

# Kingsway Hospital Derby

## Historic Building Recording

Revised 14 October 2014



for  
**Kier Partnership Homes Limited**  
and  
**Homes and Communities Agency**

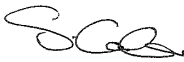
CA Project: 660330  
CA Report: 12336

December 2012

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## Historic Building Recording

CA Project: 660330  
CA Report: 12336

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## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Kingsway Hospital, Derby
<b>Location:</b>	Kingsway, Derby
<b>NGR:</b>	SK 3310 3560
<b>Type:</b>	Historic building recording
<b>Date:</b>	October 2012 and August 2014
<b>Planning Reference:</b>	Derby City Council 07/08/01081
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	Derby City Council Museums
<b>Accession No:</b>	DBYMU 2012-218

A programme of historic building recording to English Heritage Level 2-3 was undertaken at Kingsway Hospital, Derby. The hospital was founded as a Lunatic Asylum and built 1886-8. Further work was carried out in 1896-7, 1902 and 1909-11. More works were carried out in 1936- 1938. Post-war changes were also evident.

The exterior ground floor plans of three standing buildings were measured and drawn up (The Porter's Lodge, Lythwood and the Farmhouse). A fourth, Braemar, was photographed externally but permission had not been obtained for a measured survey. A main elevation of the Porter's Lodge and the Farmhouse was also drawn up and records made to allow further elevation drawings to be prepared if needed. For safety reasons, interior access was limited to the standing buildings and where agreed was only permissible during the preliminary stages of demolition. A photographic record of the exterior of the standing buildings was carried out. Analysis of the fabric suggested that the buildings had mostly undergone very little exterior alteration since their completion. The exception was the Farm, which fabric analysis and map evidence suggested had undergone significant alterations.

The main hospital had already been demolished before the requirement for a record was understood and the attempt has been made to provide a Level 2 record from existing documents, photographs and reports. A complex history of alterations and additions since 1886, and particularly after 1948, was recorded.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In October 2012 and August 2014, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out a programme of historical building recording for Kier Partnership Homes Limited and the Homes and Communities Agency on Kingsway Hospital, Derby (site centred on NGR: SK 3310 3560; Fig. 1).
- 1.2 Kingsway Hospital has been the subject of a planning application (07/08/01081), primarily for residential development, but also for commercial development and associated infrastructure, for several years. Detailed plans are currently being submitted for the proposed development. The archaeological work was carried out to fulfil the requirements of a condition issued by Steven Baker, Development Control Archaeologist Derbyshire County Council, (DCADCC). The DCADCC was consulted in 2008 and advised that, should the development proceed, a programme of historic building recording should be carried out prior to demolition and that there should be a programme of below-ground archaeological evaluation before determination of the application. The latter requirement is dealt with in a separate report.
- 1.3 Subsequent discussions with the DCADCC, confirmed the requirement for an enhanced Level 2 Survey (English Heritage 2006) of four surviving buildings prior to their demolition. Unfortunately the main Kingsway Hospital buildings had previously been demolished. However the DCADCC has advised that a 'retrospective' survey of the hospital should be undertaken using available resources from public accessibly archives and from surveys undertaken as part of the planning and development process for the site (e.g. asbestos surveys).
- 1.3 A written scheme of investigation (WSI) was prepared, setting out the proposed methods for the historic building recording exercise. This report follows the requirements of that scheme (CA 2012). The main survey was carried out in 2012; for safety reasons, two of the then surviving buildings (Lythwood House and Porter's Lodge) could not be entered until the preliminary stages of demolition had commenced, so the interiors of these buildings were not recorded until August 2014. This report, which was originally prepared in October 2012, has been revised to include the information from the latest phase of recording.



## **Background**

- 1.4 The site comprised until recently a general hospital, built in the 1880s as the Borough Lunatic Asylum (Figs 3-6) and modified and extended up until recently. The Asylum was originally located in open countryside but has since been surrounded by the suburban expansion of Derby (Fig. 1). The site still has an open aspect, however. Most of the hospital buildings have been demolished (none were designated), but four survived at the time of writing and were scheduled for demolition. The following outline history comes from the *Buildings Assessment Report* by Taylor Young Architects to which reference should be made for more background as to the reasons why the buildings are not designated (Taylor Young 2008). Their sources are listed in the References section below.
- 1.5 The Royal Commission report (RCHME 1995) outlines the historic background to the hospital site. The main hospital buildings (including the farm and the Porters' Lodge) were constructed between 1886 and 1888 to the design of architect B. S. Jacobs of Hull, in a rather austere style, based on early 17th-century models, modestly embellished by Flemish gables. The main hospital buildings were added to by Jacobs in 1896 with the erection of an Isolation Block, to the north-east. This later became Kingsway Hospital School of Nursing before being recently demolished. In 1902 Jacobs also designed a new women's block to the north of the main hospital buildings, Albany House (not part of this report). The hospital buildings were further extended to provide new male and female blocks in 1909 by Jacobs and local architect T. H. Thorpe. The works comprised enlarging and extending the male and female blocks and erecting workshops. From map evidence the wards must have been the Edale wards, the almost freestanding block on the south (Fig. 8). Further alterations and additions were made in 1913 by the Derby Borough Surveyor, J. Ward, including some of the verandahs on Blocks 05E and W (see Fig. 8 but since rebuilt), as well as additions to the Administrative Block (Building 01). Later additions to the site included the acquisition in 1924 of Thornhill House, an early 19th-century villa a little distance off to the north-east (not part of this report). This was converted in 1929 to become an institution for female patients, but has subsequently been demolished. In 1938, a number of new buildings were added to the complex, in a contrasting neo-Georgian classical style. These were to the designs of the Derby Borough Architect, C. H. Aslin. These included the nurses' home to the east of the hospital (Bramble House) and the admission block, known as Kingsway House, to the north of the complex, neither treated in this report. Braemar House was also

added at this time. Lythwood does not appear on pre-war maps, but is mapped by 1955.

- 1.6 Further works have been carried out since the creation of the National Health Service (NHS) in 1948 and these were first mapped in 1968. With a few limited exceptions, this was when the main block reached its extent at demolition.
- 1.7 The three surviving buildings (currently known as the Farmhouse, Lythwood and the Porters' Lodge) were recorded prior to their demolition. A fourth house, Braemar, built at the same time as Bramble House, was photographed but is not now part of the development scheme so has not been further recorded.

## 2. OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The objective of the work was to produce a record in their current state of the three buildings that are proposed for demolition. The record would comprise measured drawings, photographs and a written description.
- 2.2 A 'retrospective' record was also to be made of the demolished hospital buildings using available resources from publicly accessible archives and from surveys undertaken as part of the planning and development process for the site. This record was prepared to compliment and add to the RCHME survey of 1995.

### ***Methodology***

- 2.3 The building recording followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2012). The survey was undertaken to Level 2 (as defined in *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006)). A schematic plan of the ground and first floors of the main complex was supplied by the client. This was the only recent plan of the main complex and has formed the basis of the record for this report. It is believed to be broadly accurate in overall dimensions despite some distortions and simplifications in detail. A topographical survey of the site provided some vertical measurements of the still-standing buildings, but the elevations were measured by hand and by a "Disto" electronic distance measuring device.
- 2.4 The archive from the evaluation is currently held by CA at their offices in Kemble. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix A, will be entered on to the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

### 3. HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING: BUILDINGS SEEN BY AUTHOR

#### *The Porters' Lodge*

##### *Exterior*

- 3.1 The Porters' Lodge has an L-plan with a rear outshut (Fig. 9). The shorter arm of the L is single storey with a cat slide roof (Fig. 10). The outshut is also single storey but has its own double-pitch, hipped roof in line with the main one. Its eaves are considerably lower than the catslide and the windows are smaller. The Lodge is a brick-built, two-storey structure with two show elevations on the hospital entrance and drive sides (Figs 11, 12 and 13 ) and two plainer rear ones (Figs 14, 15 and 16).
- 3.2 The bricks are dark red local production, typical of the Midlands at this period in being quite large, a full 9" x 4½" x 3⅞" (229mm x 108mm x 79.4mm). The bricks vary in length by ± ¼" (6.35mm) but are mostly a true 9". They are laid very neatly in English Bond. The bricks at the south-west (rear) elevation are similar but laid in slightly less-carefully finished beds. Clearly, they were still being made from wet clay at this time and subject to (carefully controlled) shrinkage. They are not pressed. A damp-proofing course of blue-black impermeable bricks forms the lower course of the plinth, a structural feature evident in the Farm buildings as well.
- 3.3 The lintels to the doors and windows on the show fronts are monolithic sandstone blocks (Fig. 13), but the heads of the other windows are formed from special, wedge-shaped voussoir bricks in a shallow segmental arch (Fig. 15). The north-east gable-end, first-floor window has a brick relieving arch over its lintel, made of normal bricks (Figs 10, 11 and 12).
- 3.4 There is a shallow plinth of two courses of very slightly projecting bricks and a plat band of similar size and design at the windowsill level, again only on the show fronts of the main L. The sills are also monoliths of sandstone, now painted, and continue the line and dimensions of the plat band, except on the outshut where they are higher. The underside of the sills on the show fronts is marked with a double horizontal volute in low relief in special brick (Fig. 17).
- 3.5 The verged gable outline sits on "ears" of shaped-brick corbels and has serpentine and convex curves leading up to a gablet with a finial (Figs 11 and 12). The verges are of brick with a sandstone coping and the gablet is faced with red terracotta patent tiles in a textured, alternated, check pattern (Fig. 11). This is was a common

motif across the hospital buildings of 1886. The rear gable is a plain triangle. It is verged but as with the catslide, the verging is in modern blue-black brick on a tile course (Fig. 15). This probably replaces an original stone coping. The roof is covered in slate, and probably always has been. The stepped and rebated ridge tiles are blue-black ceramic similar to those on the Farm and are probably of 1886 vintage.

- 3.6 No chimney survives but it is assumed that one must have been internal to the south-east wall in the front rooms. It can have been nowhere else, and in fact a repaired patch on the south-east roof slope and spalling on the brickwork below at this point is presumably evidence of where it stood (Fig. 14).
- 3.7 Windows, as far as can be seen from supplied photographs, are the original wooden sashes on the ground floor and casements on the first floor (Fig. 18). The bay on the gable end is of wooden construction above its brick base and stone sills (Figs 11 and 18 ). It has eight-over-eight panes in the main window and four-over-four in the side lights and is finished above the sashes with a wooden moulded and dentilled cornice. At this date such multi-paned windows are a style statement, as larger panes were cheaply available. The front door is the original 1886 one, with five flush panels, four small above and one large below the letterbox. A fine iron bootscraper occupies a recess to its left (Fig. 19).
- 3.8 The building style is what Summerson has described as Artisan Mannerism (Summerson 1989), an important stage in the introduction of classical vocabulary into British architecture in the early 17th century, but here, of course, an example of a self-conscious historicism. This is the style of the whole complex, up to the additions of 1909.

### ***Interior***

- 3.9 At the time of the survey, prior to demolition, the interior condition of the building was extensively degraded and many of the original fixtures and fittings had been removed, damaged or destroyed, particularly on the first-floor (Fig. 18d). However, several features survived to indicate that the internal finish was of a fairly high standard. These included a moulded plaster cornice in the front room (Fig. 18a), a panelled wainscot in the entrance hall, stair well and landing (Figs. 18b and e), and moulded baluster panels and newel posts on the stairs (Fig. 18b). Where it had not been stripped out, torus skirting was recorded throughout the building (Fig. 18c).

3.10 The door architraves had fairly standard mouldings for this period and the doors were four-panel affairs with moulded panel frames. However, the back door had a raised and fielded six panel door in a modern replacement frame and so may be a replacement itself. Only its interior face was seen.

3.11 It is presumed that the rear outshut housed a WC, store and a scullery.

### ***The Farm***

3.12 This was originally laid out as a quadrangle (Fig. 7) but only the north-west and south-west ranges remain (Fig. 21). The south-west range is a single-storey, long shed with three cart-shed type doors to the external side (Fig. 22). The north-west range is more complex: a central two-storey stable block flanked by single-storey ranges (Fig. 23). This range abuts the rear, and the south-east range abuts the side of the Farmhouse, which occupies the western corner of the original quadrangle.

3.13 The farmhouse itself is a two-storey rectangular block with a lower, but still two-storey rear wing (Figs 24-26), similar in style and construction to the Porters' Lodge . It has the same blue-black brick, damp-proof course in the basal brick plinth, stone sills and lintels to the ground floor windows. The plat band however is at the first floor sill level, not the ground floor. The first floor windows have segmental arched heads of standard bricks. Moulded terracotta bricks have been used in the lowest course of the brick eaves cornice, however (Fig. 25). The curvilinear "Dutch" gables are similar but not identical to those on the Porters' Lodge. The profile of each is simpler and there is no terracotta work in the apex (Figs 12 and 27).

3.14 The south-west, entrance, elevation is clearly the show front, with an off-centre double bay and porch on the ground floor and two large arched windows on the first floor (Figs 25 and 25). Each window on each floor has two sash frames separated by a central wooden upright or mullion. The windows are standard wooden sashes. To judge from the lack of moulded profiles on the glazing bars, rails and stiles and the plain horns on both upper and lower leaves, the sashes themselves have been replaced in the later 20th century. The elaborately moulded sash boxes seem to be original (Fig. 28).

3.15 It is noticeable that the elevation is subtly but clearly asymmetric (Fig. 24). The ground floor bay is not central either to the main block or the first floor windows, and the latter are offset considerably to the north-west. In addition, the front door is not central to the bay.

- 3.16 There is a stack on the south-east end, truncated and capped.
- 3.17 The other visible elevation is the north-west gable end. This has two windows under stone lintels at the ground floor and a single one under a brick arch head above and is dominated by its eared gable (Fig. 27).
- 3.18 The rear elevation is plain but does have the external stack, also truncated and capped at the junction of the main block and the rear wing. A small buttress enlivens the north-east face of the stack. It is thought this might contain a flue from the rear wing, dying into the main stack (Fig. 29).
- 3.19 The rear wing is central to the north-east elevation of the farmhouse main block and much lower, though still two-storeys. Only the north-east elevation is unencumbered by surrounding buildings (Fig. 23). The ground floor has a modern wide window under a flat lintel of bricks laid as soldiers, but this clearly replaces a window with a stone lintel similar to those in the main block gable end, but somewhat lower (Fig. 23). The first floor is considerably lower than the main block and has a small wooden-framed, double-leaved casement window. This has no visible lintel so probably has a hidden wooden one.
- 3.20 The brickwork is less carefully laid and is English Garden Wall at the rear, north-east gable, but a mix of stretcher and English bond around the windows, even allowing for the effects of replacement. The gable end shows clear signs of a previous presence of the pitched roof of the adjacent part of the north-west range, now replaced by a flat one (Figs 23 and 30).

### ***Interior***

- 3.21 Little of this was seen. The hoarding on the south-eastern side window of the bay was missing and it was possible to see into the room behind. This was quite plain, no ceiling cornice, for example. The room clearly extended the full depth of the main block and a door on the north-western side, near the bay, probably led to a passage leading from the front door through to the rear (Fig. 31).
- 3.22 Near to the north corner of the room a recess, was seen in the north-east wall (Fig. 31). This may have been a former door. Over it is what looks like the underside of a stair, which suggests a set of steps from the lower first floor of the rear wing to the higher level in the main block. There is obviously a fireplace on the south-western wall (as there is the stack above) but this could not be seen.

- 3.23 It can be assumed that on the ground floor the main block contained two rooms, separated by a hall or corridor leading to the rear wing, perhaps containing a kitchen. Stairs may have been contrived in the rear wing, and there is evidence of a flight cutting into the ceiling of one of the downstairs rooms (Fig. 31). Alternatively, the north-western room could have been a large farm kitchen and the rear wing a scullery and washhouse, which would perhaps suit the scale better (Fig. 21).

### ***The south-western range***

- 3.24 Unlike those in the farmhouse, the brick courses of the rest of the farm buildings are laid to Flemish bond. This range was, based on its design, the machinery and cart shed and while the current roller doors are modern, the openings are original, with wooden lintels continuing the shape of the stepped-out brick eaves courses across (Figs 24 and 25). The remains of a brick threshold in the central opening suggest the floors may have been patent brick blocks.
- 3.25 At the north-western end there is a timber porch on a blue-black brick dwarf wall. This is later 20th-century and obscures an opening in the main wall of the range, filled with a wood and glass screen (Figs 24 and 25). This could only be glimpsed, but seems to post-date and be taller than (i.e. cuts through) the original opening here inferred from the stubs of stone lintels visible at either side of the porch. The lintels are lower than the timber lintels of the three doorways to the south-east and the window to the north-west. The opening actually seems too wide for the lintel to span and it may be that there were two adjacent doors here before the porch and screen were inserted. On the other hand, the lintel is much deeper than those over the windows in the farmhouse, although not proportionately to the width of the opening.
- 3.26 At the south-eastern end is a small blocked window and door. The north-eastern elevation is now painted white, but it is possible to see, although not clearly, that there is some evidence for rebuild and repair which must relate to the demolition of the south-eastern range shown on historic mapping (Figs 8, 21 and 32). A door also occurs in the north-western end of the north-eastern elevation, a later insertion.
- 3.27 The steep slate roof is hipped at the south-eastern end and has similar lipped ceramic ridge tiles to those on the Porter's Lodge. Interior inspection was not possible.

- 3.28 The mapping of 1901 shows a range along the north-east side of the south-east range (Fig. 8). There is no sign of this in the present fabric. It may have been an open-fronted shelter shed.

***The north-eastern range***

- 3.29 This is much more complex than the south-eastern range, as, apart from its tripartite nature, it includes, for the purposes of this description, the subsidiary block attached to the rear of that range (Fig. 21, "henhouse").
- 3.30 This little single-storey block has three now-blocked small windows on the south-eastern elevation and a blocked door (Fig. 33). This small block also had a window, later blocked, in its north-eastern end. A walled yard enclosed the north-west and north-east sides, later converted into a shed and covered passage. How this yard/passage was reached is not clear, probably from the rear wing of the farmhouse, but a later alteration provided an external access from the central farmyard (Fig. 34).
- 3.31 The little building may have been a hen house, its size, security and easy access from the yard and the house making it suitable.
- 3.32 The rest of the range runs north-eastwards from the gable end of the farmhouse rear wing (Figs 21 and 23). It was not at first considered that the range was of more than one build, ignoring the partial rebuilding of the south-western end at a later 20th-century date (see below). However, the 1901 mapping suggests that the stable block in the centre may have been added at a later date, as it shows a wide passageway here, not a building (Fig. 8). The stable is shown by 1914 (Fig. 9). This idea is strongly supported by the otherwise slightly odd provision (originally) of hipped ends to the roofs of the ranges either side of the stable (Fig. 23). It would have made much more sense if the roofs had been run up to the upper side walls of the stable block, avoiding the water-trapping valley that resulted where the hips meet the stable walls. This is what the original roof of the south-western end did against the farmhouse rear wing (Fig. 30), and the cart shed against the farmhouse (Fig. 22). It makes perfect sense, however, if the hips framed an access way into the central courtyard.
- 3.33 In retrospect it is also possible to see that the better quality, almost engineering, bricks used in the stable block represent a different supply at a later date, but they have been extremely carefully matched up to the existing ranges. The use of



overhanging eaves and bargeboards at the gables do rather reflect the design ethos of Albany House, added to the complex in 1902 (Fig. 35).

- 3.34 The north-eastern half of the range is largely as built, although the gable end has been large rebuilt to install the double doors now present. The arrangement of doors and windows suggests a byre, but this is only surmise in the absence of internal inspection (should evidence have survived anyway). The rounding of the lower jambs of the doors (as in the stable) suggests the intention to drive animals through (Fig. 35).
- 3.35 The windows and door on the south-east elevation have voussoir-brick, segmentally arched heads, which match those used in the stable door and oculus, but there is no certain sign that they are later alterations (they occur in the Porters' Lodge after all), and the stable probably took its design cues here from them (Fig. 35).
- 3.36 On the north-west elevation are five small, square windows set high in the wall. They have stone lintels and sills and are now all blocked (Fig. 30). The north-eastern one seems to have been blocked earlier and its sill taken out. This blocking seems to have been related to the construction of a lean-to against this elevation. This appears in the 1914 mapping (Fig. 9) and is represented on the ground by a concrete slab floor and pockets for roof trusses between the windows (Figs 21 and 30). The 1901 mapping shows a shorter structure in this position extending from beyond the gable end to about half way to the stable (Fig. 8). Part of the wall here, below the sill-less window, is lined with black brick and a scar of a return wall is still visible at the south-west end (Figs 21 and 36). This is shorter than the 1901 structure and may represent part of it or an internal structure of that shown in 1914 (or both).
- 3.37 The north-east gable end is substantially rebuilt, presumably after the demolition of the north-eastern range. It is not clear when the demolitions took place as the small-scale OS mapping from 1972 to 1992 shows three different footprints, which taken at face value provide an impossible history. It seems probable that the ranges were removed after 1968 when the farm footprint is identical on maps of that year to the 1914 footprint.
- 3.38 Despite some variations in the brickwork, the expected scar of the removal of the south-west wall of the north-east range is not visible in the present structure.

- 3.39 The range between the stable and the farmhouse has been substantially rebuilt. All of the visible south-east face has been rebuilt, with two doors and a window, and most of the north-west face has been rebuilt and given new windows and a door (Figs 21, 23 and 37). The scar of the pitched predecessor of the present flat roof is visible on the rear gable of the rear wing of the farmhouse (Fig. 30). Such changes are not mappable, but are certainly post-1948 (NHS foundation). It is very probable that the rebuilding did not have an agricultural reason, as farming on the site was abandoned by 1956 at the latest (RCHME 1995, 3).

### ***Braemar***

- 3.40 This square-plan neo-Georgian block seems to have been erected as part of the new developments of 1937 to 1938, including Bramble House and Kingsway. It provided flats for doctors (RCHME 1995, 8). Internal access was not available, so the layout has not been ascertained or recorded.
- 3.41 It is an unremarkable example of 1930s neo-Georgian. The overall effect is a free version of early 18th-century Georgian. The freedom is expressed in the details of the frontispiece around the front door (Fig. 38) and the complete disregard of classical proportions, even on the main elevations (Figs 39 to 42).
- 3.42 The main block is brick-built in two colours of brick, red below the ground floor windows and light beige-brown for the rest of the elevations. The loggia on the south-west elevation is in two very similar dark red-brown types of brick. The eaves of the hipped roof overhang and are supported by the projecting ends of the common rafters. There is no cornice. The main windows are all flush-mounted sashes, 8 over 12 in the ground floor and 8 over 8 in the first floor. On the side elevations the small windows are casements in a similar style.
- 3.43 A red-brick arched loggia completely without ornament, except for tile courses acting as abaci to the piers, is set in front of the south-western elevation and two French windows.
- 3.44 The steeply sloped roof is almost pyramidal, the central chimney with its six pots rising through the short ridge.
- 3.45 The fenestration and doors suggest that there are two flats on each floor. If the six chimneys are equally divided between the flats, however, this suggests either two or three flats.

- 3.46 The garden in front of the house is a triangular plot formed by the main road and the drive to Bramble House and this has cast iron railings on a low brick wall with stone copings. This has plain stick posts held by a plain lower single and double top rail and ornate interval panels. The latter contain Greek key-derived motifs, simple interlace and leaf acroteria in a typical Art Deco style.
- 3.47 Perhaps the most interesting thing about the building is its position in relation to Bramble House. Braemar is clearly placed in a deliberate formal relationship to that building. It sits on the north-west/south-east axis of symmetry both of Bramble House and the triangular space formed by the hospital entrance drives which split in front of it and sweep around to the main front of Bramble House to the west. Even the front gate to the garden is on this central axis. It is all the more ironic that this axis is almost impossible to appreciate on the ground (Fig. 2).

### ***Lythwood***

- 3.48 This house was not mapped until 1955 and its very different style suggests it was built after the neo-Georgian blocks of the 1930s. It was built as a staff house in what was probably originally the Porter's garden, or part of the farmed land of the hospital. This is probably reflected in its alignment with the present Cherry Tree Close, from where the pedestrian approach was arranged, not any other previous axis. Vehicular access was probably the area to its north-west, now hardstanding.
- 3.49 It is a two-storey structure on a more or less rectangular plan with a bay and catslide extension on the south-east side giving a shallow L plan (Fig. 43). The front door is in the catslide extension, opening into a vestibule separated from the main block by a wooden and glass screen and door. Nothing more could be seen of the interior. It is clear however, that the catslide does not cover a stair, as it extends over the ground floor bay window which lights one of the main downstairs rooms (Fig. 44). The most likely position for the stair is against the north-east end of the north-west elevation. The fenestration here suggests as much and the door and high-silled opening at the north-eastern end suggest that they might represent cupboards under the stairs accessed from the lean-to (Fig. 46).
- 3.50 It is built in pressed, textured face-bricks, probably brought from the south midlands, rather than any local product. These seem to have been rather light in colour when first laid but have quickly weathered and sooted to a darker red brown. The original colour can be seen where a timber lean-to, a conservatory, has recently been

- removed from the north-west elevation (Fig. 46). A tall plinth is in a redder brick, and contains two courses of blue-black brick as a damp-proof course.
- 3.51 The windows are wooden casements, the bay with a flat roof, and the canopy over the door with a simplified Gothic revival profile to the supporting brackets. The front door is a multi-panelled vernacular-revival-meets-Art Deco-derived design.
- 3.52 There are three tall chimneys, two of which are external and one is internal to the main walls. They are all topped with ornate, Victorian-style chimney pots. The roof is hipped with gablets and tiled. Shaped hip tiles cover the hips, with no pronounced ridge. The main ridge is capped with hemi-cylindrical tiles. The overhanging eaves are supported by the ends of the extended common rafters, and notionally by corbels of thin tiles at the corners of the building and the foot of the catslide (Figs 46 and 48).
- 3.53 The overall effect is rather watered-down irregular vernacular revival, but the wide proportions of the windows under their brick soldier lintels (presumably hiding steel lintels) have a very modern effect (less so when the wooden casements were visible (RCHME 1995). The building would have looked even more irregular when the lean-to conservatory was standing. This was a timber structure, with 4½" (110-120mm) square uprights set in holes in the concrete base at 2-2.5m intervals and against the house wall at each end. The concrete base was floored with orange-red quarry tiles. No evidence remained of the character of the walls or roof, but Lythwood appears in the background of an oblique aerial photograph (on "Bing", not illustrated) and the conservatory is shown there as glazed in a white painted, seemingly wooden framework, over a dark timber cladding in the undersill zone, with an entrance in the south-western end.
- 3.54 The interior had been substantially altered throughout its period of use, with the installation of fire-doors, a refurbished kitchen, central heating, cable conduits etc., but retained a number of original features. These included a panelled wainscot in the entrance hall, stair well and landing (plywood panels in a pine frame; Figs. 49b and c), torus skirting boards throughout much of the building and picture rails in the main rooms (Figs. 49d, e and h). In the bathroom there was a skirting of green-glazed tiles with a torus-type profile and a dado rail at shoulder-height (Fig. 49g). Fitted pine cupboards, probably contemporary with the original fitting-out of the building, were recorded in three rooms (Figs. 49d, e and h). The original fire-surrounds had been removed and the fireplaces blocked up.

- 3.55 The entrance hall and under-stairs cupboard were floored with red quarry tiles. In the hall they were rectangular tiles (c. 9" x 4"), laid alternately in rows (short-edge, long-edge, short-edge), with insets of small square tiles and a decorative edging of black and yellow tiles (Fig. 49a); in the cupboard they were c. 6" square quarry tiles with a similar edging.

#### 4. HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING: BUILDINGS NOT SEEN BY AUTHOR

##### *The original design*

- 4.1 This section, attempting a description and development history of the main block of the hospital and the isolation block, is based on the 1995 RCHME report, aerial photographs, historic mapping, the original design drawings by B. S. Jacobs and a great number of photographs taken in the period shortly before demolition by Stride Treglown Tektus, Taylor Young, Urbanography/Glen Hayes and URS. These photographs have been included in the archive and catalogued along with the photographs taken by the author. A selection is used to illustrate this report. The RCHME report numbered the ranges of this block 01-08 and this system has been used, slightly modified, as the basis for referring to the buildings here.
- 4.2 The main block was started in 1886 to the designs of B. S Jacobs who won the design competition for a new Lunatic Asylum promoted by Derby Borough Council in that year (Figs 3-6).
- 4.3 The design was for a very large establishment arranged as symmetrical wings around two courtyards either side of a central axis. The main front, to the south-east, comprised two identical two-storey ranges containing wards (Figs 50 and 52, 05E and 05W) either side of a central block. This central block (02) contained a two-storey chapel and dining hall block, elaborately treated as the centre point and focus of this elevation (Figs 4, 50, 52 and 53). Behind this was a kitchen wing that framed a smaller central courtyard and in turn divided the two main courtyards (Figs 3 and 50, block 03). The outer sides of these courtyards (the south-west and north-east ranges of the asylum, 06E and 06W) were also two-storey ward blocks (Figs 54 and 55). The side and front ranges had rear wings that projected into the centre and those in the front ranges (05) were substantial. Their north-western ends were linked by a covered corridor which extended to the side ranges and provided access between them and from them to the kitchen block, dining room, chapel stairs and the courtyards (Figs 3, 50 and 54).

- 4.4 The rear range (north-west elevation) consisted of two single-storey ranges (Fig. 50, 07 and 09) also arranged either side of a central block, this time a slightly less elaborately treated Administration Block, 01, containing offices and accommodation for senior medical staff. Blocks 07 and 09 were essentially for the service functions of the asylum, with a laundry block and boiler house in the south-western end (07) and facilities including a bakehouse at the north-eastern end (09). This range is the one that suffered most alteration over the building's lifetime.
- 4.5 The design was essentially long and low, punctuated by vertical accents provided discreetly by the bellcote on the chapel and with great emphasis by two large water towers in the east and south corners, and no fewer than four slightly smaller towers in the north and west corners and flanking the kitchen block (Figs. 4-6). The smaller towers had pyramidal slate roofs, but the large ones had ogee-profile, over-scale cupolas, metal, presumably lead, covered, topped with decorative iron railings defining a small roof flat. Both kinds of towers acted as stair towers, and this was probably the main function of the pyramid-roofed ones.
- 4.6 The ranges were built of brick and the roofs slate-covered, almost exactly as described for the Porters' Lodge. The decorative treatment was similar but slightly plainer for the ward ranges, with plat bands, shaped voussoir bricks to the (sash) window heads, "Dutch", stone-verged gables and terracotta tiles in the gable apex, but no under-sill scrolls.
- 4.7 The main interest in these ranges is the remarkably lively plan form, built up of multiple, intersecting rectangles (Figs 3 and 56). Wings, pavilions and bays project everywhere, providing much interest in the elevations even in the absence of decorative detail. The plain and level roof lines were punctuated by the towers chimneys and gables and by the contrast between the scale of the chapel block, the main ranges and the single storey ranges on the north-west.
- 4.8 The Administration Block (01) and the Chapel (02) were given a higher level of decoration. The former had two elaborate stone doorcases, stone lintels, jambs and mullions to the ground floor windows and hood moulds in special brick to the first floor ones (Figs 57-60). The first floor windows also had special-brick scrolls under the sills identical to those in the Porters' Lodge. Stone string courses ran at the sill and lintel level of the ground floor and a brick plat band at the first floor sill level. A terracotta dentilled cornice ran under the eaves. The front elevation was planar but receded in the centre; the side elevations were enlivened with square and canted

- bays. A stone panel for an inscription rose through the cornice over the door in the north-west front, topped with terracotta finials and strapwork and framed with stubby pilaster strips supported on stone cornices on terracotta green-man corbels. The finished product was simpler than the drawn design (cf Figs 5 and 60).
- 4.9 The main front was strictly symmetrical but the overall plan of the block was deliberately asymmetrical, with the rear wings also varying in height. The block was almost freestanding, linked to the main block by a single-storey corridor flanked by single storey stores, utility rooms and a “receiving room for new cases”.
- 4.10 The Chapel block (02) was essentially two large rooms, one on each floor. The chapel was on the first floor (Fig. 61) and the lower floor was the dining room, sensibly enough, as the kitchen block adjoined to the rear. This room was also a recreation room with a stage and a ceiling supported by two colonnades. The lower parts of the adjacent towers contained the stairs to the chapel. A feature of all the ranges as built was, of course, the variation provided by the chimneys. The chapel block had no chimneys and appears to be unheated.
- 4.11 Its south-eastern elevation was the most decoratively treated of the various blocks, reflecting its status as the entrance front (Figs 4 and 53). The ground floor was relatively plain, but the central three bays broke forward to support a first floor springing from a stone and brick cornice, with a central arched window, flanked by pilaster strips. These supported further pilaster strips above, then shallow vertical scrolls which framed three oculi and supported a scalloped broken pediment framed in an unbroken one. As the window head rises above eaves level this is, in effect, a grand dormer. This bay is flanked by two narrower bays framed by broader pilaster strips which support urns on pedestals. The pedestals are linked to the central bay by concave quadrant “scrolls” and a further small scroll.
- 4.12 The end bays had windows similar to the central one and similarly framed, and supported smaller versions of the central pediment narrower than the bay and sat on curved Dutch gables again forming dormers.
- 4.13 All the bays were linked by a surprisingly subtle arrangement of cornices running across at window spring height of the large windows and of the lower intervening windows. This linking was ambiguous and no simple reading of bay division and relationship is possible. The confused rhythm was, surprisingly, sophisticatedly mannerist and this is reflected in the strange, double, broken and unbroken pediments. The elevation was a clever exercise in historicist design. In Artisan

Mannerism as defined by Summerson the mannered ambiguity is rarely intentional, but here, of course, it was, decades before the term was coined!

- 4.14 The end elevations echoed this basic design but, while grand, were much simpler.
- 4.15 The chapel interior was dominated by the seven cast-iron, semicircular trusses that supported the roof, imitating a traditional timber arch-braced, collar truss roof (Fig. 61). The feet were enclosed in large scroll-shaped corbels giving the impression that the arches were resting on them. Historic photographs in the RCHME report show that the chapel was traditionally laid out with the altar and communion rail at the east and simple pews laid out in two blocks either side of a central aisle.
- 4.16 The original design for the ground floor (Fig. 3; first floor not seen) shows that the dormitories were in the large central blocks of 05E and W that projected into the courtyard and the northern projecting wings of 06E and W. The kitchen was in the centre of the kitchen as it recently existed with courts and subsidiary rooms around such as the Servants' Hall. The two-storey range along the south-east side of the kitchen court was the food store, divided up into pantry, larder, dairy, vegetable and offices. The central building in the kitchen courtyard was the raw meat store. There were day rooms and sitting rooms along the main ranges and the plan (Fig. 3) notes that the first floor was for private and convalescent patients.

### ***Early changes***

- 4.17 The asylum was opened in 1888 but already by 1891 an additional ward was added, according to the RCHME 1995 report, p1. It is not clear where this was, nor any of the other early additions described in that report, apart from Albany House, a separate building to the north designed in 1902. There are no additions to the footprint of the building that can be identified by 1901 (Fig. 8).
- 4.18 On the other hand the laundry block, designed as one storey originally, is now two storeyed. There is no clear evidence of the alterations visible in photographs, and, assuming that the 1886 proposals were kept to, the work must have been done very carefully (Fig. 62, cf Fig. 5). Stylistically the upper floor would seem to belong to the work prior to 1902, and therefore, it is likely that the upper floor was added in the 1890s. It is probable that the structurally separate block to the south-east (roofed separately and south of the corridor between them) was part of the 1886 design. It would also have been single-storey, raised to two at the same time as the Laundry Block: it is stylistically similar. The large, tall, but still single-storey block next to it was part of the original Laundry Block.



- 4.19 In 1901 glazed verandahs were added to the outer ends of the south-east elevations of Wings 3 and 4 and are shown on the 1914 OS mapping (Fig. 9). The single-storey rooms shown here and in the inner ends in the recent photographs are later 20th-century replacements (Fig. 52).
- 4.20 Stone stairs were also provided at each end of Tideswell ward (05E) (RCHME 1995, 2). It is not all clear what exactly these were, as one might expect these to have been part of the original design in the towers and they are not evident in the, admittedly rather schematic, most recent survey plans (Fig. 50 and 51).
- 4.21 The next documented changes to the main block took place in 1909-11 (RCHME 1995, 2). These are hard to untangle. Clearly they included the new detached wing by the south corner, most recently, Edale ward (Fig. 50, 16). This must have been the new male and female wards, as, despite the reference to “enlarging and extending” (RCHME 1995, 2) there is no appropriate change to the 1901 footprint when mapped by 1914, other than this block (Fig. 8 and 9).
- 4.22 The change that *is* visible on maps of the main block by 1914 is the block on the north-west side of the western courtyard (Figs 9 and 50, 09). The work here seems to have involved the addition of an upper floor to the north-western block on this side and the replacement of the south-eastern one, which extended further south-eastwards into the courtyard. This also involved the demolition of a large greenhouse in the courtyard, which may have been intended for kitchen use as it was next to the kitchen range, but does not appear on the original designs. This corner of the hospital was the services wing. Rooms for plumber, joiner, shoemaker, tailor and upholsterer are marked in the 1886 plans opening from the “workmens (sic) court”, separated from the hospital and its “airing court” by a wall (RCHME 1995, 5 and Fig. 3), so it is probable that this new build was for the workshops mentioned as part of the 1909-11 works. This block still existed largely unaltered (externally) until the recent demolition (Figs 63 and 64).
- 4.23 A new L-shaped bakery was also built as a separate single-storey block north of the north corner of the main block (Fig. 64 and RCHME 95, figs 15.01-06). This had a basement under one arm. No interior fittings survived. The raw meat store in the kitchen courtyard (Fig. 50, 04 and RCHME 95, fig. 01.24.) was also extended, and the disappearance of a small light well in the block north-west of the kitchen courtyard by 1914, suggests works here as well (Fig. 9).

- 4.24 This might be a clue to the date of the alterations to the north-eastern range of the kitchen courtyard. It is clear that the south-western range remained unaltered in essentials until its demolition. However, the north-eastern one was clearly rebuilt, at least in part (Fig. 65). The south-western range did not oversail the cloister-like walk along the side of the kitchen courtyard. The present north-eastern side does and this explains why it appears almost unchanged on mapping despite being considerably wider, as the maps include the walks in the building footprint. That this alteration had taken place by 1914 is indicated by the fact that the range is also just a little longer than as originally built and mapped in 1901 (Figs 8 and 9). The north-western end of the range is two-storey but the south-eastern end is single storey (Fig. 65). The style of the two-storey section with its overhanging eaves and short neo-Georgian sash windows suggests it is of a piece with the 1909-11 work. However, the single-storey part (Fig. 66) dates from the 1886 design, as its extension over the “cloister” walk is clearly a much later addition, probably post-1948.
- 4.25 Other changes planned in 1913 (RCHME 1995, 2) may have been built too late to appear on the 1914 mapping but neither are they apparent on the later mapping. The footprint of the main block of the hospital does not change on maps until the 1968 OS map. Some changes may, therefore, not have been carried out. The outbreak of the First World War probably overtook plans. Additions to the Administration Block proposed in 1913 seem to have involved the extension to two-storeys of the rear linking corridor and the rooms to the south-east of it.

### ***The Isolation Block (13)***

- 4.26 In 1895 it was decided to build an isolation block for patients with infectious diseases. A design was produced by Jacobs and erected by 1897. This stood some distance north of the main block (Fig. 8). It again consisted of two wings either side of a central block, but, of course, very much smaller, as it only contained two three-bed wards for male and female patients (Fig. 67). Of course, as an isolation block, it was self-contained, with kitchen and bathroom/lavatory blocks, the latter separate for each ward.
- 4.27 Externally it underwent very little change before demolition. A new flat-roofed porch was added in front of the main entrance, in 60s or 70s style. The small pane sashes survived in several places but the front windows, while still wooden sashes, had large, plate-glass panes and may have been completely replaced. Internally, it was totally modified, presumably when it was converted to the School for Nursing. Any fittings from the 1897 building are unlikely to have survived to that point as it was

converted to house Belgian refugee families in 1915 and to house “parole patients” in 1925 (RCHME 1995, 2). However, photographs of a corner fireplace and a boiler in brick in an unplastered room must have been taken in the rear range, identified as a kitchen by RCHME. It has been describe in some detail in the RCHME report (RCHME 1995, 5-6) and thoroughly photographed. It was demolished in 2006, the process incidentally being captured on the Google satellite image (Fig. 68).

### ***Later changes***

- 4.28 No changes to the main block have been documented by RCHME after the First World War, nor can any alterations be seen on the interwar mapping. However, many alterations and extensions are evident on the 1968 OS mapping, and in the fabric. It is assumed that these predominantly post-date the hospital becoming part of the NHS and a general hospital in 1948. These are described in the following sections by location. Little can be inferred about the date or sequence in detail, but any exceptions are noted.

### ***South-east ranges (05)***

- 4.29 Externally, the obviously mid to later 20th century additions are as follows.
- 4.30 The Chapel Block had a single storey lean-to added at the north-east end (Figs 50 and 53). This seems to have been to provide extra backstage space for the stage at this end when the patient’s communal dining room was converted to an auditorium. A small two-story, flat-roofed block was added at the opposite end, its upper floor reached by an external steel stair. It reached up to the top of the ground floor windows but did not certainly communicate with main block. At some point the bellcote was removed, probably after 1948.
- 4.31 The area between the chapel and kitchen blocks is not well recorded, but has been much altered. The kitchen, courts and ancillary rooms shown here in 1886 were removed at ground level to provide modern facilities (Fig. 69) and the (new?) flat roof was a complex of ducting and related service machinery (Fig. 70).
- 4.32 The corridors that ran across the back of the south-eastern range seem to have been rebuilt entirely in the later 20th century with flat roofs, new light-coloured brickwork and wide steel-framed windows (Figs 66 and 71). A new range of flat-roofed, single-storey, glass-walled buildings were built in the south-western courtyard against the corridor there, between 1955 and 1968 (Figs 50 and 71). One of these was the cafeteria until recently.

- 4.33 Block 05E (Fig. 72) had flat-roofed and single-storey rooms added between the central and end projections, replacing the 1901 verandah (Fig. 8). The central projection (Fig. 72) had its rectangular bay window modified. The three small windows on the first floor were replaced with a single wide window and the ground floor one replaced with a double door with an external access ramp. The gable end was partly re-fenestrated with modern-style windows similar to the new block added to the corner (see below under “towers”).
- 4.34 Similar but much larger single-storey additions were added to Block 05W (Figs 52 and 76), again replacing the 1901 verandah, but extending around and in front of the three frontal projections. A door was again inserted in place of the ground floor windows in the central projection, but the first floor windows were left unaltered. The ground floor windows flanking the new entrance were also replaced with wider, metal-framed casements.
- 4.35 At the rear of these ranges, the large wings had small blocks added to their rear corners, flat-roofed and clearly of approximately 1960s date., presumably “sanitation blocks”. The smaller, lower blocks are actually rebuilt elements of the original design, and were mapped in 1968, but the larger blocks are apparently later (Figs 50, 76).

#### ***The south-west range (06W)***

- 4.36 It had a variety of minor external changes as the previous range.
- 4.37 The projection at the north-western end (Fig. 50, 06W, Fig. 54 and Fig, 73) had a two-storey block added to its north-western side, again, almost certainly bathrooms and WCs. A similar one storey block has been added to the western corner and probably fulfils a similar function. Both appear by 1968. Another block of this type, added to the ground floor of 06W post-dates 1968 on map evidence.
- 4.38 The other changes are not so amenable to mapping. The steel fire escape on the south-east face of this wing is an early addition. The outward facing windows on 06W have all been replaced with wider, plastic-framed ones under concrete lintels. The bay window on the gable end of the south wing of 06W was completely rebuilt and a door into the ground floor contrived in it (RCHME 1995, fig. 08.05).
- 4.39 The rear face of this block had also undergone re-fenestration in a similar way (Fig. 71). The external and almost freestanding central block on this face clearly housed

the 1886 bathrooms and WCs. The functions of the two projections each end of this face are unknown, but may have contained offices, storage or further WCs.

- 4.40 The south-eastern one was completely rebuilt, the north-western one extended north-westwards. The central block had been extensively remodelled, extended in area, re-roofed and re-fenestrated to provide a modern bathroom and WC block (Figs 51 and 74).

***The north-east range (06E)***

- 4.41 This is a mirror image of the south-west range. The outward-facing windows were not changed in shape except for those in the bay windows which were replaced with a large single window. Although the bay window bay on the gable end of the shorter projection was rebuilt, no door was inserted here. A fire escape was built against the north extension similar to that on block 06W.
- 4.42 The central sanitation block in 06E was also much altered but not so extensively as its south-western counterpart. The south-east projection was also much modified, while the north-western one was almost unchanged. The main block windows on this side were also replaced and widened.

***The north-west range, north-east end (09)***

- 4.43 This was modified considerably at an early date, as described above (para 4.21). In the later period, assumed to be post-1948 and probably in the 1960s, the projecting lean-to ground floor on the north-west elevation was raised and re-windowed. The small building in the north-east angle between this block and the main elevation was replaced with that present until demolition. The roof scar indicated a hipped lean-to for this earlier structure (Fig. 75). A room is shown here in the original 1886 design.
- 4.44 The north-west-projecting block in the original design was raised from a single storey with Dutch gable to two storeys with a flat roof and an extension on the north corner (Fig. 64). This was the early bakery (Figs 3 and 50). An early 20th-century photograph reproduced in RCHME 1995 (5.07) shows it to have had a substantial chimney and top clerestorey lighting before alteration.
- 4.45 On the south-east or courtyard side, minor external changes are evident in the photographs. Small extensions were added to the ground floor lean-to and the single-storey block on the south-west side of that block was re-fenestrated (Fig 64).

### ***The Towers***

- 4.46 The towers seem to have been largely unaltered until the NHS era. A poorly-reproduced aerial photograph from the 1930s (RCHME 1995, 5.08) shows the towers complete. The central ones that flanked the chapel (Fig. 50, T1 and 2) were integrated with it and the wards, providing vertical circulation to both. Later, the third storeys of both were removed and a flat roof placed over the second floor (Fig. 66). These towers had lifts installed in the stair wells, but when this occurred is not known.
- 4.47 The corner towers (Fig. 50, T3-6) were also stair towers providing vertical circulation to the other ranges. The two ogee-capped towers on the south and east corners (T3 and 4) were reduced to first floor level after 1948. The western tower (T5) lost its pyramidal roof but survived to full height otherwise (Fig. 73). The northern tower (T6) also lost its roof but the third storey was rebuilt as a plain brick box with no windows. It is assumed that this was the replacement water tank (Fig. 63). The otherwise redundant second floors of the chapel towers presumably were kept to house the lift machinery. A new lift tower was added to the eastern tower, sometime after 1968 and another in the new link to Edale near the west tower (of the same period, replacing the corridor of 1909-11) and the loss of the second floor of both these towers presumably reflects the lack of any need for a lift loft in these towers (Figs 50, 76 and 77).
- 4.48 The external ground and first floor of the corner towers acted as corridors linking the main ranges at each level. The northern corner was heavily re-windowed, the eastern one heavily remodelled when the lift was added. The other two were largely unaltered externally.

### ***The Boiler House (08)***

- 4.49 The original boiler house survived in the later complex until demolition. It was the most easterly of the three brick ranges. It was only one storey with a high roof lit by an apex clerestory skylight. The engine room occupied the southern end (Figs 3, 5, 54, 78). The associated chimney was built against the north-east side of the western tower (where it partly survived until demolition, having been truncated) and the flue must have run under the south-west end of the central corridor of block 07 (Fig. 3).
- 4.50 The boiler house provided the symmetrical counterpart to the bakery at the other end of the range. This symmetry was extended to the single-storey range across the north-west face of the tower, matching that on the north corner, shown in the original

designs and whose removal scar can be seen on aerial photographs. This range on each corner was the mortuary and post-mortem room, presumably segregated, as everything else in the plan, by sex.

- 4.51 The boiler house was extended to the north-east and north-west, presumably when the two extra blocks were added to the south-west at an unknown date later than the 1930s aerial photograph (RCHME 1995, 5.08). As these additions attempt to match the earlier structure visually, unlike any other “later” alterations, it is probable that they significantly pre-date the 1960s and later alterations. They have been allocated to period 4 on Fig. 50. This was presumably the time when the chimney was replaced by that which survived to be photographed (Fig. 54). The gable profile was also altered but the decorative tiling in the apex survived. A further flat-roofed, two-storey addition was added even later to the north-eastern side.

### ***The interior***

- 4.52 Little has been recorded on the interior except for the chapel and the wards. It is clear that during its life as a hospital, the interior has been heavily altered. Photographs show that both floors of blocks 05E and W and 06E and W have been completely remodelled with an entirely new layout, dating to the 1960s and later and presumably coinciding with the addition/replacement of the ground floor extensions and other changes indicated above (Figs 79-83). The kitchen was obviously updated (Fig. 69). The chapel seems to have been unaltered when recorded by RCHME in 1993 (RCHME 1995, no fig. number), but had been stripped on interior fittings when photographed by Chris Hayes of Urbanography (Fig. 61).
- 4.53 An interior photograph of a washroom, all heavily modernised to current standards, is most likely to be the interior of the central sanitation block of 06E but this cannot be confirmed (Fig. 83).
- 4.54 No other areas were photographed internally, except for the 1960s canteen on the south-east side of the south-western courtyard, the 1897 isolation block (RCHME 1995, 13.3-23) and the probable replacement bakery of 1903 (RCHME 1995, 15.10-13). The RCHME photographs also show that the interiors had been thoroughly altered in the later NHS years.

### ***Edale Ward (16)***

- 4.55 This essentially free-standing block must be the range added in 1909-11 (RCHME 1995, 2), as it first appears on the 1914 OS mapping (Fig. 9). The original architect was involved and this is reflected in the design which follows the original 17th-

century inspiration of the main block. However, the block is generally blander, the detailing being restricted to the southern corner and north-eastern elevation with its Dutch gables (Figs 84-85).

- 4.56 The conservatory tucked into the south-west angle on the south-east front (Fig. 84) appears to have a butt joint with the main block, but appears on the 1914 mapping so that the joint may have no dating significance. Its appearance is perfectly consonant with an early 20th-century date. The doorway in the single-storey block in the north-east elevation replaced an earlier window in the bay, and would seem to be part of the alterations of the later 20th century (Fig. 85).

## 5. DISCUSSION

- 5.1 As originally designed and it seems built, the 1886 building that survived until demolition being extremely close to the successful competition winning proposal, the asylum was very competently and professionally conceived. Although very spartan inside (not even plastered until 1894), a great deal of effort was expended in providing an imposing design that properly expressed civic pride and achievement. It was probably as much to soften the perceived horrors of “lunacy” to the outside world, as to provide a pleasant environment for the inmates that the building was laid out so palatially, with its gardens and entrance lodge, grand entrance drive and impressive frontages.
- 5.2 There was a clear hierarchy expressed in plan and elevation based on 17th and 18th-century palace design. The chapel, in the centre of the entrance front, is the culmination of the design, the administration block, the offices of the professional medical men, second only to this in the rear elevation, almost freestanding in fact, and separated from the service blocks in this and in decorative treatment. The lower wards and day rooms fringe the outer sides of the courtyards, like medieval and later courtiers’ lodgings to a great house, but are practically and conveniently linked to each other and the rest of the complex by corridors, stairs and open courts. The practical layout is presumably the result of the input of the Medical Superintendent of the Northampton asylum, Dr. R. Greene, given architectural expression by Jacobs (RCHME 1995, 1). This accounts for its unexceptional nature in terms of planning and layout, given by English Heritage as one reason why it was not listable.



- 5.3 It has been noted above that the designs in detail are accomplished essays in historicist design and certainly have a presence and quality above the mediocre, but they are not unusual or outstanding in their context.
- 5.4 Almost immediately, changes had to be made to the complex to cope with growing demand. The continuing involvement of the original architect meant that until the First World War changes were made sympathetically, or at least in matching materials and techniques.
- 5.5 Changes after the foundation of the NHS and conversion to meet modern needs were on a much more utilitarian basis. While the use of modern design and materials was a given at this time, it is quite clear that changes were made without any consideration for the design qualities of the 1886 building. Doors and windows were punched through and altered as required, elements such as the towers taken down, corridors replaced, interiors replaced, just as medical practice, fashion and budgets required.
- 5.6 This resulted in a severe degradation of the quality and character of the building(s), and loss of a very great portion of its (their) value.
- 5.7 The farm was a typical if late example of the organised model farm of the middle years of the 19th century, but demolition of two of the ranges around the farmyard and later alterations for non-agricultural use, has meant that the historical interest and value is now low, even if as a group the farm buildings are quite attractive.

## 6. REFERENCES

BGS (British Geological Survey) 1972 *Derby*, sheet **125**

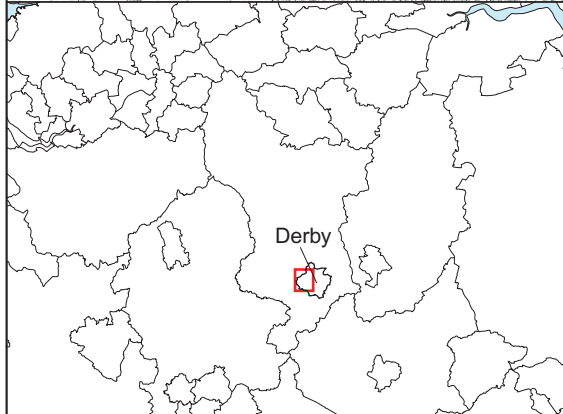
CA 2012 (Cotswold Archaeology) *Kingsway Hospital, Derby: Written Scheme of Investigation for Historical Building Recording*. Cotswold Archaeology

RCHME 1995 *Kingsway Hospital, formerly Derby Borough Lunatic Asylum, then Derby Mental Hospital, Kingsway*. Typescript report the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England

Summerson, Sir. J. 1989 *Architecture in Britain 1530-1830* 9th ed. (Yale University Press)

## APPENDIX A: OASIS REPORT FORM

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project Name	Kingsway Hospital, Derby	
Short description	A programme of Historic building recording to English Heritage Level 2-3 was undertaken at Kingsway Hospital, Derby. The hospital was founded as a Lunatic Asylum and built 1886-8. Further work was carried out in 1896-7 and 1902. More works were carried out from 1909 to 1938. Post-war changes were also evident. The exterior ground floor plans of three standing buildings were measured and drawn up (The Porter's Lodge, Lythwood and the Farmhouse). A fourth, Braemar, was photographed externally but permission had not been obtained for a measured survey. A main elevation of the Porter's Lodge and the Farmhouse was also drawn up and records made to allow further elevation drawings to be prepared if needed. Interior access was not available for safety reasons, and nearly all windows were boarded up preventing even a visual inspection of the interiors from outside, with very limited exceptions. A photographic record of the exterior of the standing buildings was carried out. Analysis of the fabric suggested that the buildings had mostly undergone very little exterior alteration since their completion. The exception was the Farm, which fabric analysis and map evidence suggested had undergone significant alterations. The main hospital had already been demolished before the requirement for a record was understood and the attempt has been made to provide a Level 2 record from existing documents, photographs and reports. A complex history of alterations and additions since 1886 and particularly after 1948, was recorded.	
Project dates	22-24 October 2012 and 12-13 August 2014	
Project type	Historic building recording	
Previous work	Report on the standing buildings by RCHME 1995, extensive photographic survey of the buildings by Stride Treglowan Tektus, Urbanography and URS Architects	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Kingsway, Derby	
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)	0.87 ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SK 3310 3560	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	none	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Roland Smith	
Project Supervisor	Peter Davenport	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>	Hospital, asylum	
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>		
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.) Derby City Council Museums. Accession No. DBYMU 2012-218.	Content
Physical	None	n/a
Paper	Derby HER	Site notes, research, BW photos
Digital	Derby HER	Digital photos, pdf report
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) Kingsway Hospital, Derby: <i>Historic Building Recording</i> . Typescript Report:12336		



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**PROJECT TITLE**

**Kingsway Hospital, Derby**

**FIGURE TITLE**

**Site location plan**

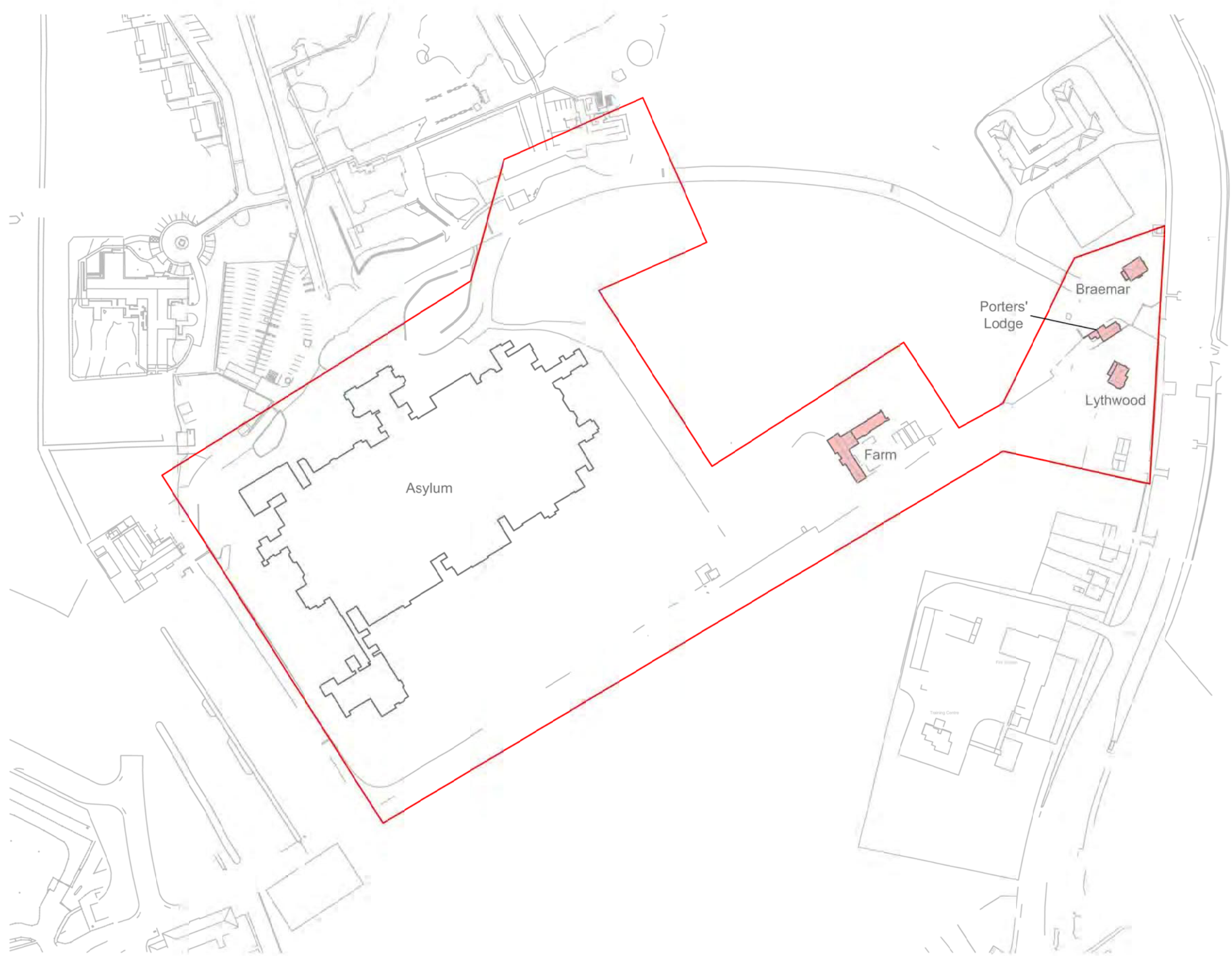




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**PROJECT NO.** 660086    **DATE** 22-11-2012  
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**APPROVED BY** PJM    **SCALE@A4** 1:25,000

**FIGURE NO.**

**1**



-  site
-  extant buildings at 2012



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PROJECT TITLE  
**Kingsway Hospital, Derby**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Site plan**

PROJECT NO.	660086	DATE	22-11-2012	SCALE	1:2000
DRAWN BY	IA	REVISION	00		
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:2000		

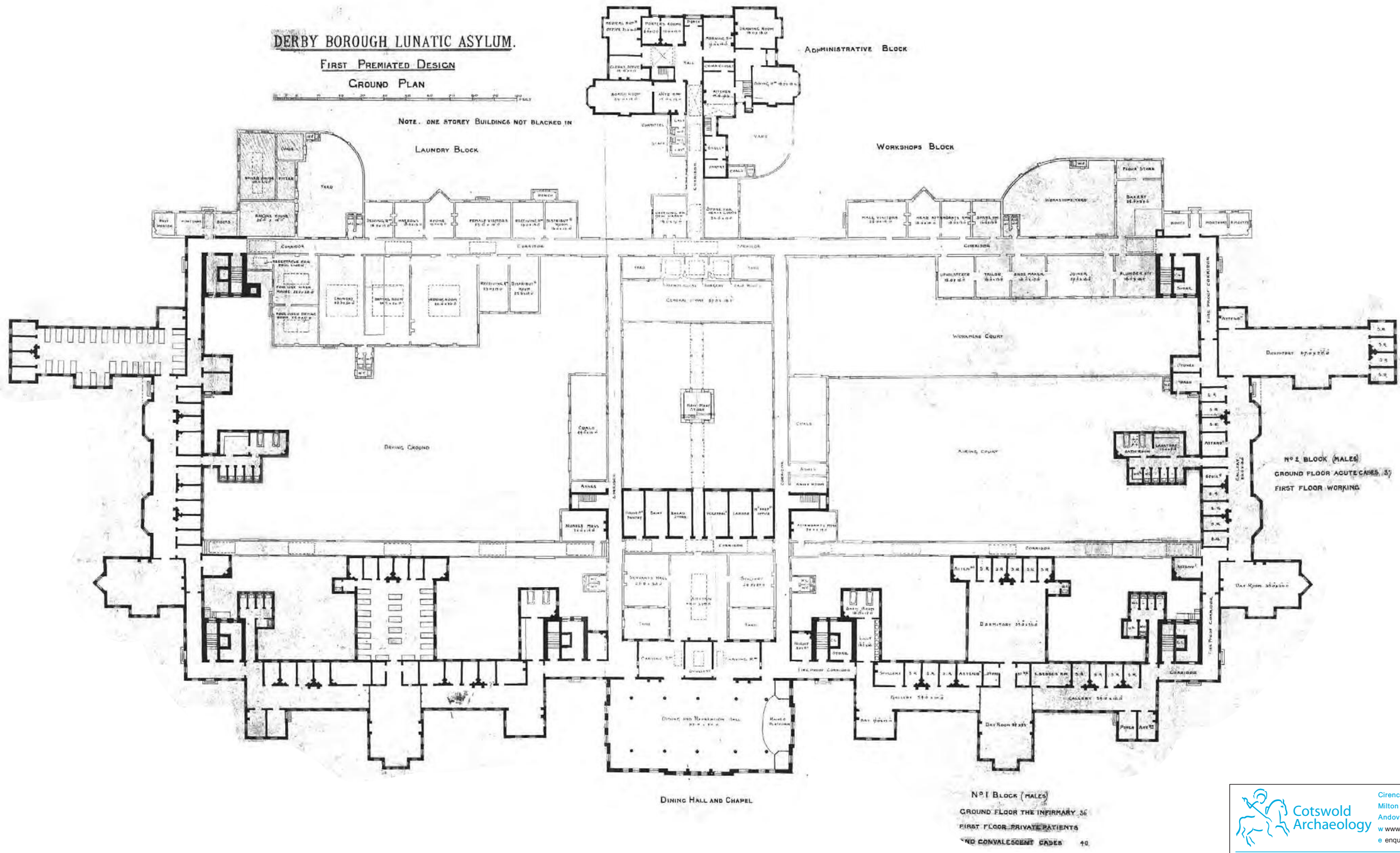
**DERBY BOROUGH LUNATIC ASYLUM.**

First Premiated Design

GROUND PLAN



NOTE. ONE STOREY BUILDINGS NOT BLACKED IN

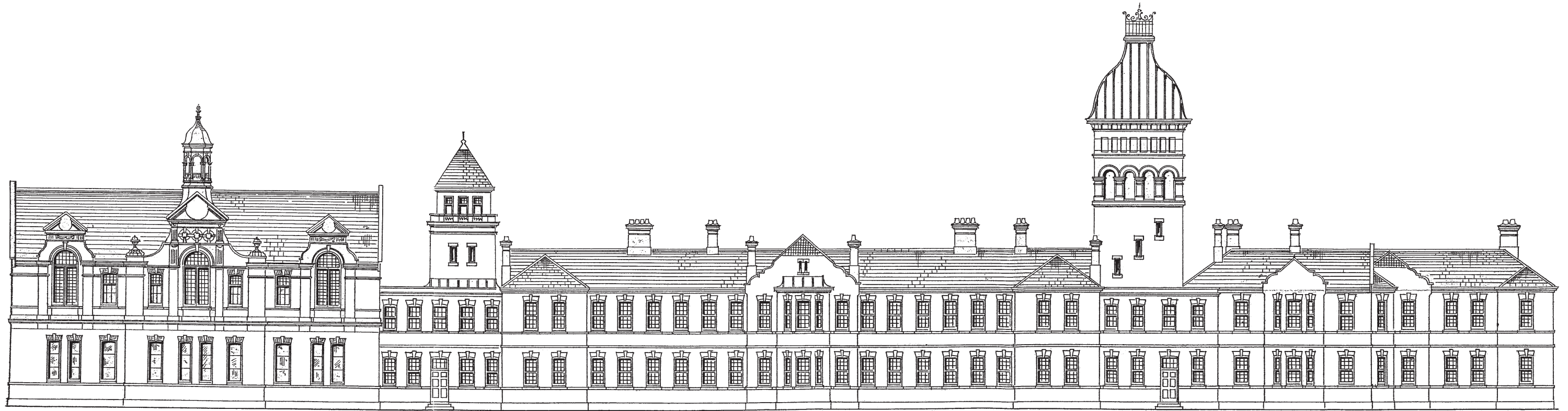


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PROJECT TITLE  
 Kingsway Hospital, Derby

FIGURE TITLE  
 Ground plan of the winning design for the asylum, 1886

PROJECT NO. 660086 DATE 23-11-2012 FIGURE NO.  
 DRAWN BY IA REVISION 00  
 APPROVED BY PJM SCALE@A3 1:250 3



Dining Hall and Chapel

No. 1 Block  
Male

No. 2 Block  
Male




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PROJECT TITLE  
**Kingsway Hospital, Derby**

FIGURE TITLE  
**South-east half elevation of the winning design for the asylum, 1886**

PROJECT NO.	660086	DATE	23-11-2012	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	IA	REVISION	00	<b>4</b>
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Administrative Block

Laundry Block

No. 2 Block

0 10m


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PROJECT TITLE  
 Kingsway Hospital, Derby

FIGURE TITLE  
**North-west half elevation of the winning design for the asylum, 1886**

PROJECT NO.	660086	DATE	23-11-2012	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	IA	REVISION	00	<b>5</b>
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:250	



No. 2 Block

Administrative Block



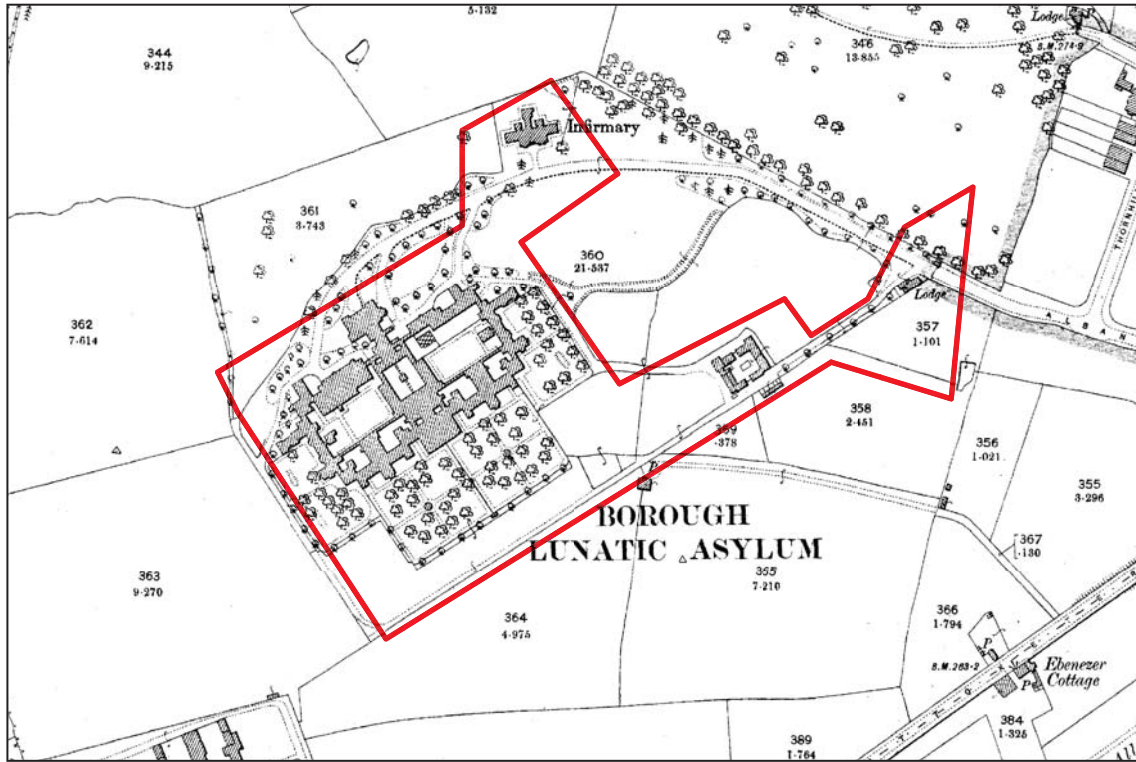
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PROJECT TITLE  
Kingsway Hospital, Derby

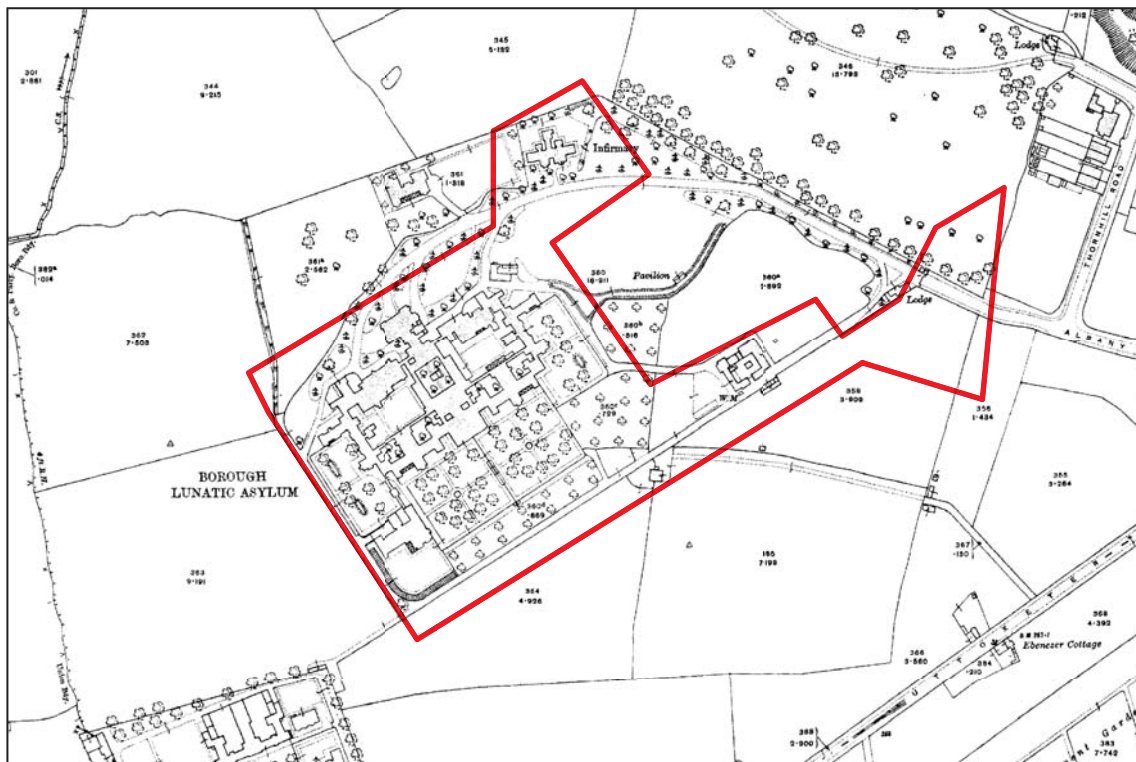
FIGURE TITLE  
**North-east half elevation of the winning design for the asylum, 1886**

PROJECT NO.	660086	DATE	23-11-2012	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	IA	REVISION	00	6
APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A3	1:250	





7



8

**7 Extract from the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 1:2500 map of Derby showing the extent of the hospital in 1901**

**8 Extract from the Ordnance Survey 3rd edition 1:2500 map of Derby showing the extent of the hospital in 1914**



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PROJECT TITLE

Kingsway Hospital, Derby

FIGURE TITLE

Historic mapping

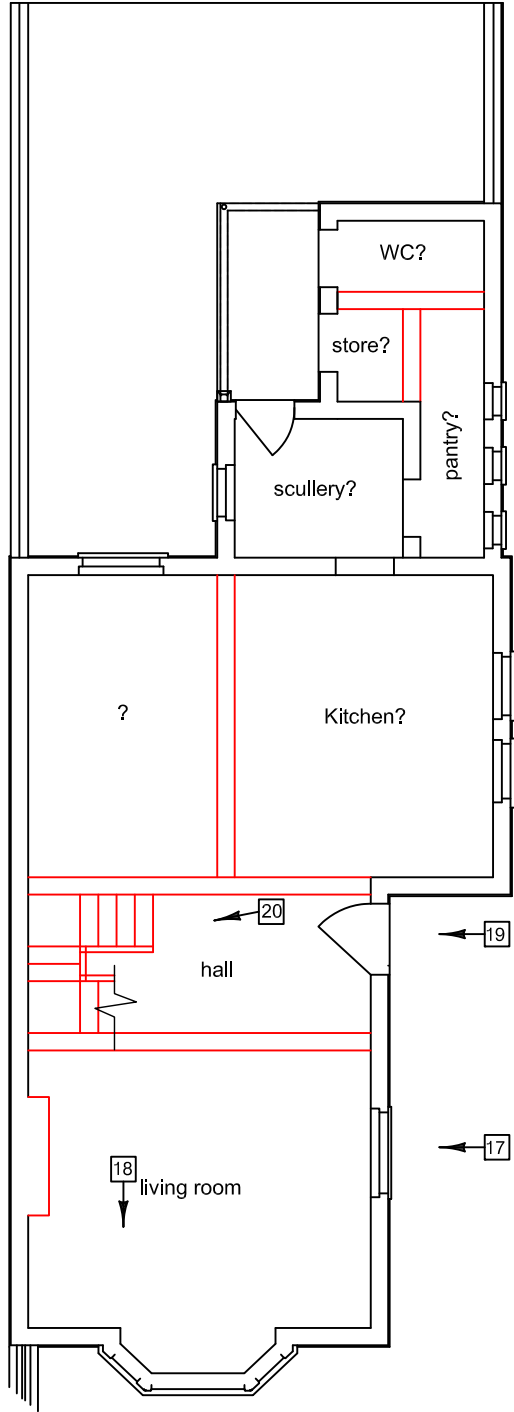
PROJECT NO. 660086 DATE 26-11-2012  
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FIGURE NO.

**7 & 8**

16

15



13

19

20

12

4

18 living room

?

Kitchen?

scullery?

store?

WC?

pantry?

— inferred wall

↑ 12 figure viewpoint



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PROJECT TITLE  
**Kingsway Hospital, Derby**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Ground plan of the Porters' Lodge**



PROJECT NO. 660086 DATE 26-11-2012  
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FIGURE NO.  
**9**



10 The Porters' Lodge, general view to the south (scale 2m)



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PROJECT TITLE

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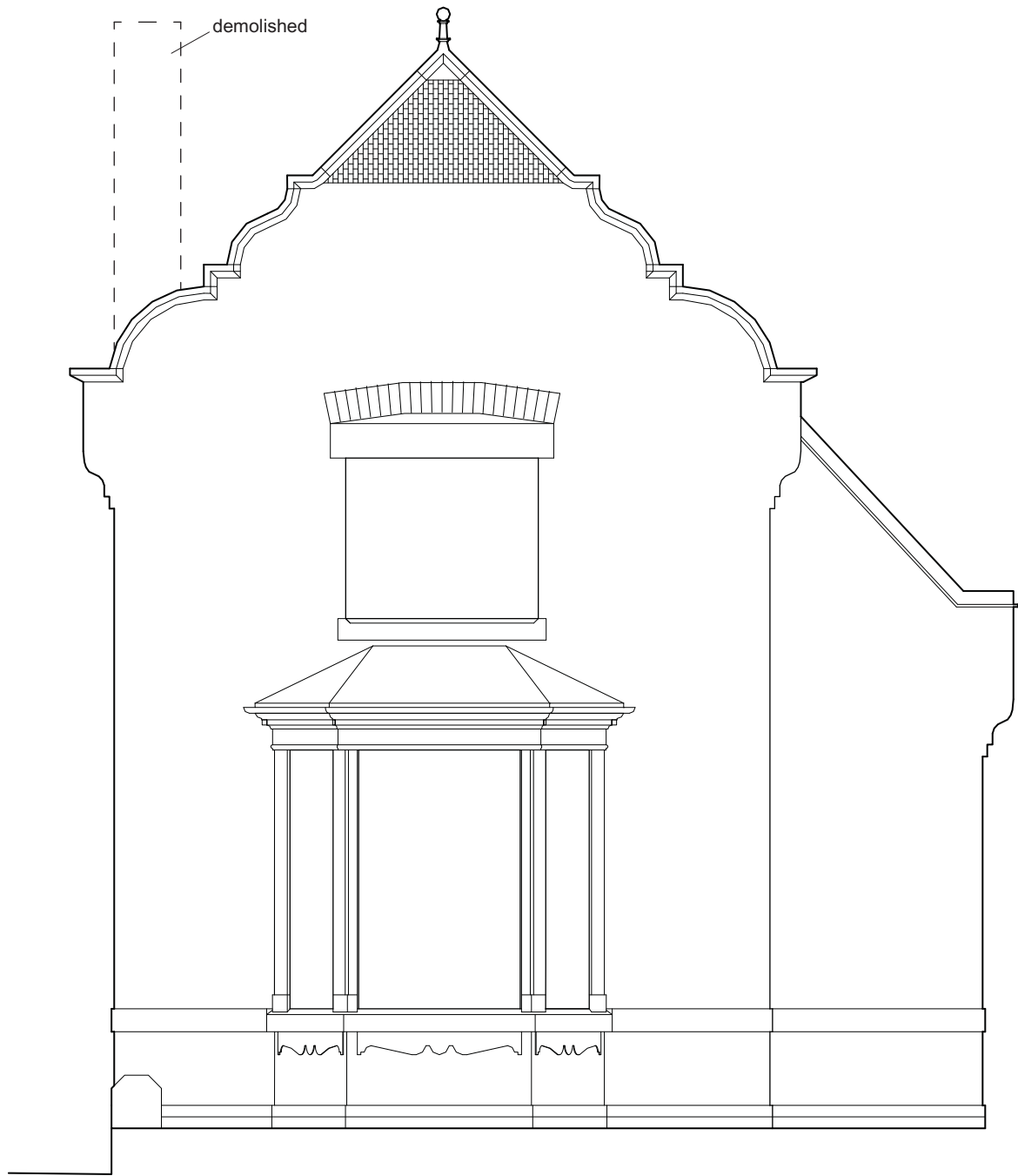
FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

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FIGURE NO.

10



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FIGURE TITLE

**The drawn north-east elevation of the Porters' Lodge**



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FIGURE NO.

**11**



12 The north-east elevation of the Porters' Lodge (scale 2m)



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FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

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FIGURE NO.

12



13



14

13 The north-west elevation of the Porters' Lodge (scale 2m)

14 The south-east elevation of the Porters' Lodge (scale 2m)



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FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

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FIGURE NO.

13 & 14



X

**15 The south-west elevation of the Porters' Lodge (scale 2m)**



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PROJECT TITLE  
**Kingsway Hospital, Derby**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Photograph**

PROJECT NO.	<b>660086</b>	DATE	<b>22-11-2012</b>	FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	<b>IA</b>	REVISION	<b>00</b>	<b>15</b>
APPROVED BY	<b>PJM</b>	SCALE@A4	<b>N/A</b>	



16 General view of the Porters' Lodge to the north (scale 2m)



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

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FIGURE NO.

16





**17 One of the ground-floor windows on the north-west elevation of the Porters' Lodge, showing the fine quality brickwork and special-brick scrolls under the sills (scales 1m)**



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

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FIGURE NO.

17



18a

**18a** Ground-floor front room with bay window, looking north (scale 1m)



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

PROJECT NO. 660330 DATE 14-10-2014  
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FIGURE NO.

18a



18b

**18b** Stairs and entrance hall, looking south-east  
(scale 1m)



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

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 DRAWN BY DJB REVISION 00  
 APPROVED BY JB SCALE@A4 N/A

FIGURE NO.

18b



18c



18d

18c First-floor front room, looking north (scale 1m)

18d First-floor room (south corner), looking north (scale 1m)



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

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FIGURE NO.

18c & 18d

18e



**18e** Ground-floor front room with bay window, looking north (scale 1m)



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

PROJECT NO. 660330 DATE 14-10-2014  
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FIGURE NO.

18e



**19 The front door of the Porters' Lodge and the boot-scraper (scale 2m)**



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FIGURE TITLE

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FIGURE NO.

**19**



**20 The newel stair in the Porters' Lodge. See Fig. 9 for probable position © Taylor Young Architects**



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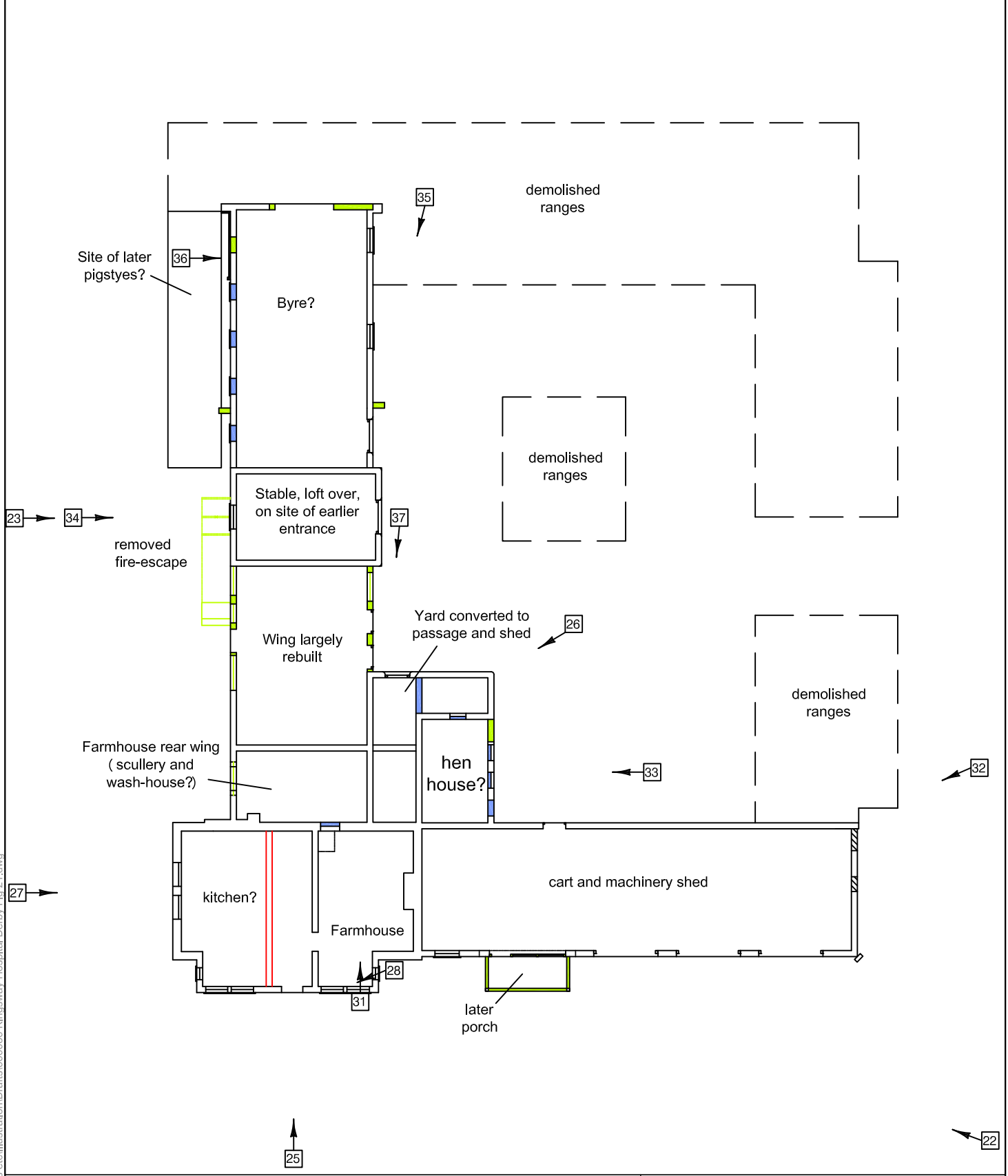
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FIGURE NO.

**20**



- inferred wall
- early 20th C. alterations
- late 20th C. alterations
- 27 → figure viewpoints



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FIGURE TITLE  
**Ground plan of the farm**

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FIGURE NO.  
**21**



P:\660086\_Manor Kingsway Hospital Derby Geophysics\Geophysics etic\Illustration\Drafts\660086 Kingsway Hospital Derby Fig 21.dwg





**22 The south-west elevation of the south-west range looking north (scale 2m)**

**23 The north-west elevation of the north-west range, to the south-east (scale 2m)**



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FIGURE TITLE

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FIGURE NO.

**22 & 23**



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Kingsway Hospital, Derby

FIGURE TITLE  
**The drawn south-west elevation of the  
south-west range of the farm**

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**25 South-west elevation of the farmhouse (scale 2m)**



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FIGURE NO.

**25**



**26 The rear wing of the farmhouse and the henhouse and built-over yard, to west (scale 2m)**



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FIGURE TITLE

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**27 The north-west gable end of the farmhouse (scale 2m)**



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FIGURE NO.

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**28 The interior windows in the ground-floor bay windows of the farmhouse, to the north (scale 2m)**



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FIGURE TITLE

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FIGURE NO.

**28**



**29 The truncated rear farmhouse stack and the subsidiary flue, looking south**

**30 Oblique view to the south of the north-west elevation of the farm**



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FIGURE TITLE

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FIGURE NO.

29 & 30



31



32

**31 View into the ground-floor, south-east room in the farmhouse, looking north-east**

**32 The south-east end of the south-west range, to the north (scale 2m)**



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FIGURE NO.  
**31 & 32**





**33 The south-east elevation of the “henhouse” (scale 2m)**



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**33**



**34 The north-east gable end of the stable in the farm  
(scale 2m)**



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FIGURE NO.

**34**



35



36

**35 The inserted stable block in the north-east range of the farm, looking west (scale 2m)**

**36 The black brick lining and blocked windows at the north-east end of the north-west range, to the south-east (scale 2m)**



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FIGURE NO.  
**35 & 36**



**37 The rebuilt section of the north-west range, looking west (scale 2m)**



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FIGURE NO.

**37**



38

38 The front door of Braemar, oblique view to west



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FIGURE NO.

38



39



40

39 The front (south-east) elevation of Braemar

40 The north-east side elevation of Braemar



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FIGURE NO.

39 & 40



41 The north-west side elevation of Braemar



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FIGURE NO.

41



**42 The south-west side elevation of Braemar**



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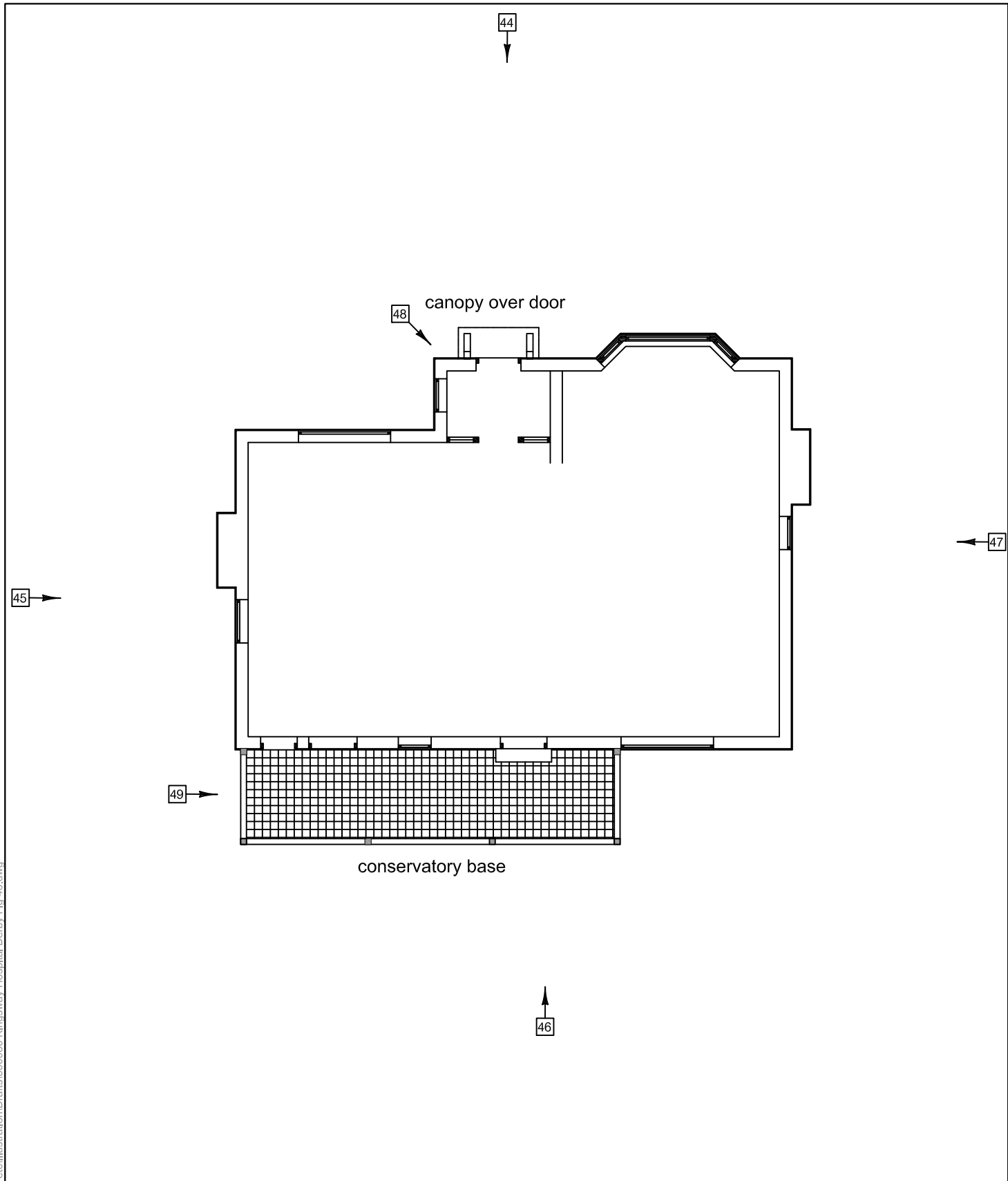
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FIGURE NO.

**42**





44 figure viewpoints



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PROJECT TITLE  
**Kingsway Hospital, Derby**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Ground plan of "Lythwood"**



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APPROVED BY	PJM	SCALE@A4	1:200	



44 The front or south-east elevation of Lythwood (scale 2m)



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FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

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FIGURE NO.

44



**45 The north-east side elevation of Lythwood (scale 2m)**



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FIGURE TITLE

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FIGURE NO.

**45**



**46 The north-west side elevation of Lythwood (scale 2m)**



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FIGURE TITLE

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FIGURE NO.

**46**



47 The south-west side elevation of Lythwood (scale 2m)



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FIGURE NO.

47



48



49

48 Lythwood: detail of tile corbels at end of the catslide

49 The quarry-tile base of the conservatory at Lythwood



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FIGURE NO.  
 48 & 49



49a



49b

49a Detail of the tiled floor in the entrance hall (scale 0.5m)

49b Detail of the timber panelling on the north wall of the entrance hall (scale 1m)



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FIGURE NO.

49a & 49b



49c

49c Entrance hall and stairs, looking north-west  
(scale 1m)



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FIGURE TITLE

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FIGURE NO.

49c





49d

**49d** Ground-floor room (west corner), looking west  
(scale 1m)



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FIGURE NO.

49d



49e

**49e** Ground-floor room (west corner), fitted cupboards, looking south-west (scale 0.5m)



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FIGURE NO.

49e

49f



49f Landing, looking north-west (scale 1m)



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FIGURE NO.

49f



49g

49g Bathroom, looking north-east (scale 1m)



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FIGURE NO.

49g



49h

**49h First-floor room (west corner), fitted cupboards, looking north (scale 1m)**



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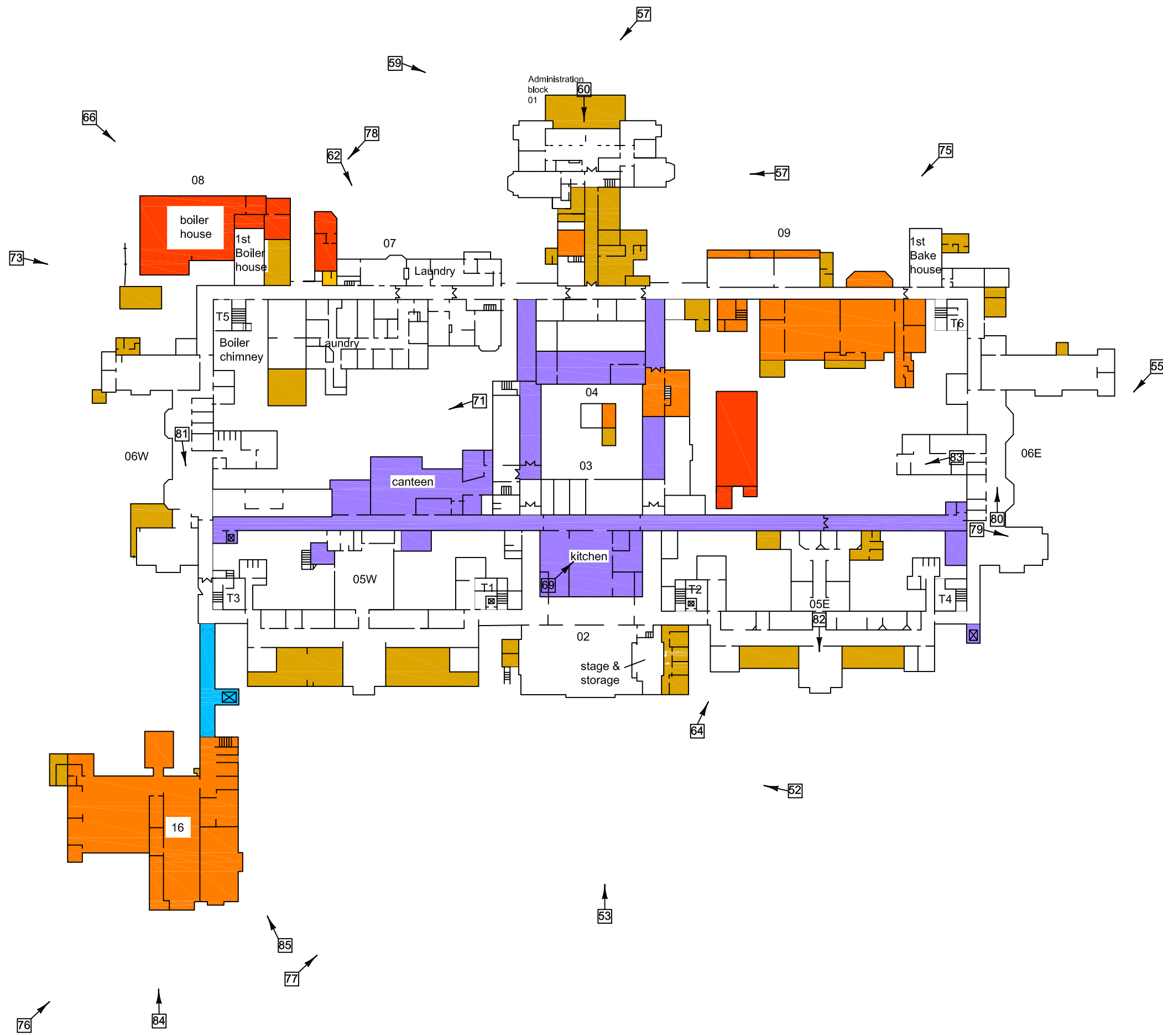
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FIGURE NO.

**49h**



- Period 1  
1886-8
- Period 2  
1890s
- Period 3  
1901-1914
- Period 4  
mid-20th century
- Period 5  
c.1960-80
- Period 1 rebuilt in Period 5  
c.1960-80
- Period 3 rebuilt in Period 5
- 52 figure viewpoints



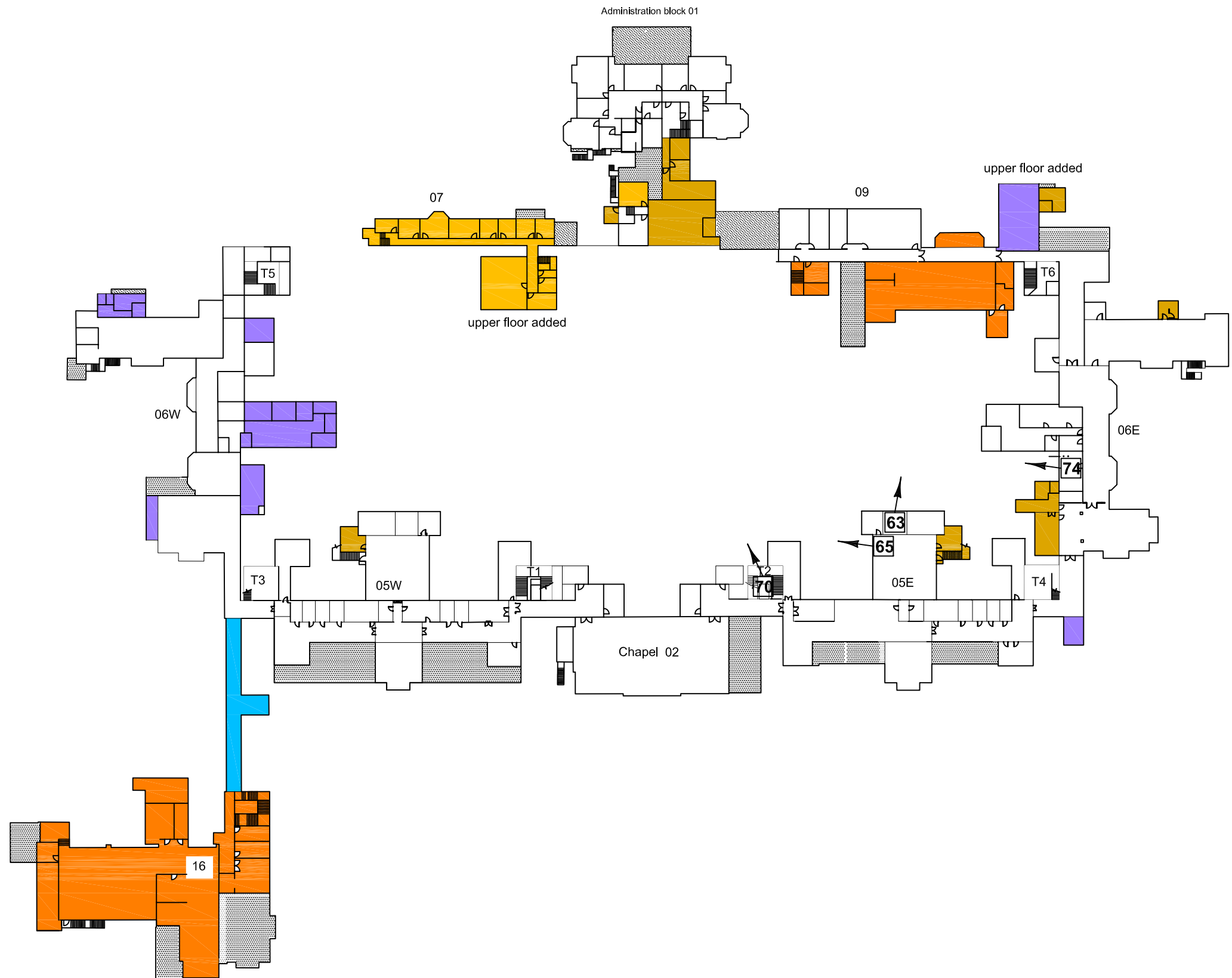
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PROJECT TITLE  
Kingsway Hospital, Derby

FIGURE TITLE  
**Phased ground-floor plan of the hospital main block shortly before demolition**

PROJECT NO. 660086	DATE 26-11-2012	FIGURE NO.
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APPROVED BY PJM	SCALE@A3 1:750	

P:\660086 Manor Kingsway Hospital Derby Geophysics eic\Illustration\Drawings\660086 Kingsway Hospital Derby Fig 50.dwg



- Period 1  
1886-8
- Period 2  
1890s
- Period 3  
1901-1914
- Period 4  
mid-20th century
- Period 5  
c.1960-80
- Period 1 rebuilt in Period 5  
c.1960-80
- Period 3 rebuilt in Period 5
- Ground floor roofs
- 65 Figure viewpoint



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PROJECT TITLE  
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FIGURE TITLE  
**Phased first-floor plan of the hospital main block shortly before demolition**

PROJECT NO. 660086	DATE 27-11-2012	FIGURE NO. 51
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52



53

52 Wing 05W looking north. © URS

53 The south-east elevation of the chapel block, 02.  
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FIGURE NO.  
52 & 53





54



55

**54 The west corner of the hospital from the air, Wing 06W in centre, looking north**

**55 Wing 06E to the south. © URS**



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FIGURE NO.

**54 & 55**



56



57

**56 Oblique aerial view of the main hospital, looking east**

**57 The north-east elevation of the Administration Block 01.  
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FIGURE NO.  
**56 & 57**



**58 The north-west, entrance elevation of the Administration Block 01. © Urbanography - Glen Hayes**

**59 The south-west elevation of the Administration Block 01. © Taylor Young Architects**



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FIGURE NO.

**58 & 59**



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**60 Detail of the terracotta work over the main entrance to the Administration Block. © Taylor Young Architects**

**61 The interior of the chapel after stripping out, looking east. © Urbanography - Glen Hayes**



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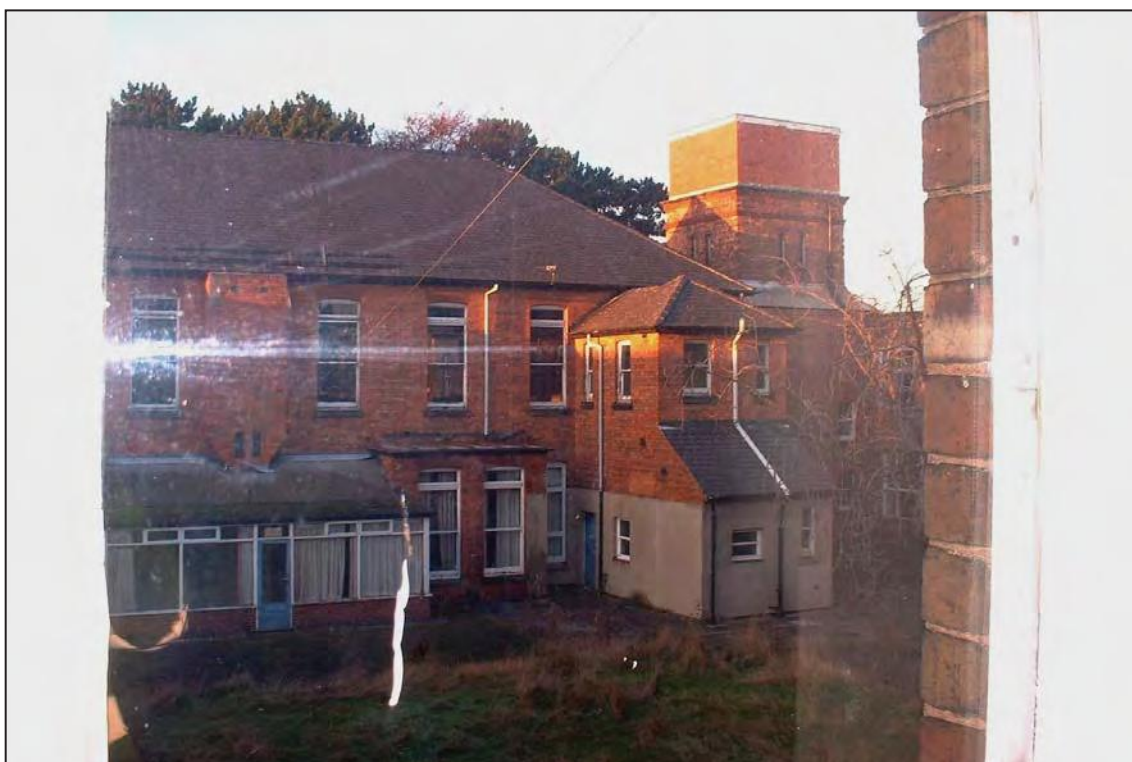
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FIGURE NO.

60 & 61



**62 The Laundry block, 07, as raised in height, probably by 1901, looking east. © Urbanography - Glen Hayes**

**63 The south-east face of Block 09, looking north. © URS**



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FIGURE NO.

**62 & 63**



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65

**64 The north corner of the hospital from the air, looking north, Block 09 top centre**

**65 View across the kitchen range roofs from the first floor of 05E, to the west. © URS**



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FIGURE NO.

64 & 65



66



67

**66 Aerial view of the main hospital block from the west**

**67 The Isolation Block, shortly before demolition, aerial view looking north**



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FIGURE NO.

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69

**68 Vertical satellite image taken during the demolition of the Isolation Block**

**69 The interior of the recent kitchen immediately behind the chapel block. © Urbanography - Glen Hayes**



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FIGURE NO.

**68 & 69**





70



71

**70 The ducting and extraction machinery on the kitchen roof, looking west. Original kitchen range in background.**  
© URS

**71 The western courtyard looking south, later 20th century canteen and corridors, and partly reworked sanitation blocks to 06W.** © URS



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FIGURE NO.

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72



73

**72 Block 05E with ground floor extensions replacing the post-1901 verandahs, to north. © URS**

**73 The west corner of the hospital looking east. © URS**



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**72 & 73**



**74 The central sanitation block of Block 06W, showing reworking, looking eastwards from the first floor of 06W.**  
© URS



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FIGURE NO.

74



75



76

**75 The north-west elevation of Block 09, looking south.**  
© Urbanography - Glen Hayes

**76 Aerial view of the south corner of the main hospital complex, looking north**



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78

**77 Aerial view of the east corner of the main hospital complex, looking north**

**78 The boiler house looking south, showing the much-modified 1886 boiler house among the modern extensions. © Urbanography - Glen Hayes**



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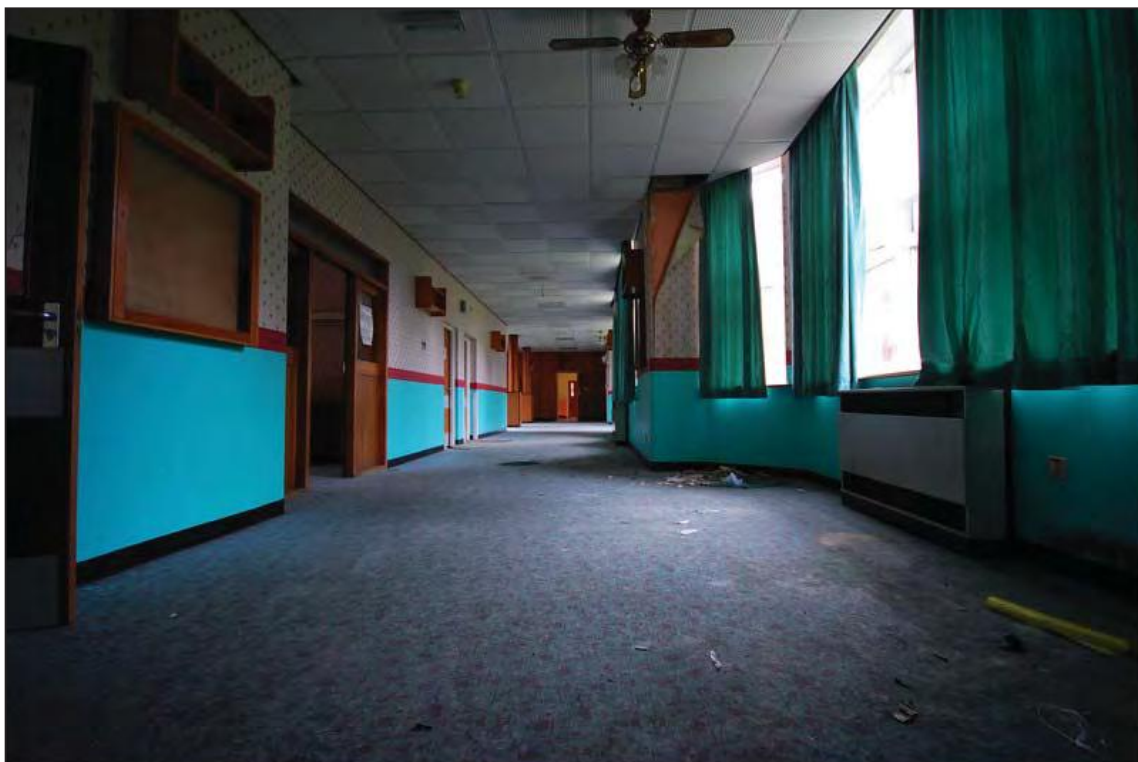
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FIGURE NO.

77 & 78



79



80

**79 Interior of the ground floor of the southern wing of Block 06E, to east. © Urbanography - Glen Hayes**

**80 Interior of the ground floor of the central part of Block 06E, to north-west. © Urbanography - Glen Hayes**



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FIGURE NO.

79 & 80



81



82

**81 Interior of ground floor of Block 06W, to south-east.  
© Urbanography - Glen Hayes**

**82 Interior of central extension of Block 05E (?), to  
south-east. © Urbanography - Glen Hayes**



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**81 & 82**



83



84

**83 Interior of the refurbished sanitation block of Block 06E, to west(?) © Urbanography - Glen Hayes**

**84 The south-east elevation of Block 16, Edale ward. © Urbanography - Glen Hayes**



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FIGURE NO.

**83 & 84**





**85 Oblique view of the north-east elevation of Block 16, to west. © Urbanography - Glen Hayes**



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