

# DERBY HOME, PATHFINDERS DRIVE, LANCASTER, LANCASHIRE

## Archaeological Building Recording



Client: Oakmere Homes

Planning ref: 19/01569/LB

NGR 347395 459921

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May 2022



<b>The Site</b>	
Site Name	Derby Home, Pathfinders Drive, Lancaster
County	Lancashire
NGR	347395 459921
Listing Status and Level	Curtilage of Grade II Listed elements forming part of former Royal Albert Hospital
Brief description of building/buildings to be recorded	'Farm colony' originally forming part of former Royal Albert Hospital

<b>Client</b>	
Client Name	Oakmere Homes
Client's architect	n/a
'As existing' drawings available?	Yes – following completion of soft strip and making safe of building

<b>Planning</b>	
Pre-planning?	No
Planning Application No.	19/01569/LB
Plans (e.g. conversion, extension, demolition)	Renovation and redevelopment for domestic use
Condition number	4
Local Planning Authority	Lancaster City Council
Planning Archaeologist	Peter Iles
Level of Building Recording required	3

<b>Archiving</b>	
Relevant Record Office(s)/Archive Centre(s)	Lancashire Record Office (Preston)
Relevant HER	Lancashire

<b>Staffing</b>	
Desk-based assessment	Dan Elsworth
Building recording	Dan Elsworth and Tom Mace
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Date on site work carried out	06/10/2021, 04/02/2022, 25/02/2022 and 01/04/2022

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## Summary

Following the submission of a planning application for a range of alterations to facilitate conversion to domestic dwellings of Derby Home, Pathfinders Drive, Lancaster, Lancashire, Greenlane Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an archaeological building recording. This followed on from the production of two earlier heritage assessments completed in 2014 and 2019, and a wider survey of the whole of the Royal Albert Hospital, of which the building originally formed part.

The core of the Royal Albert Hospital was constructed in 1867-1873 to the designs of EG Paley, architect of Lancaster, originally as the *Northern Counties' Asylum for Idiots and Imbeciles* and later named the *Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots and Imbeciles*. Derby Home, originally 'The Derby Home' was constructed in 1912-1913, in an Arts and Crafts style designed by Woolfall and Eccles of Liverpool, and served as a 'farm colony'; an accommodation block used by patients that worked on a farm operated by the hospital as a means of providing practical work for patients and some income. It is described at its opening as having a substantial day room on the ground floor, which contemporary illustrations show had an open-fronted veranda on the south side, with a dormitory for 40 on the first floor and service rooms to the north. Its later use is less-well recorded but an increased emphasis on practical training and dealing more medically with the more extreme cases led to changes across the hospital, particularly after the creation of the NHS in 1948 and the closure of the Royal Albert Farm after 1967. The Royal Albert Hospital as a whole closed in 1996. The map and other illustrations show that the building retained much of its original form until the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, when a number of changes occurred.

The building recording was carried out in several phases due to the poor condition of the building and the presence of asbestos. An initial brief inspection was carried out prior to stripping the interior, followed by more detailed recording after this and after a full survey had been completed.

The work revealed three main phases of development, all of which can be connected to recorded periods of the building's history. The initial phase of construction in 1912-1913 produced the main part of the building, with large rooms on the south side of both the ground and first floors, and service rooms, offices and bathrooms/toilets to the north. There was a large open space in the centre of the north end, presumably intended to allow access for a cart, perhaps to allow the easy delivery of farm produce or the inhabitants to the building. This was later filled in to create an additional room on each floor, and at about the same time the large ground and first floor rooms were sub-divided and the veranda at the south end was replaced by a flat-roofed glazed extension. These changes probably occurred in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, probably to provide workshops and similar spaces rather than accommodation as the use of the site developed. The most substantial changes after this are the gradual decay of the building, largely due to water ingress through the roof. This probably occurred due to it becoming disused following the closure of the hospital in 1996.

When constructed the building would have been quite distinct and a considerable contrast to the Gothic style core buildings of the hospital, being distinctly 'Arts and Crafts'. However, it also incorporated a range of new technological developments such as the use of steel construction in the roof and concrete floors built on iron supports.

## Acknowledgments

Greenlane Archaeology would like to thank Oakmere Homes for commissioning the project, in particular Mark Brown and Mark Oddy for their assistance with accessing the building. Additional thanks are due to Peter Iles, Planning Officer (Archaeology) at Lancashire County Council for his comments, and the staff of the Lancashire Record Office (LRO) in Preston for their assistance with accessing the relevant archive sources.

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 The circumstances of the project are set out in the tables on the inside cover of this report.

## 1.2 Location, Geology, and Topography

1.2.1 The site is located in the Scotforth suburbs to the south side of the city of Lancaster between 45m and 50m above sea level (Ordnance Survey 2015; Figure 1). It is to the west of Ashton Road (the A5888), opposite the imposing Jamea al Kauthar Islamic boarding school for girls and north of The Orchard NHS Foundation Trust, which provides mental health services for adults. The Jamea al Kauthar Islamic boarding school is located within the former Royal Albert Hospital, a Grade II\* Listed building, and Derby Home originally comprised a 'farm colony' that formed part the wider estate and is now within the curtilage of the Listed building (see *Appendix 1*).

1.2.2 The solid geology comprises Upper Carboniferous coarse-grained sandstones of the Pendle Grit Formation which is overlain by drift deposits of very stony textured till (LCC and ELC 2006, 8).



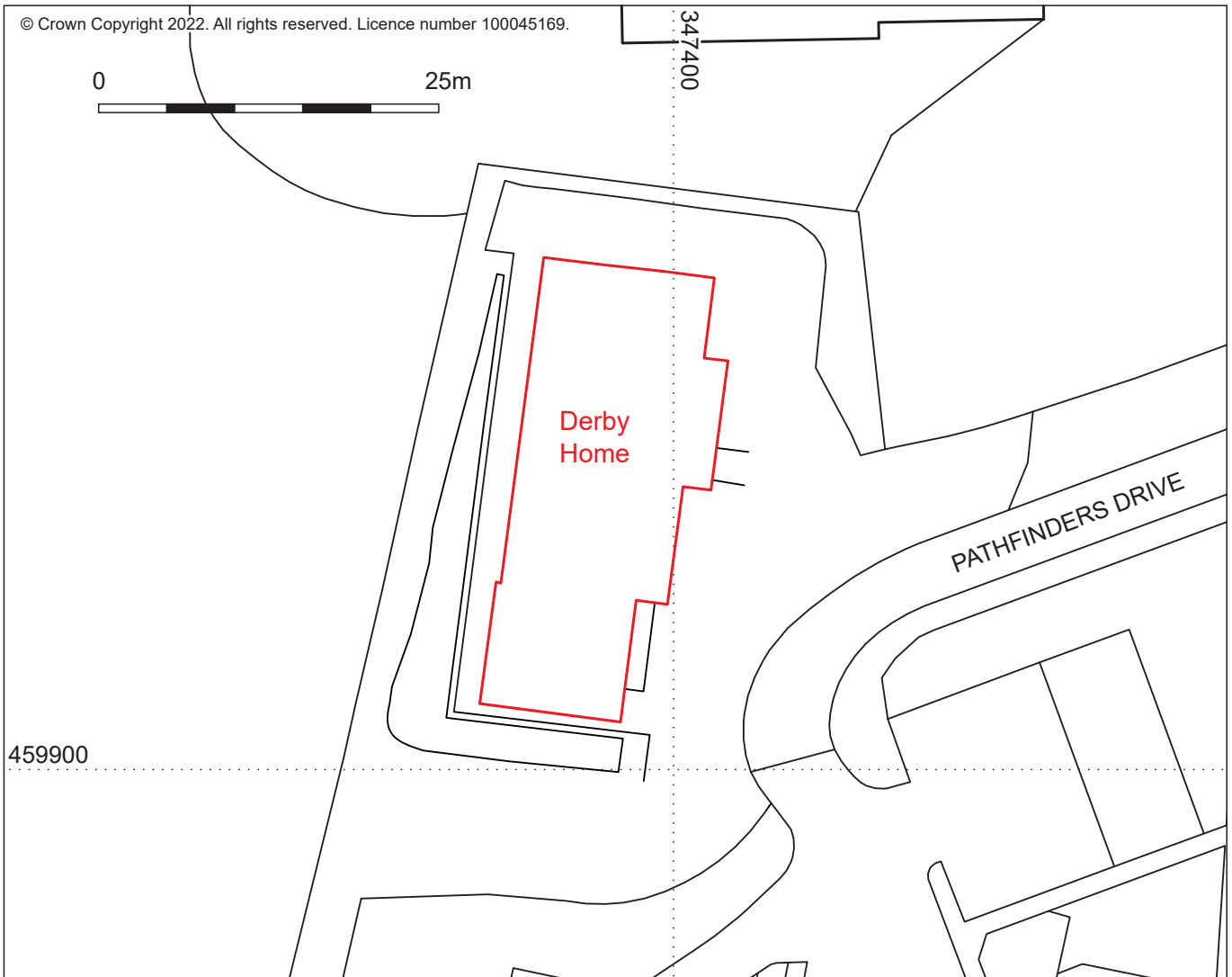
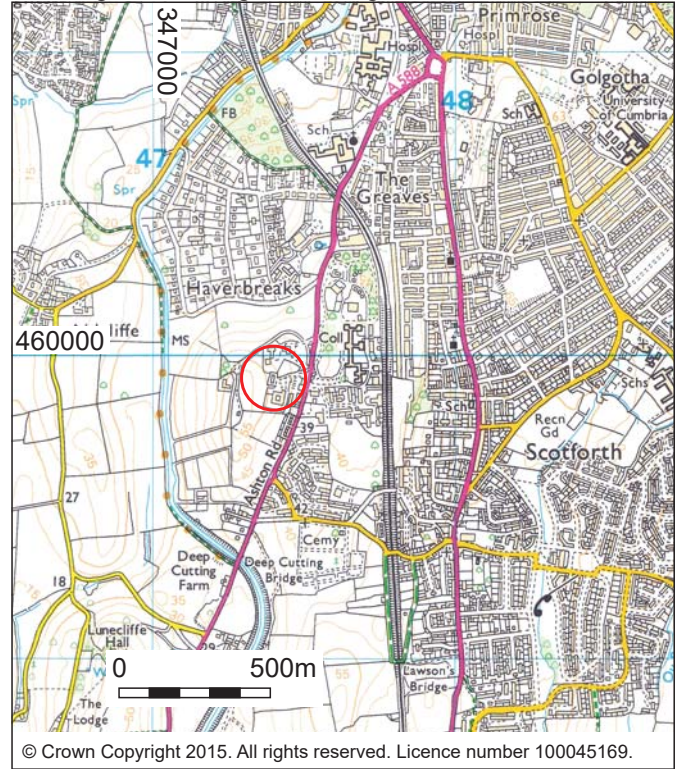
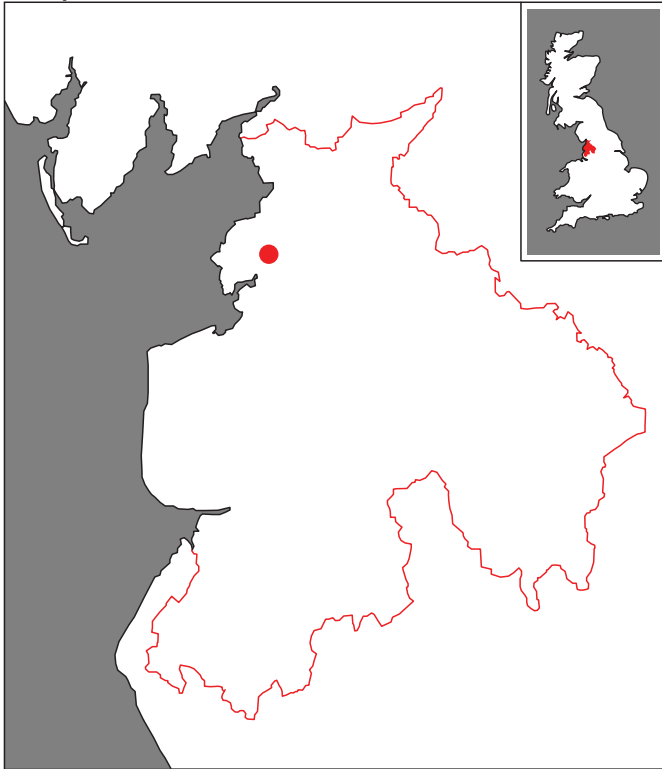


Figure 1: Site location

## 2. Methodology

### 2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological building recording is intended to provide a suitable record of the structure equivalent to Level 3 survey as defined by Historic England (Historic England 2016). The building recording was carried out according to the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a; 2014b). A suitable archive has also been compiled to provide a permanent paper record of the project and its results, also in accordance with CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2014c).

### 2.2 Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 Although previous heritage assessments have been carried out for the property (OA North 2014; O'Flaherty 2019) and a larger investigation of the whole of the Royal Albert Hospital site (RCHME 1996), and information from these reports was made use of in the report, additional desk-based research was carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014b). This principally comprised an examination of early maps of the site and primary documentary sources, in order to further enhance the understanding of the building's development. A number of sources of information were used during the compilation of the desk-based assessment:

- **Record Office/Archive Centre:** the majority of original and secondary sources relating to the site are deposited in the relevant Record Office(s) or Archive Centre(s), as specified in the cover sheet of this report. Of principal importance are early maps of the site. These were examined in order to establish the development of the site, date of any structures present within it, and details of land use, in order to set the site in its historical, archaeological, and regional context. In addition, any details of the site's owners and occupiers were acquired where available;
- **Online Resources:** where available, mapping such as Ordnance Survey maps and tithe maps were consulted online;
- **Greenlane Archaeology:** Greenlane Archaeology's office library includes maps, local histories, and unpublished primary and secondary sources. These were consulted where relevant, in order to provide information about the history and archaeology of the site and the general area.

### 2.3 Building Recording

2.3.1 The building recording was carried out to Historic England Level 3 type standards (Historic England 2016), which provides a relatively detailed record of the building. The work was carried out in three phases due to the dangerous condition of the building, which limited the access and the amount that could be viewed in most parts of the building. An initial inspection was carried out prior to any clearance and soft stripping and the removal of asbestos, at which point the exterior was recorded and photographs were taken of the accessible internal areas. More detailed recording was then carried out following the removal of the asbestos and soft stripping, and the final phase was carried out after this, following the completion of a detailed survey. Due to the top part of the staircase being missing from the outset it was not possible to access the small area of second floor north of the centre of the building so this was not recorded. The building recording otherwise comprised the following elements:

- **Written record:** descriptive records of all parts of the building were made using Greenlane Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets;
- **Photographs:** photographs in colour digital format (as both 12meg jpegs and RAW files) were taken of the main features of the building, its general surroundings, and any features of architectural or archaeological interest. A selection of the colour digital photographs is included in this report, and the remaining photographs are in the project archive;
- **Drawings:** 'as existing' architect's drawings comprising all external elevations and plans of all of the accessible floors were provided by the client. These were plotted at a scale of 1:100 and annotated by hand with additional detail. In addition, a cross-section was also produced at a

scale of 1:50 to show the construction of the roof trusses and supporting beams and columns in the centre of the building.

## 2.4 Archive

2.4.1 The archive, comprising the drawn, written, and photographic record of the building, will be deposited with the relevant Record Office or Archive Centre, as detailed on the cover sheet of this report, together with a copy of the report. The archive has been compiled according to the standards and guidelines of the ClfA guidelines (ClfA 2014c). In addition, details will be submitted to the Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigationS (OASIS) scheme. This is an internet-based project intended to improve the flow of information between contractors, local authority heritage managers and the general public. A copy of the report will be provided to the client and a digital copy of the report will be provided for the relevant Historic Environment Record, as detailed on the cover sheet of this report.

### 3. Desk-Based Assessment

#### 3.1 Map and Image Regression

3.1.1 **Introduction:** since Derby Home was completed and opened in 1913 (see *Section 3.2* below) maps prior to this are not useful in understanding its development. There are various plans of the buildings making up what was originally the Royal Albert Hospital, catalogued as part of LRO HRRA/50, but most of these depict only the core buildings of the estate, and do not include Derby Home.

3.1.2 **Ordnance Survey, 1913:** although constructed in 1913, Derby Home is not shown on the 1913 edition of the Ordnance Survey mapping because it was surveyed in 1910 shortly before the building was built.

3.1.3 **Estate plan, c1913:** this is an estate plan of the whole of the Royal Albert Hospital marked on a copy of the 1913 Ordnance Survey map, which has been amended to include Derby Home (LRO HRRA/50/43 1913; Plate 1). It is clearly labelled 'Farm Colony' on this map but is shown slightly further to the north and slightly rotated to the north-east relative to its final position (Plate 1; cf. Plate 5).



Plate 1: Extract from an estate plan of 1913

3.1.4 **"Ninth Quinquennial Festival: Opening of the Farm Colony", 1913:** this illustration shows an artists' impression almost of how the Farm Colony would look (LRO HRRA/30/35 1913; Plate 2). It is not exactly how the building would ultimately appear (compare with Plate 3); for example, the external staircase on the south side of the east elevation was moved to the north and an extra window added to the south of it and the second-floor section towards the centre is clearly only an attic space illuminated by a pair of dormer windows.



**Plate 2: Illustration from the "Ninth Quinquennial Festival: Opening of the Farm Colony"**

3.1.5 **Photograph, c1914:** a photograph of Derby Home c1914, included in an earlier heritage assessment and reproduced in O'Flaherty (2019, 10, figure 11), is reproduced here (Plate 3). Unfortunately, the original source is not certain but is given as "*Royal Albert Institution Annual Reports 1914*". This shows the building as it was originally constructed, with the open fronted veranda at the south end the most noticeable difference to the current arrangement, although the window casements are also clearly different, apparently being 24 lights.



**Plate 3: Photograph, c1914 (from O'Flaherty 2019, 10, figure 11)**

3.1.6 **Photograph, 1923:** a single photograph of the interior of the 'Farm Colony dining room' dated to 1923 is reproduced in Ashton (1992, 6; Plate 4). This appears to correspond to the area making up rooms G3/G4, viewed from the south-west, and shows the same windows in the east elevation as those in the photograph of 1914 (Plate 3) and the doorways, with tilting over lights and columns apparently clad with timber.

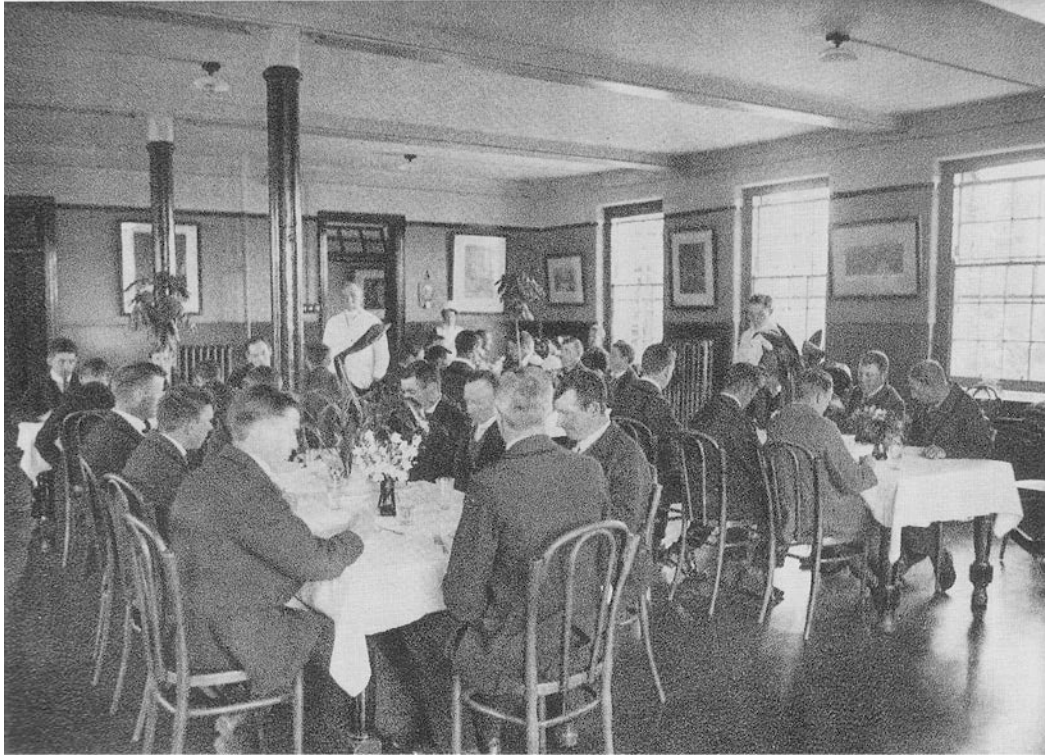


Plate 4: Photograph of the 'Farm Colony dining room in 1923' (after Ashton 1992, 6)

3.1.7 **Ordnance Survey, 1933:** this edition of the Ordnance Survey was produced at a scale of 1:2,500 and shows the building in considerable detail, including steps to the central porch on the east side, steps to the north, and steps to the east side at the south end (Plate 5). There is an open section, which has yet to be in-filled to the north side and glass-roofed and possibly open-sided areas to the south side of the building. The ramped area to the south and west of the building is clearly shown.

3.1.8 **Ordnance Survey, 1939:** the building is unchanged (Plate 6; cf. Plate 5).

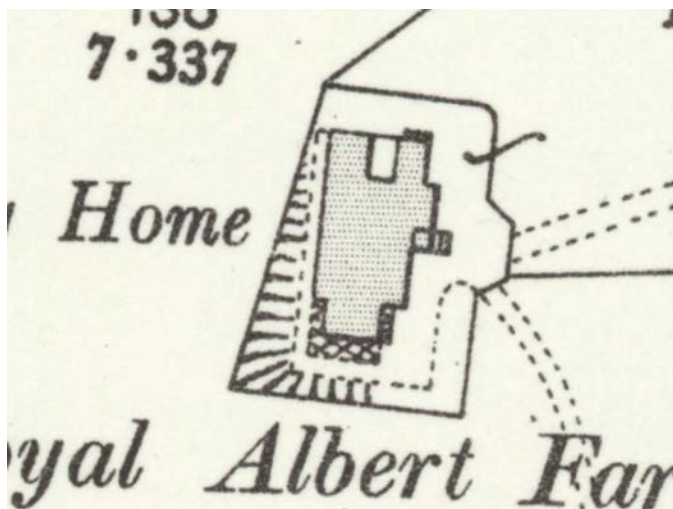


Plate 5 (left): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1933

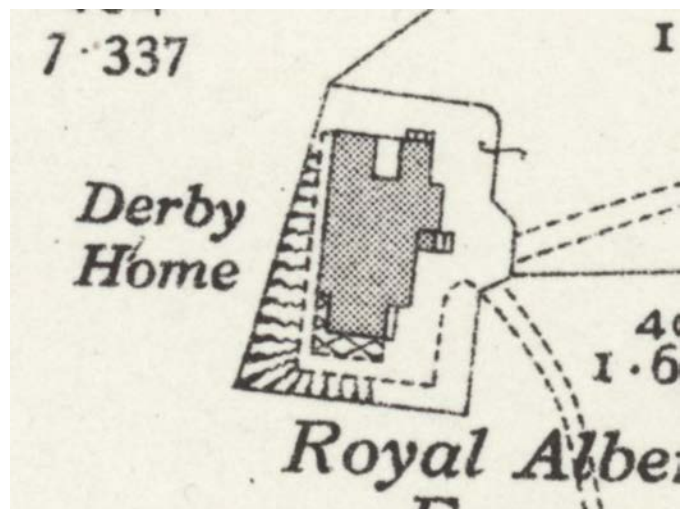


Plate 6 (right): Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1939

3.1.9 **Estate Plan, 1952:** this is a relatively basic plan of the whole of the Royal Albert Hospital estate but clearly based on an earlier Ordnance Survey map (LRO HRRA/50/10 1952). It includes Derby Home (Plate 7), which is shown essentially the same as the earlier maps, but lacking in detail such as the position of external staircases.

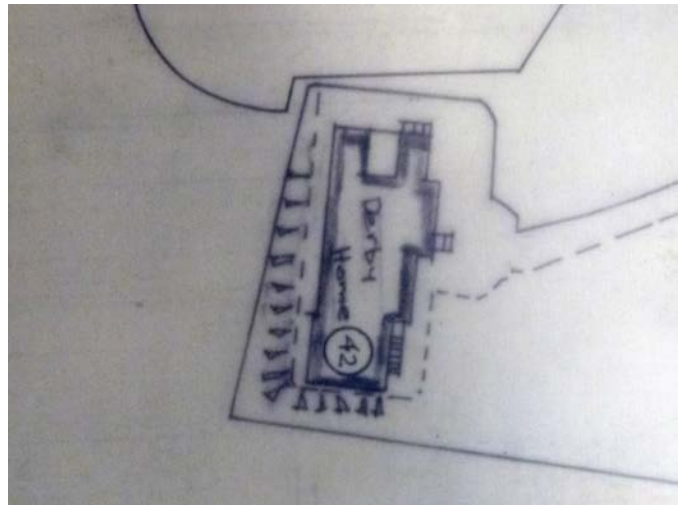
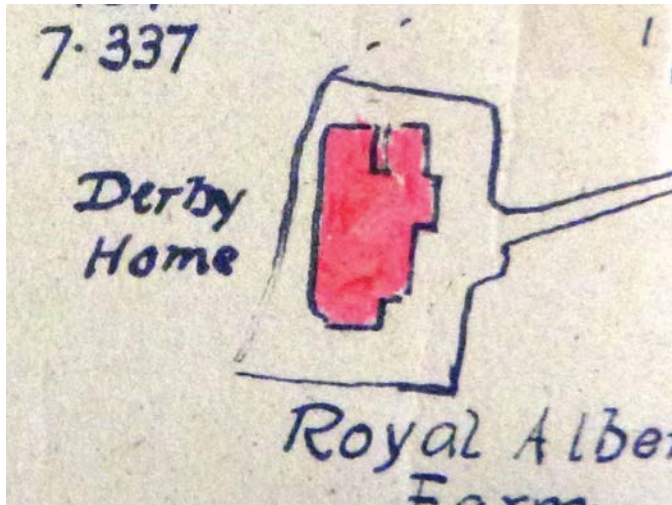


Plate 7 (left): Extract from an estate plan of 1952 showing 'Derby Home'

Plate 8 (right): Extract from an estate plan of 1978

3.1.10 **Estate plan, 1978:** this estate plan shows that Derby Home has been extended to the south, slightly exceeding the footprint of the open-sided section shown on earlier maps and illustrations (LRO HRRA/50/40 1978; Plate 8; cf. Plate 6).

## 3.2 Site History

3.2.1 Derby Home, originally 'The Derby Home', was constructed as part of the Royal Albert Hospital, the wider history of which has been detailed elsewhere (RCHME 1996; Ashton 1992; OA North 2014). Construction began in 1867 as the 'Northern Counties' Asylum for Idiots and Imbeciles', with the core buildings completed by 1873 to the designs of EG Paley, housing initially 500, and later 600, patients from the seven northern counties (RCHME 1996). The name was changed even before it was completed to the 'Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots and Imbeciles' and in 1900 to just 'The Royal Albert Asylum'. The original core complex had a number of ancillary elements, including the Royal Albert Farm, with manual work being something that patients were given to do as: *'the best sort of education for a certain class of the weak-minded, besides enabling them to contribute to a trifling degree to their own support. But it is only a certain class – the slightly defective and the higher imbeciles in robust bodily health – for whom farm work is suitable. There are large groups of the weak minded physically unfit for farm or garden work – too feeble, too delicate, too small-minded to engage in it; and for a large proportion of them manual training offers the best hope of improving their condition'* (LRO HRRA/30/35 1913).

3.2.2 The Royal Albert Farm was clearly a success, and plans for a 'farm colony' to house 40 were put in place as early as November 1911. Work on the construction of Derby Home for this purpose began in March 1912, when contracts totalling £7,975 were awarded (RCHME 1996, 19). A list of contractors given at the opening in 1913 gives the following: *"Masonry and joinery, Messrs. Thompson and Morris; plastering, Messrs. T. Cross and Sons; plumbing and glazing, Mr Robert P. Wilson; painting, Messrs. Eaton and Bulfield. Mr F.W. Leach was clerk of the works, and the whole of the building was designed and its construction supervised by Messrs. Woolfall and Eccles, F.'s.R.I.B.A., of Liverpool"* (LRO HRRA/30/35 1913). It was formally opened on the 21<sup>st</sup> October 1913 by Lady Derby and described at the time as follows:

*"The new buildings are built of local stone, and occupy a pleasant and suitable site on the slope of a hill slightly westward of the present farm house. The buildings comprise: - On the ground floor, vestibule and entrance hall, with reception room and lavatories to the right of the same, and on the left a large well-*

*ventilated and airy day room, containing every convenience for the comfort of patients, part of which is planned as a dining-room. Adjacent to this room is the kitchen department with large scullery, store rooms, larders, &c., and complete cooking installations. The first floor is approached by a stone staircase from the entrance hall, and on the left of the landing is the large dormitory containing 40 beds, with proper provision for escape, in case of panic or fire, by means of a broad iron staircase leading directly down to the grounds. On the left of the landing are attendants' rooms, bath rooms, dressing rooms, lavatories, &c., with complete and scientific sanitary arrangements.*" (LRO HRRA/30/35 1913).

3.2.3 There is little in the way of documentary sources detailing the way the building was changed following its initial construction, and it is clear from the later images that it continued in use in the same general way into early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Plate 4). However, as the 20<sup>th</sup> century progressed, it became more common that patients were arriving at the hospital with the expectation that they were remaining there for life (Ashton 1992, 8), and this is likely to have affected how all parts of its estates were used. With the arrival of the National Health Service this became more evident and *'the Royal Albert was transformed from being primarily a training establishment for the very young to being primarily a long stay institution for those judged to be too handicapped to live in the community. Instead of being prepared for the world of so called 'normal' people, the patients of the Royal Albert created a world of their own. They worked on the farm, in the workshops and in the hospital buildings'* (op cit, 9). The biggest change with the coming of the NHS was government funding and not needing to rely on donations, but initially the Royal Albert continued to operate much as it always had done, albeit with an increased emphasis on practical training for patients and the provision of workshops to enable this, and dealing with the most severe cases in a more medical environment (op cit, 88). The use of the farms gradually decreased too after 1967, as a result of *'a coalescence of the diminishing availability of patient labour, the lack of money to subsidise them and an increasing sense of incongruity about NHS hospitals running farms'* (op cit, 90-91).

3.3.4 The Royal Albert Hospital as a whole closed in 1996 (op cit, 98). At that time Derby Home was recorded with the rest of the site by the RCHME and described as follows:

*"The Derby Home... is a two-storeyed building... with an upper floor which rises into the roof. It incorporates a stone inscribed THE DERBY HOME and is built of coursed rubble with dressed stone detailing mainly restricted to the windows, the principal ones of which are three-light mullioned windows. The roof is slate. The entrance is via a porch with a wide segmental arch which leads into a vestibule and entrance hall with a reception room and lavatories to the right... The 1931 map shows that there was a glazed verandah across the south end of the day room, its position now occupied by a later replacement... The various sanitary facilities on the two floors were in a pair of narrow wings projecting from the north end of the building. The interior contains a few four-panelled doors and moulded architraves. Most fireplaces have been blocked, but one of the attendant's rooms on the first floor retains a timber chimneypiece with moulded sides and a deep top wider than the sides and containing an oval of husks. The staircase at this end has a solid wall up to the first floor but to the attics has a square newel with a ball finial, a close string and rectangular wooden balusters'* (RCHME 1996, 19).



## 4. Building Recording

### 4.1 Arrangement and Fabric

4.1.1 **Arrangement:** the building comprises a single block orientated north/south, with the front on the east side facing onto Pathfinders Drive and the rear facing a field to the west. It is mostly two storeys, with a small basement below the north of the centre section and a small second floor above this. The south end is extended by a modern single-storey flat-roofed addition.



Plate 9: The front (east) external elevation, viewed from the south-east

4.1.2 **Fabric:** the building is externally clad in locally derived dark yellow gritstone in random courses of ashlar blocks with a rough finish, the detailing such as window surrounds and copings is more finely finished. It has a graduated grey slate roof complimented by iron rainwater goods and timber barge boards, and there are chimneys surviving at the north end with plain round ceramic pots. Internally the walls are typically finished with plaster and paint or wallpaper over machine made brick. The floors are timber boards in the southern half and concrete supported on iron beams in the north. The roof structure at the north end was generally not accessible but in the southern half was supported on iron columns supporting I-beam girders and bolted L-beam iron trusses.

### 4.2 External Detail

4.2.1 **East external elevation:** the south end is extended with the later flat-roofed single-storey extension with a large window (Plate 10). Beyond this the building proper has a narrow window and a doorway at first floor level both with chamfered ashlar surrounds, the door accessed by a flight of iron steps attached to the wall on brackets (Plate 10). There is also a single ground floor window in the same style. Beyond this the wall returns to the east where there are two gables each with a three-part window divided by square stone mullions on the first floor and three separate windows on the ground floor, all of which have chamfered ashlar surrounds (Plate 11). North of this is a return at ground floor level forming a porch with a hipped roof and a small window in the south side. This is accessed by a flight of stone steps to the east with flanking stone walls; there is a small alcove on the north side created below a concrete slab roof. The doorway has double plank and batten doors, with a single light in each, set in deep splayed jambs and with a flat voussoir arch and with a slight rebate around (Plate 12). The northern jamb has 'THE DERBY HOME' carved into it in relief with a single rose motif either side (Plate 13). There is a further return to the north beyond this forming another gable with curved kneelers and

coping and a ball finial on top. This has a window at second floor level, a three-part window divided by square stone mullions at first floor and ground floor (taller on the ground floor), and a single window for the basement (Plate 14). To the north of this section, after a return to the west, there are three paired mullion windows per floor and water pipes projecting below both levels (Plate 15).



**Plate 10 (left): The south end of the east external elevation, viewed from the east**



**Plate 11 (right): The centre of the east external elevation, viewed from the south-east**



**Plate 12 (left): The doorway in the east external elevation, viewed from the east**



**Plate 13 (right): The carved name plaque in the north jamb of the doorway in the east elevation, viewed from the south**



**Plate 14 (left): North of the centre of the east external elevation, viewed from the east**

**Plate 15 (right): The north end of the east external elevation, viewed from the east**

4.2.2 **North external elevation:** the east side comprises a relatively plain gable with a moulded barge board (Plate 16). There is a doorway within this section with ashlar quoined jambs, a plank and batten door, and an overlight, accessed by a short flight of steps with plain iron railings on top with a scrolled end (Plate 17). To the west is a wide doorway with ashlar quoins and block stones at the base; the quoins continue to the upper part of this, although some are missing, and it appears to have originally been an open space that was filled in (Plate 18). There are two windows at first floor level with wide quoined jambs and a timber lintel (essentially part of the wall plate) and a projecting sill. Above this are two windows at second floor level, set back from the main elevation, and the chimneys. The west side comprises a further gable with a pair of windows on the ground floor with a square stone mullion between (Plate 19).



**Plate 16 (left): The north external elevation, viewed from the north-west**

**Plate 17 (right): The stairs and doorway on the east side of the north external doorway, viewed from the north-east**



**Plate 18 (left): Central opening in the north external elevation, viewed from the north**

**Plate 19 (right): West side of the north external elevation, viewed from the north-east**

4.2.3 **West external elevation:** this had a row of seven windows on the ground floor mostly in the same style, but one double with a dividing square stone mullion to the north and one unusually narrow to the south of this (Plate 20). All have quoined ashlar jambs, sloping sills and a chamfered lintel. There are also four first floor windows at the north end, all of the same form. The south end has two gables both with a three-part window on the first floor divided by square stone mullions (Plate 21), and it is extended by the single-storey flat-roofed addition at the south end, which has three large windows (Plate 22). This wraps around the main building, which is visible above and has a single window at first floor level (Plate 23).



Plate 20 (left): The north end of the west external elevation, viewed from the north-west

Plate 21 (right): The south end of the west external elevation, viewed from the north-west



Plate 22 (left): The later extension at the south end of the west external elevation, viewed from the north-west

Plate 23 (right): The later extension wrapping round the original building at the south end of the west external elevation

4.2.4 **South external elevation:** the ground floor of this is obscured by the later flat-roofed extension, which has three wide windows and a central doorway (Plate 24). Above this the main elevation forms a gable with kneelers, cavetto coping, and a ball finial. There is a large three-part window in the centre at first floor level divided by square stone mullions (Plate 25). The subsequent demolition of the later extension allowed the original arrangement to be observed more clearly (Plate 26), and exposed the scar of the roof of the earlier veranda on the east side.



**Plate 24 (left):** The later extension on the south external elevation, viewed from the south-east

**Plate 25 (right):** The gabled main south external elevation above the later extension, viewed from the south-east



**Plate 26:** The south external elevation following the demolition of the later extension, viewed from the south-east

EAST EXTERNAL ELEVATION



0 5m

Key: [hatched box] obscured by boarding



Figure 3: North and south external elevations





Figure 4: West external elevation

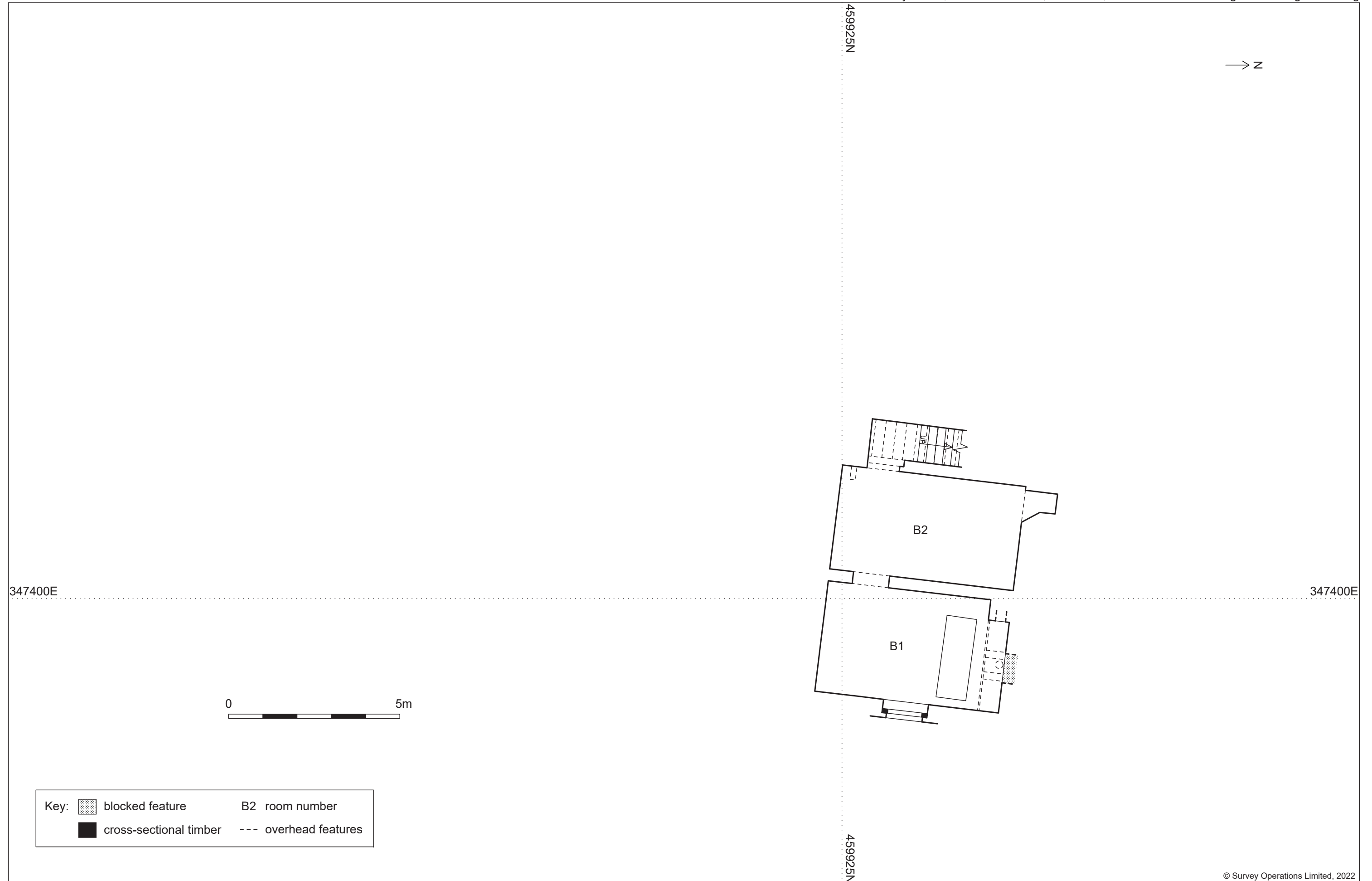


Figure 5: Basement plan

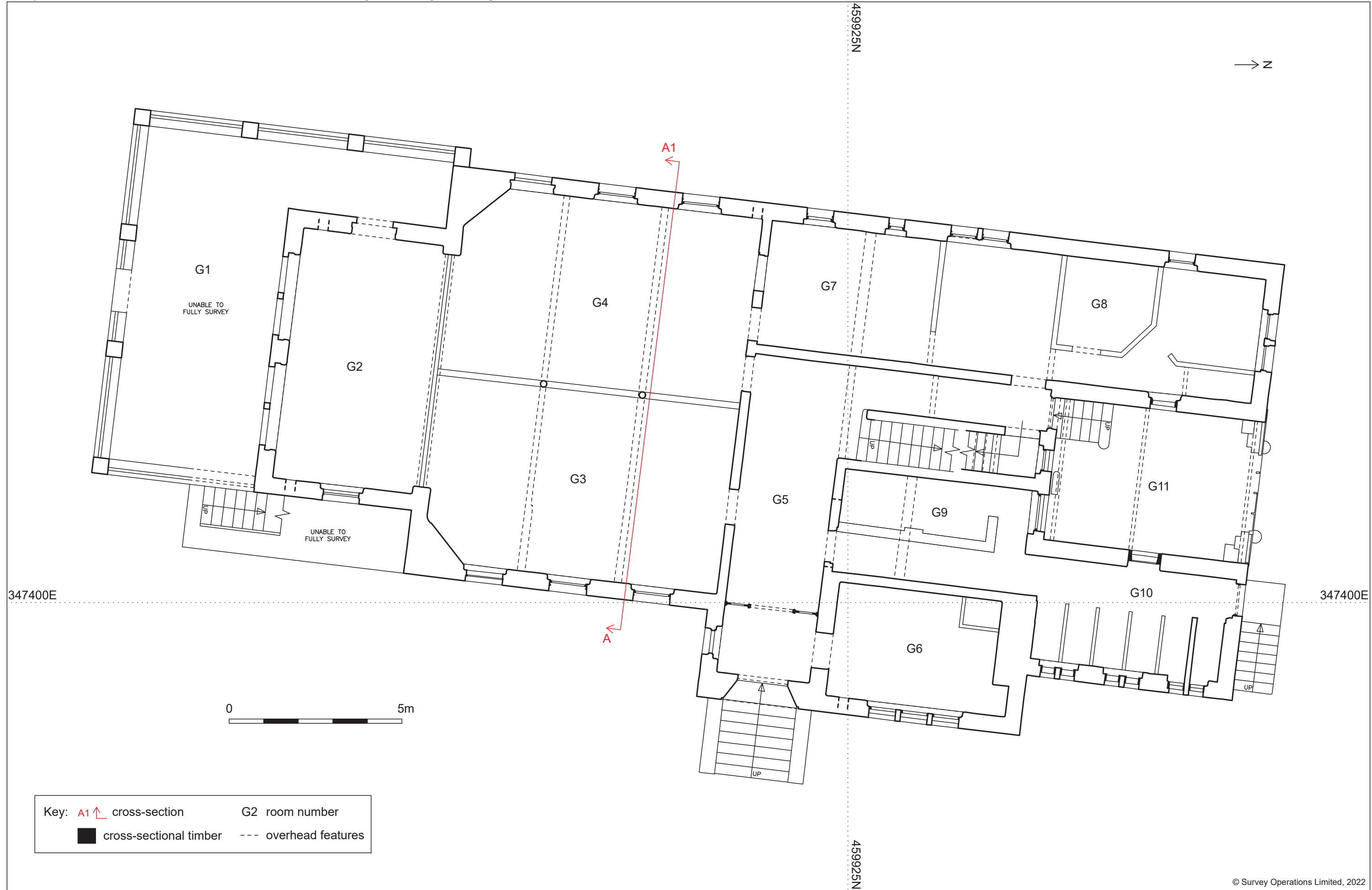


Figure 6: Ground floor plan

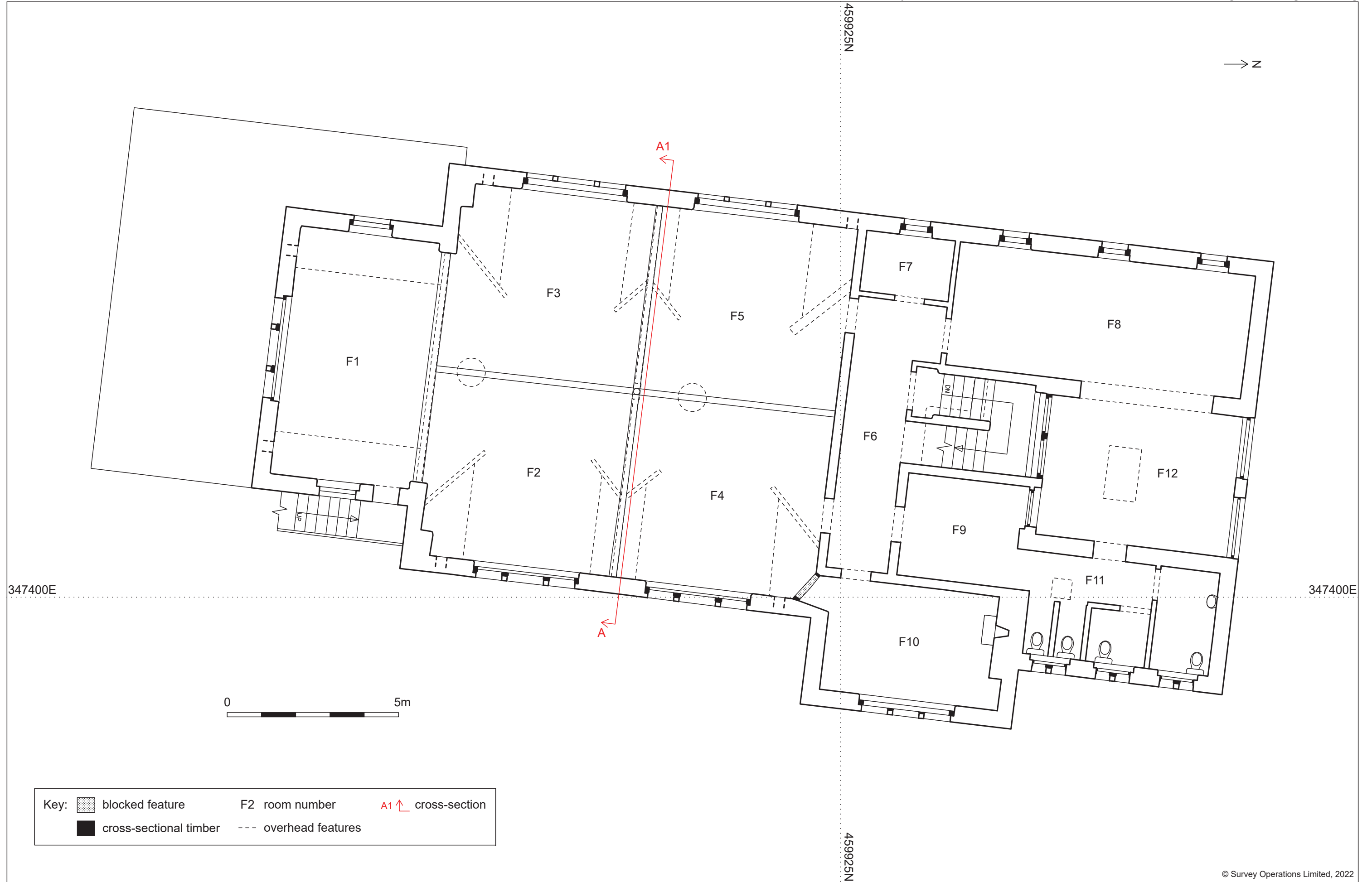
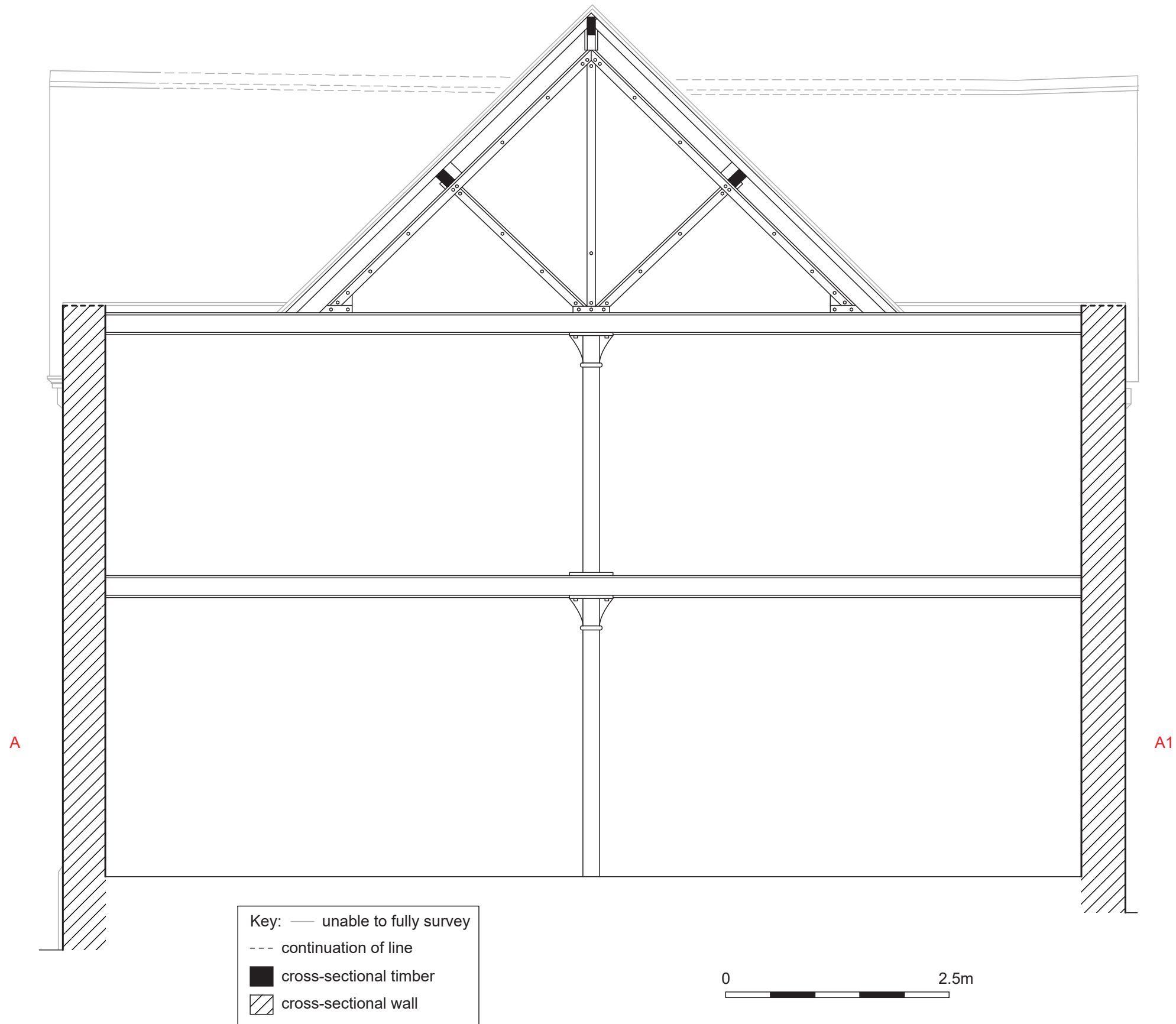


Figure 7: First floor plan



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## 4.3 Internal Detail

4.3.1 **Basement Room 1:** this has a concrete floor and initially had a range of boilers and associated pipework taking up much of the space (Plate 27 and Plate 28). The ceiling is plaster and paint over concrete supported by iron beams. The walls are machine made brick laid in English garden wall bond (at a ratio of three rows of stretchers to one row of headers) finished with the remains of limewash. The room is relatively plain, with a window on the east side filled with timber slats (Plate 27 and Plate 29), and a doorway to the west with bullnosed brick jambs. The north side has an alcove across most of it formed by an iron square-section beam, within which is a concrete-lined flue extending the full height of the building, and patch of concrete rebuild in the wall proper (Plate 30).



Plate 27 (left): The east side of basement Room 1 prior to soft stripping, viewed from the south-west

Plate 28 (right): The north side of basement Room 1 prior to soft stripping, viewed from the south



Plate 29 (left): The east side of basement Room 1 after soft stripping, viewed from the south-west

Plate 30 (right): The north side of basement Room 1 after soft stripping, viewed from the south

4.3.2 **Basement Room 2:** this also has concrete floor and a plaster ceiling over concrete and the walls are also brick finished with the remains of limewash. There is a window in the north elevation, looking into Room G11, with a sandstone sill and timber infill. Below this is a low chute with a sloping sandstone sill and a circular iron hatch in the top inside (Plate 31). To the east is a doorway with bullnosed jambs (Plate 32), and to the west a doorway with a timber surround, which leads to a staircase. This has sandstone steps and a handrail on the east side and at the top is a landing with a window to the north with a two-light sliding sash (Plate 33).



Plate 31 (left): Window and chute in the north elevation of basemen Room 2, viewed from the south

Plate 32 (right): Doorway between basement Rooms 1 and 2, viewed from the west



Plate 33: Stairs from the west side of the basement, viewed from the south

4.3.3 **Ground floor Room 1:** the floor was obscured at the time of survey but evidently concrete. The ceiling is mostly missing but modern plastic sheeting. The walls are largely made up of large windows with metal casements with hinged sections, which make up all of the east and south elevation, the latter of which also has a central double doorway (Plate 34 and Plate 35). The west elevation extends further to the north around the original building and has three further large windows (Plate 36). The north elevation is finished with plaster and has four window with two-light sash casements and a central doorway.





**Plate 34 (left): The east side of Room G1, viewed from the west**



**Plate 35 (right): The west side of Room G1, viewed from the east**



**Plate 36: Extension of the west elevation around the original building**

4.3.4 **Ground floor Room 2:** this has vinyl floor tiles, a lath and plaster ceiling, and the walls are finished with plaster and paint over brick. There are a two large windows each divided into two sections by square stone mullions to the south (Plate 37), a doorway to the west with three-light overlight (Plate 38), and a further window to the east (Plate 37), with a two-light sliding sash casement and there is an iron vent to the south of each of these. The north elevation is a glazed timber stud partition with two doors with two lights and overlights (Plate 39). After soft stripping it was revealed that this wall was formed below an iron I-beam marked 'DORMAN LONG & C<sup>O</sup> L<sup>D</sup>'.



**Plate 37 (left): South and east side of Room G2, viewed from the west**



**Plate 38 (right): North and west side of Room G2, viewed from the south-east**



**Plate 39: North elevation of Room G2, viewed from the south-east**

**4.3.5 Ground floor Room 3 and 4:** these originally formed two rooms but were within a single large space that was clearly sub-divided by a later central timber partition wall. The floor is finished with vinyl tiles and the ceiling lathe and plaster supported by a pair of beams in turn each supported by an iron column with a flanged top (Plate 40 and Plate 41). The beams were originally finished with plaster and beaded but the soft stripping revealed iron I-beams below marked 'LEEDS STEEL WORKS ENGLAND'. There are three windows in each of the east and west walls with two-light sliding sash casements with brick relieving arches over and the remnants of a moulded picture rail between (Plate 42 and Plate 44). The south-west and south-east corners of the room are angled for former fireplaces, which are blocked with concrete. There is a main doorway in the north elevation of each room and a further lower door and a small window to the west in Room G4. There is also an iron vent on the north side of the west elevation of Room G4 (Plate 46). The central dividing wall was constructed from a glazed timber partition, which its subsequent removal demonstrated was sat on top of the vinyl tiles (Plate 47 and Plate 48). The southern wall of each room was also the same type of stud partition but with a central doorway in each part (Plate 43 and Plate 45).



**Plate 40 (left): Beams and columns between Rooms G3 and G4 exposed following the soft strip, viewed from the west**



**Plate 41 (right): Column detail between Rooms G3 and G4 exposed following the soft strip, viewed from the south-west**



**Plate 42 (left): The east elevation of Room G3, viewed from the west**



**Plate 43 (right): The south and west elevations of Room G3, viewed from the north**



**Plate 44 (left): The west elevation of Room G4, viewed from the south-east**

**Plate 45 (right): The south elevation of Room G4, viewed from the north**



**Plate 46: Vent in the west elevation of Room G4, viewed from the east**



**Plate 47 (left):** The dividing stud partition wall between Rooms G3 and G4, viewed from the north-east in Room G3

**Plate 48 (right):** The dividing stud partition wall between Rooms G3 and G4, viewed from the north-west in Room G4

**4.3.6 Ground floor Room 5:** this comprises an L-shaped corridor linking the front door to the east with the stairs to the upper floors and rooms to the north and south (Plate 49). The floor is finished with asphalt or vinyl and the ceiling plaster over concrete. It is divided at the east end to form a porch by a double door with glazed and panelled flanking sections, the top lights tilting, while the doors each have a single panel and six lights (Plate 50). To the east the front door is also a double door but of plank and batten form with four lights above, a flat arched top, and moulded surround (Plate 51). Within the porch there is a small window to the south with a two-light sliding sash casement. Elsewhere there are two doorways to the north, the west of which was evidently originally wider and has been narrowed with concrete blocks, the original relieving arch above visible once some of the brickwork was exposed (Plate 52). To the west of this was the staircase, which had timber stairs and a fairly plain timber handrail attached to the east and west walls. The soft strip revealed that the return to the north has an iron fitting in the floor, apparently relating to another dividing door (Plate 53), and the opening into this part of the corridor and the stairs is supported by iron I-beams.



**Plate 49:** General view of the east end of Room G5, from the west



**Plate 50 (left):** Partition wall forming the porch at the east end of Room G5, viewed from the south-east

**Plate 51 (right):** Doorway at the east end of Room G5, viewed from the west



**Plate 52 (left):** Modified doorway on the north side of Room G5, viewed from the south

**Plate 53 (right):** Door fitting in the floor of Room G5, viewed from the east

4.3.7 **Ground floor Room 6:** this has a vinyl floor and plaster ceiling over concrete and the walls are finished with plaster and paint. The north elevation has a chimney breast, the hearth blocked and left with a vent, to the east of which is an alcove (Plate 54). The remains of a timber cupboard are attached in the north-west corner and further shelf scars to the west (Plate 54). The east elevation has a large window with three four-light sliding sash casements (Plate 55) and there is a doorway to the south (Plate 56).



Plate 54 (left): The north end of Room G6, viewed from the south

Plate 55 (right): The window on the east side of Room G6, viewed from the south-east



Plate 56: The south end of Room G6, viewed from the north-east

4.3.8 **Ground floor Room 7:** this has a vinyl floor over earlier ceramic tiles, a plaster ceiling over concrete, and the walls are also partially tiled. The north wall is a timber stud, which its removal showed had been sat on top of the tiles. There are two small windows with sliding sash casements to the west and a doorway and window to the south.



**Plate 57: General view of the west side of Room G7, from the north-east**

4.3.9 **Ground floor Room 8:** this has the same floor as Room G7, and a range of internal divisions, again sat on top of the tiles. There are a pair of windows to the north with sliding sash casements (Plate 58), and one to each of the west and east elevations (Plate 59).



**Plate 58 (left): North end of Room G8, viewed from the south**

**Plate 59 (right): Window in the west elevation of Room G8, viewed from the north-east**

4.3.10 **Ground floor Room 9:** this has two layers of vinyl flooring and the ceiling is finished with plaster with a beaded beam running east/west. The walls are painted plaster and partly tiled, with a dividing stud wall, sat on top of the earlier floor covering, forming a corridor connecting to Room G10 along the east side (). There are the remains of a row of sinks along the west elevation and a window with a two-light sliding sash casement to the north-west.





**Plate 60 (left):** The corridor along the east side of Room G9, viewed from the south

**Plate 61 (right):** The west side of Room G9, showing the remains of the sinks, viewed from the north

4.3.11 **Ground floor Room 10:** this has a vinyl floor, plaster ceiling covering concrete, and stalls along the east side formed by brick walls. The walls are otherwise finished with plaster apart from the north and east, which have two layers of tiles, the original red and white rectangular ones underneath later square ones. There are three paired narrow windows with sliding sash casements to the east, a window with a two-light sash casement to the west, and a doorway to the north with a plank and batten door and a three light hinged overlight.



**Plate 62 (left): General view of Room G10, from the south**

**Plate 63 (right): The doorway at the north end of Room G10, viewed from the south**

4.3.12 **Ground floor Room 11:** this was evidently an essentially external space accessed via a large doorway on the north side. It has a stone sett floor, sloping up slightly to the south. The ceiling is supported by three iron I-beam lintels running east/west, which support machine cut timber joists with chipboard sheets on top (Plate 64). The walls are exposed stone in random ashlar courses, with windows to the east and west with sloping sills, quoined jambs and chamfered lintels (Plate 66 and Plate 67). The north end has a large doorway filling most of it at the top, but narrowed by pillars on either side lower down finished with pyramid copings (Plate 65). The south elevation has a low window on the east side leading into basement Room 2, with a chamfered lintel and quoined jambs (Plate 68). Above are two further irregular windows in the same style as those to the east and west. To the west is a stone staircase with an iron hand rail with a scrolled end leading to a doorway (Plate 69). This has quoined jambs and a chamfered lintel.



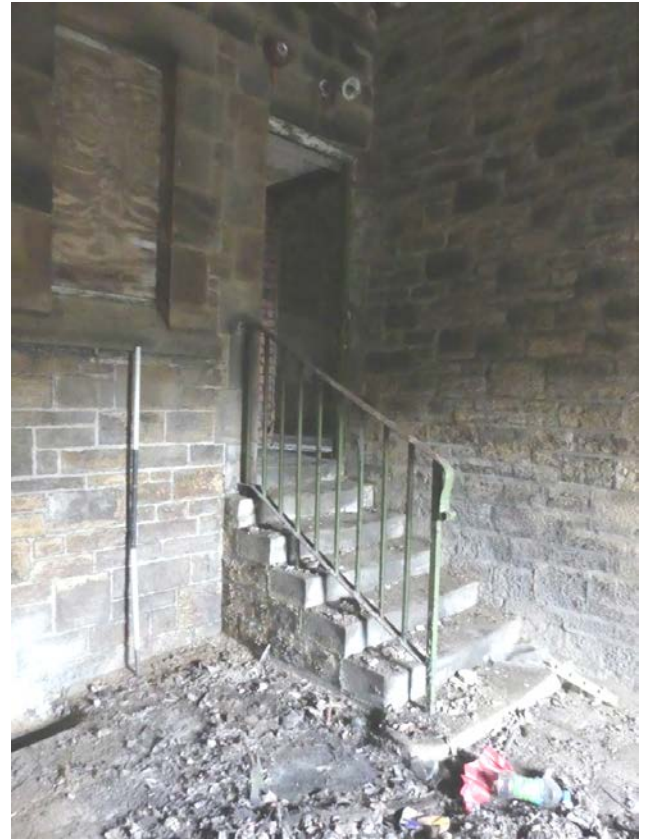
**Plate 64 (left): The ceiling in Room G11, viewed from the north**

**Plate 65 (right): The north end of Room G11, viewed from the south**



**Plate 66 (left): The west elevation in Room G11, viewed from the north-east**

**Plate 67 (right): The east elevation in Room G1, viewed from the north-west**



**Plate 68 (left): The south side of Room G11, viewed from the north**

**Plate 69 (right): The stairs in the south-west corner of Room G11, viewed from the north-east**

4.3.13 **First floor Room 1:** this is located at the south end of the building and has a carpet floor over floorboards. The ceiling is lathe and plaster, sloping with the angle of the roof on the east and west sides, and with a chamfered beam along the north side. The walls are finished with plaster and paint. The north elevation is entirely open into the rooms beyond, the east elevation has a doorway on the north side with a moulded surround (accessing the external metal stairs) and a small window to the south with a tilting three-light casement (Plate 70). The south elevation has a large three-part window, each part comprising a two-light sash casement (Plate 71). There are possible blocked vents either side of this. The west elevation has another small window with a three-light tilting casement (Plate 71).



**Plate 70 (left): The east elevation of Room F1, viewed from the north-west**

**Plate 71 (right): The south and west elevations of Room F1, viewed from the north-east**

4.3.14 **First floor Rooms 2-5:** the floor was again carpet over floorboards, ceiling lathe and plaster (with two large circular openings, presumably former roof lights, exposed following soft stripping), and the walls finished with plaster and paint. The rooms were formed within a single large space that had been split in four by timber stud partitions set around a column on the north side. Only Rooms F4 and F5 were accessible during the initial phase of recording. The dividing stud walls were glazed with large, long windows and dividing doors in the south/north sides (Plate 72 to Plate 74). The east and west elevations had a large window per room, each made up of three four-light sash casements (Plate 75 to Plate 77), and there were iron vents in the north end of each side. The north elevations of Rooms G5 and G4 each had a single doorway (Plate 78). The column around which the dividing walls are located is plain but has a flanged top (Plate 79). The north-east corner of Room G4 had an angled glazed section, apparently a window into Room F10 (Plate 80), and the south-west and south-east corners of Rooms G3 and G2 respectively had square flues exposed following soft stripping, continuing from the angled fireplaces in the rooms below (Plate 81).



Plate 72 (left): Dividing wall between Rooms G3 and G5, viewed from the north



Plate 73 (right): Dividing wall between Rooms G4 and G5, viewed from the north-west



Plate 74 (left): Dividing wall between Rooms G2 and G4, viewed from the north



Plate 75 (right): Window in the east elevation of Room G4, viewed from the north-west



**Plate 76 (left):** Windows in the west elevations of Rooms G2 and G4, following the removal of the dividing wall



**Plate 77 (right):** Windows in the east elevation of Rooms G2 and G4, showing the remains of the dividing walls



**Plate 78 (left):** The north end of Rooms G4 and G5 following the removal of some of the dividing walls, viewed from the south-east



**Plate 79 (right):** Detail of the column at the junction of Rooms G2-G5, viewed from the north-east



**Plate 80 (left):** Window in the north-east corner of Room G4, viewed from the south-west

**Plate 81 (right):** View across the site of Rooms F2-F5 following soft stripping, from the north

4.3.15 **First floor Room 6:** this comprises a corridor along the first floor connecting the stairs with rooms to the north and south. It has an asphalt floor covering over concrete, lathe and plaster ceiling on machine cut joists, and there are doorways on all sides and the stairs on the north side. Those to the second floor are timber and missing from the next landing. There is a handrail on the west side with square balusters and a square newel post at the south end with a chamfered top and ball finial.



**Plate 82 (left):** Stairs to the second floor on the north side of Room G6, viewed from the south

**Plate 83 (right):** General view of Room G7, from the north-east

4.3.16 **First floor Room 7:** this comprises a small cupboard and has a vinyl floor finish and lathe and plaster ceiling on machine cut joists. There are shelves on the south and north sides and a small window with a two-light sliding sash casement to the west.

4.3.17 **First floor Room 8:** this has a vinyl floor over concrete, lathe and plaster ceiling on machine sawn joists, and the walls are finished with plaster and paint. There are three windows on the west side, each with two-light sliding sash casements and a wide opening to the east. Later clearance revealed this to probably be inserted and the lintel to comprise an iron I-beam marked 'SHELTON ENGLAND'.



Plate 84 (left): The west side of Room G8, viewed from the south-east



Plate 85 (right): The east side of Room G8, viewed from the south-west

4.3.18 **First floor Room 9:** this has a vinyl floor covering and lathe and plaster ceiling and the walls are finished with plaster and paint and modern tiles. It is largely featureless, although there are a row of sink brackets along the west side and a window in the north-west with a two-light sliding sash casement (Plate 90). The north-east side turns into a corridor essentially forming part of Room F11 (Plate 91).



Plate 86 (left): The north-west side of Room G9, viewed from the south-east



Plate 87 (right): The north-east side of Room G9, viewed from the south-west



4.3.19 **First floor Room 10:** this has a vinyl floor covering and lathe and plaster ceiling on machine cut joists. The walls are finished with plaster and paint with a scar for a picture rail. There is a small fireplace on the north side, the surround for which is missing revealing the sandstone lintel, but there is a tiled hearth (Plate 88 and Plate 89). To the east of this is an alcove containing cupboards with a pair of panelled doors on the top and bottom divided by a central drawer (Plate 88). The east elevation has a large window comprising three parts each with a two-light sash casement (Plate 90). There is an angled section in the south-west corner filled with a window but boarded over (Plate 91).



Plate 88 (left): The north end of Room F10, viewed from the south

Plate 89 (right): Detail of the fireplace in Room F10 after clearance, viewed from the south



Plate 90 (left): Window in the east elevation of Room F10, viewed from the south-west

Plate 91 (right): Window in the south-west corner of Room F10, viewed from the north-east

4.3.20 **First floor Room 11:** this has a vinyl floor covering over concrete with the scars for stalls along the east side. The walls are finished with plaster and paint although the north and south and part of the east are partially finished with early red and white long narrow tiles (Plate 92). There is a brick dividing

wall at the north end and a row of three small, paired windows on the east side. The ceiling is lathe and plaster below sawn joists, exposed following soft stripping (Plate 93). There are doorways to the west and south.



**Plate 92 (left): original tiles exposed after soft stripping at the north end of Room F11, viewed from the south**

**Plate 93 (right): The roof structure of Room F11, viewed from the south**

4.3.21 **First floor Room 12:** this has a vinyl floor covering over chipboard sheeting, a flat plaster ceiling with a large skylight in the centre, supported by machine cut joists and an iron I-beam running east/west, and the walls mainly finished with plaster and paint although this has fallen away in several areas revealing the stone below. The north elevation has two large windows with metal casements with hinged openings (Plate 94). There is a wide opening to Room G8 in the west elevation and a doorway in the east elevation with a chamfered lintel and where the stone is exposed behind the plaster it is in irregular course of ashlar blocks (Plate 95). The south elevation has three windows, one tall and with a sloping sill and two-light casement, the other two are low and narrow and within what was originally a single larger opening. Again, where the plaster has come away ashlar stonework is revealed (Plate 96).



**Plate 94 (left): Windows in the north elevation of Room F12, viewed from the south**

**Plate 95 (right): The east elevation of Room F12, viewed from the west**



**Plate 96: The south elevation of Room F12, viewed from the north**

## 5. Discussion

### 5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The limitations of access within the building, its poor condition, and the obvious alterations that it has been subject to in more recent years mean that a detailed and methodical investigation was difficult. However, countering this is the useful documentary evidence relating to its initial construction and the way in which it was used, and the fact that examining the building after it had been stripped meant that certain aspects of its construction were made visible that otherwise would not have been, such as the steel structure supporting the roof.

### 5.2 Phasing

5.2.1 **Introduction:** a consideration of the results of the onsite building recording with the evidence from documentary sources and information already collected in the previous reports (RCHME 1996; OA North 2014; O'Flaherty 2019) has allowed a relatively detailed assessment of the development of the building, although this is tempered somewhat by the poor condition of the structure and the limitations to access that this generated. Nevertheless, it is possible to identify main three phases of construction and alteration, which are outlined in the sections below.

5.2.2 **Phase 1 (1912/1913):** documentary sources demonstrate that the building was originally built in 1912 and completed and opened in 1913, to the designs of Woolfall and Eccles of Liverpool in a broadly Arts and Crafts style. It operated as a 'farm colony', an accommodation block for patients who worked on the Royal Albert Farm, which formed part of the wider Royal Albert Hospital estate. At this point the building clearly took up much of its original form, corresponding with Rooms G2-G10 and F1-F11. The area that became Rooms G11 and F12 was evidently an open space, accessed on the ground floor by a large doorway in the north end. This was presumably intended to be large enough to allow a cart to enter the building, perhaps so that residents of Derby Home or produce from the farm could be disembarked conveniently at the building. It is apparent from the available documentary sources that the south end of the ground floor originally comprised a large ground floor room, the 'day room' (made up of Rooms G3 and G4), with a smaller space off the south end (Room G2) connecting to an external and open fronted veranda (on the site of Room G1). The north end of the ground floor was made up of kitchens and associated rooms on the west side (Rooms G7 and G8) and a reception room (Room G6) and toilets on the east side. The first floor comprised a large dormitory (comprising all of Rooms F3-F5), with an emergency exit via the external staircase in Room F2, at the south end. The north side contained more staff facilities, including an attendant's room in F10 with a window that allowed the dormitory to be observed in the south-west corner, as well as further washing facilities and other service rooms such as storage (Room F7).

5.2.3 **Phase 2 (mid-20<sup>th</sup> century):** it is evident from within the building that the formerly open space at the north end of the building (corresponding with Rooms G11 and F12) was filled in, or at least Room F12 was created, which had the effect of turning Room G11 into a room. As a result of this a former large opening in the south side of Room F12, presumably originally a stair window, was partly infilled, a wide opening was created between Room F8 and F12, and what was probably originally a doorway on the east side was turned into a window. On the ground floor the doorway between Room G5 and G9 was narrowed. At approximately the same time the glazed addition was added to the south end (Room G1), replacing the earlier veranda. Internally the large spaces on the south side of both the ground floor and the first floor were sub-divided by glazed timber partition walls, creating Rooms G3/4 and F2/5. These additions were evidently made by placing walls on top of the earlier flooring and so relatively late, perhaps later than the other changes. This sub-division probably also led to the blocking of the angled fireplaces in these rooms and the loss of associated chimneys, which are shown in the original illustrations (Plate 2 and Plate 3). This phase can be partially dated, on the basis of the map evidence, to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century; the extension to the south appears between 1939 and 1978, although the open section at the north end is still shown in 1978. This also fits the style of the north windows in Room F12 and those used in the extension forming Room G1. These changes fit the period on which the Royal Albert Hospital changed its emphasis to an increase in practical and technical training and closure of the farm

after 1967; indeed, boards still fixed to the walls during the initial phase of the recording related to machine safety (for example see Plate 44).

**5.2.4 Phase 3 (late 20<sup>th</sup> century):** while the closure of the Royal Albert Hospital in 1996 saw the conversion of many of the core buildings into other uses; Derby Home appears to have become disused. This led to a considerable decline in its condition, with water ingress through the roof leading to the degradation of its timber and collapse, and rot in timberwork elsewhere. In addition, iron supports utilised in the concrete floor at the north end also decayed, the stairs to the second floor essentially collapsed, and vandalism caused further damage.

## 5.3 Conclusion

5.3.1 Although only a small part of the wider Royal Albert Hospital complex, Derby Home represents an interesting building in its own right, constructed for a specific purpose and built in a very different architectural style to the Gothic inspired core designed by EG Paley. As originally constructed, it would have been a distinctively 'Arts and Crafts' building, typified by the irregular plan but also with detail inspired by medieval architecture, such as the dressed stone mullion windows. However, it also included the most modern facilities for a building of its type and engineering details such as the bolted iron frame supporting the main roof and the concrete and iron beam floor at the north end, as well as the external iron staircase at the south-east end, clearly intended as an emergency exit. Its later changes reflect the manner in which the Royal Albert Hospital developed in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century, especially after the creation of the NHS, and it is regrettable that it was able to get into such a poor condition in the last 25 years.

## 6. Bibliography

### 6.1 Primary and Cartographic Sources

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## Appendix 1: Listed Building Information for the Royal Albert Hospital

(from Historic England 2022)

Heritage Category: Listed Building

Grade: II\*

List Entry Number: 1194930

Date first listed: 30-Nov-1970

Statutory Address 1: Royal Albert Hospital (original part only), Ashton Road

### Details

SD46SE 1685-1/1/10

LANCASTER ASHTON ROAD Royal Albert Hospital (original part only)

30/11/70

GV II\* Mental hospital. 1868-1873. Designed by Paley and Austin. Dressed sandstone with ashlar dressings and with red St Bees sandstone in bands at impost level on the ground and first floors and as eaves corbels. Hipped roofs of green Coniston slate. Gothic Revival style. Symmetrical plan with two storeys above a basement, and attics with gabled dormer windows. Six bay central block flanked by eleven bay wings which have, in their centre, a three bay canted projection and, at the end, a wider and taller three bay pavilion with a separate roof. Most ground-floor windows have paired lancets under a two-centred arched hoodmould, and most first-floor windows have paired lights under flat lintels. Those in the projections and pavilions are more ornate, mostly with triple lancets under an oculus. All dormer windows have cross casements and hipped roofs with finials.

The central block has a single-storey triple-arched porch with columns of red sandstone set between wide projecting bays. These have two paired windows on the ground floor, between which is a buttress which supports a canted oriel on the first floor. Above and behind the porch is a wide three storey tower with four corner turrets and a tall steeply-pitched roof with three tiers of gabled dormers. The centre of the middle storey of the tower has a clock flanked by statues of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, sculpted in Longridge stone by Mr Bridgeman of Lichfield and unveiled in 1888, all under an arcade of trefoiled arches under gablets. The long rear wings to left and right have either bay centres between projecting three bay pavilions with separate roofs.

INTERIOR: in the centre block is an imperial staircase with an ornate wrought-iron balustrade which rises behind a triple arch with elaborate waterleaf capitals; further to the rear is the five-bay De Vitre Hall with two-light transomed windows under an oculus and a roof of six arch-braced trusses which have a king post with an arch on either side above the collar.

HISTORY: established as the 'Royal Albert Idiot Asylum for idiots and imbeciles of the seven northern counties.' It accepted both paying patients and those admitted by the vote of subscribers.

Listing NGR: SD4766060082

## Appendix 2: Photographic Register

Photo ID No.	Location	Direction	Description
DH21_1_001	Exterior	SE	East elevation
DH21_1_002	Exterior	E	East elevation, south end
DH21_1_003	Exterior	SE	East elevation, centre
DH21_1_004	Exterior	SE	East elevation, centre
DH21_1_005	Exterior	E	East elevation, centre
DH21_1_006	Exterior	E	East elevation, centre, door
DH21_1_007	Exterior	E	East elevation, centre, door detail
DH21_1_008	Exterior	SE	East elevation, centre, plaque
DH21_1_009	Exterior	NE	East elevation, door and store
DH21_1_010	Exterior	E	East elevation, north end
DH21_1_011	Exterior	E	East elevation, north end
DH21_1_012	Exterior	NE	North elevation
DH21_1_013	Exterior	NW	North elevation
DH21_1_014	Exterior	NW	North elevation, east side
DH21_1_015	Exterior	NE	North elevation, stairs
DH21_1_016	Exterior	NE	North elevation, stairs
DH21_1_017	Exterior	N	North elevation, centre
DH21_1_018	Exterior	NE	North elevation, west side
DH21_1_019	Exterior	NW	West elevation
DH21_1_020	Exterior	NW	West elevation, north side
DH21_1_021	Exterior	SW	West elevation, south side
DH21_1_022	Exterior	NW	West elevation, south side
DH21_1_023	Exterior	NW	West elevation, south side
DH21_1_024	Exterior	W	West elevation, first floor
DH21_1_025	Exterior	SE	South elevation, ground floor
DH21_1_026	Exterior	SE	South elevation, first floor
DH21_1_027	Exterior	S	East elevation, metal stairs and return
DH21_1_028	Interior	S	Room G6, north end
DH21_1_029	Interior	NE	Room G6, south west side
DH21_1_030	Interior	W	Room G5, doors to east
DH21_1_031	Interior	SE	Room G5, partition doors
DH21_1_032	Interior	N	Room G5, porch window
DH21_1_033	Interior	W	Room G5, general
DH21_1_034	Interior	S	Room G9, corridor and sinks
DH21_1_035	Interior	N	Room G9, stalls
DH21_1_036	Interior	S	Room G10, corridor
DH21_1_037	Interior	S	Room G5, north corridor
DH21_1_038	Interior	SE	Room G8, windows
DH21_1_039	Interior	NE	Room G8, south-west end
DH21_1_040	Interior	NE	Room G3, partition
DH21_1_041	Interior	NE	Room G3, partitions
DH21_1_042	Interior	W	Room G3, windows
DH21_1_043	Interior	N	Room G4, general
DH21_1_044	Interior	N	Room G4, south end
DH21_1_045	Interior	SE	Room G4, windows
DH21_1_046	Interior	W	Room G2, east side
DH21_1_047	Interior	SE	Room G2, north side
DH21_1_048	Interior	SE	Room G2, north side
DH21_1_049	Interior	W	Room G1, east side
DH21_1_050	Interior	E	Room G1, west side
DH21_1_051	Interior	SE	Room G1, north west side
DH21_1_052	Interior	SW	Room F8, opening to east
DH21_1_053	Interior	SE	Room F8, windows to west
DH21_1_054	Interior	E	Room F7, cupboard



Photo ID No.	Location	Direction	Description
DH21_1_055	Interior	NE	Room F5, window to west
DH21_1_056	Interior	N	Room F5, south wall
DH21_1_057	Interior	NW	Room F5, east partition
DH21_1_058	Interior	NE	Room F4, west wall
DH21_1_059	Interior	N	Room F4, south wall
DH21_1_060	Interior	NW	Room F4, window to east
DH21_1_061	Interior	SW	Room F10, east wall
DH21_1_062	Interior	S	Room F10, fireplace etc
DH21_1_063	Interior	SE	Room F9, sinks
DH21_1_064	Interior	S	Room F9, corridor to F11
DH21_1_065	Interior	S	Room F12, windows to north
DH21_1_066	Interior	NE	Room F12, opening to west
DH21_1_067	Interior	NE	Room F12, windows to north
DH21_1_068	Interior	SE	Room F6, stairs to first floor
DH21_1_069	Interior	N	Rom F6, stairs to ground floor
DH21_1_070	Interior	S	Room G5, stairs to north
DH21_1_071	Interior	W	Room B1, east side
DH21_1_072	Interior	S	Room B1, north side
DH21_1_073	Interior	S	Room B2, north side
DH21_1_074	Interior	W	Room B2, east side
DH21_1_075	Interior	S	Stairs from basement
DH21_1_076	Interior	N	Room G4 and G5 stripped
DH21_1_077	Interior	E	Room G2 stripped
DH21_1_078	Interior	N	Room G2, south side
DH21_1_079	Interior	SW	Room G3/G4 column
DH21_1_080	Interior	SE	Room G3/G4 column
DH21_1_081	Interior	NW	Room G3, south-east corner
DH21_1_082	Interior	W	Room G3, windows to east
DH21_1_083	Interior	W	Room G5 general view
DH21_1_084	Interior	S	Room G5, stairs to first floor open
DH21_1_085	Interior	SW	Room G6, window
DH21_1_086	Interior	W	Room G6, window
DH21_1_087	Interior	S	Room G10, stalls
DH21_1_088	Interior	S	Room G10, door to north
DH21_1_089	Interior	NE	Room G7, windows
DH21_1_090	Interior	NE	Room G8, window
DH21_1_091	Interior	S	Room G8, window to north
DH21_1_092	Interior	S	Room G8, window to north
DH21_1_093	Interior	N	Room G11, south side
DH21_1_094	Interior	NE	Room G11, stairs
DH21_1_095	Interior	E	Room G11, west window
DH21_1_096	Interior	W	Room G11, east window
DH21_1_097	Interior	N	Room G11, ceiling
DH21_1_098	Interior	S	Room G11, north side
DH21_1_099	Interior	SW	Room B1, east side
DH21_1_100	Interior	S	Room B1, north side
DH21_1_101	Interior	N	Room B1, south side
DH21_1_102	Interior	S	Room B2, north side
DH21_1_103	Interior	N	Room B2, south side
DH21_1_104	Interior	S	Basement stairs
DH21_1_105	Interior	SE	Room F2, east side
DH21_1_106	Interior	S	Room F2 and F3
DH21_1_107	Interior	E	Room F3, west side
DH21_1_108	Interior	E	Room F3 and F5 column
DH21_1_109	Interior	S	Room F10, north side
DH21_1_110	Interior	SW	Room F10, east side
DH21_1_111	Interior	W	Room F3 and F5, east side

Photo ID No.	Location	Direction	Description
DH21_1_112	Interior	S	Rooms F2-F5
DH21_1_113	Interior	E	Rooms F1 and F2, west side
DH21_1_114	Interior	E	Room F4, west side
DH21_1_115	Interior	S	Room F10, north side
DH21_1_116	Interior	SW	Room F10, east side
DH21_1_117	Exterior	SE	South end, after demolition
DH21_1_118	Exterior	S	South end after demolition
DH21_1_119	Interior	SW	Room F4, window in north-east corner
DH21_1_120	Interior	S	Room F6, stairs to second floor
DH21_1_121	Interior	N	Room G3/G4, columns and roof structure
DH21_1_122	Interior	NW	Room G3/G, roof structure
DH21_1_123	Interior	N	Room G3/G4, columns to roof
DH21_1_124	Interior	N	Room G3/G4, columns to roof
DH21_1_125	Interior	N	Room G3/G4, columns to roof
DH21_1_126	Interior	S	Room G3/G4, columns to roof
DH21_1_127	Interior	N	First floor roof structure from Room F6
DH21_1_128	Interior	N	First floor roof structure from Room F6
DH21_1_129	Interior	N	First floor roof structure from Room F6
DH21_1_130	Interior	S	Room B2, openings to north
DH21_1_131	Interior	E	Room G4, vent to west
DH21_1_132	Interior	W	Room G5, porch door
DH21_1_133	Interior	S	Room G5, modified door
DH21_1_134	Interior	E	Room G5, fitting in floor
DH21_1_135	Interior	S	Room F10, fireplace
DH21_1_136	Interior	NE	Room F10, window to south-west
DH21_1_137	Interior	S	Room F12, window to north
DH21_1_138	Interior	W	Room F12, door to east
DH21_1_139	Interior	W	Room F12, wall to east
DH21_1_140	Interior	N	Room F12, window to south
DH21_1_141	Interior	W	Room F12, beam in ceiling
DH21_1_142	Interior	S	Room F11, original tiles
DH21_1_143	Interior	S	Room F11, exposed ceiling structure

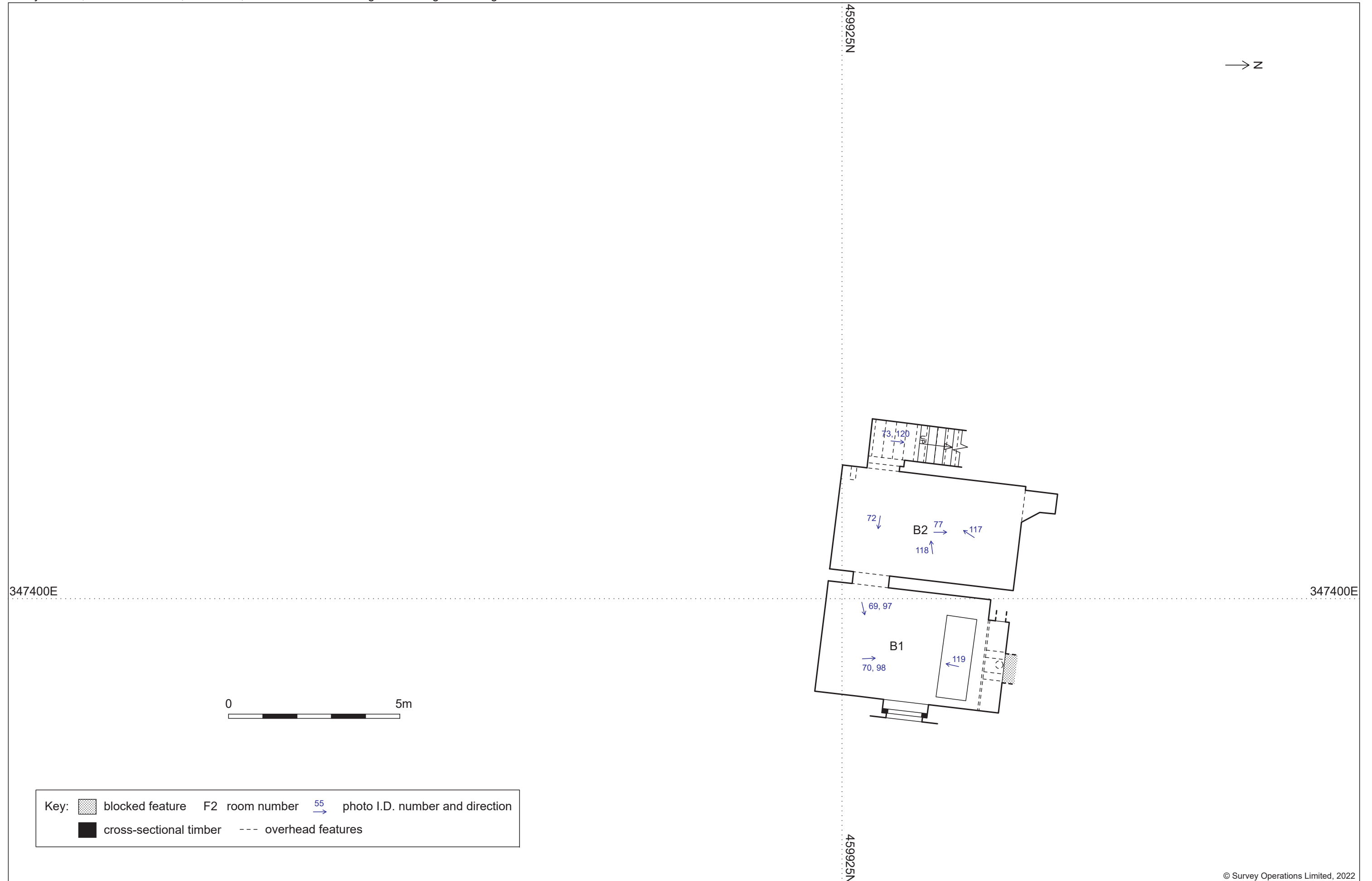


Figure 9: Basement plan, showing location and direction of photographs taken

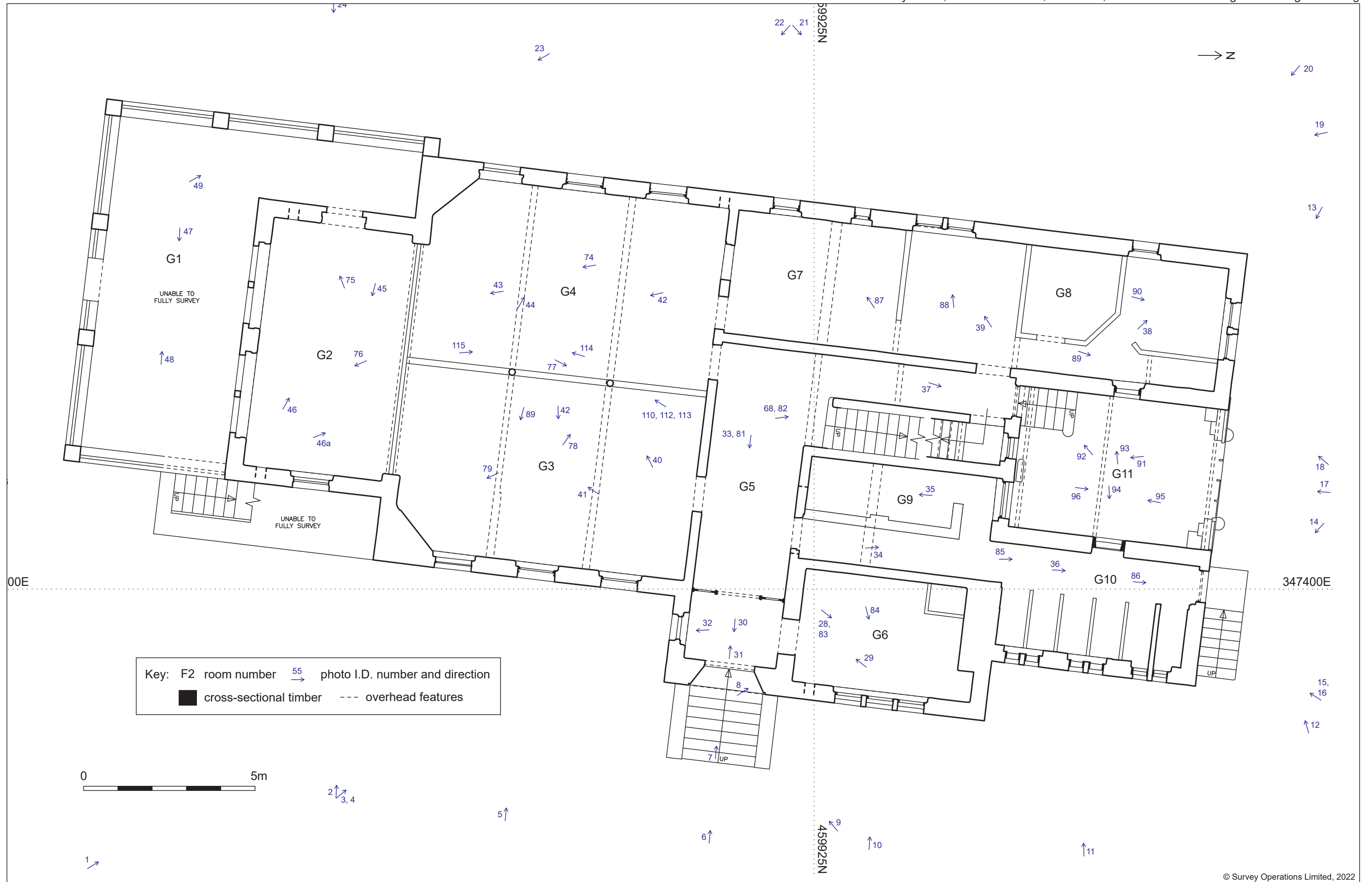
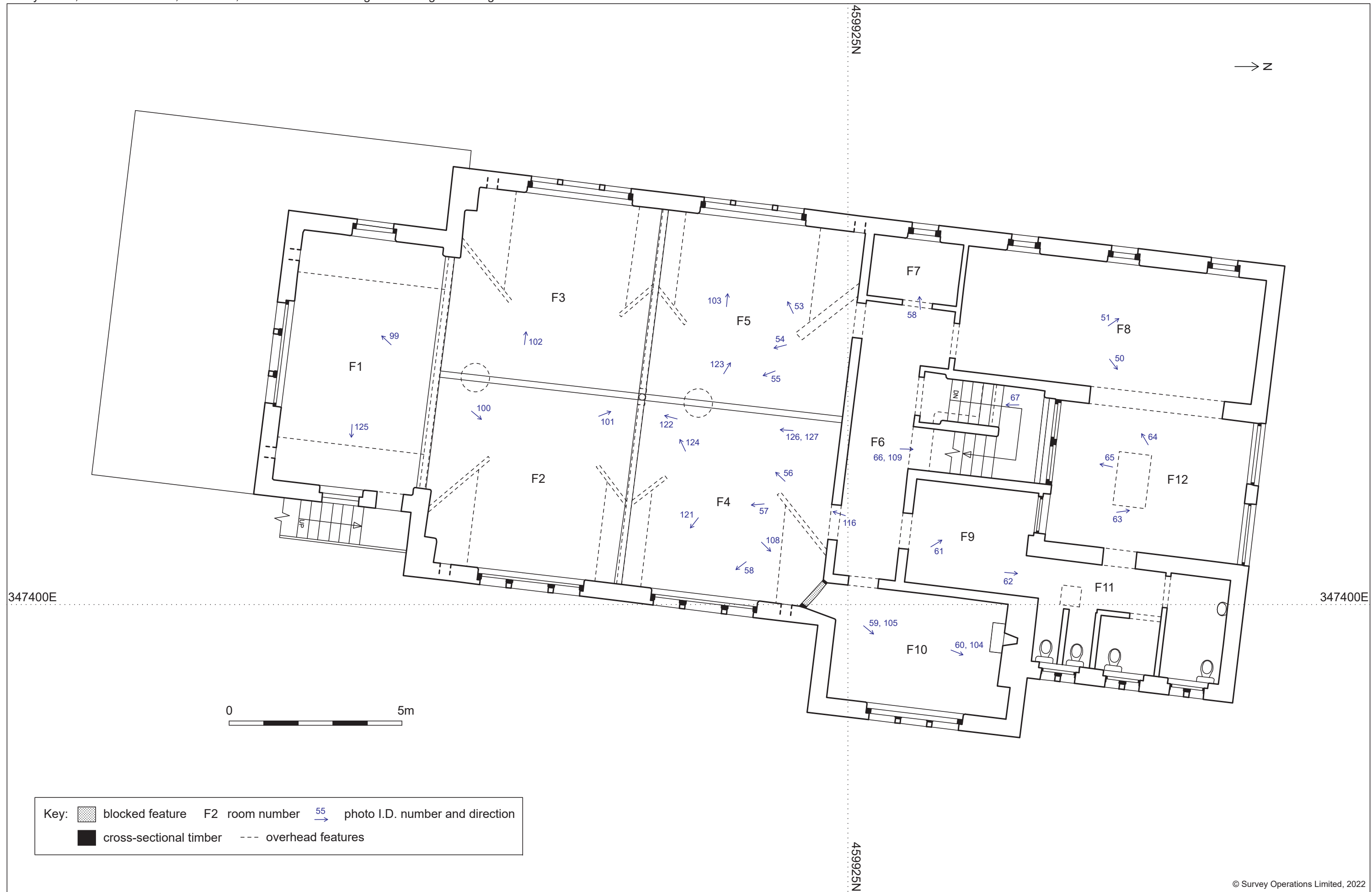


Figure 10: Ground floor plan, showing location and direction of photographs taken



Key: blocked feature    F2 room number    photo I.D. number and direction  
 cross-sectional timber    overhead features

Figure 11: First floor plan, showing location and direction of photographs taken

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### Appendix 3: Archive Index

<b>Project name:</b>	Derby Home, Pathfinders Drive, Lancaster, Lancashire: Archaeological Building Recording		
<b>Project Code:</b>	G1496	<b>Site Code:</b>	DH21
<b>Description</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Size</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
Report	Paper, comb-bound	A4 with A3 fold-outs	31 sheets printed double-sided
Building investigation fabric record sheet	Paper	A4	1 sheet, double-sided
Building investigation elevation record sheet	Paper	A4	4 sheets, double-sided
Building investigation room description record sheet	Paper	A4	6 sheets, double-sided
Photo record sheet	Paper	A4	2 printed sheets, double-sided
Drawing index	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Annotated drawings	Paper	A4	23 sheets, single-sided
Drawings	Drafting film	29 x 32cm	1 sheet, single-sided
Digital archive index	Paper	A4	1 sheet, single-sided
Digital archive	DVD	-	1