

Historic building recording at Glencoe and Sunnyside, Severalls Hospital, Tower Lane, Colchester, CO4 6DF

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commissioned by
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on behalf of
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1 Summary

A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust at 'Glencoe' and 'Sunnyside', Severalls Hospital, Tower Lane, Colchester, Essex in June 2020.

The building consists of two brick-built, two-storey semi-detached structures located immediately to the north of the recently redeveloped site of Severalls Hospital in Colchester. Constructed at the same time as, or shortly after, the hospital in the early 20th century, Glencoe and Sunnyside was unquestionably associated with it. With each semi-detached building containing a kitchen, storage, W.Cs and several bedrooms, they would have been fully independent properties. The building was presumably used by ancillary support staff to the hospital.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the archive report on a historic building recording of 'Glencoe' & 'Sunnyside', Severalls Hospital, Tower Lane, Colchester, in advance of the proposed demolition of the pair of semi-detached houses. The recording work was commissioned by Lee Spalding on behalf of Colchester Borough Homes and carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) in June 2020. The site is located immediately to the north of the former Severalls Hospital complex, c 3.6km north of the centre of Colchester, at NGR TL 99216 28807 (Fig 1).

A planning application (planning ref. 192758) was submitted to Colchester Borough Council in November 2019 detailing the proposed demolition of a pair of semi-detached houses.

In response to the application, the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA) recommended that a Historic England Level 3 building survey be made of the semi-detached houses prior to their demolition (CBC 2020). This recommendation was given based on the site lying within an area designated as containing a heritage asset (as highlighted by the CHER). This recommendation was made based on the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019).

In response to this recommendation, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the building recording was prepared by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT 2020) and agreed with the CBCAA. All work was carried out in accordance with this WSI.

All work was carried out according to standards and practices contained in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014a), *Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2014b), *Management of research projects in the historic environment* (Historic England 2015), *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14) and *Research and Archaeology Revised: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (EAA 24). In addition, the guidelines contained in *Understanding Historic Buildings, A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England 2016) were followed.

3 Aims

The aim of the building recording was to provide a detailed record and assessment of Glencoe and Sunnyside prior to the demolition. The building recording was carried out to Level 3 (Historic England 2016) which is defined as:

“Level 3 is an analytical record, and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building’s origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be re-examined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building’s appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis.

The information contained in the record will for the most part have been obtained through an examination of the building itself. The documentary sources used are likely to be those which are most readily accessible, such as historic Ordnance Survey maps, trade directories and other published sources. The record may contain some discussion the building’s broader stylistic or historical context and importance. It may form part of a wider survey of a number of buildings which will aim at an overall synthesis, such as a thematic or regional publication, when the use of additional source material may be necessary as well as a broader historical and architectural discussion of the buildings as a group.”

In particular the record considered the:

- Plan form of the site.
- Materials and method of construction.
- Date(s) of the structures.
- Original function and layout.
- Original and later fixtures and fittings.
- Significance of the site in its immediate local context.

4 Methodology

The following are included in this report:

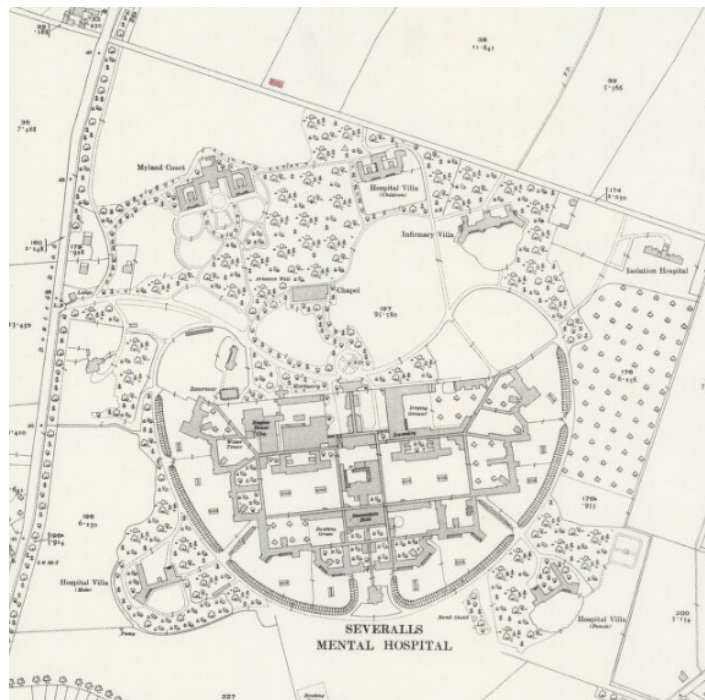
- A documentary and cartographic survey of the evidence pertaining to the history and evolution of the site.
- A large-scale block plan of the site.
- Annotated and phased elevations and floor-plans of the building at a scale of 1:50.
- A description of the building. The description addresses features such as materials, dimensions, method of construction and phasing.
- A photographic record, comprising digital photographs of both general shots and individual features. Selected examples of the photographic record are clearly tied into the drawn record and reproduced as fully annotated photographic plates supporting the text. The photographic record is accompanied by a photographic register detailing location and direction of shot (Appendix 1).

5 Historical background (Fig 1)

The following historical background draws on cartographic sources, the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk) and the Essex Historic Environment Record (EHER) accessed via Heritage Gateway (www.heritagegateway.org.uk). It also references other sources, including a Historic Building Assessment of the site carried out by Ingram Consultancy (2001) and a comprehensive Historic Building recording of the Severalls Hospital complex by Archaeology South-East (ASE) (2017). In addition, the history website www.countyasylums.co.uk was consulted.

The pair of semi-detached structures to be demolished are located immediately to the north of the former Severalls Hospital site (which has recently been redeveloped into a residential estate). Severalls Hospital (CHER no. DCC25943, containing listed building NHLE no. 1395299) was a large asylum complex constructed in the early 20th century and opened to patients in 1913 before closing 1997 (Ingram Consultancy 2001, 11). The hospital was examined extensively in a recent Historic Building recording (ASE 2017) and so a detailed history of the site as a whole is not reproduced here.

The first OS map to show the hospital complex dates from 1921 and also depicts Glencoe and Sunnyside for the first time (Map 1). Notably, on this map Glencoe and Sunnyside do not appear to be subdivided, suggesting they may initially have been constructed as a single property.



Map 1 1921 25-inch OS map, showing the Severalls Hospital site. Glencoe and Sunnyside highlighted in red to north.

The original architect's plans for Severalls Hospital make no mention of this building to the north (Ingram Consultancy 2001, 65), but its apparent construction at the same time as, or shortly after, the hospital complex leaves little doubt as to its association.

The next OS map, in 1939, shows the building associated with two separate plots of land, and clearly subdivided into two properties (Map 2). The main Severalls Hospital site also been the subject of significant development in this time-frame, with several new structures added to the complex.



Map 2 1939 25-inch OS map, showing the Severalls Hospital site. Glencoe and Sunnyside highlighted in red to north.

The building footprint of Glencoe and Sunnyside, and the parcels of land associated with the structure, remain unchanged from the 1939 OS map to the present day, in sharp contrast to the substantial redevelopment of the area surrounding it (Fig 1).

A photograph of Glencoe and Sunnyside taken from a historic building assessment of Severalls undertaken before its redevelopment (Ingram Consultancy 2001), shows the building in much the same state as it is today, albeit with less overgrowth in front (Photograph 1).



Photograph 1 Glencoe and Sunnyside in 2001. Taken from Ingrams Consultancy 2001. Photograph taken facing north-east.

A summary of the Severalls site on www.countyasylums.co.uk includes photographs of Glencoe and Sunnyside, and describes the building as “Engineers Cottages”. A selection of these photographs are reproduced below (Photographs 2-4). Although undated, these photographs show the building in a significantly better state of preservation than seen during the survey for this report (see descriptive record below).



Photograph 2 Glencoe and Sunnyside after closure of Severalls, mid 2000s?. Taken from www.countyasylums.co.uk.



Photograph 3 Interior of building, showing first-floor corridor 12b. Photograph taken facing south-east. Taken from www.countyasylums.co.uk.



Photograph 4 Interior of building, showing first-floor room 8a. Photograph taken facing east. Taken from www.countyasylums.co.uk.

6 Building recording descriptive record (Figs 2-6)

The semi-detached structures of Glencoe and Sunnyside form a north-west/south-east aligned building, measuring approximately 14m x 7.3m in size and covering around 109 square metres. It is a two-storey brick-built building, although externally the entire first-floor is covered in pebbledash render.

There was no indication during the survey as to which semi-detached structure was Glencoe and which one was Sunnyside, as a result they are described collectively below.

Exterior

All the windows detailed below are wooden-framed.

The building has a hipped roof, covered in slate tiles (Photograph 5). Three chimneys project from the building's ridge-line, corresponding with internal fireplaces (Figs 4-5). The brickwork of the building is constructed of red bricks laid in stretcher bond with dimensions of 224mm x 68mm x 109mm.



Photograph 5 South-west elevation of building. Photograph taken facing north-east.

Still surviving on the corners of the building are the original ceramic electrical terminals for overhead power cables (Photograph 6).



Photograph 6 Detail of ceramic terminals on the corners of the building. Photograph taken facing west.

The south-west elevation of the building has eight casement/awning windows, four on the ground-floor and four on the first-floor. The windows on the ground-floor are all 23-light windows, whereas only the two central ones on the first-floor are, the ones at the eastern and western ends being only 11-lights (Fig 4).

The south-east elevation of the building has a single 8-light casement window on the first-floor, with a hooded doorway into the building immediately below on the ground-floor. Within this doorway is a half glazed modern panelled-door (Fig 6).

The north-east elevation of the building has ten windows, all of which are a mix of casements and awnings (Fig 5, Photograph 7). The first-floor has, symmetrically placed, two 11-light windows, two six-light windows and two single-light windows (Fig 5). At the eastern and western ends of the building, lighting the interior stairwells (see interior description below), are two windows midway between the ground and first-floors (Fig 5). These windows were completely boarded up externally and internally, so their number of lights and type could not be determined (Photograph 7). The ground-floor of this elevation has two symmetrical four-light windows and two doorways (although no doors survive).



Photograph 7 North-east elevation of building (eastern side).
Photograph taken facing south-west.

The north-west elevation is a mirror of the south-east, with the same window and door arrangement (Photograph 8).



Photograph 8 North-west elevation of building. Photograph taken facing south-east.

Interior

The interior of the building has a mirrored layout, divided centrally (Figs 2-3). Aside from some minor differences the eastern rooms are identical to the western rooms in form and function. For the purposes of this descriptive record the western rooms have been assigned numbers from 1a-12a and will be described in full. The eastern rooms (1b-12b) as a rule will not be described unless they differ from this description.



Photograph 9 Example of original door with bakelite handle, leading into room 2b. Photograph taken facing south-west.

All the surviving original internal doors are constructed of four-panels and have bakelite handles (Photograph 9).

The building has been derelict for a number of years and in many places is substantially damaged. Where this is the case it is noted below.

Room 1a

This room is 3.5m x 4m in size and has a chimney-breast on its eastern wall, containing a fireplace with a tiled-surround which is probably a later insertion dating from the 1930s (Yorke 2006, 82). The window in this room, as in every other room in the building, has decorative spiral handles (Photograph 10). This room has a decorative dado rail and picture rail, along with vinyl flooring. Room 1b is identical except the room's fireplace has been blocked and replaced with an electric heater, and it has suffered additional damage due to the partial collapse of the ceiling above, exposing the joists (Photograph 11). Many of the

fireplaces in the eastern half of the building have been blocked, and in every room they have, the skirting board continues across the blocked opening, suggesting that most of the skirting boards in the eastern side of the building are replacements. The floorboards of room 1b are partially exposed and are regular in size, measuring 225mm wide.



Photograph 10 Detail of spiral handles on windows in room 1a. Photograph taken facing south-west.



Photograph 11 Detail of damaged ceiling above room 1b, showing exposed joists. Photograph taken facing west.

Room 2a

This room is 3.5m x 3m in size and has a chimney-breast on its eastern wall, again containing a fireplace with a tiled-surround (Photograph 12). This room has a decorative dado rail and picture rail, along with vinyl flooring. Room 2b's fireplace has been blocked and on its western wall, south of the blocked fireplace, is a medicine cabinet (Photograph 13). Room 2b has a carpeted floor, but beneath it, partially visible, are vinyl tiles.



Photograph 12 Interior of room 2a. Photograph taken facing south.

Room 3a

This room is 3m x 2.5m in size and has a large tiled alcove on its eastern wall, alongside a deep arched alcove and a series of shelves (Photograph 14). The tiled alcove seems to have originally been the location of a cooking range that was vented to the central chimney-breast above. The arched alcove's purpose is unclear; it may have originally been for storage, or may have joined with the arch in room 3b to form an access point between the two properties. It is undoubtedly arched to support the fireplace above, in room 9a (Fig 2). Room 3b is identical, but has a medicine cabinet in its north-east corner and has had part of its eastern wall removed, providing access into room 5b (Fig 2). Room 3b also has a surviving stoking hole in the chimney-breast above the tiled alcove (Photograph 15). Both rooms have vinyl flooring.



Photograph 13 Detail of medicine cabinet in room 2b. Photograph taken facing north-west.



Photograph 14 Room 3a, showing tiled alcove, arch and shelving. Photograph taken facing east.



Photograph 15 Room 3b, with stoking hole visible above alcove. Photograph taken facing north-west.



Photograph 16 Detail of staircase leading up to first-floor in room 4a. Photograph taken facing north.

Room 4a

This room is a corridor 4.6m long and 0.9m wide, joining all the other ground-floor rooms together, as well as the exterior door on the western elevation and the stairwell to the first-floor (Fig 2). It has vinyl flooring. The staircase leading up to the first-floor is 0.7m wide, plain and undecorated with regular straight-cut balustrades, newel-posts and handrails (Photograph 16). Beneath the staircase is a small cupboard with panelled doors (Photograph 17). The entire corridor and stairwell has a dado rail on each wall, linking with the ones in rooms 1a and 2a. Room 4b has no surviving dado rail.



Photograph 17 Detail of cupboard underneath stairs in room 4b. Photograph taken facing north-east.

Room 5a

This room is an entrance lobby into the building from the north. It measures 1.3m x 1.9m in size and has vinyl flooring. The original doorway from this room into room 6a has been blocked up (Photograph 18). In room 5b this doorway is still present, and the room has been partially subdivided by two short lengths of inserted wall (Fig 2). In addition, an extra doorway has been made between room 5b and 3b (as detailed above).



Photograph 18 Room 6a, showing vertical-planked door, visible brickwork and vent. Photograph taken facing north-east.

Room 6a

This room is a small storage/boiler room, measuring 1.9m x 1m in size. It was originally accessed by a doorway from room 5a, but that has been blocked and a new doorway has been made leading into the room 4a (Fig 2). This new doorway is filled by a plank-and-batten door with vertical-planks and cross-bracing (Photograph 18). The walls of this room are painted brickwork, unlike the rest of the building which has rendered walls. The room has vinyl flooring. On the room's northern wall is a small metal vent (Photograph 18). Room 6b still has its original opening (and has no inserted entrance into room 4b) but has been converted in to a shower room with tiled walls.

Room 7a

This room is directly above room 1a and is the same size: 3.5m x 4m. The room has a chimney-breast on its eastern wall containing an off-centre small fireplace with a narrow fluted surround and a mantelshelf above (Photograph 19). This

fireplace style is notably different than the 1930s tiled examples on the ground-floor (see above) and is probably original to the building. To the north of the chimney-breast is a cupboard with a four-panelled door, which is also probably original. Room 7b's fireplace has been blocked and the room is also in much poorer condition than room 7a; the roof has partially collapsed, causing significant damage (Photograph 20).



Photograph 19 Room 7a, showing original fireplace and cupboard. Photograph taken facing south-east.



Photograph 20 Room 7b, showing damaged caused by collapsed ceiling. Photograph taken facing south-east.

Room 8a

This room is directly above room 2a and is the same size: 3.5m x 3m. The room has a chimney-breast on its eastern wall containing a small off-centre fireplace with a narrow fluted surround and a mantelshelf above. This fireplace is identical to the one in room 7a but has suffered significantly more damage (Photograph 21). Again, like room 7a, to the north of the chimney-breast is an original cupboard with a four-panelled door. Room 8b's fireplace has been blocked (Fig 3).



Photograph 21 Detail of fireplace in chimney-breast of room 8a. Photograph taken facing south-east.

Room 9a

This room is above room 3a and is the same size: 3m x 2.5m. On its eastern wall is a chimney-stack with a small fireplace identical to the ones in the other first-floor rooms (see above). In the north-east corner of the room is a cupboard with panelled-sides. It is probably original, but the doors have been removed and replaced (Photograph 22). The fireplace in room 9b has been blocked, and there is another, inserted, cupboard infilling the space between the chimney-breast and the corner cupboard (Photograph 23). The corner cupboard in room 9b retains one of its original doors.



Photograph 22 Original cupboard in room 9a, with modern doors. Photograph taken facing east.



Photograph 23 Original cupboard in room 9b (right), with inserted cupboard alongside (left). Photograph taken facing north.

Room 10a

This room is 1.9m x 1.5m in size and is currently partially tiled and contains modern bathroom fittings, including a bath and a wash basin (Photograph 24). The fittings on the bath and basin vary between room 10a and room 10b, but the bathtubs themselves could be original to the building.



Photograph 24 Room 10a, showing bath and basin. Photograph taken facing east.

Room 11a

This is a small room, 1.9m x 0.9m, housing the toilet and no other features. The toilet in room 11a has been removed, but the one in room 11b is partially surviving, and could be original.



Photograph 25 Original cupboard at top of staircase in room 12b. Photograph taken facing north.

Room 12a

This is a corridor and stairwell, measuring 4.5 long and 0.9m wide, connecting all the rooms on the first-floor with the staircase (Fig 3). On the landing at the top of the staircase is an original cupboard with panelled doors and sides. The example in room 12a is missing most of its sides and doors, but the example in 12b is more intact (Photograph 25).

Through a loft hatch in this corridor the roof structure is visible. The roof is comprised entirely of substantial machine-cut timber, with rafters meeting at a ridge-board, supported by upper collars. Where the pitch of each hipped end meets the main roof structure there is an additional lower collar.

The roof above the western side of the building is substantially damaged, correlating to the damage in room 7b (Photograph 26).



Photograph 26 Roof structure above rooms 7b and 9b, showing damage to roof fabric. Photograph taken facing west.

7 Discussion

It seems certain that Glencoe and Sunnyside was part of the Severalls Hospital complex. The cartographic evidence shows that it was constructed at the same time as, or shortly after, the hospital in the early 20th century. Additionally, the building has many architectural similarities with the other hospital buildings, including a hipped, slate-covered roof and a pebbledash rendered first-floor (ASE 2017).

However, Glencoe and Sunnyside's lack of appearance on the original architect's plans of the hospital, and its location just outside the grounds, strongly suggests that it was not constructed as a building for the treatment of patients. An original intended use by ancillary support staff to the hospital, such as maintenance workers, ground-keepers or gardeners, seems likely. In this context, the description of the building as "Engineers Cottages" on www.countyasylums.co.uk, although unsubstantiated by any plans or documents, is entirely feasible.

Another possibility exists; the historic building assessment notes that Cuckoo Farm, to the north of the Severalls, was a primary food source for the hospital, and that patients deemed suitable were often permitted to work on the farm (Ingram Consultancy 2001). Given its location to the north of the hospital, it may be that Glencoe and Sunnyside is related in some way to this practice and provided accommodation for the patients permitted to work on the farm and those staff overseeing them.

Although determining the purpose of the building as a whole is challenging, the function of some individual rooms within it seems pretty clear. Although there have clearly been some alterations and additions to the building (most notably the tiled fireplace surrounds and converted shower-room on the ground-floor) a lot of original fabric still remains. Rooms 3a and 3b on the ground-floor appear unquestionably to have been kitchens, and would originally have had cooking ranges within the tiled alcoves alongside the still surviving storage cupboards (Fig 2). Whether the archways in these rooms were originally connected is not certain, but given the building's apparent appearance as a single structure on the 1921 OS map (Map 1), it seems at the very least a possibility.

Rooms 5a and 5b, despite their alterations, both have always served as small lobbies into the building. Similarly, rooms 10a, 10b, 11a and 11b appear to have always been bathrooms with a separate 'water closet' (WC) containing a toilet. Rooms 6a and 6b are the most modified rooms in the building, with new entrances and exits. Given their small size they may have been secondary W.Cs, or used for storage.

Determining the use of the rest of the rooms is difficult, apart from a fireplace and some surviving cupboards they have little to indicate their original use. The simplest explanation is that these rooms were all bedrooms, but there is the possibility that some had other uses, such as offices. Certainly rooms 9a and 9b contain more cupboards and have a slightly different layout; they could have had a different function.

The medicine cabinets observed in some of the rooms on the ground-floor (Fig 2), might suggest that whatever the building's original use, at some point in its history it was frequented by patients of the hospital. In 1960 the hospital gained a new Medical Superintendent, a Dr Russell Barton, who reformed many of the practices at Severalls, promoting rehabilitation of patients, relaxing security, and encouraging patients to reintegrate with wider society (ASE 2017). A speculative suggestion could be that during this period Glencoe and Sunnyside served as a "halfway house" of sorts, providing patients with a modicum of independence in preparation for their potential reintegration into society. Without any conclusive evidence of this, however, it seems far more likely that the building was built for the use of ancillary staff to the hospital, and continued to be used for that purpose until the closure of the hospital in the 1990s.

8 Acknowledgements

Colchester Archaeological Trust would like to thank Lee Spalding for commissioning and Colchester Borough Homes for funding the historic building recording.

The recording was carried out by Mark Baister and Chris Lister.

Figures are by Mark Baister.

The project was monitored by Dr Jess Tipper for Colchester Borough Council.

The text was reviewed and edited by Philip Crummy, director of CAT.

9 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in .pdf format at

<http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

Archaeology South-East (ASE)	2017	<i>Severalls Hospital, Colchester: Historic Buildings Record</i>
Brunskill, R.W.	1990	<i>Brick Building In Britain (1st ed)</i>
CAT	2020	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a Historic Building Recording at Glencoe/Sunnyside, Severalls Hospital, Tower Lane, Colchester CO4 6DF</i> by M Baister
CBC	2020	<i>Brief for Level 3 Historic Building Recording at Glencoe/Sunnyside, Severalls Hospital, Tower Lane, Colchester</i> by J. Tipper
Cifa	2014a	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Cifa	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures</i>
Digital Curation Centre (DCC)	2013	<i>Checklist for Data Management Plan v.4.0</i>
Ingram Consultancy	2001	<i>Severalls Asylum Hospital, Colchester: Historic Building Assessment</i>
MHCLG	2019	<i>National planning policy framework</i>
EAA 14	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> East Anglian Archaeological occasional papers 14 by Gurney, D.
EAA 24	2011	<i>Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeological occasional papers 24 by Medlycott, M
Historic England	2015	<i>MoRPHE: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment</i>
Historic England	2016	<i>Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice</i>
Yorke, T.	2006	<i>The 1930s House Explained</i>
Yorke, T.	2012	<i>British Interior House Styles: An Easy Reference Guide</i>

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBC	Colchester Borough Council
ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
collar	a horizontal timber in a roof spanning between a pair of inclined timbers (such as rafters)
EHHER	Essex Historic Environment Record, held by the ECC
ERO	Essex Records Office
HE	Historic Environment
joist	a horizontal timber that supports floorboards above. Will sometimes carry boarded or plastered ceilings
modern	period from the 19th century onwards to the present
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	O nline A ccess to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
purlin	a longitudinal timber giving support to the common rafters of a roof and normally set at right-angles to the slope of the rafters
rafter	an inclined timber following the slope of the roof
ridge-board	a plank-like timber running below the apex of the roof and receiving the ends of the rafters
stretcher	a brick laid parallel to the face of the wall, i.e. lengthways
stretcher-bond	a brickwork bond where each course consists of only stretchers – indicating a cavity wall

11 Archive deposition

The paper archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum under CHER number ECC4442.

The digital archive resulting from the work will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (archaeologydataservice.ac.uk) to safeguard the long-term curation of the digital records. The CBCAA will be notified when the digital archive has been deposited. Prior to deposition CAT's data management plan (based on the official guidelines from the Digital Curation Centre [DCC 2013]) will ensure the integrity of the digital archive.

12 Contents of archive

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:
The report (CAT Report 1589)
Original site record (plans, elevations and notes)
Site digital photos and log

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Distribution list

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Dr Jess Tipper, CBCAA
EHER



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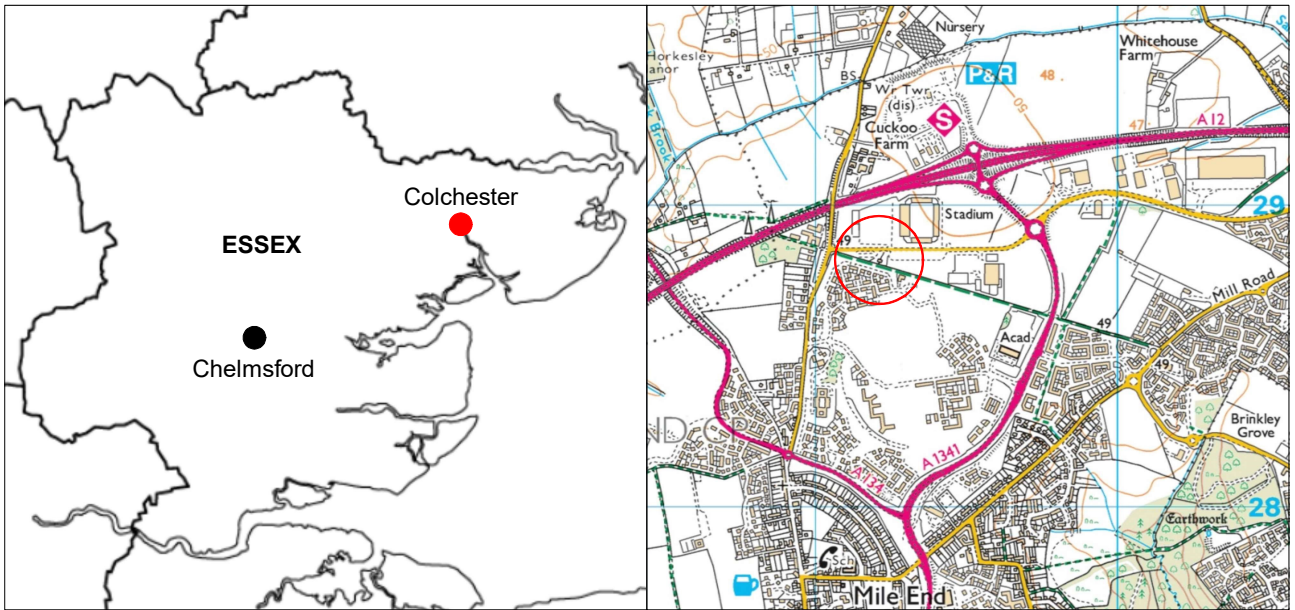
checked by: Philip Crummy
date: 17/08/2020

Appendix 1:
Full digital photographic record
(images on accompanying CD)

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ECC4442_Photo_120.JPG South-east elevation of building, largely obscured. Photograph taken facing north-west.



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Fig 1 Site location.

0 50 m

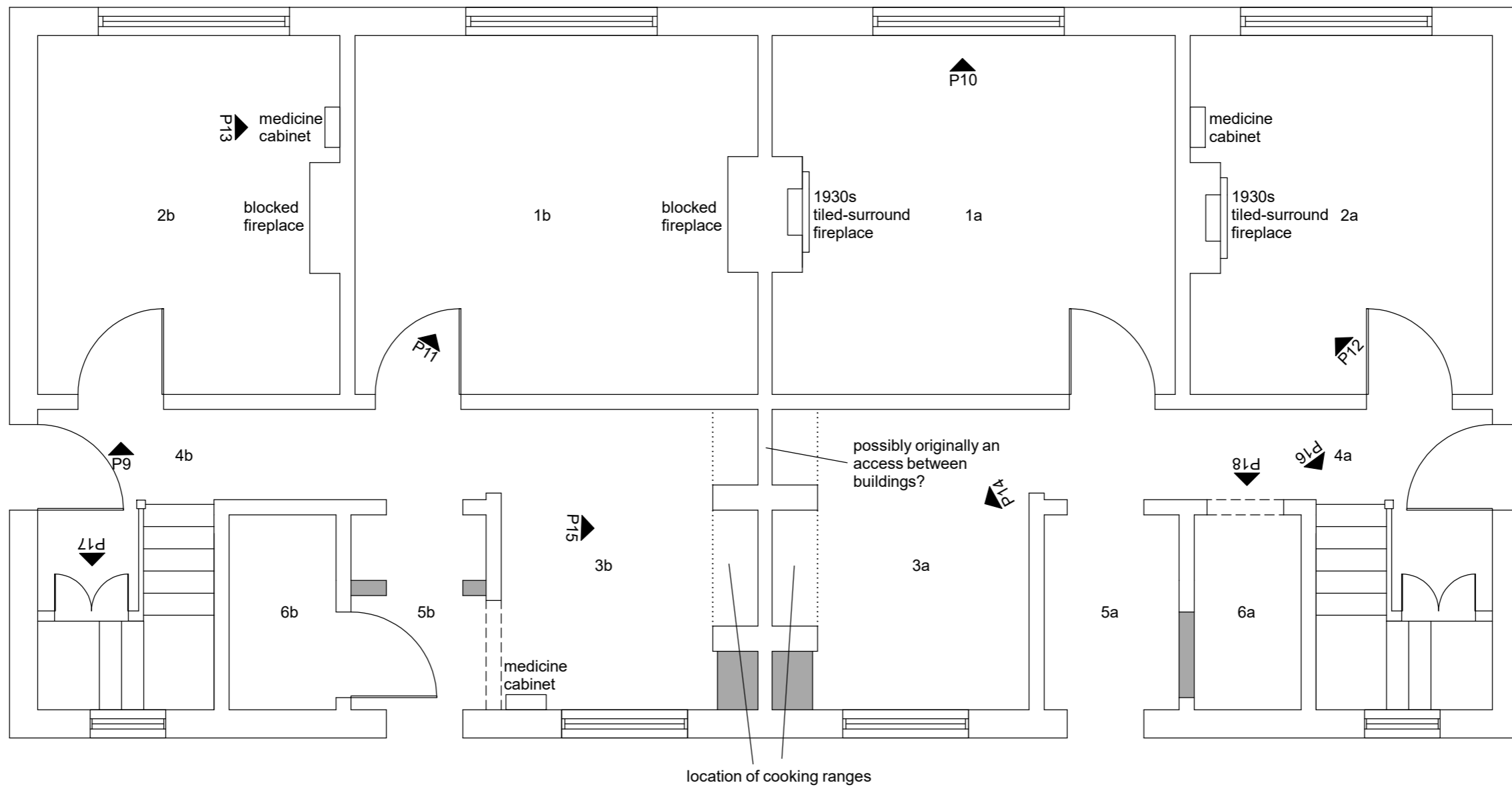


Fig 2 Ground-floor plan of Glencoe and Sunnyside. Location and direction of photographs reproduced in text shown. Later alterations shown in grey.

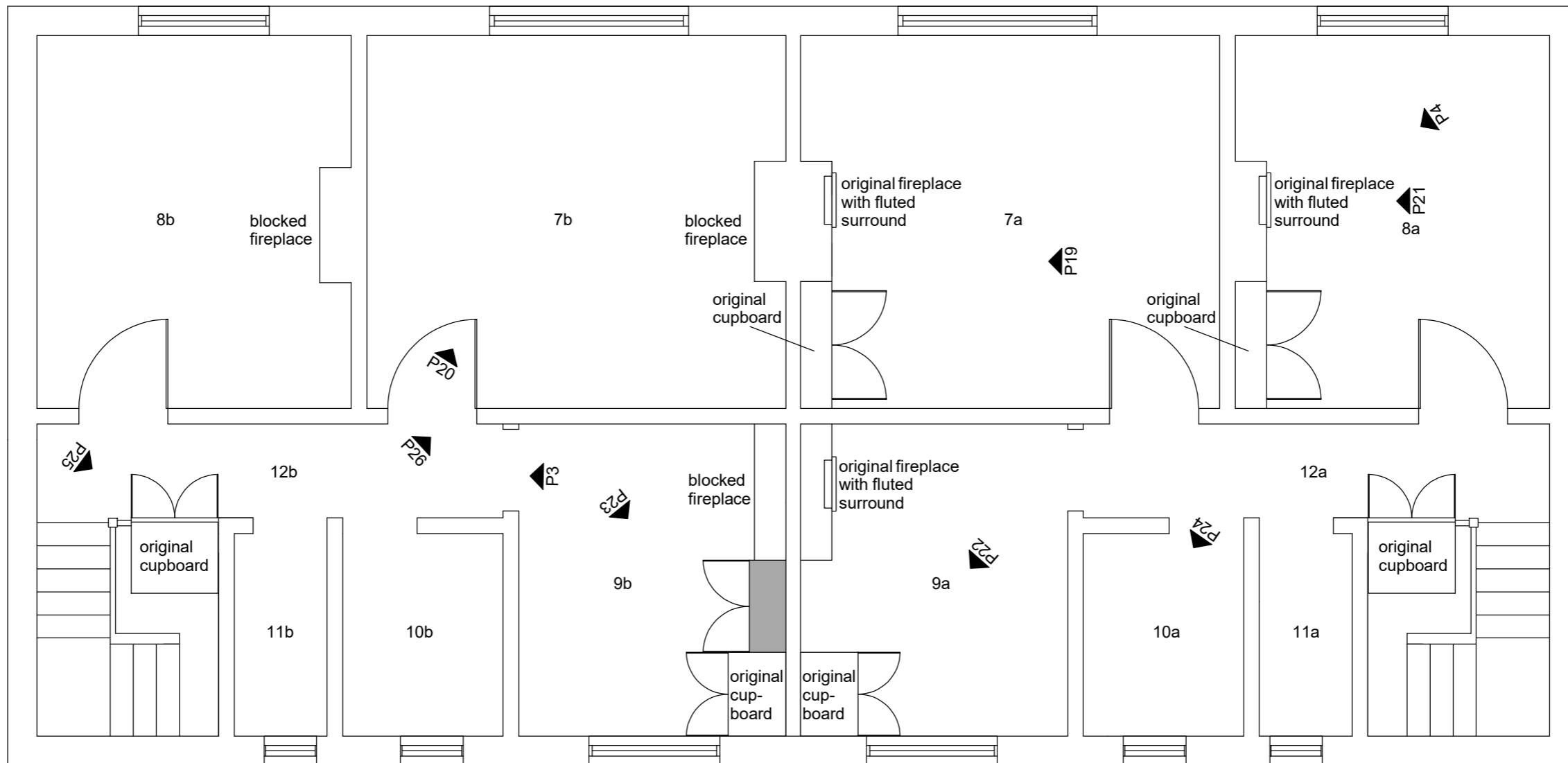


Fig 3 First-floor plan of Glencoe and Sunnyside. Location and direction of photographs reproduced in text shown. Later alterations shown in grey.

0 2 m



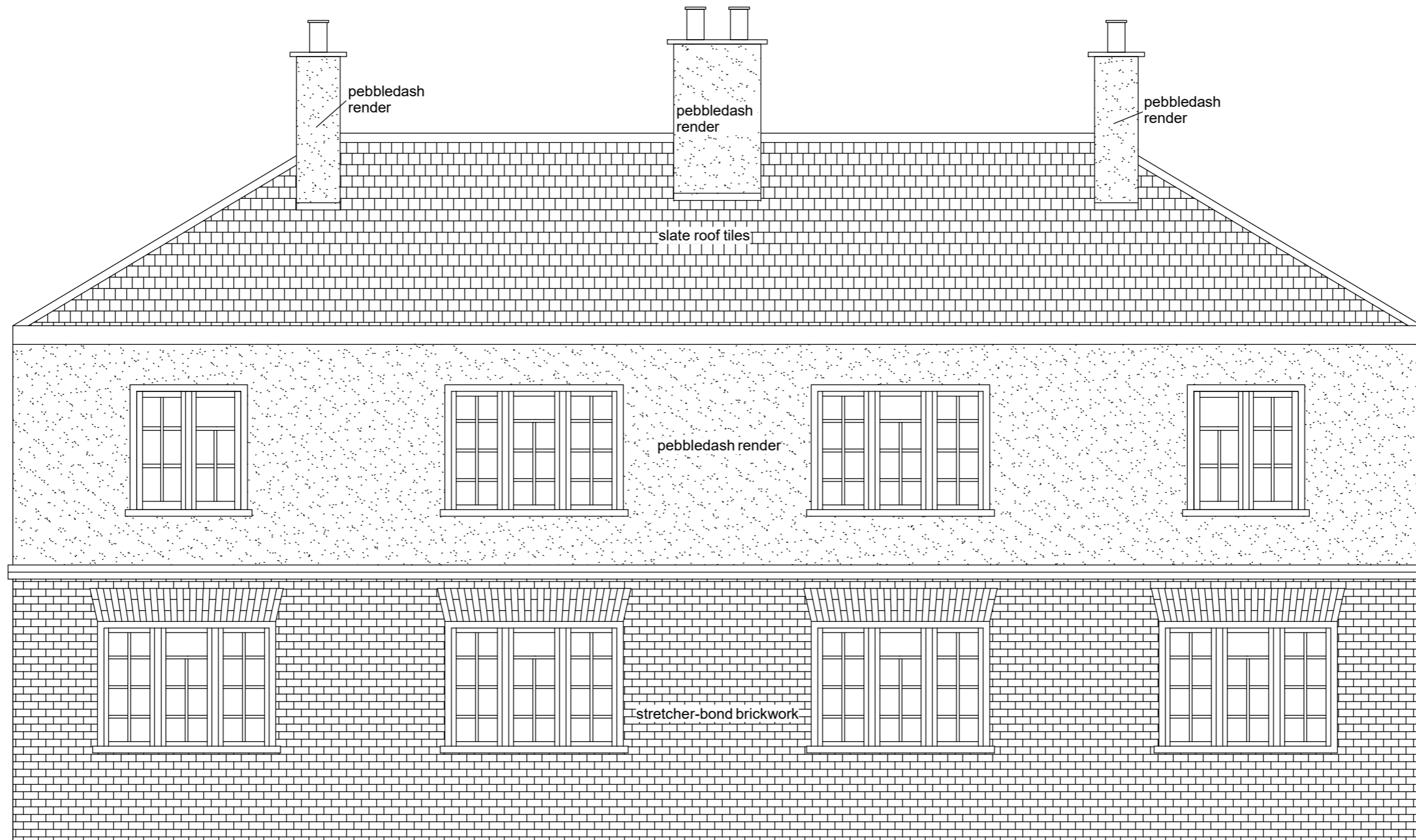


Fig 4 South-western elevation of Glencoe and Sunnyside.



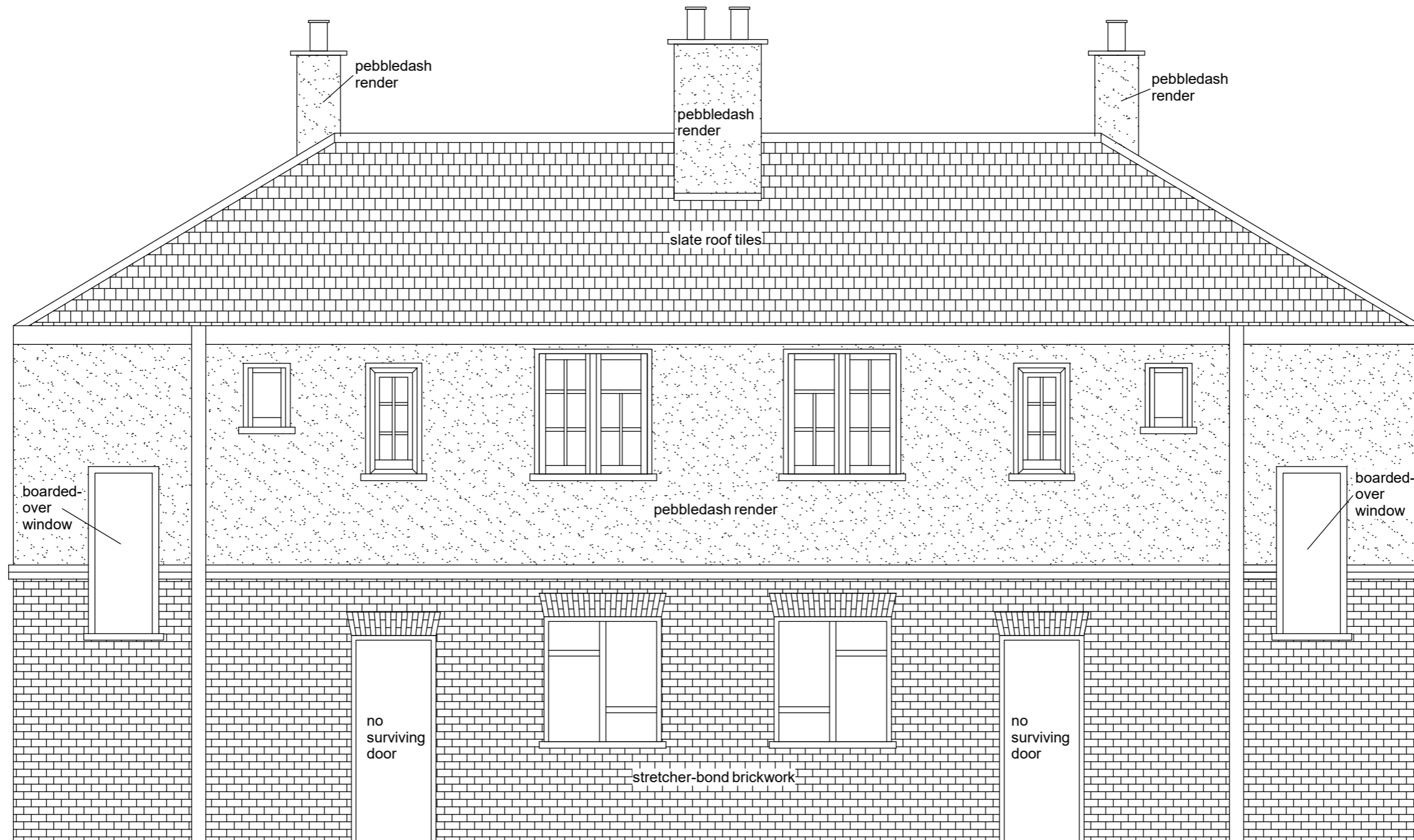
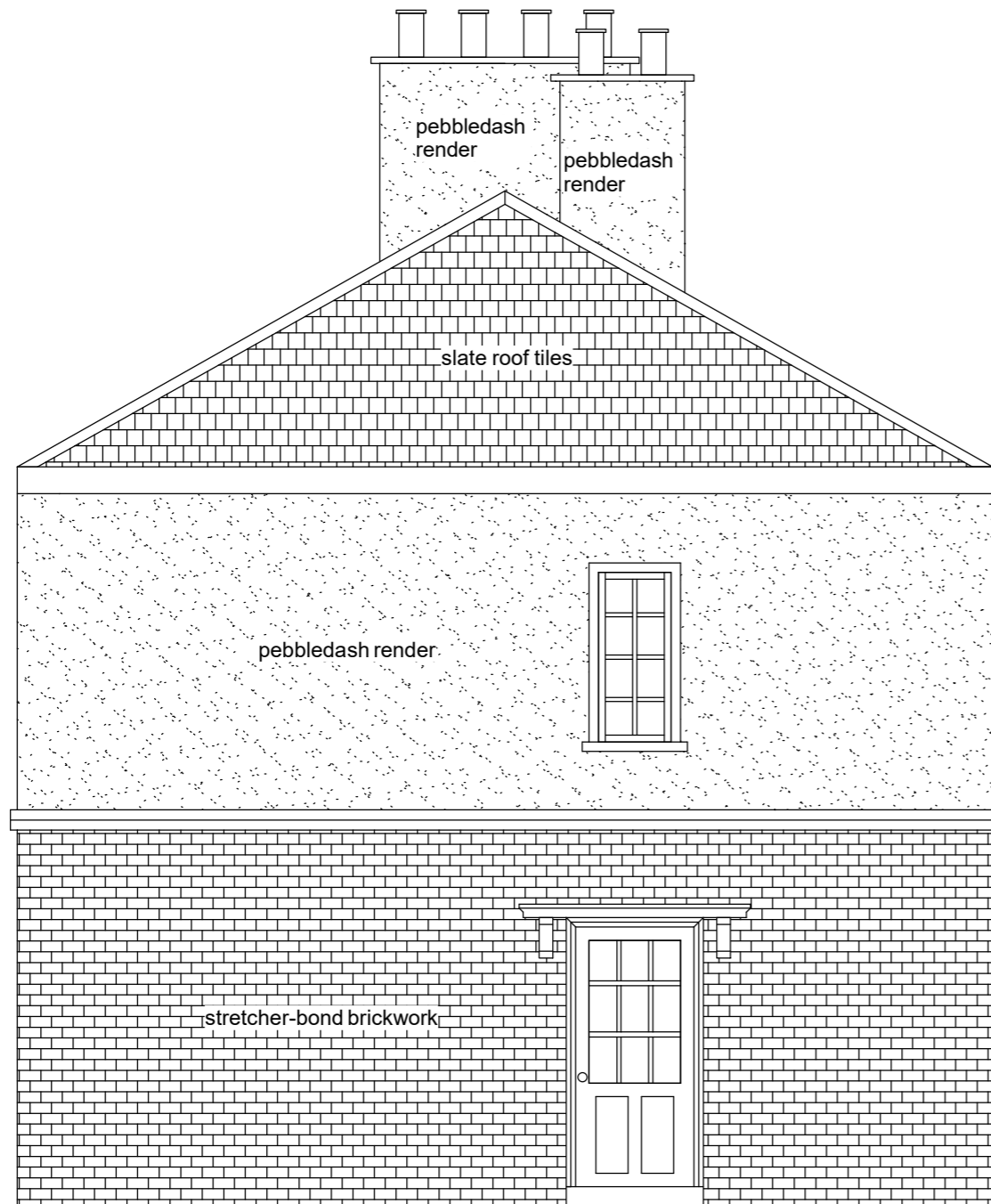


Fig 5 North-eastern elevation of Glencoe and Sunnyside.



SOUTH-EASTERN ELEVATION



NORTH-WESTERN ELEVATION

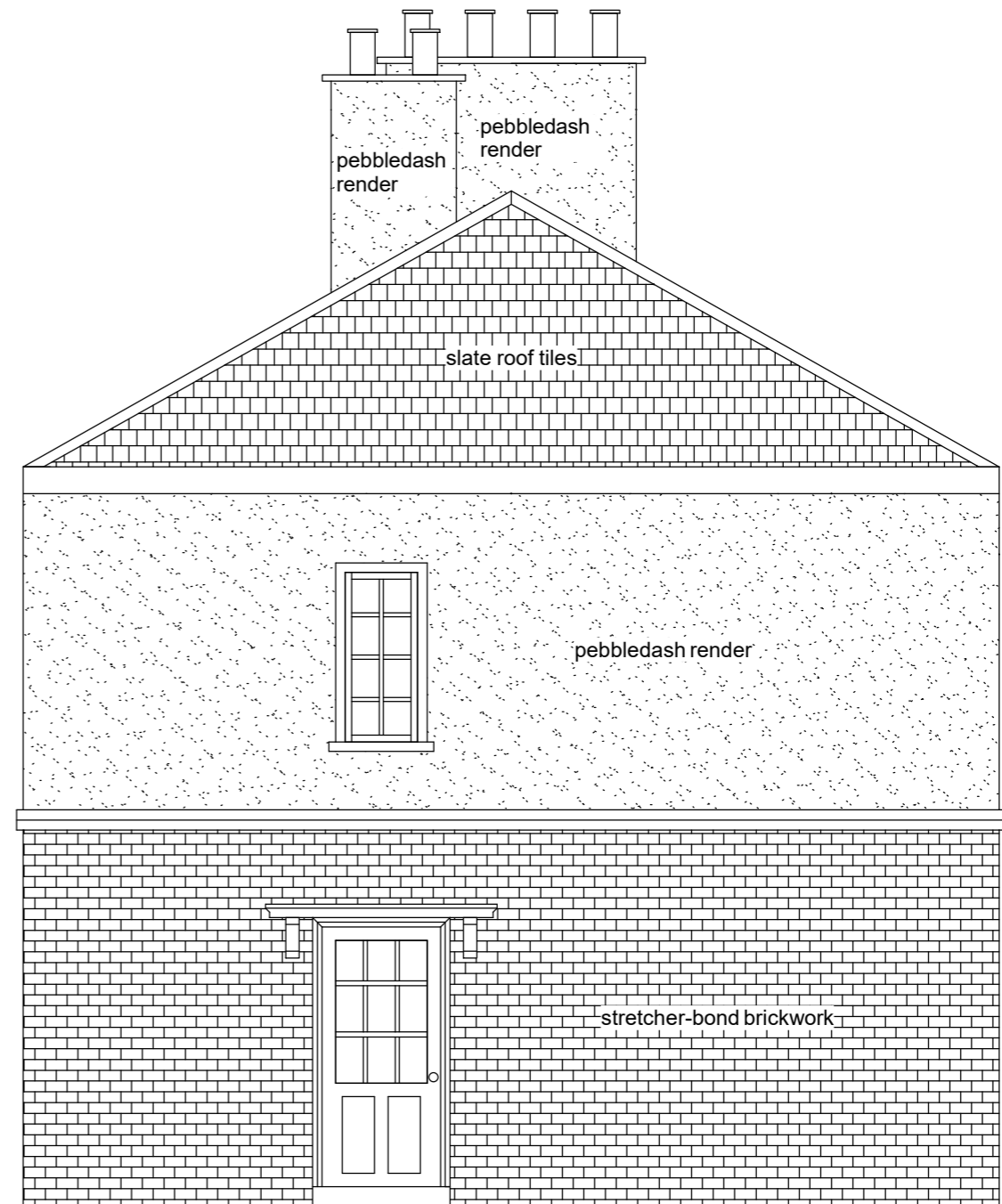


Fig 6 South-eastern and north-western elevations of Glencoe and Sunnyside.



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OASIS ID: colchest3-386741

Project details

Project name	Historic Building Recording at Glencoe/Sunnyside, Severalls Hospital, Tower Lane, Colchester, CO4 6DF
Short description of the project	A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust at 'Glencoe' and 'Sunnyside', Severalls Hospital, Tower Lane, Colchester, Essex in May 2020. The building consists of two brick-built, two-storey semi-detached structures located immediately to the north of the recently redeveloped site of Severalls Hospital in Colchester. Constructed at the same time as, or shortly after, the hospital in the early 20th century, Glencoe and Sunnyside was unquestionably associated with it. With each semi-detached building containing a kitchen, storage, W.Cs and several bedrooms, they would have been fully independent properties. The building was presumably used by ancillary support staff to the hospital.
Project dates	Start: 01-06-2020 End: 20-08-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2020/021 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC4442 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	19275 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	HOUSE Modern
Significant Finds	FIREPLACE Modern
Methods & techniques	""Annotated Sketch"" ""Measured Survey"" ""Photographic Survey"" ""Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER COLCHESTER Glencoe and Sunnyside, Severalls Hospital, Tower Lane
Postcode	CO4 6DF
Study area	109 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 99216 28807 51.921567133733 0.897405793924 51 55 17 N 000 53 50 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	CBC Archaeological Officer
Project design originator	Mark Baister
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Mark Baister

Type of sponsor/funding body
Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient Colchester Museum

Digital Archive ID ECC4442

Digital Contents "Survey"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey", "Text"

Paper Archive recipient Colchester Museum

Paper Archive ID ECC4442

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media available "Drawing", "Miscellaneous Material", "Plan", "Report", "Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Historic building recording at Glencoe and Sunnyside, Severalls Hospital, Tower Lane, Colchester, CO4 6DF June 2020

Author(s)/Editor(s) Baister, M

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Entered by Mark Baister (mb@catuk.org)

Entered on 20 August 2020

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Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Glencoe and Sunnyside, Severalls Hospital, Tower Lane, Colchester, CO4 6DF	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TL 99216 28807 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 2020/021 CHER ref: ECC4442 OASIS ref: colchest3-386741
Type of work: Historic building recording	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: June 2020	Size of area investigated: 109 square metres
Location of curating museum: Colchester Museum accession code ECC4442	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related CHER/EHER number(s): DCC25943, MCC3127
Final report: CAT Report 1589	
Periods represented: modern	
<p>Summary of fieldwork results:</p> <p>A programme of historic building recording was carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust at 'Glencoe' and 'Sunnyside', Severalls Hospital, Tower Lane, Colchester, Essex in June 2020.</p> <p>The building consists of two brick-built, two-storey semi-detached structures located immediately to the north of the recently redeveloped site of Severalls Hospital in Colchester. Constructed at the same time as, or shortly after, the hospital in the early 20th century, Glencoe and Sunnyside was unquestionably associated with it. With each semi-detached building containing a kitchen, storage, W.Cs and several bedrooms, they would have been fully independent properties. The building was presumably used by ancillary support staff to the hospital.</p>	
Previous summaries/reports: none	
CBC monitor: Jess Tipper	
Keywords: brickwork, hospital, fireplace, cupboard	Significance: *
Author of summary: Mark Baister	Date of summary: August 2020