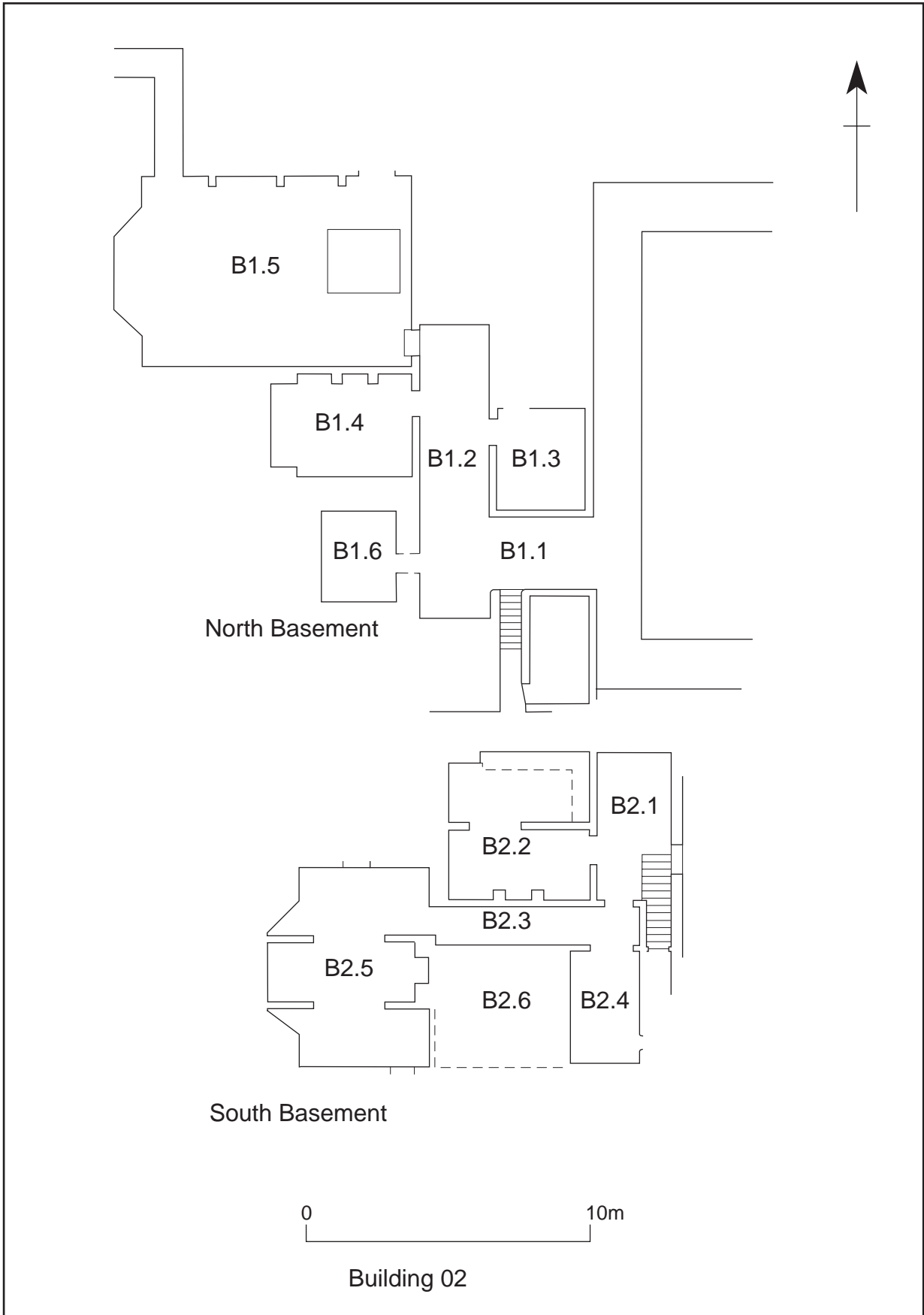


Fig.8

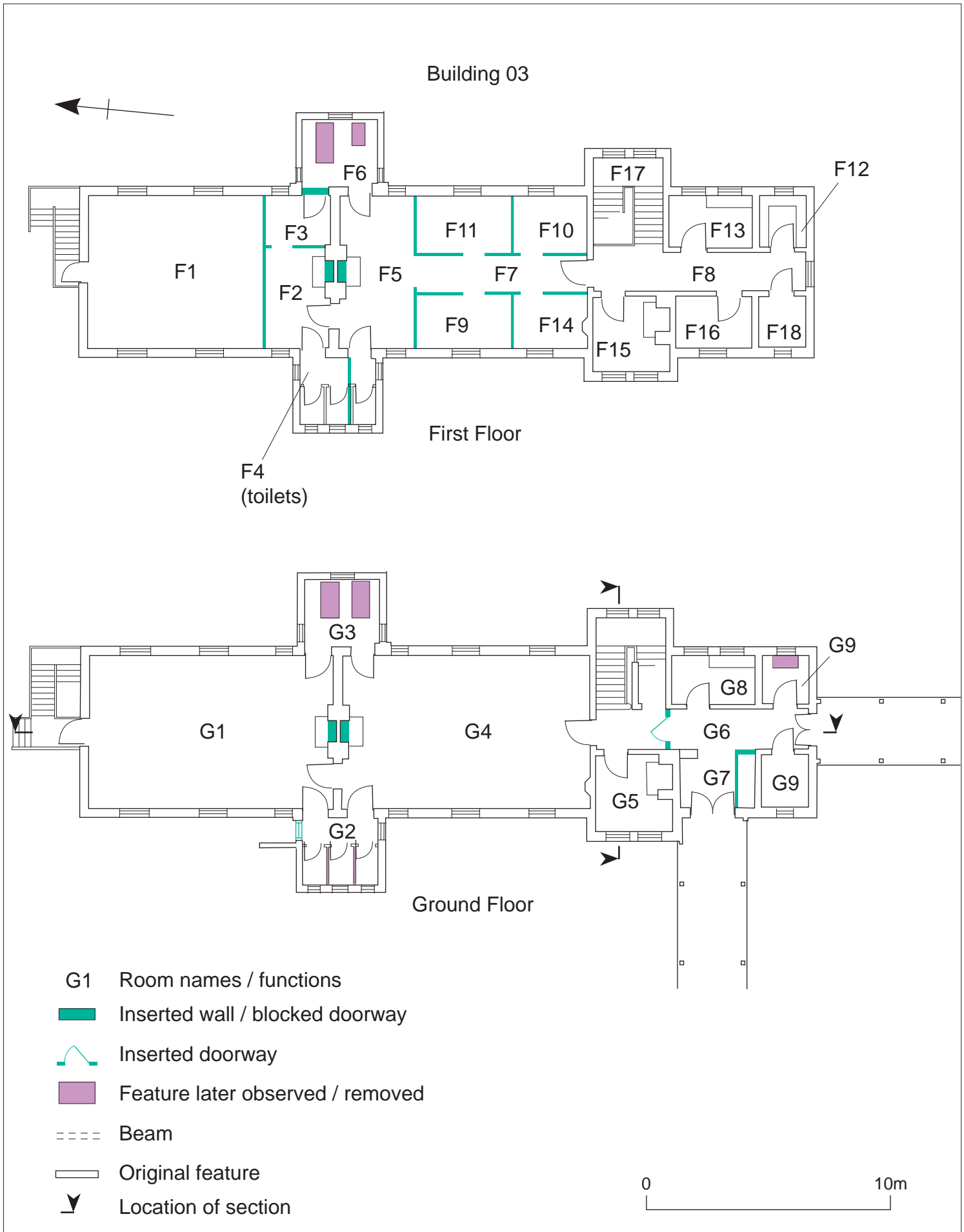


Fig.9



West Elevation



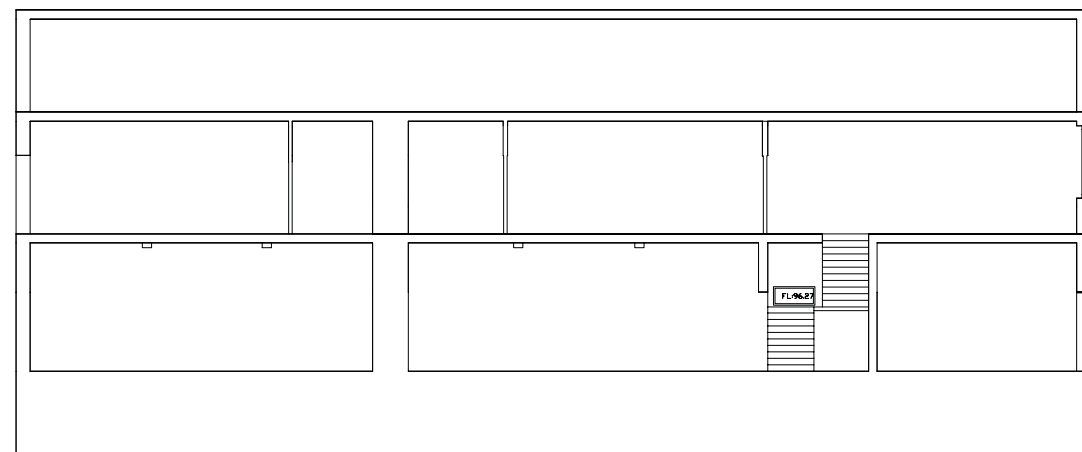
North Elevation



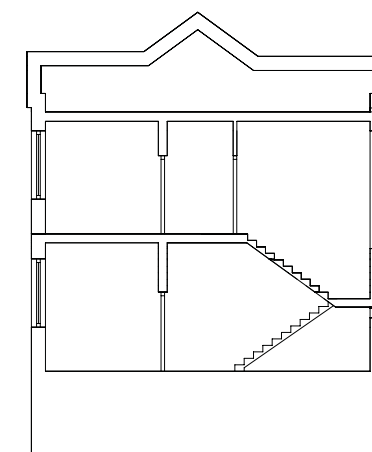
East Elevation



South Elevation



Section A

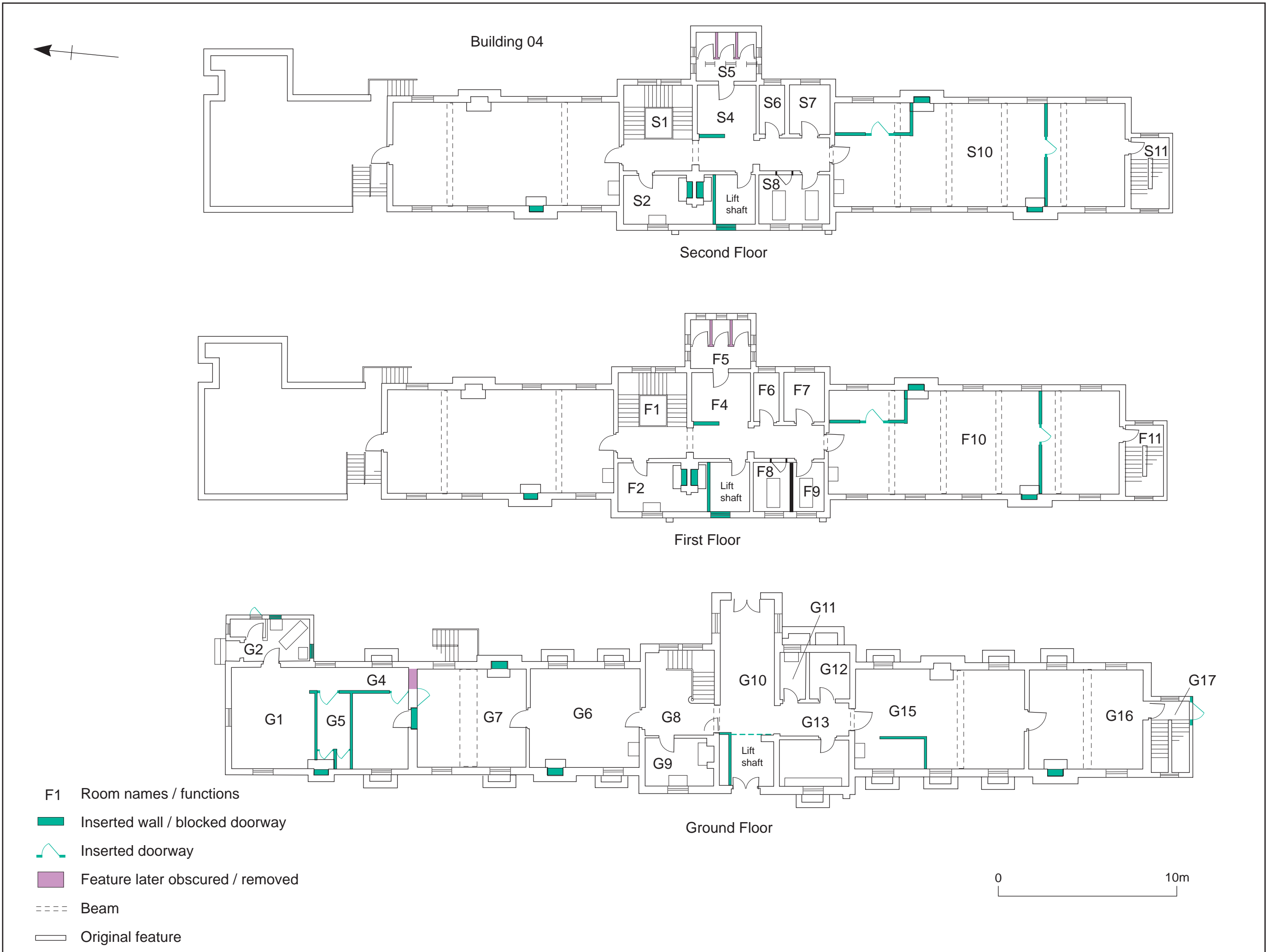


Section B

Building 03

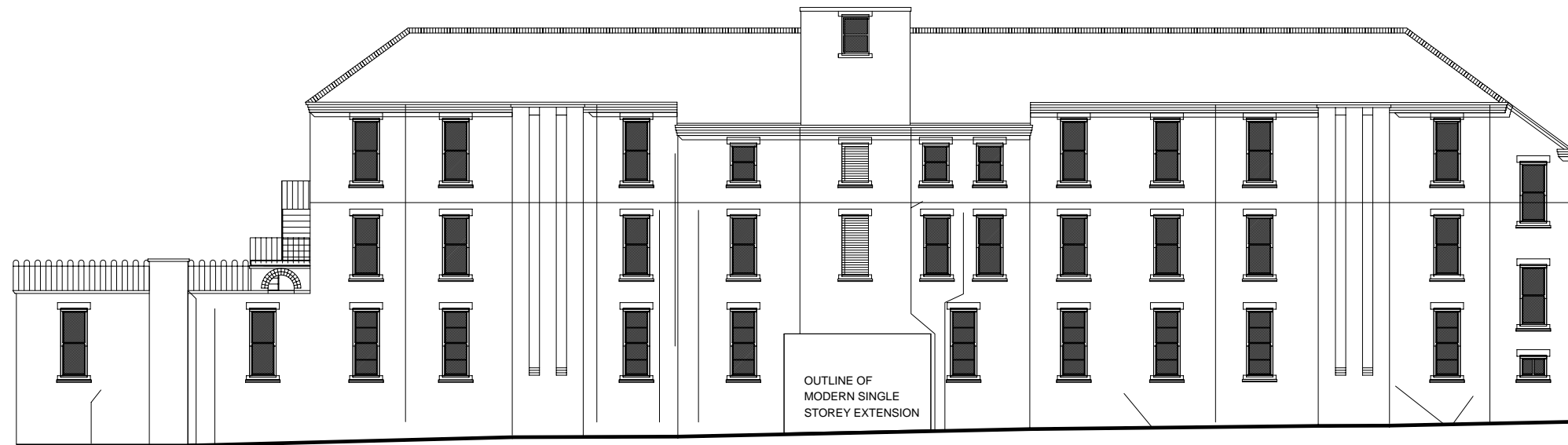
0 10m

Fig.10

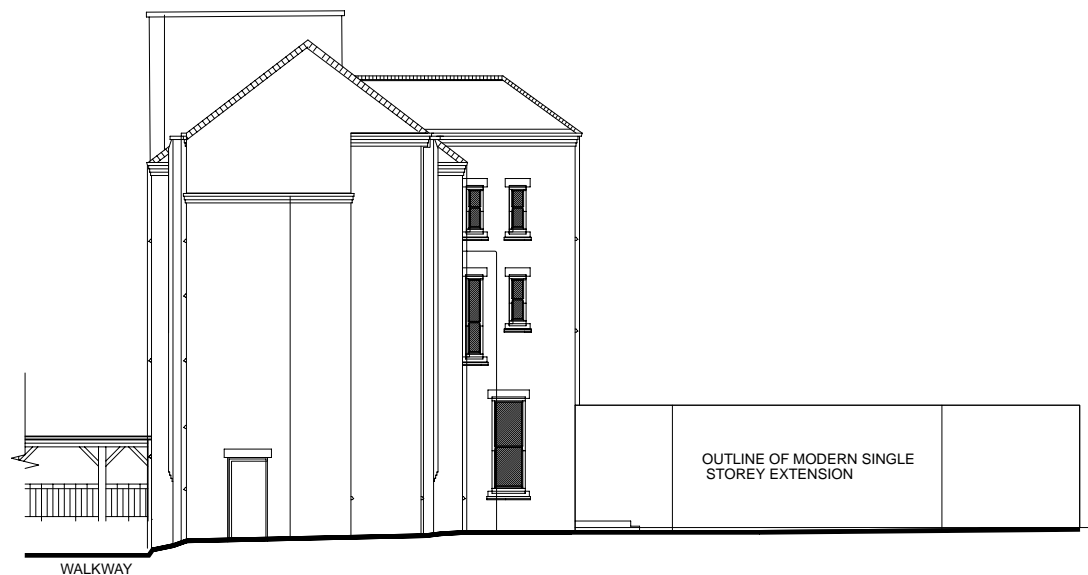




East Elevation



West Elevation



South Elevation



North Elevation

Building 04

0 10m

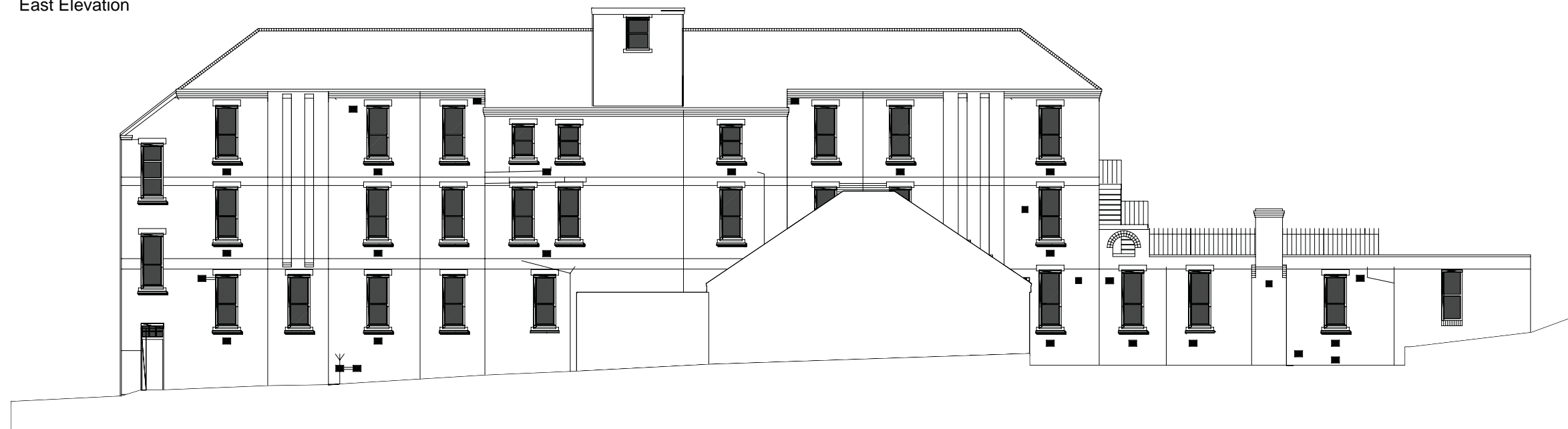
Fig.12



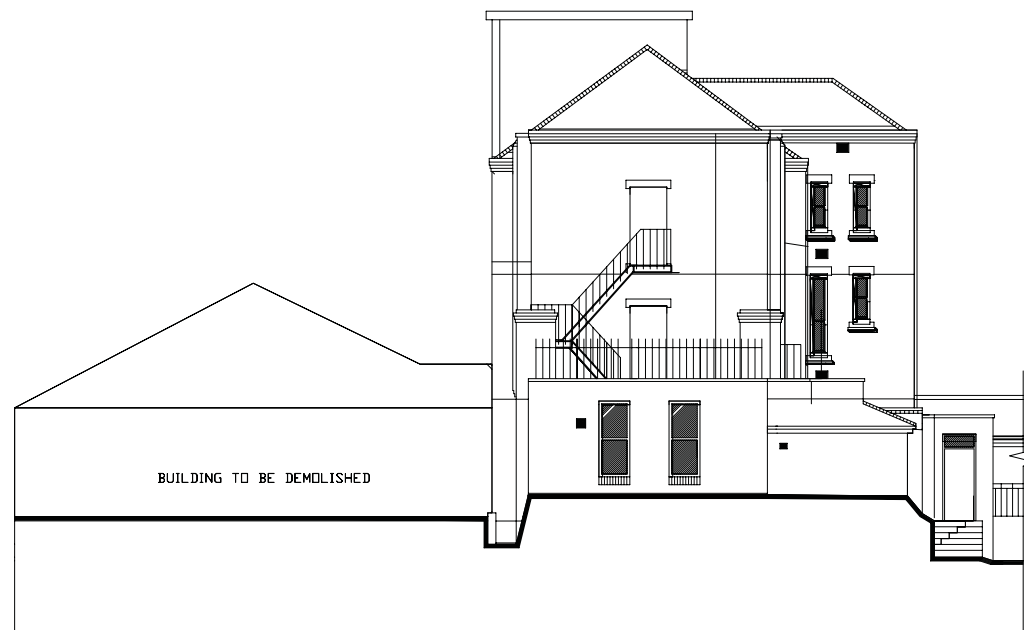
Fig.13



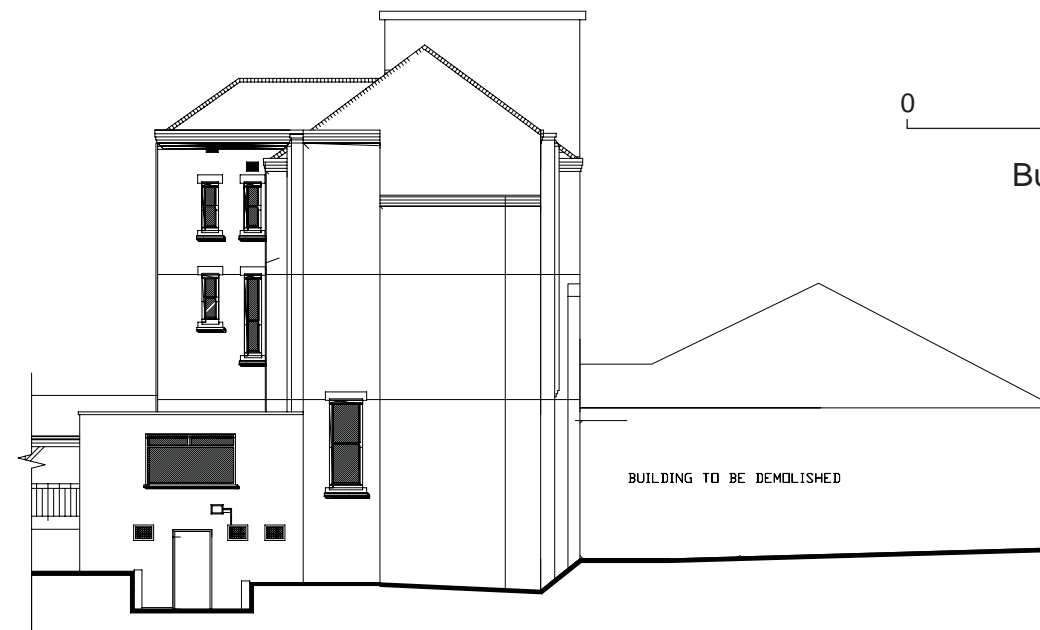
East Elevation



West Elevation



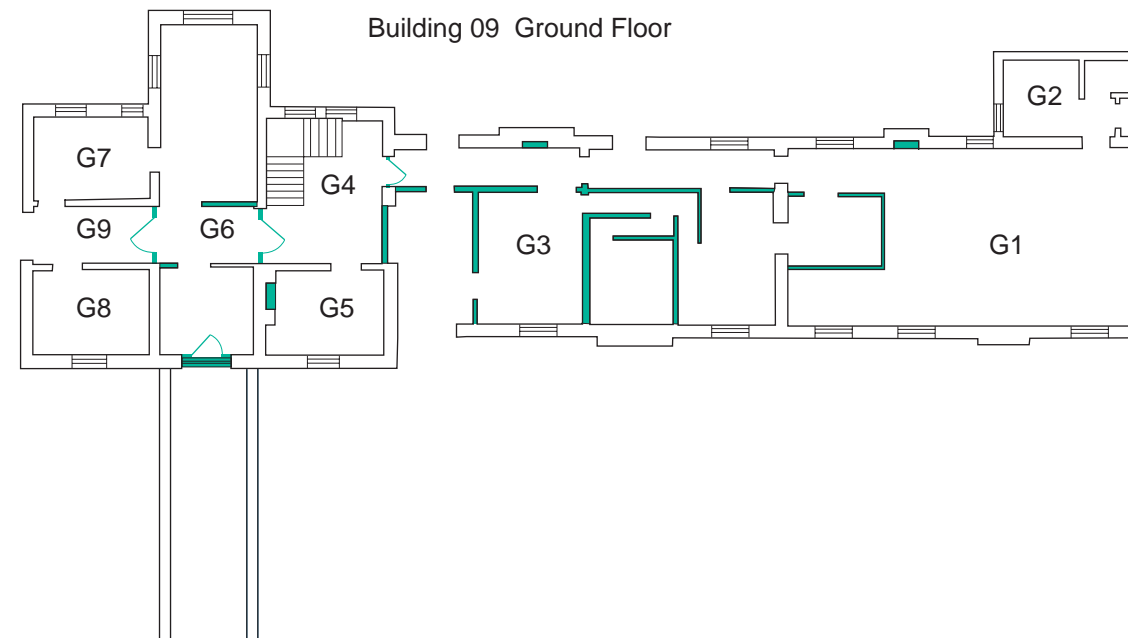
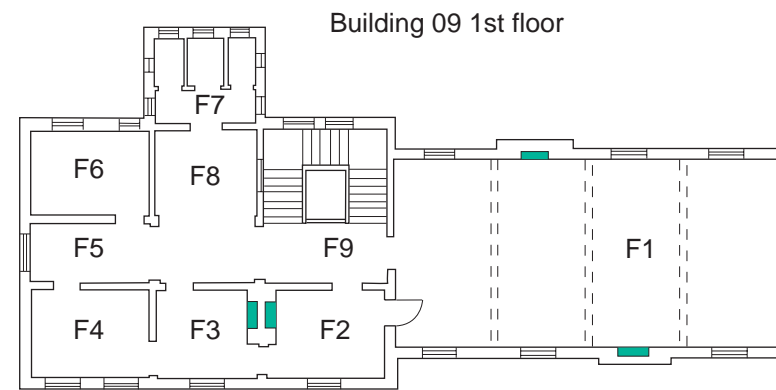
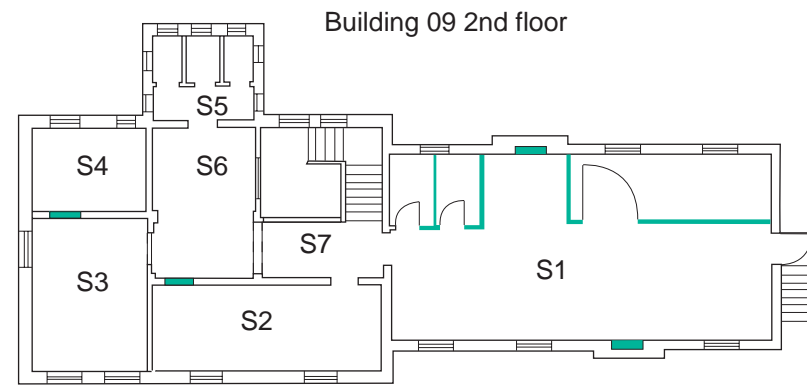
South Elevation








North Elevation

0 10m

Building 18



- G1 Room names / functions
-  Inserted wall / blocked doorway
-  Inserted doorway
-  Feature later observed / removed
-  Beam
-  Original feature

0 10m

Fig.15



East Elevation



South Elevation



West Elevation

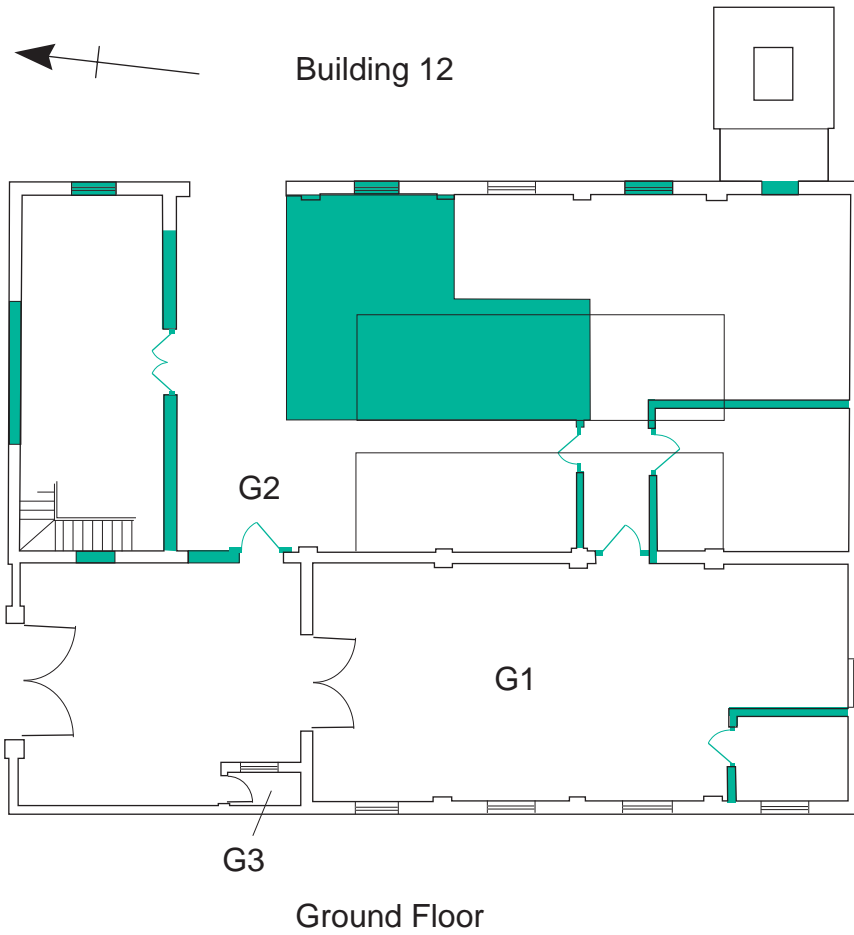


North Elevation

Building 09

0 10m

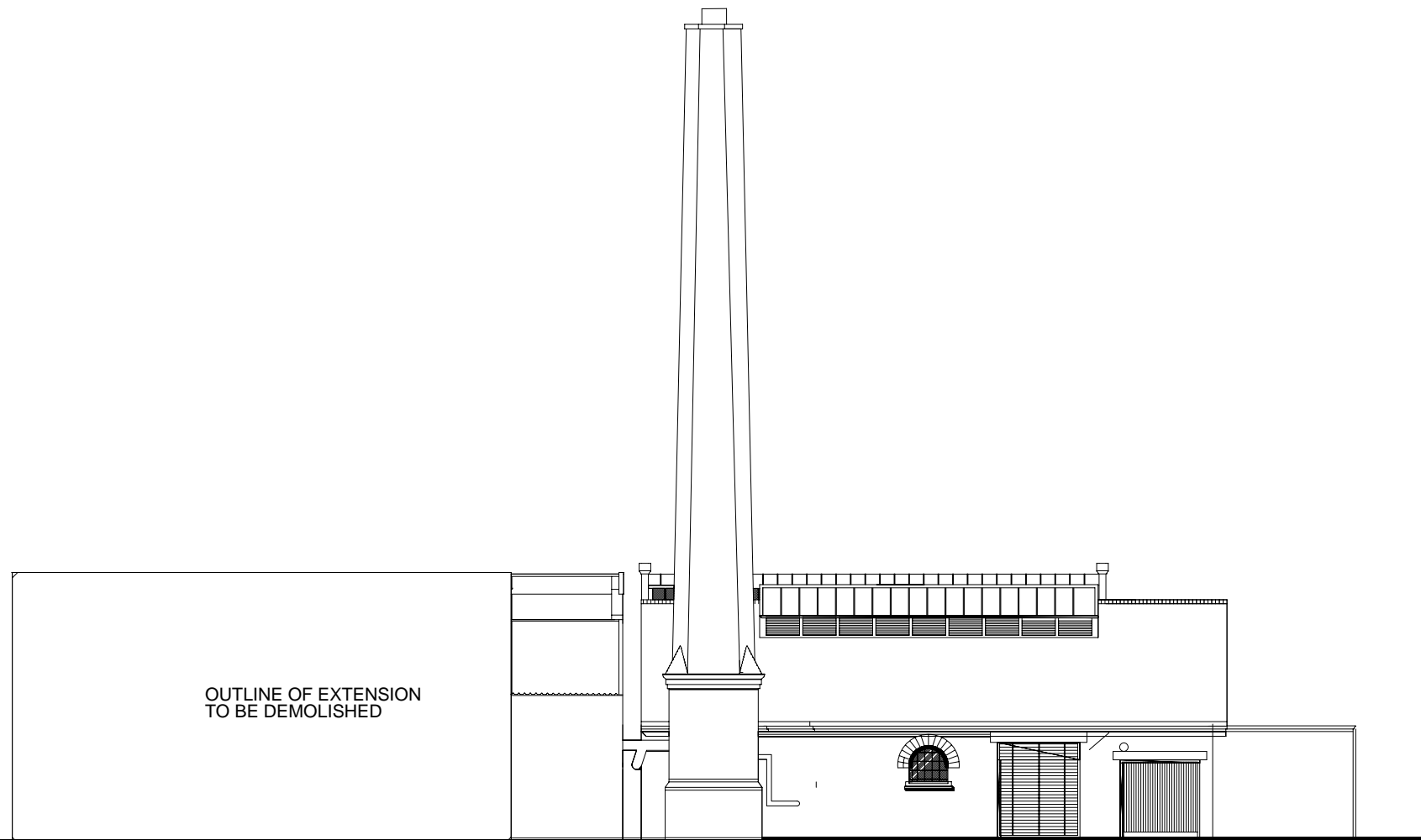
Fig.16



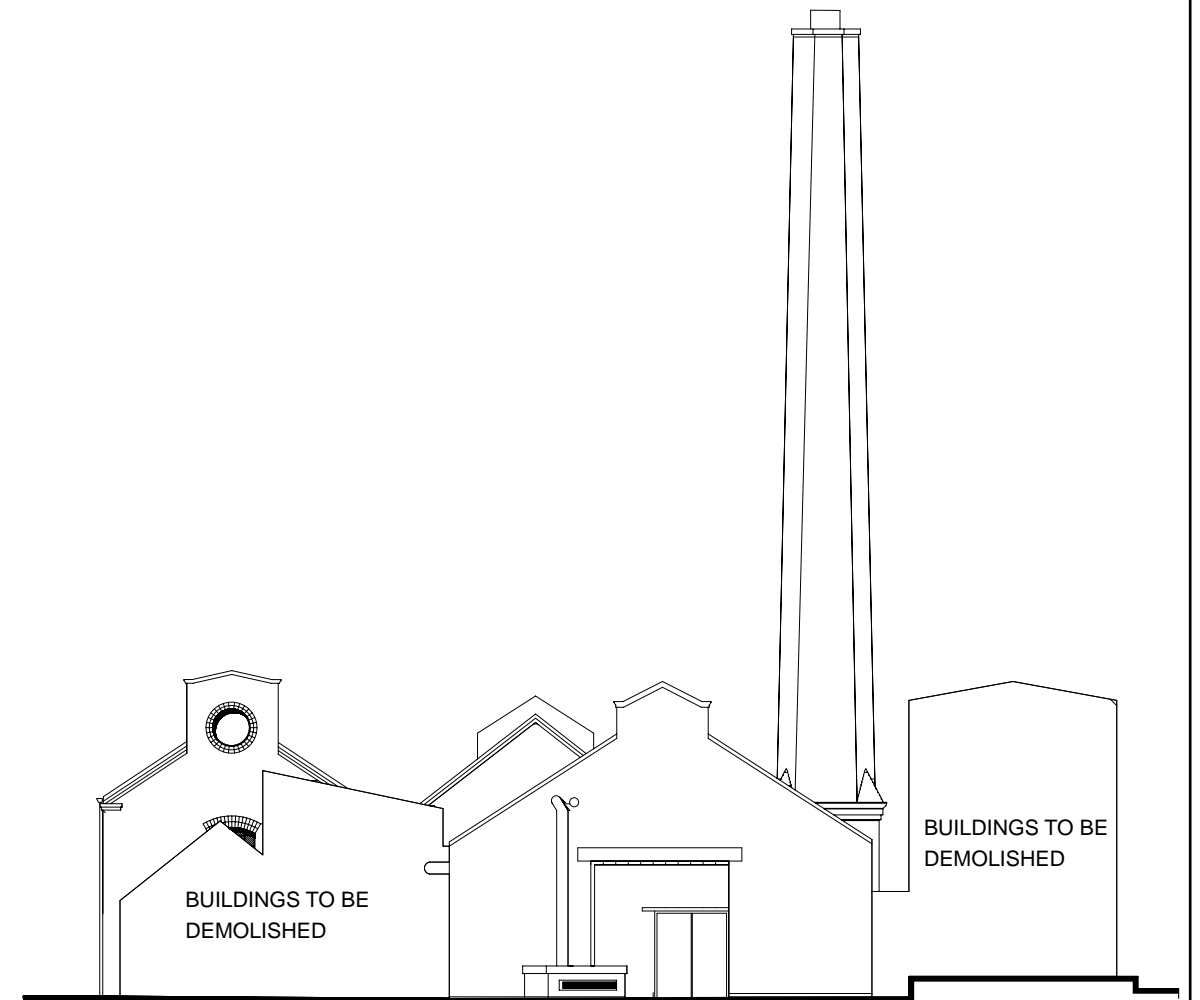
- F1 Room names / functions
- Inserted wall / blocked doorway
- Inserted doorway
- Feature later observed / removed
- Beam
- Original feature

0 10m

Fig.17

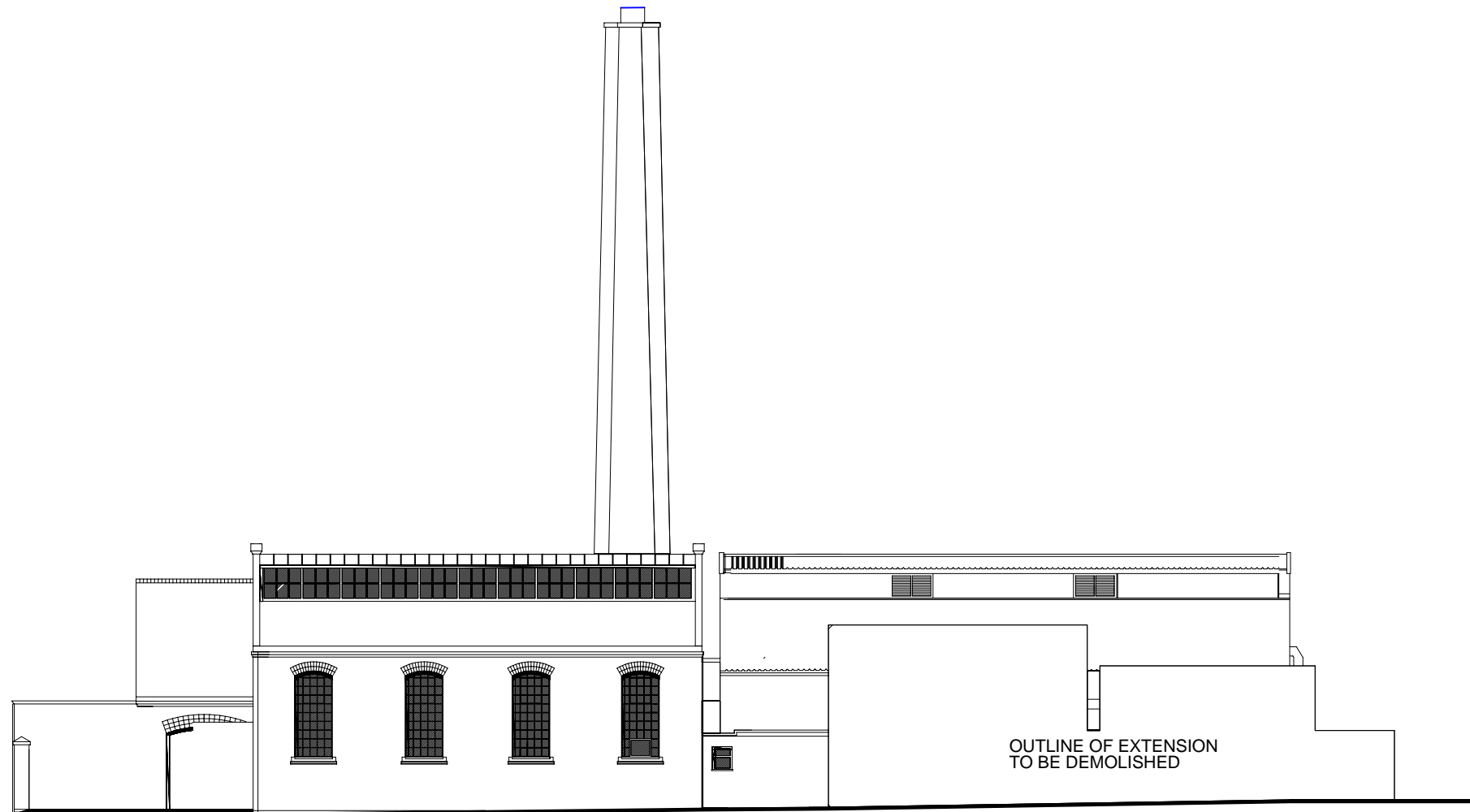


East Elevation

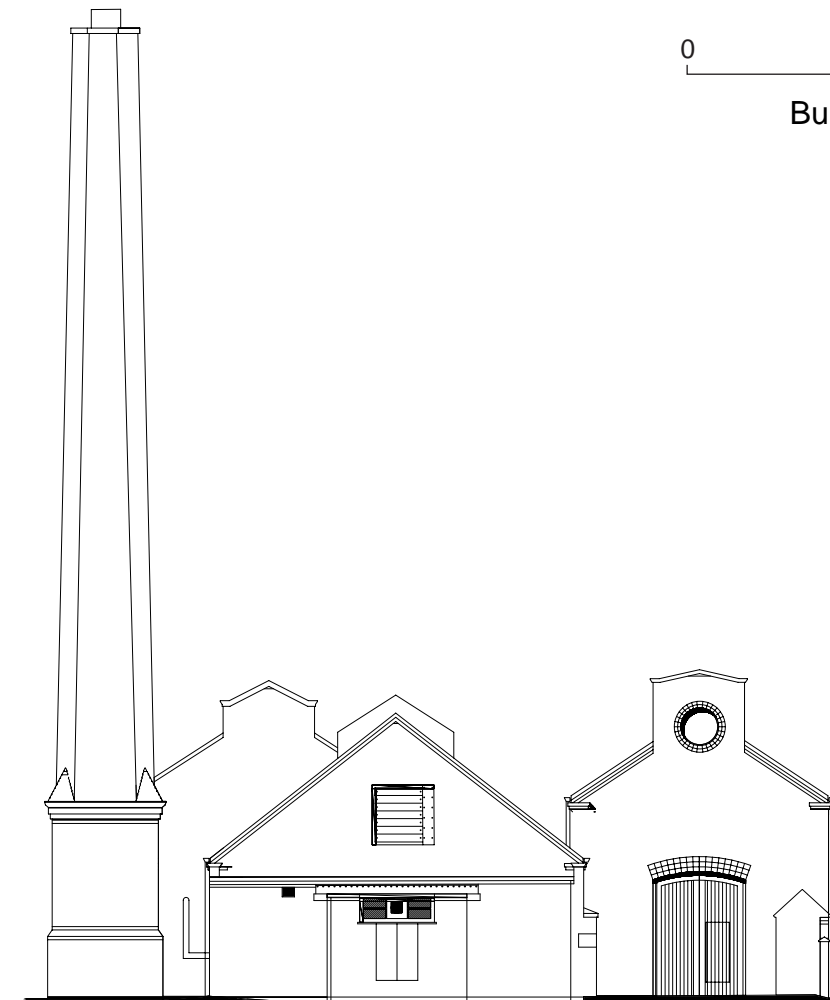


South Elevation

0 10m
Building 12

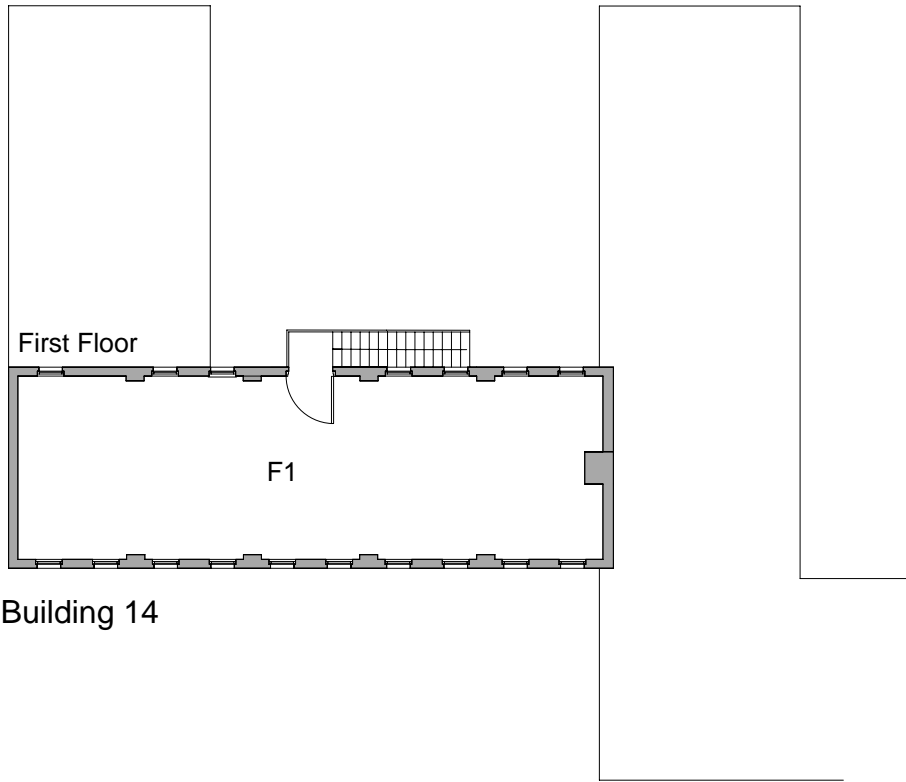


West Elevation

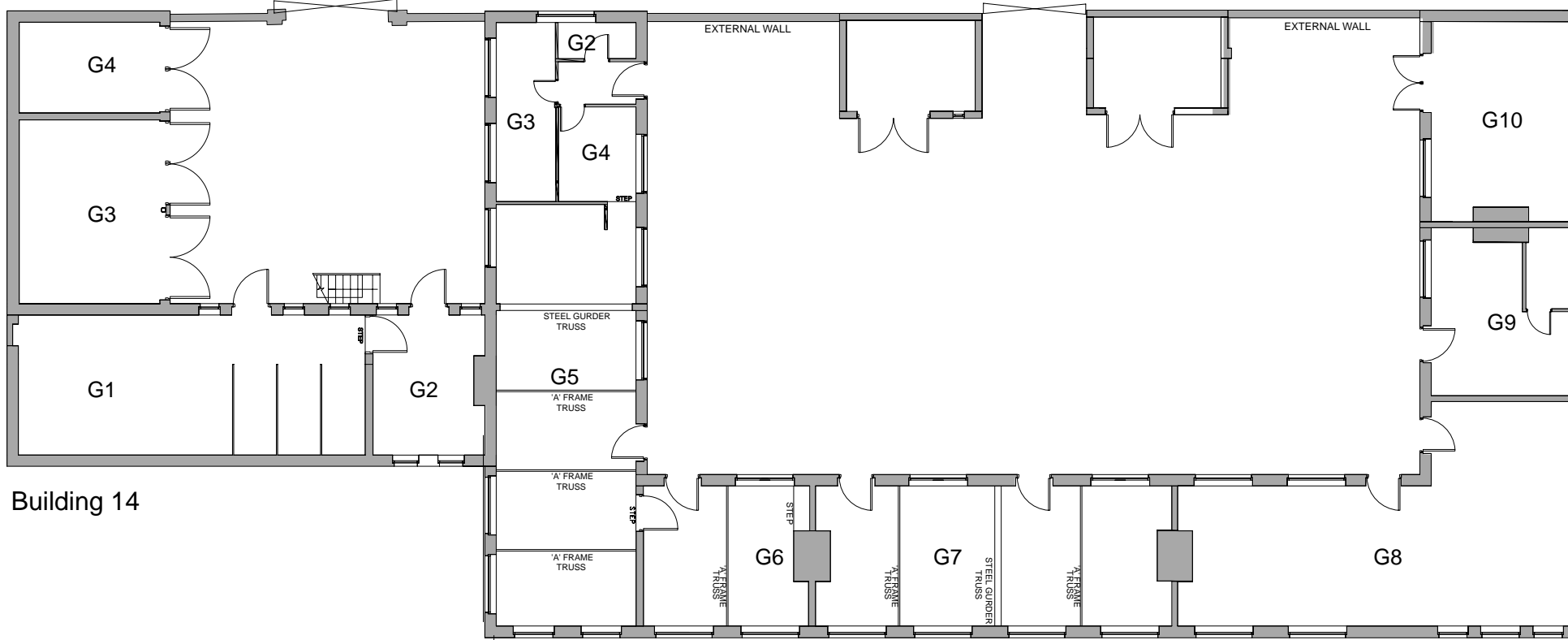


North Elevation

GROUND FLOOR
BUILDING OUTLINE



Ground Floor



0 10m

Fig.19

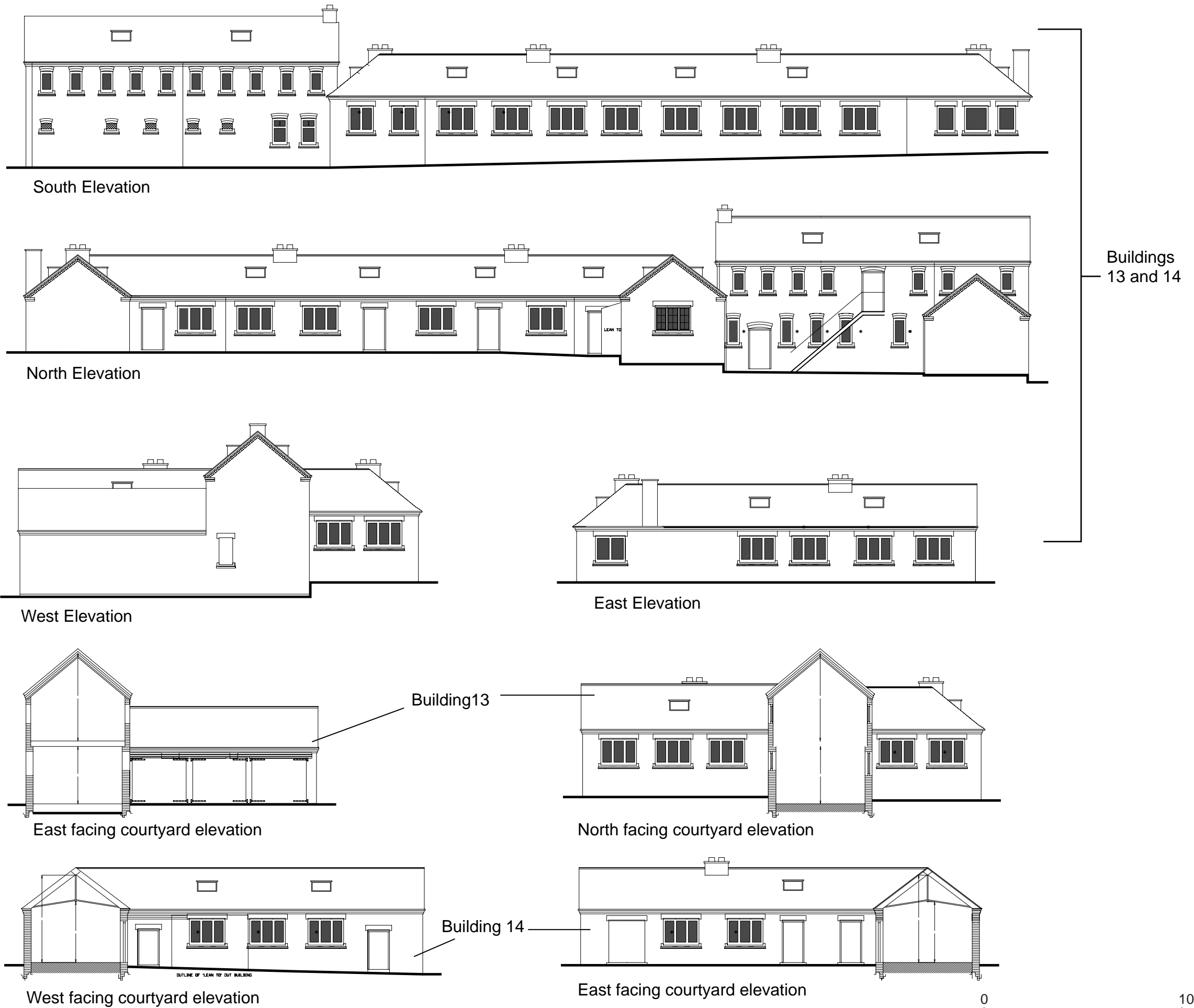


Fig.20

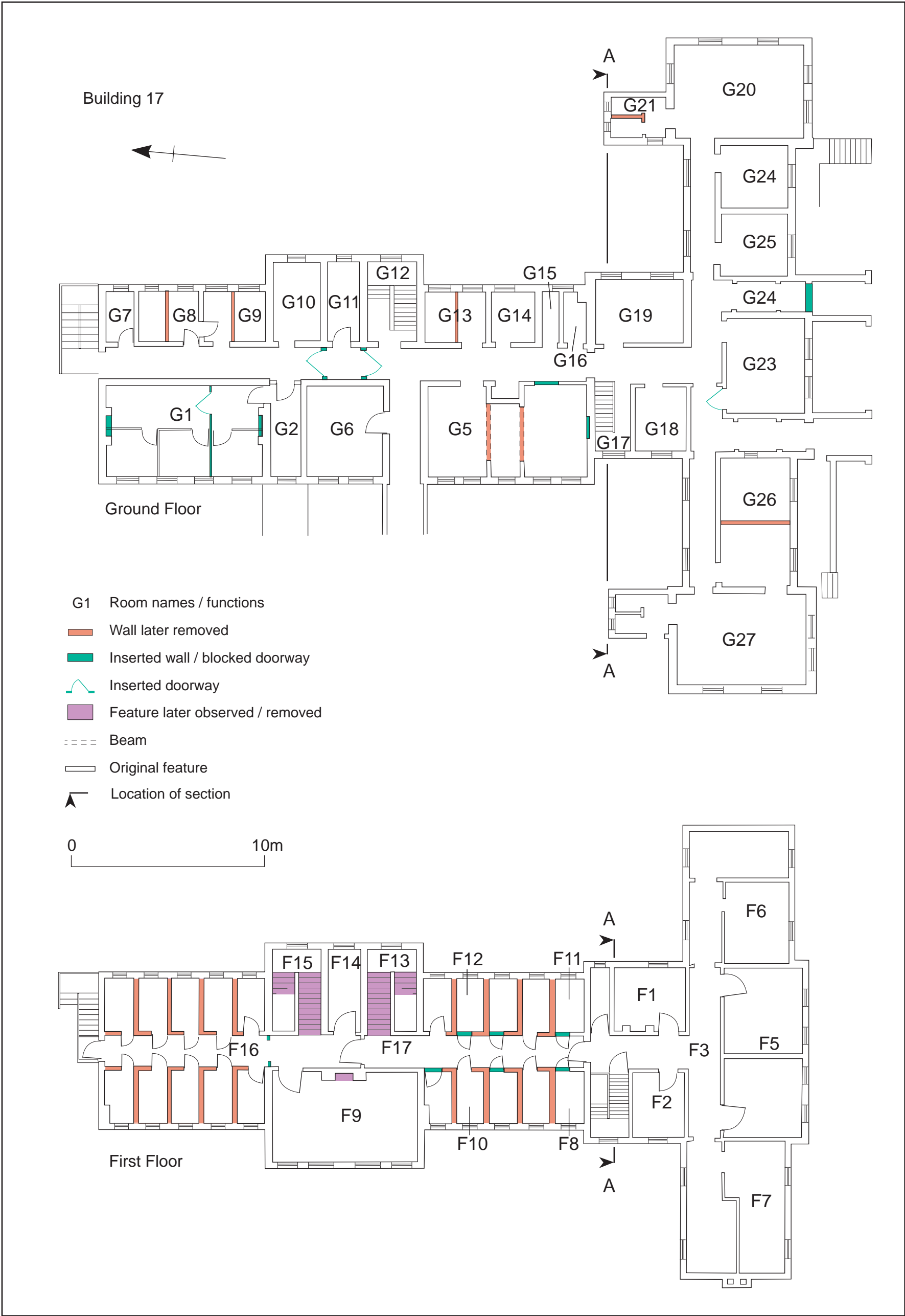


Fig.21

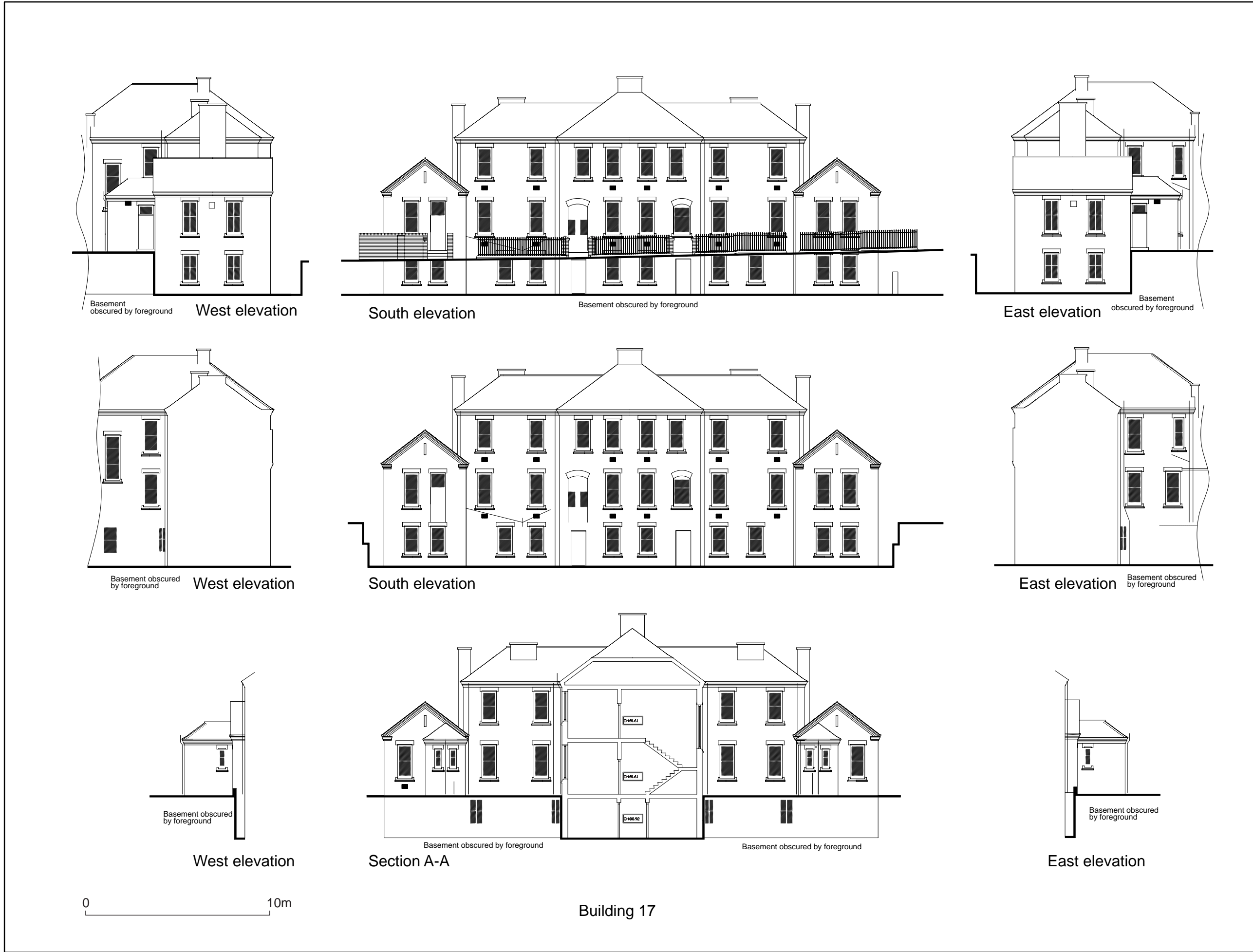


Fig.22

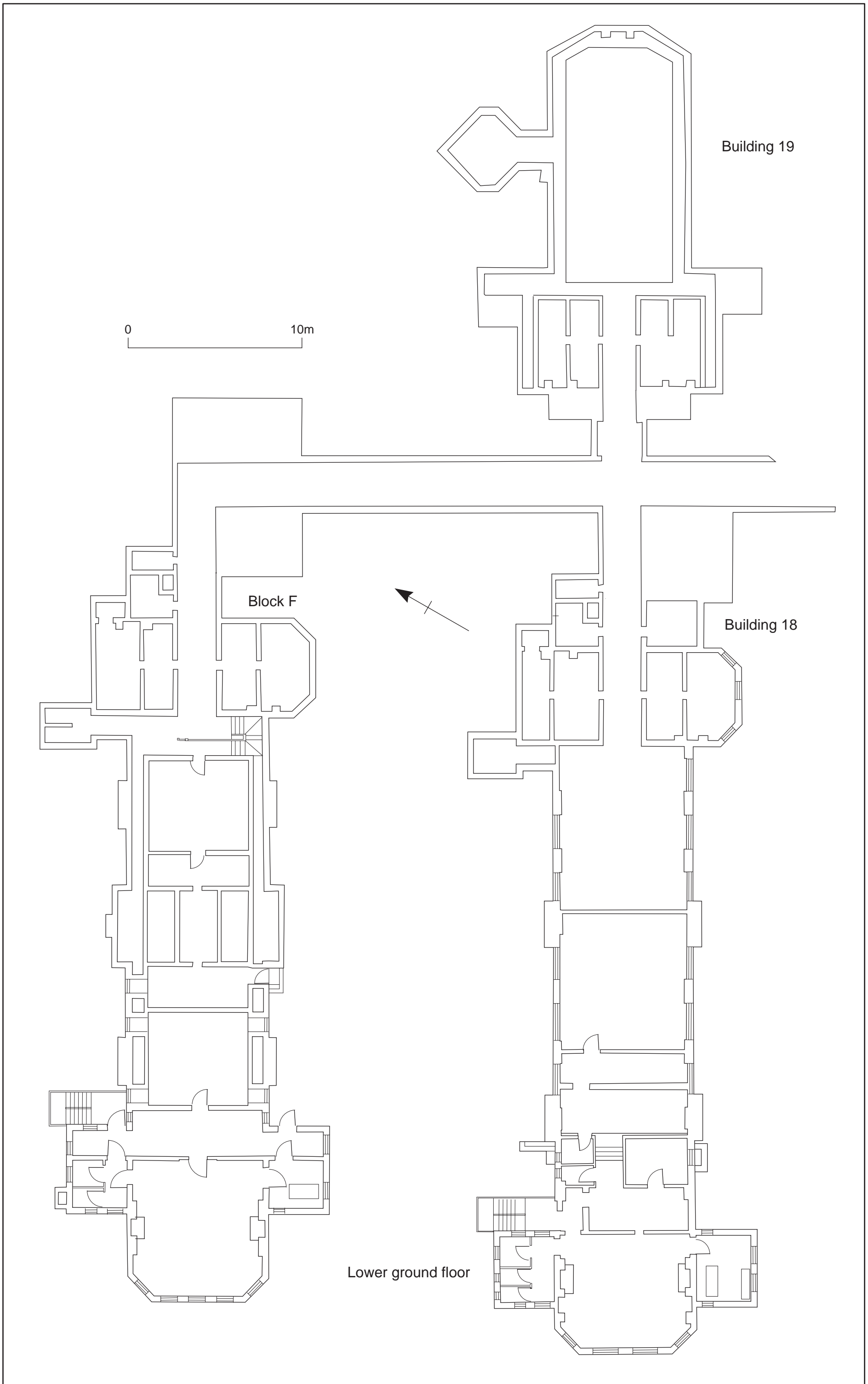


Fig.23

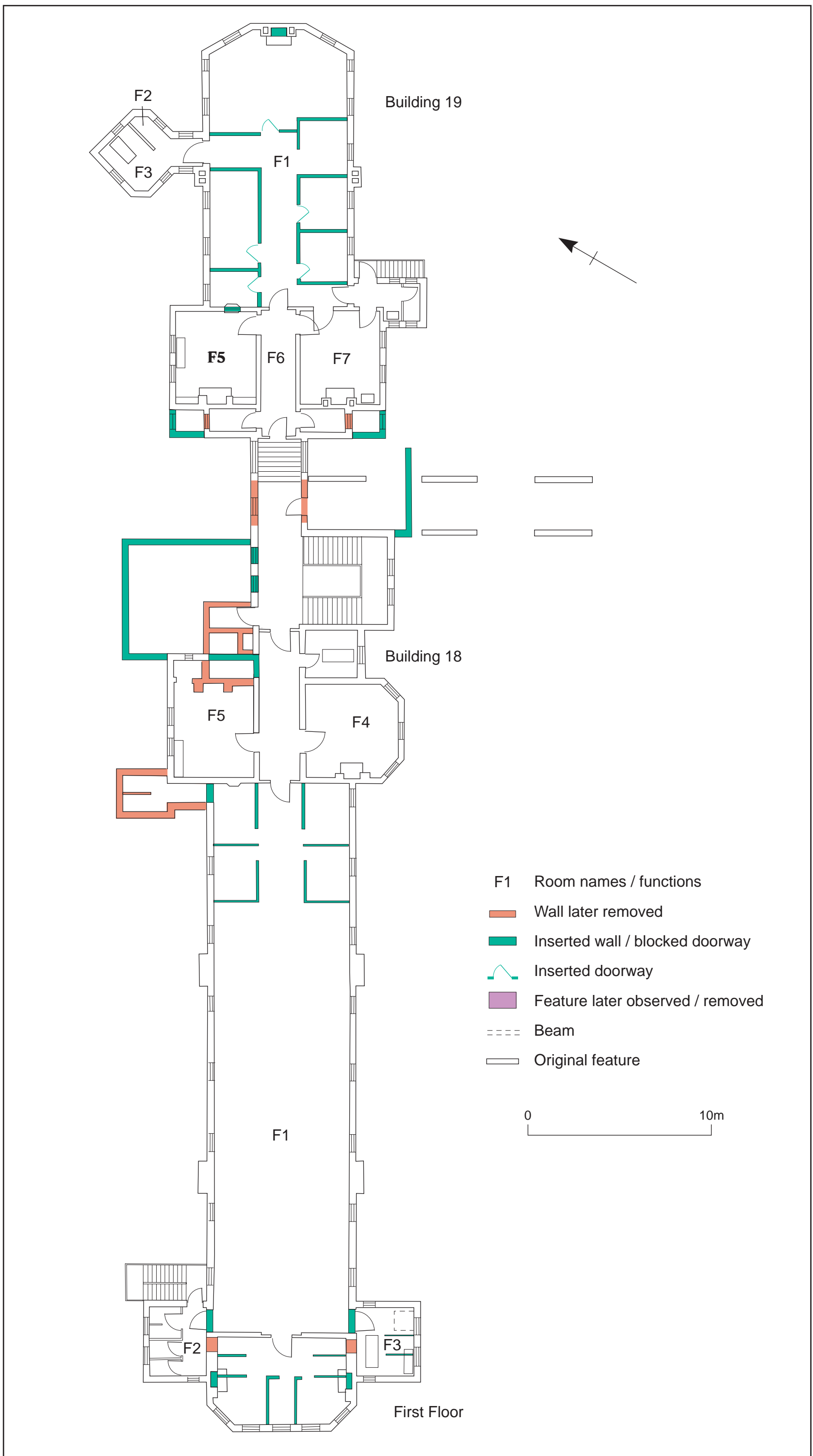


Fig.24



Northwest elevation
Building 18

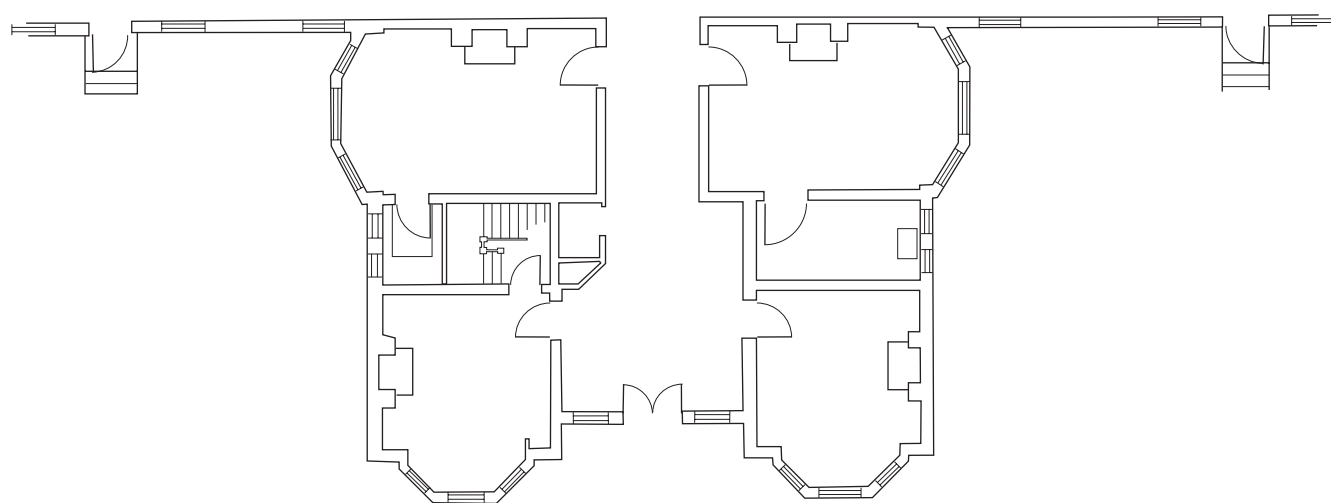
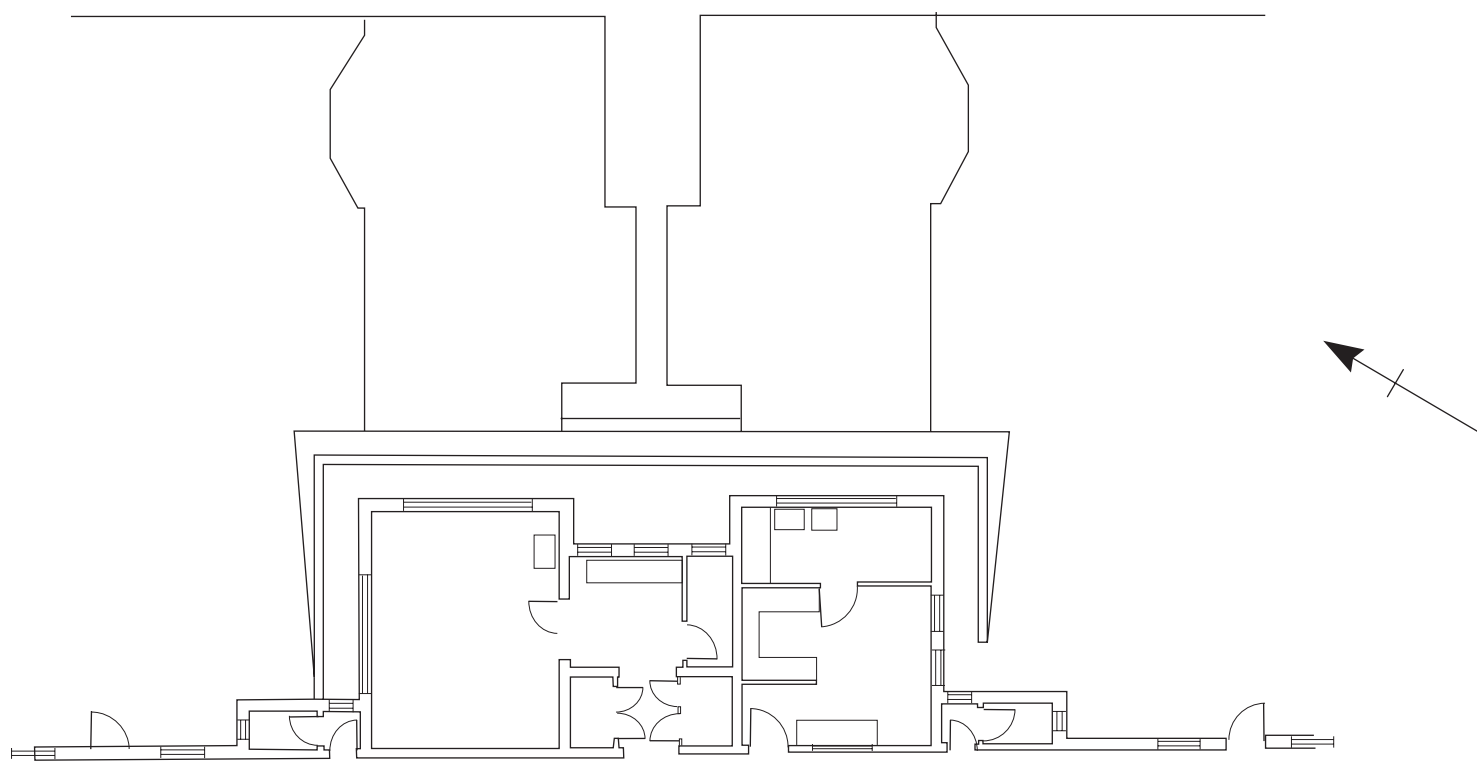


Building 18
Southwest elevation

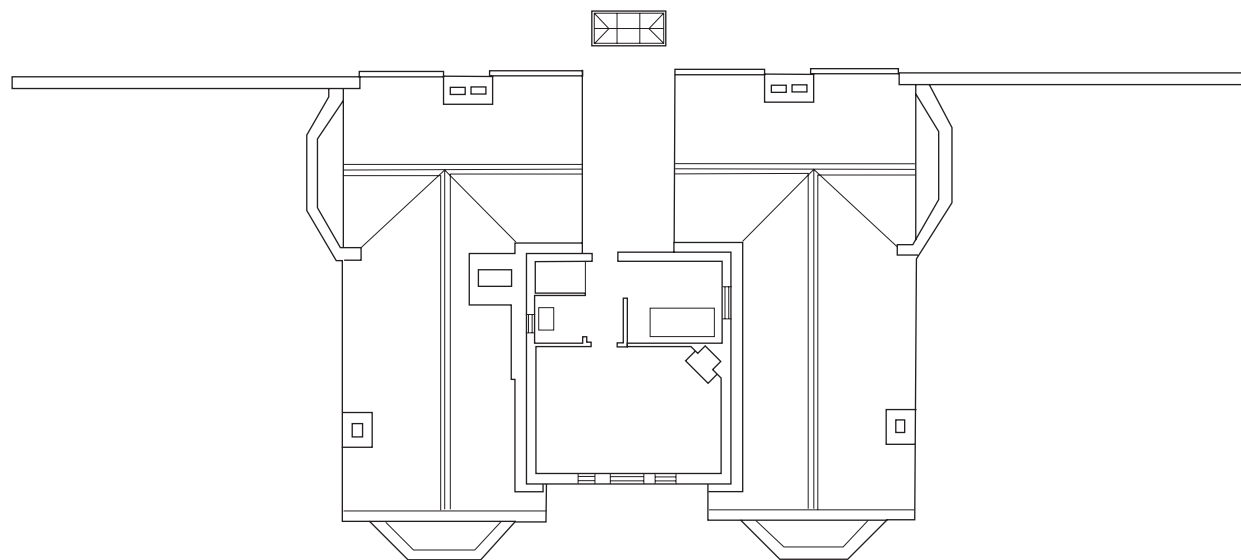
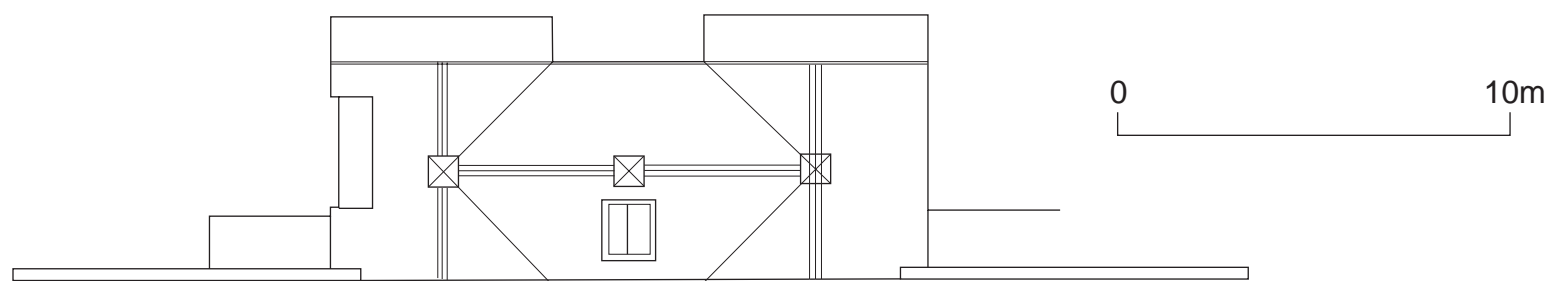


Southeast elevation
Building 18

Building 20



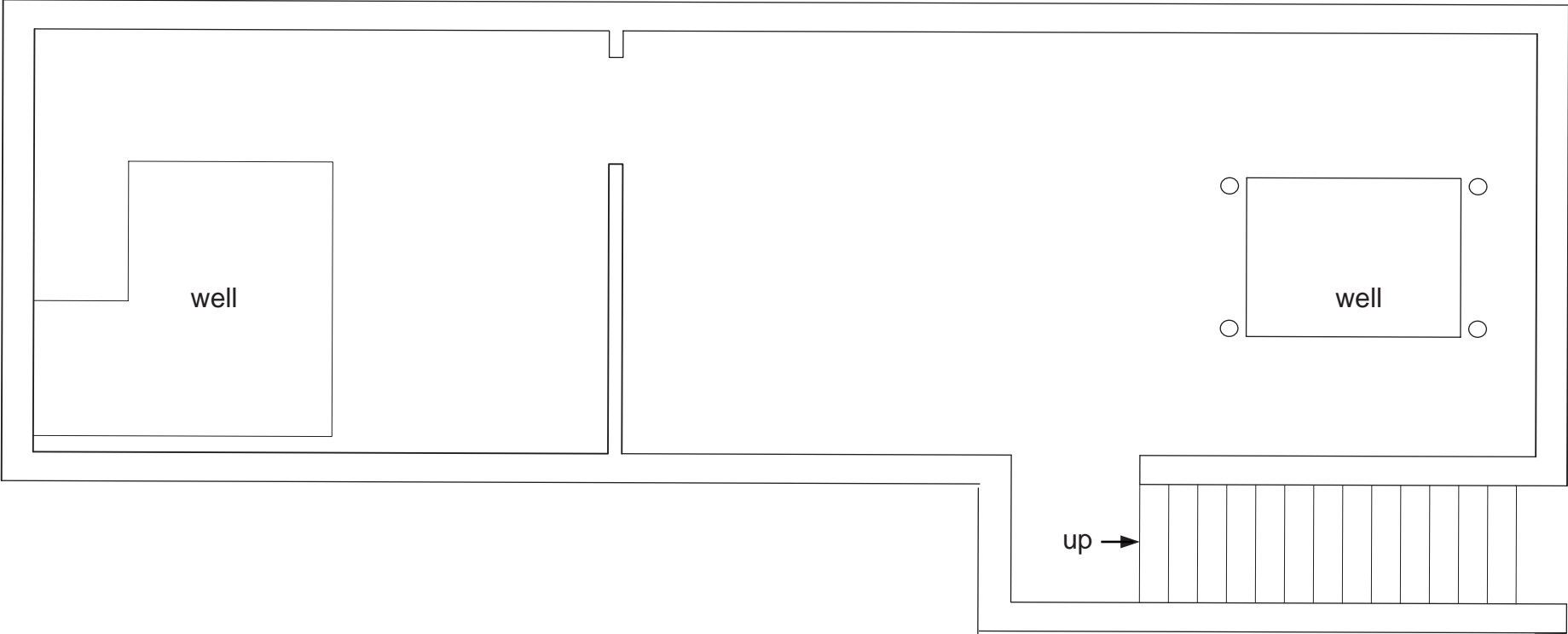
Ground Floor



First Floor

Fig.26

Building 47



0 2m

Fig.27



Plate 1



Plate 2



Plate 3



Plate 4



Plate 5



Plate 6



Plate 7



Plate 8



Plate 9



Plate 10

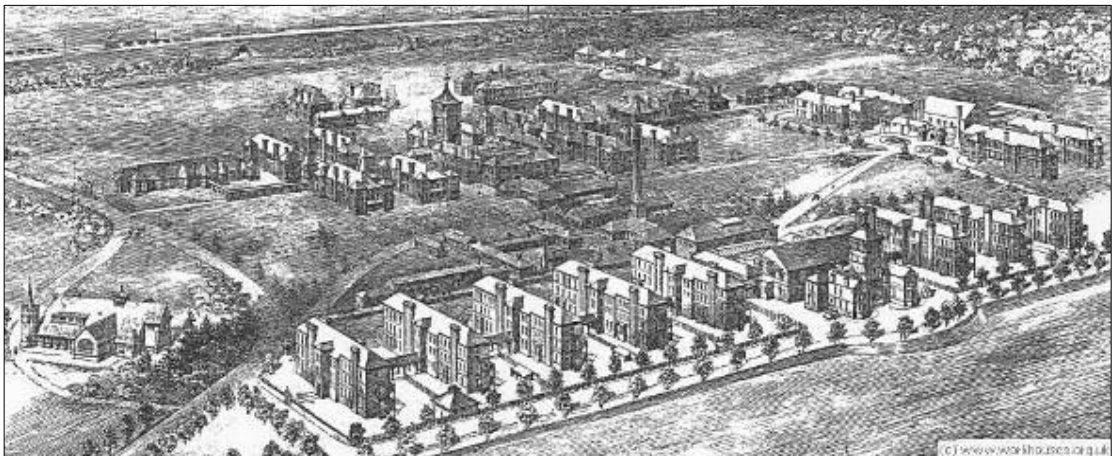


Plate 11



Plate 12



Plate 13



Plate 14



Plate 15



Plate 16



Plate 17



Plate 18



Plate 19



Plate 20



Plate 21



Plate 22



Plate 23



Plate 24



Plate 25



Plate 26



Plate 27



Plate 28



Plate 29



Plate 30



Plate 31



Plate 32



Plate 33



Plate 34



Plate 35



Plate 36



Plate 37



Plate 38



Plate 39



Plate 40



Plate 41



Plate 42



Plate 43



Plate 44



Plate 45



Plate 46



Plate 47



Plate 48



Plate 49



Plate 50



Plate 51



Plate 52



Plate 53



Plate 54



Plate 55



Plate 56



Plate 57



Plate 58



Plate 59



Plate 60



Plate 61



Plate 62



Plate 63



Plate 64



Plate 65



Plate 66



Plate 67



Plate 68



Plate 69



Plate 70



Plate 71



Plate 72



Plate 73



Plate 74



**BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING/ORNAMENTAL
AUDIT**

November 2006

**FORMER WORDSLEY HOSPITAL, STREAM ROAD, WORDSLEY,
DUDLEY, WEST MIDLANDS**

Archaeological Officer: Mr P. Boland, Principal Conservation Officer/Borough Archaeologist, Dudley MBC, Directorate of the Urban Environment, 3 St James Road, Dudley, West Midlands, DY1 1HZ. Tel: (01384) 814190; Fax (01384) 814141; email:- pete.boland@dudley.gov.uk

Client: Margall (Wordsley) Ltd

Agent:

Nature of Proposed Development: Conservation Area Consent for demolition and part demolition of buildings and structures.

Planning Application Number: P06/1640 & P06/1641

Site Location and Description

The site is currently vacant, and was formerly used as the Wordsley hospital. It fronts Stream Road and Auckland Road, with residential areas beyond the site to the north, south-west, east and west. To the south of the site is the Ridge Hill Hospital site that is still used for some health care provision. The site is approximately L shaped, with the long sides fronting the two roads. The site rises from west to east, with a steep bank at the eastern boundary with Auckland Road.

The site still contains many of the historic buildings that formed the original workhouse on the site, as well as some more recent buildings erected for the ongoing health care function of the site. It is vacant, and some of the hospital buildings have been demolished.

To the south of the site on the Ridge Hill campus are designated nature conservation areas, as well as some primary care trust provision, some of which is currently under construction.

The earliest buildings surviving on the site of Wordsley Hospital are those originally constructed for the Stourbridge Poor Law Union Workhouse; most of which date to its comprehensive rebuilding between 1903 and 1907 apart from the Board Room built in 1883-4.

By 1901 the current workhouse facilities were proving to be inadequate and in 1902 Arthur Marshall, the Architect for the Wolverhampton and Nottingham workhouses was appointed to prepare plans for the rebuilding of the workhouse complex. Land was purchased to accommodate the expansion of the workhouse and construction began in 1903 and completed by 1907.

During the First World War the site became known as the First Southern General Hospital and after the War the workhouse became known as the Stourbridge Poor Law Institution where the site operated more as a hospital than a workhouse.

During the Second World War, seven new wards were built on the north side of the field at the southeast corner of the workhouse site to house wounded soldiers and people made homeless from the bombing of London and Birmingham. The hospital returned to civilian use by 1946 where the site has continued to be a hospital up to its closure in 2005.

The site still contains many of the historic buildings that formed the 1903 – 1907 workhouse on the site and these are considered to be of special architectural or historic interest, fully justifying the designation of the Hospital site as a Conservation Area in 2005. This special interest particularly relates to the value of the historic buildings as a group, since the site represents one of the best surviving early 20th century workhouse complexes in the country. The site also contains numerous more recent buildings erected for the ongoing health care function of the site.

Planning Background

Planning Permission and Conservation Area Consent have been granted subject to a number of conditions.

PPG 16 and Unitary Development Plan policies HE8 and HE11 indicate that there should be a presumption in favour of the preservation of important archaeological features and sites. The best means of determining the existence and quality of such features is by documentary study and, in the case of standing buildings or landscape features, a detailed survey of the existing fabric, if necessary, by selective field evaluation.

Historical Background

For general background history please refer to the '*Historic Buildings Assessment*' researched by Anne Upson and commissioned by the NHS Trust in 2004 and to a copy of the final *Wordsley and Ridge Hill Hospital Sites Development Brief* dated October 2005 and approved by the Council's Development Control Committee as Supplementary Planning Guidance on 07.11.05.

Aims and Objectives of the Assessment

The aims of the assessment are as follows:-

- To compile an adequate record of the Board Room and all surviving buildings relating to the 1903-07 rebuilding of the workhouse prior to their conversion or in some cases demolition.
- To assess the Historical development of the buildings and provide a description of surviving architectural features.
- To briefly assess the apparent similarity between the buildings of the Stourbridge Union Workhouse with those of Marshall's two other workhouses, at Nottingham and Wolverhampton and make comparison and discuss the similarities and variation between the three.
- To assist the client in advancing towards having enough information in order that the relevant conditions can be discharged.

Building Recording/Ornamental Audit

A detailed Project Design must be submitted to the Historic Environment Team for approval. The Project Design must be compiled in full collaboration with the specialists who will be employed in the project team. The Project design must include detailed method statements for the standing building survey. It should include adequate information to explain the method proposed and the quality and output of the finished survey, for example the equipment to be used, the access method proposed, any additional or supplementary survey methods and all other relevant information.

The standing building survey should be undertaken with reference to the standards and guidance described in the Institute of Field Archaeologists document *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (1999) and be carried out in accordance with the guidelines set out by English Heritage in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (2006) to a Level 3 standard. Thus a detailed written account should be produced accompanied by detailed phased survey drawings showing all breaks in construction, changes in masonry/brick including mortar type and pointing, and detailing to all openings should be recorded. Drawings of each elevation and existing floor plans should be produced at a scale of either 1:50 or 1:100. Sections of surviving joinery and ferramenta will be drawn at 1:2 or 1:10 as appropriate. An ornamental audit is required on the inside of the buildings.

It is understood that a set of 'as existing' floor plans and elevations have already been made of the buildings (Woodall Planning & Conservation). These plans and elevations may be adequate to provide the basis of the survey, but it should be confirmed in advance that their completeness and accuracy of detail is acceptable. If the existing plans are accurate they should be used to locate particular features of historic and architectural interest and be accompanied by a detailed photographic survey with directional arrows of all photographs taken and annotated on the plans. The photographic survey should also include more general views of the setting of the building as

described in the English Heritage guidelines (2006). The photographs should be in 35mm monochrome print and colour transparencies.

Archive

A full copy of the archive, to include all notes made on site, as well as the negatives of the photographs and the photographs themselves should be deposited with Dudley Historic Building Sites and Monuments Record (HBSMR). An appropriate HBSMR number should be obtained prior to the commencement of the project and placed on the back of all photographs.

Digital copies of the report and any photographs or plans created during the fieldwork should be deposited with the Dudley HBSMR on CD ROM. Submission on other digital media should be agreed in advance. Photographs taken during the assessment should be delivered as JPEG or uncompressed TIFF format files, each image forming a discrete file. All digital submissions should include adequate documentation of metadata. Further guidance on the creation of digital archives and metadata can be obtained from the Archaeology Data Service (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>).

Reporting Arrangements

The fieldwork should be followed by a report to accompany the photographic and drawn record for submission to the Local Planning Authority as early as possible. The report should be produced in A4 format with foldouts no bigger than A3 using colour where appropriate. At least two copies of the report should be sent, either by the client or by the contractor undertaking the above works to the Local Planning Authority. It should include:

- Aims of the work and a summary of the results
- Details of sources consulted
- Detailed discussion of the historical development of the buildings based on the existing Historic Buildings Assessment
- Photographs and other illustrations to support the text of the report.

A copy of the report must also be sent to the Black Country Sites and Monuments Record in Wolverhampton.

Publication

Summaries of work carried out must be sent to the relevant period society journals and to the local archaeological society journals for inclusion in their yearly summaries of work and also to CBA West Midlands for inclusion in their annual publication 'West Midlands Archaeology.'

Bibliography

DoE, 1990, *Archaeology and Planning, Planning Guidance Note 16.*

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English Heritage, 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*, London, English Heritage.

Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1999a, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standard Buildings or Structures*.

RCHME, 1996, *Recording Historic Buildings: a Descriptive Specification*, 3rd ed.

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990, *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage*.

Upton, A, 2004, *Historic Buildings Assessment*

30th November 2006

NB This brief remains valid for three months from the above date. If the work covered by this brief has not been commenced within this period it may be necessary to revise the brief in the light of new information and priorities