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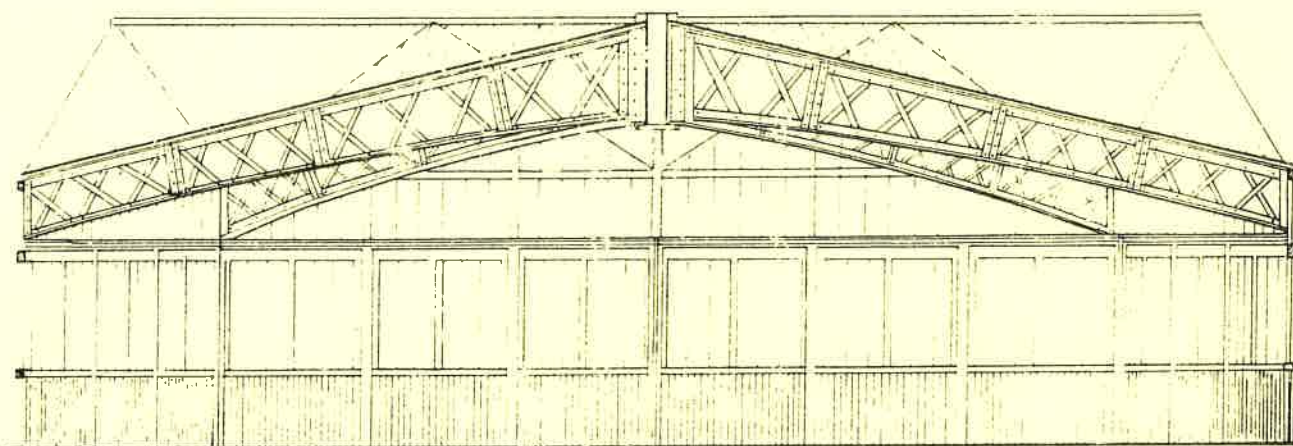
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Berkley Homes (Kent) Limited

Queen's House, Oakwood Hospital,
Maidstone, Kent

BUILDING INVESTIGATION AND PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDING
IN ADVANCE OF BUILDING WORKS



Oxford Archaeological Unit
September 1998

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Oakwood Hospital, Maidstone, Kent

BUILDING INVESTIGATION AND PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDING IN ADVANCE OF BUILDING WORKS

Summary

Queen's House, built in 1850 forms a part of Oakwood Hospital, the former Kent County Lunatic Asylum. Its design is typical for a mid-nineteenth century hospital with two long wings housing open galleries and cellular wards for patients stretching from a central core (now lost) housing hospital staff. The original building was then added to repeatedly with smaller projections to either side. Although the original layout has been altered many original features survive along with evidence of the former arrangement. Perhaps the most interesting features of the building are the elaborate system of warm air chambers and cold air channels in the basement, for treatment of patients, the brick vaulted, fireproofing roof structure and the impressive conservatory added at the turn of the century. The proposal to convert Queen's House, together with an adjacent church and secretary's office, to housing has allowed their recording prior to conversion.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 The Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU) has been commissioned by Berkley Homes (Kent) Limited to undertake a programme of building investigation and photographic recording on Queen's House and associated structures at Oakwood Hospital in Maidstone. The recording forms part of a larger archaeological project at the site resulting from granting of planning permission and listed building consent for the conversion of the buildings to housing apartments.
- 1.1.2 Queen's House is Listed Grade II and due to its historic and architectural significance, consent was granted with the condition that a programme of recording be undertaken in line with planning guidance (PPG15). St Saviour's church and the Secretary's Office are not statutorily listed buildings but do fall within the curtilage of the Queen's House listing. A Written Scheme of Investigation was issued by OAU and this was approved, with modifications, by David Eve of Kent County Council's Strategic Planning Department.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1.1 The overall objective of the building recording project was to produce a detailed record of the buildings prior to their conversion and to inform future generations of the building's nature.

2.1.2 More specific aims were:

- To record and interpret remaining evidence relating to the former layout of each of the buildings.
- To photograph and make note of typical details common throughout the building and of constructional details of interest
- To produce a record of the layout and organisation of Queen's House in its final phase as a hospital building

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The recording work was primarily of a photographic nature (black and white prints and colour slides) supplemented by the annotation of existing survey plans and general descriptive notes. The field work was undertaken on 28, 29, 30, 31 July, 4, 13 August 1998. A field visit was also undertaken, as part of a previous, related project on 4 June 1998.

3.2 Recording strategy

3.2.1 A general record was made of Queen's House prior to conversion but the work was particularly targeted at structures and features to be lost as part of the development work. Included in these were the square rear wings, the conservatory, the walkway and the open atmosphere of the existing galleries and wards.

3.2.2 Also recorded to a similar level were St Saviours Church and the Secretary's Office. External photographs were also taken of the lodge attached to the wall bounding the grounds to the west of Queen's House, which does not form part of the Berkley Homes development.

3.2.3 A structure the size of Queen's House (180 m long and with c 200 rooms) can present problems and opportunities in its recording. Detailed recording of each room is unfeasible when the building has been, until recently, a functioning psychiatric hospital but with the majority of fittings and features removed. Most rooms are very similar with lino or carpet covering the floor construction and plaster covering the walls. A note of any slightly unusual features was made and this is presented in a register of rooms at the end of this report. This is designed to be a systematic but brief record of each room noting features and final use (where known) when the hospital closed.

3.3 Documentary Research and archive

3.3.1 A limited amount of documentary research was undertaken as part of the project. Perhaps the most useful source consulted was copies of a set of plans, held at the National Monuments Record Centre (NMRC) in Swindon, produced in 1850 showing the original layout of Queen's House (National

Buildings Record Number: 86905). In particular this shows the system of cold air chambers and warm air channels in the basement. Among the most important secondary sources consulted was a study of the development of Queen's House produced by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England in 1990. This study is relatively short and appears to have been based on cartographic and other documentary evidence. There is a large amount of related material held at the NMRC on the other Oakwood Hospital buildings, which was only briefly looked at as part of this project. The main archive on Oakwood Hospital, including the original plans of Queen's House, is held at the Centre for Kentish Studies in Maidstone. Individual items are not referenced but the general reference for the Oakwood Hospital archive is MH/MD2.

4 BACKGROUND

4.1 The site

4.1.1 Queen's House (TQ73605540) is located on the west side of Maidstone in the parish of Barming, forming part of the larger Oakwood Hospital.

4.2 Historical Background

4.2.1 Oakwood Hospital was originally founded (as the Kent County Lunatic Asylum) in 1833 when St Andrew's House was opened, having been built on a 37 acre site on Barming Heath. Numerous extensions followed until 1845 when the Lunacy Act was passed and it was clear that St Andrew's House had been developed as far as was practicable would be unable to cope with the expanding number of inmates. The decision was then taken to continue development of the site with a separate building, Queen's House, which was built in 1850 as an addition for the chronically insane. Both St Andrew's House and Queen's House were designed by John Whichcord, the asylum architect. Further expansion followed to Queen's House during the second half of the nineteenth century and in the early twentieth. The development is detailed below, based on Ordnance Survey map evidence.

5 DEVELOPMENT OF QUEEN'S HOUSE

5.1 Phase 1

5.1.1 The surviving sections of the original Queen's House (built in 1850) consist of the main north-south block together with the two storey western projections at each end. The western projections are reflected in the east façade by a subtle projection (extending c 0.5 m) and hipped roof. These structures are of coursed rag stone with slate roof, stone sills and lintels with a cornice and exposed rafter bases to west. The main block has 24 bays to each wing and has 12-pane sash windows to front (east) and four pane sashes to rear. Queen's House originally also consisted of a much larger central block

housing servants and staff, and a ventilation tower. The central block projected to the east with a two storied block and to the west with a single storey projection. The 120 ft ventilation tower was in the style of an Italianate campanile, and collapsed during a fire at the hospital in 1957.

- 5.1.2 The northern half of the church was also constructed at this time (1850) as was a gas works to the west of the site providing gas lighting to the new hospital building. The secretary's office is also shown on the site plan of this date.

5.2 Phase 2

- 5.2.1 The first expansion was undertaken in 1867 with the addition of the two main western projections to each wing containing dormitories, services and day rooms. These are again of coursed stone, with hipped roof, slate covered. The blocks are c 30 m long and widen, in three distinct sections, from a narrow corridor (1.8 m wide) at the junction with the original block to a roughly square block (c 11 m sq) at the western end. These projections have a combination of 18-pane and 30-pane timber framed sash windows below horizontal vent.

- 5.2.2 Four elaborate cast iron vent grilles (50 x 30 cm) exist on the main projection of the south wing two at its thinnest point and two on the first extension step. There are no matching grilles on the north projection. The outline is present of a small lean-to structure, probably recently demolished, against the south wall of the projection to the north wing.

- 5.2.3 Also added in this phase were the small eastern projections at each end of the two wings, again of coursed stone. These smaller extensions have 20 pane sash windows (with cord mechanism) below strip vent (now largely blocked), timber sills and curved edging to openings. A cast iron set of fire stairs has been added, in the early twentieth century, at the junction between these small end projections and the main block.

5.3 Phase 3

- 5.3.1 The next main expansion to Queen's House was the addition of the two small square western extensions, with hipped roof, to each wing. Again they follow the pattern of a narrow neck at the junction with the original building, thus necessitating the conversion to doorway of only a single window of the main building. These blocks are again of coursed stone and from map evidence can be dated to between 1866 and 1897. It is believed that they were constructed as secure units. These blocks have cast iron framed, 16 pane windows, single skin thick but 3 of 4 frames on bottom row double glazed (see below). The windows have sloped sill and jamb with sill at 1.65 m off ground and lintel at ceiling height.

5.4 Phase 4

- 5.4.1 Queen's House appears to have reached its full extent in the early years of the twentieth century, the 1908 OS map being similar to that of 1932 showing all the main elements prior to the loss of certain structures in recent decades.
- 5.4.2 From map evidence the next major building programme appears to have been between 1897 and 1908 when several significant additions were made to Queen's House, contrasting in nature with the earlier structure. In this period the remarkable conservatory and covered walkway were added as well as a larger extension to the north of Queen's House which has been demolished relatively recently.

5.5 Phase 5

- 5.5.1 Following the fire which destroyed the central block in 1957, this area was replaced by a utilitarian, double height block containing staircase and brick lift shaft. This section is seven bays deep divided by six steel box trusses. Each façade is largely glazed with additional lightweight cladding. The two first floor galleries to the east of the north and south wings are continued with a walkway between the two, above three office spaces.

6 OBSERVATIONS AND DISCUSSION

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Queen's House is essentially a linear building, orientated north-south, with projecting wings at either end forming a C-shape. Later extensions have altered this basic form. The organisational plan is of long, open galleries at ground and first floor levels to the east of the main north-south block, where patients would sit and socialise while benefiting from the sunlight entering from the tall windows in the east wall. To the west of this, running the length of the building are a series of cellular wards, with smaller windows, for individual patients together with other smaller rooms such as WCs, dormitories, workrooms and a single staircase to each wing. The end projections are similarly organised with cellular wards and dormitories either side of a central corridor. Open, well lit day rooms were added to either end in 1867 to increase the hospital's social areas, along with a larger, central projection to each wing containing a combination of social rooms and service rooms.

6.2 Heating and ventilation

- 6.2.1 Among the most consistent aspects of the design of Queen's House, indicated by the surviving evidence and the 1850 plan are the concerns for ventilation and for adequate heating. This is most obvious in the basement where hot and

cold air chambers were used for the treatment of patients (see below) but is also apparent, in a more subtle form, throughout the building.

- 6.2.2 For example there are voids above most internal doorways, through the brick wall along the spines of the original C shaped building. In the majority of instances, the existence of a void is indicated by a thin, hollow sounding, covering board over the door opening, sometimes with six small holes. There are occasional exceptions, where the covering board is not present (and apparently never was), such as above the doorway to F6. Above this doorway there is a double chambered, brick lined void, which rises 1.32 m above the door head. The opening tapers as it rises and the two openings combine to form one. The awkward nature of the feature prevented a clear conclusion as to whether there is a horizontal flue extending through the wall linking the different openings. These features hint at a possible hollow heated wall, which is confirmed by the 1850 plan showing a series of vertical voids in the internal wall alongside the gallery. The features are present on each floor and both along the main north-south block and the perpendicular end blocks. A boiler provided warm air in the basement which would circulate around the ducting within the walls. The voids are generally arranged in sets of three, between each cellular ward and the adjacent gallery. The system would be designed to not only heat the building but also to create a strong air flow through the building to draw off foul air and was a common mid-nineteenth century device in institutional buildings such as prisons and lunatic asylums
- 6.2.3 There are also internal vent openings, located immediately below the spring of the ceiling vault, between spaces within Queen's House. These occur mainly between the former dormitories towards the central block (G53, G106, F38, F82) and the adjacent gallery and between the corridors in the original western projection (G9, G82, F7, F47) and the rooms to either side.
- 6.2.4 Each of these have each been treated differently. The most impressive set is between G82, the corridor within the western projection and the rooms to either side. The four vents shared with G73 remain open and are surrounded by a simple, beaded timber frame. The nine vents within the opposite wall also remain open, the ones above doorways with a vertical shaft of unknown height while the others appear to be simply openings between spaces. Three vent openings exist between G90 and G65, between G84/83 and G64 and two between G103 and G65. Each of these have been blocked with plywood but retain their simple frame. The five vent holes between F38 and F3 have been covered with plywood as have the four holes between G9 and G10. The vents between F82 and F43 have been covered and plastered over, leaving a faint outline. In each of the dormitories adjacent to the central block, there are not only internal vents but also matching external vents, in each bay, now with plastic covers.

6.3 Vaulting

- 6.3.1 As has been discussed earlier it is known that the existing building is of several phases and there are many details through the structure distinguishing

the original block from the later additions. The most obvious of these, and the most distinctive characteristic of Queen's House, is the brick vaulted ceiling throughout the 1850 C-shaped block, supported by iron beams, which contrasts with the flat ceilings within the later additions. Brick vaulted ceilings, designed to be fire proof, are a typical constructional feature of this period, being pioneered in textile mills with loadbearing iron frames and used widely in the mid-nineteenth century. Queen's House also contains a fireproofing, brick vaulted skin to the underside of the roof structure (see 6.3).

6.3.2 The brick vaults vary in width and are supported by iron beams of various types, providing more phasing evidence within the original building. Four distinct types of beam have been identified within the original section of building, each visible from below (the beams within the later phases of building are largely hidden).

6.3.3 **Type A** supports the majority of the shallow vaults above the galleries, they appear to be triangular in section (to support the vaults on the upper two slopes) with hollow body, are formed of iron and have seven, equally spaced, buttressing cross members.

Type B serves a similar function, supporting certain sections of the shallow vaults over the galleries. They are of rolled iron, they have a flat underside and protrude slightly below from the ceiling.

Type C is again of rolled iron (possibly steel) and is sunken totally beneath the ceiling. The beams were presumably added later due to internal alterations. It is I-sectioned and has 7 buttressing intermediate struts. They occur primarily within the open rooms on either wing, immediately adjacent to the central core (G53, G106, F38, F82).

Type D is a twentieth century I-section RSJ. Primarily occurring within the medium sized rooms to the west of galleries (eg G20, G31, G32, G47, F65, F78)

6.3.4 The reason for the differences in beam types becomes clear when comparing the original (1850) plan with the existing and noting the changes in internal layout. The most obvious difference in the plans is that the building was originally much more cellular than that existing. The galleries running along the eastern side of the main block were similar, (although not identical) to those existing whereas to the west were a series of small, individual wards, each a single bay deep. These have now been enlarged, roughly three original wards to a single existing room, and modern steel beams (Type D) replacing the original walls. Additionally, each wing of the two main floors was divided into two distinct areas by a centrally located service block, spanning the wing and separating the open galleries. These blocks contained two bathrooms, two toilets and the existing staircase.

6.3.5 The reason for beam Type C is again confirmed to be combining a number of smaller rooms by the original plan. The projecting masonry piers supporting the beams hint at a former cross wall, and their age and type would suggest that the work was undertaken well before the work involving the Type D beams, probably in the late nineteenth century.

- 6.3.6 More perplexing at first is the difference between Type A and B. Generally the beams supporting the gallery vaults are Type A but the four beams adjacent to the secure unit are Type B. Initially it was wondered whether that was related to the secure unit block but the 1850 plan shows that at this point the gallery was divided by four loadbearing (presumably) cross walls, creating a passage, two bath rooms, a WC and a staircase (existing). Thus these beams were added later, replacing the loadbearing walls.
- 6.3.7 Also useful in analysing the changes in layout are the two different dimension vaulted ceiling arches. The original sections of Queen's House are entirely vaulted both on ground and first floor with vaults either 2.5 m wide or 3.1 m wide (the height of each is c 40 cm at its mid-point). As a general rule the galleries have the wider vaults and the former cellular wards to the rear have the narrower vaults. However there are certain sections to the rear with wider vaults, which have subsequently been amalgamated with the wards. For example in F22 there are four narrow vaults (originally cellular wards) supported by modern RSJs, adjacent to a wider vault (originally WC block). Also in F54, which contains a pair of perpendicular vaults of different widths. The section to the east was formerly combined with F53 and F52 to form a *Keepers Room*, while the section to the west was a cellular ward. The difference is enhanced by the differing windows: 12-pane sash in the *Keepers Room*, 4-pane sash in the ward.
- 6.3.8 Some phasing can be seen in the doorways of the two original perpendicular blocks at each end, where the doorway towards the western end (on the side leading to the open rooms) has an arched lintel, contrasting with the hollow, ventilated heads over each of the other doorways. The 1850 plan confirms that in each case this doorway is not original and that a more central doorway has been blocked (no evidence on site).
- 6.3.9 Another obvious piece of phasing evidence is the variety of window types. The east façade of the original block has large, 12-pane sash windows while the rear elevation and the original projections have 4-pane sashes with high level sills. The main western projections are of 18-pane and 30-pane sash windows. The majority of the windows are of 18-pane while those on the north and south faces of the square end block are of 30. The form of windows in each of the secure units is curious. They are 12-pane fixed windows but in general three of the bottom four panes have two panes in the frame of the same width. The arrangement is similar for the top row with three of the four panes double glazed although in neither case is it consistently the same three panes on each window. It appears possible that the frame of the top and bottom rows was hinged to allow their opening and that this has now been painted over and obscured although the overall frame appears to be a single casting.
- 6.3.10 A subtle difference through the building, providing minor evidence of phasing is the differences in sash window operating mechanisms. As a general rule the windows in the south wing of the original building are operated by means of chains looped over a pulley, while the windows in the north wing operate on stationary plastic tube runners. A hole is drilled in the sliding section of frame

to allow its raising and lowering. The sash windows in the main western projections meanwhile operate on conventional sash cording.

- 6.3.11 A stylistic difference between the 1850 block and the 1867 extensions are the horizontal vents over each window in the later sections. The vents have now been largely covered over internally although in many the shadow of the vertical slits can be seen due to different colouration in the covering panels. Externally the vents have generally been left uncovered.
- 6.3.12 Another difference in detailing is the simple but elegant painted timber panelling decorating the jambs and heads of internal doorways in the original building. The simple design is of four panels and contrasts with the thinner, plainer internal doorways of the later blocks. Also differentiating between phases are the quarry tile window sills of the original blocks and the timber silled windows of the later sections.

6.4 Basement

- 6.4.1 Among the most interesting features of Queen's House is the elaborate system of heating and ventilation channels existing in the basement, again reflecting the concern for good ventilation and the use of the hot and cold air in the treatment of patients. The great concern for fresh air and ventilation in the mid-nineteenth century resulted from the appalling effect on health of rapid and uncontrolled urbanisation and the prevailing belief that not only was fresh air a treatment for physical ailments but for mental illnesses too.
- 6.4.2 The layout of the chambers is most clearly shown on the 1850 basement plan and a restricted, visual survey as part of the current recording project, has determined that the original structure is largely intact. The basic layout is of a central core for storage of fuel and furnaces for heating with two parallel ducts labelled on the plan *cold air chambers* and *warm air channel*, extending along either wing. In each wing the cold air chambers are to the east and are initially relatively narrow (for the first 22 m from the centre) before doubling in width to form two channels with a punctuated dividing wall. The double chamber continues to either end of the original building and proceeds beyond. The plan suggests that the horizontal flue beyond the north wing terminates about 10 m from the building (just past the later east extension) in a vertical *cold air shaft*, designed to ensure a strong draught. A site plan dated 1854 indicates, however, that the vertical shaft is significantly further from the building, c 35 m away and that it is shown closer on the basement plan simply to allow it to fit on the sheet.
- 6.4.3 At the southern end of the building the double *cold air chamber* continues on the basement plan with no indication of where it terminates, while on the 1852 site plan a cold air shaft is shown c 50 m south-east of Queen's House. An initial visual survey along the cellar channel confirmed that the stone and brick lined tunnel does exist and continues beyond the southern boundary of Queen's House. This was later confirmed during building works when the channel was sealed at the southern edge of the building (with a concrete block wall) and filled in beyond the building's threshold, up to the edge of the

development area. Although there was no formal watching brief undertaken during these works an archaeologist was on site, undertaking recording on other structures and was able to observe the partially opened channel prior to its infilling. The side walls are of roughly coursed stone with a brick arch above (centre of arch c 1.75 m above floor). As suggested by the 1852 plan, the chamber runs south-east from Queen's House, terminating in a vertical shaft (covered over) and interestingly, another similar horizontal channel extends south from the shaft, towards the east end of St Andrew's House.

- 6.4.4 The height of each of the cold air chambers gradually increases along their length from c 1.25 m close to the centre to c 1.75 m towards the far end of the building. The floor appears to be of concrete and the timber joists of the ground floor above are exposed.
- 6.4.5 The warm air channel (which is generally of greater height than the cold chambers: c 1.75 m) in each wing runs alongside the cold and opens, on the other side, to a series of stone-lined cells, each c 2 m wide and only c 0.75 m high. The raised base of each of these cells has had a layer of concrete roughly poured over it, possibly recently, apparently more in an attempt to cover an existing feature (asbestos?) than in an attempt to create a surface (due to very uneven level). The warm air channel itself is created by a series of simple brick arches between the uncoursed stone wall (orientated N-S) dividing the cold air from hot and the stone wall dividing each cell (orientated W-E). At either end of the building the warm air channel continues in a perpendicular direction (west) beneath the original western projections.
- 6.4.6 Regularly spaced holes exist (c 30 cm x 30 cm) within the main north-south wall each of which would possibly have been covered with a hatch to ensure the division of the hot and cold air.
- 6.4.7 The central section of the building, which shows the former extent of this area above ground, is lined with uncoursed stone and is now dominated by modern features: the brick lift shaft and the brick and concrete bases of former plant machinery. The 1850 plan shows *coal cellars* filling much of the south-east quadrant of the central area, a place for *warm air apparatus* beneath the existing section of building and a *stokery* and pair of water tanks to the west beneath the demolished, former structure.
- 6.4.8 A pair of coal shutes, contrasting in size and style exist in the south-eastern section of the central core. The more eye-catching is in the east wall and consists of a sloped, brick lined shute at c 45 degrees terminating at floor level in a large opening (c 2.25 m wide x 1.72 m high). The opening is formed by a timber lintel and at first glance has the appearance of a grand fire place. Also of interest, and probably linked, are a pair of grooves in the ground, extending away from the opening, which may have held iron rails and may be evidence of a simple system of pushing coal containers around the basement. This opening is not indicated on the 1850 plan and was presumably added later with the general expansion of the hospital. The original coal shute, which is shown on the plan and still exists, was a smaller opening (c 1 m wide) at ground floor level, within the southern wall.

- 6.4.9 As stated above it is the intention of the current development to seal the channels at the edge of the building, and it is also intended to seal/lock the channels at their junction with the central block. (A system of asbestos piping has already been removed). As the main body of the channels are to be unchanged a detailed archaeological survey was not warranted. The significance and importance of the channels is clear and if it is one day proposed to alter their structure they would surely justify further recording. The well preserved nature of the chambers and channels is hardly surprising as although they have not been used for many decades in an otherwise fully operational building, their low ceiling height (c 1.2 m in parts) renders them practically unusable for anything other than a service duct.
- 6.4.10 Another small cellar is present forming part of the north wing accessed by the main staircase at the centre of the wing. This consists of two small empty rooms, stone and brick lined.

6.5 Roof structure

- 6.5.1 Another interesting aspect of Queen's House is the elaborate fireproofing construction of the roof. The basic roof form above the main body of the north and south wings is of a timber structure hidden above a brick arch, painted white. The profile of the arch is shallow (c 11.2 m wide x 3.2 m tall) and the top is pointed. The shallow nature of the arch requires a strong tensional pull which is provided by a series of iron tie bars at c 1.5 m centres. These bars are not represented externally with tie bar plates.
- 6.5.2 Interpretation of the construction above the brick skin is inevitably sketchy due to it being almost totally obscured, but some clues are provided at the two points towards the centre of the building, where the former ventilation tower (now collapsed) adjoined the vaulted roof. What can be seen here is that the skin is formed by bricks side-laid beneath a distinct brick layer of varying depth, depending on the proximity to the timber roof structure above. This layer varies from a single brick (towards the centre) to four bricks deep (towards the ridge). It seems inconceivable that the skin continues at up four bricks thick for its full length and it is presumably only at this depth at intervals, possibly every third or fourth rafter. On each pitch a single purlin is located immediately above the single brick skin supporting a series of timber rafters.
- 6.5.3 What makes the roof of particular interest are the series of arched brick buttressing piers supporting the roof vault. Nine pairs of aligned buttresses punctuate the main body of the south wing and although those in the north wing have not been counted, the existence of similar buttresses has been confirmed and it is fair to assume that they match the south wing in number. Each pair of buttresses, which are a single brick thick for their main body with double thick (ie headers) edging, springs from two points at loft floor level to join at the apex, thus creating a pointed arch. At the south end of the south wing the arrangement continues with a corner buttress similar in design and

three buttresses within the original western projection, supporting a further brick vault.

- 6.5.4 An interesting feature of the roof above the north wing is the presence of a semi-circular roof truss at the junction between the main body of the wing and the central section. The truss, which is scarfed from at least four pieces of timber, follows the line of the vaulted roof and has two mortice holes to the south side providing evidence of the former central block and tower.
- 6.5.5 The elaborate fireproof roof is only present within the original C-shaped building. The two main western projections, together with the smaller eastern projections, each have timber king-post trusses, with iron strap linking king post to tie beam, above a false ceiling. There are three such trusses above the small eastern projections.
- 6.5.6 An inspection above the main western projection to the south wing has been possible and this revealed that the ceiling above the first floor is of rubble in-fill supported by rolled iron, I-section beams. The underside of six beams are visible in the rooms beneath (F24-F26), contrasting with elsewhere in this projection, and it can be assumed that this construction is simply to support the large water tank, recently removed from the roof space rather than fireproofing. The ceiling above the rest of this projection is supported by timber joists. The roof above the two smaller western projections consists of a pair of crossed timber tie beams.
- 6.5.7 Similarly to the basement, the current development proposals do not involve altering the impressive roof structure and therefore a detailed recording survey was not warranted. If such an alteration is proposed in the future, it is anticipated that further recording work would be required.

6.6 Conservatory and walkway

- 6.6.1 One of the most impressive features of Queen's House was the conservatory added between 1897 and 1908, whose largely glazed structure contrasts sharply with the solid masonry walls of the rest of Queen's House. This again demonstrates the belief in the therapeutic powers of sunlight and fresh air on patients who would rest in the conservatory.
- 6.6.2 The conservatory is located at the far end of the main western projection to the north wing, its side walls projecting slightly beyond the side walls of the hospital. It has five external faces of equal width (6.2 m), enclosing a space (15.2 m wide) shared with the end wall of the hospital, giving its plan the appearance of two thirds of an octagon. Thinking of the structure as an incomplete octagon also helps in understanding the roof construction, which is the structure's main point of interest, as there is a circular drum (4.07 m above ground) located at what would be the centre of the octagon, supported by steel (?) lattice girders converging from each of the structure's corners (2.7 m above ground). A horizontal timber ridge piece also radiates from the drum and forms a gable end to each face of the conservatory.

- 6.6.3 Each lattice girder consists of four sections of varying height, riveted together with a single arched plate to their underside. The top of the girder is formed by a similar, non arched plate, which supports a timber member which in turn supports the tongue and groove timber panels forming the underside of the roof. The external surface of the roof is covered with tin panels. The cast iron drum (1 m diam) is hollow, with a perforated section to its underside, which presumably acted as a vent. The upper, triangular section of each gable end is entirely glazed with timber framing, divided into three main vertical bays of six lights each. At the centre of the central bay are two large vertically hung casements. The lower portion of each gable end has six timber framed sash windows above tongue and groove timber panelling.
- 6.6.4 The conservatory is accessed through a door at the north-west corner of the hospital wing, leading into a lobby formed by tongue and groove boarding which breaks the purity of the open form of the conservatory. Off this lobby is a small toilet and a pair of double timber doors, below timber pediment, which lead to the covered walkway (see below). Another small box room (1.65 x 2.6 m) within the conservatory, has been created against the southern gable end, with plywood panels below glazing. The awkward nature of the small insertions suggests strongly that each has been added at a later date. Another pair of timber double doors exists in the southern gable end, again below timber pediment, which formerly led to an extension of the covered walkway. A timber portico remains to the outside of this doorway. The conservatory floor is of concrete and the rag stone, end wall of the hospital is painted white.
- 6.6.5 Presumably added at the same time (and known to have been between 1897 and 1908) was the covered walkway extending between the northern side of the conservatory and the linking corridor to the north of Queen's House. The walkway has a pitched roof with tongue and groove inner lining and slate covered surface above rafters (ends exposed), supported by chamfered timber posts with angled timber buttresses. Each post is set on a concrete base and the floor is also of concrete. A circular section iron tie-bar is present between the head of each pair of posts, with a vertical bar attached to the hidden ridge piece.
- 6.6.6 A fluorescent lighting system was installed in the walkway, presumably in the mid-twentieth century, and a pair of circular switches remain, with bulky cast iron box, on the two posts nearest the centre of the long stretch of walkway.
- 6.6.7 From map evidence it also appears that the walkway continued from the southern side of the conservatory to the central block of the hospital (now demolished).

6.7 Pavilions

- 6.7.1 A pair of pavilions was constructed, to the east of each wing between 1866 and 1897. Each pavilion is rectangular on plan with hipped roof supported by 5 slender cast iron columns to either side with additional central column at

each end. The open sided pavilions would allow patients to sit outside and benefit from fresh air while being protected from rain or providing shade on particularly sunny days.

- 6.7.2 The roof of each, which is covered with corrugated iron, is supported by three timber cross trusses and lined internally with tongue and groove boarding. This is laid diagonally above the timber rafters which are supported by a timber wall plate, supported by the cast iron columns via a timber load spreading member. The rafters extend beyond the wall plate and hold a horizontal timber member onto which is attached a series of soft-wood pieces, with a clover design, forming a decorative frieze. The rafters are stabilised by a timber ridge piece.
- 6.7.3 The northern pavilion, which is orientated NW-SE retains its open form while the southern pavilion, which is orientated NW-SE, has been divided inside with the construction of a concrete block wall along its spine and a similarly constructed, perpendicular wall across the pavilion.
- 6.7.4 The pavilions are to be relocated as part of the current development scheme.

6.8 Remains of corridor to north

- 6.8.1 At the north end of Queen's House an arched doorway leads into a short corridor extending north which formerly led to the larger extension (now demolished) added between 1897 and 1908. The walls are of brick, glazed internally (green to 1.25 m, white above). There are four windows to the east wall (each nine pane, timber frame with upper row casement), two either side of a central doorway, and five openings to the west wall. The central opening on this side is a double timber doorway leading to the covered walkway while the two openings to the north are nine pane windows with upper three panes a casement. The opening on this wall furthest south is a doorway leading to a small toilet block and the adjacent opening is another similar window. All the openings off the corridor have glazed brick arched head. The wide, arched opening to the north, formerly leading to the large extension has been infilled with concrete block. The floor surface is of stone paving slabs, set diagonally.

6.9 St Saviour's Church

- 6.9.1 St Saviours Church is of roughly the same date as Queen's House, first appearing on the 1852 site plan and it is assumed to be also the work of John Whichcord, the asylum architect at that period. It initially consisted of the existing nave (one bay shorter) and chancel with a porch to the south. The first extension of 1864 was relatively modest, enlarging the church to the west with the addition of a porch and a single bay to the nave. The second enlargement, of 1869, increased the church to its present dimensions, with the addition of an aisle to the south (thus demolishing the previous porch), vestries and porch to the east and another porch with flanking rooms to the west. These extensions were the work of Martin Bulmer who had replaced

Whichcord as asylum architect in 1860 (Planning and Conservation Supporting Statement, April 1998).

- 6.9.2 Each phase of the church is of roughly coursed stone, repointed with wide, sandy mortar joints and has a slate covered gabled roof with projecting eaves. Each of the six bays on the two main facades (north and south) is articulated by a stone buttress. A simple bellcote adorns the junction between the altar and nave.
- 6.9.3 The interior of the church is given the impression of being a single phase structure by the row of sandstone columns between the original nave and later aisle, uniting the two spaces. The five free standing columns (plus one at each end partially sunken into the wall) are alternately circular and octagonal and support stone edged, pointed arches. Five pairs of timber trusses (painted black) support the roof to either side. Those above the nave consist of a tie beam, supported by brackets on sandstone corbels, a king-post with iron strap beneath tie beam, a pair of struts and four arched crown posts below the height of the roof ridge supporting a horizontal longitudinal timber. The trusses above the aisle are of similar design except that the crown posts support the ridge piece rather than a lower level, secondary member. All the roof timbers, including the exposed rafters, are painted black contrasting with the white walls and ceiling.
- 6.9.4 The aisle and nave are divided by a slightly sunken path, within the aisle, adjacent to the sandstone columns. The path is covered with a rubber/bitumin material. On the nave side of the columns is an under floor cavity, covered with cast iron grille and extending beneath the line of pews, containing an old system of heating pipes and now also containing more modern cabling. Double heating pipes (with return) also exist along both the north and south walls and there are three cast iron radiators attached to the pew bench ends (two to south pews, one to north).
- 6.9.5 The aisle is lit from the south by six pairs of tall, pointed arch windows, each of which has small, clear, diamond paned glazing. The nave has a single pointed arch window in each bay, again with angled jambs. The four windows furthest west have clear glazing with stained glass to the northernmost windows, adjacent to the pulpit and chancel. Also of stained glass are the altar window and the first floor window at the east end of the aisle above the porch.
- 6.9.6 The main entrance, which was locked at the time of the survey, is from the west through a porch with rooms to either side. The entrance to the rear (east) of the building is through a pointed arch doorway leading into the porch (Room 5), with sandstone ribs and edging blocks. This porch has a stone flagged floor, exposed rafters (painted black) supporting the simple gabled roof, white washed plastered walls and a clover leaf shaped window in the south wall. This window has angled jambs and sills and partially remaining small diamond glazing panes. A second lobby (Room 3) is entered through a arched soft-wood door stained to look like oak, with large elaborate cast iron hinges. This room also has a floor of stone flags, white washed walls and a clover leaf design window with angled edges. Adjacent to Room 3 is the

vestry (Room 4), also with whitewashed walls and a trefoil window with angled edges

- 6.9.7 Among the most interesting features of the church are the fittings, in particular the elaborately carved timber chancel screen, pulpit, font and pews. Against the screen is a small brass plaque saying *1905-1915 The wood carving in this church is the work of a patient of this institution who devoted several years of his life to this subject.* The patient is not named. The confessional, located towards the east end of the aisle, is plainer and later, probably mid-twentieth century varnished pine.
- 6.9.8 The pulpit is located at the north-east corner of the nave, adjacent to the screen and is again elaborately carved incorporating religious figures. The dark wood (stained) pews are carved, in a simpler design consisting of twin buttresses to bench ends. There are 19 pews to the north side of the nave and 16 to the south with a box pew to the rear of each set. There is timber boarding beneath the pews contrasting with the carpeted aisle.

6.10 Secretary's Office

Original building

- 6.10.1 The building now referred to as the Secretary's Office is located c 25 m south-west of St Saviour's Church, consisting of an original central section with later extensions to the north and south.
- 6.10.2 A building is indicated on the 1836 site plan at the location of the Secretary's Office and of roughly the same dimensions, labelled *steward's House*. However, designs for a Chaplain's residence, apparently matching the existing building, were produced by Martin Bulmer, presumably after he was appointed asylum architect in 1860. This evidence may suggest that the existing building was built as a Chaplain's residence after 1860, to replace a previous structure on the same site. More likely, however, is that Bulmer's design was little more than a conversion of an existing Whichcord structure. Considering the location of the structure, and its orientation matching that of St Andrew's House, it would seem likely that it was built as part of the hospital's development soon after 1830. All the other buildings are solid and well built structures and the idea of demolishing them to replace them on the same footprint, when there was no shortage of space surrounding would seem illogical. If a new building was needed it would be easier to simply locate it elsewhere.
- 6.10.3 The dating of the two later wings is more straightforward due to a pair of stone plaques on each. There is a plaque on the end wall of the south extension, now largely obscured by a row of tall conifer trees, saying *Added 1935* and a plaque on the east wall of the northern extension saying *Added 1952*. The two plaques appear to be of the same age and it is likely that they were both added when the second extension was constructed.

- 6.10.4 The original building is a two storey, coursed rag stone structure, with a slate covered hipped roof, dressed quoins and stone lintels and external sill. The stone walls have been repointed with a hard mortar and the deep overhanging eaves are reminiscent of those in the 1850 Queen's House.
- 6.10.5 The east and west facades have three 12-pane sash windows to first floor above two larger windows either side of a central door to ground floor. The larger ground floor windows to the east are timber framed with timber sills and are in a tripartite design of three separate sashes divided by two mullions. The whole window is formed by five vertical bays, of four lights each, with three bays to the central sash. The windows match those within the 1935 wing and it is assumed that they were added at that date. The six first floor windows to east and west, together with the ground floor window to the south of the door on the west façade, are each 12-light, timber framed sashes, again reminiscent of Queen's House.
- 6.10.6 The ceilings within the original building are plastered (G6) or with modern panelling supported by timber bearers (G11) with no beams or joists visible from beneath. The floors are timber boarded, beneath carpets (G11) or lino (G6), except for the concrete floor within G7. The doors are simple and timber framed throughout.
- 6.10.7 Among the most interesting features of the Secretary's Office are the three safes in-situ (each one locked shut). The largest one is located to the south-east corner of the original house with a full height opening (1.94 m x 82 cm). There are three large hinges to the right and a timber frame around a cast iron door. Being unable to inspect the inner chamber it is hard to be certain of its construction but it is assumed to have been added in 1935, when the adjacent south wing was constructed, and that it is largely of brick. A small section of the southern wall, from within the 1935 wing, has been exposed to show brickwork and it appears that a brick skin was added to this wall against the stone wall of the original house. Other features adding a secondary layer of security to the large safe, are the four iron bolts on the door facing the safe, between G14 and G10 and the timber members bolted into each side of the window frame to prevent the sash from opening.
- 6.10.8 Two other smaller safes have been constructed into either side of the chimney stack between G6 and G7. The one facing G7 has a cast iron door, hinged on the right (facing door) and a relatively small opening, 63 cm tall x 40 cm wide. Other features of interest within this room are the north-south orientated, brick lined floor trench (20 cm deep) below cast iron grating and the full height shelving with administration labelling. The safe built into the other side of the stack is again plain in design and is 1.09 m tall x 55 wide.
- 6.10.9 The timber staircase is in a precarious state although it was possible to climb it and make a quick inspection of the first floor. The walls have all been plastered, the window jambs are all mitred and the mantel piece surrounding the brick lined fire place within F4 had been removed. The ceiling over F5 was of lath and plaster while that within F4 had been replaced with

plasterboarding. A small toilet has been created in the north-west corner of F4.

6.10.10A stone lined cellar exists beneath about two thirds of the original building. The timber stairs descend to an open room beneath G11 with brick floor with modern brick arch (below chimney above) in south-west corner and door leading to external steps to north-east corner. A modern brick wall divides this room from that beneath G12, 13 and 14 with further modern brick piers creating a chamber beneath the large safe above.

Southern extension

6.10.11The southern wing was added in 1935, a single storey, single room (G15) extension with flat roof hidden behind parapet wall with moulded cornice. It is a room with more than mere practicality in mind and its relatively high level of detail contrasts with the plainer 1952 extension. It is constructed of hard stone, with hard mortar, left with an intentionally rough surface. This rough face contrasts with a thin, double faced, smoothed edging strip surrounding the external door opening. There are three windows, two to the south façade and one to the east, each one the same in style to that added to the east façade of the ground floor of the original house.

6.10.12The walls and ceiling of G15 are covered in small timber panels, each one 42 x 25 cm, and the floor is of herringbone parquet flooring bulging up due to damp. The relatively small size of panelling, together with the uniform design creates a chess board effect and the panels are held by ovolo moulded framing. A curved cornice surrounds the room and the roof/ceiling is supported by very deep timber joists (40 cm tall x 7 cm wide) exposed by a partial ceiling collapse. The deep joists allow for a deep, panelled light well beneath a sky light at the centre of the room, which has been boarded to obscure its construction. Two small sections of panelling have been removed to exposed bare brickwork adjacent to the large safe (see above) and on the same wall further to the north in what appears to have been a former chimney stack.

Northern extension

6.8.2 The 1952 extension is a single storey flat roofed structure obscured by a parapet wall. It is constructed in concrete block rendered roughly and delineated to superficially match the rough stone of the rest of the building. The roof is supported by a pair of north-south orientated concrete beams with chamfered timber joists spanning between and projecting slightly into each room

6.8.3 The wing is lit by three wide, cast iron framed strip windows to the north façade and a similar feature to the east, with sloped tile external sills and quarry tiles internally. It is also lit by a central reinforced glass skylight, the profile of a right angled triangle. Plasterboarding divides G3 to the north from G2 and G1 to the south and a glazed screen with horizontal hatch divides G1, a lobby where staff/patients would enter, from G2 where enquiries would be dealt with. Between the lobby and the main secretary's office (G3) is a split

timber door, the upper half opening in two vertical sections. There is timber block flooring in both G1 and G2 and also in G4, a small plasterboarded room off G3. The floor structure within G3 is obscured by a later carpet. A small cloakroom (G5) has been created adjacent to G4 which leads through an opening created in the nineteenth century structure, to a small washroom (G8) at the north-west corner of the original building.

- 6.8.4 A hard-bound book detailing payments made to hospital staff in the years 1902-3 was recovered from the basement of the Secretary's Office and lodged in the county archives. Adjacent to each entry was a penny stamp over-signed (ie receipted) by the relevant member of staff.

7 CONCLUSION

- 7.1.1 Oakwood Hospital is a good example of a nineteenth century lunatic asylum, initially established in the early decades of the century and expanding rapidly after the 1842 Lunatic Asylums Act (together with the consolidating Act of three years later) which compelled Counties to make provision for local pauper lunatics. The hospital retains most of its original buildings which collectively demonstrate the changing attitudes in care for the mentally infirm from the early nineteenth century (St Andrew's House) through the second half of the century (Queen's House) and into the twentieth (the buildings of the present psychiatric hospital).
- 7.1.2 Queen's House is an impressive and locally important building whose significance is increased by this collective survival of hospital buildings although its original form has been lost with the collapse of the central block and tower. Queen's House has a corridor plan, typical of other hospitals built in this period, with galleries, cellular wards and a central administration block. The elaborate heating and ventilation systems shows the importance attached to this aspect of patient treatment and is an excellent surviving example of a feature typical in other similar institutional buildings of this period. The chapel is also a common feature in lunatic asylums.

JGill
Oxford Archaeological Unit
September 1998

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APPENDIX 1: QUEEN'S HOUSE REGISTER OF ROOMS

The following register is intended to give a brief description of each room to provide an overall record of features in different parts of the building. Particular emphasis is placed on evidence regarding the use of the room at the time of the hospital's closure, such as door labels. Every room was inspected although in some only the briefest note was felt to be warranted.

- G1 - Phase 1 gallery
- G2 - Sign saying *Group Room 1, pla*
- G3 - Phase 1 gallery
- G4 - 4 vents with G53
- G5 - 1 vent with G53
- G6 - Development work obscured original form
- G7 - Sign saying *main office*
- G8 - Entrance to Phase 1 west projection
- G9 - Square, tiling design in corridor. 4 vents with G10
- G10 - Sign on door to east saying *Ladies sleeping area, no visitors please*; sign on door to west saying *Male Sleeping Area, no visitors please*. No sign of partition within room
- G11 - Bathroom
- G12 - Bathroom
- G13 - Laundry
- G14 - Mens toilet
- G15 - Ladies toilet
- G16 - Cell in Phase 1 western projection
- G17 - ditto
- G18 - kitchen
- G19 - annex off G20
- G20 - sign saying *Ward Manager*
- G21 - Locked, no access
- G22 - Locked, no access
- G23 - Southern secure unit -
- G24 - Southern secure unit – three RSJs added to ceiling
- G25 - Secure unit
- G26 - Secure unit divided from G27 by modern partition
- G27 - ditto
- G28 - *Staff room*, fire hose
- G29 - Phase 1
- G30 - Originally two cellular wards with G31
- G31 - See above
- G32 - Originally two cellular wards
- G33 - Sign saying *OT Department Intensive Care Unit*
- G34 - *Kitchen*
- G35 - *Kiln Room* (no kiln in-situ), tins on floor with *honey, white slip, liquid glaze, French mustard*
- G36 - Large open room within main western projection (1867)
- G37 - Small room within main western projection
- G38 - ditto
- G39 - ditto
- G40 - ditto
- G41 - ditto
- G42 - En-suite toilet for G43

- G43 - More secure room: vertical lock on door, shatter proof translucent panel over window, light fitting
- G44 - Modern partition divides room from G45
- G45 - see above
- G46 - 1867 extension
- G47 - Sign saying *admission room*
- G48 - Phase 1 cellular ward
- G49 - Toilets
- G50 - Phase 1
- G51 - Sinks
- G52 - Bath
- G53 - 5 vents with G4/5, 4 external vents
- G54 - Plant room
- G55 - Office in 1960s central section
- G56 -
- G57 -
- G58 -
- G59 -
- G60 - Office in 1960s central section
- G61 - Plant room, later room created by brick in-filling, mod timber flat roof. Original window bricked up
- G62 - Main space in 1960s central section
- G63 - Room created by modern plasterboard in Phase 1 gallery
- G64 - Three vents adjoining G83/84.
- G65 - Three vents blocked (plywood) adjoining G90. Framed with simple beaded frame.
- G66 - Phase 1 gallery
- G67 - Small room in Phase 1 gallery
- G68 - Glazed panel inserted between G68 and G69.
- G69 - See above
- G70 - Entrance to Phase 1 western projection
- G71 - Formerly single room with G72
- G72 - Blocked door opening adjoining G73
- G73 - Open room, formerly two rooms, red lino floor, peach walls
- G74 - Originally single room with G75 and part of G76
- G75 - See G74
- G76 - Toilets and sink. Two vents high level. Two pairs of modern RSJs installed – formerly two rooms
- G77 - Toilets, 2 open vents, 2 pairs modern RSJs,
- G78 - Window bricked up
- G79 - Bath, 2 open vents, 2 pairs modern RSJs
- G80 - Bottom of aluminium laundry chute
- G81 - Bottom
- G82 - Corridor with lots of vent holes at high level. Nine vents to S side, 4 vents to N, each with simple, beaded, timber frame.
- G83 - Two vents, now blocked with plywood, adjoining G64. Beaded frame in-situ.
- G84 - One vent, now blocked with plywood, adjoining G64. Beaded frame in-situ.
- G85 - Entrance to secure unit block. Fire hose.
- G86 - Toilets
- G87 - Room locked
- G88 - Small room formed with plasterboarding off G89
- G89 - Empty room painted peach
- G90 - Three framed vents blocked (plywood) adjoining G65
- G91 - Former cellular ward
- G92 - ditto
- G93 - 18 pane sash window with cords

- G94 - Sinks, two eight pane sashes
- G95 - Small toilet with brick walls, 8 pane sash window, glazed bricks up to 1.25 m (white)
- G96 - Small room in main western projection
- G97 - Toilets
- G98 - Sign saying *Television area*, 18 pane sashes with cords
- G99 - Sign saying *Ward Office*
- G100 Corridor
- G101 Bath. 30 pane sash
- G102 *Ladies Bedroom*
- G103 *Clinic Room*, 2 blocked vents adjoining corridor, with frames.
- G104 Toilets and sink
- G105 Toilets and sink
- G106 *Mens Bedroom*, 5 vents each sides in 5 bays furthest north, external ones with plastic covers, internal ones blocked. Previously three rooms.
- G107 - Corridor leading to large extension to Queen's House (now demolished)

- F1 - *Gallery*, originally only extending to stairs
- F2 - *Gallery*, originally one bay shorter to south
- F3 - *Gallery*. Retains original dimensions. 5 vents with F38 (plywood covered).
- F4 - Open with recent moveable partitions, day room; two sliding timber vent covers immediately above floor level, sash windows with cords, curved masonry openings.
- F5 - Higher status room - fireplace (c1950s surround), 4 cast iron Doric columns allowing high level of visibility into adjacent ward through three quarter glazed panels.
- F6 - Originally two *dormitories*, division shown by piers and beam Type C.
- F7 - Corridor with tiled walls in blue, square design
- F8 - Central bath. Originally *ward*
- F9 - Central bath. Originally *ward*
- F10 - Sink. Originally *ward*
- F11 - Sink. Originally *ward*.
- F12 - Toilets. Originally *ward*.
- F13 - Toilets. Originally *ward*
- F14 - Toilets (Womens sign on door). Originally *ward*.
- F15 - Kitchen, modern units, white tiled walls. Originally *Nurses Room*
- F16 - Modern medicine cabinet. Originally 2 *wards* and *washing room*.
- F17 - Coat hooks. Originally WC.
- F18 + F19 - Entrance corridor to secure unit - 2 signs on door saying please keep locked, black lino floor, darker than main wing.
- F20 - Small room in secure unit extension
- F21 - Full height, relatively recent pine shelving
- F22 - Section to south beneath wider arch originally 2 WCs. Four cellular *wards* to north beneath narrower arches.
- F23 - Sign saying *ECT Dept Ophthalmic clinic*. Section within main block originally *ward*.
- F24 - Loft hatch provides access to roof space above containing 3 brick bases of water tank
- F25 - Shower
- F26 - Bath
- F27 - Small patch of raised flooring shows deep joist - 30 cm x 8 cm (wide). Laths visible above F27, 28, 29, 30, 31, above later false ceiling, joists 12 x 5 cm @ 37 cm centres
- F28 - Toilets and sinks. See also F27
- F29 - Corridor. See also F27
- F30 - Sign - *Treatment room*. See also F27
- F31 - Large room in main western projection. See also F27
- F32 - Originally three *wards*.
- F33 - toilet. Originally combined with F34 to form *Nurses Room*
- F34 - corridor. See also F33.

- F35 - sinks. Originally combined with F36 and F37 to form *dormitory*
- F36 - bath. See also F35
- F37 - See also F35
- F38 - Originally two *dormitories*, indicated by piers and beam Type C. 5 vents with F3.
- F39 - 1960s central section
- F40 - Originally *gallery*, combining with three bays of F41
- F41 - Painted pink, together with other rooms to north of it in first floor N wing.
- F42 - Gallery in Phase 1
- F43 - ditto
- F44 - Open, day room. 1867 extension.
- F45 - Small plasterboarded lobby at top of fire escape
- F46 - Entrance to Phase 1 western projection
- F47 - Corridor in Phase 1 western projection
- F48 - 1940s(?) sign saying *office*, later, hand made sign saying *hairdresser's room*. Originally a single room with G49: *Work Room*
- F49 - Medical room (from evidence inside). See also G48
- F50 - Suspended ceiling, open room. Originally *dormitory* and separate from G51
- F51 - ditto. See G50
- F52 - Sinks. Originally combined with F53 and half of F54: *Keepers room*
- F53 - Sinks. See also F52
- F54 - Male toilet. Window to east 12 pane sash, to west 4 pane sash. Also juxtaposition of perpendicular ceiling arches shows originally separate rooms. Area to east combined with F52 and F53.
- F55 - Female toilet
- F56 - Bath, recently removed. Originally *ward*
- F57 - Aluminium/steel laundry chute. Originally *ward*.
- F58 - Bath. Originally *ward*.
- F59 - Originally two *wards*
- F60 - Half to south originally two toilets, to north *washing room*
- F61 - Painted cold, sea blue together with rest of first floor secure unit
- F62 - Toilet.
- F63 - Locked
- F64 - Full height, mid C20th cupboards to west wall, blocking loft hatch
- F65 - Northern half, with shallower ceiling arch, originally toilets; southern half *washing room* and cellular *ward*. Now painted pink
- F66 - Sinks, later hatch with F42. Originally two cellular *wards*.
- F67 - Entrance to main western projection, bell in-situ at doorway with F42. Section within main block, originally *ward*.
- F68 - Locked
- F69 - Tiny sink room
- F70 - Toilet. Centrally hung windows with cast iron lever at base.
- F71 - Bath
- F72 - Formerly part of 71
- F73 - Suspended ceiling. Twin pillars at west end form 'gateway' to F75
- F74 - Main western projection - 1867
- F75 - ditto
- F76 - ditto
- F77 - ditto
- F78 - Originally three cellular *wards*
- F79 - Toilets. Originally single room with F80 forming *Keepers room*
- F80 - See F79 above
- F81 - Wash basins. Originally formed *Dormitory* with first bay of F82
- F82 - Originally three *Dormitories*, indicated by remaining piers and beams Type C. Vent openings with gallery covered and plastered leaving faint outline.

APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Film 1 (Black and white and colour slide)

- Internal, South wing, first floor

Neg No	View from	Context
1	W	F4
2	W	F4
3	S	F4
4	N	F4
5	E	F4
6	S	F4
7	NE	F4
8	E	F1
9	E	F1
10	S	F1
11	S	F1
12	SW	F5
13	S	F5
14	W	F5
15	E	F1
16	N	F7
17	S	F6
18	S	F6
19	NE	F6
20	NE	F7
21	S	F7
22	S	F9
23	W	F15
24	E	F5
25	S	F16
26	N	F1
27	E	Window above stairs by F17
28	E	Stone stairs
29	E	Door to secure unit
30	E	F18
31	NW	F19
32	W	F21
33	N	F21
34	SE	F20
35	NW	F21

Film 2 (Black and white and colour slide)

- Internal, south wing, first floor

Neg No	View from	Context
1	S	F2
2	S	F22
3	SE	F22
4	SE	F22
5	SE	F23
6	E	F23
7	NW	F23
8	NE	F27
9	W	F27
10	SE	F31
11	E	F31

12	S	Loft
13	SE	Loft
14	W	Loft
15	N	F32
16	N	F2
17	E	F33
18	E	F36
19	SE	F37
20	S	F3
21	W	F37
22	W	F37
23	S	F3
24	N	F3
25	NE	F3
26	NE	F3
27	E	F3
28	W	F3
29	SW	F3
30	SE	F38
31	W	F38
32	W	F38
33	NW	F38
34	N	F38

Film 3 (Black and white and colour slide)

Internal, South wing, roof space + ground floor

Neg No	View from	Context
0	E	Roof above F3
1	E	ditto
2	N	ditto
3	N	ditto
4	N	ditto
5	NW	ditto
6	NE	ditto
7	N	ditto - 2 nd truss from centre
8	N	ditto
9	N	5 th truss from centre
10	SW	G7
11	SE	G7
12	S	G1
13	E	G8
14	E	G9
15	SE	G10
16	NE	G10
17	E	G18
18	NW	G1
19	N	G1
20	NE	G1
21	E	Stairs
22	W	G27 to G24
23	NE	G26
24	S	G3
25	E	G3
26	E	G3
27	NE	G33
28	NE	G43
29	S	G46

30	S	G47
31	N	G53
32	SE	G53
33	SE	G53
34	NE	G53

Film 4 (Black and white and colour slide)

Internal, south wing, ground floor + basement

Neg No	View from	Context
1	S	G4
2	S	G4
3	E	G53
4	W	G4
5	N	G4
6	N	G5 to G4
7	W	G55
8	SE	G62
9	SE	G62
10	NE	G62
11	SW	G62
12	SW	G55
13	SE	G62
14	NW	Basement shute
15	W	ditto
16		ditto
17	S	Arched doorway
18	SW	ditto
19	SW	basement - rails
20	E	entrance to west tunnel
21	E	ditto
22	E	too dark
23	E	west tunnel
24	-	too dark
25	-	ditto
26	-	ditto
27	-	ditto
28	-	ditto
29	NE	External central area
30	NW	South pavilion
31	N	ditto
32	S	ditto
33	SE	ditto

Film 5 (Black and white)

External, south wing

Neg No	View from	Context
1	E	Sample bay
2	SE	central area
3	E	Sample bay
4	NW	Stairs
5	NW	Window with vent
6	W	S pavilion
7	SW	End block

8	SE	General
9	E	Stairs etc
10		S end
11	S	W end of S projection
12	W	Pavilion details
13	W	ditto
14	W	Secure unit
15	SW	ditto
16	SW	Secure unit + main wing
17	S	general
18	SW	ditto
19	SW	W end of main W proj
20	NW	Secure unit
21	W	General
22	NW	Centre
23	NE	centre
24	SW	General
25	W	Centre
26	N	Main w projection
27	W	Centre + S wing
28	W	Secure unit
29	SW	W end of main W proj
30	SW	Secure unit
31	W	lobby off end projection
32	E	Pavilion detail
33	E	Sample bay
34	NE	Stairs etc

Film 6 (Black and white and colour slide)

North wing, internal, first floor

Neg No	View from	Context
1	S	F41
2	N	F41
3	SE	F40
4	W	F44
5	E	F44
6	S	F44
7	N	F44
8	E	F50
9	N	F50
10	N	F57
11	N	F57
12	E	F47
13	N	F54
14	NE	F41
15	NE	F41
16	E	F41
17	E	F41
18	E	F61
19	NE	F61
20	N	F64
21	N	F42
22	SE	F65
23	SE	F65
24	NE	F42
25	NE	F66
26	NE	F70

27	NE	F73
28	NE	F73
29	E	F73
30	S	F77
31	W	F75
32	N	F42
33	N	F82
34	NW	F82

Film 7 (Black and white and colour slide)

Internal, ground floor, north wing

Neg No	View from	Context
2	S	G69 to G107
3	S	G107
4	NW	G107
5	NE	G107
6	NE	G64
7	E	G64
8	E	G64
9	S	G72
10	NE	G82
11	SE	G82
12	NE	G73
13	NE	G73
14	N	G73
15	N	G82
16	N	G80
17	NE	G82
18	SE	G76
19	E	G85
20	NE	G85
21	N	G89
22	SW	G89
23	E	Stairs
24	W	G83
25	S	G64
26	N	G65
27	E	G65
28	N	G65
29	S	G65
30	E	G65
31	N	Conservatory
32	NW	ditto (too dark)
33	NE	ditto

Film 8 (Black and white)

External north wing, internal various

Neg No	View from	Context
1	SW	Conservatory
2	NE	ditto
3	E	ditto
4	SE	ditto
5	N	ditto
6	SE	ditto
7	SE	ditto

8	W	ditto
9	S	External N wing
10	W	ditto
11	S	ditto
12	SW	ditto
13	SE	ditto
14	SW	External conservatory
15	W	ditto
16	NW	ditto
17	NW	Walkway
18	W	ditto
19	NW	North pavilion
20	NW	ditto
21	SE	ditto
22	NE	ditto
23	W	F4
24	E	F7
25	E	F18
26	NE	F27
27	NE	F27
28	SW	F38
29	N	G3
30	NE	G9
31	E	Secure unit
32	SE	G36
33	SE	G46
34	NE	G53
35	NE	G53

Film 9 (colour slide)

External, North wing, conservatory, pavilion etc

Neg No	View from	Context
1	SE	External Nwing
2	SE	ditto
3	E	ditto
4	E	ditto
5	N	South pavilion
6	NE	South end block
7	NE	South pavilion
8	NE	Stairs etc
9	SE	pavilion
10	SE	ditto
11	SE	ditto
12	S	ditto
13	E	North wing
14	SE	North pavilion
15	NE	ditto
16	NE	ditto
17	NE	N annex
18	NE	ditto
19	N	conservatory
20	W	walkway etc
21	NW	ditto
22	W	secure unit
23	NW	ditto
24	N	ditto
25	E	walkway

26	E	secure unit
27	NE	walkway
28	W	secure unit
29	SW	conservatory
30	SW	ditto
31	NW	ditto - portico
32	NW	lean-to shadow
33	S	general
34	N	W proj (N wing)
35	W	W proj (S wing)

Film 10 (Black and white)

Internal, N wing ground floor; external general, basement

Neg No	View from	Context
1	S	G65
2	S	G65
3	E	G93
4	SE	G98
5	SE	G102
6	SW	G102
7	NE	G65
8	SE	G64
9	W	G85
10	N	G64
11	W	G68
12	E	G68
13	S	annex
14	S	ditto
15	W	G82
16	E	G82
17	SW	North pavilion
18	NW	ditto
19	NW	ditto
20	NW	ditto
21	W	ditto
22	E	Walkway
23	E	ditto
24	W	ditto
25	W	ditto
26	E	ditto
27	E	ditto
28	N	Cellar – central area
29	N	South cold air channel
30	N	ditto
31	E	N wing – warm air chamber
32	W	cellar - central

Film 11 (Colour slide)

External general

Neg No	View from	Context
1	NE	Walkway posts
2	NE	ditto
3	W	S wing secure unit

4	SW	ditto
5	SW	ditto
6	SW	S wing
7	W	Church
8	SW	ditto
9	N	Secretary's office
10	NW	ditto
11	SW	church
12	NW	Secretary's office
13	SW	ditto
14	SW	Secretary's office
15	S	Church
16	E	Sec office
17	E	ditto
18	E	Church
19	E	ditto
20	SE	ditto
21	SE	N wing main proj.
22	SE	Grilles – Main proj, S wing
23	SE	ditto
24	N	Conservatory
25	N	ditto
26	N	Walkway
27	NW	Annex
28	NE	Annex

Film 12 (Black and white and colour slide)

Church, internal

NB The black and white film is mainly under exposed so it was retaken as Film 15

Neg No	View from	Context
1	N	Arch
2	NE	general
3	W	truss
4	W	ditto
5	W	general
6	W	Screen
7	W	pulpit
8	SW	memorial
9	S	pulpit
10	SW	window
11	N	organ
12	N	truss
13	E	truss detail
14	E	columns
15	NE	general
16	SE	general
17		floor grille
18	SW	font
19	NE	iron gates in rear room
20	NE	ditto
21	W	stained glass
22	NE	general
23	N	clover leaf window
24	N	clover leaf window
25	SW	columns
26	SE	Trusses No 1 from W
27	SE	Truss No 2 from W

28	S	Pulpit
29	NW	Confessional
30	NE	Pews
31	NE	Pews
32	W	Fronts of screen
33	E	Font
34	SE	Column

Film 13 (Black and white and colour slide)

Conservatory

Neg No	View from	Context
1	N	Drum etc
2	N	ditto
3	W	Hospital wall
4	SW	Partitions
5	SE	Gables
6	SE	Drum etc
7	SE	Close up of gable
8	NW	Window + struts
9	SE	Sash window
10	W	W gable
11	SW	SW gable
12	S	S gable
13	SE	Drum etc
14	SE	Drum closer
15	N	Doorway
16	N	Drum
17	SW	Drum
18	SW	ditto
19	SW	ditto
20	-	Vertical of drum
21	S	Partitions etc
22	S	ditto
23	S	upwards
24	NW	Little room
25	S	Lattice girder
26	S	ditto
27	W	ditto
28	S	Windows
29	S	Window junction
30	S	Door etc
31	W	ditto
32	W	Partitions etc

Film 14 (Black and white)

General external

Neg No	View from	Context
1	NW	N wing secure unit
2	NW	ditto
3	N	ditto
4	N	ditto
5	SW	ditto

6	SE	Walkway
7	SW	Conservatory
8	S	ditto
9	S	Conservatory entrance
10	SW	Walkway
11	NW	Internal walkway
12	NW	ditto
13	SE	Infilling tunnel beneath S wing
14	SE	ditto
15	SE	ditto
16	SE	ditto
17	E	Church
18	E	ditto
19	NE	ditto
20	NE	ditto
21	S	ditto
22	E	Secretary's office
23	E	Secretary's office
24	SE	Secretary's office
25	S	Church
26	SW	Secretary's office
27	W	ditto
28	W	ditto
29	W	ditto
30	SW	Church
31	W	ditto
32	NE	Secretary's office

Film 15 (Black and white)

Church internal. This film is largely a correctly exposed version of film 12

Neg No	View from	Context
2	N	Arch
3	NE	general
4	W	truss
5	W	ditto
6	W	general
7	W	ditto
8	W	Screen
9	W	pulpit
10	SW	memorial
11	S	pulpit
12	SW	window
13	N	organ
14	N	truss
15	E	truss detail
16	E	columns
17	NE	general
18	S	floor grill
19	SW	font
20	S	general
21	W	stained glass
22	NE	general
23	N	general
24	N	general
25	SW	columns
26	SE	Trusses No 1 from W
27	SE	Truss No 2 from W

28	S	Pulpit
29	NW	Confessional
30	NE	Pews
31	NE	Pews
32	W	Fronts of screen
33	E	Font
34	SE	Column

Film 16

Secretary's office internal

Neg No	View From	Context
1	NW	G3
2	S	G3
3	SE	G3
4	NW	G2
5	NE	G4
6	SE	G1
7	S	G7 - safe
8	N	G6 - safe
9	N	G10
10	NW	G11
11	S	G15
12	S	G15
13	NW	G15
14	SE	G15
15	N	G15
16	NE	G15
17	E	G13
18	W	G14 - safe
19	W	G14 - safe
20	NW	G14
21	W	Basement
22	SE	ditto
23	NE	ditto
24	SW	F1
25	W	F2
26	NE	F3
27	SE	F4
28	SW	F5
29	S	G10
30	W	G14
31	S	G15
32	SE	G6
33	E	G3
34	S	G10 - stairs to basement
35	E	G10 - door by stairs down

Film 17 (Black and white)

External general

Neg No	View from	Context
1	SW	Secretary's office
2	SW	ditto
3	SW	ditto

4	W	ditto
5	W	ditto
6	NW	Church
7	SW	Church
8	NW	Secretary's office
9	N	Church
10	W	Secretary's office
11	NW	Secretary's office
12	E	ditto
13	NW	ditto
14	NW	Lodge building
15	SE	North wing
16	SE	North wing
17	S	North wing
18	SE	North wing
19	N	North end of Queens House
20	N	ditto
21	NE	Lodge building
22	NE	ditto
23	N	ditto

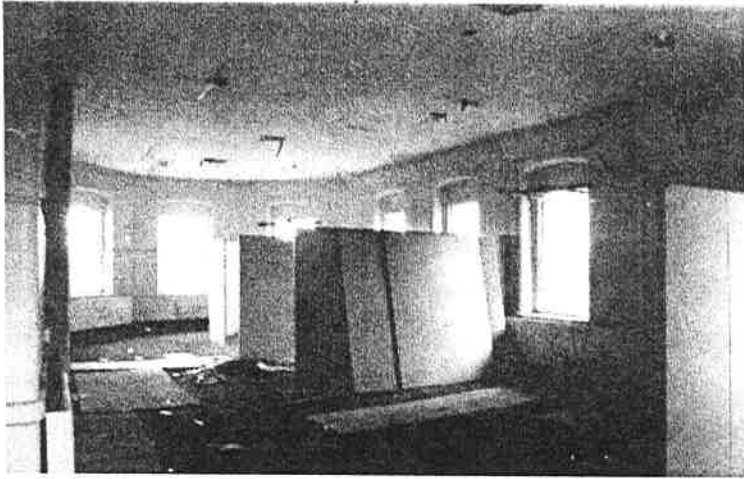


Plate 1: F4 viewed from west



Plate 2: Gallery (F1) from south

Plate 3: F5 from south-west

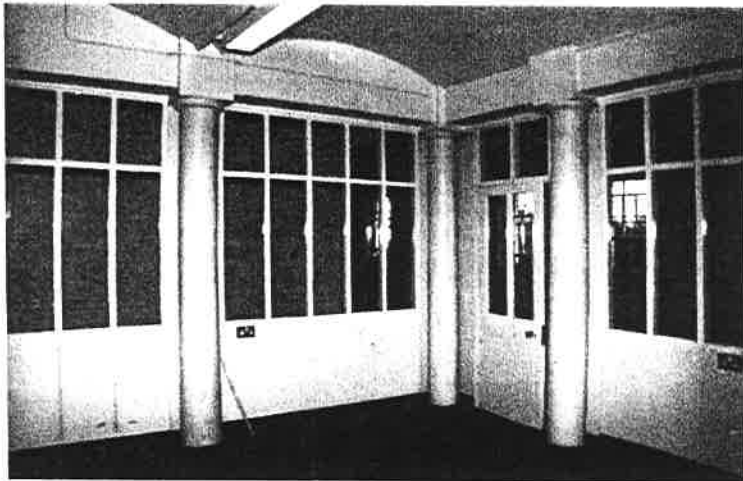


Plate 4: General view of F2





Plate 5: Void above door in F6



Plate 6: Central bath within F36

Plate 7: Window within G27



Plate 8: Sample bay at east elevation, south wing

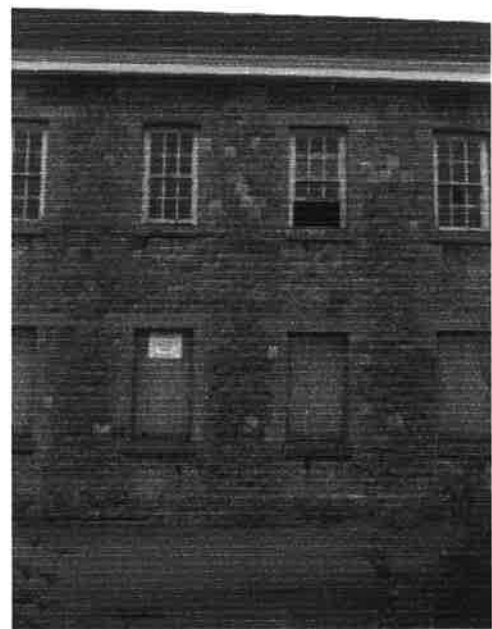




Plate 9: Junction between brick vaulted roof and central section



Plate 10: Brick ceiling arches from above

Plate 11: Vaulted roof with piers

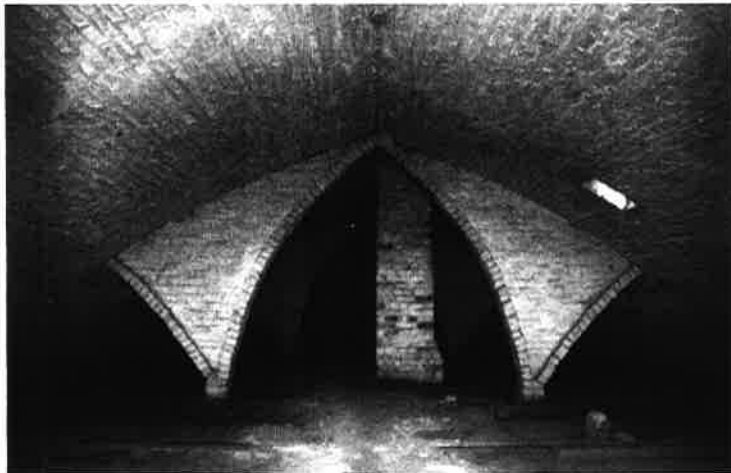


Plate 12: Central bay from east





Plate 13: Small extension to west of south wing



Plate 14: Extension to west of south wing

Plate 15: Main central projection to south wing



Plate 16: Junction between main north wing and central projection





Plate 17: General view of F41 from south



Plate 18: View of F41 from north

Plate 19: End day room (F44) to north wing



Plate 20: Contrasting windows and arches in F54





Plate 21: Window within secure unit corridor



Plate 22: Window within secure unit

Plate 23: Corridor – F42





Plate 24: Boarded conservatory



Plate 25: North pavilion

Plate 26: Tile design within G9



Plate 27: Corridor added to north in 1904





Plate 28: Vents within G82



Plate 29: South cold air channel from north

Plate 30: Central are of cellar from west



Plate 31: Drum and hospital wall within conservatory





Plate 32: Cold air channel exiting south Wing during infilling



Plate 33: Inside of north pavilion

Plate 34: Conservatory drum from north

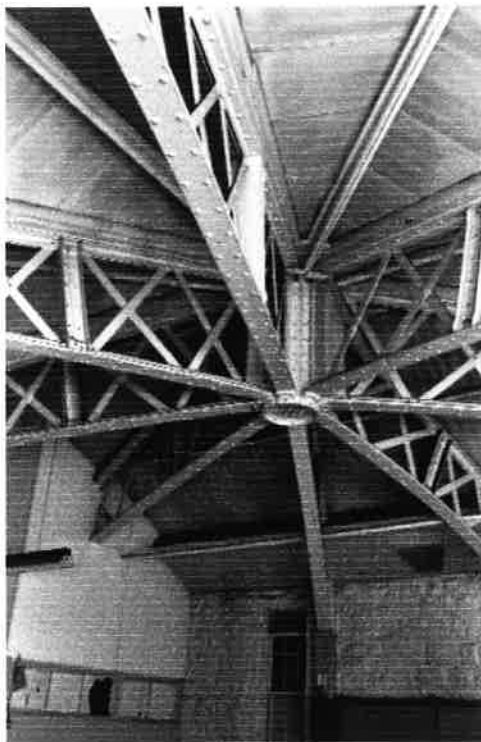


Plate 35: Detail of drum



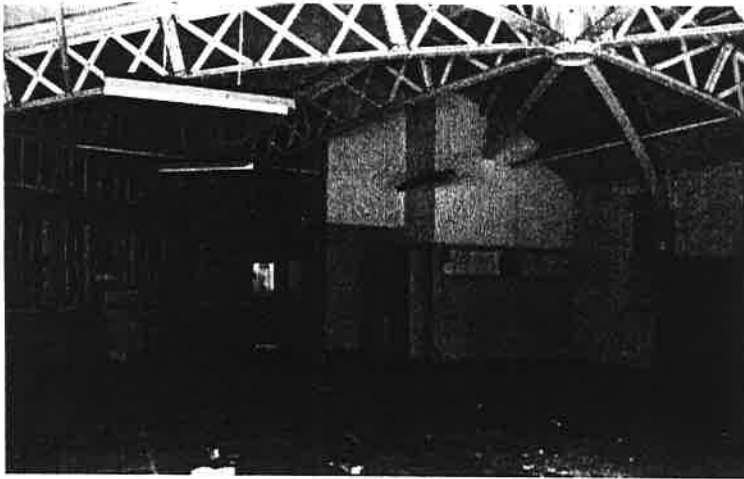


Plate 36: Conservatory from south-west

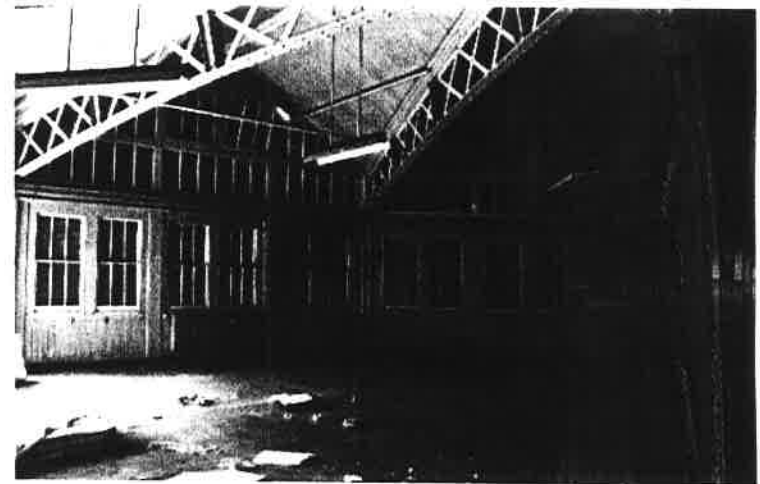


Plate 37: Conservatory from south-east

Plate 38: Conservatory drum from south-east

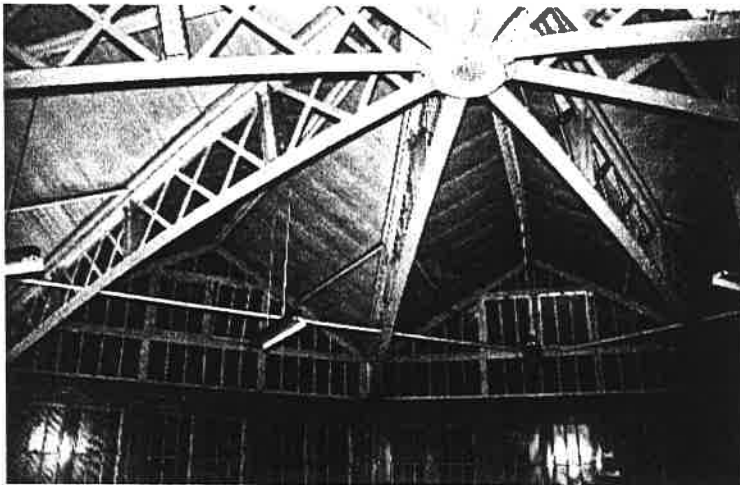


Plate 39: Walkway viewed from north





Plate 40: South elevation of church



Plate 41: Church roof from west

Plate 42: Main aisle of church



Plate 43: Screen



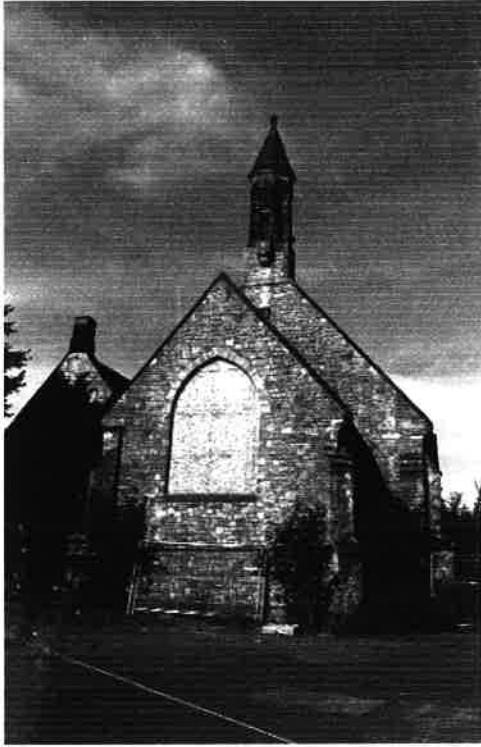


Plate 44: East elevation of church



Plate 45: Roof of later aisle

Plate 46: Safe within secretary's office

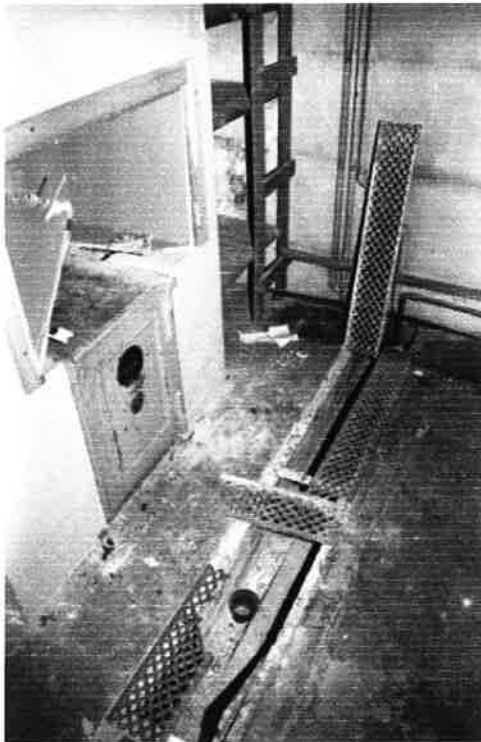


Plate 47: Secretary's office

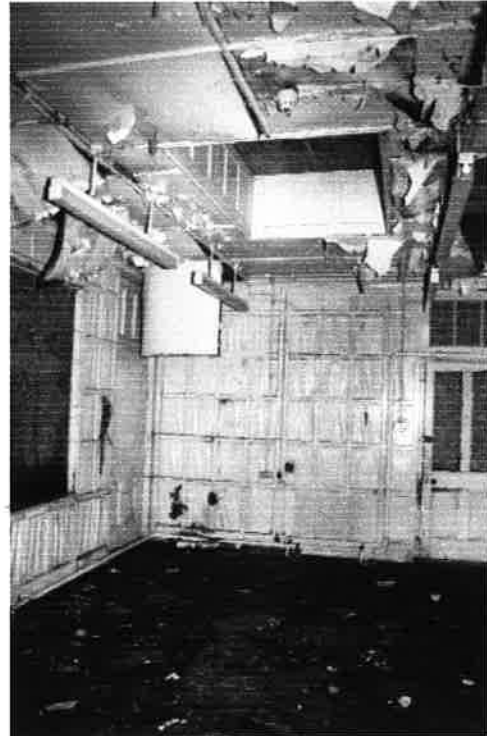




Plate 48: East elevation of secretary's office



Plate 49: North elevation of secretary's office

Plate 50: East elevation of north wing



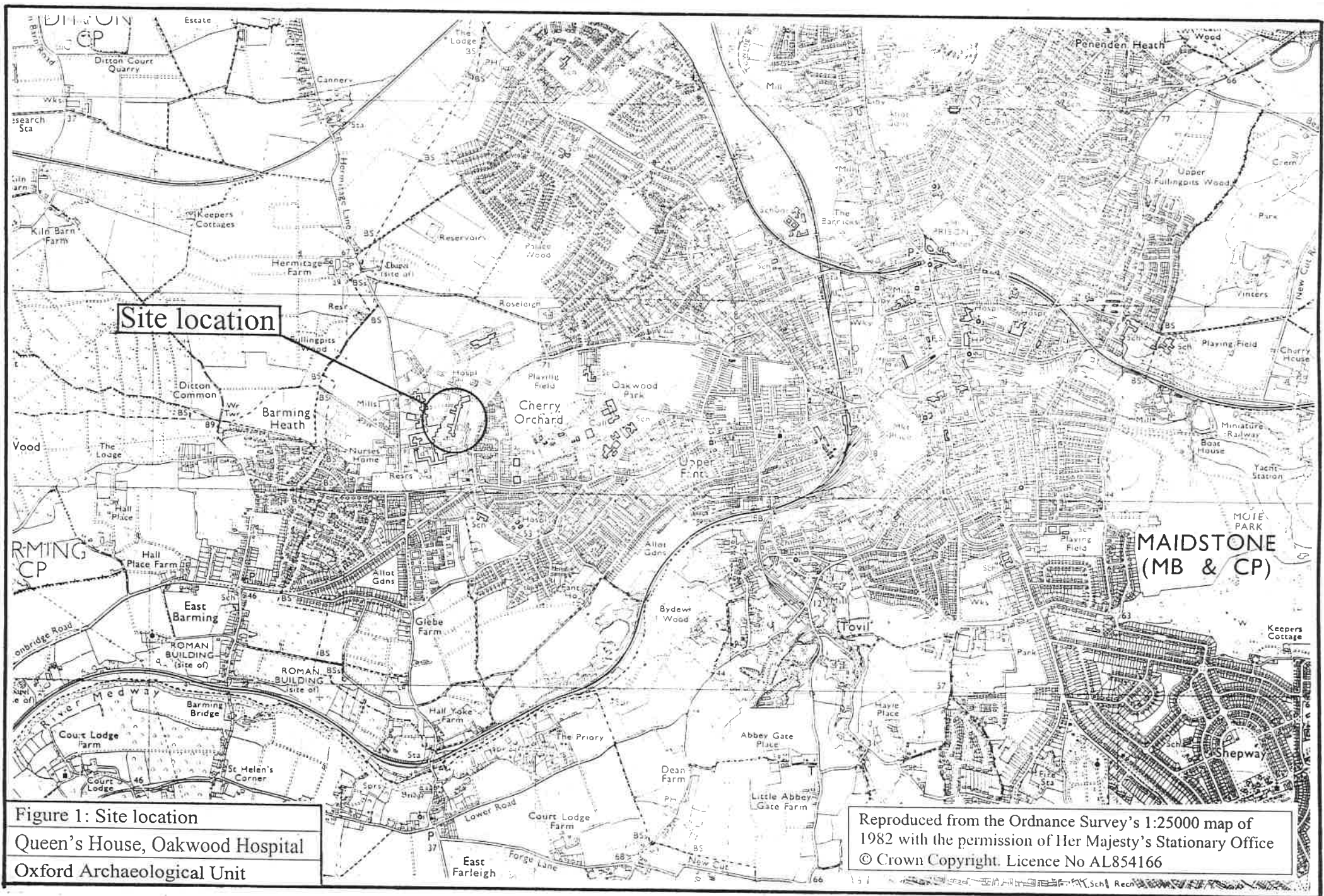
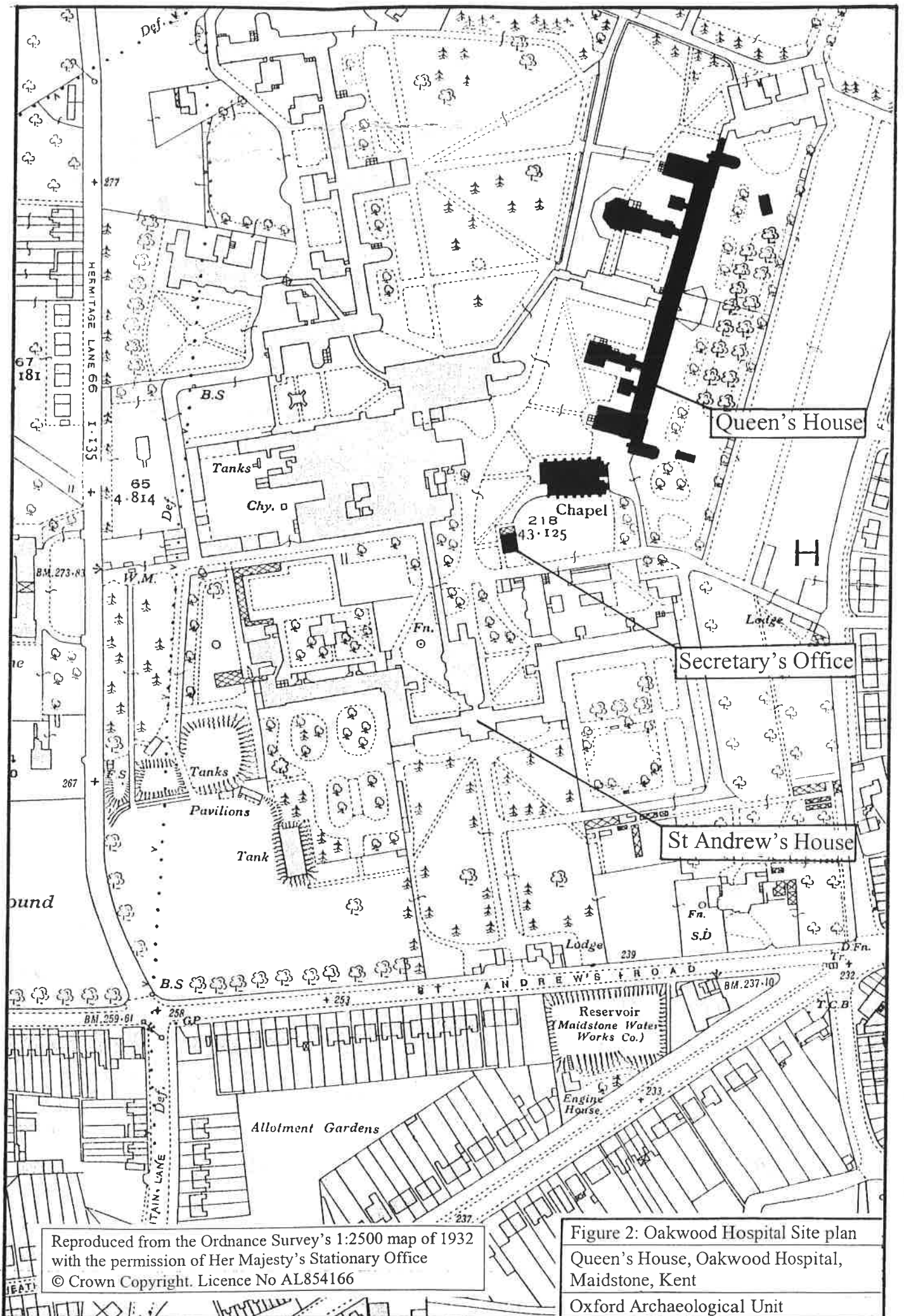


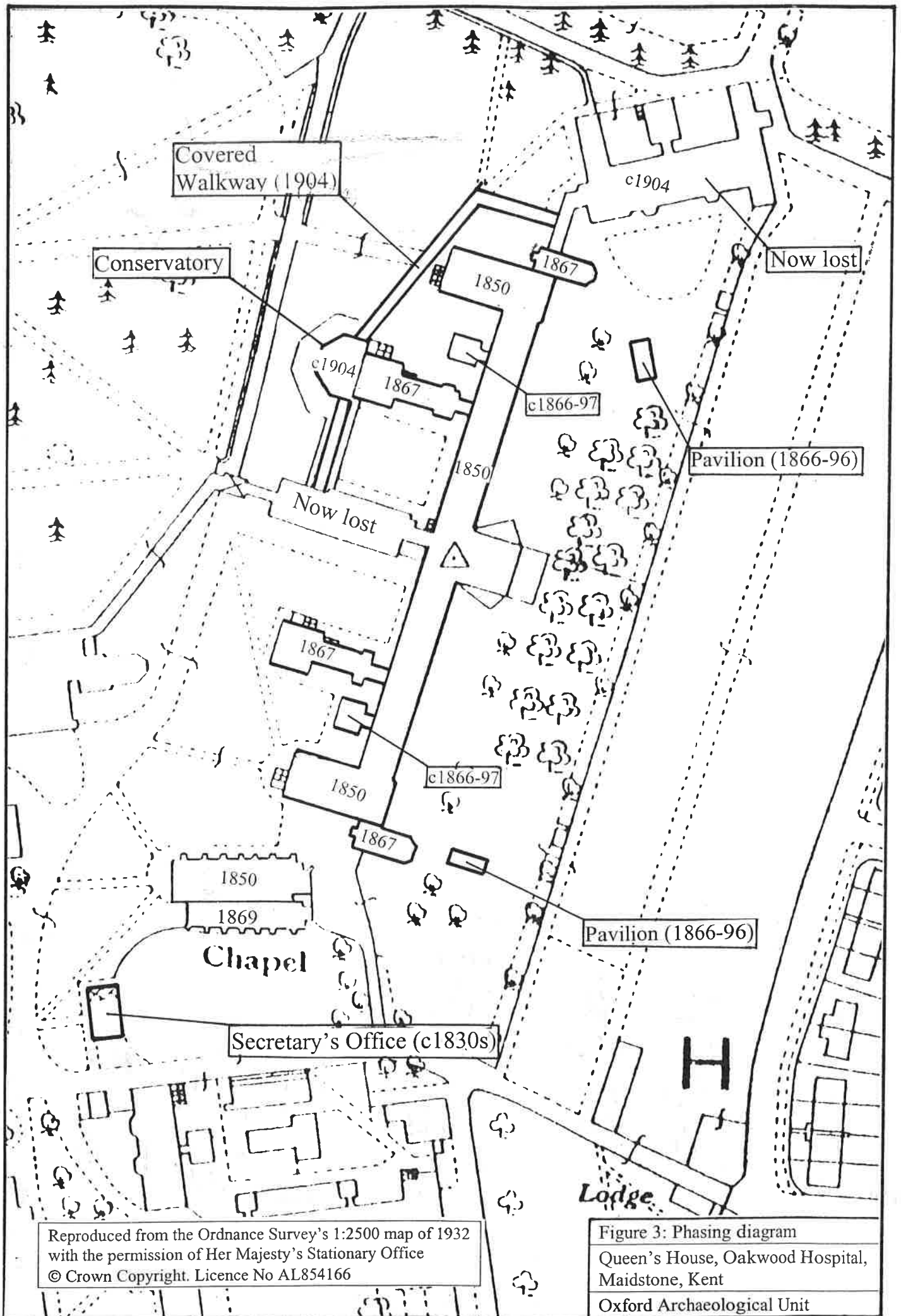
Figure 1: Site location
 Queen's House, Oakwood Hospital
 Oxford Archaeological Unit

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Figure 2: Oakwood Hospital Site plan
 Queen's House, Oakwood Hospital,
 Maidstone, Kent
 Oxford Archaeological Unit









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Figure 3: Phasing diagram
 Queen's House, Oakwood Hospital,
 Maidstone, Kent
 Oxford Archaeological Unit

Figure 4: Basement plan,
Queen's House north wing
Queen's House, Oakwood Hospital,
Maidstone, Kent
Oxford Archaeological Unit

September 1998

-  modern partition, e.g. plasterboard
-  masonry
-  orientation of ceiling vault
-  vent opening in wall
-  blocked doorway/window
-  former wall

20 metres

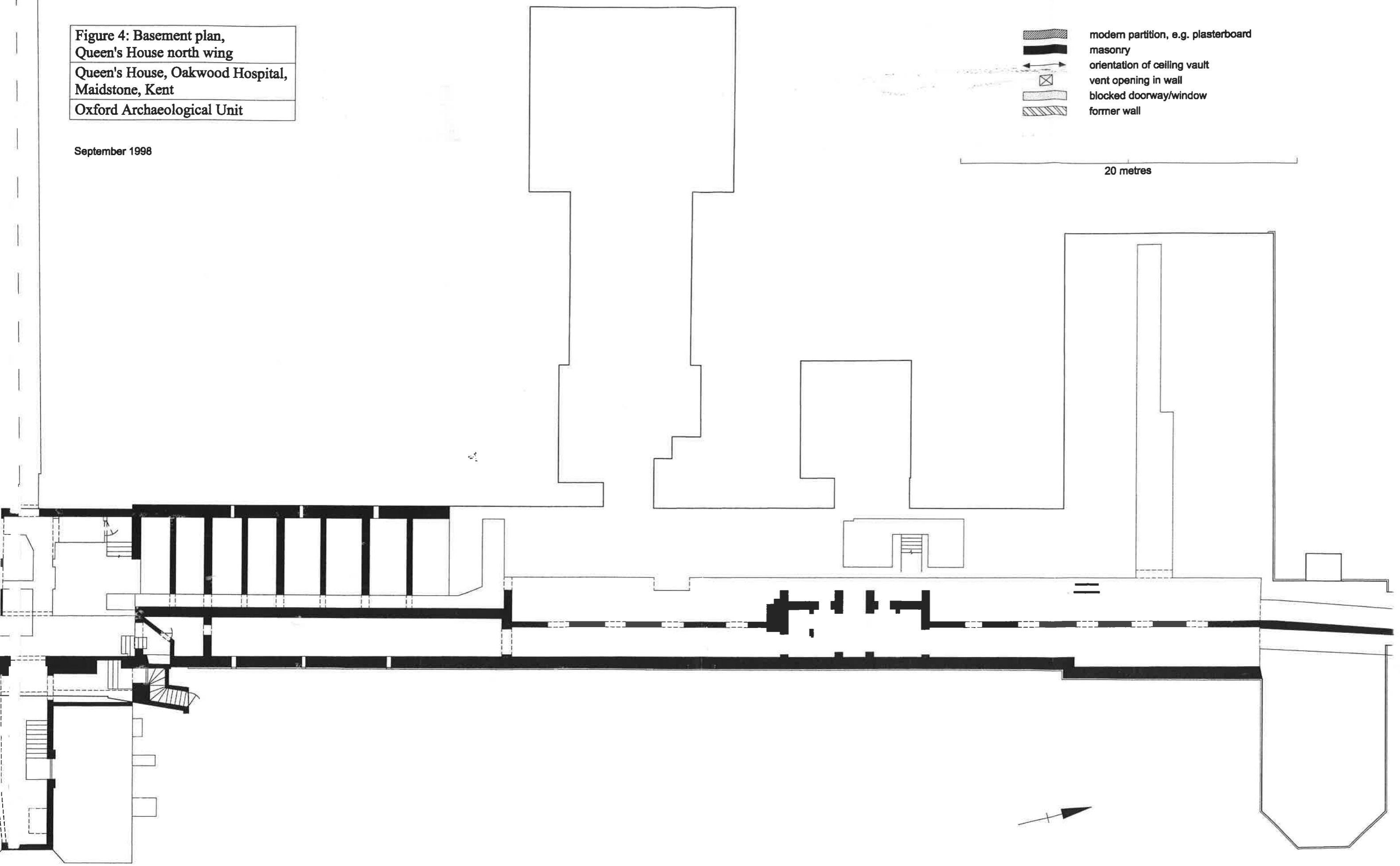








Figure 5: Basement plan,
Queen's House south wing
Queen's House, Oakwood Hospital,
Maidstone, Kent
Oxford Archaeological Unit

September 1998

-  modern partition, e.g. plasterboard
-  masonry
-  orientation of ceiling vault
-  vent opening in wall
-  blocked doorway/window
-  former wall

20 metres

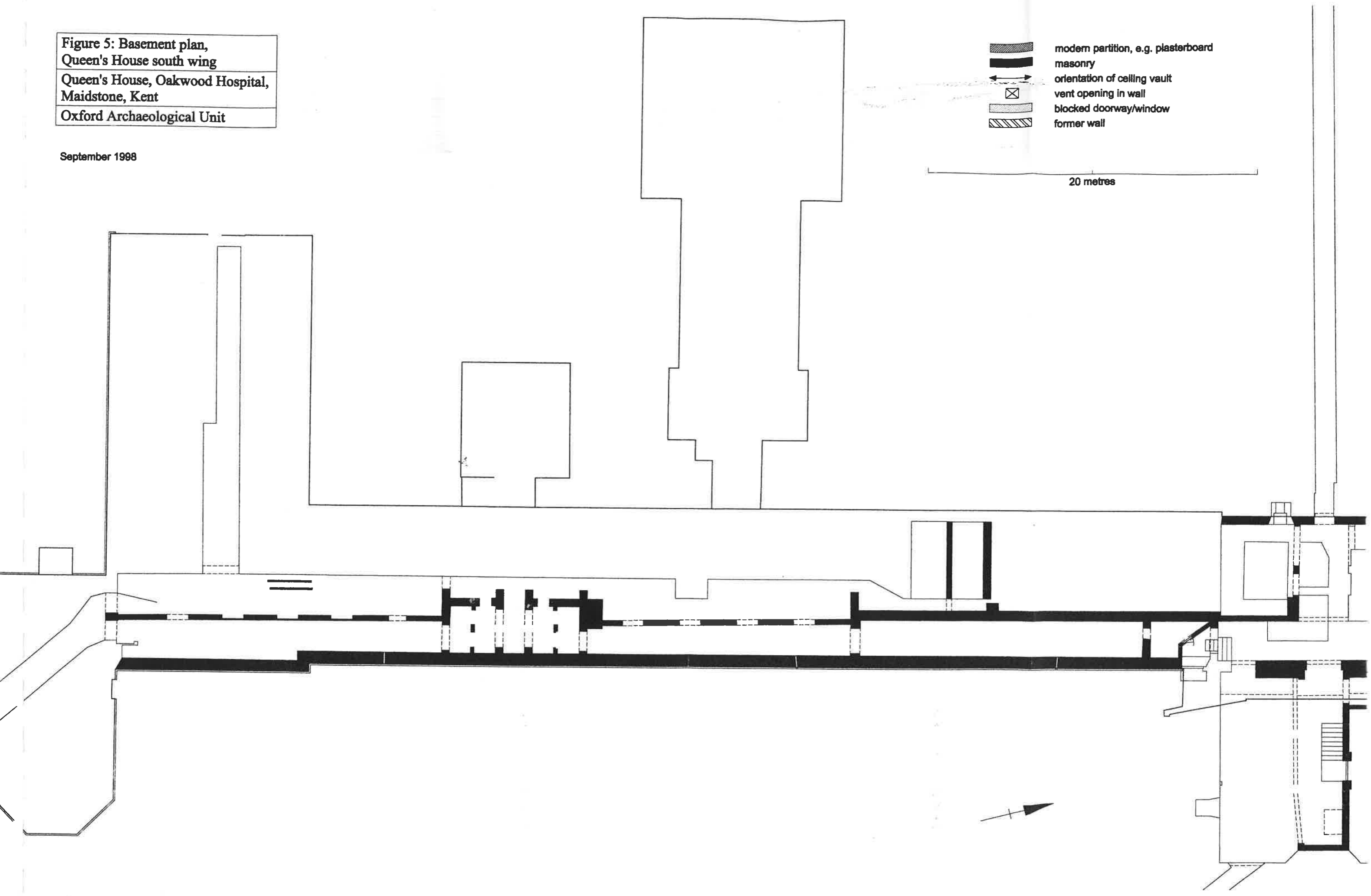
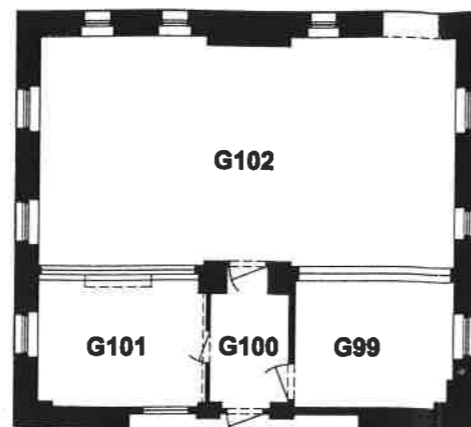








Figure 6: Ground floor plan,
Queen's House north wing
Queen's House, Oakwood Hospital,
Maidstone, Kent
Oxford Archaeological Unit

September 1998



-  modern partition, e.g. plasterboard
-  masonry
-  orientation of ceiling vault
-  vent opening in wall
-  blocked doorway/window
-  former wall

20 metres

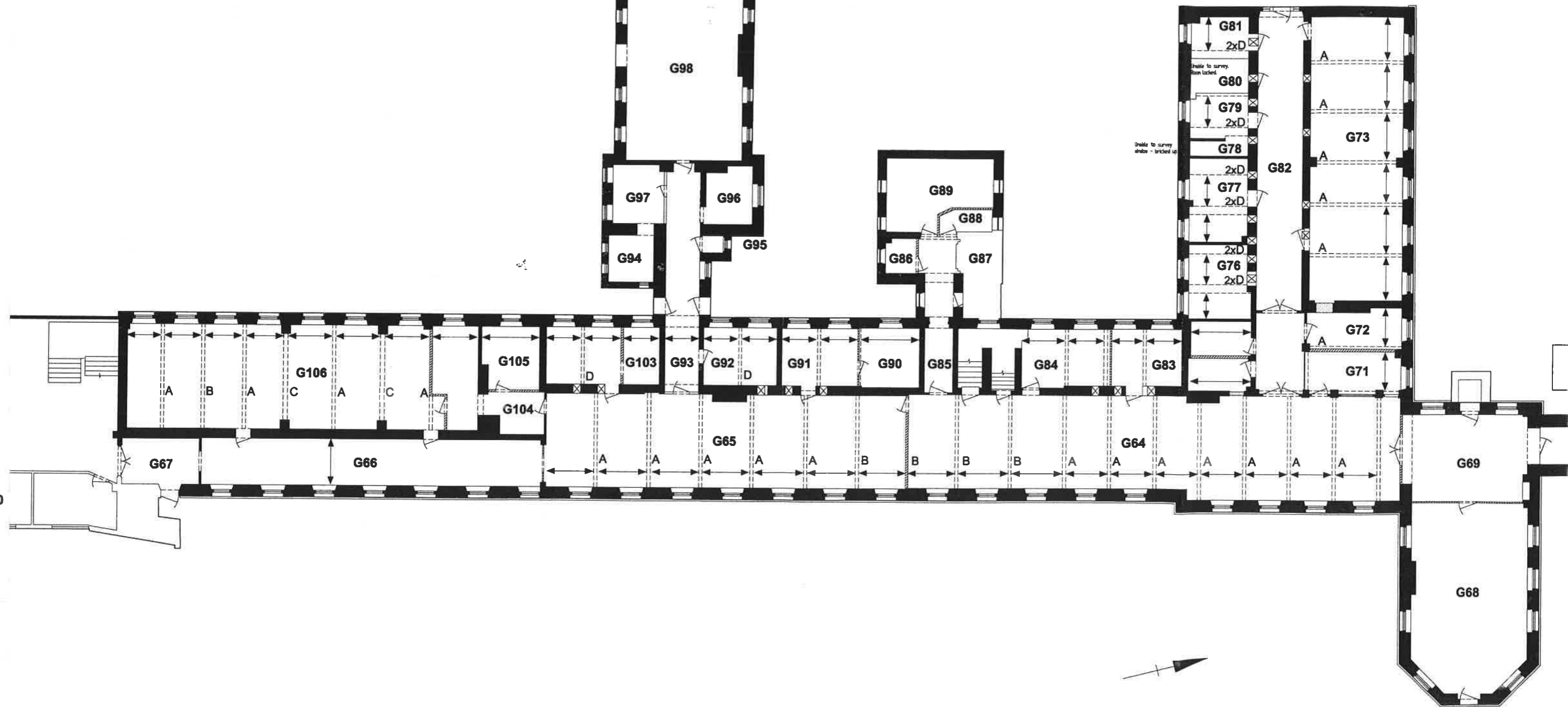


Figure 7: Ground floor plan,
 Queen's House south wing
 Queen's House, Oakwood Hospital,
 Maidstone, Kent
 Oxford Archaeological Unit

September 1998

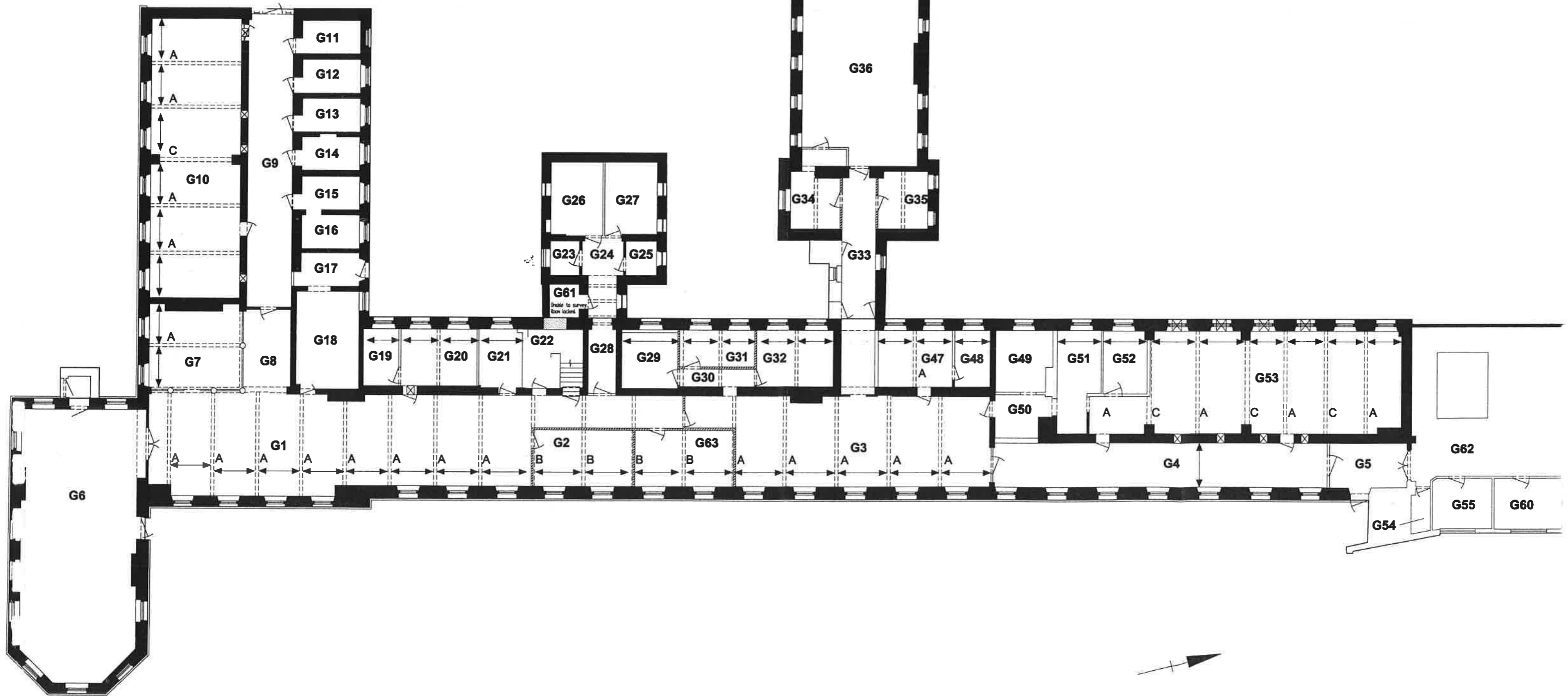
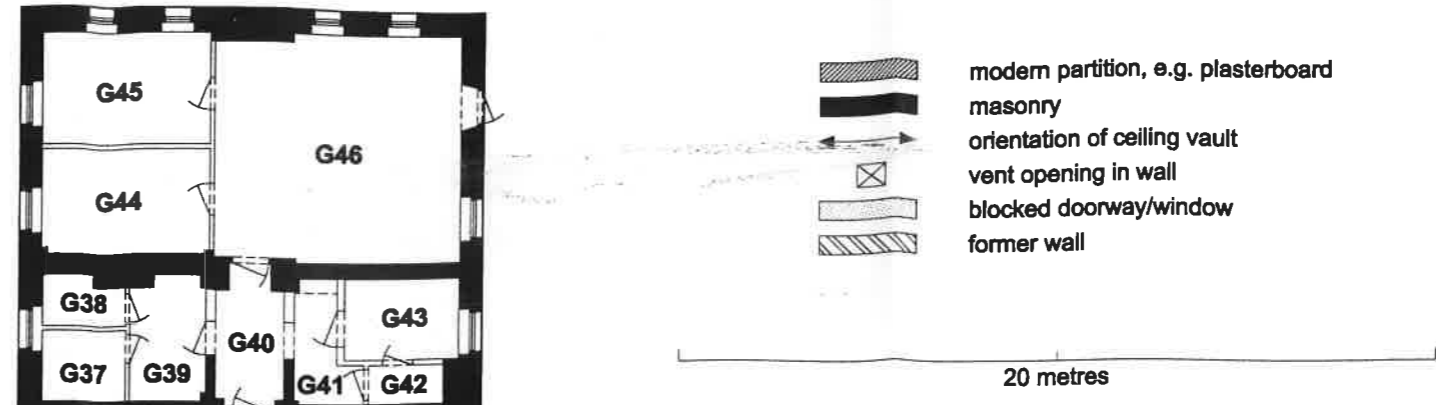


Figure 8: First floor plan,
 Queen's House north wing
 Queen's House, Oakwood Hospital,
 Maidstone, Kent
 Oxford Archaeological Unit

September 1998

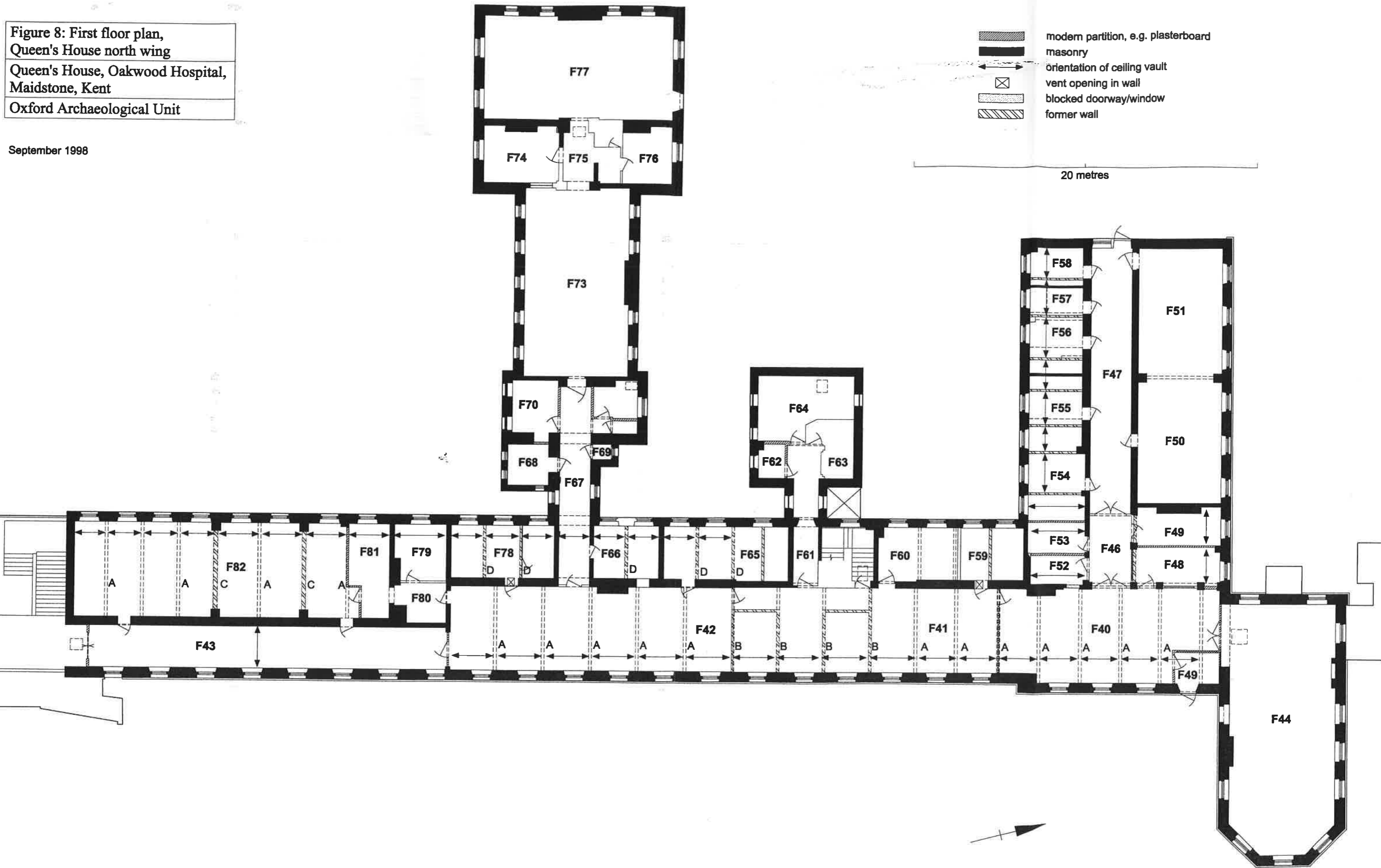


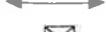





Figure 9: First floor plan,
Queen's House south wing
Queen's House, Oakwood Hospital,
Maidstone, Kent
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September 1998

-  modern partition, e.g. plasterboard
-  masonry
-  orientation of ceiling vault
-  vent opening in wall
-  blocked doorway/window
-  former wall

20 metres

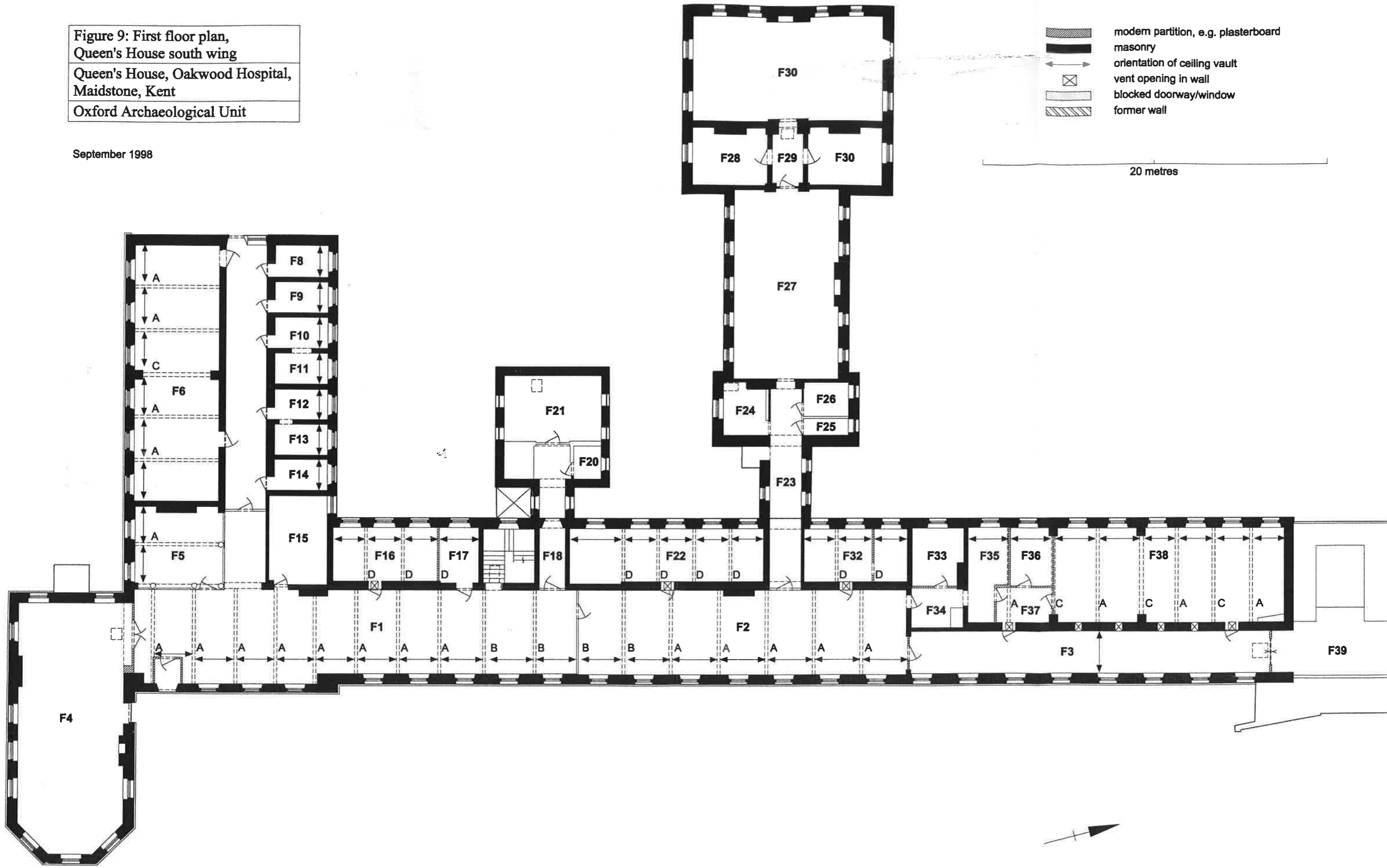




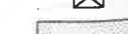



Figure 10: Loft plan,
 Queen's House north wing
 Queen's House, Oakwood Hospital,
 Maidstone, Kent
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-  modern partition, e.g. plasterboard
-  masonry
-  orientation of ceiling vault
-  vent opening in wall
-  blocked doorway/window
-  former wall

20 metres

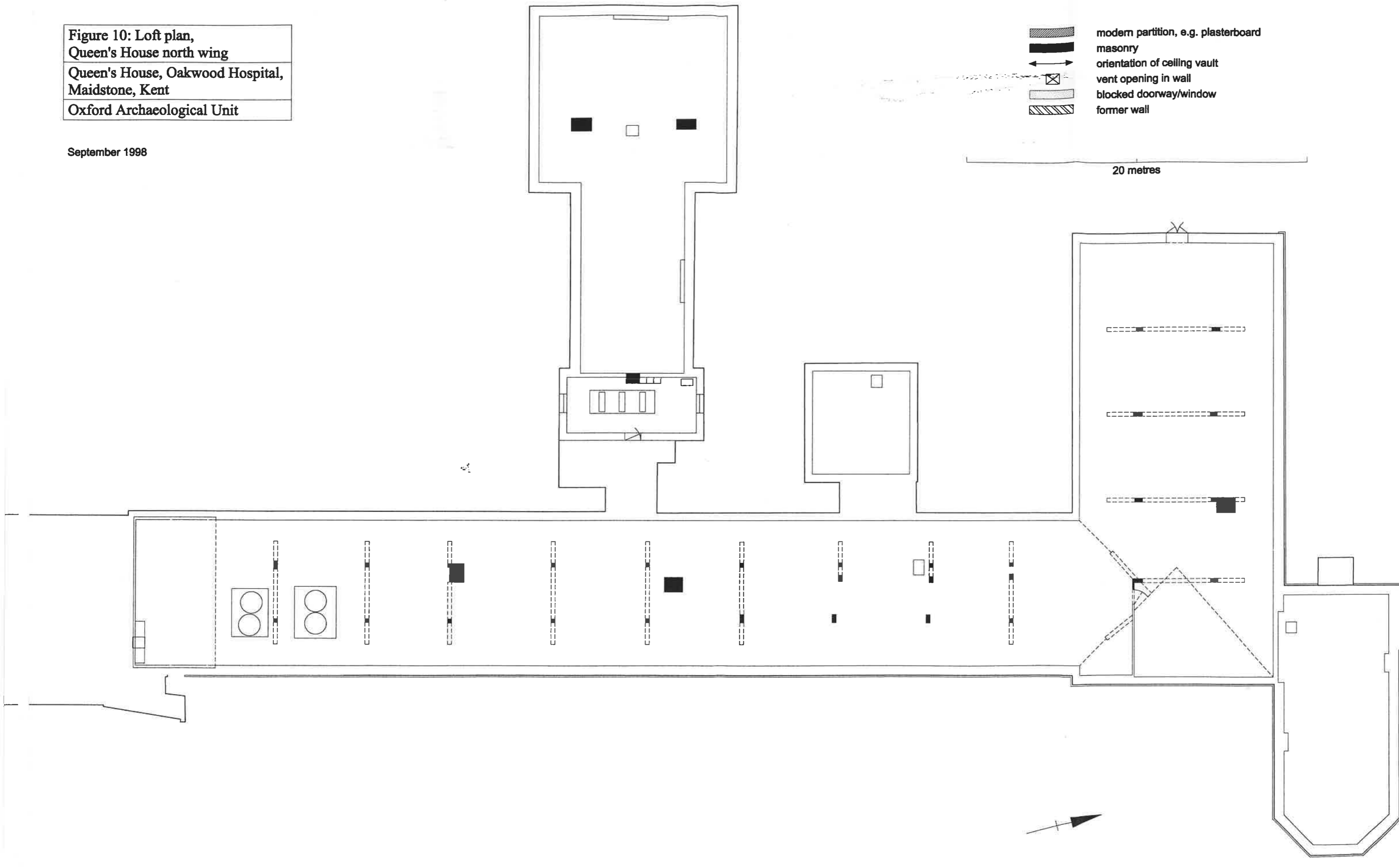


Figure 11: Loft plan,
Queen's House south wing
Queen's House, Oakwood Hospital,
Maidstone, Kent
Oxford Archaeological Unit

September 1998

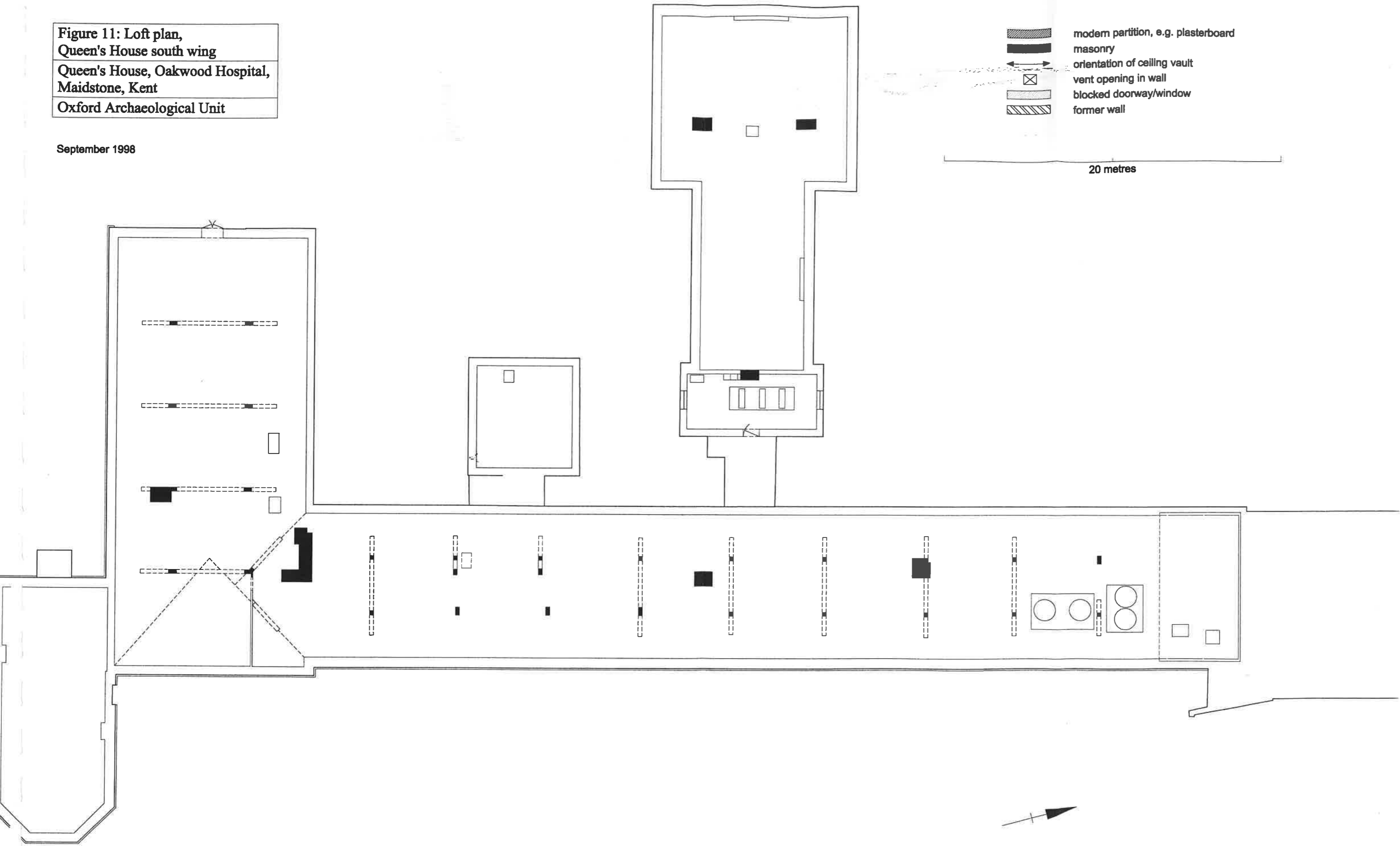


Figure 12: St Saviour's Church
Queen's House, Oakwood Hospital,
Maidstone, Kent
Oxford Archaeological Unit

September 1998

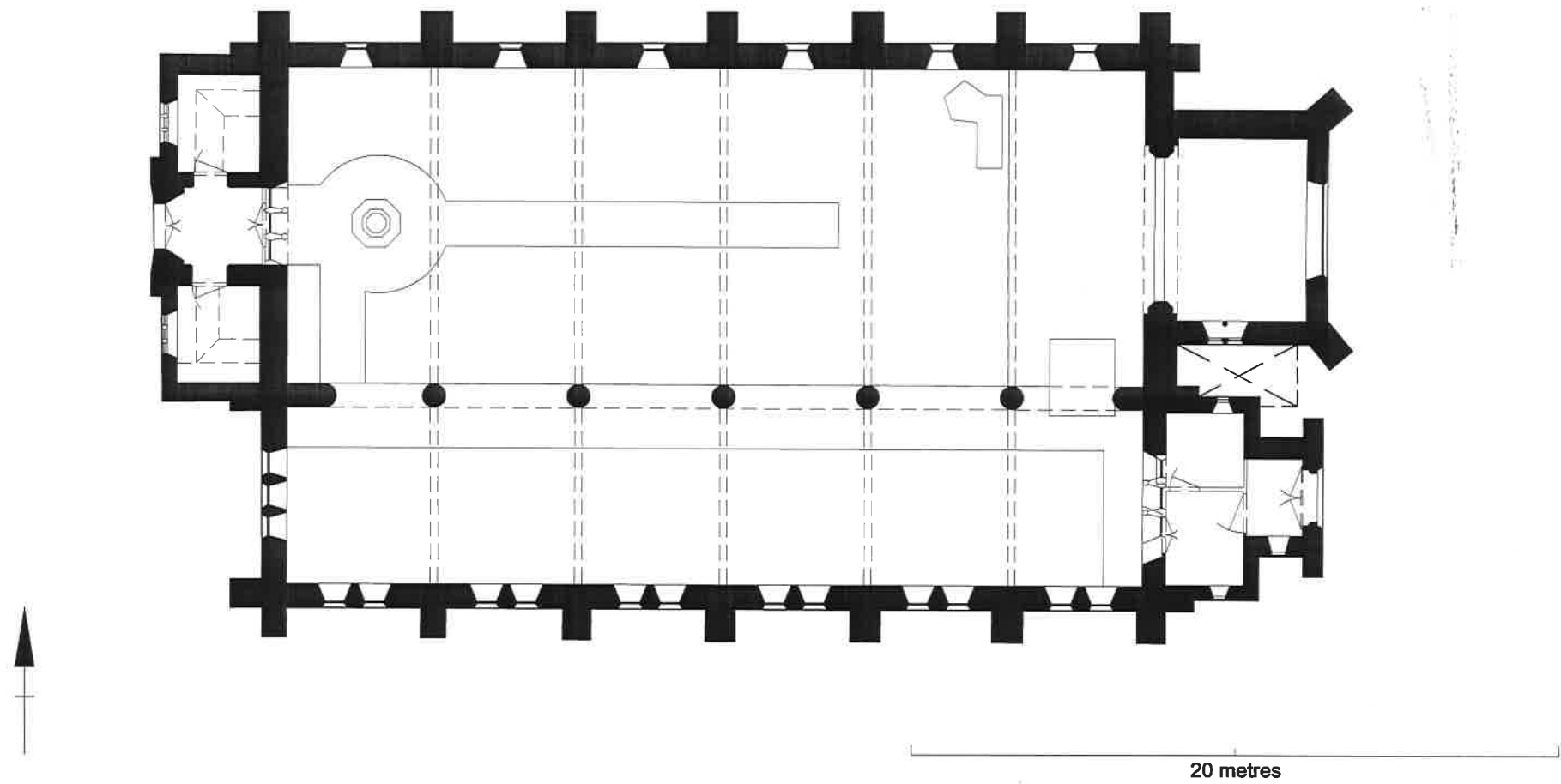
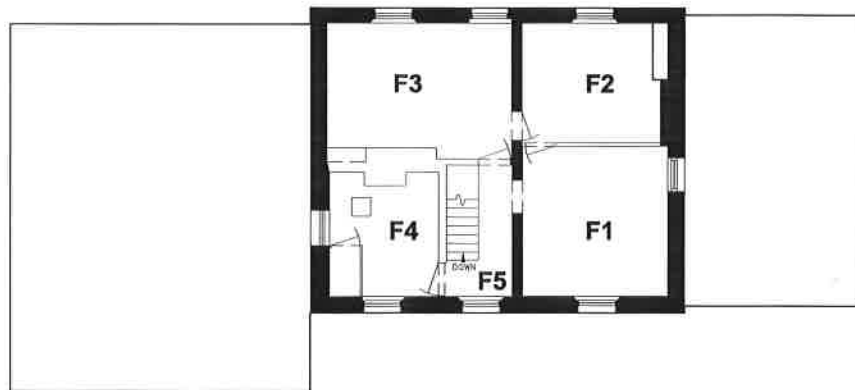


Figure 13: Floor plans,
 Secretary's Office
 Queen's House, Oakwood Hospital,
 Maidstone, Kent
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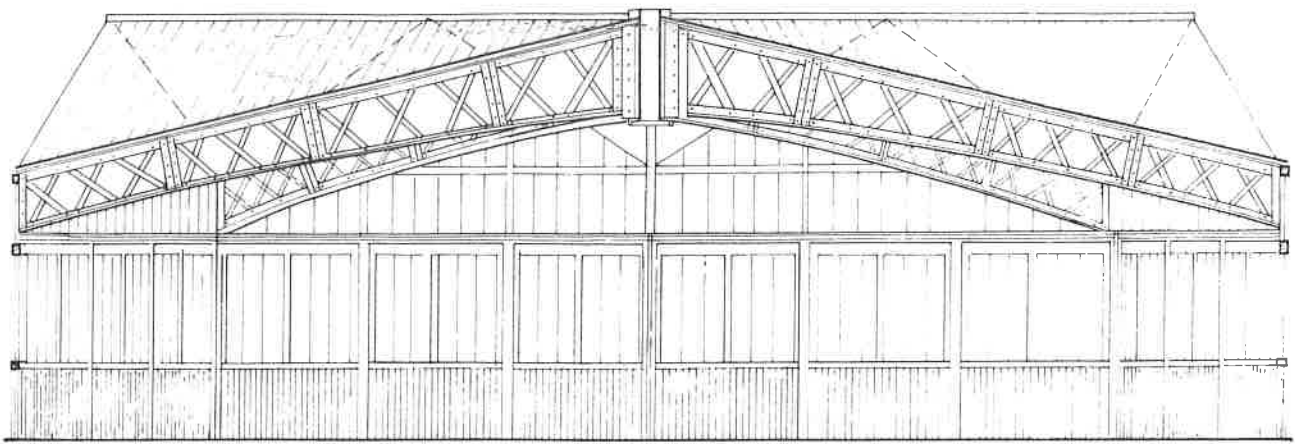
Ground floor



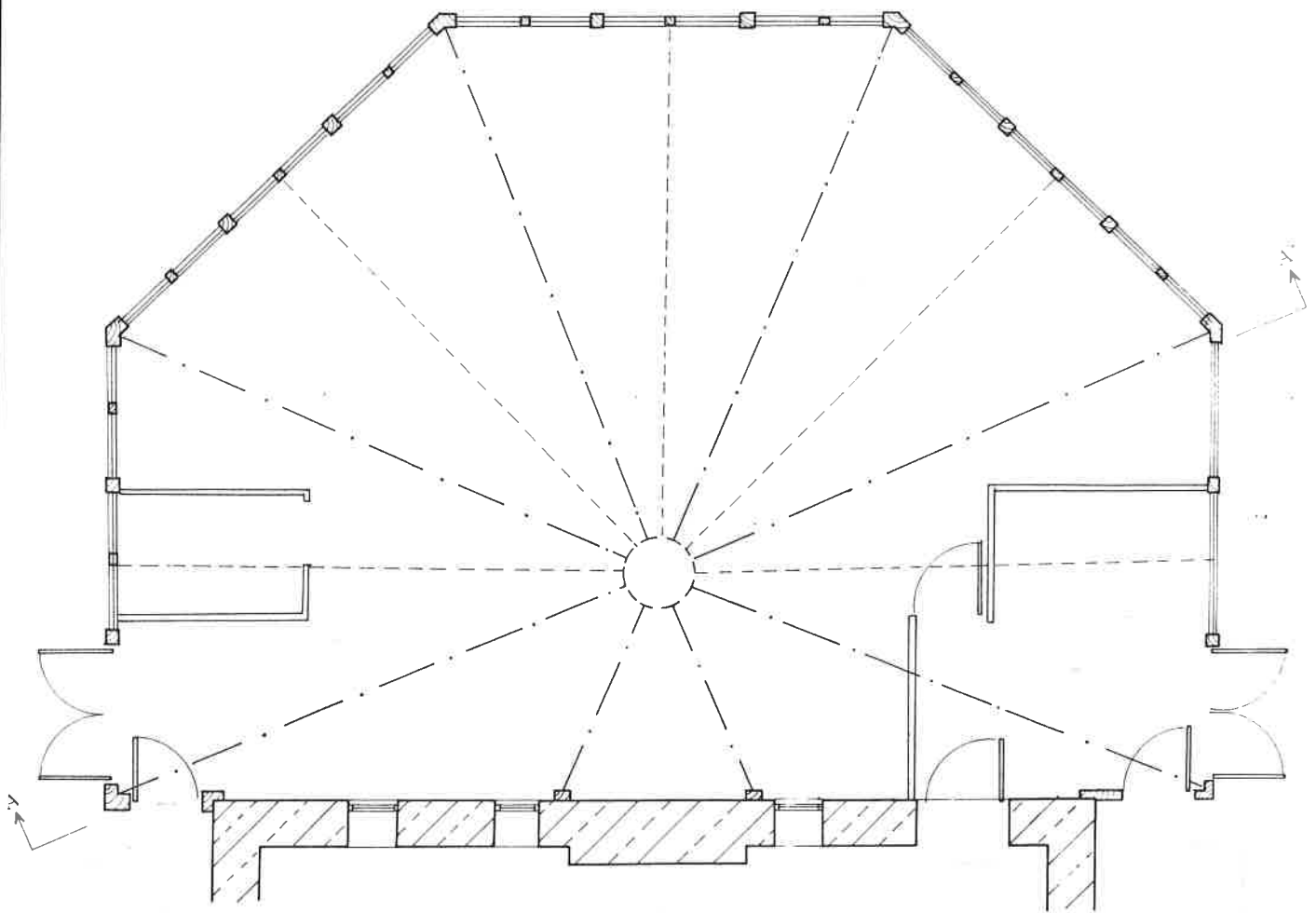
First floor

-  modern partition, e.g. plasterboard
-  masonry
-  blocked doorway/window

20 metres



Section A - A'



Floor plan



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QUEENS HOUSE, OAKWOOD HOSPITAL MAIDSTONE, KENT	
Figure 15: Conservatory plan and section	
Sept 1998	Scale: 1:50 (at A2)

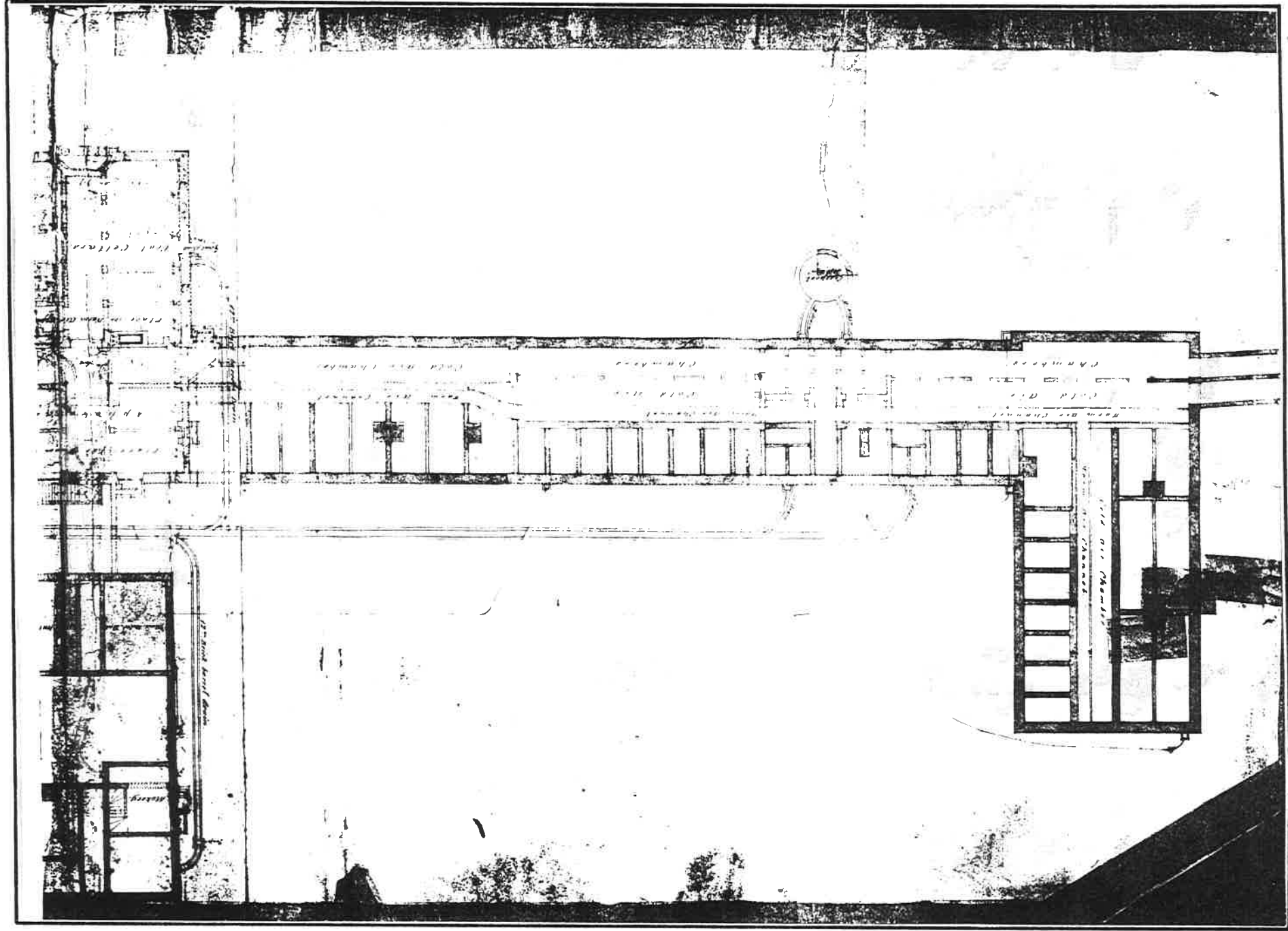


Figure 17 1850 basement plan south wing

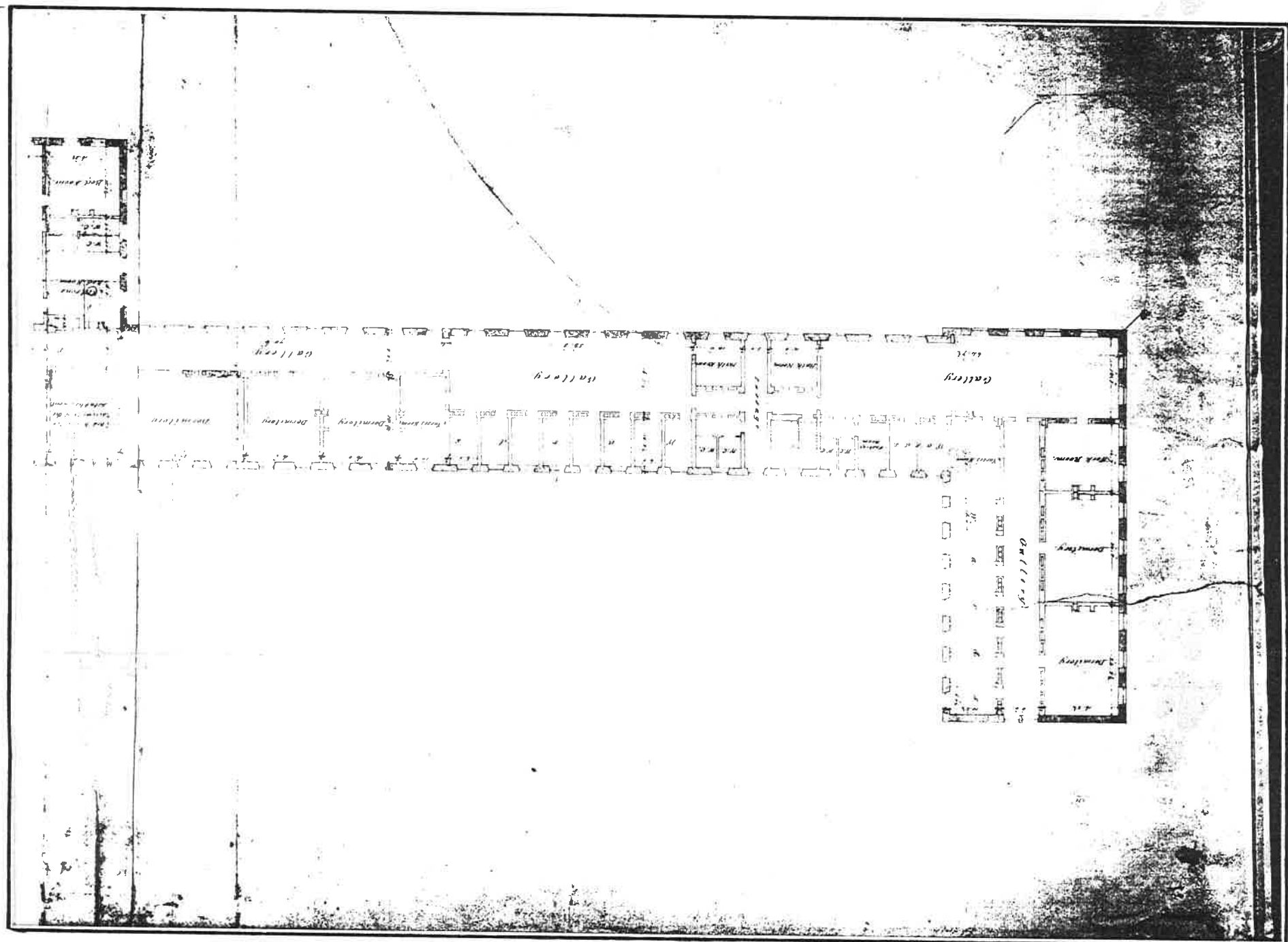


Figure 19 1850 first floor plan south wing



OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES

Telephone: 01865 263800 Fax: 01865 793496

email: oau-oxford.demon.co.uk



Director: David Miles B.A., F.S.A., M.I.F.A. Oxford Archaeological Unit Limited.
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