

Cedar House, Blackberry Hill Hospital

Historic Building Recording (Level 2)

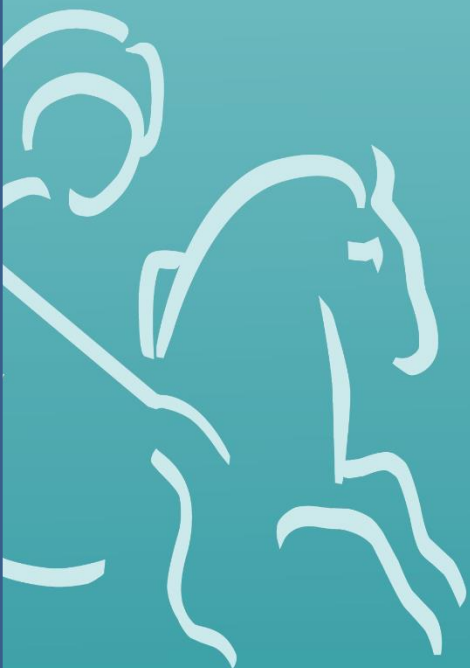


Report prepared for:
Vistry Partnerships

CA Project: CR0778

CA Report: CR0778_1

December 2021



Cedar House, Blackberry Hill Hospital

Historic Building Recording (Level 2)

CA Project: CR0773

CA Report: CR0773_1

prepared by	Sacha Hunter, Historic Building Consultant
date	December 2021
checked by	Senior Heritage Consultant
date	December 2021
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signed	January 2022
date	
issue	1

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SUMMARY

Project Name: Cedar House
Location: Blackberry Hill, Bristol
NGR: 62065 76246

In December 2021 Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by Vistry Partnerships to undertake an historic building recording of Cedar House, Blackberry Hill, Bristol. The work is required to record the building prior to its conversion to apartments under planning permission 16/06831/F. Condition 4 of this permission requires the building to be recorded to an Historic England Level 2 standard (a 'descriptive' recording) following 'soft strip' but prior to conversion.

Cedar House is a former purpose built infirmary to the Bristol Union Workhouse, which then became, until recently, the Manor Park Hospital site. Cedar House remained part of the Manor Park complex, latterly being a Psychology Unit. The wider site is being redeveloped under 16/05398/LA and 16/05376/F with a combination of new buildings and conversion of the historic buildings. The main Manor Park Hospital building (the former main workhouse building) is listed at Grade II and Cedar House is considered curtilage listed by association. It is constructed of pennant stone in a Neo-Georgian institutional style, with a still discernible infirmary floorplan incorporating large wards serviced by a central corridor and smaller ancillary and service spaces. It has seen much alteration and subdivision as part of its 20th century use, however much of this had been stripped away by the time of the site visit.

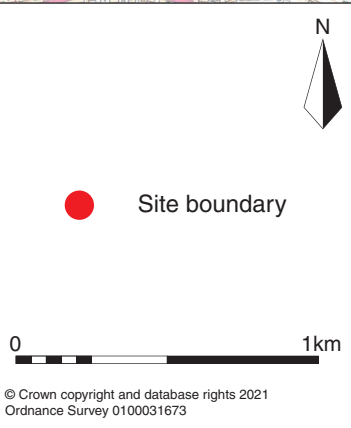
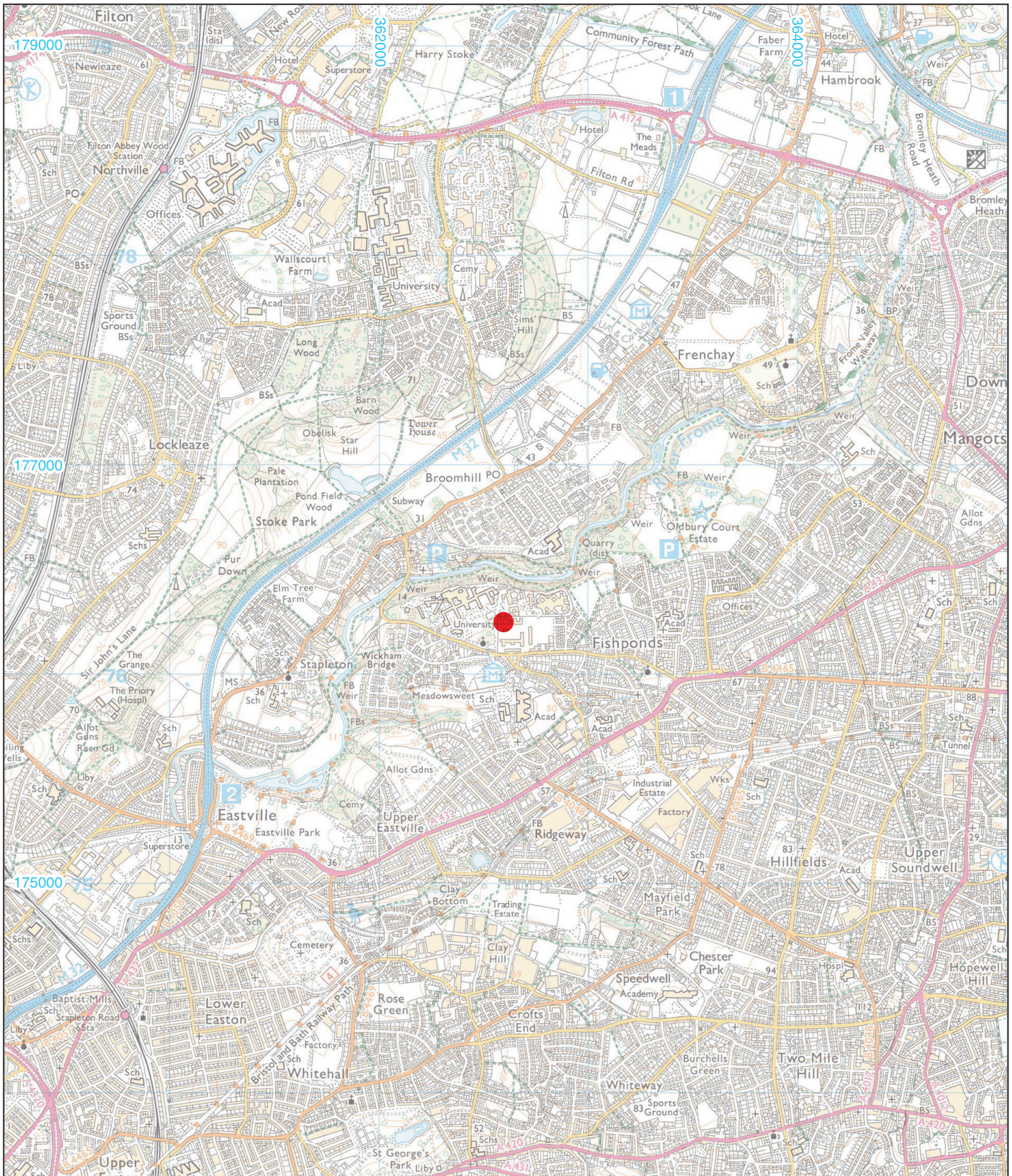
This work presents the results of the Level 2 building survey and the associated photographic, written and drawn record, which was scoped in an agreed Written Scheme of Investigation (CA June 2021) which can be seen in Appendix 1.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In December 2021 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) was commissioned by Vistry Partnerships to undertake a programme of historic building recording at Cedar House at the Blackberry Hill Hospital site in Bristol. The building hereafter (called the Building) lies in north-west corner of the former Manor Park Hospital development site which has now been redeveloped under 16/05398/LA and 16/05376/F (Fig.1 NGR ST 62605 76246). It was a Psychology Unit within the hospital campus, which was a former workhouse complex. The Building is considered to be curtilage listed due to its relationship to the Grade II listed Manor Park Hospital (NHLE 1202370).
- 1.2. The Cedar House element of the wider development site was granted full planning permission under 16/06831/F for conversion of the Building to provide 25 new residential units, alongside demolition of ancillary redundant buildings, car parking, landscaping and access. The permission included Condition 4 requiring historic building recording prior to the conversion of the Building.
- 1.3. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been submitted to Peter Insole, the Council's Archaeology Officer, in November 2021. The WSI (reproduced in Appendix 1) outlines the methodology of the recording, which is defined as Level 2 descriptive recording, according to Historic England guidance.

Objectives and professional standards

- 1.4. The key objective of the present report is the preservation by record of the Building to mitigate the loss of information inherent in the permitted conversion of the structure.
- 1.5. Cotswold Archaeology (CA) is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). This report has been prepared in accordance with the appropriate standards and guidance issued by Historic England (2016) *Understanding Historic Buildings – A Guide to Good Recording Practice* and the CIfA's *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings and structures* (2014). The recording is broadly defined as a 'Level 2 descriptive' standard under the Historic England recording protocols.



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PROJECT TITLE
 Cedar House HBR
 Blackberry Hill, Bristol

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

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2. METHODOLOGY

Evidence base

- 2.1. This Level 2 Historic Building Recording has been informed by sources which are referenced throughout the report and in Section 6. In particular, reference is made to two reports produced by EPD Ltd, (Blackberry Hill Hospital Heritage and Archaeological Impact Assessment 2016 and Blackberry Hill Hospital, Bristol: Building Assessment Appendix EDP H1 of the Heritage Assessment 2016) which presented an analysis of the overall heritage environment of the site.
- 2.2. This document supplements extensive historic building recording work undertaken by CA in 2020 during development of the wider site under 16/05398/LA and 16/05376/F where the historic structures of the site, which was a former 18th century prisoner of war camp, then 19th century workhouse and 20th century campus hospital, were recorded under Condition 3 of the above consents (CA report refs 6660_1 and CR0614_1).

Level 2 Building Survey

- 2.3. In accordance with the aforementioned Historic England guidance (2016), the survey comprises a Level 2 ‘descriptive record’ of the Buildings. Historic England defines a Level 2 record as a descriptive record of the structure or building and this level of record is made of a building which is judged not to require a more detailed record, or it may serve to gather data for a wider project. Both the exterior and interior of the Buildings have been seen, described, and photographed. The examination of the Buildings has produced an analysis of its development, use and the conclusions reached.
- 2.4. As per the above guidance, the drawn record includes:
- A site location plan
 - A room plan with photo location points
 - Any other illustration to support the historic analysis
- 2.5. The photographic record (taken on a digital SLR camera) includes:
- A general view / views of the Buildings in their wider setting;
 - The Building’s external appearance; and

-
- The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas, specifically highlighting features and fabric where of interest

2.6. The written record includes:

- The precise location of the Buildings as an address and in the form of a National Grid reference (Fig.1 and Fig.2 below);
- An account of the historic development of the Building's typology and the historic context in which it is located
- The date when the record was made, the name of the recorder and the location of any archive material;
- A summary of the Building's internal and external forms, plan forms, features and fabric uncovered which may reveal additional information
- Building on the above, a summary of the building's form, function and sequence of development

2.7. The Level 2 building recording was undertaken on site by Historic Building Consultant, Sacha Hunter on 8 December 2021.

2.8. The resultant information from this project will be archived in accordance with the provisions of the WSI (Appendix 1).

3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Site context

Blackberry Hill Hospital

- 3.1. The former Blackberry Hill Hospital Site has its origins in the 18th-century where it was the locale of a substantial house and a group of associated ancillary buildings or structures. Towards the end of the 18th-century the house and its associated outbuildings was partly demolished to allow the construction of a prisoner of war camp, established by the Admiralty c.1779 to accommodate prisoners from the American colonial wars. The prisoner of war camp closed four years later in 1783, and was repurposed (1785-1793), as an Admiralty School. During the Napoleonic War (1793-1814), the Site was once again in use as a prison, utilised to house prisoners from the wars with France.
- 3.2. From the beginning of the 19th-century new prison buildings continued to be erected at the site until it ceased to function as a prison in 1814, where it was once again brought back into use as an Admiralty facility (1815 – 1832), this time as an ordnance storage depot. In 1832 the site ceased to be owned and operated by the Admiralty and transferred to the Corporation of Bristol coming into use as an overflow facility for St. Peters Hospital. In 1837 the Site was purchased by Bristol Incorporation of the Poor, where it functioned as a workhouse.
- 3.3. Following the 1837 purchase there followed a lengthy period of ongoing improvements and alterations to the existing buildings at the site, including the provision of new built facilities, this culminated in a program of major reconstruction works to the workhouse complex during the period 1860-1868. These included the main building, the entrance building, Cedar House and the fever hospital.
- 3.4. Following the 1946 National Health Services Act, a UK Act of Parliament that provided for the establishment of a comprehensive health service for England and Wales, that came into effect in 1948. The Site, under the provisions of the Act, became Stapleton Hospital; and renamed Manor Park Hospital in 1956.

Cedar House

- 3.5. Cedar House was purpose built in the 1860's as part of the major works to create a workhouse complex. It first appears on maps of the site in 1882 (the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map). Fig.2 below illustrates the Building in the map. Those areas

to the south and east of the Building comprise the wider Blackberry Hill site which has now been recorded and is in the process of being redeveloped. This shows the Building as a simple rectangular block with two small projections to the rear (north).

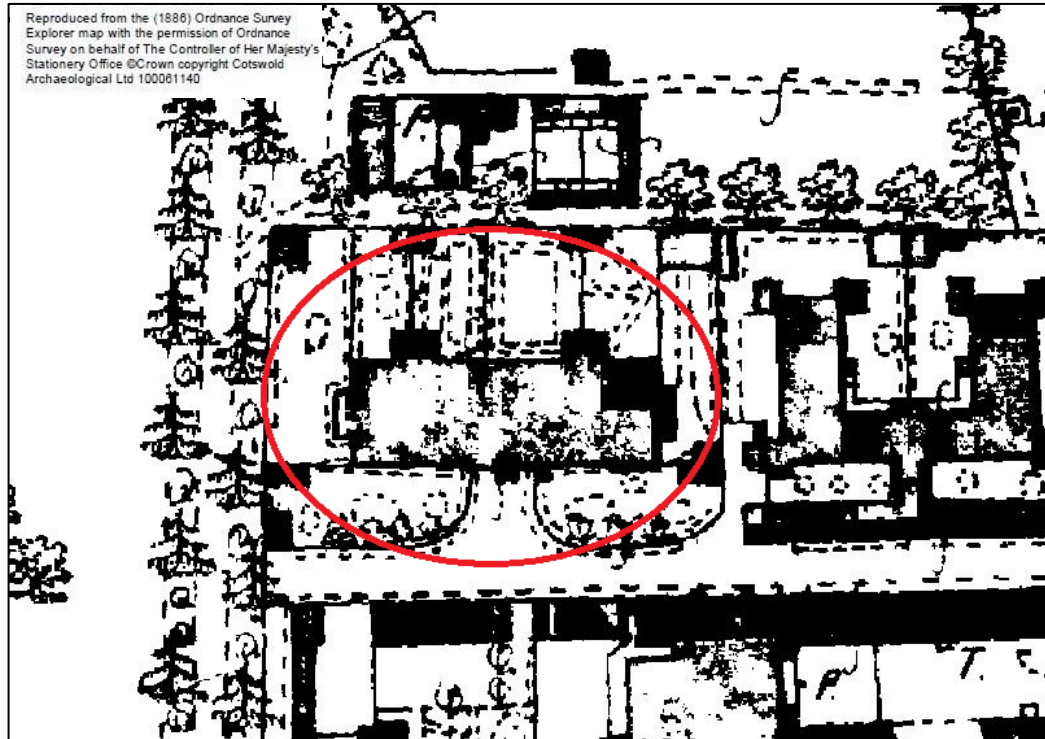


Fig.2 1882 Ordnance Survey Map

- 3.6. The ground floor plan of the site in 1898 (Fig.3 reproduced from EDP's Historic Building Assessment 2016) shows the internal plan form of Cedar House as having a simple plan form of large open wards accessed from a main central corridor, with surgery, closets, nurse's accommodation and sitting room in the smaller spaces on the southern side. By this date, a rear structure had been constructed slightly off centre to the north of the central section. The external space to the north is divided into six yards, and the small structures within them are labelled as sheds.

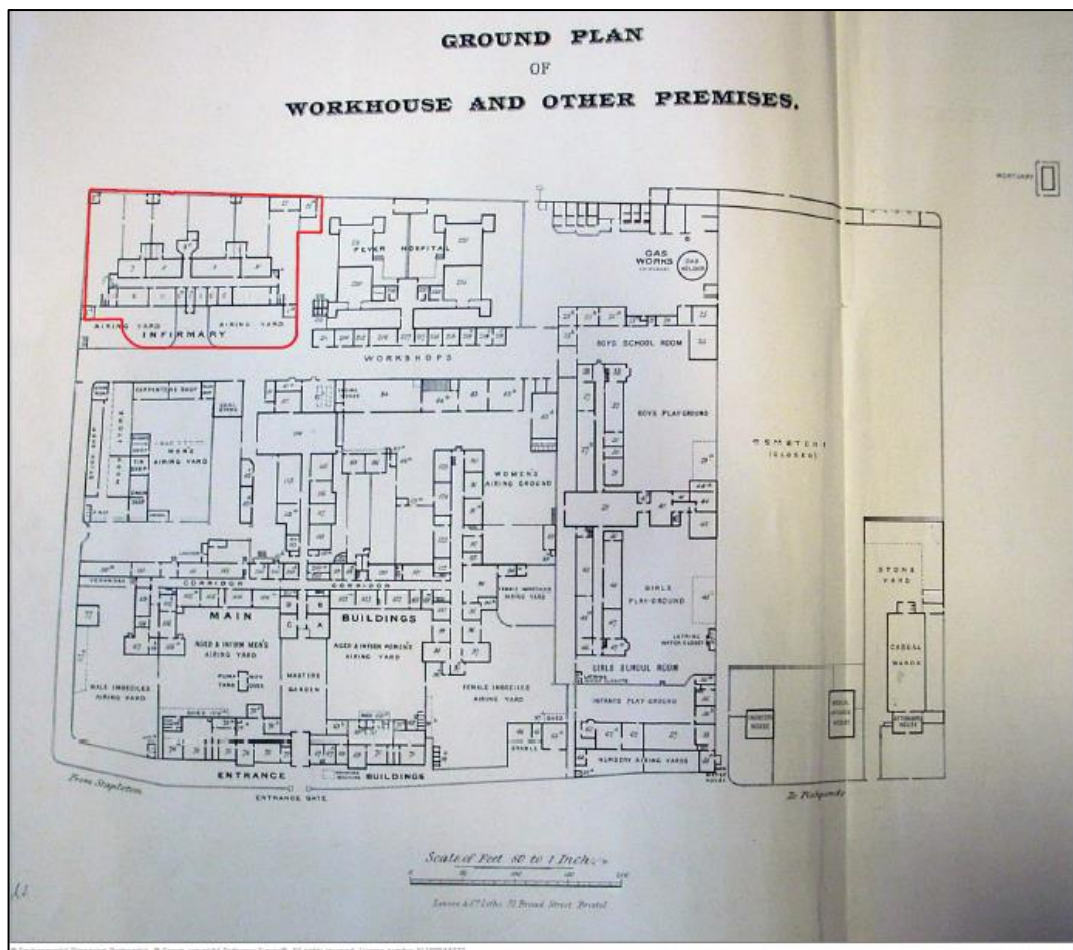


Fig.3 Ground floor plans of the Building from 1898 (courtesy of EDP)

- 3.7. As detailed in EDP's report, there are no meaningful changes to the footprint of the Building over the 20th century other than an extension centrally to the north, abutting the central half lozenge shaped structure here and the construction of the two short, thin wing 'ends' to the southern frontage, these are identified in the current building as the three bays with red brick dressings. These could have been added as bathroom blocks given their small size and position on the extremities of the Building. The western 'wing' is shown in the 1903 Ordnance Survey Map (not illustrated) and both by 1935¹. These additions are annotated on Fig.4 (floorplans).
- 3.8. Within the mapping, a series of changes to buildings and space with the rear (northern) yards does occur, with new outbuildings being constructed (now demolished) and sheds being removed.

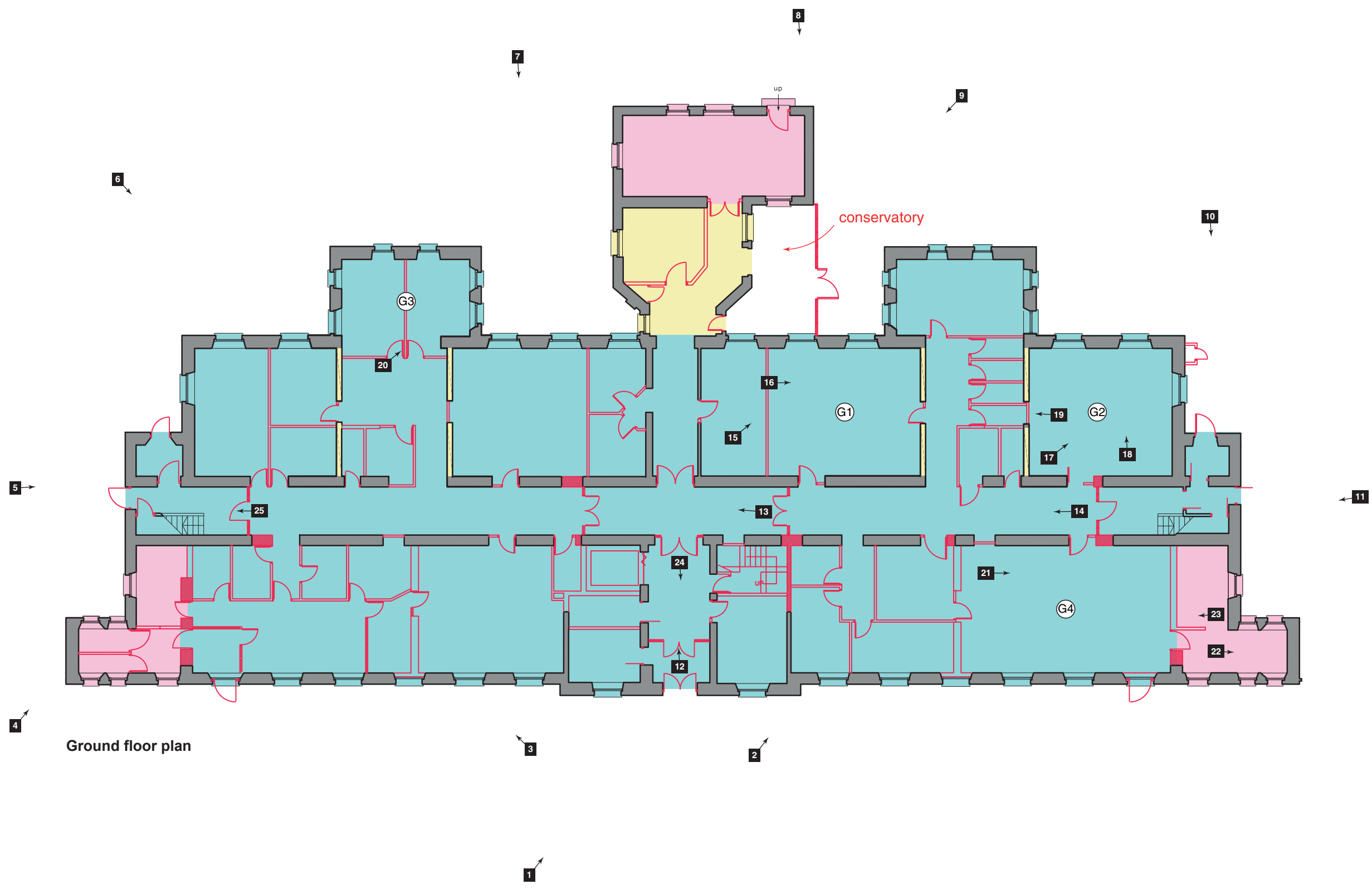
¹ <https://maps.bristol.gov.uk/kyp/?edition=>

3.9. During the 20th century, as the Building moved into NHS hospital use alongside the main buildings on the site, it became heavily altered and subdivided in plan form. These new partitions were formed of both brick and stud walling, and were constructed to create offices and doctor/patient accommodation to suit the modern use of the Building, which was a Psychotherapy Unit during the late 20th and early 21st centuries. This is best illustrated in Fig.4, which are As Existing floorplans of the Building, and which have been annotated to show the extent of modern subdivision, with the majority of the thinner walls comprising modern partitions. These floorplans also illustrate the location of photographs taken at the site visit. It should be noted that at the time of the site visit, all of the stud modern partitions had been removed to reveal the original building envelope, some modern brick partitions were still evident and will be identified in the building recording narrative and in Fig.4.

4. HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Cedar House -exterior

- 4.1. The Building lies in the north-west corner of the former Blackberry Hill Hospital site (now a housing development), which is located between the Fishponds and Stapleton suburbs of Bristol and south of the River Frome. It is enclosed by a small open area on its rear (northern) extent (the former yards) and by the internal access road to its southern elevation. A high historic stone wall encloses the Building plot on its northern and western edges.
- 4.2. The Building is a two-storey structure built on a broadly rectangular plan, with two small wings east and west (as seen on the plan), and two small projections north and south, alongside a central projection of a half lozenge shaped abutted by a later, early 20th century, one storey rectangular building. The Building is constructed of coursed pennant rubblestone with a clay tile roof, which is a hipped double pitched structure with internal valley and with dormer openings housing ventilation on both the outer and inner roof slopes.
- 4.3. The general aesthetic of the Building is institutional Neo-Georgian, though clearly the design is influenced by the practicalities and utilitarianism of the workhouse infirmary use, and is informed by and part of the overall design aesthetic of the wider group. The fenestration, which is rhythmic and highly regular, particularly on the front (southern) elevation, is formed of large openings with pennant stone dressings and with a mixture of soldier headers and segmental arched headers, with stone sills. The windows themselves are 20th century multi-pane metal versions. There is a stone string course between the ground and first floors.
- 4.4. The southern elevation is formed of the main central entrance section (Photo 1) of three bays. The main entrance door has a wide stone lintel with stone dressings. This central section, which sits forward of the main building line (including the roof), is flanked by two wings of eight bays each (Photos 2 and 3) with a doorway at ground floor in the sixth bay of each side. The three bays to each end have brick dressings, brick quoins and no string course, indicating they are of a different phase to the original Building (Photo 4). Examination of the mapping for the site shows that the Building did not have these flanking bays in the 1882 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map, but did in 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1934, indicating they were added in the early 20th century.



- Building phases**
- Original 1860 building plan
 - Late 19th century extension
 - Early 20th century extension
- ① Room number
- ➔ 1 Direction of photograph
- Existing wall retained
 - Existing wall removed
 - Original structure removed but extant at site visit
 - Existing stair retained
 - Existing stair removed

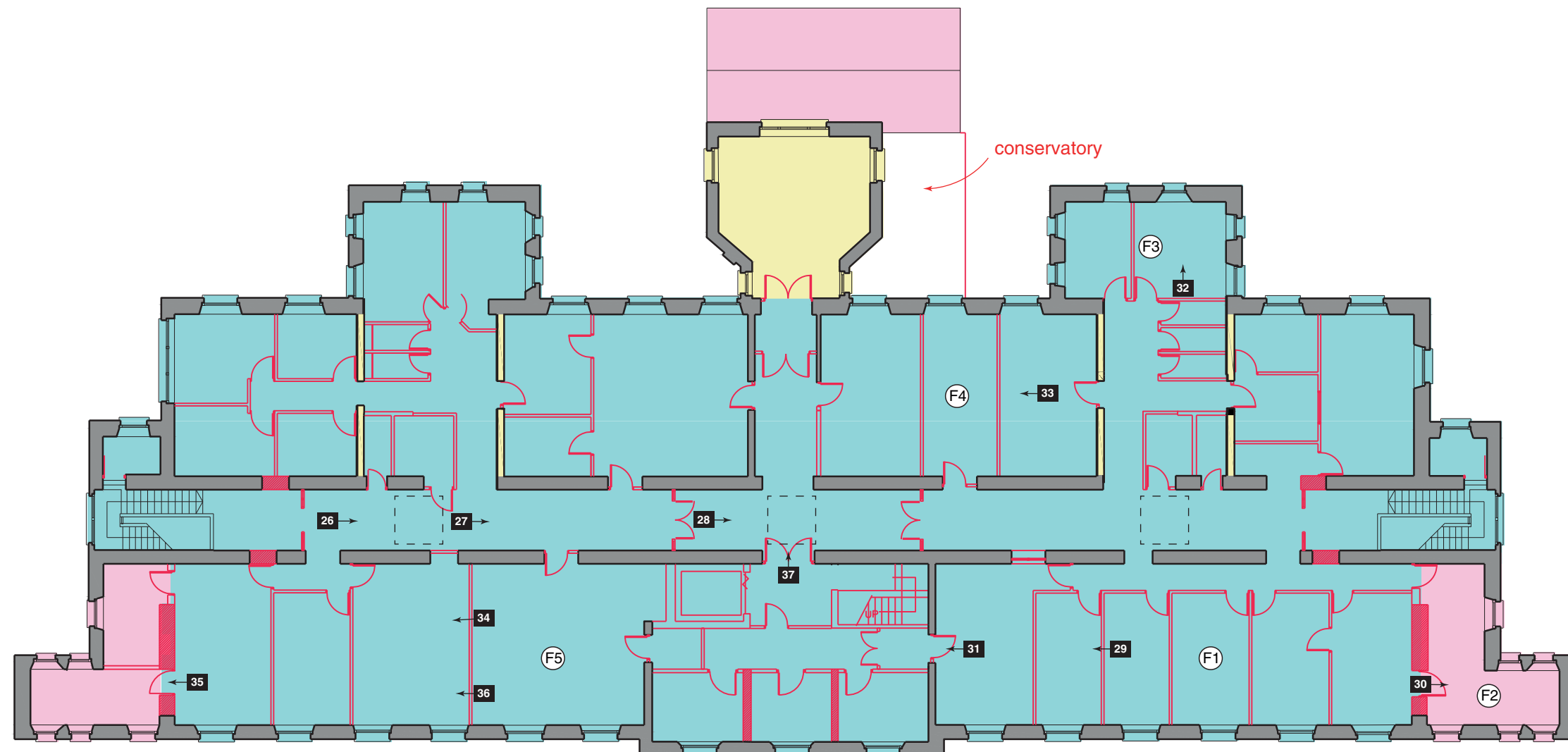
Ground floor plan

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 Blackberry Hill, Bristol

FIGURE TITLE
Annotated floor plan of ground floor
with photographic location points

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APPROVED BY	RM	SCALE@A3	1:200	



First floor plan

- Building phases**
- Original 1860 building plan
 - Late 19th century extension
 - Early 20th century extension
- 1 Room number
 - Direction of photograph
- Existing wall retained
 - Existing wall removed
 - Original structure removed but extant at site visit
 - Existing stair retained
 - Existing stair removed
 - Rooflight over



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PROJECT TITLE
 Cedar House HBR
 Blackberry Hill, Bristol

FIGURE TITLE
 Annotated floor plan of first floor with
 photographic location points

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Photo 1 **The front (southern) central section of the Building**



Photo 2 **The front (southern) western section of the Building**



Photo 3 The front (southern) eastern section of the Building

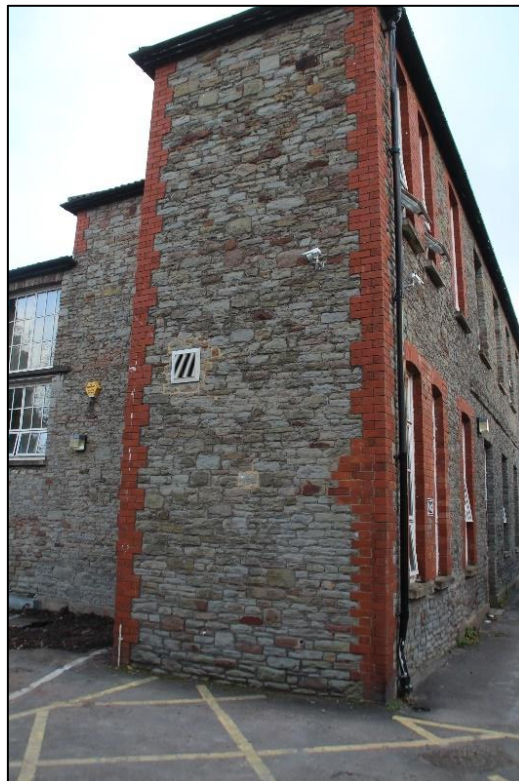


Photo 4 View looking east to the western extension of the Building on the southern side

4.5. The western elevation of the Building comprises the flanking side walls which step back as seen in Photo 5 in line with the Building's footprint. Fenestration is less regular, with large multi-pane windows dominating sections of the façade. As with the main façade, window and door openings have brick headers and pennant stone dressings. The string course is absent in areas of this elevation, which suggests that the areas where it is missing may comprise newer, but still historic additions as identified in historic mapping or phases of façade rebuilding. This is illustrated through annotation in Photo 5. Fenestration is more regular to the rear of the Building (Photo 6) and the string course is present.



Photo 5 **The western elevation of the Building (string course arrowed)**



Photo 6 **The rear western section the Building**

- 4.6. At the rear of the Building (north) there are two gabled wings oriented north-south as seen in Photo 7 (the western wing). Fenestration is again regular, and the junction between roof and gable is flat and without embellishment. In the centre of this elevation is a hipped central structure reminiscent of a tower. On plan this has two diagonal southern walls which orient inwards to link with the main Building (see Fig.4). A simple one storey structure is appended to this 'tower' on its northern side as seen in Photo 8; according to cartography this was added after 1921.



Photo 7 The rear of the Building taken looking east

- 4.7. The eastern side of the northern (rear) elevation is identical to that seen on the western side, with a two-storey gabled wing and largely regular fenestrations with string course (Photo 8). A conservatory has been added in the area between the off centre one storey rear building and the original rear wall, this is annotated in Fig.4 and illustrated in Photo 9.



Photo 8 The rear eastern section of the Building



Photo 9 View looking towards the central 'tower' and the conservatory

- 4.8. The eastern elevation is identical to that of the western, with a series of set back and break forward elements of differing phases of development of the Building (Photo 10). From this viewpoint, there is evidence that the newer sections with red brick dressings involved some rebuilding of the original façade on this side, this is illustrated by the difference in roof treatment and finish between one section of the side wall and the other and there is faint evidence of stone knitting between the newer (red brick dressed) section and the original section (right of Photo 11). It is unlikely that the Building was originally built with windows as large as seen in Photo 11, and this suggests that the two are newer insertions, though as these windows light the staircase, it is likely that the original windows here were larger than normal and this is evidenced by the length of the stone header.



Photo 10 **The western elevations of the Building**



Photo 11 **Detail of the western elevation of the Building**

Cedar House – interior

- 4.9. At the time of the site visit the Building had been 'soft stripped', that is to say that most of the modern subdivisions (stud, with some brick) had been removed alongside wall and floor coverings, floor structures, suspended ceilings, services, doors, all joinery, fixtures and fittings, all of which have been identified by EDP in their assessment of the Building as modern features commensurate with the use of the Building as a Psychology Unit having regular interior upgrades for hygiene and maintenance purposes. This has left the bare skeleton of the Building for recording.
- 4.10. Fig.4 details the walls that have been removed as part of the building strip out, these are coloured red and as can be seen from comparison with the original walls illustrated on Fig.4, these structures are largely modern subdivisions. Fig.4 also details the original plan over the extant plan (including walls that have been removed) and provides information on phasing as far as can be discerned from historic mapping and building fabric. It is clear that numerous door openings have been inserted into the spine walls to provide access to newly created rooms as the larger wards within the Building were subdivided to suit the 20th century hospital use.
- 4.11. The basic historic plan is still readily discernible in the current floor plan, particularly as the historic walls are thicker than modern screens. The main plan is formed of a central spine corridor at ground and first floor levels, off which are accessed large spaces (former wards) and smaller office and ancillary space (generally to the south of the Building). The first floor is accessed via two sets of original cantilevered stairs with modern handrails, these are located at each end of the central corridor as seen on Fig.4.
- 4.12. A modern staircase and lift shaft have been inserted into the central entrance structure; these had been removed at the site visit leaving voids within the building fabric. Most of the flooring of the ground floor had also been removed to reveal the brick substructure and foundations, some of which had clearly been altered/augmented to support modern wall alignments. The ceiling had also been removed (it is understood in recent years there was a suspended ceiling in place) to reveal the structure of the upper floor, which includes both original timber and modern steel beams and beam cradles. There was no evidence of any fireplaces or chimney stacks, these are likely to have been removed in a phase of refurbishment when the Building became centrally heated.

4.13. The building is entered via the main southern entrance. Two large original chamfered archways provide access to the main corridor, as seen in Photo 12. The high ceiling to the corridor is brick and shallow vaulted with brick ribs, as seen Photo 13, with modern insertions of glass brick sections to bring some natural light to the ground floor space. The corridor itself, which has been stripped of all features and fixtures, provides a series of squared openings into the rooms each side of the corridor, as seen in Photo 14.



Photo 12 **The entrance hall taken looking north**

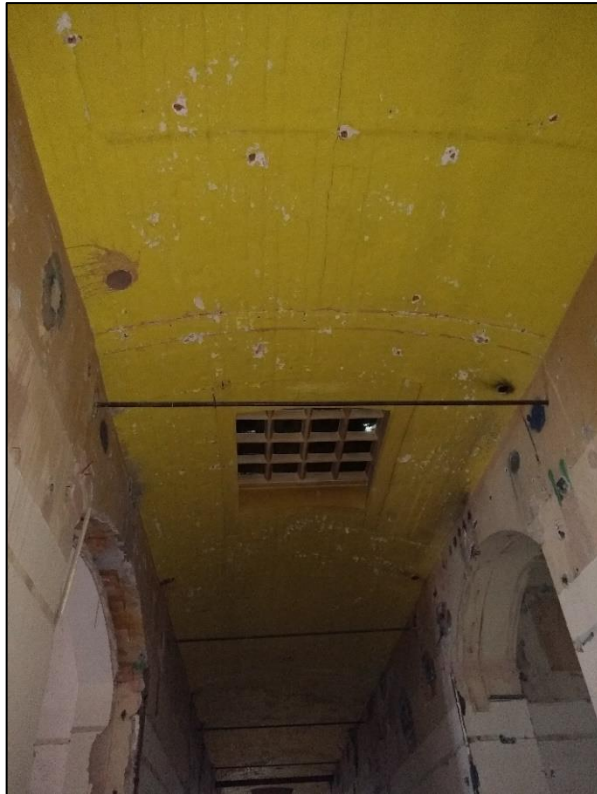


Photo 13 **The ribbed shallow arch to the corridor of the Building**



Photo 14 **View looking west along the ground floor corridor**

-
- 4.14. Room G1 as seen in Photo 15 is typical of the appearance of the ground floor rooms in their current stripped out state. The central brick floor piers are visible running longitudinally across the length of the room. Rubble and earth has been infilled between them. Services and drainage have been removed, including large venting holes as seen in the image, which would have been hidden by the suspended ceiling. Door openings are plain and without mouldings. The ceiling has been strengthened with the addition of steels as seen in Photo 16, which also shows the original joists of the upper floor running east-west and showing evidence of former lathe fixings.



Photo 15 **Room G1 looking east**



Photo 16 **Room G1 looking up**

- 4.15. Room G2 provides a little more information on the building envelope as seen in Photo 17. The foundations are formed of rubblestone, with a single course of thick red sandstone ashlar inserted on the north wall. There is evidence of a damp proof course, which given the original date of the Building must have been inserted some years after construction (i.e. post 1875, when damp proof courses were first introduced into building construction). In this room two further steels have been inserted, alongside two steels cradling what appear to be historic i.e. original, timbers beams (Photo 18).
- 4.16. Photo 19 shows how a modern brick wall has been inserted into the structure, with associated alterations to the brick floor piers (which display both historic and modern material). As can also be seen in the image, drainage has been installed through the external wall, with the drainage conduit opening being supported by a stone lintel.



Photo 17 Room G2 looking north-east



Photo 18 Room G2 looking up



Photo 19 Room G2 looking down and to the north-west

- 4.17. The majority of the rooms within the ground floor appear in the same manner and with the same fabric as seen in G1 and G2. In some areas plaster has been removed to reveal the masonry structure underneath, as seen in Photo 20, in Room G3 where there is evidence of window lowering through the use of brick.



Photo 20 Room G3 looking north

-
- 4.18. Photo 21 illustrates Room G4, adjacent to the small eastern extension (with brick dressings). This space, one of the former wards, features brick floor piers and a doorway to the southern elevation as seen externally. An area of modern plaster has been removed to show an historic relieving arch (perhaps once indicating a window in this location prior to the building of the small wing extensions).



Photo 21 **Room G4 looking east**

- 4.19. Photos 22 and 23 illustrate the masonry of the eastern small extension wing, which is constructed in a mixture of brick and rubblestone. A further brick arch sits above a double brick and stone lintel, which suggests that window may also have been located here prior to the extension, which indicates potentially two windows in this location on the ground floor.



Photo 22 Room east off G4, looking south-east



Photo 23 Detail of doorway going into Room G4 from the east

4.20. Returning to the corridor, the entrance hall can be seen internally looking externally as seen in Photo 24. Of interest here is the stone arch above to the doorway, which is either relieving or indicates a once larger opening entrance here. Also seen here and nowhere else in the Building is what appears the underside of a brick hearth,

which suggests that presence of chimney stack in this location (see Fig.4 for specific location). Chimney stacks have been comprehensively removed from the Building so this is rare survival.



Photo 24 The front entrance hall with possible brick hearth above, looking south

4.21. Photo 25 illustrates the western stairs accessing the first floor. As already indicated they are like to be original but with modern brick balustrade and handrail. The window is bordered with brick infill, which suggests, as already indicated, that the presence of two large windows here is not as historic.

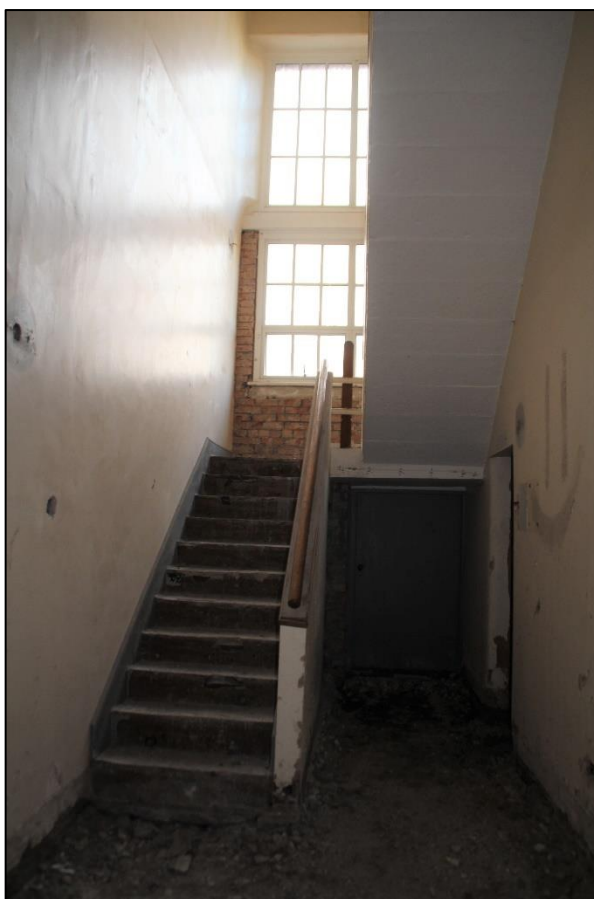


Photo 25 **The eastern staircase**

- 4.22. The first floor is largely in the same plan as the ground floor, that is to say large ward rooms accessed from a central corridor. The corridor is formed of stone flagstones supported on the ribbed brick arched vaulting seen in the corridor below. This is punctuated by areas of metal framed glass inserts, presumably inserted in the 20th century to throw some light into the lower corridor (Photos 26 and 27). The upper corridor itself is lit by three roof lanterns placed at regular intervals (Photo 28). These are modern versions, and likely replaced timber structures. Given the need for natural light in the 19th century, it is likely some form of lantern structure was constructed at the same time as the Building.



Photo 26 **The flagstone upper corridor**



Photo 27 **Detail of flagstones, upper corridor**



Photo 28 **Modern metal framed lantern above central corridor**

4.23. As with the ground floor, large rooms are accessed off the main corridor. These retain their original timber floorboards and as seen in Photo 29 of Room F1, the ceiling structure is intact showing tie beams resting in the wall plate. There is no evidence of the lowering of windows on this floor, as can be seen on Photo 29 of the uncovered masonry though brick repair is evident. The brick and stone eastern extension (F2) presents in much the same way as the ground floor room below it, with a rather ad-hoc blend of brick and masonry construction.



Photo 29 **Looking west in Room F1**



Photo 30 **Looking east in Room F2**

-
- 4.24. Photo 31 illustrates the more subdivided layout of the area over the entrance structure, which is known to have been altered with the insertion of a lift and staircase in the 20th century.



Photo 31 **Looking west through subdivided central area**

- 4.25. Areas within the first floor of the rear gabled wings have been stripped of plaster as seen in Photo 32 of Room F3. The relieving arches of the windows are in evidence here. Photo 33 gives a long-range view through the northern side of the Building, looking east to west, and allowing a good understanding of the symmetrical layout of the original plan. Likewise Photo 34 gives a long view in Room F5 of the south-western ward, leading to the western brick and stone extension (Photo 35). The original construction of the windows is evident here in Photo 36, though clearly the windows themselves are newer insertions.



Photo 32 **Looking north in Room F3**



Photo 33 **Looking west in Room F4**



Photo 34 **Looking west in Room F5**



Photo 35 **Looking west in the wing to Room F4**



Photo 36 **Detail of windows in Room F5**

4.26. Original or principal doors are chamfered to provide a curved edge as seen in Photo 37 below.



Photo 37 **Detail of chamfered doorcases**

-
- 4.27. The roofspace is formed of a double pitched intersecting hipped roof with central valley, punctuated by the rooflights seen in the upper corridor as seen in Photo 38. Gables housing ventilation grilles are seen on both the inner and outer roof slopes, with those on the inner slopes being relatively shallow as seen in Photo 38. A newer addition dormer has been inserted as seen on Photo 39, this presumably provides light and access into the attic roof space.



Photo 38 **Roofscape looking west**



Photo 39 **Detail of dormer on roofscape**

4.28. Internally the roof void holds various ducting for services and air-conditioning as seen in Photo 40. The roof structures comprise king trusses with raked struts and the main timbers appear to be original. Thermal upgrading and other new work has occurred in this area as seen in Photo 41, with new beams run alongside older ones.



Photo 40 **The roofspace with roof structure in view**



Photo 41 **Detail of new and old timbers**

Conclusions on the building recording

- 4.29. Cedar House is a purpose-built workhouse infirmary that has been altered throughout its history as it has developed into modern hospital use. At the site visit the Building had been stripped to its basic building skeleton which aided recording of the masonry envelope and construction of the Building. More ephemeral historic details such as joinery, doors or other features had been removed, though it is very likely little to none of these features had survived regular modernisation under the NHS in the 20th century in any case.
- 4.30. The Building is built of pennant stone, laid in courses to the external elevations and with a more random finish internally. Various insertions of brick and concrete blockwork were noted where alteration, insertions and subdivision had occurred to the building plan. Of note is the early 20th century addition of small brick dressed wings to east and west on the southern side, these could have been for bathrooms serving the wards. Similarly the Building had clearly undergone some structural

intervention with the insertion of structural steels to the ground and possibly first floor ceiling structures though most of the historic beams and joists were in situ as well and historic floorboards do survive over most of the first-floor level.

- 4.31. The roof structure, though refurbished, appears to retain its original timber trusses. Fenestration openings are largely as original, but 20th century metal windows in a multipane design have been inserted. Historic high door archways, chamfered doorway reveals, and the ribbed shallow brick vaulted corridor were noted, as well as the flagstone finish to the upper corridor. The wall surfaces were noted, where plastered, to be covered in either lime plaster or modern gypsum or cement, depending on whether alteration had occurred in the area.
- 4.32. Fig.4 & 5 provides an annotated plan of the Building, showing the original plan and modern subdivision, most of which had been removed at the site visit.

5. CONCLUSIONS

- 5.1. This report presents the results of a Level 2 Historic Building Recording of Cedar House, Blackberry Hill in Bristol. The Building is a former workhouse infirmary which developed into hospital use in the 20th century. It is curtilage listed by association with the main Grade II Manor Park Hospital building (NHLE) It is to be recorded under Condition 4 of 16/06831/F which gave permission for conversion of the Building to residential apartments. It is part of the former historic Manor Park Hospital site (former workhouse complex) which has now been redeveloped.
- 5.2. The building recording, which is a descriptive recording under the protocols established in Historic England's guidance Understanding Historic Buildings, a Guide to Good Recording Practice (2016), has been scoped within a submitted and agreed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CA in June 2021 (Appendix 1).
- 5.3. The Building, which had been stripped back to the original Building envelope at the time of the site visit, is constructed of pennant stone with some brick in a monumental, symmetrical institutional Neo-Georgian style similar to the other historic buildings on the wider site. The removal of modern subdivision had facilitated the recording of original structural, masonry and floorplan features. The recording also revealed the level of intervention that the Building has been subject to, though this was mitigated by the wholesale removal of modern walls prior to the site visit.
- 5.4. The results of this recording, including the photographic record, will be archived as per the provisions laid out in the WSI (Appendix 1).

6. REFERENCES

Cotswold Archaeology 2020 *Historic Building Recording Reports (CA report refs 6660_1 and CR0614_1)*

EDP 2016 *Blackberry Hill Hospital Heritage and Archaeological Impact Assessment*

EDP 2016 *Blackberry Hill Hospital, Bristol: Building Assessment Appendix EDP H1 of the Heritage Assessment 2016*

Historic England 2016 *Understanding Historic Buildings – A Guide to Good Recording Practice*

CiFA 2014 *Standards and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings and structures*

Cartographic sources (viewed at Promap and Know Your Place)

1882 – 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1:2,500

1903 – Ordnance Survey Map 1:2,500

1935 - Ordnance Survey Map 1:2,500

APPENDIX 1: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Cedar House Blackberry Hill Hospital Bristol

*Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of
Level 2 Historic Building Recording*



CA Project: CR0555


November 2020



Cedar House Blackberry Hill Hospital Bristol

Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Level 2 Historic Building Recording

CA Project: CR0555

prepared by	Richard Morton, Principal Heritage Consultant
date	November 2020
checked by	Sacha Hunter, Historic Buildings Consultant
date	November 2020
approved by	Andrew Burn, Principal Heritage Consultant
signed	
date	November 2020
issue	01

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. This document sets out details of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a programme of 'Level 2' historic building recording of buildings at Blackberry Hill Hospital, Bristol.
- 1.2. The Site lies on the north-west side of the Blackberry Hill Hospital complex, as illustrated on Fig. 1, below NGR: 362604, 176247).

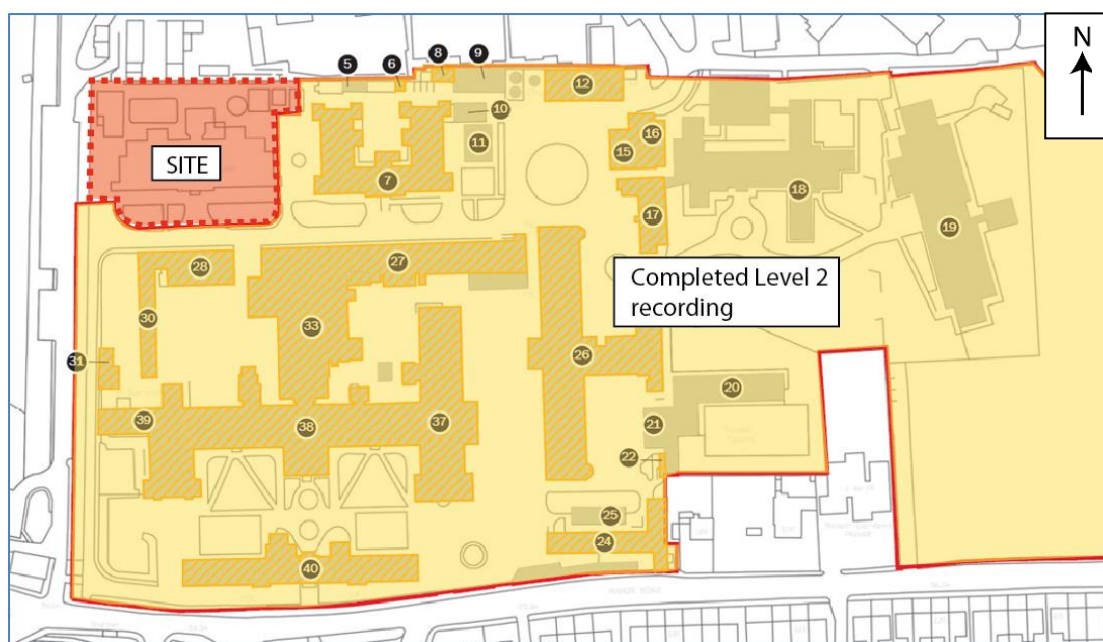


FIG. 1: THE SITE IN RELATION TO THE BLACKBERRY HILL HOSPITAL COMPLEX (NOT TO SCALE)

Background to the project

- 1.3. The present Site lies adjacent to the wider Blackberry Hill Hospital development site, which is highlighted on Fig. 1 above in yellow (labelled 'completed level 2 recording'). In February 2018 Bristol City Council granted listed building consent (16/05398/LA) and full planning permission (16/05376/F) for the redevelopment of that site, comprising the regeneration, refurbishment and demolition of existing buildings and new build development to provide a total of 346 residential units, commercial/retail floorspace and community space. The permission included new and amended vehicular, pedestrian and cycle access; car parking; cycle parking; landscaping and boundary treatment.

- 1.4. Detail on the history, development and heritage significance of the Blackberry Hill Hospital complex was provided in assessment reports produced by EDP Ltd to inform determination of the applications. These comprised:
- ‘Blackberry Hill Hospital, Bristol: Heritage and Archaeological Impact Assessment’ (EDP 2016)
 - ‘Blackberry Hill Hospital, Bristol: Building Assessment’ (Appendix EDP H1 of the Heritage Assessment; EDP 2016)
- 1.5. Following approval of planning permission, a programme of Level 2 Historic Building Recording was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology across the wider Blackberry Hill complex to address the relevant planning conditions.
- 1.6. With regard to Cedar House, full planning permission was granted (16/06831/F) for the conversion of the central building to provide 25 new residential units (C3), alongside demolition of ancillary redundant buildings, car parking, landscaping and access. The permission included Condition 4 requiring historic building recording. This WSI sets out the methodology for addressing this requirement.

The present Site

- 1.7. As noted, the present Site lies adjacent to the wider Blackberry Hill development, as illustrated on Fig. 1. Detail of the Site area is illustrated on Fig. 2, below.
- 1.8. The Site includes five separate buildings. The main structure is Cedar House (Building 1), which dates from the mid-19th century: it is not illustrated on the 1839 Tithe Map, but is recorded on the 1882 OS 1st Edition map (Fig. 3, below). Outbuildings 2-5 appear from the mapping to be later, 20th-century, in date.

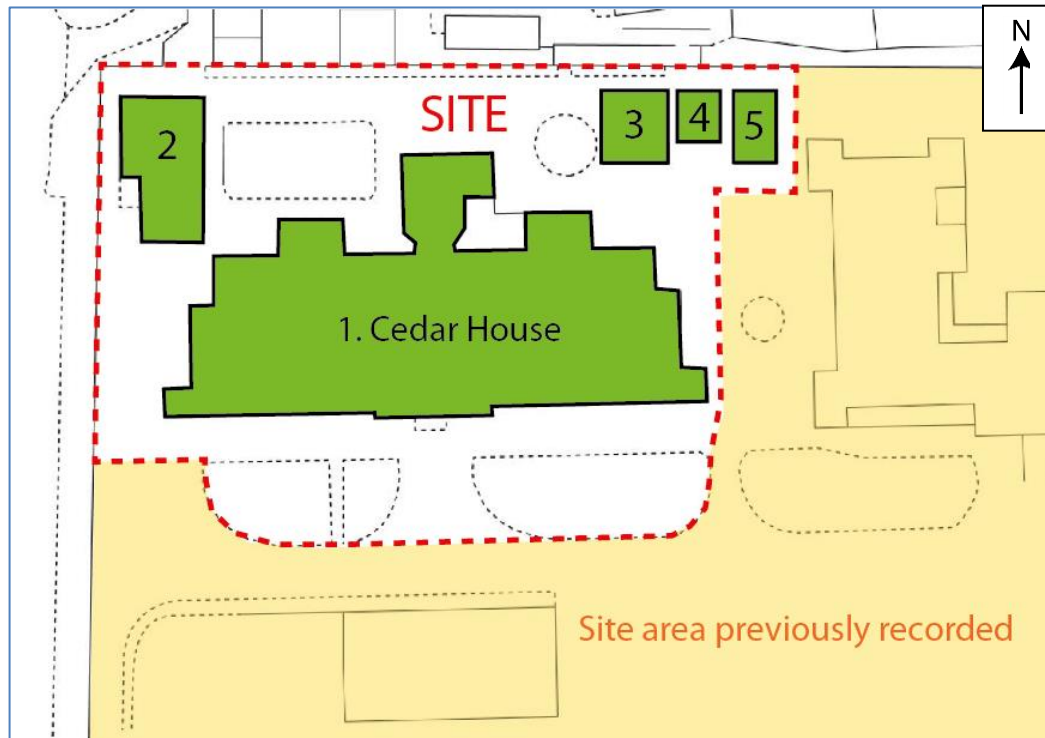


FIG. 2: THE SITE AND ITS BUILDINGS



FIG. 3: CEDAR HOUSE ON THE 1882 ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. The building recording will comprise a Level 2 record as set out in the Historic England Guidance, 2016): Historic England publication 'Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice'. Further relevant guidance comprises the '*Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*' (ClfA 2019); the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991); the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment the MoRPHE Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006).

2.2. A Level 2 building record is defined by Historic England as follows:

'This is a descriptive record, Both the exterior and interior of the building will be seen, described and photographed. The examination of the building will produce an analysis of its development and use and the record will include the conclusions reached, but it will not discuss in detail the evidence on which this analysis is based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive and may be tailored to the scope of a wider project.'

2.3. It should thus be noted that the scope of a Level 2 survey is primarily a descriptive building record. It is not an analysis of heritage significance such as informs the decision-making process, as addressed by guidance such as Historic England's 'Historic Environment Advice Note 12: Statements of Heritage Significance'.

Level 2 Drawn record, to include:

- A site plan showing the location of the room within the building;
- Any other illustrations to support the historical analysis (such as mapping or annotated structural drawings);
- Any sketch drawings which illustrate structural features of specific fabric; and
- Note: existing measured elevations, floor plans and photogrammetric records will be used where appropriate to illustrate the building. The scope of the record does not include new measured survey.

Level 2 Photographic record will include:

- A digital SLR camera will be used. Photography will be undertaken with a Canon 600D 20mpx TTL digital camera set to TIFF format; and

- General views of the buildings and their relationship to the wider Blackberry Hill Hospital complex

Level 2 Written record, to include:

- The building location;
- The dates of the record and the name of the recorder;
- A brief summary of the building's' historic and architectural context, based upon the site inspection and the available reports on the wider Blackberry Hill site which are summarised above (no new documentary research is scoped as part of the building recording Level 2 works);
- Commentary and analysis of structures, features and fabric uncovered which may well reveal additional evidence and information about the historical development of the buildings and their uses and alterations over time

Level 2 Documentary research:

- The previously compiled reports for the wider Blackberry Hill Hospital site by EDP and Cotswold Archaeology will inform the work.

3. TIMING OF THE WORK

- 3.1. The Level 2 recording work will take place prior to any alteration works within the buildings, but after removal of asbestos and soft strip that may reveal original fabric of the building hidden by modern alterations.
- 3.2. If alterations to the buildings, including removal/demolition of fabric, are given permission by the Council, then it is recommended that further inspection is carried out during and following that work in order to appropriately record any further revealed structural elements. It is recommended that such additional inspections are agreed in consultation with the Council's archaeology officer.

4. REPORT AND ARCHIVE

- 4.1. An illustrated report will be compiled on the results of the work. The report will be completed within 6 weeks of completion of the fieldwork. Copies of the report (hard copies and in .PDF format) will be deposited with the local authority case officer (1 copy), the local library or museum (2 copies), the Council's Historic Environment

Record (1 copy preferably in digital format), and the Historic England archive (1 copy) within 12 months of the date of completion of the approved programme of field work, unless a revised timescale is agreed in writing with the LPA within 3 months of the completion of the approved programme of field work.

- 4.2. The key element of the archive will comprise the photographic record, which will be placed on CD-ROM, with a guide to the contents (arranged by building) on an accompanying Excel spreadsheet. Cotswold Archaeology will make arrangements with the appropriate local museum for the deposition of the site archive at the conclusion of the project.

5. MANAGEMENT

- 5.1. This project will be under the management of Sacha Hunter, Historic Buildings Consultant and Richard Morton, MClfA, Principal Heritage Consultant, Cotswold Archaeology.

6. HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 6.1. CA will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent Health and Safety legislation, and CA Health, Safety and Welfare Policy (2010) and procedures. A risk assessment will be undertaken prior to commencement of fieldwork. Additional risk assessments and control measures related to the current Covid-19 pandemic will also be undertaken prior to the site visits.

7. INSURANCES

- 7.1. CA holds Public Liability Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000 and Professional Indemnity Insurance to a limit of £5,000,000. No claims have been made or are pending against these policies in the last three years.

8. QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 8.1. CA is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (RO Ref. No. 8). As a RO, CA endorses the *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2019). All CA Project Managers and Project Officers hold either full Member or Associate status within the CIfA.

- 8.2. CA operates an internal quality assurance system in the following manner. Projects are overseen by a Project Manager who is responsible for the quality of the project. The Project Manager reports to the Chief Executive who bears ultimate responsibility for the conduct of all CA operations. Matters of policy and corporate strategy are determined by the Board of Directors, and in cases of dispute recourse may be made to the Chairman of the Board.

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