



Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY:
ST EDMUND'S HOSPITAL
WELLINGBOROUGH ROAD
NORTHAMPTON**

on behalf of Rochmills Ltd



Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA

May 2004

ASC: 566/NWR/02

Letchworth House
Chesney Wold, Bleak Hall,
Milton Keynes MK6 1NE
Tel: 01908 608989 Fax: 01908 605700
Email: office@archaeological-services.co.uk
Website: www.archaeological-services.co.uk



Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	NWR	<i>ASC Project No:</i>	566
<i>County:</i>	Northamptonshire		
<i>Town:</i>	Northampton		
<i>District:</i>	Abington		
<i>Parish:</i>	Northampton (unparished)		
<i>NGR:</i>	SP 7641 6102		
<i>Present use:</i>	Disused hospital		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Demolition and redevelopment		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	-		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Northampton Borough Council		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	20 th – 29 th April 2004		
<i>Client:</i>	Rochmills Ltd Burlington House 369 Wellingborough Road Northampton NN1 4EU		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Mr SBS Sehmi		
<i>Telephone</i>		<i>Fax:</i>	

Internal Quality Check

<i>Primary Author:</i>	Bob Zeepvat	<i>Date:</i>	14 th May 2004
<i>Edited/Checked By:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	
<i>Revisions:</i>	Bob Zeepvat	<i>Date:</i>	27 th May 2004
<i>Edited/Checked By:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	

© Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

No part of this document is to be copied in any way without prior written consent.

Every effort is made to provide detailed and accurate information. However, Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies within this report.

© Ordnance Survey maps reproduced with the sanction of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

ASC Licence No. AL 100015154

CONTENTS

Summary	5
1. Introduction	5
2. Aims & Methods	9
3. Historical Background	10
4. Description	22
5. Conclusions	63
6. Acknowledgements	65
7. Archive.....	65
8. References.....	66

Appendices:

1. RCHME Specifications	67
2. List of Photographs	69
3. SMR Summary Sheet	74

Figures:

1. General location	4
2. Site plan.....	8
3. Extract from Low's map of Northampton, 1847.....	15
4. Extract from OS 1 st Edition 1:500 sheet, 1885.....	16
5. Extract from OS 1 st Edition 25" sheet, 1887	17
6. Extract from OS 2 nd Edition 25" sheet, 1901	17
7. Workhouse, ground floor plan, 1897	18
8. Extract from OS 3 rd Edition 25" sheet, 1926.....	19
9. Extract from OS 25" sheet, 1938.....	19
10. Extract from OS 1:1250 sheet, 1962	20
11. Extract from OS 1:1250 sheet, 1971	21
12. Main building, cellars & ground floor	50
13. Main building, first floor.....	51
14. Main building, second floor	52
15. Main building, sections	53
16. Building 02.....	54
17. Building 03.....	54
18. Building 04.....	54
19. Building 05, cellar & ground floor.....	55
20. Building 05, first floor.....	56
21. Building 05, second floor.....	56
22. Building 07, cellar & ground floor.....	57
23. Building 05, first and second floors	58
24. Building 08, cellar & ground floor.....	59
25. Building 08, first and second floors	60
26. Building 09.....	61
27. Building 10.....	61
28. Building 11.....	62
29. Building 16.....	62
30. Building 17.....	62

Plates:

Cover: Wellingborough Road frontage, probably mid 20th century

1. [01a], south elevation.....	39
2. [01a], west elevation	39
3. [01b], south elevation.....	39
4. [01c], west elevation	39
5. [01d], south elevation.....	39
6. [01d], west elevation.....	39
7. [01d], second floor, stairwell	40

8.	[01d], second floor attic	40
9.	[01e], north elevation	40
10.	[01e], second floor, view east	40
11.	[01f], north elevation.....	40
12.	[01f], first floor, stairwell.....	40
13.	[01a], [01f], junction	41
14.	[01g], south elevation.....	41
15.	[01h], south elevation.....	41
16.	[01h], north elevation	41
17.	Hub, junction with kitchen, from east	41
18.	Hub, junction with [01d] and [01e].....	41
19.	[02], east elevation	42
20.	[02], detail of north gable end.....	42
21.	[03], east elevation	42
22.	[04], east elevation, south end.....	42
23.	[04], south elevation, central wing.....	42
24.	[04], view from north	42
25.	[04] interior, looking south	43
26.	[05], east elevation, north end	43
27.	[05], west elevation & playground.....	43
28.	[05], Delapre Ward, first floor, north end	43
29.	[05], Delapre Ward, first floor, south end.....	43
30.	[06], south elevation, east end.....	43
31.	[06], west elevation	44
32.	[06], detail of stairs	44
33.	[07], east elevation	44
34.	[07], south elevation.....	44
35.	Clare House, entrance	44
36.	[07], second floor room.....	44
37.	[08], north elevation, west end and boundary	45
38.	[08], north elevation	45
39.	[08], west elevation	45
40.	[08], cellar, SE corner	45
41.	[08], Dodderidge 12 bed ward, from east.....	45
42.	[08], stairwell, first floor	45
43.	[09], south-east frontage.....	46
44.	[10], south elevation.....	46
45.	[10], first floor looking north	46
46.	[10], first floor looking south	46
47.	[10], east elevation	46
48.	[11], west elevation	46
49.	[11], north elevation	47
50.	[11], engineering shop interior.....	47
51.	[11], engineering shop, line shafting.....	47
52.	[12], west elevation	47
53.	[12], interior, looking north-east	47
54.	[12], north wall, structural detail.....	47
55.	[13], west elevation	48
56.	[13], north elevation	48
57.	[13], first floor ward.....	48
58.	[14], east elevation	48
59.	[14], interior, looking north-east	48
60.	[15], west elevation	48
61.	[15], Dallington Ward, looking north	49
62.	[17], looking south	49
63.	Stone boundary wall, east side of site	49

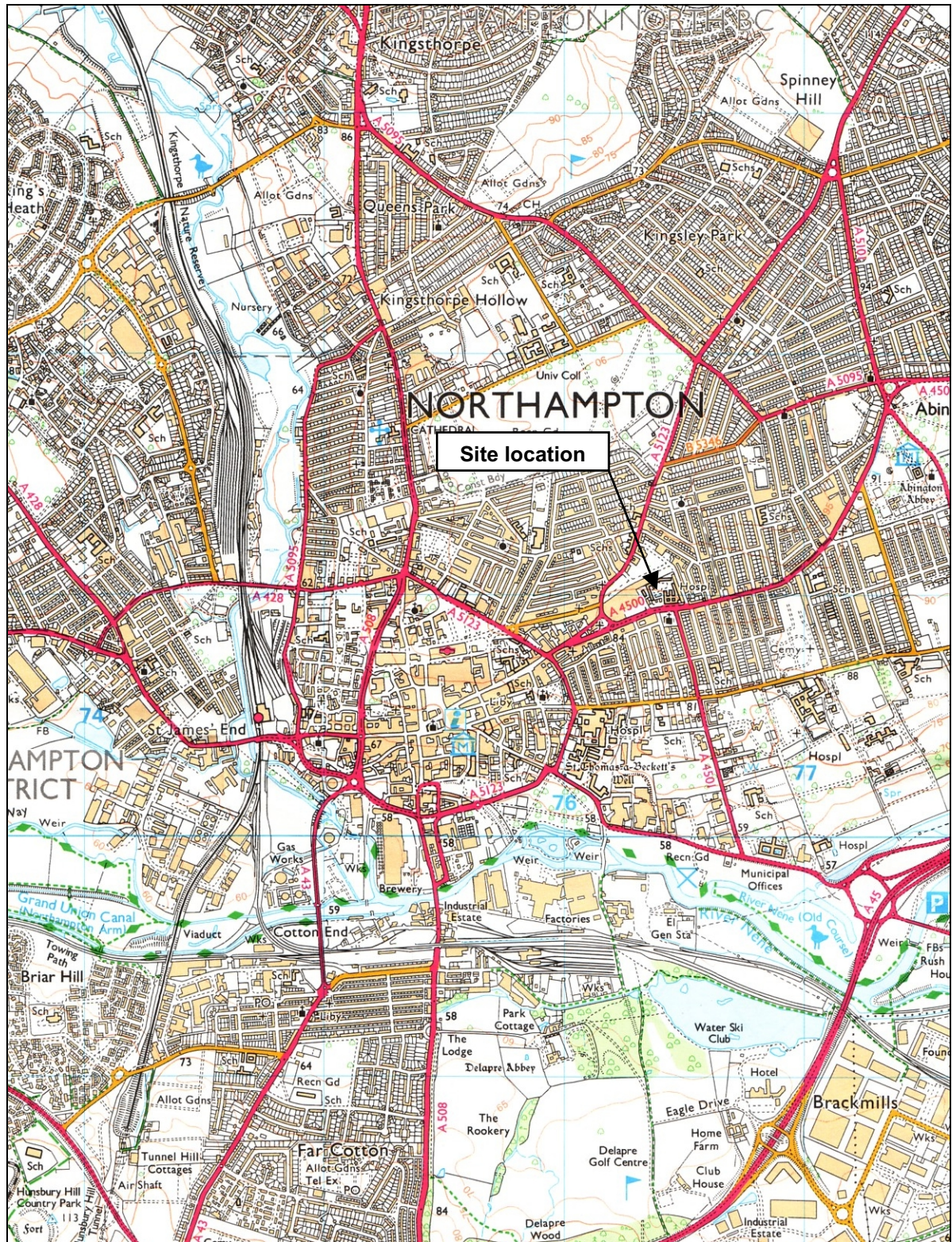


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

Summary

In April 2004 a programme of historic building recording was undertaken at St Edmund's Hospital, Northampton, prior to the demolition of most of the complex for housing development, and the conversion of the main complex for residential use.

The site was first developed in 1836/37 as the Northampton Union Workhouse, to a design by George Gilbert Scott, shortly after the passing of the New Poor Law in 1834. The workhouse was one of several by Scott and his partner Moffatt, incorporating several design features developed by their practice, to fulfil current legislative requirements. The central frontage of this structure is listed Grade II. A sequence of development, supported by reasonably close dating, was established for the workhouse.

With significant changes to poor relief following the First World War and the Depression, and changes in attitudes to institutionalisation of the disadvantaged, the workhouse was converted to a hospital during the 1930s, becoming St Edmund's Hospital. The changes made, along with subsequent developments and improvements, swept away almost all evidence of the workhouse, save the basic fabric of the older buildings. The site continued to be used as a hospital until 1998, when its remaining functions were transferred to Northampton General. Since then the site has been unused, and has been thoroughly vandalised.

1 Introduction

1.1 In April 2004 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC)* carried out an historic building survey/assessment of St Edmund's Hospital, Wellingborough Road, Northampton (NGR SP 7641 6102: Fig. 1). The project was commissioned by the owners, *Rochmills Ltd*, and was carried out according to a brief (Walker 2004) prepared by the Northamptonshire County Council's *Heritage & Environment Team (HET)* and a project design prepared by ASC (Zeevat 2004).

1.2 This survey has been required under the terms of *Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 (PPG15)*, in response to proposals for the conversion and demolition of buildings on the site.

1.3 *Setting*

1.3.1 St Edmunds Hospital, formerly the Northampton Union Workhouse, is located on Wellingborough Road, in the Abington district of Northampton, at NGR SP 7641 6102 (Fig. 1). The site, which covers *c.*1.6ha, occupies a roughly trapezoidal area bounded to the south by Wellingborough Road, to the west by Portland Street and Portland Place, to the east by Market Street and to the north by the rear of properties fronting Exeter Place. Access to the site is from Wellingborough Road.

1.3.2 The hospital comprises over twenty buildings, located for the most part around the edges of the site (Fig. 2). Occupying the south-east corner of the site is the main building complex (Fig. 2, 1/01), the south central part of which is Grade

II listed (NBR no. 100471), and forms the surviving core of the Northampton Union Workhouse, opened in 1837/38.

- 1.3.3 The Northampton Union Workhouse was established following the passing of the 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act, as a purpose-built establishment designed by the architect G Gilbert Scott to operate under the terms of that act. It was further developed during the 19th century, the additional facilities including wards for those with physical disabilities, for lunatics and for the elderly. With the growth of industry in Northampton, and the increased stigma attached to entering workhouses, its population increasingly comprised the old and infirm, and the workhouse acquired more hospital-related facilities in order to accommodate this change. In the 1930s the premises were fully adapted to operate as a hospital, which they continued to do until 1998, when the hospital was closed.
- 1.3.4 As part of the present redevelopment proposals, a pre-determination evaluation of St Edmunds Hospital was undertaken in 2003, in order to inform those proposals, and to determine the need for further investigation and recording prior to refurbishment or demolition (Henderson 2003). The evaluation report concluded that the site “bears little resemblance to its original purpose in terms of the internal arrangements on the site”. It also notes that the buildings “contribute to provide an overall picture of over 160 years of institutionalised care in Northampton”.
- 1.3.5 The proposed redevelopment of the site requires demolition of the structures comprising the hospital, with the exception of the listed core of the main building complex, which is to be refurbished and converted to residential use.



General view of main workhouse complex, from infirmary
Buildings, left to right: [15], [12] ([01f] and Hub to rear), [01e], [13], [02]

No.	Description
01	Front Central Block (<i>Main building</i>)
	<i>subdivided into:</i>
01a	Male infirm ward
01b	West end, south range
01c	Female Receiving Ward
01d	Central north-south arm
01e	Female dining room
01f	Male dining room
01g	Administration building
01h	Administration building
02	Gate House
03	Boiler House
04	Old School (<i>incorrect: should be Old Laundry</i>)
05	Block (<i>incorrect: should be Old School</i>)
06	Nurses Home (<i>Clare House</i>)
07	Nurses Home (<i>Clare House</i>)
08	Old Infirmary
09	Mortuary
10	Old Mission Hall
11	Engineering Complex
12	Physio Hall
13	Block (<i>Occupational Therapy</i>)
14	Kitchens
15	Block (<i>Dallington Ward</i>)
16	Building
17	Office Block
18	Building (<i>extension to dayroom</i>)
19	Corner of Building (<i>lift tower</i>)

Key to Figure 2

Main building numbers and descriptions allocated by the client. Alternative designations used in this report appear in italics.

Subdivisions of Building 01 are as identified in the initial evaluation.

NOTES:

1. At the client's request, the scheme of building numbers detailed above has been used in the initial evaluation, and the following report. For the purposes of describing the various buildings and elements of buildings, this has not been less than ideal, as the above system is evidently based on a different set of criteria.
2. In the following report, building numbers are referred to by the relevant number in square brackets, e.g. [01a], [16].

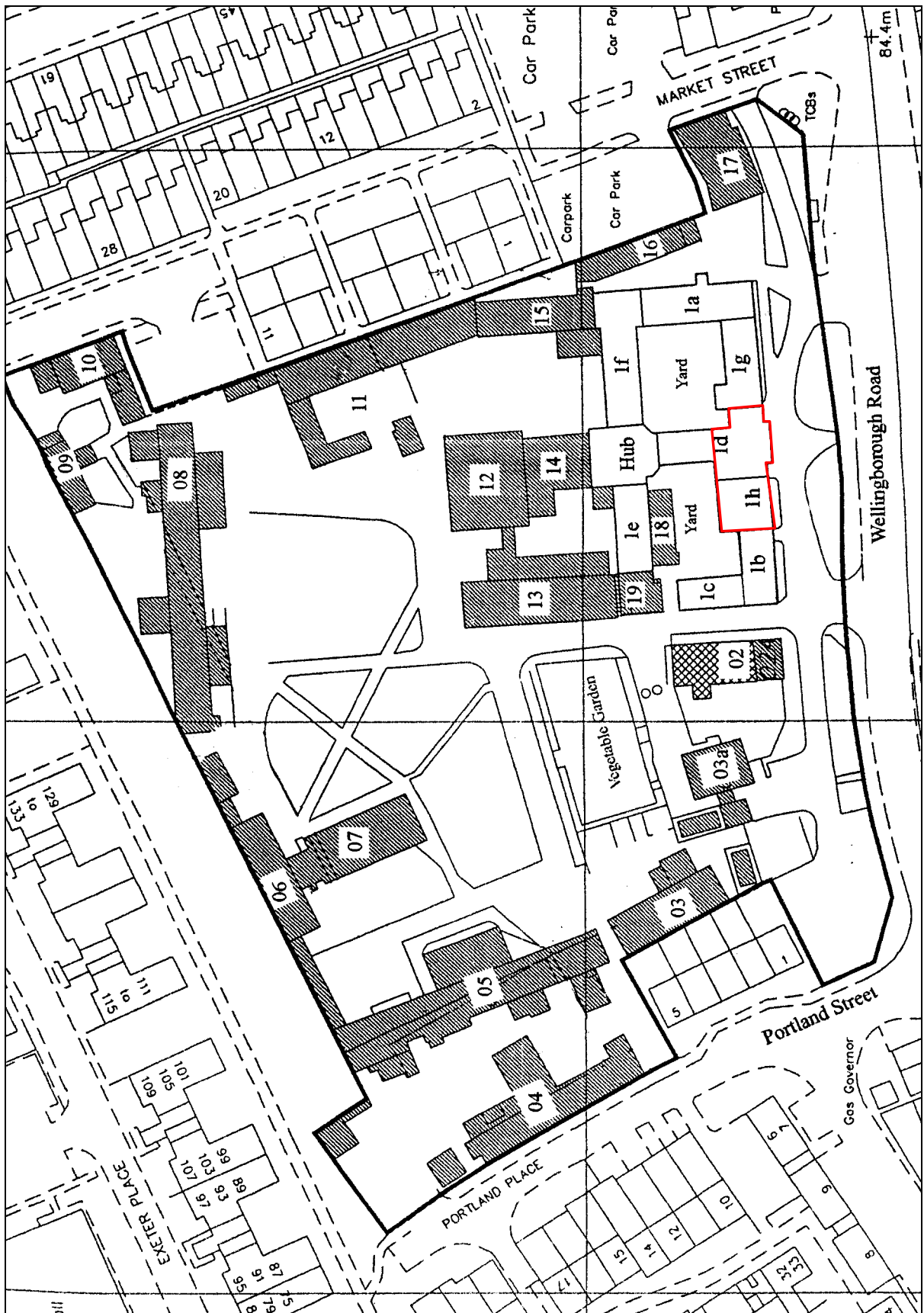


Figure 2: Site plan (scale 1:1,000). Listed structure in red.

2 Aims & Methods

2.1 Aims

As described in the brief (Section 2), the aims of the survey/assessment were:

- to provide a written, drawn and photographic record of the hospital complex prior to demolition and conversion;
- to come to an understanding of the history and development of the hospital complex through analysis of the building fabric and through map and documentary evidence;
- to assess the impact of changing uses on the site and changing attitudes in healthcare and new legislation, to the historic fabric of the workhouse complex.

2.2 Methods

The work was carried out according to the brief (Section 3), which required a survey following the standards, conventions and specifications defined by English Heritage (RCHME 1996). The survey comprised the following elements (see Appendix 3 for details):

- *Written Account:* items 1,2,4,6,9,10 (13)
- *Drawn Record:* items 2,7,8
- *Photographic Record:* items 1 - 6

Plans and sections of the buildings were prepared using a recent ground-floor plan of the site provided by the client as a base. Floor plans of all buildings, recorded at a common scale of 1:100, have been prepared digitally for the site archive: reduced versions appear in this report.

Since the hospital's closure six years ago, the buildings have suffered extensive vandalism. They have also housed a number of squatters, as a result of which there is a considerable accumulation of refuse and filth in parts of the complex, giving rise to particular health and safety concerns for the survey team. While every effort has been made to examine all parts of the complex, a few areas were avoided because of these concerns. These are noted in the building descriptions.

2.3 Standards

The survey conforms to the project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), to the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England's *Recording Historic Buildings: a Descriptive Specification*, 3rd Edition (RCHME 1996), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

3 Historical Background

- 3.1 The Northampton Union Workhouse was constructed in 1836/7, shortly after the passing of the New Poor Law of 1834. This Act was passed in an attempt to improve the management of poor relief in England and Wales, and in particular to eliminate corruption among overseers administering poor relief, as characterised by Charles Dickens in *Oliver Twist*. The Act introduced a revised attitude towards the institutionalisation of indoor paupers, largely based on the principle of deterrence (Morrison 1999, 43). In the new system, paupers were no longer to be lumped together, but were to be strictly segregated into different classes: the aged and impotent; children; able-bodied females and able-bodied males.
- 3.2 The Northampton Poor Law Union incorporated the four parishes comprising Northampton itself, and thirteen rural parishes (Brundage 1970, 99). The Union covered a long, straggling area, extending to the south-west and north-east of the town, with a combined population of 21,761 in the 1830s. The new workhouse was established on a Greenfield site on the eastern side of Northampton, about 1km from the town centre. Low's map of 1847 (Fig. 3), the earliest surviving one showing the workhouse, reveals that the surrounding area adjacent to Wellingborough and Kettering roads, although still largely open farmland, was at that time beginning to be developed as part of the 19th-century expansion of Northampton.
- 3.3 Expenditure for the construction of the Northampton workhouse was authorised by the Poor Law Commissioners in February 1836 (Morrison 1999, 72). The original buildings were designed by George Gilbert Scott, whose architectural practice with William Bonython Moffatt was founded on preparing designs for many of the workhouses established under the New Poor Law. Scott and Moffatt developed their own particular approaches to the design of workhouses, reflecting the requirements of the new legislation. Typically, a Scott and Moffatt workhouse comprised a front block containing administration and reception facilities, with yards, wards and other facilities for the various categories of poor to the rear, flanked by workshops. At the centre of the complex was a 'hub', either octagonal (as at Northampton) or square. A typical feature of Scott and Moffatt's designs present at Northampton was the addition of a separate infirmary to the rear of the main complex. Unfortunately, from the research undertaken for the pre-determination evaluation (Henderson 2003), it appears that Scott's drawings for Northampton are not among the handful surviving from Scott and Moffatt's office.
- 3.4 The earliest extant plan (not recorded in the evaluation) is Low's **1847** map (Fig. 3). This shows the main workhouse complex [01] as having a similar but much less encumbered plan than at present. The main elements are all shown: the frontage with central projecting section and ranges to the rear, and the central octagonal hub with ranges to the west, south and east, separating the four yards. However, the plan is too small a scale to determine which of these elements survives without significant alteration today. To the rear of the main complex is a large detached structure on the site of the east half of the present infirmary [08]. Behind this in turn, along the north boundary of the site, three small buildings are shown. One stands on the site of the west end of the present mortuary building [09]. It is not possible to determine whether it has been incorporated into the present structure. It is notable on this early plan of

the site that the west boundary is shown further east than it is today, excluding the area containing the former laundry [04] and school [05]. The land at the north-east and south-east corners of the present site, respectively containing [10] and [17], also appears to be outside the site at this time. From later maps, it is apparent that this depiction of the building plan is somewhat stylised, showing a rather more symmetrical structure than existed in reality.

- 3.5 The First Edition Ordnance Survey maps of **1885** and **1887** (Figs 4 & 5) show the site in rather more detail. The southern and central wings of the main building are present [01a-01h], as is [13]. At the west end of the central wing, on the site of the present [19], is a block linking [01e] and [13], a mirror image of the east end of the wing. The site of [15] is occupied by a range comprising two structures, and that of the later kitchen [14] by a smaller structure, aligned north - south. A gap is shown between [01f] and the building on the site of [01a], mirroring the gap on the west side of the complex. On the north side of the main complex is a row of small structures, probably workshops. To the immediate north of the main complex is the central part of [11], with associated yards and other features. The full length of the infirmary is now shown, with extensions to the north but none to the south. In the north-east corner of the site are three small buildings, on the site of the present mortuary [09]. The mission hall [10] is also shown, but appears not to be part of the site. In the south-east corner is shown the casual block, erected in the wake of the Casual Poor Act of 1882. This was intended to provide very basic accommodation for vagrants, and to discourage them with tasks such as rock-breaking for men and picking oakum for women (Morrison 1999, 184). North of the casual block is a building on the site of the present [16]. To the north-east of the casual block, a building occupies the site of the present [17], though from the style and materials used in the latter, is likely to be a different structure. At the north-west corner of the site, a block of land fronting Portland Street had been added to the workhouse site, and the school, playground and associated structure ([04] & [05]) had been built. South of this, three linked buildings are shown on the site of the present boiler house [03]. Fronting the main building is a curving drive, with adjoining shrubbery and lawns: to the south-west is a formal garden area.
- 3.6 The initial evaluation report contains an unprovenanced ground-floor plan of the workhouse dated **1897** (Fig. 7), showing the functions of the buildings present at that time. This speaks for itself, and therefore has not been described in detail. In addition to the structures present on the previous maps, it also shows the male receiving ward [02] and, to the south of it, a weighbridge.
- 3.7 The Second Edition 25" map of **1901** (Fig. 6) shows only minor changes to the main building. On the east side, the gap has been closed. This was occasioned by the construction of the present [01a], which bears the date '1897' on its south end. On the site of the present kitchen [14], two linked north-south structures are now shown. Beyond the north-east corner of the main building, [11] has been extended southwards. The only other significant addition to the workhouse complex, against the north boundary of the site, is [06], built to accommodate nursing staff working in the infirmary. A covered corridor links [06] and [11].

- 3.8 The **1926** Ordnance Survey 25" map (Fig. 8) shows the workhouse in its final form, before full conversion to a hospital in the 1930s. The changing attitude to workhouses and poor relief following the First World War (Morrison 1999, 189) is perhaps indicated by the site's labelling as 'Poor Law Institution', rather than 'Workhouse'. By this time, the principal classes of workhouse inmate were the elderly, the mentally deficient, unmarried mothers and vagrants (*ibid*, 190). From 1913 it was no longer permitted to house children over three years of age in workhouses for more than six weeks (*ibid*, 137). Probably in anticipation of this, by 1911 the school [05] had been converted to a female infirmary, and the playground building [04] to a laundry (Henderson 2003, 5). Most of the extensions on the west side of [05] appear for the first time on this map, and are presumably related to this conversion. A second covered corridor now links the nurses home [06] with [05]. In the main building complex, major changes had been made to structures at the rear. The physio hall [12] and kitchen [14] are now shown, and the range of workshops that had formed the north side of the complex are gone. To the north, the engineering building [11] had been further extended to the west. On the east side of the site, [16] had replaced the earlier smithy and carpentry shop. In the south-west corner of the site a square structure is shown to the south of the present [03a]. To the north of this is a long narrow range with small enclosures to the north. The laundry [04] has been extended at its south end.
- 3.9 By **1938** (Fig. 9) a number of changes had been made relating to the site's conversion to a hospital. Most significant among these were the construction of the boiler house [03] on the site of a former range of sheds, and the extension of the original nurses' home [07]. The two-storey entrance structure on the south side of the infirmary [08] also appears at this time. Between [06] and [08] the covered passage has been severed by the insertion of a cycle shed, which remains today. Adjacent to [03] the long narrow range shown on the 1926 map appears as greenhouses, with a further extension to the east. In the north-east corner of the site, the main block of the mortuary [09] is shown, though without its front porch structure. To the south of [07] a large rectangular enclosure is shown: what this represents is uncertain. It was evidently short-lived, as it is not present on earlier or later maps. The sunken garden between [03] and [13] is shown for the first time.
- 3.10 The **1962** 1:1250 Ordnance Survey sheet (Fig. 10) shows further changes to the site. In the main building complex, [15] appears to have been rebuilt, the new structure being longer than its predecessor, linking with [11] to the north. The lift tower [9] also appears, replacing an earlier structure linking [01e] and [13]. The latter has also been widened on its east side, and the structure linking [13] and [12] shown on earlier maps has been removed. On the east side of [14] a glass-covered walkway links [12] with the central hub. East of the main complex, [16] has been truncated to the north, and is linked to [15]. By this time it appears that the mission hall [10] had been incorporated into the site, and its western extension had been constructed on the site of a smaller building that is shown on maps from 1901 onwards. The mortuary [09] now has its large southward-projecting porch. On the Wellingborough Road frontage, the weighbridge house is now labelled 'police office'.
- 3.11 By **1971** the site has effectively reached its final form (Fig. 11). In the main building complex [18] has been constructed, as have the single-storey offices on the east side of [13], the lift tower at the south end of [15], and the structures linking [12] and [13].

The gatehouse [02] has been extended to the south. The large square building to the south-west has been demolished and replaced with [03a]. The casual ward in the south-east corner of the site, and the weighbridge and associated building, have been demolished, and Wellingborough Road has been widened. One bay of the west arm of [11] has been demolished, creating the now freestanding 'Visitor's Toilet Block'. On the infirmary [08] the single-storey dayroom has been built on the south side, and the 'motor room (Fig. 24) has been added to the north side. The former link to the nurses' home has now been removed. On [05], the central eastward projection has been removed, though to the west a number of small additions have been made. Various additions and removals have also been made to the fabric of the laundry [04].

- 3.12 St Edmund's Hospital was closed in 1998, and the services it provided were transferred to Northampton General, 0.5km to the south. Comparison of the plan (undated, but post-1971 from the above evidence) used as a basis for the survey, and the observations made, it was apparent that the role played by St Edmund's within local hospital services had changed subtly during its final years, with the removal of medical services to the expanding general hospital, and the increased use of St Edmund's for administrative and support services.

3.13 *Listed Building Description*

The entrance and administration blocks of the main workhouse complex, comprising the south half of [01d] and [01h] respectively, are listed Grade II (listing ref. 6/576, dated 16/10/996). The listing description is as follows:

'1837 by Scott and Moffatt. Originally a workhouse. Traditional modified Georgian style. Red brick, hipped Welsh slated roof with central pedimented projection. 3 storeys, 1:3:1 sash windows under stucco lintels, those on ground floor rusticated above stucco impost band. Similar central doorway. Back extension probably original but with little architectural pretension; side wings probably later.'

'The dormitory for infirm men, added in 1897, formed the east range. The western range, also added later (unspecified date), shows evidence of modification in the form of flat roofs, different upper bricks, along with irregularities in the ornamental brick courses at the eaves. Photographs show this range as formerly having a ridged roof. The central range orientated north to south, laying directly behind the listed portion of the building, was originally kitchen stores. Two extending arms to the east and west would have housed male and female dining rooms at ground level. These ranges appear on the 1884 OS map as separate buildings, connected by a series of covered passages. The Physiotherapy Hall circa 1936 is a large building at the end of the northern central range of the original workhouse form. The hall occupies the former site of the shoemaker's shop. The Occupational Therapy Suite is situated in the northern block of the central range, which was originally designed as the female wing of the workhouse, containing the female receiving ward, dairy, nursery, store, laundry and washhouse. All traces of this usage have been replaced by later modifications. The Kitchen was erected in 1887 and is the only building in the block still retaining its original form, and was used for its original purpose until closure in 1998. Original fixtures and fittings have been removed in line with modern usage. The Darlington Ward and Associated Rooms occupy the N/E range of the workhouse, and would have comprised male facilities, no original fittings survive. The building contained the coir picking shop. Building 16 originally contained the blacksmiths and carpenter's shops, well established by 1884. The Gate House, constructed in 1897, was formerly a male receiving ward and accommodation for short-term lunatics. The original design contained a padded cell. No evidence of the early usage was visible. The Boiler House contained a roof ridge lantern for light. This building was constructed between

1904-11 in the location of the original hearse shed. The School buildings were constructed in 1872 and were internally subdivided for boys and girls. The buildings were converted between 1904-11 into a female infirmary. The Nurses Quarters were constructed in 1897 adjacent to the north perimeter wall. A covered way linked the quarters to the infirmary, school and laundry. Clare House was built between 1924-1936 abutting the original Nurses Quarter build. Its construction obscures the original external features. The Infirmary was built circa 1884 as two distinct abutting structures and may have been one of the earlier ancillary buildings. The original form was subdivided to separate the sexes. The mortuary appears on the 1936 Ordnance Survey map. Previously there were separate buildings in the same location comprising the dead house, washhouse and disinfecting room. The current building is harled obscuring any external detail. The Old Mission Hall situated in the North East corner of the site does not appear to have been included within the workhouse boundary on the 1884 OS map. This suggests its incorporation into the site by 1923. Northampton Union's response to the political and economic climate is evident in the creation of a casual cellular block by 1887, as a result of reinforcing the workhouse tests creating harsher environments for inmates. This block contained work and sleep cells in small rooms acting as a deterrent for able-bodied poor.

From the survey and associated research, it is evident that the above description contains a number of inaccuracies of information and interpretation, many of which are repeated in the initial evaluation. For example:

- Northampton workhouse was designed by Scott alone (Morrison 1999, 72)
- Dallington Ward, not Darlington. The hospital wards in the main building were Dallington [15] and Kingsthorpe [01], in the infirmary [08] Doddridge, and the female infirmary [05] wards were Cavell and Delapre.
- From the map regression study undertaken for the survey, several of the dates assigned to buildings are incorrect (see above text for details).

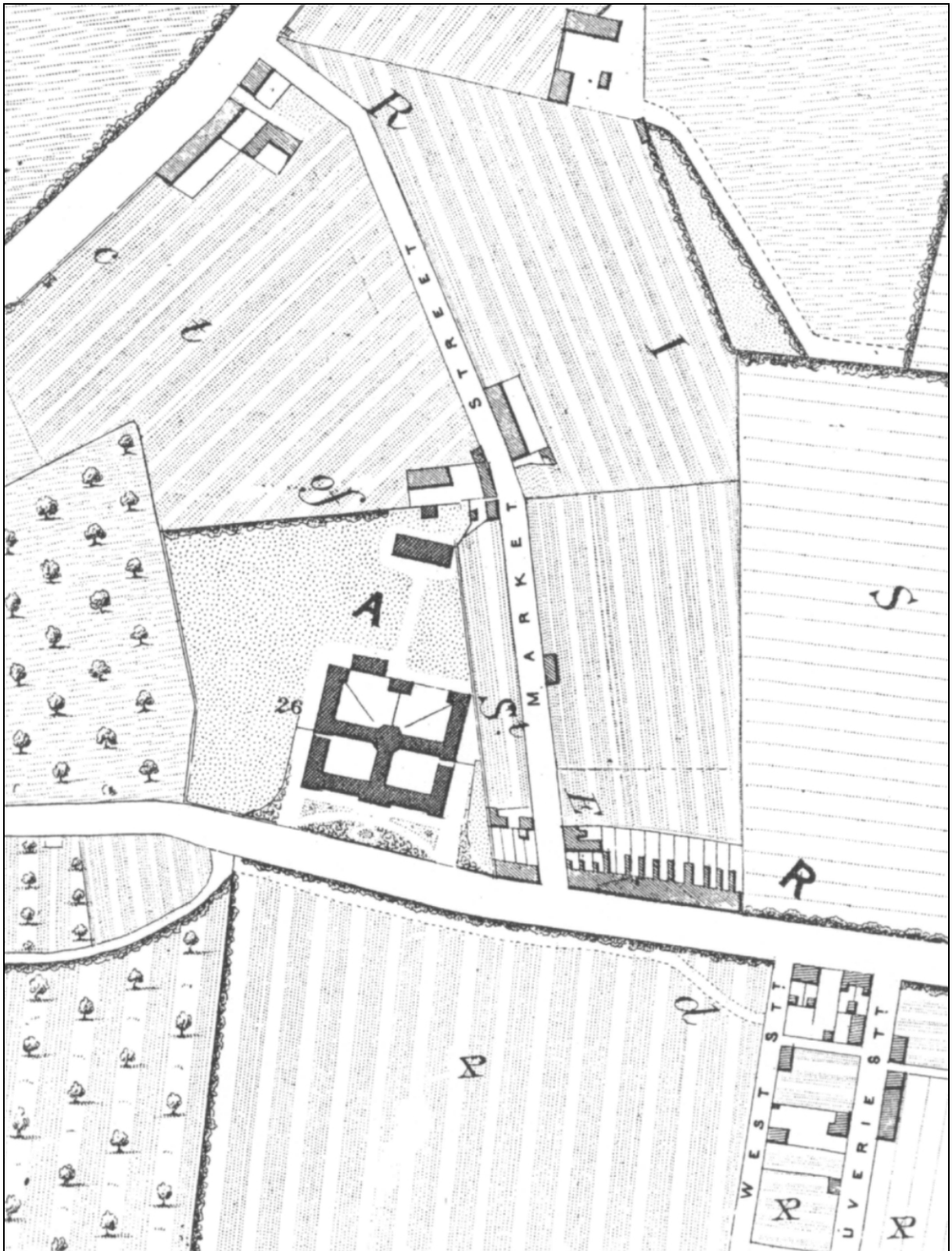


Figure 3: Extract from Low's Map of Northampton, 1847



Figure 4: Extract from 1:500 1st Edition Ordnance Survey, 1885

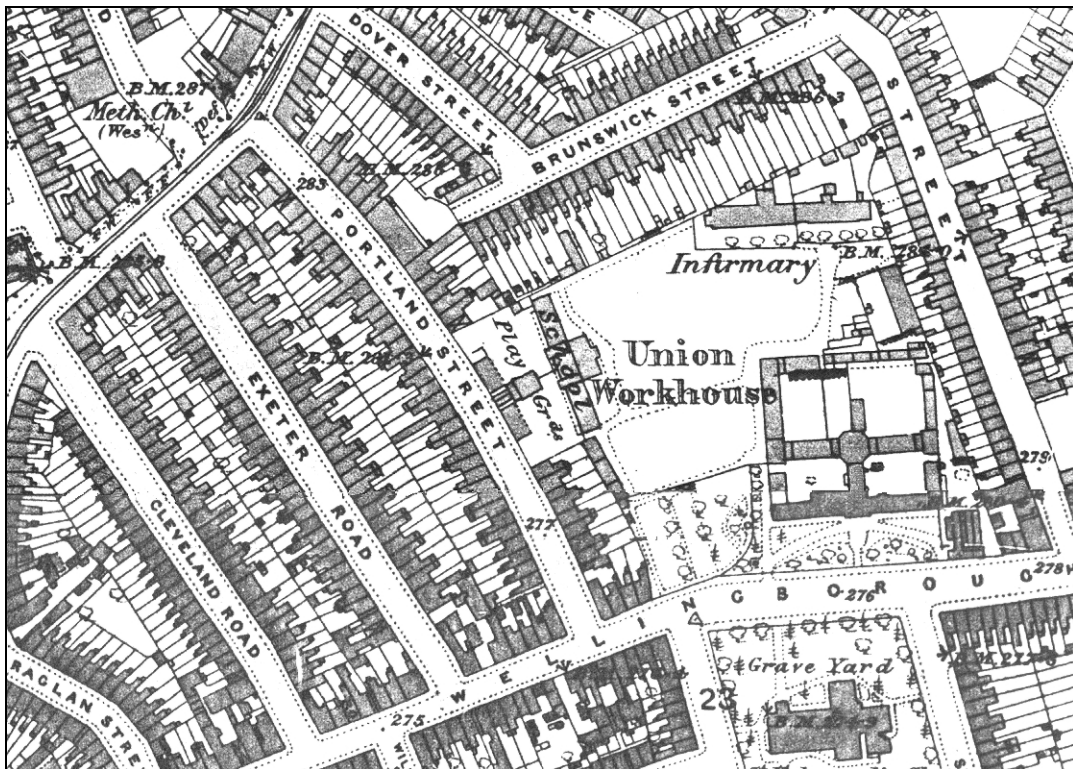


Figure 5: Extract from 25" 1st Edition Ordnance Survey, 1887

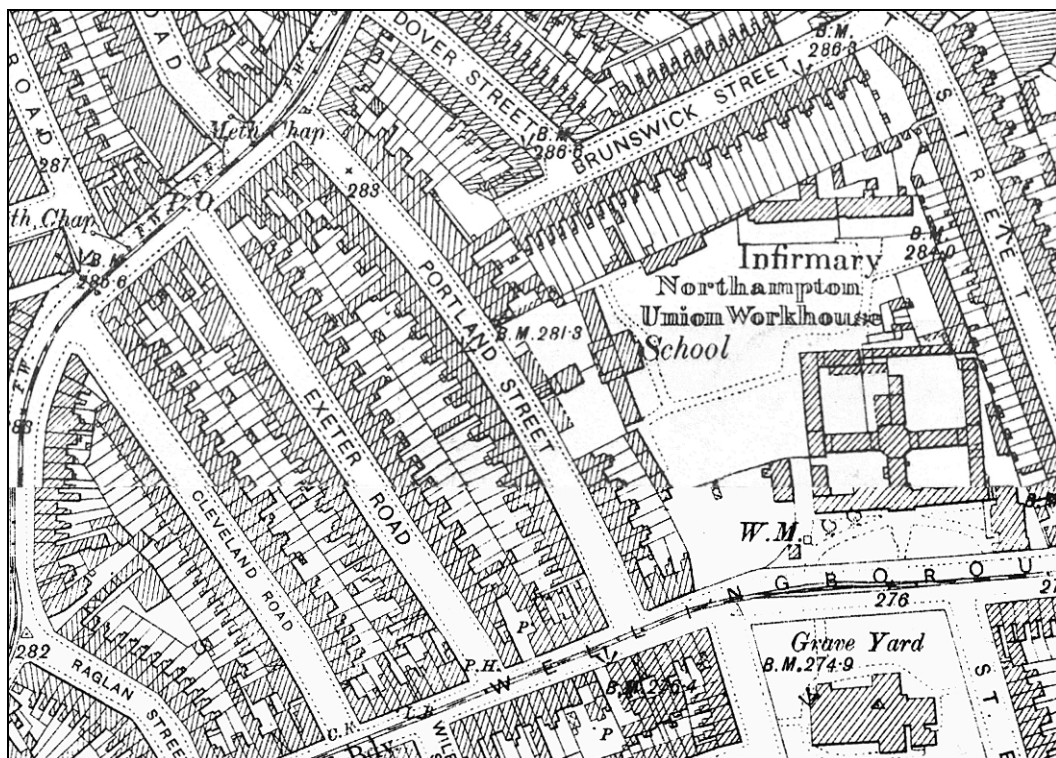


Figure 6: Extract from 25" 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey, 1901

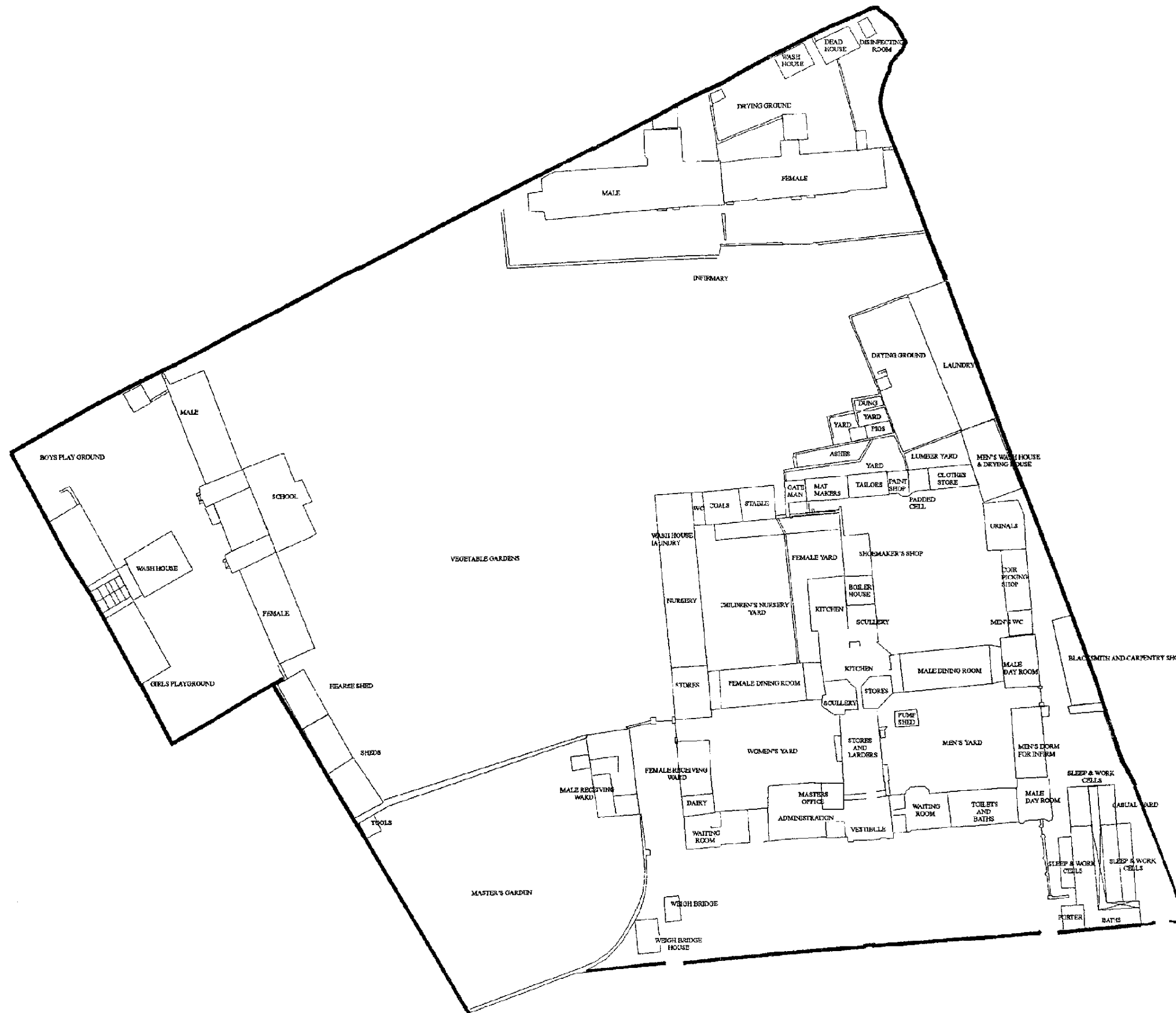


Figure 7: Workhouse: ground floor plan, 1897, showing use of buildings / rooms (after Henderson 2003, fig. 2)

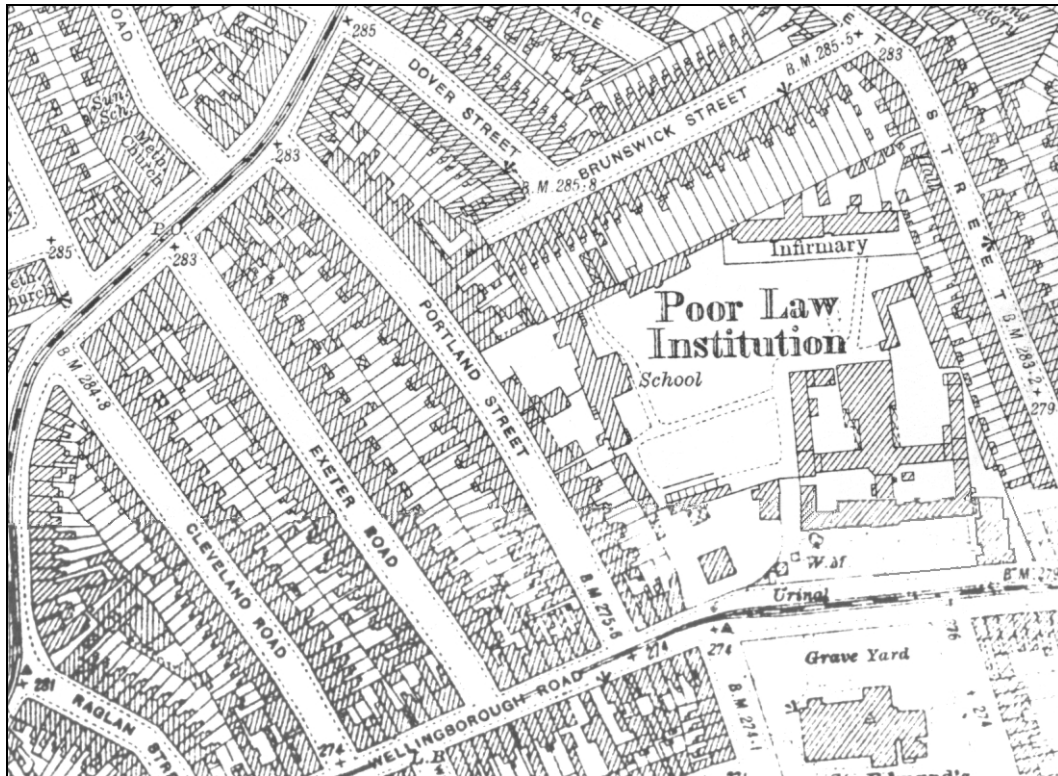


Figure 8: Extract from 25" 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey, 1926



Figure 9: Extract from 25" Edition Ordnance Survey, 1938

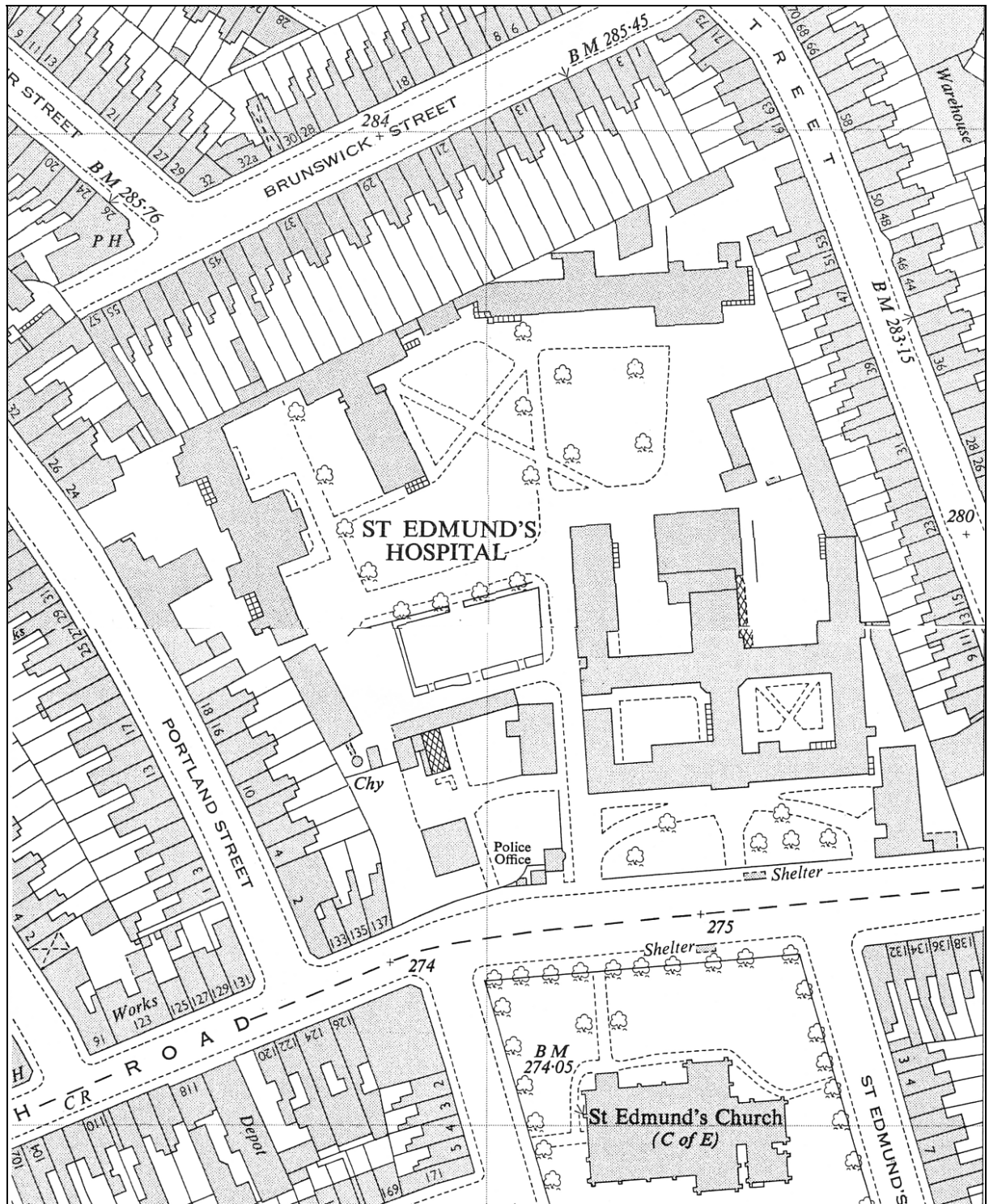


Figure 10: Extract from 1:1,250 Ordnance Survey sheet, 1962

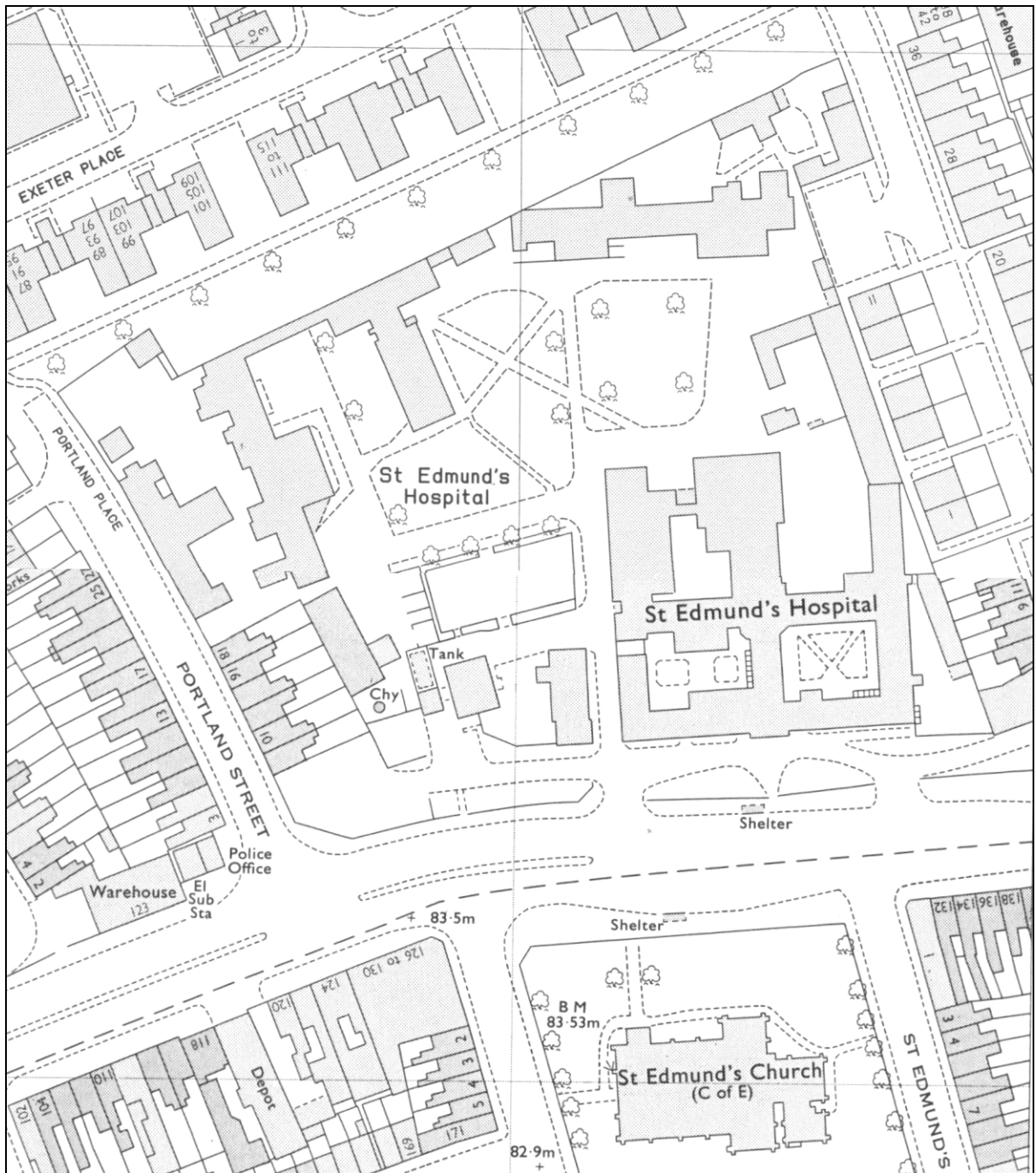


Figure 11: Extract from 1:1,250 Ordnance Survey sheet, 1971

4 Description

General

While much of the basic fabric of the Northampton Union Workhouse survives at St Edmund's Hospital, it is evident from the survey that the site's conversion to a hospital, and subsequent changes in the function of buildings and improvements in standards of care have resulted in widespread and intensive modifications and alterations. These include the changing distribution of windows and doors; installation of larger windows and modern low-maintenance, double-glazed UPVC units; widening of doorways to improve access; modern heating and hygiene systems; installation of lifts. The result of these changes has been to remove or obscure almost all internal structural details related to the workhouse.

Because of this, this section of the report does not attempt to provide a highly detailed description of each building on the site. Basic information is given in the initial table, followed by a basic description, a summary of the structural history, and highlights any features of significance.

BUILDING 01a	IDENTITY (Fig. 2): Main Building		
<i>Length (m)</i> 20.4	<i>Width (m)</i> 6.2	<i>Eaves Height</i> 6.2	
<i>No. Storeys</i> 2	<i>Related Buildings</i> 01f, 01g		
<i>Date</i> 1897	<i>Cellar?</i>	Yes	
<i>Function (Workhouse)</i> Infirm Men's Dormitory, Mens Day Room (ground)		<i>Function (Hospital)</i> Dallington Ward & facilities (ground)	
<i>Figures</i> 12 - 15	<i>Plates</i> 1, 2		

Located at the south-east corner of the main complex, this north-south block is built in red brick, English bond, with a moulded eaves course, and a second projecting band below linking the brick lintels of the upper storey. Hipped roof of Welsh slate. 4-light sash windows, with stone sills. The prominent chimney breast at the south end has an inset date plaque with moulded pedimented surround, bearing the date '1897'. Projecting from the east elevation is a two-storey sanitary tower. At its north end, [01a] shares the south wall of the adjoining [01f].

[01a] has a small barrel-vaulted cellar beneath its south-east corner, accessed from the yard to the east. A bricked-up opening in its south wall suggests the location of a former coal chute.

On the first and second floors, the plan of [01a] comprises a central staircase with attached sanitary tower, flanked to the north and south by single rooms, that to the north being the larger. On the 1897 ground floor plan (Fig. 6) the latter comprised the male infirm dormitory, the other the day room. Fireplaces in all rooms have been removed: the larger rooms have been subdivided with modern studding partitions.

From the historic map evidence, it is apparent that [01a] replaced a smaller structure, mirroring [01c], that formed the east side of the south-east yard but did not link with [01f] to the north. No evidence was recorded as to the nature of this early building.

BUILDING 01b	IDENTITY (Fig. 2): Main Building		
<i>Length (m)</i> 13.4	<i>Width (m)</i> 5.4	<i>Eaves Height</i> 3.9	
<i>No. Storeys</i> 1	<i>Related Buildings</i> 01c, 01h		
<i>Date</i> 1836/7	<i>Cellar?</i>	no	
<i>Function (Workhouse)</i> Waiting Room		<i>Function (Hospital)</i> Administration	
<i>Figures</i> 12, 13, 15	<i>Plates</i> 3		

At the south-west corner of the main complex, this single-storey structure is elaborately constructed, with panelled red brick walls in Flemish bond, dog-toothed eaves, and stucco lintels over sash windows. The present roof is flat, though there is photographic evidence to suggest that the original roof was hipped and slated (listing description).

Internally, this block probably comprised a single room originally, but has since been divided into four rooms with a linking corridor. This would have been the Waiting Room shown in 1897 (Fig. 6). Its most recent use has been as offices.

BUILDING 01c	IDENTITY (Fig. 2): Main Building		
<i>Length (m)</i> 11.4	<i>Width (m)</i> 5.4	<i>Eaves Height</i> 8.4 (max)	
<i>No. Storeys</i> 2	<i>Related Buildings</i> 01b		
<i>Date</i> 1836/7	<i>Cellar?</i>	yes	
<i>Function (Workhouse)</i> Dairy & Female Receiving (ground)		<i>Function (Hospital)</i>	
<i>Figures</i> 12 – 15	<i>Plates</i> 4		

Forming the west side of the south-west yard, this building is of red brick laid in a variant Flemish bond, with a projecting band at first-floor level. 4 and 6-pane sash windows with stone sills under brick arched lintels. The present roof is flat, though there is photographic evidence to suggest that the original roof was hipped and slated (listing description). There is ample evidence of alterations to and blocking of window and door apertures.

Internally, [01c] has a cellar, accessed externally from its west side, but this could not be examined as the door had been boarded up. On the ground floor, the north end comprises a row of toilets, accessed from the yard. South of these is the stairwell leading to the upper floor, then the cellar stairs. The south part of the ground floor is now a separate room, accessed from [01b]. The first floor comprises two large rooms, separated by the stairwell. The north room has had a chimney breast added to its north wall: the fireplace in the south room has been blocked.

In 1897, [01c] contained the female receiving ward at its north end, while the south end was the dairy. The toilets could be of the same date, as Fig. 6 shows no indication of toilet facilities for women.

BUILDING 01d	IDENTITY (Fig. 2): Main Building		
<i>Length (m)</i> 19.8	<i>Width (m)</i> 13	<i>Eaves Height</i> 8.4 (max)	
<i>No. Storeys</i> 3	<i>Related Buildings</i> 01g, 01h, 01 (hub)		
<i>Date</i> 1836/7	<i>Cellar?</i>	Yes (2)	
<i>Function (Workhouse)</i> Entrance Hall; Stores & Larders (ground)		<i>Function (Hospital)</i> Reception (ground) Ward (first) Attic (second)	
<i>Figures</i> 12 – 15	<i>Plates</i> 5-8		

The front half of this structure, along with [01h], forms the listed part of the building. Like many of Scott and Moffatt's designs, priority was given to the appearance of those parts of the workhouse seen by the public, namely the frontage, and upper parts of the taller buildings. The south elevation of [01a] is built in traditional modified Georgian style. Walls are red brick in Flemish bond, with stucco lintels and detailing. The projecting central section is capped by a pediment. The hipped roof is clad with Welsh slate. Windows are 2-2 sashes. In contrast, the northward extension has little architectural pretension. Windows are two-light sashes, under brick lintels (the first floor ward has two large modern windows, under concrete lintels). At the eaves are two rows of stepped brickwork, punctuated by the second-floor windows.

[01d] has two separate cellars. One is accessed internally from the stairs at the north end of the building, and comprises two barrel-vaulted rooms across the width of the building. The entrance to the other, in the south-east courtyard, was covered by dense vegetation, and was not entered.

Internally, the ground floor plan comprises an entrance hall, now partly partitioned into offices, behind which a central corridor leads northwards to a stairwell, containing a stair with cantilevered stone steps and a plain iron handrail rising to the second floor. The rooms flanking the corridor could be the original stores and larders shown in Fig 6. The first floor comprises part of the Kingsthorpe Ward, and is now a largely open space, divided at its north end into toilets and the ward kitchen. Large windows have been inserted into the rearward east and west elevations.

The second floor of [01d] comprises a single attic space, divided by a modern hardboard partition. This area has a lined ceiling, exposed roof trusses, and unplastered walls, painted maroon (lower) and cream (upper). In the north-west corner an angled chimney breast has been removed. This area has likely remained unchanged since St Edmund's was a workhouse, and provides some idea of what other workhouse interiors would have looked like.

BUILDING 01e	IDENTITY (Fig. 2): Main Building		
<i>Length (m)</i> 17.0	<i>Width (m)</i> 8.0	<i>Eaves Height</i> 8.4 (max)	
<i>No. Storeys</i> 3	<i>Related Buildings</i> 01 (hub), 18, 19		
<i>Date</i> 1836/7	<i>Cellar?</i>	No	
<i>Function (Workhouse)</i>		<i>Function (Hospital)</i>	

Female Dining Room (ground)	Day Room (ground)
	Wards (first & second)
<i>Figures</i> 12 – 15	<i>Plates</i> 9, 10

[01e], the west cross-wing, is constructed of red brick in Flemish bond, with small 4-pane sash windows with stone sills under brick lintels. Two courses of projecting brickwork at eaves, punctuated by second-floor windows. Ridged roof of Welsh slate. Butted to at west end by modern lift tower [19], which replaced an earlier structure probably mirroring that at the east end of [01f].

As constructed, the ground floor plan of [01e] consisted of a large central room, with cross-passages at either end linking the yards to the north and south (Fig. 4). The west passage survives as the corridor leading to [13]. The east passage has been truncated: part survives as a pantry. There is no indication in the external brickwork that [01e] was ever separate from the hub or its west end, as suggested in the listing description.

The upper floors of [01e] are essentially identical, each comprising a single room, with central doors at either end, and two small rooms at the east end. It is likely that the latter originally contained a stairwell when the two cross-wings were segregated for male and female use: the mirror-image stairwell in [01f] survives.

BUILDING 01f	IDENTITY (Fig. 2): Main Building		
<i>Length (m)</i> 23.0	<i>Width (m)</i> 8.0	<i>Eaves Height</i> 8.4	
<i>No. Storeys</i> 3	<i>Related Buildings</i> 01a, 01(hub), 15		
<i>Date</i> 1836/7	<i>Cellar?</i>	No	
<i>Function (Workhouse)</i> Male Dining & Day Rooms (ground)		<i>Function (Hospital)</i> Wards (first & second)	
<i>Figures</i> 12 – 15	<i>Plates</i>	11-13	

This is essentially a mirror image of [01e], and most of the descriptive comments above apply to [01f] also. In the latter, both the ground-floor cross-passages survive, the west one containing a spiral stair with cantilevered stone steps and a plain iron handrail. This has been blocked at second-floor level. The central rooms on each floor all have studding partition subdivisions inserted at the east end.

At its east end, [01f] is terminated by a short cross-wing with a hipped slate roof. Structural details are the same as for the main part of the building. On the ground floor is the main entrance to the Dallington Ward, and the ward kitchen. The first floor is divided into four small rooms, one of them a toilet, with a central north-south passage with a sloping floor, leading into [01a]. On the second floor, this area is divided into three rooms, with a common lobby. Partitions on both floors are of studding.

BUILDING 01g	IDENTITY (Fig. 2): Main Building		
<i>Length (m)</i> 15.2	<i>Width (m)</i> 7.8	<i>Eaves Height</i> 3.9	
<i>No. Storeys</i> 1	<i>Related Buildings</i> 01a, 01 (reception)		
<i>Date</i> 1836/7	<i>Cellar?</i>	no	
<i>Function (Workhouse)</i> Waiting Room		<i>Function (Hospital)</i> Nursing Management	
<i>Figures</i> 12, 13, 15	<i>Plates</i> 14		

This single-storey block forms part of the frontage of the main complex, linking [[01a] and [01d]. Like [01b] its south elevation has panelled walls of red brick, in Flemish Bond, though its eaves decoration comprises two plain projecting courses, and its windows have arched stucco lintels. It has a hipped roof of Welsh slate. Its north wall has been partly rebuilt, incorporating modern windows.

Internally, this block appears to have been divided in two. The smaller west part, now offices, was a waiting room in 1897 (Fig. 6). At that time, the east part contained toilets and baths.

BUILDING 01h	IDENTITY (Fig. 2): Main building		
<i>Length (m)</i> 8.4	<i>Width (m)</i> 8.4	<i>Eaves Height</i> 4.6	
<i>No. Storeys</i> 1	<i>Related Buildings</i> 01b, 01 (reception)		
<i>Date</i> 1836/7	<i>Cellar?</i>	No	
<i>Function (Workhouse)</i> Master's Office & Administration		<i>Function (Hospital)</i> Administration	
<i>Figures</i> 12, 13, 15	<i>Plates</i> 15, 16		

This square structure, to the west of the main entrance, appears to have served as the administrative offices for the site since its establishment. Walls are of red brick, laid in Flemish bond, with two stepped projecting courses at eaves level. The south elevation is panelled, with tall sash windows below stucco lintels, mirroring in style [01g]. The north elevation has had a large modern window inserted, under a concrete lintel.

Internally, [01h] appears to have always comprised a single room, though a studding partition has been inserted recently to create a corridor leading round the south side of the room. The original high ceiling is obscured by a modern suspended ceiling.

BUILDING 01 (Hub)	IDENTITY (Fig. 2): Main Building		
<i>Length (m)</i> 11.0	<i>Width (m)</i> 10.2	<i>Eaves Height</i> 8.4	
<i>No. Storeys</i> 3	<i>Related Buildings</i> 01d, 01e, 01f, 14		
<i>Date</i> 1836/7	<i>Cellar?</i>	no	
<i>Function (Workhouse)</i> Kitchen, Scullery & Stores (ground)		<i>Function (Hospital)</i> Provision Store (ground) Wards (first & second)	
<i>Figures</i> 12, 13, 15	<i>Plates</i> 17, 18		

The central 'hub' was a principal feature of Scott & Moffat's workhouse designs. This normally housed the master and matron (Morrison 1999, 71), separating the male and female accommodation ranges. External structural details for the Hub are as for the adjoining buildings [01d], [01e] and [01f]. At first and second-floor levels the plan of the Hub is octagonal: its ground-floor plan is square on the north side, and has a small extension to its south-west face.

Internally the ground floor of the hub contains a number of store rooms, presumably for food and other kitchen supplies, and a corridor linking [01d], [01e] and [14]. In 1897 it contained the workhouse kitchen, scullery and stores. The large kitchen fireplace survives in the north wall.

The first floor forms the central part of Kingsthorpe Ward. An east-west corridor flanked by $\frac{3}{4}$ height partitions passes through, linking [01e] and [01f], and a door in the south wall leads to [01d]. The chimney breast on the north wall has been removed. The second-floor plan is similar.

BUILDING 02	IDENTITY (Fig. 2): Gatehouse		
<i>Length (m)</i> 19.0	<i>Width (m)</i> 10.0	<i>Eaves Height</i> 3.4	
<i>No. Storeys</i> 1	<i>Related Buildings</i> none		
<i>Date</i> 1887-1901	<i>Cellar?</i>	no	
<i>Function (Workhouse)</i> Male receiving ward		<i>Function (Hospital)</i> Gate house	
<i>Figures</i> 16	<i>Plates</i> 19, 20		

The gatehouse, west of the main building, was constructed in 1897 (at the same time as [01a]) as a male receiving ward and accommodation for short-term lunatics (Henderson 2003, 5). The original design included a padded cell. Externally, this building shares structural details with [01a], notably the moulded brickwork at eaves level and the brick lintels constructed with two rows of headers. The south extension to [02] was constructed in the late 1960s.

Internally, the plan of [02] has been significantly changed following its conversion to office use, and its original layout cannot be determined. However, it seems likely that the present toilet, in the structure projecting to the west, could have been the location of the padded cell.

BUILDING 03	IDENTITY (Fig. 2): Boiler House		
<i>Length (m)</i> 20.2	<i>Width (m)</i> 7.6	<i>Eaves Height</i> 3.7	
<i>No. Storeys</i> 1	<i>Related Buildings</i> none		
<i>Date</i> 1926-38	<i>Cellar?</i>	no	
<i>Function (Workhouse)</i> -		<i>Function (Hospital)</i> Boiler House	
<i>Figures</i> 16	<i>Plates</i> 21		

Following the conversion of the site to a hospital in the 1930s, it became necessary for reasons of hygiene and efficiency to provide a modern, centralised heating system for St Edmund's. The boiler house was constructed to supply heat and hot water to the principal

buildings in the complex by means of lagged pipes running along underground ducts. A plan of this system, dated 1980, has been provided by the client, and will be retained in the site archive.

The boiler house is constructed in brownish brick, in English bond. The pitched roof is slate, with a ridge lantern. There are no windows: the two external doors have concrete lintels. A later brick extension to the east, built in the 1960s, formerly contained the hospital incinerator. The location for the base of the incinerator chimney can be seen alongside the tall metal boiler chimney, at the south-east corner of the building. Internally, the building was divided in two: to the south are the two boilers, to the north are the hot water tanks and pumps.

BUILDING 04		IDENTITY (Fig. 2): Laundry	
<i>Length (m)</i>	28.2	<i>Width (m)</i>	16.0
<i>No. Storeys</i>	1	<i>Eaves Height</i>	3.6
<i>Date</i>	1872	<i>Related Buildings</i>	None
<i>Function (Workhouse)</i>	Play sheds & toilets for school Converted to laundry by 1911	<i>Cellar?</i>	no
<i>Figures</i>		<i>Function (Hospital)</i>	Stores: Emergency generator
		<i>Plates</i>	22-25

This building, on the west side of the hospital site, was constructed as play sheds and washing facilities accompanying the adjacent school building [05]. As in the school building and intervening yard, facilities were segregated. The north and south wings housed the boys' and girls' play sheds, with toilets between. The east wing contained washing facilities. With the conversion of the school to a women's infirmary, [04] was converted to a laundry and drying facilities. Between 1938 and 1962 the cross-wing at the south end of the building was added: for what purpose remains uncertain.

When the building was converted to a laundry, the interior walls of the north and south wings were lined with white glazed bricks and tiles. This lining extends above roof level, suggesting that the present roof, supported on steel joists, was replaced in the conversion. The east wing, in which the drying facilities were apparently located, was not lined. However, the conversion appears to have obliterated all trace of the original functions of the building. Subsequent removal of the laundry equipment, and use of the building as a store, has occasioned further structural changes, involving the creation and blocking of door and window apertures, insertion of partitions, etc.

BUILDING 05		IDENTITY (Fig. 2): Old School	
<i>Length (m)</i>	44.4	<i>Width (m)</i>	19.2
<i>No. Storeys</i>	3	<i>Eaves Height</i>	10.6
<i>Date</i>	1872	<i>Related Buildings</i>	Linked to 06 by covered corridor
<i>Function (Workhouse)</i>	School (all)	<i>Cellar?</i>	yes
<i>Figures</i>	19-21	<i>Function (Hospital)</i>	Cavell Ward & facilities (ground & first) Offices (second)
		<i>Plates</i>	26-29

The school at Northampton Workhouse was established in 1872, at a time when the concept of herding children into large institutions was being openly questioned (Morrison 1999, 143). In order to build it, additional land was purchased on the west side of the existing workhouse, in a previously wooded area (Fig. 3).

As originally constructed, the school was a long narrow three-storey structure, with an eastward projecting wing, and two stair towers to the west. It is constructed in red brick, laid in English Bond, with a moulded, dog-toothed eaves band, and 4-course bands of blue brick linking the first and second-floor sills. On the east elevation, windows are almost all 6-pane sashes with stone sills and curving blue brick lintels. The end windows on the ground floor are similar but wider. Lintels and bands are painted white: this may be a later embellishment. On the west elevation, windows north and south of the stair towers are as in the east elevation, while the central section has two double-width windows on each floor, with similar lintels and sills. As built, the stair towers had a door beneath a curving brick lintel at ground level, with a single tall window on each floor above: those in the south tower were bricked up when the present lift was installed (below).

Internally, the school was sexually segregated, boys to the north and girls to the south, and the original layouts would have been mirror images. As was common in all Victorian schools, the sexes had separate entrances, leading to separate stairwells rising to the second floor. The north stair remains intact: the south was removed to install a lift when the building became a hospital in the 1930s. At this time, the south stair tower was raised to accommodate the lift mechanism. The brickwork of this added section matches the blocking of the windows below. To the north and south of the towers, each floor appears to have comprised a large room with a central fireplace on the west side, with a smaller room beyond, with a fireplace on the end wall. The central part of the building appears to have been divided into two rooms on each level. From changes in its brickwork, it appears that the eastward extension to the school was originally a single-storey structure, though subsequent alterations and additions make it difficult to ascertain its original form and function.

[05] has a single small cellar, beneath the north stairwell. As this was most likely used as a coal store, it is possible that there was a second cellar beneath the south stairwell, serving the girl's school.

Conversion of the school to a women's infirmary required significant changes to the building. By 1926 (Fig. 8) the two sanitary towers had been added to the west elevation, and probably several of the other extensions on this side of the building. It is difficult to date most of the smaller additions accurately, as the information provided by the relevant OS maps (Figs 9 & 10) cannot be readily reconciled with the survey plan. Internally, there was some subdivision of the original large rooms, and enlargement of others, though it is uncertain how much of this relates to the 1911 conversion, or to the transformation of the workhouse to a hospital in the 1930s. Following the installation of central heating, most of the fireplaces on the upper floors were removed. On the first and second floors, large windows were inserted into the north elevation where chimney breasts had been removed.

The final major change to [05] appears to have been in the 1960s, when the eastward extension was rebuilt. Map regression evidence shows that a small structure on its east side, possibly an entrance porch, was removed. From the survey, it appears that the upper storey was added at this time, as an extension to the existing hospital ward.

BUILDING 06		IDENTITY (Fig. 2): Nurses' Home			
<i>Length (m)</i>	22.4	<i>Width (m)</i>	6.0	<i>Eaves Height</i>	6.4
<i>No. Storeys</i>	2	<i>Related Buildings</i> 07: linked to 05 by covered corridor			
<i>Date</i>	1897	<i>Cellar?</i>	no		
<i>Function (Workhouse)</i> Nurses' quarters (all)		<i>Function (Hospital)</i> Nurses' home & facilities (all) (latterly used for offices, etc)			
<i>Figures</i>	22, 23	<i>Plates</i>	30-32		

This building was constructed on the north boundary of the site in 1897. As built, it comprised a two-storey structure with a central south-facing entrance under a plain brick pediment, and two flanking square bays. From extant architects' plans, the frontage was evidently fairly ornate (Henderson 2003, 5). The structure of [06] comprises red bricks laid in English Bond, with a projecting moulded eaves band and projecting bands at first-floor level, and at lintel level on both-floors. Windows are 4-4 sashes, beneath brick lintels comprised of headers. A covered passageway ran eastwards along the boundary wall, linking [06] to the infirmary [08].

Internally, the ground floor comprises a central hall and stairwell, with kitchen and scullery to the east, and dining room to the west. A tiled passage leading to the covered passageway to [08] runs along the north side of the kitchen. Upstairs was sleeping accommodation: it is uncertain whether this comprised dormitories or separate rooms. It is interesting to note that, apart from three small windows in the stairwell, there were no windows in the north side of [06]. Whether this was for security, or to preserve the nurses from prying eyes in adjoining houses to the north, is uncertain.

From the survey, it was evident that the function of [06] had changed along with [07] in recent years. The kitchen housed four large mechanical filing machines, and the dining room was part of the paediatric department.

BUILDING 07		IDENTITY (Fig. 2): Nurses' Home			
<i>Length (m)</i>	23.0	<i>Width (m)</i>	9.0	<i>Eaves Height</i>	9.2
<i>No. Storeys</i>	3	<i>Related Buildings</i> 06			
<i>Date</i>	1924-36	<i>Cellar?</i>	yes		
<i>Function (Workhouse)</i> -		<i>Function (Hospital)</i> Nurses' home & facilities (all) (latterly used for offices, etc)			
<i>Figures</i>	22, 23	<i>Plates</i>	33-36		

As part of the conversion of the workhouse into a hospital, additional on-site accommodation for an increased nursing staff became necessary. This took the form of a substantial extension to [06], built (on map evidence) between 1924 and 1936. The resulting enlarged nurses home became known as *Clare House*.

The extension to the nurses' comprises a six-bay, three-storey building, and a narrower entrance section linking it to [06]. The structure comprises purplish-red brick laid in English Bond, with corner and intermediate buttresses, and concrete lintels and sills. Windows are for the most part 6 – 6 sashes, with 1-1 sashes used in toilets. In the linking section, windows

comprise pairs of 1-1 sashes with a central mullion. The roof is hipped, clad with red clay tiles.

Beneath the linking section was a cellar, accessed externally. A second cellar room was located beneath the area outside the main entrance.

Internally, each floor of the main part of the building originally contained ten rooms of equal size, on either side of a central north-south corridor, with a door to a fire escape at the south end. Some of the intermediate partitions have subsequently been removed: the plans show the building as it was when used as a nurses' home. On the ground and first floor was a bathroom and toilet, and one ground-floor room is identified as a sisters' sitting room. On the ground floor of the linking structure was an entrance hall and cloakroom: the upper floors each comprised a stairwell, landing and utility room.

BUILDING 08	IDENTITY (Fig. 2): Old Infirmary		
<i>Length (m)</i> 54.2	<i>Width (m)</i> 15.4	<i>Eaves Height</i> 11.2	
<i>No. Storeys</i> 3	<i>Related Buildings</i> none		
<i>Date</i> 1836/7	<i>Cellar?</i>	yes	
<i>Function (Workhouse)</i> Infirmary (all)		<i>Function (Hospital)</i> Doddridge Ward & facilities (ground & first) Offices & staff facilities (second)	
<i>Figures</i>		<i>Plates</i>	37-42

From the map evidence, it appears that [08] was built in two main stages. The first part to be constructed was the east half, which is shown in 1847 (Fig. 3) as the only significant building on the site outside the main workhouse complex. This appears as a simple rectangular block, though like the main complex, this representation could be stylised. By 1885 the west half, which is both longer and wider, had been built, with its single northward projecting tower, and the present sanitary tower at its west end. Two extensions are shown on the north side of the original building: a small one near the north-east corner, presumably an earlier version of the present sanitary tower, and another near the centre, presumably original location of the stairwell. Adjacent to the latter is a square building. This could have been related to a well, recorded on a small metal plaque by the present north entrance. The well's approximate location is shown on Fig. 24. The square building had been demolished by 1938.

Subsequent external additions to [08] have been the construction of the present sanitary tower near the north-east corner and the two-storey extension over the original entrance, both completed by 1938, and the single-storey dayroom on the south elevation, built 1962-71.

Though the two halves of [08] were built separately, they are of identical style. Walls are of red brick, laid in English Bond, with a projecting band four bricks deep at first-floor level. Some areas of brickwork are of a subtly different colour to the bulk of the structure, suggesting a more complex structural history, though this is not supported by the historical evidence. The south elevation has been painted white to the top of the first-floor band: it seems unlikely that this is an original feature. Lintels are brick, flat with tapered ends, painted white. All windows on the south side have been replaced with modern UPVC double glazed units. The roof is hipped, clad in Welsh slate. On the north elevation, many of the original windows in the east part of the building have been removed, and replaced with fewer, smaller windows.

[08] has a cellar, beneath the west stairwell and the rooms to the east. This is accessed by stairs from the west stairwell. It appears to have originally had windows or openings to the north and south.

From the survey, the original building appears to have comprised a central stairwell, with wards to the east and west on each floor. Heating was provided by fireplaces in the east and west gable ends. The western extension contained its own stairwell, linked to a tower to the north. To the west was a large open ward, with a sanitary tower at its west end. To the east there appears to have been a single square room with its own fireplace on the east wall. The 1897 plan (Fig. 7) shows that the east part of [08] was used for female patients, and the west half for males.

When the workhouse was converted to a hospital, the main change to [08] appears to have been the installation of the lift. This is located next to the eastern stairwell, suggesting that both remained in use together for a while. Eventually the east stairs were removed, and the upper parts of the stairwell were floored and turned into bathrooms.

The infirmary appears to have continued in its original function until the closure of the hospital. However, the function of the upper floor appears to have changed, possibly to office use or for staff-related facilities. The upper part of the stairs was enclosed, and the ward areas were subdivided by studding partitions, and carpeted throughout.

BUILDING 09	IDENTITY (Fig. 2): Mortuary		
<i>Length (m)</i> 13.3	<i>Width (m)</i> 7.8	<i>Eaves Height</i> 3.8	
<i>No. Storeys</i> 1	<i>Related Buildings</i> none		
<i>Date</i> 1924-39	<i>Cellar?</i>	no	
<i>Function (Workhouse)</i> -	<i>Function (Hospital)</i> Mortuary		
<i>Figures</i>	<i>Plates</i> 43		

Originally, the site now occupied by [09] was occupied by three small structures, the dead-house, wash-house, and disinfecting room. [09] was in existence as a single structure by 1938, though without its south wing, which was added between 1962-71. As [09] is harled (rendered) externally, it is impossible to tell if the main part of the structure includes elements of the earlier structures, or a single entity. The roof is a mono-pitch, clad in slate.

Internally, the west half of [09] comprises the mortuary itself, a tiled room including a corpse refrigerator capable of holding six bodies. The east part comprises a small vestibule and the partly panelled chapel of rest.

BUILDING 10		IDENTITY (Fig. 2): Old Mission Hall	
<i>Length (m)</i>	12.0	<i>Width (m)</i>	6.6
		<i>Eaves Height</i>	5.8
<i>No. Storeys</i>	2	<i>Related Buildings</i>	none
<i>Date</i>	1847-87	<i>Cellar?</i>	no
<i>Function (Workhouse)</i> Not brought into the site until c.1923.		<i>Function (Hospital)</i> Linen store	
<i>Figures</i>	27	<i>Plates</i>	44-47

Although constructed in the mid 19th century, this building does not appear to have been incorporated into the survey site until much later. There is some difference regarding the date of this event. Following the listing description, the evaluation report suggests that this had taken place by 1923. However, examination of the historic maps suggests that the boundary to the west of [10], separating it from the rest of the site, remained in place until 1938 at least, when the building is labelled 'Hall' suggesting that it retained its separate identity.

[10] is constructed in red brick, laid in Flemish Bond, under a slate roof. The gable walls rise above roof level. On the first floor are cast metal 36-pane windows, with a central opening section, above brick sills. The ground floor openings have all been altered, so their original form cannot be determined. All openings on the east side of the building have been bricked up, though the windows and door remain internally. On the north end of [10] has been added a two-storey brick structure, under a clay tile roof. The date of this structure remains uncertain: it was not examined in detail, and is not shown in Fig. 27.

To the south-west, the Hall is linked to a single-storey, flat-roofed structure, comprising two rooms. In the south wall of the larger room is a stone with the legend

‘THIS STONE WAS LAID BY MRS W CHURCH. JULY 12TH, 1923’

From the structural and cartographic evidence the present building was in place by 1962, replacing a smaller structure that was built before 1901, and stood within the yard at the rear of the hall. Interestingly this earlier building appears on the 1926 map, after the stone was laid. It seems unlikely that the stone refers to either structure: foundation stones are normally placed to be visible on the outside of a building. It is possible that it relates to the wall, which forms part of the site boundary, but why anyone would go to the trouble and expense of preparing and laying a stone to commemorate a few yards of boundary wall is unexplainable.

Downstairs, the hall has been subdivided by modern partitioning. The only features of note are a blocked fireplace at the north end, and a cast iron post supporting the floor above. A narrow stair at the south end leads to the upper floor, which comprises a matchboarded, panelled room with a boarded ceiling, partly exposed roof trusses, and a raised stage at the north end. The roof structure is in poor condition, and is carried on modern posts.

No details could be found regarding the religious use of [10], prior to its acquisition by the hospital. Its most recent function, along with the linked building, was as a linen store. The adjoining building to the north was most recently used for general storage.

BUILDING 11	IDENTITY (Fig. 2): Engineering Complex		
<i>Length (m)</i> 32.6	<i>Width (m)</i> 18.2 (max)	<i>Eaves Height</i> 3.4	
<i>No. Storeys</i> 1	<i>Related Buildings</i> 15		
<i>Date</i> 1847-87	<i>Cellar?</i>	no	
<i>Function (Workhouse)</i> Laundry & Men's Wash-house		<i>Function (Hospital)</i> Maintenance workshops	
<i>Figures</i> 28	<i>Plates</i> 48-51		

The central part of this building (Fig. 28, store – carpenter) was built between 1847 and 1885, as the workhouse laundry, with a drying yard to the west (Fig. 4). By 1901 it had been extended southwards, including the trapezoidal room now linked to Building 15 (Fig. 12). Its west extension, round the north and west sides of the former drying yard, had been built by 1926. Between 1962 and 1971 part of this later extension was demolished, resulting in the plan shown in Fig. 28.

The earliest part of [11] is constructed in red brick, laid in English Bond, with a bevelled plinth and a projecting eaves course. Lintels are brick, curved, 1 stretcher and one header deep. The present windows are 9 pane, fixed, with stone sills. The roof is of Welsh slate. The southern extension has similar brickwork, but lacks the plinth. Windows and doors in this section have been remodelled in recent years, and their original form cannot be determined. The 20th-century additions to [11] are constructed in Flemish bond, with curved brick lintels and cast metal windows of 30 panes, with a central opening hopper section of 8 panes. The roofs are partly flat, partly single pitch, clad in Welsh slate.

The southernmost rooms of [11] are now linked by internal doors to the former Dallington Ward in [15], and house the ward sluice, toilets and bathroom. Moving northward, rooms comprise an archive store (formerly the mess room for maintenance staff), carpentry, painter's and electrician's workshops, and two store rooms. Turning to the west there is an engineering workshop, with offices and a toilet in the remaining section of the building. The store adjacent to the engineering workshop is of interest because a short section of line-shafting survives in the roof above it. The isolated section of [11] now houses toilets, identified as being for visitors' use.

BUILDING 12	IDENTITY (Fig. 2): Physio Hall		
<i>Length (m)</i> 17.4	<i>Width (m)</i> 12.0	<i>Eaves Height</i> 4.6	
<i>No. Storeys</i> 1	<i>Related Buildings</i> 13, 14		
<i>Date</i> 1901-26	<i>Cellars?</i>	no	
<i>Function (Workhouse)</i> Not known		<i>Function (Hospital)</i> Physiotherapy department	
<i>Figures</i> 12	<i>Plates</i> 52-54		

This structure was constructed between 1901 and 1926 (not 1936, as stated in the listing description and evaluation). It stands on the north side of the main workhouse complex, and replaced a number of smaller structures, including a shoemakers and mat makers shops. As the site had not become a hospital by the date, the hall must have been intended for some

other function. As [12] butts onto the north side of the kitchen [14], and a serving hatch survives on its south side, it was probably built as a dining hall.

[12] is a large rectangular structure, built in red brick laid in Flemish Bond. Window and door openings are surmounted by curving brick lintels, composed of two rows of stretchers. Windows in the east, north and west sides are tall, 6-pane fixtures, intended to provide a light interior to the building. The roof is of Welsh slate, with projecting gables to north and south..

Internally, the high roof is carried on five arched beams, supported on the piers separating the main windows. A modern suspended ceiling made it difficult to record details of the original ceiling. The hall is largely undivided: there are a series of small rooms along the west wall, housing toilets, a store and office, but these are of relatively recent origin.

BUILDING 13		IDENTITY (Fig. 2): Block	
<i>Length (m)</i>	24.6	<i>Width (m)</i>	11.8
<i>No. Storeys</i>	2	<i>Eaves Height</i>	6.6
<i>Date</i>	1836/7	<i>Related Buildings</i>	12, 19
<i>Function (Workhouse)</i>		<i>Cellar?</i>	no
Nursery, Women's Wash-house, Laundry (ground)		<i>Function (Hospital)</i>	Occupational therapy suite (ground) Ward & facilities (first)
<i>Figures</i>	12, 13	<i>Plates</i>	55-57

This block forms the north part of the west side of the main building complex. This was the female side of the workhouse: in 1897 [13] contained the nursery, laundry and wash-house facilities. From the map evidence this building was part of Scott's 1837 workhouse: the original building was 5.8m wide and, from the structural evidence, was probably constructed in a similar style to the adjoining [01e] cross-wing, and other structures of that period.

From the map evidence, [13] does not appear to have undergone any significant structural alterations until after the conversion of the site to a hospital. The two-storey flat-roofed extension on its east side, containing corridors giving improved access to both floors, was built between 1938 and 1962. This was probably related to the construction of [19], which provided new stairs and a lift giving access to this part of the hospital. The single storey range of consulting rooms and toilets, also on the east side, was built between 1962-71, as was the link to [12], which replaced an 1837 structure (coal store and stable).

The earliest part of [13] is constructed in red brick, in English Bond, with two stepped projecting eaves courses. Original windows all have brick arched lintels and stone sills, and are 2-2 sashes. While those on the first floor (west elevation) appear largely original (one is blocked), the ground-floor openings have undergone significant modification. The hipped roof is clad in Welsh slate. All structural details on the east side of the building are obscured by later additions.

Internally, the ground-floor arrangements relating to the wash-house and nursery have been obliterated by subsequent alterations, though it is possible to suggest with some certainty that the wall at the north end of the occupational therapy room is an original feature. The window apertures in the original east wall have been retained, so some idea of the original window locations at ground-floor level can be gained. The same is true on the first floor.

The most recent use of [13] has been to house the occupational therapy department of the hospital.

BUILDING 14		IDENTITY (Fig. 2): Kitchens	
<i>Length (m)</i>	10.4	<i>Width (m)</i>	9.8
		<i>Eaves Height</i>	4.4
<i>No. Storeys</i>	1	<i>Related Buildings</i>	01 (hub); 12
<i>Date</i>	1901-26	<i>Cellar?</i>	no
<i>Function (Workhouse)</i>		<i>Function (Hospital)</i>	
-		Main hospital kitchen	
<i>Figures</i>	12	<i>Plates</i>	58, 59

This structure was constructed between 1901 and 1926 (not 1887, as stated in the listing description and evaluation). It stands on the north side of the main workhouse complex, and replaced two earlier structures, built c.1848-1885 and 1887-1901 respectively, that covered a similar area, and together served as an earlier kitchen, scullery and boiler house (Fig. 7). It is butted onto the north side of the Hub, and has structural links with [12].

[14] is built in red brick, laid in English Bond, with no external embellishment. It is aligned east-west, each gable wall having four tall 12-12 sash windows beneath curving brick lintels constructed with headers. The gable walls rise above the slate roof, which has a metal frame and a glazed ridge lantern.

Structurally, [14] has undergone little alteration, and has retained the same function since it was built. The only surviving fittings, however, are modern.

BUILDING 15		IDENTITY (Fig. 2): Block	
<i>Length (m)</i>	19.2	<i>Width (m)</i>	6.4
		<i>Eaves Height</i>	6.5
<i>No. Storeys</i>	2	<i>Related Buildings</i>	01f, 11, 16
<i>Date</i>	1897-1901	<i>Cellar?</i>	no
<i>Function (Workhouse)</i>		<i>Function (Hospital)</i>	
Originally coir picking shop and men's WCs (ground)		Originally Dallington Ward (ground) Latterly Sewing Room (ground)	
<i>Figures</i>	12, 13	<i>Plates</i>	60, 61

This block, forming the north part of the east side of the main workhouse complex, is built in red brick, laid in English bond with no embellishment. Lintels are curved, laid with two rows of brick headers. Windows are 2-2 sashes: one, in the west elevation, has been converted to a door. On the east elevation are two chimney stacks, both truncated to eaves height. The present roof is flat: on the evidence of other structures in the main complex ([01b], [01c]) this probably replaced a slated hipped roof.

Although at first glance [15] appears to be part of the original 1837 workhouse structure, close examination of the available map evidence shows that it is not. The 1885 OS map (Fig. 4) shows three buildings where [15] now stands: a long narrow building to the south, a square structure to the north of it, and a short cross-wing at the north end, its east wall at an angle parallel to the site boundary wall. A passage leads from the north-east yard between this building and the south end of [11]. The 1897 plan (Fig. 7) identified these three buildings as

the coir picking shop, men's WC and urinals. Careful measurement shows that this range of buildings was narrower than [15]. The earliest map to show anything approximating to [15] is the 2nd Edition OS of 1901 (Fig. 6). On this evidence, it seems reasonable to suggest that [15] was built between 1897 and 1901.

Internally, the ground floor of [15] contained Dallington Ward and associated facilities (see [01f] and [11]). Latterly this ward was closed, and the main ward was turned over to the storage and repair of hospital linen, presumably also serving Northampton General. The first floor was subdivided by modern studding partitions into three rooms, a linking passage and lobby. The functions of these are uncertain.

Also included in [15] by the client's numbering system is the tower containing lift and stairs in the angle between [01f] and [15]. From the structural evidence this appears contemporary with [19], *i.e.* c.1960s. Map evidence for this is confusing: the available OS maps show a structure in this corner from 1926 onwards, but its shape and size vary inexplicably, and the most recent map (1971) shows a rectangular structure aligned east-west, not north south as is the case.

BUILDING 16		IDENTITY (Fig. 2): Building	
<i>Length (m)</i>	20.6	<i>Width (m)</i>	4.0
<i>No. Storeys</i>	1	<i>Eaves Height</i>	2.8
<i>Date</i>	1901-26	<i>Related Buildings</i>	15
<i>Function (Workhouse)</i>	Blacksmith & carpentry shops (site of)	<i>Cellar?</i>	no
<i>Function (Hospital)</i>		<i>Function (Hospital)</i>	Laundry
<i>Figures</i>	29	<i>Plates</i>	-

This single-storey range, built against the east boundary wall of the site, replaced an earlier tapered building containing blacksmith's and carpenter's shops, established by 1885 (Fig. 4). [16] appears to have been built by 1926: in 1936 it extended further north alongside [15], but had been reduced to its present size by 1962. It was most recently used as a laundry.

BUILDING 17		IDENTITY (Fig. 2): Office Block	
<i>Length (m)</i>	16.0	<i>Width (m)</i>	10.0
<i>No. Storeys</i>	2	<i>Eaves Height</i>	6.5
<i>Date</i>	1926-38	<i>Related Buildings</i>	none
<i>Function (Workhouse)</i>	-	<i>Cellar?</i>	yes
<i>Function (Hospital)</i>		<i>Function (Hospital)</i>	Office & Archive Store
<i>Figures</i>	30	<i>Plates</i>	62

This structure is located at the east corner of the site, on the present Wellingborough Road frontage. A structure of the same distinctive overall plan is shown on this site from 1885 (Fig. 4) onwards. However, from the structural evidence it is unlikely to be the present building, which appears to date from the 1930s, if not later, and to have been built for the hospital, as it can only be accessed from the west. [17] does not stand on the site of the casual block, as stated in the evaluation.

[17] has a cellar extending beneath the east half of the structure, divided into two rooms. Much of the space is occupied by steel shelving units, so close examination was not possible. From the east elevation it is evident that it has four east-facing windows: these were all blocked.

The ground floor has two entrances. The south door leads to a toilet and a small office on the frontage. Behind is a cross-passage leading to the cellar stairs, and behind that a large storeroom, still containing quantities of paper files. The north entrance leads to stairs to the first floor, which is divided into a series of small offices, with a toilet in the south-west corner. All the first-floor partitions in the east half of the first floor are modern studding and plasterboard.

BUILDING 18	IDENTITY (Fig. 2): Building		
<i>Length (m)</i> 13.2	<i>Width (m)</i> 4.0	<i>Eaves Height</i> 3.2	
<i>No. Storeys</i> 1	<i>Related Buildings</i> 01e		
<i>Date</i> 1962-71	<i>Cellar?</i>	no	
<i>Function (Workhouse)</i> -	<i>Function (Hospital)</i> Dayroom (extension to)		
<i>Figures</i> 12	<i>Plates</i>		

This single-storey, flat-roofed structure was built as an extension to the dayroom in the ground floor of [01e]. Its west end contains two large wheelchair-accessible toilets.

BUILDING 19	IDENTITY (Fig. 2): Corner of Building		
<i>Length (m)</i> 10.0	<i>Width (m)</i> 6.0	<i>Eaves Height</i> 10+	
<i>No. Storeys</i> 3+	<i>Related Buildings</i> 01c, 01e, 13		
<i>Date</i> c.1960s	<i>Cellar?</i>	no	
<i>Function (Workhouse)</i> -	<i>Function (Hospital)</i> Lift tower and stairs		
<i>Figures</i> 12-14	<i>Plates</i> -		

This was constructed in the 1960s at the junction of [01e] and [13], replacing an earlier short cross-wing forming the west end of [01e], mirroring the east end of [01f] (see above for description). The main function of [19] was to provide access to [01e] and [13]: hence it contains a lift and stairs at its south end. On the north side of [19] are toilets and storerooms.

Other Features

The east and north sides of the site are marked by an ironstone boundary wall, about 2.5m in height (Plate 63). This has been replaced by brick walling in some places, and has been incorporated into buildings elsewhere. It certainly appears to predate all the buildings on the site, and could be a much earlier feature.



Plate 1: [01a], south elevation



Plate 2: [01a], west elevation



Plate 3: [01b], south elevation



Plate 4: [01c], west elevation



Plate 5: [01d], south elevation



Plate 6: [01d], west elevation



Plate 7: [01d], second floor, stairwell



Plate 8: [01d], second floor attic



Plate 9: [01e], north elevation



Plate 10: [01e], second floor, view east



Plate 11: [01f], north elevation



Plate 12: [01f], first floor, stairwell



Plate 13: [01a] / [01f], junction



Plate 14: [01g], south elevation



Plate 15: [01h], south elevation



Plate 16: [01h], north elevation



Plate 17: Hub: junction with [14], from east



Plate 18: Hub: junction with [01d] & [01e]



Plate 19: [02], east elevation



Plate 20: [02], detail of north gable end



Plate 21: [03], east elevation



Plate 22: [04], east elevation, south end



Plate 23: [04], south elevation, central wing



Plate 24: [04], view from north



Plate 25: [04] interior, looking south



Plate 26: [05], east elevation, north end



Plate 27: [05], west elevation & playground



Plate 28: [05], Delapre Ward, 1st floor, N end



Plate 29: [05], Delapre Ward, 1st floor, S end



Plate 30: [06], south elevation, east end



Plate 31: [06], west elevation



Plate 32: [06], detail of stairs



Plate 33: [07], east elevation



Plate 34: [07] south elevation



Plate 35: Clare House, entrance



Plate 36: [07], second floor room



Plate 37: [08], N elevation, W end & boundary



Plate 38: [08], north elevation



Plate 39: [08], west elevation



Plate 40: [08], cellar, SE corner



Plate 41: [08] Dodderidge 12 bed ward, from E



Plate 42: [08] stairwell, first floor



Plate 43: [09], south-east frontage



Plate 44: [10], south elevation



Plate 45: [10], first floor looking north



Plate 46: [10], first floor looking south



Plate 47: [10], east elevation



Plate 48: [11], west elevation



Plate 49: [11], north elevation



Plate 50: [11], engineering shop interior



Plate 51: [11], engineering shop, line shafting



Plate 52: [12], west elevation



Plate 53: [12], interior looking NE



Plate 54: [12], north wall, structural detail



Plate 55: [13], west elevation



Plate 56: [13], north elevation



Plate 57: [13], first floor ward



Plate 58: [14], east elevation



Plate 59: [14], interior, looking NE



Plate 60: [15], west elevation



Plate 61: [15], Dallington Ward, looking N



Plate 62: [17], looking south



Plate 63: Stone boundary wall, east side of site

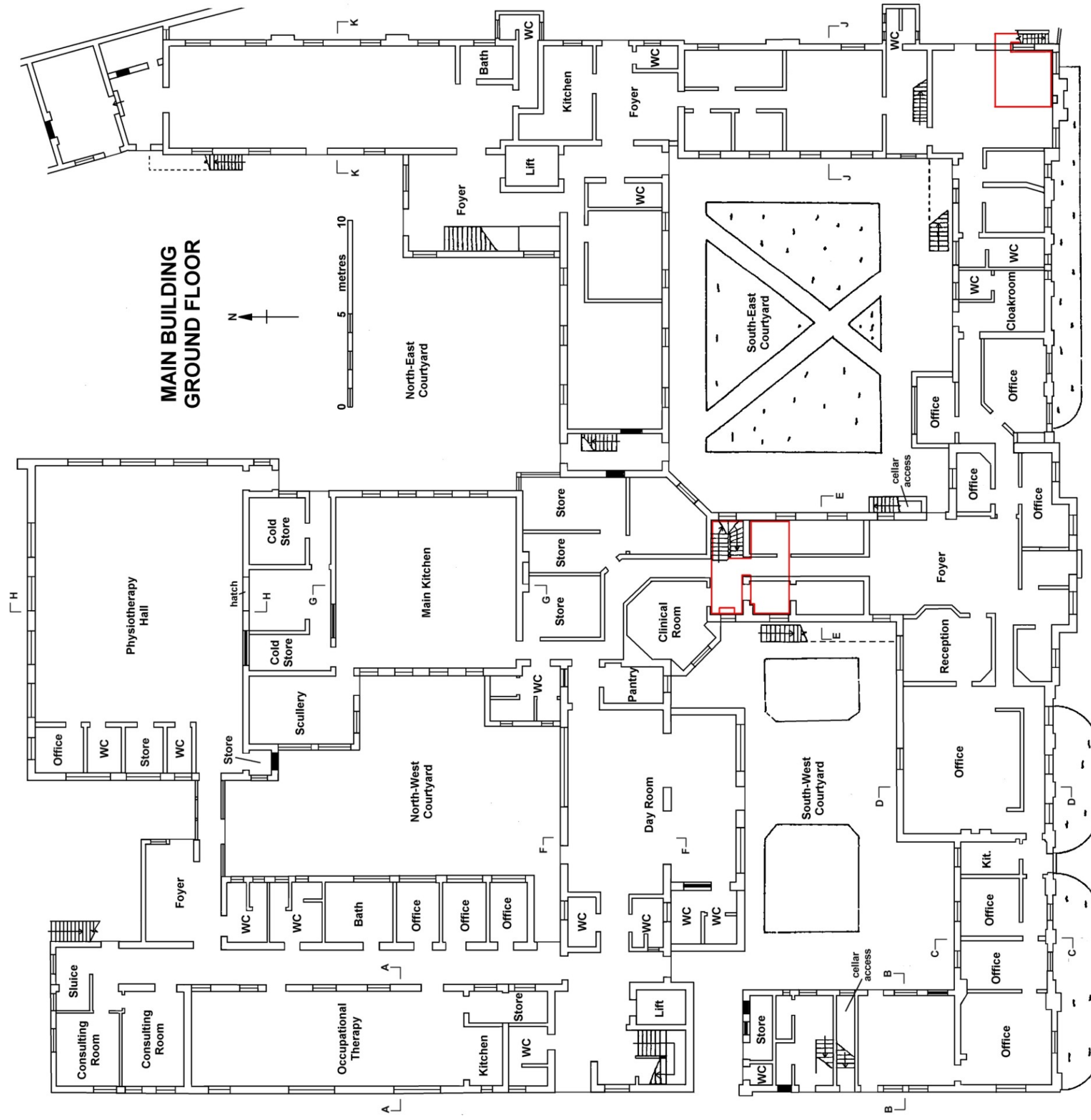


Figure 12: Main building [01], [12], [13], [14], [15], cellars (shown in red) & ground floor

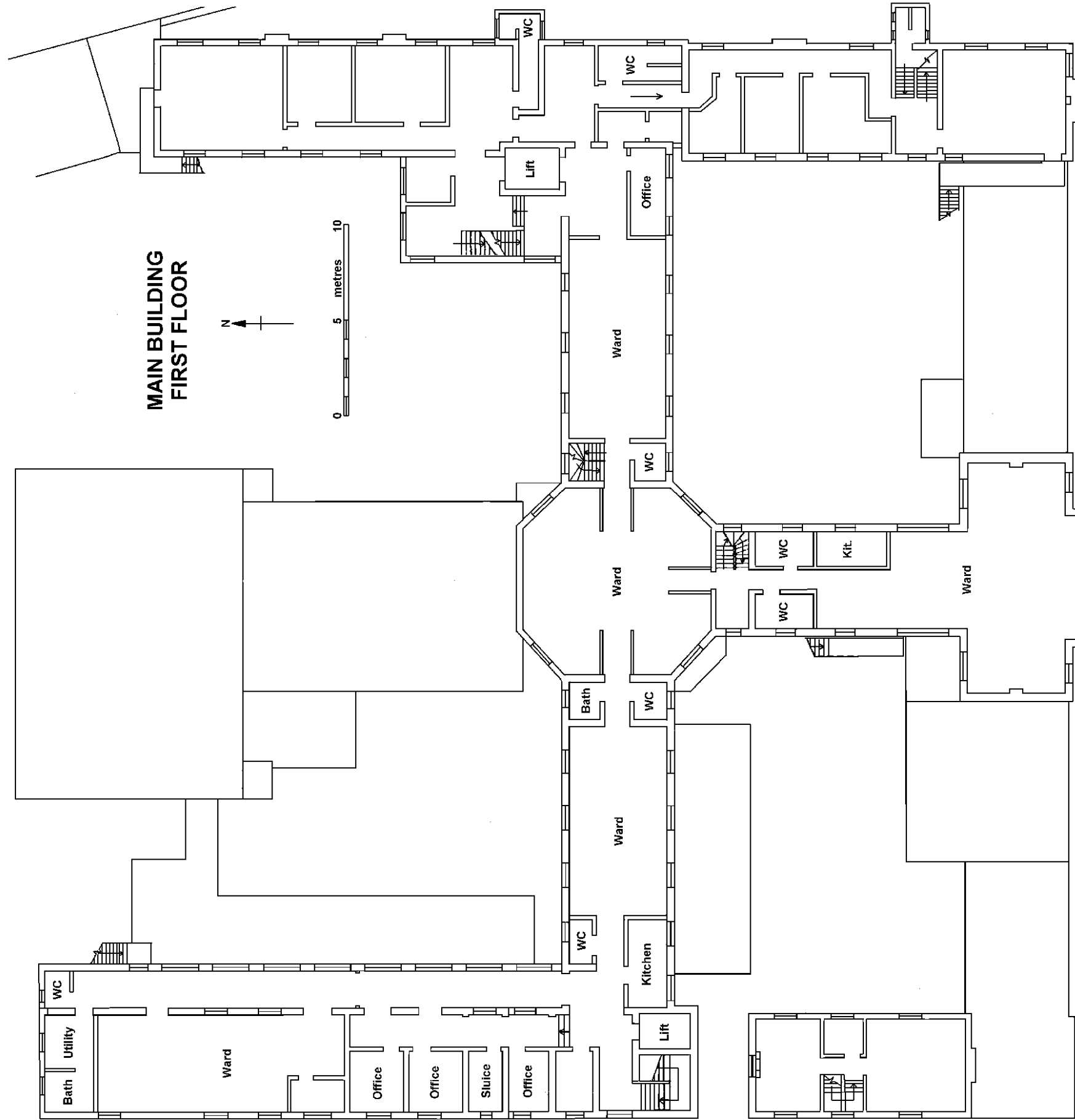


Figure 13: Main building [01], [12], [13], [14], [15], first floor

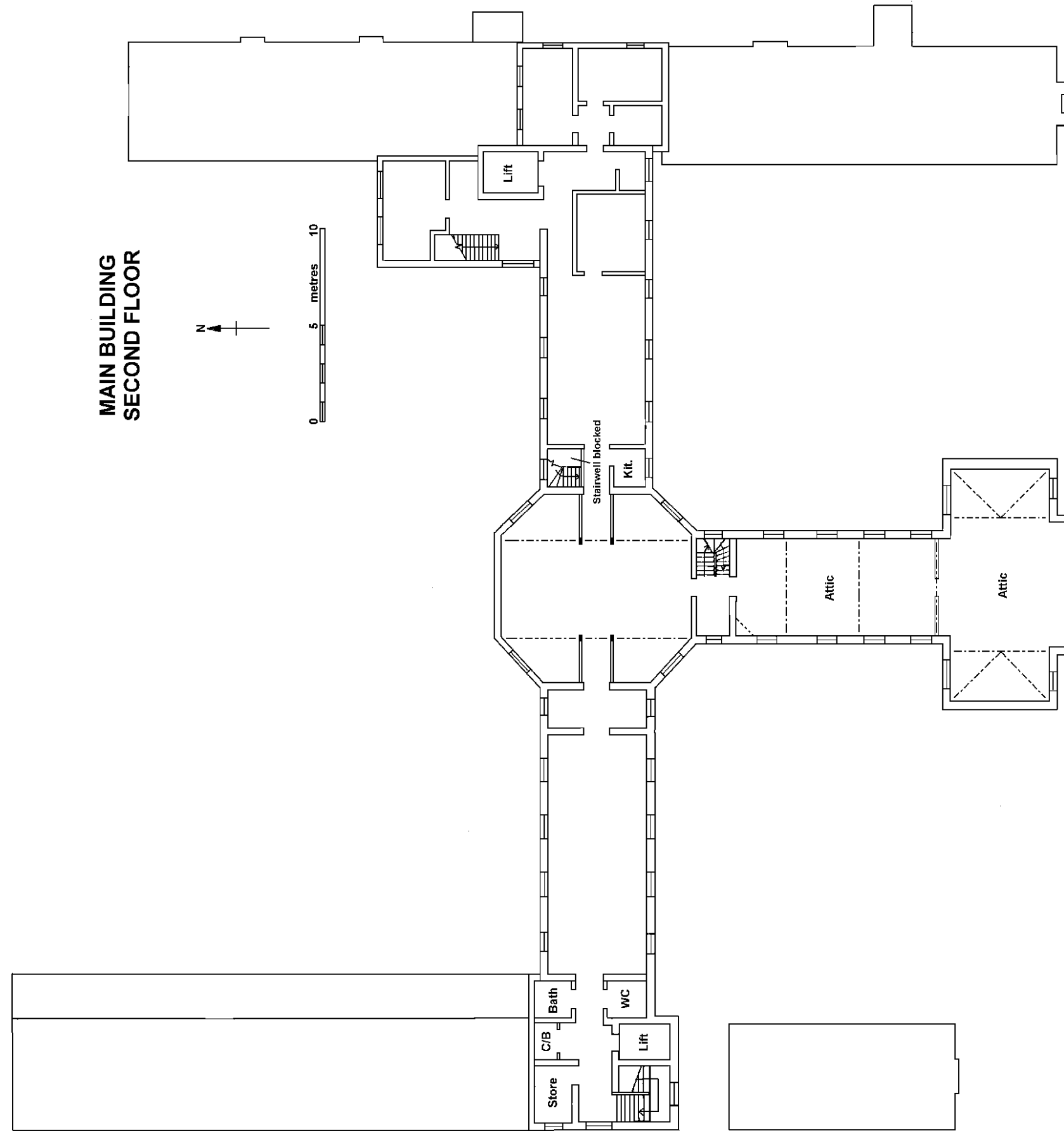


Figure 14: Main building [01], [12], [13], [14], [15], second floor

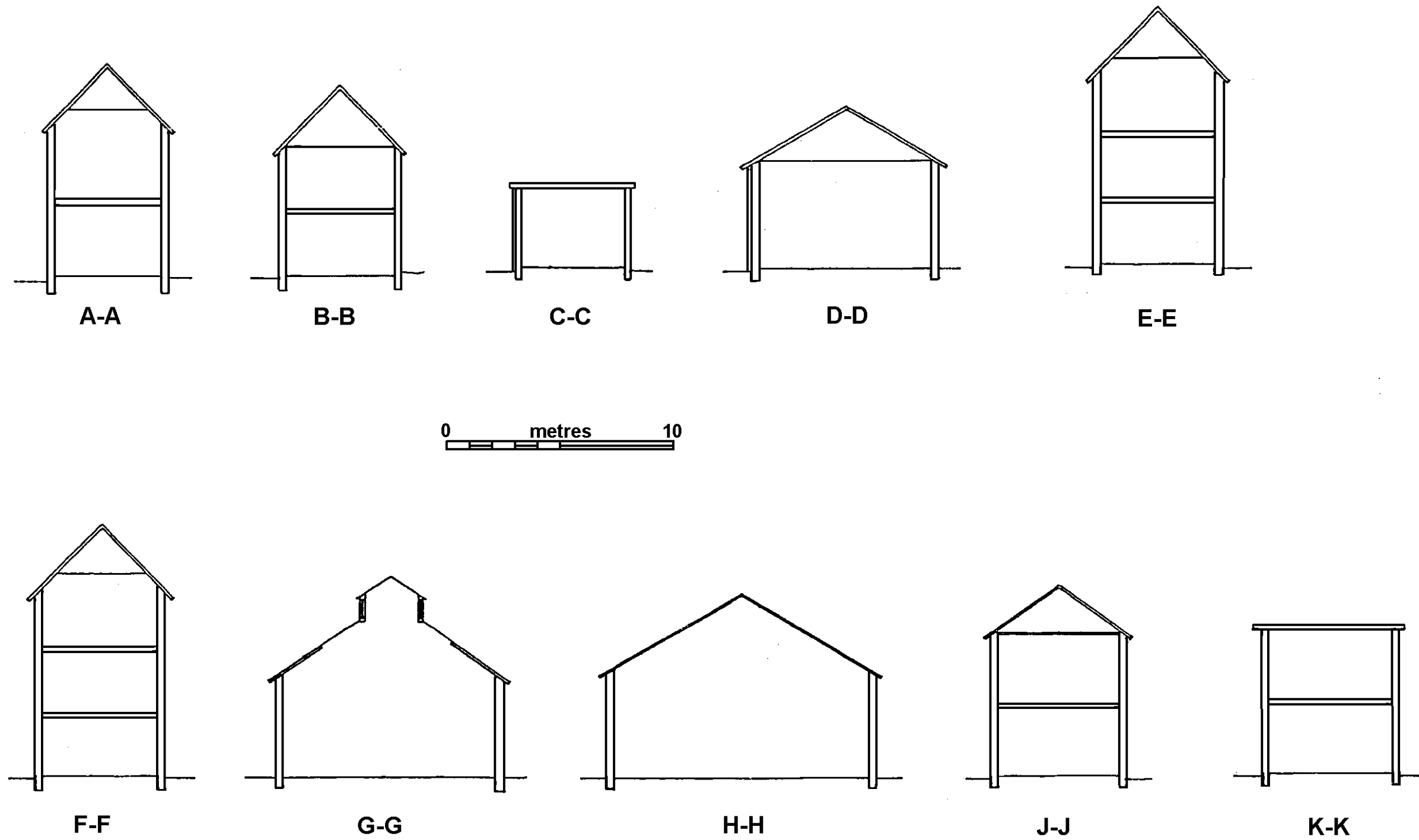


Figure 15: Main building [01], [12], [13], [14], [15], sections (scale 1:200). Locations shown on Fig. 12.

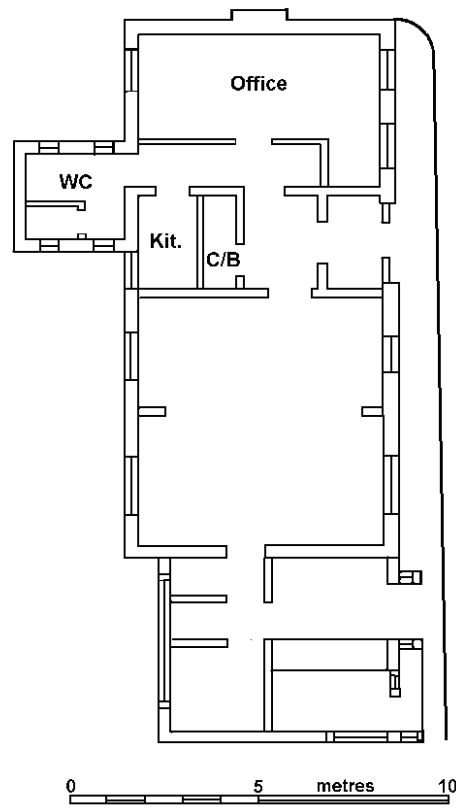


Figure 16: [02], plan (scale 1:200)

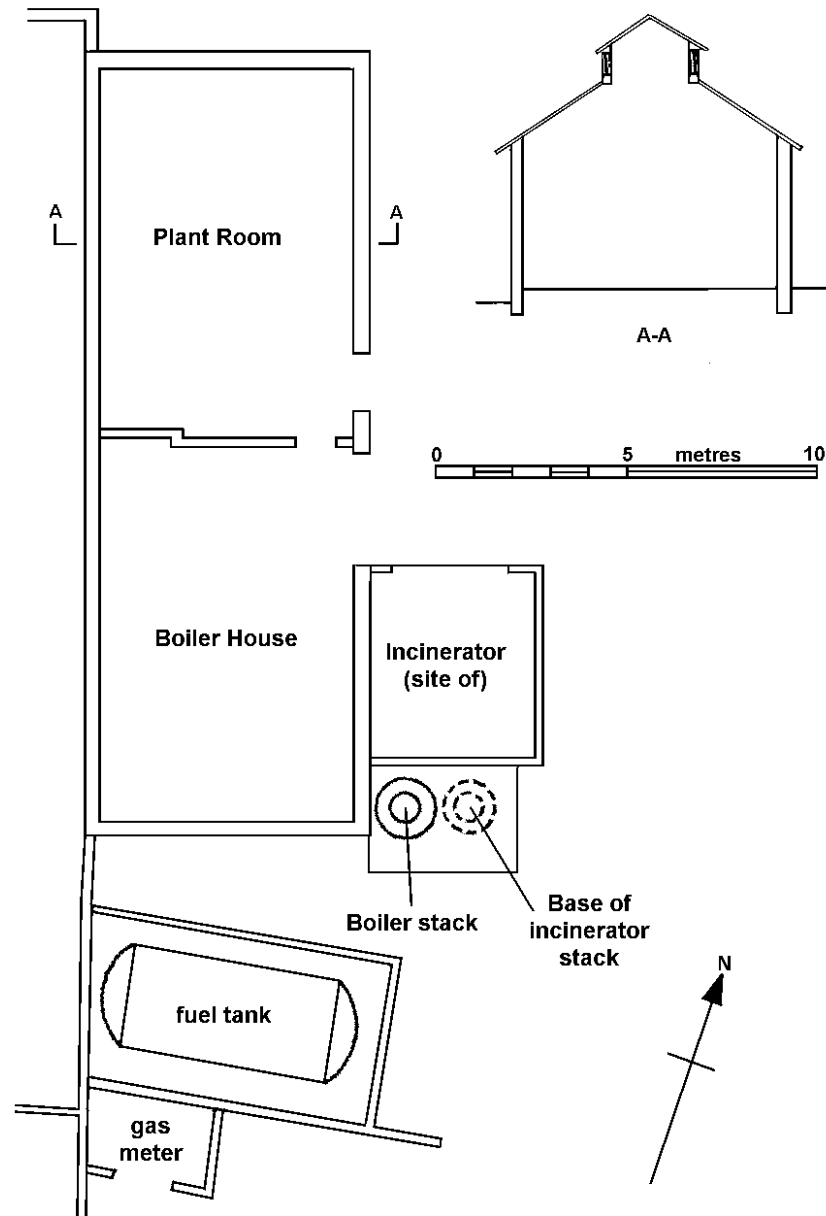


Figure 17: [03], plan & section (scale 1:200)

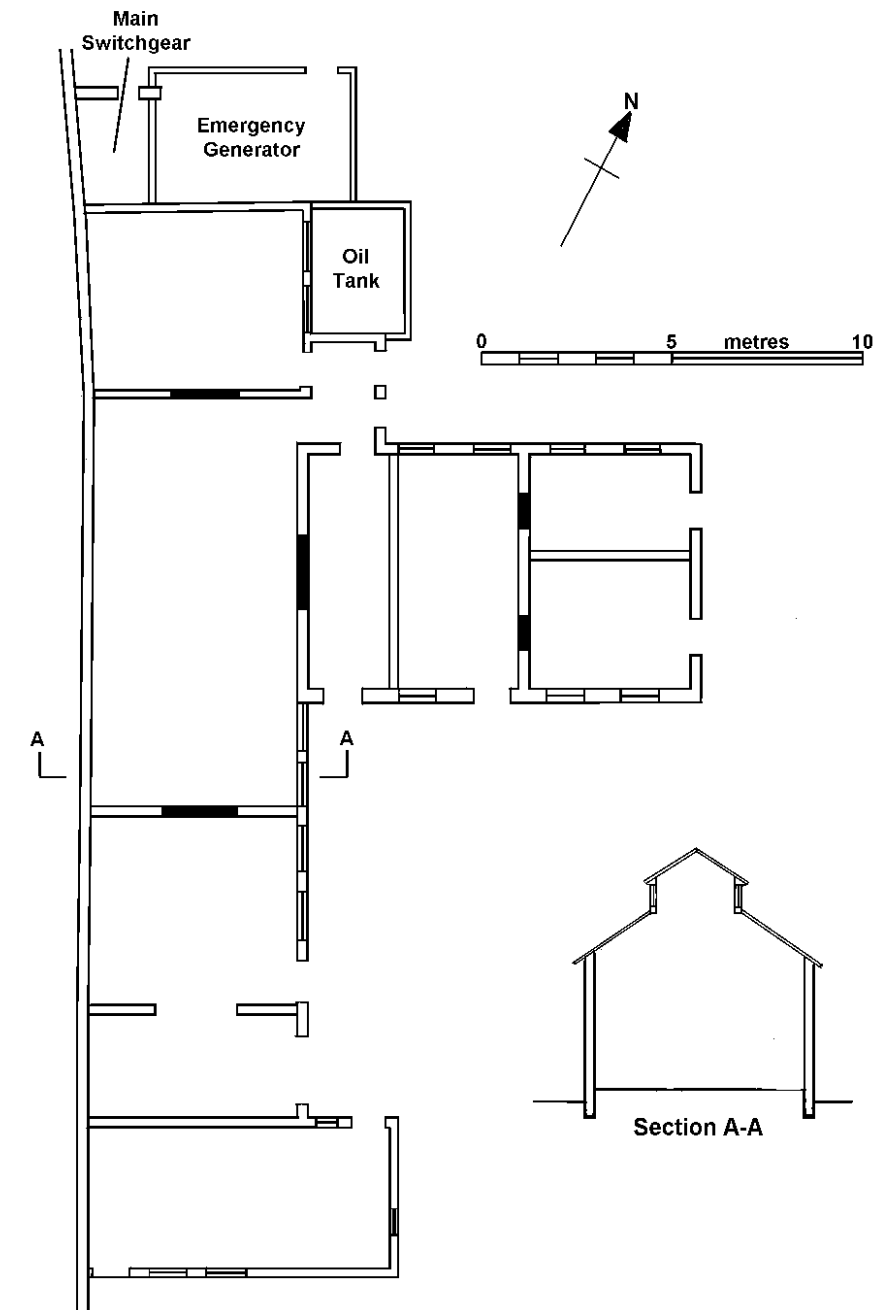


Figure 18: [04], plan & section (scale 1:200)

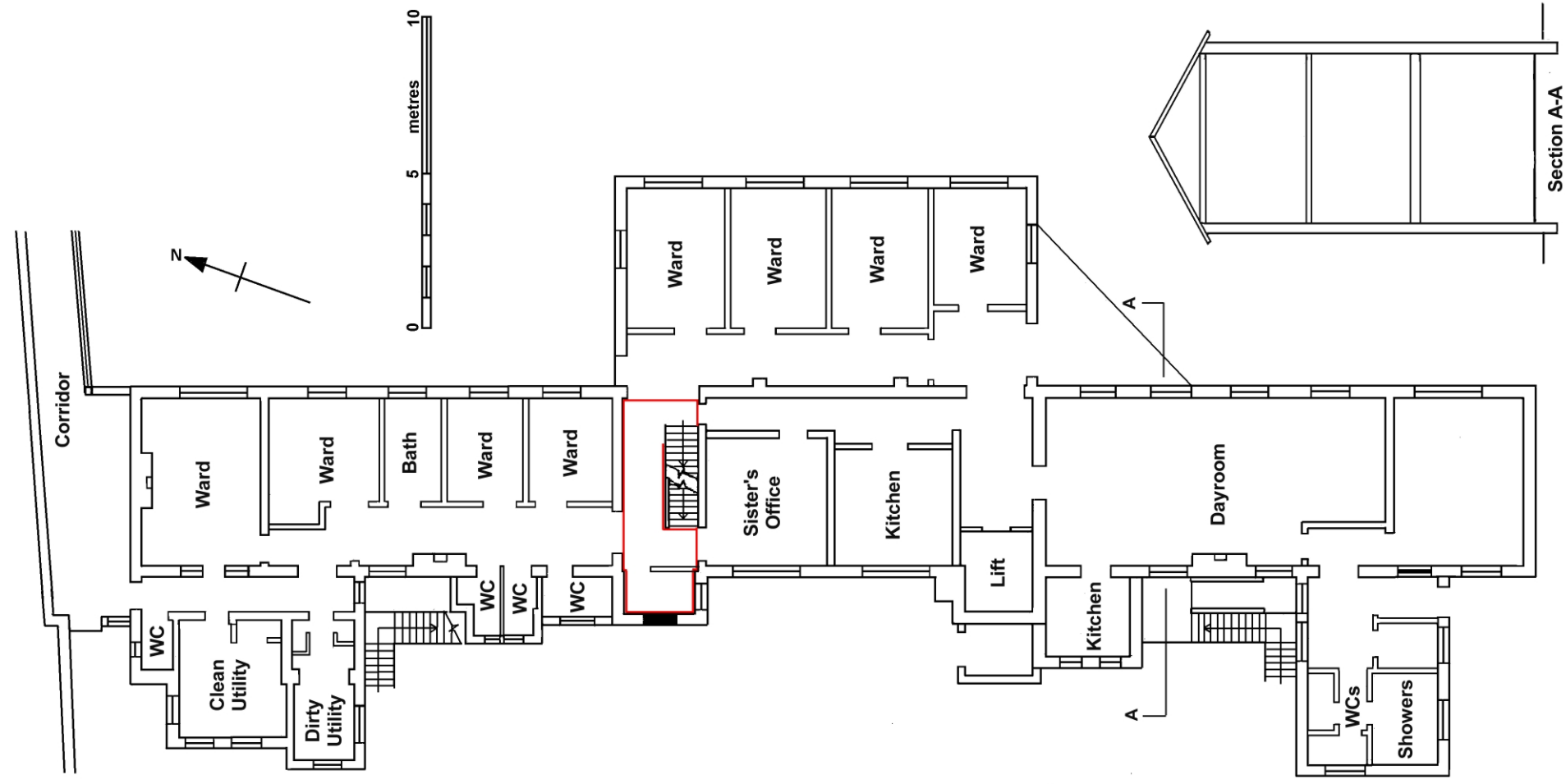


Figure 19: [05], cellar (shown in red) & ground floor plan & section

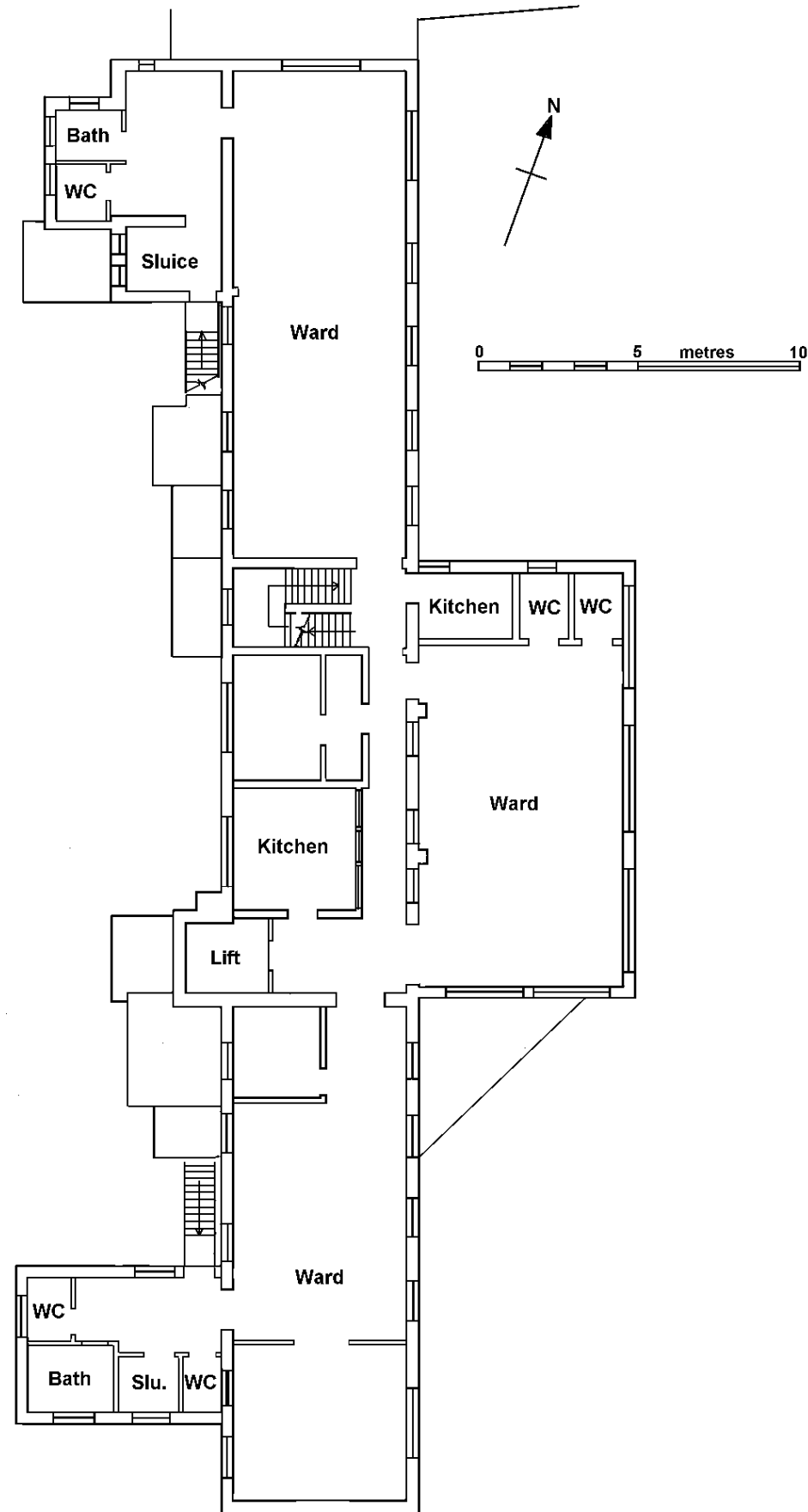


Figure 20: [05], first floor (scale 1:200)

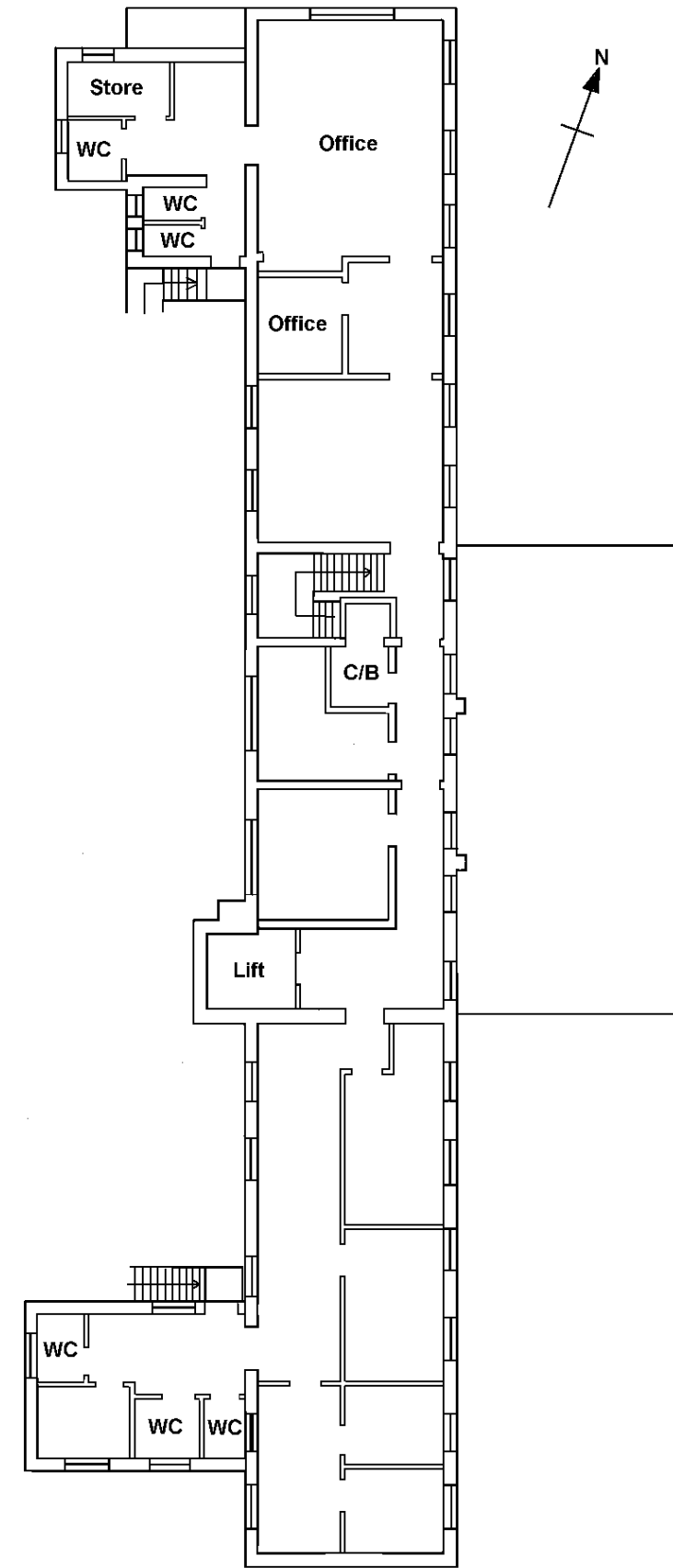


Figure 21: [05], second floor (scale 1:200)

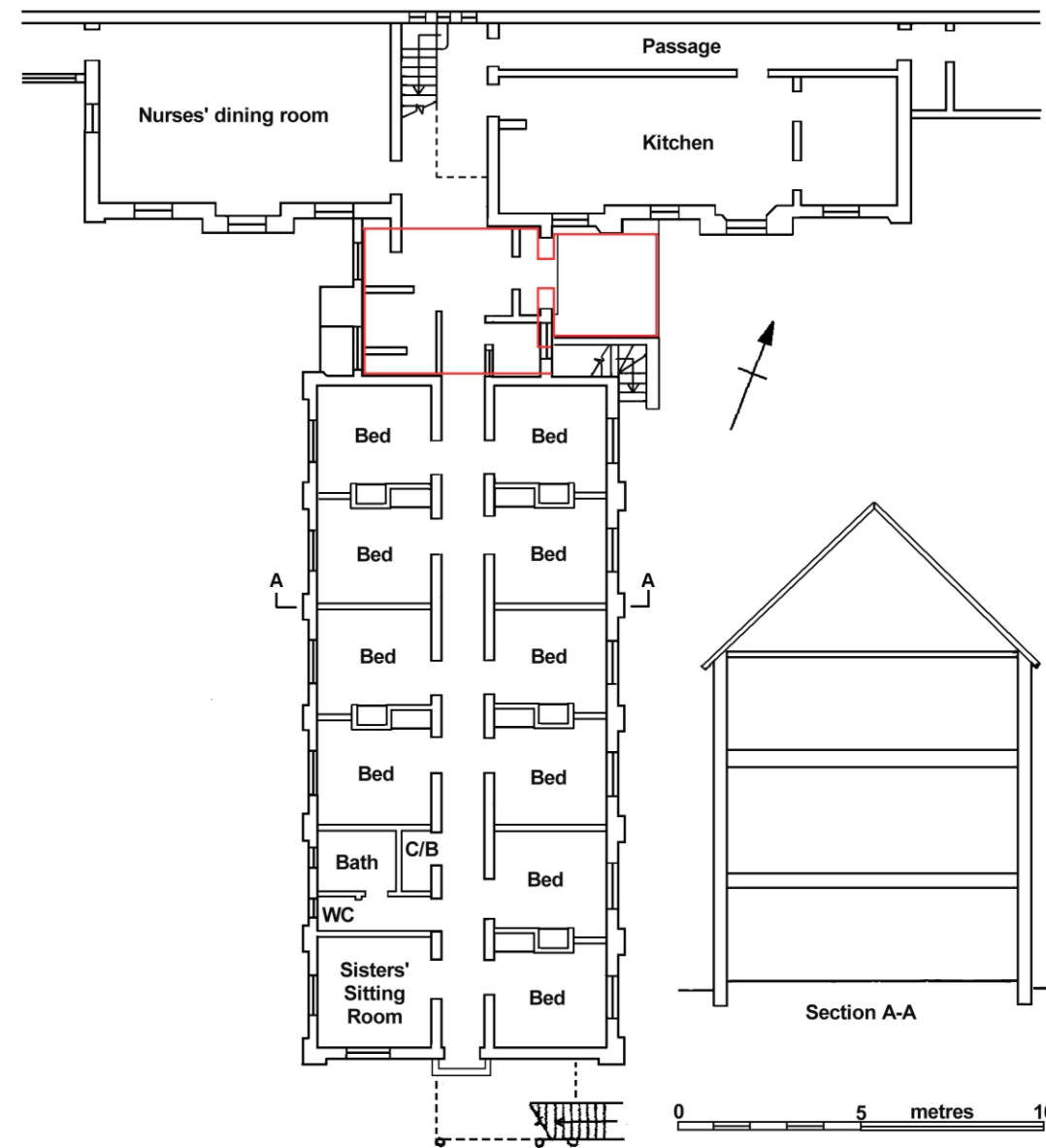


Figure 22: [06] & [07], cellar (shown in red) & ground floor (scale 1:200)

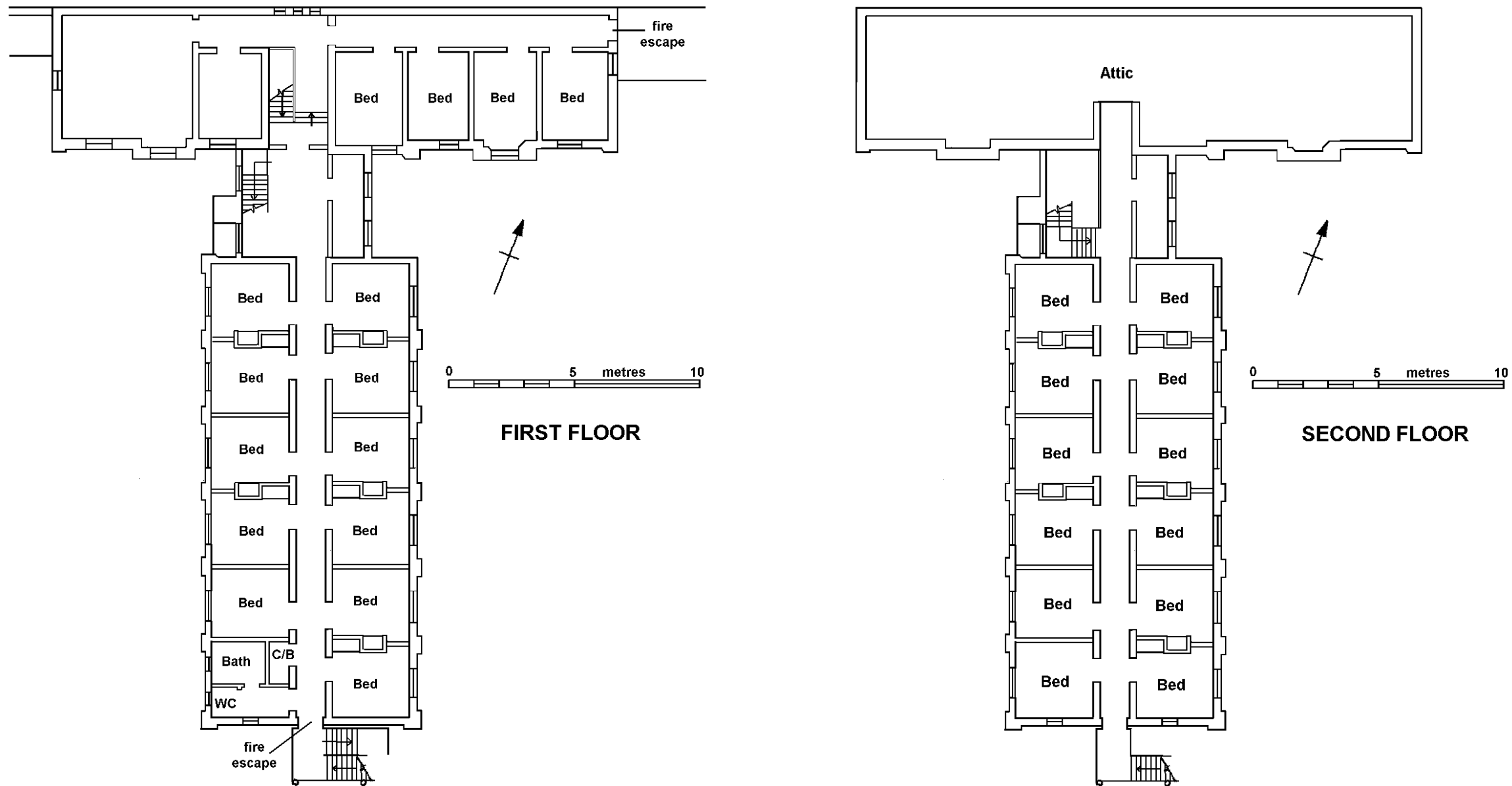


Figure 23: [06] & [07], first & second floors (scale 1:200)

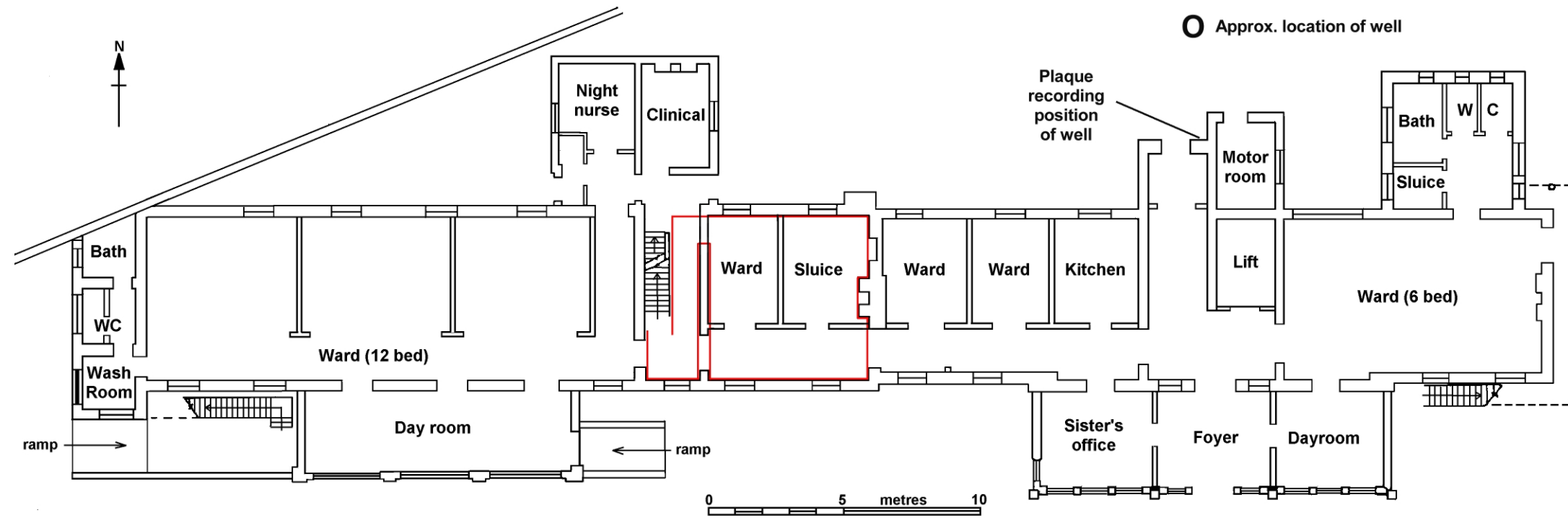


Figure 24: [08], cellar (shown in red) & ground floor plan (scale 1:200)

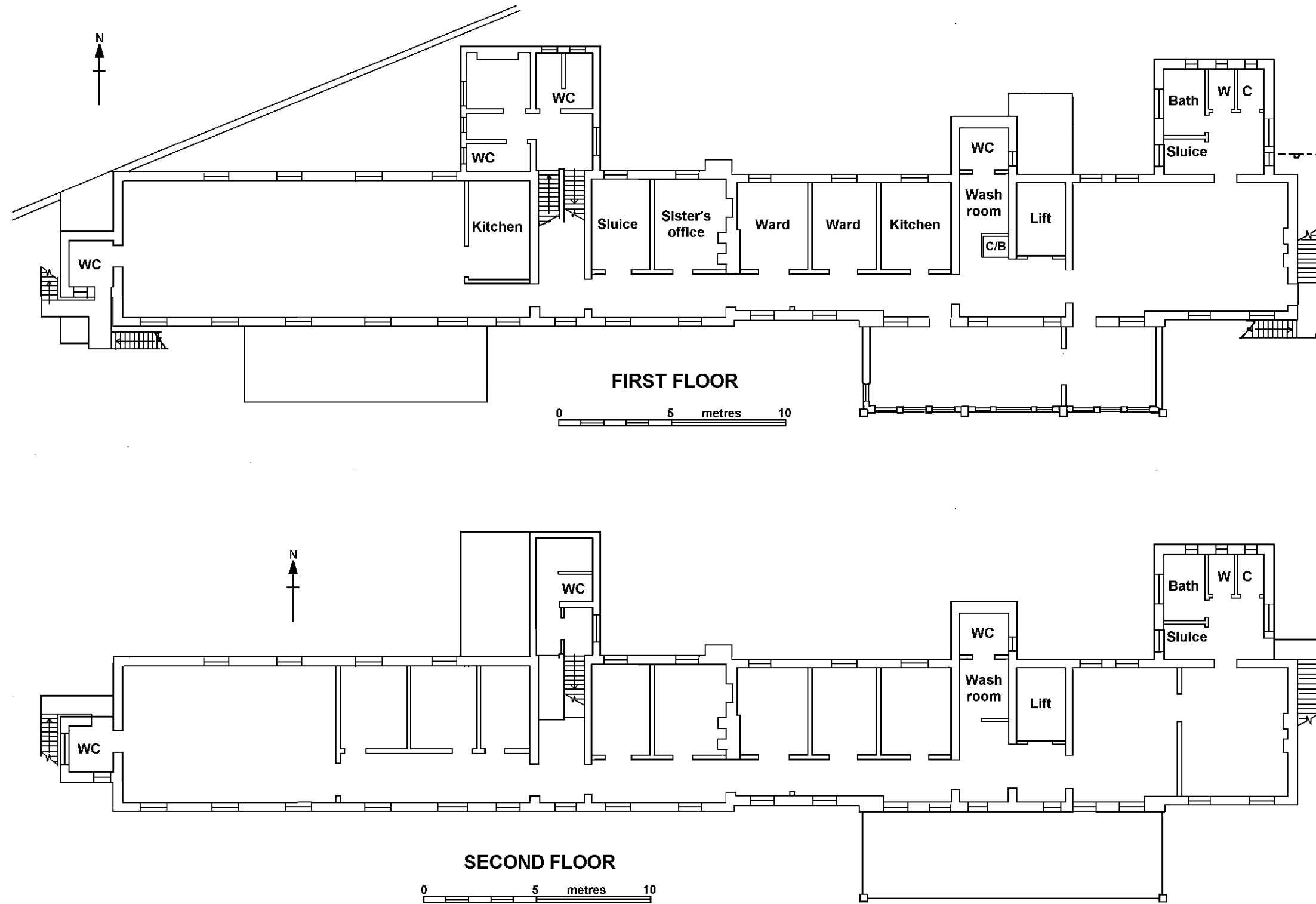


Figure 25: [08], first and second floors and section (scale 1:200)

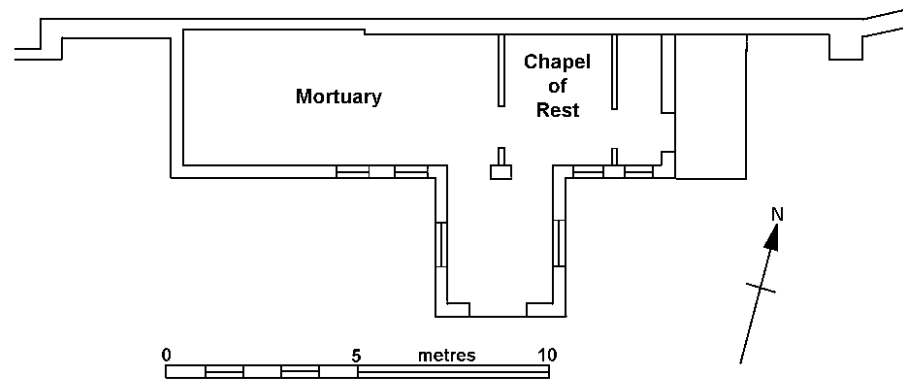


Figure 26: [09], plan (scale 1:200)

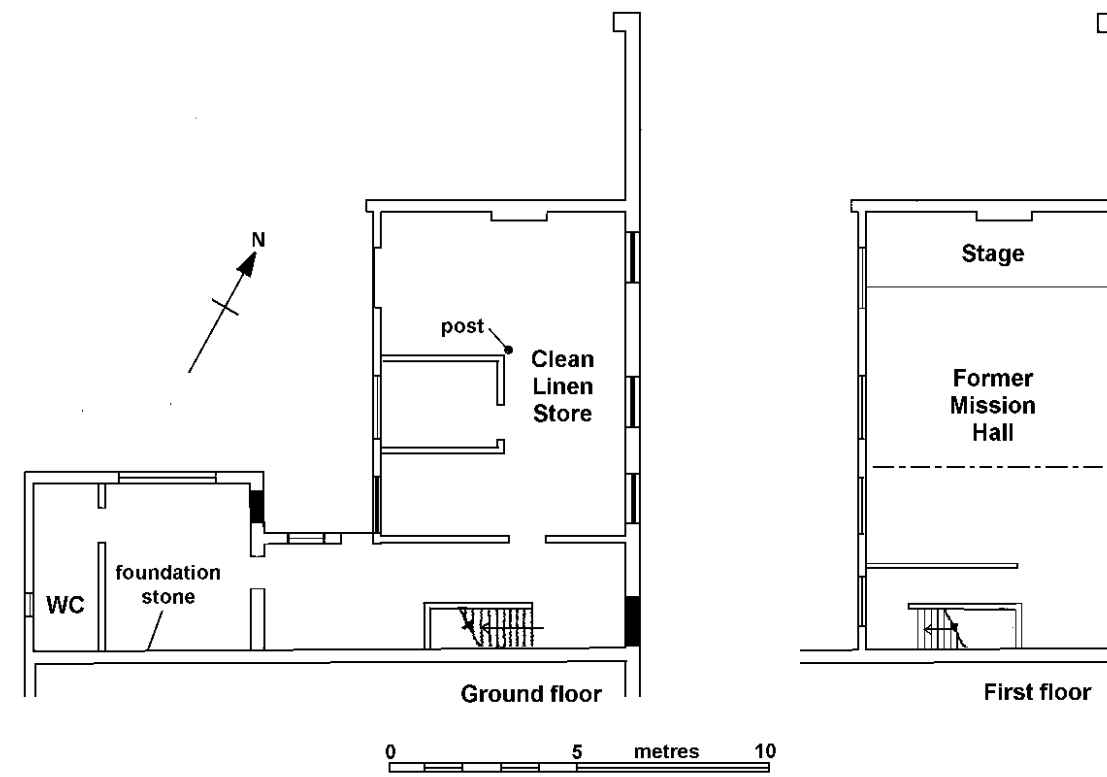


Figure 27: [10], ground and first floor plans (scale 1:200)

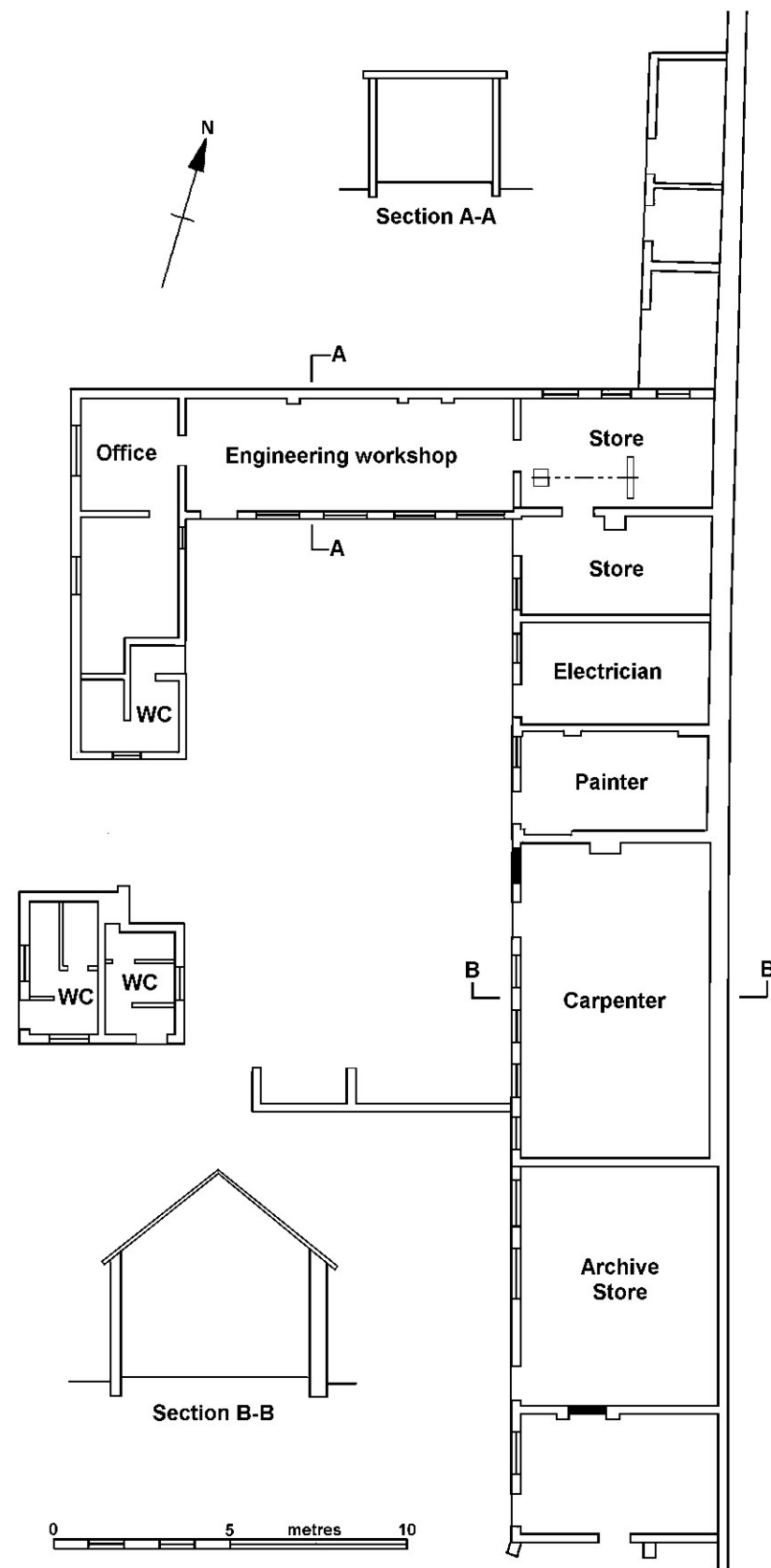


Figure 28: [11], plan and sections (scale 1:200)

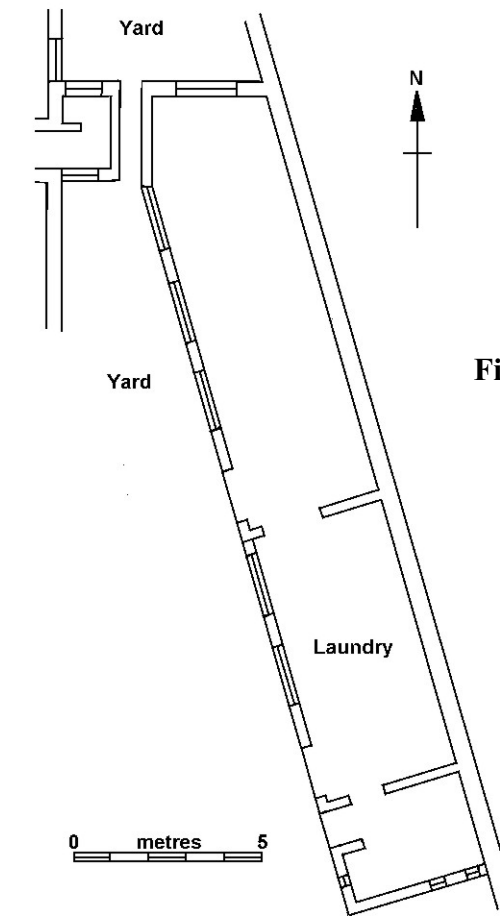


Figure 29: [19], plan (scale 1:200)



Figure 30: [17] plans; cellar (shown in red), ground & first floor (scale 1:200)

5 Conclusions

- 5.1 The Northampton Union Workhouse was constructed in 1836/7 on the Wellingborough Road, to serve the poor of the town and thirteen rural parishes, with a significantly larger population than adjoining Unions. In 1840 its inmates numbered 121, second only in the county to Daventry Union Workhouse (Brundage 1970, 182).
- 5.2 Northampton Workhouse was designed by George Gilbert Scott, incorporating ideas formulated by Scott and his partner William Bonython Moffatt in the wake of the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834. Between 1835 and 1840 Scott and Moffatt's practice designed 44 workhouses to meet the requirements of the New Poor Law: of these, Northampton was one of eight designed solely by Scott. Northampton displays many of the features common to Scott and Moffatt's designs: confining structural embellishments to those areas in public view; an imposing entrance, surmounted by a pediment; courtyards grouped around a central 'hub'; a detached infirmary to the rear of the main complex (Morrison 1999, 71).
- 5.3 The workhouse school was established in 1872, at a time when the concept of herding children into large institutions was being openly questioned (Morrison 1999, 143). Separate schools were not a requirement of the 1834 Act, though some claimed them to be. Most New Poor Law workhouses initially provided a schoolmaster or mistress and separate ground-floor schoolrooms for boys and girls (the location of these at Northampton is not known), and some provided separate dormitory accommodation. In workhouses designed by Scott and Moffatt, the latter was typically at either end of the main accommodation ranges (*ibid.*, 133). Some concern was expressed that workhouse children would receive better education than other poor children: consequently, the standard of teaching and of those administering it was frequently appalling. As a result, vocational training was generally given a higher priority: girls were trained in domestic duties, and boys in trades such as shoemaking and tailoring.
- 5.4 Separate workhouse schools only began to appear in the late 1840s, when it was felt necessary to sever all contact between children and adult paupers (*ibid.*). In 1850, the Poor Law Inspector noted that it was

“a hopeless task to endeavour to raise [children] from a state of pauperism, dependence and crime to one of honest independence and correct moral conduct in the present [workhouse], as the children were continually in contact with the adult inmates, who were generally of depraved habits.”

The school at Northampton Workhouse appears to be of similar design to other contemporary workhouse schools, such as that at Stoke-upon-Trent, constructed in 1842. This was a long, two-storeyed building, with one wing devoted to boys, the other to girls. As with several other workhouse schools, provision of sexually segregated play sheds and yards at Northampton were also common features.

- 5.5 Because of its subsequent conversion to a hospital, and further improvements in line with changing requirements for hospital services, little remains of the workhouse other than the basic fabric of the relevant buildings. Fireplaces have been removed with the installation of a site-wide central heating system and, more recently, some windows

have been replaced by modern, heat-retaining, low-maintenance units. Significant survivals of early usage noted in the main buildings during the survey include:

- the attics in [01d]
- the cantilevered stairs in [01d] and [01f]
- the cellars in [01], [05] and [08]

5.6 This degree of change has also had its effect on the smaller ancillary buildings, all of which have undergone at least one change of function. Few retain any evidence of their original use. Significant survivals of early usage noted in the ancillary buildings include:

- the carpenter's and engineering workshops in [11], including the line shafting
- the old mission hall [10]

5.7 From the survey and accompanying historical research, it has been possible to suggest a sequence of development for the workhouse and hospital. It is possible that this could be tightened up by detailed examination of surviving workhouse records in the County Records Office, and local health authority archives, but this is beyond the remit of the present study.

5.8 From this survey, it is apparent that there are discrepancies in the present listed building description for the site, some of which were unfortunately perpetrated in the initial evaluation.

6 Acknowledgements

ASC is grateful to Mr Sehmi of Rochmill Ltd for commissioning this survey, and for his continued interest. Thanks are also due to staff of the NCC Historic Environment Team, the County Records Office, and the Northampton Local Studies Library for their assistance.

The survey was carried out for ASC by the writer, assisted by David Fell and Nigel Wilson. Historical research was undertaken by Katie Pack.

7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Initial evaluation report
4. Survey Report
5. Historical & Survey notes
6. Architect's plan
7. Survey drawings
8. List of photographs/slides
9. Colour slides
10. B/W prints
11. B/W negatives
12. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Northampton Museum.

8 References

Books and Historical Sources:

- Brundage A L 1970 *The Landed Interest and the Establishment of the New Poor Law in Northamptonshire*. PhD thesis (unpub.), University of California.
- Henderson M 2003 *St Edmunds Hospital, Northampton: pre-Determination Evaluation*. John Moore Heritage Services report.
- IFA 2001 Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings)*.
- Morrison K 1999 *The Workhouse: a Study of Poor-Law Buildings in England*. RCHME (Swindon).
- Pevsner N 1973 *The Buildings of England: Northamptonshire*. Yale University Press.
- RCHME 1996 *Recording Historic Buildings: a Descriptive Specification (3rd Edition)*.
- Walker C 2004 *Building Recording Brief. Location: St Edmunds Hospital, Wellingborough Road, Northampton*. Northants CC Heritage & Environment Team.
- Zeeprat B 2004 *St Edmunds Hospital, Wellingborough Road, Northampton: Project Design for Building Recording*. ASC document, ref. 566/NWR/01.
- Page W (ed) 1902 *The Victoria History of the County of Northamptonshire, vol. 1*.
- Page W (ed) 1937 *The Victoria History of the County of Northamptonshire, vol. 4*.

Maps & Plans

- 1847 WW Low's map of Northampton
- 1885 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1:500, Sheet XLV
- 1887 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 25", Sheets XLV.5 & XLV.9
- 1901 Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25" Sheets XLV.5 & XLV.9
- 1926 Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 25" Sheets XLV.5 & XLV.9
- 1938 Ordnance Survey 25" sheet, 1938, Sheets XLV.5 & XLV.9
- 1962 Ordnance Survey 1:1250, Sheets SP 7660 NW & SP 7661 SW
- 1971 Ordnance Survey 1:1250, Sheets SP 7660 NW & SP 7661 SW
- (undated) St Edmund's Hospital, ground floor plan, scale 1:200 (provided by client)

Appendix 1: RCHME Specifications

(RCHME 1996)

Written Account:

1. The precise location of the building, by name or street number, civil parish, town, etc, and National Grid reference and details of listing or scheduling.
2. The date when the record was made, and the name(s) of the recorder(s).
3. A summary statement describing the building's type or purpose, materials and possible date(s) so far as these are apparent from superficial inspection.
4. A more detailed statement describing the building's type or purpose, materials and possible date(s). This account should outline the building's plan, form, function, age and development sequence. The names of the architects, builders, patrons and owners should be given where known. Its purpose is to describe the building when no further record is necessary, and to serve as an introduction to the more detailed body of the record that may follow.
5. An account of the building's overall form and of its successive phases of development, and of the evidence supporting this analysis.
6. An account of the building's past use and present use, and of the uses of its parts, with evidence for these interpretations. An account of any fixtures, fittings, plant or machinery associated with the building.
7. Any evidence for the former existence of demolished structures or plant associated with the building.
8. Copies of other records of the building, or a note of their existence and location.
9. Relevant information from other readily available sources: from published books, and from other people (owners, builders, architects) who may be familiar with the building. The sources of information must be given.
10. A note of the building's past and present relationship to its setting: for example its part in a larger architectural or functional group of buildings, its visual importance as a landmark.
11. The potential for investigation of below-ground evidence for the history of the building and of its site should be included where possible.
12. A note of the significance of the building locally, regionally or nationally, in terms of its origin, purpose, form, construction, design, materials or status.
13. Any further information from documentary sources, published or unpublished, bearing on any of these matters, or bearing on the circumstances of its building, its designer, craftsmen, ownership, use and occupancy, with a note on the source of this information. The potential for further documentary research should be indicated. Oral information. Bibliography.

Drawn Record:

1. A sketch plan, roughly dimensioned (when no more thorough drawn record is made). Such a plan may not always include structural details (e.g. timber framing).
2. Plans (to scale or dimensioned 1:50 or 1:100) of all main floors as existing. Small buildings of well-known types, or buildings with repetitive structure (e.g. many industrial buildings) may be planned on one floor only, but a note or a sketch plan should be made to show the arrangement of other floors. Plans should show the form and location of any structural features of historic significance (e.g. blocked windows and doors; former fireplace openings; masonry joints; changes in internal levels).
3. Drawings (to scale or fully dimensioned) recording form and location of other significant structural detail (e.g. timber or metal framing, roofs)
4. Sections (1:20 or 1:50) to illustrate the vertical relationships within a building (e.g. ceiling heights: differing floor heights: roof trusses).
5. Drawings to show the form of any architectural decoration (e.g. moulded door-cases; mullions; cornices). A measured drawing is particularly valuable when the feature in question is precisely datable.
6. Elevations, where these are necessary to an understanding of the building's design, development or function.
7. A site plan, typically at 1:500 or 1:1250, relating the building to other structures and to related topographical and landscape features.
8. Copies of any earlier plans that throw light on the building's history.
9. Three-dimensional projections when these are of value in understanding the building. These must always be supported by measured, plane representations of all elements shown in the projection (*i.e.* plans, sections, and elevations).

10. Reconstruction drawings (including phase hatching) when these are of value.

Photographic Record:

1. General view or views of the exterior of the building.
2. The overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas.
3. Detailed coverage of the building's external appearance. In the case of a building designed by an architect, or intended to be seen from a certain point of view, it is important to have regard to the builder's intentions and to record the effect of the design or of the builder's placing.
4. Any external detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs.
5. The building's relationship to its setting, to other buildings, or to a significant viewpoint.
6. Any internal detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs.

Appendix 2: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: St Edmunds Hospital, Northampton			SITE CODE: 566/NWR
All in Black and White and Digital Formats			# = Colour Slide
Shot	Bldg No.	View	Subject
<i>Exterior Photos:</i>			
1#	01	E	General view of frontage
2#	01	NW	General view of frontage
3	01a	N	South elevation
4	01g	NW	South elevation
5#	01d	NW	South elevation
6	01h	N	South elevation
7	01b	N	South elevation
8	01, 02	N	General view, west side main complex
9#	01b, 01c	NE	West elevation
10	01b, 01c	E	West elevation: detail of junction between buildings
11	01c	SE	West elevation
12	13	NE	West elevation
13#	-	W	Sunken garden
14	13	E	Detail of ground-floor window
15#	-	W	Gardens
16	13	SE	West elevation
17	-	N	General towards 05/06/07
18	08	NE	Infirmery, general shot
19	13	S	North elevation
20	13	SW	East elevation
21	12	E	West elevation
22	12	W	East elevation
23#	01f,12,14,15	S	NE courtyard
24	14	W	East elevation
25	01f	S	North elevation
26	15	SE	West elevation of lift tower
27	15	E	West elevation of lift tower
28	15	E	West elevation
29#	01, 14	SW	Junction, Hub & Kitchen
30	-	N	NE courtyard
31	01, 14	NW	Junction, Hub & Kitchen
32	01e	SE	North elevation
33	01e, 13	SW	Junction between blocks
34	12	NE	South and west elevations
35	01e,18,19	SW	South elevation
36	01d,01e, Hub	W	Junction, NE corner of SW courtyard
37	01d, Hub	W	Detail of above junction
38	01d	E	West elevation
39	01h	SE	North elevation
40	01d	S	West elevation, detail
41	01c	W	East elevation, and SW courtyard
42	01d, Hub	NW	East elevation, and SE courtyard
43	01f	N	South elevation, and SE courtyard
44	01a	E	West elevation
45	01a	SE	West elevation, south end
46	01g	S	North elevation
47	01a, 01f	E	Detail of junction, NE side of SE courtyard
48	01g	SW	Detail of north elevation
49	01a	NW	East elevation, and ironstone boundary wall

Shot	Bldg No.	View	Subject
50	01a	W	East elevation, south end
51	01a	W	East elevation, north end
52	16	NE	SE corner
53	17	SE	NW corner
54	01f, 15	NW	Detail of junction
55	15	NW	East elevation (very overgrown)
56	11	NE	West elevation (overgrown)
57	11	E	West elevation, detail
58	11	SE	North elevation
59#	08	NW	South elevation, extension over entrance
60	08	N	South elevation, east end, detail
61#	08	SW	North elevation
62	08	SW	North elevation, detail
63	09	NE	Mortuary, south-west front
64	09	NW	Mortuary, south-east front
65#	10	E	Mission hall, west elevation
66#	08	N	South elevation, west end
67#	08	NE	West elevation
68	06	W	East elevation
69	07	W	East elevation
70	06, 07	NW	Junction between structures, east side
71	06, 07	W	Entrance
72	07	N	South elevation
73	07	NE	West elevation
74	06	E	West elevation (overgrown)
75	05	W	East elevation, north end
76	05	S	East elevation, north face of east extension
77	05	W	East elevation, south end
78#	05	W	East elevation, detail of second-floor windows
79	03	SW	East elevation
80	05	NW	South-east corner
81	05	E	South-west corner and rear extension
82	04, 05	N	Former girls' playground
83#	05	E	West elevation, south part
84#	05	SE	West elevation, central part
85#	05	E	West elevation, north part
86	05	SE	West elevation & former boys' playground
87	05	E	North end & modern sanitary tower
88	-	NE	Ironstone wall at north end of (05)
89	04	S	North part (N & E elevations)
90	04	SW	East gable end, central wing
91	04	W	East elevation, south end
92	04	N	South elevation, central wing
93	04	NW	South elevation, south end
94	02	S	North gable end
95	02	S	North gable end, detail
96	02	SW	East elevation
97	02	NW	East elevation
98	02	E	West elevation
99	04	NE	West elevation / boundary wall
100#	06	E	North boundary, general shot
101	08	E	North elevation, west end, & boundary wall
102	08, 09	SW	North elevations, & boundary wall
103	10	SW	East elevation
104	10	N	South elevation

Shot	Bldg No.	View	Subject
<i>Interior Photos:</i>			
105	08	W	East elevation
106	-	N	East stone boundary wall
107	11	N	East elevation
108	17	S	North-east corner
109#	01d	W	North Cellar
110#	01d	W	North Cellar, hearth? At foot of stairs
111#	01d	SW	Ground floor, Reception
112#	01d	NE	Ground floor, Reception
113#	01h	W	General office
114#	01c	W	Stairs to first floor
115#	13	N	Ground floor corridor
116#	13	N	Ground floor, Occupational Therapy
117#	13	S	Ground floor, Occupational Therapy
118#	01e	SE	Ground floor, dayroom & extension
119#	01e	NW	Ground floor, dayroom from extension
120#	14	NE	Kitchen
121#	14	SW	Kitchen
122#	14	-	Kitchen roof detail
123#	12	NW	Physio Hall
124#	12	NE	Physio Hall
125#	12	SE	Physio Hall
126#	12	N	Physio Hall, detail of north wall
127#	01a	SE	Ground floor, Dallington four bed ward
128#	01a	S	Cellar below Dallington Ward, blocked coal chute?
129#	01a	E	Ground floor, Stairs and corridor
130#	01a	N	Ground floor, main Dallington Ward / sewing room
131#	01a	S	Ground floor, main Dallington Ward / sewing room
132#	01a	W	Ground floor, sluice at north end of main ward
133#	15	SW	Stairs at base of lift tower
134#	01a	SE	First floor, south room
135#	01a	E	First floor, stairwell & sanitary tower
136#	01f	W	First floor room
137#	01f	N	First floor, cantilevered stairs at junction with Hub
138#	Hub	NE	First floor, Kingsthorpe Ward
139#	Hub	NE	First floor, Kingsthorpe Ward
140#	01d	NW	First floor, Kingsthorpe Ward
141#	01d	N	First floor, Kingsthorpe Ward
142#	01d	E	First floor, cantilevered stairs at junction with Hub
143#	01e	W	First floor, Kingsthorpe Ward
144#	19, 13	N	First floor, westernmost parallel corridor
145#	13	N	First floor, ward
146#	13	S	First floor, easternmost parallel corridor
147#	01e	E	Second floor, room
148#	Hub	E	Second floor, room
149#	Hub	SE	Second floor, room
150#	Hub	NW	Second floor, room
151#	01d	E	Second floor, stairwell
152#	01d	S	Second floor, attic
153#	01f	NE	Second floor, blocked staircase at west end
154#	01f	W	Second floor, room
155#	08	N	Entrance foyer
156#	08	E	Ground floor, Doddridge six bed ward
157#	08	W	Ground floor, inside foyer & corridor
158#	08	S	Ground floor, corridor to north door

Shot	Bldg No.	View	Subject
159#	08	S	North elevation, plaque noting well location
160#	08	E	Ground floor corridor
161#	08	N	Ground floor, stairwell
162#	08	SE	Cellar, SE corner
163#	08	N	Cellar stairs
164#	08	W	Ground floor, Dodderidge twelve bed ward
165#	08	NE	First floor, Wordsworth six bed ward
166#	08	SW	First floor, Wordsworth six bed ward
167#	08	N	First floor, stairwell
168#	08	E	First floor, Wordsworth twelve bed ward
169#	08	SE	Second floor - room at east end
170#	08	W	Second floor - corridor
171#	08	E	Second floor, west end, former ward
172#	08	N	Second floor, landing & stairwell
173#	07	W	Clare House, entrance hall
174#	07	S	Clare House, ground floor corridor
175#	07	NW	Clare House, ground floor room
176#	06	E	Clare House, ground floor, corridor at north end
177#	06	W	Clare House ground floor, former kitchen
178#	05	S	Cavell Ward, ground floor dayroom
179#	05	E	Cavell Ward, ground floor, southernmost room
180#	05	N	Cavell Ward, ground floor, corridor in E extension
181#	05	W	Ground floor, stairwell
182#	05	E	Cellar
183#	05	N	Cavell Ward, ground floor, north corridor
184#	05	E	Cavell Ward, ground floor, single ward
185#	05	E	Ground floor, corridor at north end
186#	05	E	First floor, stairwell
187#	05	N	Delapre Ward, first floor, north end
188#	05	S	Delapre Ward, first floor, central corridor
189#	05	SW	Delapre Ward, first floor, east extension
190#	05	S	Delapre Ward, first floor, south end
191#	05	W	Second floor, stairwell
192#	05	SE	Second floor, offices at north end
193#	05	S	Second floor, corridor
194#	05	S	Second floor, broad corridor at south end
195#	05	NW	Second floor, south end, blocked window
196#	06	W	Clare House, ground floor, nurses dining room
197#	06	S	Clare House, ground floor, stairwell
198#	06	S	As 197, detail of stairs
199#	06	W	Clare House, first floor, corridor at north end
200#	06	S	Clare House, first floor, Room in east wing
201#	07	S	Clare House, second floor corridor
202#	07	SW	Clare House, second floor room
203#	07	SW	Clare House, second floor, stairwell
204#	11	E	Electrician's Shop
205#	11	N	Former mess room (Archive Store)
206#	10	N	Mission Hall, first floor
207#	10	S	Mission Hall, first floor
208#	10	N	Mission Hall, first floor, hall entrance
209#	10	E	Mission Hall, stairs
210#	10	N	Mission Hall, ground floor
211#	10b	S	Foundation stone in south wall (closeup)
212#	09	N	Chapel of Rest
213#	09	W	Mortuary and cold store

Shot	Bldg No.	View	Subject
214#	03	S	Boilers
215#	03	S	General view of boiler room
216#	03	N	Pump room
217#	04	N	Laundry, south part
218#	04	NE	Laundry, south part, detail of windows
219#	04	SW	Laundry, room at south end
220#	04	NW	Laundry, north part
221#	04	S	Laundry, north part
222#	04	-	East range, roof detail
223#	04	SW	Emergency generator
<i>Additional Shots:</i>			
224	17	S	Cellar
225	17	E	Cellar
226	17	SW	First floor, front rooms (full of polystyrene!)
227	17	SW	First floor, room on south side
228	17	E	Ground floor, entrance corridor
229	16	NW	South room (driers)
230	16	SE	North room
231	11	NW	Carpentry shop (water on lens)
232	11	E	Engineering shop store
233	11	S	Engineering shop
234	11	SW	Engineering shop
235	11	-	Line shaft and pulleys above store
236	11	-	Line shaft and pulleys above store
237	10	E	Mission hall, ground floor, blocked fireplace
238	10	SE	Mission hall, ground floor, roof support
239	01c	N	First floor, inserted fireplace in north room
240	01c	W	First floor, stairwell
241	01 etc	S	Main complex from the infirmary
242	01 etc, 11	SE	Main complex & assoc buildings from the infirmary

Appendix 3: SMR Summary Sheet

SMR Record Number	Parish Northampton	Site Name St Edmunds Hospital
Date of Fieldwork April 2004	Grid ref. SP 7641 6102	Fieldworker Bob Zeepvat
Sponsor Rochmills Ltd	Activity Building Recording	
Landowner name/address: Rochmills Ltd Burlington House 369 Wellingborough Road Northampton NN1 4EU		
Finds location N/a	Finds Destination N/a	
Records location ASC	Records Destination Northampton Museum	
Finds Quantity N/a	Records Quantity Box file	
<p>Summary of Results</p> <p><i>In April 2004 a programme of historic building recording was undertaken at St Edmund's Hospital, Northampton, prior to the demolition of most of the complex for housing development, and the conversion of the main complex for residential use.</i></p> <p><i>The site was first developed in 1836/37 as the Northampton Union Workhouse, to a design by George Gilbert Scott, shortly after the passing of the New Poor Law in 1834. The workhouse was one of several by Scott and his partner Moffatt, incorporating several design features developed by their practice, to fulfil current legislative requirements. The central frontage of this structure is listed Grade II. A sequence of development, supported by reasonably close dating, was established for the workhouse.</i></p> <p><i>With significant changes to poor relief following the First World War and the Depression, and changes in attitudes to institutionalisation of the disadvantaged, the workhouse was converted to a hospital during the 1930s, becoming St Edmund's Hospital. The changes made, along with subsequent developments and improvements, swept away almost all evidence of the workhouse, save the basic fabric of the older buildings. The site continued to be used as a hospital until 1998, when its remaining functions were transferred to Northampton General. Since then the site has been unused, and has been thoroughly vandalised.</i></p>		