



# Ullenwood Court, Gloucestershire Former Second World War camp

## Historic Building Investigation and Recording

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Prepared by: Jane Phimester (Project Manager, Historic Buildings)

Checked by: Jon Gill (Project Manager, Historic Buildings)

Approved for Issue by: Julian Munby (Head of Buildings Archaeology Department).

Signature:

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**OA South**

Janus House  
Osney Mead  
Oxford  
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

**OA East**

15 Trafalgar Way  
Bar Hill  
Cambridge  
CB23 8SG

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500

**OA North**

Mill 3  
Moor Lane Mills  
Moor Lane  
Lancaster  
LA1 1QD

t. +44 (0)1524 880 250

e. [info@oxfordarch.co.uk](mailto:info@oxfordarch.co.uk)  
w. [oxfordarchaeology.com](http://oxfordarchaeology.com)

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Director and Chief Executive  
Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MCIFA  
Private Limited Company, No: 1618597  
Registered Charity, No: 285627  
Registered Office: Oxford Archaeology Ltd  
Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 0ES





## Ullenwood Court, Gloucestershire

### *Historic Building Investigation and Recording*

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## Summary

Oxford Archaeology has undertaken historic building recording works at a former Second World War hospital at Ullenwood, Gloucestershire prior to the removal of the buildings to enable the residential redevelopment of the site by Churcham Homes. In total there are 31 structures surviving at the site, which although not listed, are of local heritage interest. These were recorded to Historic England level 1-2 in accordance with the guidelines (2016).

The military hospital at Ullenwood was constructed for the American services as part of Operation Bolero, the huge buildup of American troops, principally in southern England, in preparation for the invasion of Europe. Hospitals, such as the one at Ullenwood, played an important role in the vast logistical build-up towards D-Day. The site continued in use after the Second World War which resulted in the survival of the structures, but also meant that their structural fabric was impacted to varying extents to facilitate their secondary use.

Only half of the buildings from the main complex survive at Ullenwood, the majority of these are long linear structures which are thought to have been used as hospital wards. Generally, these all follow the same standard wartime construction, although there are some variations for example in the length of the structures. There are also three brick-built buildings, typical of the wartime period, which are thought to have been used for functions such as plant or laundry.

The buildings are of limited architectural merit, and are not of conventional heritage significance but they are the type of structure which was constructed in huge numbers but which are now very rarely recorded prior to demolition. The recording will help in developing a wider understanding and typology of such buildings constructed at camps throughout the country.



## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 This report has been commissioned by Churcham Homes to undertake a programme of historic building recording at Ullenwood Court in Gloucestershire prior to the proposed redevelopment of the site (Fig.1). In 2014 OA undertook an archaeological desk-based assessment for this site which as well as the below-ground archaeology, considered the heritage significance of the surviving buildings.
- 1.1.2 In total 31 wartime buildings survive, which although they are not listed, have some heritage interest as they were built as part of a military hospital established during the Second World War (Fig2). The desk-based assessment also concluded that there is some potential for archaeological features to survive below-ground within the development site. As such a programme of below-ground watching briefs will be undertaken, but this report covers the above-ground recording of the buildings only.
- 1.1.3 In July 2017 outline planning permission (17/00323/OUT) was granted for a development at the site which would see the demolition of all the buildings and the construction of c.20 new houses. A new set of stables will also be constructed to replace the existing facilities.
- 1.1.4 Condition 10 of the outline planning permission states:

*'No works shall take place within the application site (including demolition) until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work, including the recording of the WWII standing structures, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (including appropriate archive deposition) which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.'*

*Reason: To make provision for a programme of mitigation, so as to record and ensure advance understanding of any heritage assets which will be lost, and to maintain adequate records of the heritage assets on the application site, in accordance with Section 12 (paragraph 141) of the National Planning Policy Framework. Such items would potentially be lost if development was commenced prior to the implementation of a programme of archaeological work. It is therefore important that such a programme is agreed prior to the commencement of development'.*

- 1.1.5 This document reports on the findings of the programme of building recording at Ullenwood Court, which were recorded at Historic England (HE) level 1-2 (2016). The project also describes the historic development of the site, and places the site within the wider regional and national context of the period. The site is within the Cotswold Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and within the jurisdiction of Cotswold District Council.

### 1.2 Location

- 1.2.1 Ullenwood Court is located c.5km to the south of Cheltenham in Gloucester. The site has a regular, rectangular plan and it is bordered by the B4070 to the south-east, Greenway Lane to the north-east and a long bank of woodland to the north-west. The site is entered via a long track from the B4070.

## 1.3 Aims and objectives

1.3.1 The main aim of the project was to record the structures prior to their demolition and subsequent development of the area.

1.3.2 The overall aims of the building recording are:

- to investigate and record for posterity the buildings at Ullenwood Court which survive from the Second World War period and which would be lost in the proposed redevelopment;
- to enhance understanding of the hospital complex at the site;
- to make the record publicly accessible through a report (a public document) and a project archive deposited with a public institution.

## 2 METHODOLOGY

2.1.1 As stated above the building recording was undertaken at Level 1-2 in accordance with HE guidelines (2016). Level 1 surveys are generally of a building's exterior only, although the inside of a building may sometimes be seen to make a superficial inspection. Level 2 is a descriptive record, made in circumstances similar to those of Level 1 but when more information is needed. Both the exterior and interior is viewed, described and photographed. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive.

### 2.1.2 Site recording

2.1.3 The on-site recording was undertaken in March 2020. Digital photographs were taken showing the external appearance of the buildings and the interiors where possible. Internal inspection of some of the structures was also limited because some of the buildings were in a poor structural state. The demolition of the structures had already commenced by the time of the site recording so some buildings were therefore not safe to enter.

2.1.4 Photographs were taken to show the general appearance of the landscape and buildings, as well as more detailed photographs of features of interest. These showed the buildings' design, development and use as well as structural or decorative details. Some minor areas were obscured by vegetation but clearance of this was not included in the scope of works.

2.1.5 A written record was produced for each building to provide descriptive analysis in terms of its architecture, setting, construction, development and use. Some basic measurements and sketches of the buildings were taken where possible and are included within the written description of the report.

### 2.1.6 Historical Research

2.1.7 A detailed program of historical research had already been completed for the desk-based assessment of the site and this has been incorporated into the current work. This included accessing primary and secondary sources which are detailed in the bibliography, as well as using historic aerial photograph to understand the development of the former camp.

### 2.1.8 Reporting and archiving

2.1.9 The archive will be compiled in accordance with the standards contained in MAP2 (HE) and with the receiving museum's guidance (Gloucestershire Museums Service). It will include all records collected and produced during the works (photographs, notes, drawings, report) and it will form part of the much larger archive including archaeological works at the site. All archive storage material will comply with the requirements of the UKIC. The archive will be indexed and internally consistent.

### 2.1.10 Limitations of this study

2.1.11 The demolition of some of the structures had already commenced at the time of the site recording and was ongoing during the recording of the buildings. Internally, the buildings had largely been stripped and externally many of the windows and roofs had been removed. Some sections of the elevations had also been demolished. This compromised the recording of the structures, as in many buildings only the shell of the structure remained.

### 3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1.1 The following historic description of the wartime buildings at Ullenwood is taken from the Desk-based Assessment (2014) and the Written Scheme of Investigation (2018).
- 3.1.2 There is no evidence for any significant development within the site prior to the Second World War when a military training camp and hospital was constructed here. A station hospital was operated here between September 1943 and January 1944 by medical staff from the 32nd General Field Hospital, based at RAF Fairford.
- 3.1.3 The new military hospital was constructed for the American services as part of Operation Bolero. Operation Bolero was the huge build up of American troops, principally in southern England, in preparation for the invasion of Europe. The operation, for which planning commenced in 1942 was carried out during 1943 and the first half of 1944 and involved the transport of huge numbers of aircraft, vehicles, munitions and a vast range other supplies and equipment, in addition to the troops themselves.
- 3.1.4 The plan included the construction of a series of military hospitals, principally in readiness to treat the large number of expected casualties from the continent following D-Day. Some were built at existing sites such as country houses but some were built at previously undeveloped sites, such as Ullenwood (Foot, 2005). A report on Army Camps by William Foot for English Heritage suggests that 116 US military hospitals are believed to have been constructed as part of Operation Bolero although the report could only positively identify 76 of these sites. The report, also found that 29 of the sites had substantial remains such as surviving buildings. There were over a dozen such hospitals in the general Cotswolds area alone stretching from Ullenwood in the west to Oxford in the east, with Cirencester forming the administrative centre (Lewis-Jones, 2013).
- 3.1.5 The newly built complex at Ullenwood was initially staffed by a group of doctors and nurses (designated as Detachment A) from the US Army's 32nd General Hospital which was principally based at Fairford. This detachment from the 32nd hospital was based at Ullenwood from 28 September 1943 to 20 January 1944 under the command of Lt Col Clark (<http://www.med-dept.com>).
- 3.1.6 Some limited information on the operations of the camp is available through an on-line Veteran's Testimony from Theodore (Ted) Ross Willits (<http://www.med-dept.com>). Mr Willits travelled to the UK in 1943 with the Hospital Train No.23 and was sent to the new Ullenwood Army Hospital on 1st October in order to help clean the facility and grounds to make it ready for the detachment of doctors and nurses from the 32nd hospital. The function of the hospital train was to transport soldiers between hospitals or to ships returning to America.
- 3.1.7 The extract below is taken from the website which was clearly compiled from discussions with Mr Willits.
- 3.1.8 *'The first patients arrived at Ullenwood on 16 October. The Medical Technicians worked twelve-hour shifts, with Ted being assigned night duty on the neurotic patient ward on 17 October. The ETO Medical Department Headquarters was about 50-60 miles away under the command of General Lewis B. Hershey. The proximity of Ullenwood made it a convenient place to bring visiting dignitaries for inspection tours. When that happened all off-duty staff had to leave and were given passes to town. Since Ted was working the night shift that meant he had to leave when he should have been sleeping. He remembers going to town and spending the day walking around then going back for his next shift. As a consequence, he went 36 hours with no sleep. During another daytime inspection he was so tired he remembers trying to sleep under a tree. Early in November 1943 the train was completed in Glasgow. On 26 November Ted was*

*hospitalized for two weeks with nasopharyngitis. There was a large outbreak and the hospital was admitting thirty (30) patients a day, enough to fill a ward'.*

- 3.1.9 On 18th January 1944 the 250th Station Hospital assumed full operations at Ullenwood and the detachment from the 32nd hospital returned to their parent unit. At this time there were c.250 patients from various nearby units in the wards at Ullenwood. The capacity for officer's huts was said to have been 10 while for nurses huts it was 6 and the detachments huts it was 12. On 15th April 1944 an advance detachment from the 62nd General Hospital arrived at Ullenwood and preparations began for the 32nd hospital to leave. The hospital only remained in its primary use for a short period and found other uses at the end of the war (discussed further below). In addition, casualties from the liberation of Europe were lower than anticipated so it is likely that the hospital was not heavily used even when it was in operation.
- 3.1.10 The US military hospitals have often survived better than other types of military camp (Foot, 2005), probably due to their durability and the adaptability of their large brick wards. Many were rapidly reused after the war as accommodation for displaced persons while some have been incorporated into larger general hospitals and a number have found a long-term secondary use as small-scale industrial estates, including Ullenwood. William Foot's 2005 report on Army Camps identified 29 at least partially surviving Operation Bolero US hospitals although the report recognised the fact that sooner or later many of these sites are likely to be redeveloped.

### **3.1.11 Layout of the camp**

- 3.1.12 The layout of the camp is shown clearly on several aerial photographs from this period, those dating from 1946 and 1967 are included within this report (Figs. 5 and 6). The dominant feature of the complex is regular rows of similar buildings, which were presumably the main hospital wards, orientated broadly NW-SE and connected by tracks. In addition, the photograph also shows a number of other smaller and less regular ranges, mainly towards the centre of the site, which probably provided most of the service, administrative or ancillary facilities.
- 3.1.13 Most of these service buildings and the wards remain intact today as well as a partial skeleton of the tracks around the main site. At the south-eastern end of the site, close to the main road, aerial photographs taken between the 1940s and 1950s show a number of much smaller and more widely spaced huts which were possibly temporary buildings which no longer survive. Also, at the north-western end of the site, immediately outside the current proposed development area there is a distinct triangular shaped compound with regular but widely spaced buildings and a central hub.
- 3.1.14 To some extent the overall layout reflects that of other US military hospitals which usually had a distinctive grid layout of wards and other service buildings set alongside a separate compound, often on a different alignment. This separate compound was often a prisoner of war camp and it could be that the distinct triangular shaped compound at the north-western end of the Ullenwood site (immediately outside the current proposed development site) was a prisoner of war camp.

### **3.1.15 Post-war Use**

- 3.1.16 After the Americans left Ullenwood the camp appears to have been used for a time as a training and re-grouping centre for Polish members of the armed forces who could not yet return home. This is mentioned in an archived article on the Gloucestershire Echo website and it appears to be confirmed by another on-line autobiography by a Polish soldier (Jan Pirog) who was based at Ullenwood for three months in 1947 ([www.janpirog.com](http://www.janpirog.com)). The English



Heritage report on Army Camps by William Foot also states that Polish refugees were housed in a number of former US Army hospitals which remained as displaced persons camps, sometimes until the 1960s (although not at Ullenwood).

3.1.17 Another useful online reference relating to the post-war use of the site is available through Hansard. On 15 November 1954 Major William Hicks Beach (MP for Cheltenham) asked the Secretary of War (Anthony Head, MP for Carshalton) how much of Ullenwood Camp, Cheltenham was being used for military storage and how much for Territorial Army Training. He also asked what type of Territorial Army training was being carried out at the camp and the approximate time that the camp had been used for such purpose during the previous two years. Mr Head the Secretary of War replied:

3.1.18 *'This camp used to be a military hospital and consists of about 25 wards and 65 smaller huts. Eleven of the wards are used for storing mobilisation equipment and the huts are used for Territorial Army training. In the past two years, the huts have been used on 19 occasions for week-end training and on 23 occasions to accommodate units moving to or from their annual camps'.*

3.1.19 Aerial photographs suggest that the buildings from the war-time camp almost entirely survived in 1959 (RAF58/2958/0080) but that by 1967 a large number of these buildings had been removed. The 1967 photograph (MAL/67089) shows the site broadly as it is today (Fig.6).

### **3.1.20 Related military buildings outside the site**

3.1.21 To the north-west of the hospital there were two more groups of buildings constructed during the Second World War (or shortly after) and although these are outside the currently proposed development site they are of some interest and indirect relevance to the current project. The most significant element of this complex was a reinforced concrete semi-sunken bunker. In the post-war era the anti-aircraft operations room, centred c 90 metres to the north west of the Site, was originally intended to control anti-aircraft guns around Brockworth airfield. By the 1970s it had been developed into a Sub-Regional Control Centre, to be used following a nuclear strike on Britain. It retained this role until the 1990s when a new bunker was built at Chilmark in Wiltshire. The bunker was surrounded by Ministry of Supply fabricated huts, dormitory huts and ablution blocks but these are now demolished. The bunker was later used by the Gloucestershire County Fire and Rescue Service but is now in private ownership.

## 4 DESCRIPTION OF CAMP

### 4.1 Overall site

- 4.1.1 The former military hospital at Ullenwood is set on a regular, rectangular plan site bordered by the B4070 to the south-east, Greenway Lane to the north-east and a long bank of woodland to the north-west (see Fig.1). The site is entered via a long track from the B4070 but few primary buildings survive in this south-eastern third of the site. Aerial photographs show that in this area there was originally a layout of tracks and buildings, but these were smaller than elsewhere and possibly nissen huts or more ephemeral barracks (Figs.5 and 6).
- 4.1.2 The main surviving wartime structures are located in the central and north-western parts of the site and they are connected by a grid of tracks (Figs. 3 and 4). The former wards are organised in three main groups: one group adjacent to the south-western boundary and two distinct groups further to the north. Between these former wards there are a large number of other buildings, some with a similar form but some slightly smaller or with a different construction.
- 4.1.3 The site would have comprised a range of buildings including wards, clinics, laboratories, washrooms (ablutions), administration/offices, laundries, plant and probably barracks or domestic accommodation for the hospital staff. From the evidence currently available it is not possible to identify the distinct function of every building but presumably the standard grids of similar ranges were hospital wards, some of which would have been open plan and some with individual rooms (for infectious patients).
- 4.1.4 Many of the long ward buildings have been later used for storage by various companies, which has had a low impact on the building's fabric and has resulted in the retention of primary features such as critical windows. Unfortunately, at the time of investigation many of these buildings had already been partly demolished, with the removal of the roof, windows and internal features so that only the shell of the building remained.
- 4.1.5 Others structures which have been converted to functions such as offices have seen significant change to ensure they operated as modern workspaces. This includes for example recladding in modern stone, infilling of windows and installation of UPVC windows and doors. Beneath these adaptations it is however still possible to discern some of the primary fabric. A group of buildings at the west of the site have been used by a horse riding stables, which has resulted in a reasonably high retention of the building's fabric, and these had not been impacted by the demolition process at the time of investigation.
- 4.1.6 One of the curious elements of the site is a large circular feature just to the south-east of the main buildings which is now a grassed area with rectangular pond at the centre. This is shown on the late 19th and early 20th-century maps as being a copse and presumably the hospital was laid out around this. However, aerial photographs from the war suggest that it had largely been cleared of trees with a feature at the centre.

### 4.2 Building Types

- 4.2.1 Although the former hospital is clearly much altered from its wartime appearance, both through the loss of individual buildings and the alteration of others, it is still possible to gain some sense of the layout of the camp and the nature of the construction of the buildings. The buildings have a simple standardised form where speed of construction was a key consideration. All buildings described in this report are visible on the 1946 aerial photograph (Fig.5), since this time the buildings have operated under various uses with have resulted in

varying levels of change to their internal and external appearance. The building numbers used to describe the buildings are detailed on Fig.4 of this report.

- 4.2.2 Most of the buildings are long linear structures (#2-6, 9-11, 16, 17, 19, 20 and 24-32) (Photo 1), although some are shorter but follow the same method of construction (#7, 8, 12-15, 21 and 23) (Photo 2). They use the same construction techniques, with the use of concrete portal frames, large hollow terracotta bricks to infill the panels and critical windows. A small number to the west use brick built covered walkways or passages connecting buildings. These types of covered passages are known to have been a common feature at military hospitals of this type. They are found in a number of surviving US military hospitals from the Second World War including Northwick Park, Blackmore Park, Nocton Hall, Wolverley and Ullenwood (Foot, 2005).
- 4.2.3 To avoid repetition the standard building type is described below, and differences which deviate from this are detailed within the individual descriptions of the buildings. Three buildings do not follow the standard wartime ward format, and are smaller brick built structures used for plant and laundry (#18, 21 and 22) (Photo 3). These are described individually as they do not follow a standard construction technique.

### 4.3 Description of the buildings

#### 4.3.1 Standard linear structures

- 4.3.2 The buildings in their primary form are functional structures typical of the wartime period, which are thought to have operated as wards. It is possible that some of the smaller buildings might have had different functions linked to the hospital, but it is not possible to confirm this with certainty as no information is available relating to individual functions.
- 4.3.3 The buildings are long, linear, single storey structures constructed with openings to the front elevation and gabled roofs clad in corrugated asbestos sheeting, the bottom of which is 2.45m above the ground level (Photo 4). The buildings are typically constructed in 22 or 23 bays, with a reinforced concrete portal frame and concrete principal rafters bolted to concrete posts which have large sloped shoulders or knees at their upper end (Photos 5 and 6). The gabled roof is clad in corrugated asbestos sheeting. Internally, a simple hardboard ceiling survives in some of the buildings, but in other it is possible to see the exposed ceiling with metal bars running horizontally between the principal rafters (Photo 7).
- 4.3.4 Externally the reinforced concrete posts form the frame of the building, the bays of which are infilled with clay breeze blocks (each bay is 1.68m wide and 2.25m in height) (Photo 8). The windows are typically of two types; the larger windows (1.5 by 1.24m) have three columns of four lights (see Photo 8), the central section of these is fixed but with a top fan light, whilst the outer sections are side hung. The small windows have two columns of four lights (1.23 by 0.97), one section is fixed with a top opening fan light whilst the other is side hung (Photo 9). The windows are built within the bays, the large ones are typically on the side elevations whilst the smaller ones are on the end elevations. The latter have however largely been infilled with concrete breeze blocks, or sometimes the terracotta blocks used in the primary construction. The windows are 1.07m above the internal floor level.
- 4.3.5 Typically, there are 11 or 12 windows along the side elevations, which are generally situated in alternate bays, between bays which are infilled with breeze blocks (Photo 10). This pattern is however not uniform and windows are evident in adjacent bays, and there are infilled bays which are adjacent to each other. There were two windows of the smaller type within the rear elevation, which are separated by a rectangular area which is approximately the width of double doors (Photo 11). In all the buildings this has been infilled, but it is probable that this

was formerly an entrance from the rear. The windows and doors are framed by a horizontal concrete beam, and six concrete upright posts.

- 4.3.6 The front elevations to the building generally have a large opening (3.13 by 2.70m (h), which provides the main point of access. This is however a later adaption and the original entrance would have been less wide and formed by the two concrete posts; Building 20 is one of the few buildings where this arrangement survives (Photo 12). The openings have generally been widened in the front elevation to facilitate the building's secondary use; these are largely now open to the elements but in some examples large double metal doors or metal roller doors remain extant, but these are not primary features. The adaption of the openings is evident in the use of breeze block pillars to each side of the opening (0.45m wide and projects 0.05m from edge), and a concrete pillar or similar forming the top of the opening resting on the pillars (Photo 13).
- 4.3.7 As described above, the front and rear elevations had small crittal windows to each side of the elevation, but these have been infilled throughout the site, or lost to the installation of larger central doors (see Photo 12). Whilst many of the front elevations have been rebuilt in concrete breeze blocks, those to the rear have been rendered so that the primary fabric is not immediately apparent. It is thought that there were access doors to the rear elevations as indicated by concrete ramps leading up to the rear elevations with metal rails.
- 4.3.8 It is possible in many buildings to see the wartime construction of the rear elevations. There is a horizontal concrete pier running the width of the end elevation at roughly door height (2.32m above ground level). There are two wider sections at the outer edges of the end elevation (1.72m wide), and centrally there are two sections which are roughly the size of a narrow door (0.75m wide). Between these is a wider central section, which is also c. 1.72m wide. There are separated by concrete pilasters. It is thought that there was formerly a door in the central section, but this has subsequently been infilled.
- 4.3.9 Internally, the buildings are very functional structures with limited architectural detail or embellishment. It is possible to see the construction of the building as the walls are generally not rendered but simply painted bricks. There is boarding to the roof within some buildings while in others the roof structure is exposed. The floor is of poured concrete. The buildings are largely open spaces, often reflecting their original form but in some cases it was possible to see marks on the poured concrete floors from former dividing walls. For example, the investigation of building 24 revealed markings of the floor from a former spinal corridor and rooms to the rear (Photo 13).

#### **4.3.10 Individual Description of Buildings**

- 4.3.11 For ease of description, the buildings are described within groups which follow their geographical layout within the former camp.

#### **4.3.12 *Southern area of the camp: Buildings 2-8***

- 4.3.13 Buildings 2 to 8 follow the standard construction of the buildings at the former Ullenwood camp; any particular features of interest are described below. Buildings 1-6 are situated along the southern boundary of the site and are long structures, in contrast to buildings 7 and 8 which are shorter in length but of the same build. At the time of recording these buildings had been stripped, and many of the windows and roofs had already been removed.
- 4.3.14 **Building 2** has been stripped of its windows, but a number of these (crittal types) remain nearby on the ground. To the front (north-east) elevation, brick piers and a horizontal timber have been added to support the installation of a later double door (Photo 16). Above this, and

to each side of the brick piers, the primary blocking is extant, which was painted green but is now old and peeling.

- 4.3.15 The north-west elevation has four smaller windows at the north end and eight larger ones to the rear of the structure. There is no window in bay 7, but a door separates the two sets of windows in bay 8. There is a crude timber frame to the door, it is thought that this entrance is a later feature. The south-east elevation has eleven windows and, as with the opposite elevation, bay 7 has no window or door. The rear elevation has been modified with concrete breeze blocks which are built slightly above the alignment of the pitched roof and capped with metal sheeting (Photo 17). Here, the building is constructed on a brick foundation probably to create a level platform as the ground level slopes away to the rear.
- 4.3.16 Internally, the building is painted white and 22 portal frames are exposed. The primary construction of the end elevation is visible with crittal windows extant although the openings to the rear are blocked with later concrete breeze blocks.
- 4.3.17 At the time of survey the windows had been removed from their frames in **building 3**, although the modern UPVC and crittal frames were visible on the floor showing that some windows had been replaced (Photo 17). The front elevation has the same modified opening although this is framed in breeze blocks with a timber lintel horizontally above the opening. This has mortices in it, suggesting it has been reused. To the north, attached to it, is a section of metal bar which is thought to have formerly held a sliding door which is no longer extant.
- 4.3.18 The south-east elevation has eleven windows, which generally are positioned in alternate bays, but there are two blank ones next to each other within bays 7 and 8. The north-west elevation follows a similar pattern, although there is some later breeze blocking to the third bay. To the rear of the building, a brick foundation pier is 0.61m high and laid in stretcher bond. The end elevation has been rendered with concrete, it extends higher than the roof line (c. 0.4m) (Photo 18). There is a ramp to the rear which is made from brick and has metal bars around it, suggesting that there was formerly an exit from this end elevation. Built within the end elevation is a metal flue, which is a later modification.
- 4.3.19 Internally, the building is divided roughly in half with a later breeze block wall. Towards the front end of the building, within the first and second bays of the north elevation, a breeze block partition had been built. This was presumably a small office but it is now partly collapsed. Directly to the north of this, within the third bay there is concrete blocking to the upper half, which is thought to relate to the blocking of a former window. There is also blocking within the opposite bay on the south elevation, which extends the height of the bay (2.25m). The primary terracotta blocks are used in the infilling, suggesting this took place relatively soon after the construction of the building. There are two windows within the end elevation which are boarded over, but measure 1.2m high by 0.98m wide (Photo 19).
- 4.3.20 **Building 4** is the same standard construction, although it is most similar to building 3 with breeze blocking to the front elevation. The building was in a poor state at the time of recording, with windows and sections of the external walls removed or demolished. The front elevation has been adapted with breeze block pilasters to accommodate later doors, although the horizontal beam and surrounding door frame is no longer extant (Photo 20). There are windows to each side of the door which are part of the primary construction of the building, and have concrete lintels.
- 4.3.21 The north-west elevation has twelve windows, which are thought to be in their original openings. There are four smaller windows towards the front of the building, with larger ones towards the rear. There are new electric boxes close to the front elevation, which are fixed on



to the external face of the elevation. This elevation largely retains its primary appearance, in contrast to the opposite elevation which has been subject to more changes.

- 4.3.22 The south-east elevation has five large windows at the north end of the building, and there is modern breeze blocking within the twelfth bay. To the south of this, a large sliding metal door has been installed within a bay, with a sign stating: '*M.W.E Furnishings*'.
- 4.3.23 The rear elevation has been rebuilt using concrete breeze blocks, in the same form as described for building 3, although the blocks here look considerably older. There is no point of access although there is a ramp going up and metal railings. Internally, the primary construction of the elevation is visible with crithal windows *in situ* and the primary clay blocks extant. Internally, it is possible to see the later concrete breeze blocking on the other side of the windows (Photo 21).
- 4.3.24 **Building 5** is also of the standard type of construction, but it has been rendered with pebble dash. It has most recently been used by 'Trade Fabrications'. The front elevation has later concrete breeze blocks to each side of the access door, and there is a metal horizontal runner above the door to hold a sliding double door, although this is no longer extant (Photo 22). Internally, it is possible to see blocking to the windows which were formerly situated to each side of the front access.
- 4.3.25 The west elevation has eleven large windows which formerly held crithal windows, but these were removed by the time of investigation and were evident on the floor. The east elevation has twelve windows although the four windows close to the rear elevation are partly infilled with breeze blocks, so there are only small windows at the top of the former opening. The four small windows close to the front elevation are thought to be part of the primary construction.
- 4.3.26 There is also no access from the rear elevation although the wartime construction is visible beneath the later pebble dash rendering. Internally, there are no features of particular interest. The concrete floor and the block walls have been painted white. The building sits on a brick foundation which is visible to a height of seven courses and provides a flat platform for the building as the ground level slopes away.
- 4.3.27 **Building 6** is at the west end of the row of buildings following the southern boundary of the site and is of the same standard form of construction (Photo 23). As with building 5, it was most recently used by 'Trade Fabrications', and is rendered in pebble dash with the same concrete breeze block pillars to the front and a horizontal runner for a sliding door above. It also has a concrete floor and white painted walls internally, but otherwise has no features of interest.
- 4.3.28 The building's west elevation has five smaller windows towards the front of the elevation, which were evidently formerly larger and have been partially blocked with later breeze blocks to create smaller openings. There are three large windows roughly centrally and four towards the rear elevation,
- 4.3.29 The east elevation has ten windows, with five large windows towards the front elevation and five small ones towards the rear elevation. These two groups are separated by a former entrance which is the size of a single bay (1.49 by 1.7m), although the door is no longer extant.
- 4.3.30 The rear elevation is of the same primary construction as previously described, but has a square window situated centrally in the end which is a later insertion. Internally it is possible to see later breeze blocks between pillars and there is later brick surrounding the edges of the window (1.49 by 1.77m). Otherwise, there are no features of particular interest, and there is a concrete floor and white painted walls.

- 4.3.31 Building 7** is of the same form of construction as the standard wartime buildings at Ullenwood, although it has a smaller footprint (Photo 24). It is situated on the west side of the circular copse as you would have entered the former wartime site. The building's character and appearance has been considerably altered, with modern stone cladding added to the front and side elevations, although it is still possible to see the primary construction to the rear elevation.
- 4.3.32 The windows have been replaced with UPVC windows, which might be in the primary openings although this is difficult to determine due to the later stone cladding. A UPVC double door faces the copse to the front elevation, and there are two windows to each side. To the rear are four further windows, which are surrounded by a considerable amount of ivy covering the elevation. The building was most recently used by 'Grant & Co.', but at the time of investigation, it was in a poor state so that internal access was not possible. The building has pan tiles to the roof, timber fascia and plastic drainpipes and guttering.
- 4.3.33 **Building 8** is situated between buildings 4 and 7 towards the east of the site (Photo 25 and 26). The building is of the same standard type of wartime construction at Ullenwood, but it is shorter in length. At the time of recording much of the building had already been demolished and only the shell remained extant. This included the roof, windows and internal fixtures and fittings.
- 4.3.34 The appearance of the building has been altered by the stone cladding added to the side elevations, but the primary clay breeze blocks are visible internally. There are six window openings to the east elevation, which are separated by an opening for a single door. There are also six windows within the west elevation, although it appears that there may have been additional windows which were blocked with later concrete breeze blocks. The internal face of the building has been rebuilt in concrete blocks, so it is difficult to determine with certainty.
- 4.3.35 The end elevation is of the same construction as previously described for the standard wartime buildings at Ullenwood, and it is rendered and painted white. The rendered front elevation has a large central opening which is a later modification, as seen elsewhere on the wartime buildings. The internal face is also partly rendered, although it is possible to see some later breeze blocking to the south face and evidence of windows to each side of the door.
- 4.3.36 Internally, seventeen piers are extant in the central section of the building, and the rear of the building is sectioned off by a later breeze block wall to its full height. It is possible to see the primary construction on the internal end wall with modern breeze blocking and brick used to infill the east side of the end elevation, whilst the west side is open.
- 4.3.37 East area of the camp: Buildings 9 – 13**
- 4.3.38 Buildings 9 to 14 are the standard construction of wartime buildings at Ullenwood, however buildings 12 and 13 are shorter in length and building 12 has a veranda to its east elevation. The buildings are accessed from an east/ west aligned accessed road (Photo 27).
- 4.3.39 **Building 9** was most recently used by 'Gloucestershire Association of Secondary Headteachers Ltd.', and has been considerably updated although the building has the same original footprint. The external elevations are clad in stone, but the primary terracotta blocks are visible internally. Modern concrete breeze blocks have also been used in places to block openings. A modern thermal membrane had been added at the base of the building to stop damp. There is a shallow pitched roof with an asphalt covering formed to give the appearance of pan tiles. There is a timber fascia and plastic guttering and drainpipes, and the windows are modern timber windows.
- 4.3.40 The west elevation has six modern timber windows, with three to each end of the building, but the central area has no windows. There are four vents in the central section between the

windows. Internally, on the west elevation it is possible to see evidence of former windows which have been infilled with concrete breeze blocks. The east elevation has four openings, the windows for which are no longer extant. There is an opening for a double door, although only the wood frame remains *in situ*.

- 4.3.41 The two end elevations each have one modern timber window with a concrete lintel above. Internally, it is possible to see some breeze blocking indicating the position of former windows as seen elsewhere on the wartime buildings at Ullenwood. Internally, there is a tiled entrance foyer from the front (east) elevation. There are modern fixtures and fittings, with carpet tiles on floor and lots of internal partitions with windows. It is possible however to see the concrete portal frame to the building, and some modern timbers have been added to the roof construction.
- 4.3.42 **Building 10** is situated adjacent to building 9, and is a good example of a wartime building of its type as it survives well, with little adaption and retains primary features such as crittal windows (Photo 28). It has most recently been used for storage, and internally is a large open space with a concrete floor and white painted internal walls (Photo 29).
- 4.3.43 The front (south) elevation has a large roller door which is a later addition. There are later concrete block piers to either side of door and a horizontal concrete beam. Above this terracotta blocks remain extant. The rear (north) elevation contains a blocked door that has been infilled with concrete breeze blocks, but the crittal windows to each side remain *in situ*. The west elevation has twelve windows, all of which sit between the vertical sections of the portal frame and are visible on the external elevation. Many of the windows have been boarded up, but the crittal frames remain extant beneath the boarding.
- 4.3.44 The windows at the south end of the elevation are the smaller crittal type, one set of which has mottled glazing. This might indicate a possible sanitary area, there is some evidence of markings within the concrete floor from former room partitions.
- 4.3.45 **Building 11** is a standard wartime structure at Ullenwood, and is a good example of its type with few alterations (Photo 30). The front entrance has been modified as described for other ward buildings on the site, to create a wide front entrance with breeze block piers for the door. The former windows to each side of the central door have been infilled with concrete breeze blocks. The external face of the front elevation has been rendered.
- 4.3.46 The rear elevation retains the original arrangement with two windows to each side and the central section infilled with terracotta blocks. The windows are standard small crittal windows, with remains of green paint evident. Also on the rear elevation, situated centrally below the apex of the roof, is a circular hole which appears to be part of the primary construction of the building. The side elevations are covered in extensive amounts of ivy, which hindered interpretation, but at the south end of the east elevation four small crittal windows are extant, elsewhere the windows are large crittal windows.
- 4.3.47 Internally, there is evidence within the concrete floor of a central corridor and smaller rooms to the rear of the building (Photo 31).
- 4.3.48 **Building 12** is adjacent to building 11, and on the same north/south alignment as building 13 which is situated to its rear. It is shorter in length (12 bays) and is therefore roughly half the size of the other structures. It also has an open covered area to the east elevation, which has an asbestos sheet roof supported on eight concrete posts (these are 2.35m high and the covered area is 1.73m in depth) (Photo 32). The posts sit on concrete pads and there is a concrete walkway beneath the overhang. The building sits on a brick foundation.

- 4.3.49 The front elevation is significant as it retains its primary build, and in contrast to other buildings has not been altered to accommodate a larger door (it is 2.7m in width). The primary door is no longer extant. The building also retains its crittal windows in places. The east and west elevations have a combination of crittal and UPVC windows. Towards the rear of the west elevation there are concrete breeze blocks to one bay which is a later change. The rear elevation is the original build with crittal windows and primary clay blocks.
- 4.3.50 Internally, the primary portal frames and boarding covering the roof remains extant. A concrete block wall has been added towards the rear of the building which contains a restroom area including a WC and small kitchen area. The building is thought to have been used by the estate for storage and this later addition to the rear was used a rest room area for staff.
- 4.3.51 *Building 13*** is situated to the rear of building 12 and is orientated on the same north/south alignment as buildings 9-13. As with building 12, it is shorter in length and was most recently used by the Gloucestershire Association of Secondary Headteachers (Plate 35). This has led to its updating externally and internally to operate as a modern office building.
- 4.3.52 Externally, the east and west faces of the building have been refaced in stone, with modern UPVC windows. There are six windows to each elevation, and there is a central UPVC door to the front (east) elevation. The end (north) elevation has been rendered but it is possible to see the primary construction beneath with the horizontal and vertical pier construction. The south end is probably of the same construction, but it is covered with extensive ivy and it is not possible to ascertain its appearance with certainty.
- 4.3.53 The roof had largely been removed at the time of the site visit, although a section of corrugated sheeting remains extant. The primary portal frames are visible where the roof covering has been removed. Internal access was not possible, as considerable demolition of the building had already been undertaken as the time of investigation.
- 4.3.54 Central area of the camp: Buildings 14 to 21**
- 4.3.55 Buildings 14 to 21 are situated in the central area of the camp and include the standard type of wartime buildings at Ullenwood, in addition to building 18 which is a brick built structure which might have been used for as a laundry. Buildings 16, 17 (one part of), 19 and 20 are the long type of standard structures, where as buildings 14, 15, 17 (two parts of) and 21 are shorter but of the same standard type.
- 4.3.56 ***Building 14*** is situated roughly parallel to building 12, which is situated to its east (Photo 36). The 1946 AP shows that there was formerly a short linear structure situated between buildings 12 and 14, but this is no longer extant. This was accessed off the same east/ west road that provides access to buildings 9-14. Building 14 is of the standard wartime build as previously described, but in alignment with building 12 and 13, is shorted in length (15 bays).
- 4.3.57 The west elevation retains six crittal windows, and a seventh window at the north end is a replacement UPVC window. There are also UPVC windows to the north elevation, which are situated in the primary window positions. There are no windows at the south end of the building, although there is a platform suggesting this formerly provided accessed to a rear door. The east elevation has five windows, two of which are crittal windows.
- 4.3.58 Internally the building has been sub-divided with a concrete block wall, and at the north end is a kitchen and small rooms/ offices. Internally access was not possible as the building has been partially demolished.
- 4.3.59 *Building 15*** is a small structure constructed on 10 portal frames, on an east/ west alignment, accessed from the same road as buildings 9-14 (Photo 37). It is a small structure, in a very poor condition at the time of survey as a considerable amount of the building's fabric had already

been demolished. The building has been rendered and refaced in stone blocks but the primary terracotta blocks are visible in places, showing that it is part of the primary wartime build at Ullenwood.

- 4.3.60 There are five windows to the south elevation, and four to the north elevation. These had all been removed by the time of investigation but appear to have been replacement UPVC windows. It is not possible to ascertain if these are in the primary openings, as the building has been internally clad with insulation. The end elevations have been rendered, but it is possible to see the primary construction with horizontal and vertical piers. A small extension has been added to the west end of the building to provide a small lobby.
- 4.3.61 Building 16** is a long linear wartime structure of the standard build as previously described, with 22 portal frames (Photo 38). The window openings have all been infilled with concrete blocks, suggesting that it has been used more recently for storage. The building is constructed on a brick pier. The front elevation has been widened with concrete breeze blocks to either side of the opening, and render above extending to the apex of the roof. Above is a horizontal rail for a later sliding door.
- 4.3.62 There are nine infilled windows to the east elevation, and eleven or twelve to the west elevation. The latter is largely covered with vegetation and it is difficult to confirm the building's fenestration with certainty. There is an opening to the north end which is not infilled, although the window is no longer extant. In the ninth bay from the north end is an opening with no infilling, suggesting that there was formerly a door situated here.
- 4.3.63 The primary build of the north elevation is visible, with the horizontal and vertical concrete piers partially extant. The building has been added to with a red brick connecting walkway which extends from the former central entrance, and connects it to building 19 immediately to the north (Photo 39). There is a large opening to the east from a former window, although the window is no longer *in situ*. To the west side is a smaller window opening which has been infilled with breeze blocks.
- 4.3.64 A small timber structure is connected to and situated to the west of building 16, which is accessed internally, and appears to have been used for storage. The building has been adapted as evidenced by small areas of infill in breeze blocks, as well as small openings in areas. Internally there is a concrete floor and the walls have been painted white (Photo 40).
- 4.3.65 The connecting brick passage measures 4.42m in length, and is 1.58m wide (Photo 41). It measures 2.3m in height and has an asbestos corrugated roof, with three crittal windows. The passage does not appear to be extant on the 1946 AP, and is thought to be a later feature. There is a similar brick built connecting passage to the west of building 16, which connects the passage between buildings 16 and 19.
- 4.3.66 The 1975 OS map suggests that there were further passages extending from buildings 5 and 6 to the tunnel to the west of building 16, this however was not extant at the time of investigation. To the west of building 16 and its west passage, and building 17 is a large open area which are formerly used by the riding school for lessons. There is a brick built wall along its south edge which is also shown in the 1974 map (Fig. 3) (Photo 42). It is possible that this former part of a former passage, although it is difficult to confirm with certainty.
- 4.3.67 **Building 17** includes three interconnected elements, a long range to west and two shorter ones to the east (Photo 43). These are all the standard wartime construction, that have subsequently been used for a riding school. The three buildings are orientated roughly south-west to north-east. The *west element* is constructed on 22 portal frames with a corrugated asbestos sheeting roof (Photos 44-46). The windows are mostly infilled with breeze blocks, but



- there are three *in situ* crittal windows at the north end of the east elevation, and two to the south elevation. It is not possible to fully assess the east elevation, as it is obscured by short built passages that connect it to the building to the west.
- 4.3.68 The north elevation has been rebuilt in concrete breeze blocks and a wide open door with metal beam over. The south elevation however retains its primary construction, with the crittal windows *in situ*. There is also evidence of a narrow infilled door within the rear (south) elevation. This has been infilled with terracotta breeze blocks suggesting this infilling occurred fairly soon after the construction of the building.
- 4.3.69 Internally, there are numbers on the walls presumably relating to the use of the building for horses. On the east elevation in the 9<sup>th</sup> bay from the north end is a blocked up door which has a timber frame around the opening, which may be an original feature. Bay 10 is also infilled with breeze blocks but there is no frame. There is a passage leading out from bay 9 which connects to the adjacent building.
- 4.3.70 A door in bay 12 provides access to the adjacent (east) building. This has a door frame but breeze blocking to the south side suggesting that it is not an original feature. There is a crudely built cover between the two buildings, which is a later addition and made of timber posts and corrugated plastic sheeting. Another blocked door in bay 13 has the same frame as extant in bay 9, providing access to a connecting passage, it is also thought to be a primary feature.
- 4.3.71 The *central building* of this group of three, is shorter in length than the other two buildings, but is of the same wartime construction as previously described (Photo 47). The front (north) elevation has a window to each side of the central entrance, which is the primary fenestration of the structure. Centrally, there was formerly a wide opening between the internal central piers but this is now infilled with boarding in the lower half of the opening and a rectangular plastic window above within a timber frame. There are steps leading up suggesting that this was formerly an entrance. This elevation is significant in portraying the primary arrangement of the building, in contrast to other structures where the elevation has been rebuilt or the opening widened to allow for a wider door.
- 4.3.72 The rear (south) elevation also retains its primary fabric and build although there is some breeze blocking to the west. The windows within this blocking are larger and thought to be a later addition. The central and east windows are smaller in size, and reflect the elevation's primary fenestration. The east and west elevations are obscured by tunnels and the two parallel buildings. The east elevation has no windows, but there are windows visible along the west elevation. Two of the windows are of a different type to the primary crittal windows with three fixed sections, and a top hung fan light in the central section. The south bay is infilled with concrete breeze blocks in the bottom half, and the upper section is rendered. It is possible that there was formerly a door situated here. There is a crittal window in the 5<sup>th</sup> bay from the south end, which is of the standard type of crittal window previously described.
- 4.3.73 The *east building* of this group of three is slightly larger than the central building, and is of the same construction as previously described for the wartime buildings (Photo 48). The front (north) elevation is the same as described for the central structure of this group. The rear elevation has been rebuilt in concrete blocks and has been rendered over, but a crittal window remains *in situ* in the west section. The west elevation is the same as described for the central building of this group. The two buildings are linked by a covered passage towards the north end of the building.
- 4.3.74 The east elevation has been altered to enable the building to be used as part of the horse riding school. A bay has been opened up at the north end of the building and a concrete ramp to the bay allows access for the horses. There are three crittal windows to the south of this,

and the upper sections of three bays towards the south end of the building have been opened up to provide a viewing area into the horse riding area to the east of the building. The internal space has been divided up and there is a wall running between bays 6 and 7 (Photo 49). The building connects through to the central building, and the space is divided into bays to keep the horses, which are constructed from breeze blocks, although there are also some brick walls. The central area is also divided up for horses and there are two passages linking these buildings which are brick with asbestos roof.

- 4.3.75 **Building 18** is visible on the 1946 aerial photograph of the site, and differs in construction to the other wartime structures and might have served as a laundry for the hospital (pers comm. OA 2014). This linear structure is orientated north-east to south-west and is sub-divided into small rooms, each with a window (Photo 50 and 51). It has a corrugated asbestos roof supported on simple primary steel trusses which are typical of this period. The bricks are chocolate-brown in colour with some darker shades included, and cementitious mortar.
- 4.3.76 The building is divided now into nine sections, but an internal inspection show that it was originally only three sections which is evident by the internal brick walls (Photos 52 and 53). Further internal rooms were created through the construction of later breeze block walls. The doors (1.27m and 2.25m) to the nine sections are a later addition to facilitate its use for stables. Later brickwork is visible around some of the door frames especially along the top, and many have replacement brickwork around the sides.
- 4.3.77 The front elevation has crital windows to each bay (1m by 0.92m (h)), with the exception of the end (north) bay which does not have a window. This arrangement is thought to reflect the primary fenestration of the structure. The windows are divided into two sections with three windows each, and fan lights to the top sections. The rear (east) elevation also has eleven crital windows of the same type which is thought to be the original fenestration of the building. Brick piers separate the different sections of the elevation and there is a wider central brick pier.
- 4.3.78 There was formerly a door within the south and north end elevations, which was subsequently infilled. Internally there is a concrete floor, and electric light bulbs hanging from the roof. The later breeze block divisions are built below the steel roof trusses. In bay 6 the dividing wall appears to be the primary construction, with full height brick work and there is a blocked door within the internal partition providing access between sections.
- 4.3.79 **Building 19** is situated roughly centrally in the site, and can be accessed from building 16 via a brick built passage (as described above). It is of standard wartime construction with a long linear footprint (Photos 54 and 55). Internally, it is possible to see that the end elevation is of the same construction as previously described with horizontal and vertical concrete piers. The brick built passage which connects it to building 16, extends centrally from the end elevation, between the inner vertical piers. A WC has been added to the south-east corner of the building, necessitated the infilling of the crital window at the east side of the south elevation. The west elevation of the connecting tunnel has three UPVC windows to create a restroom area within the west side of the tunnel.
- 4.3.80 There are seven crital windows each to the east and west elevations. A single timber door has been inserted in the primary terracotta blocks of the east elevation. There is considerable ivy externally to the east elevation, but towards the south end it is possible to see a sliding door has been inserted into a bay. The south elevation has been rebuilt in part with concrete breeze blocks, and there is a wide entrance door with a horizontal rail to hold a sliding door. To the west of this is a former entrance with a concrete lintel over, that has been infilled with terracotta blocks suggesting this is a primary feature.

- 4.3.81 Internally, the building has been painted white but otherwise there are no particular features of interest. The building has already been cleared and there were some areas of demolition at the time of investigation. The building was previously used as a workshop by Highgrove Joinery.
- 4.3.82 **Building 20** is a long linear standard wartime building, which is connected to buildings 16 and 19 via a brick built covered walkway (Photos 56-58). The west elevation is rendered and has four small timber casement windows to the north of the passage which are later additions. The passage extends mid-length from the west elevation in an east/ west orientation towards building 19. There are a further six windows of the same type on the west elevation to the south of the passage. This elevation is not rendered and it is possible to see large areas of blocking within the elevation to accommodate the smaller later windows.
- 4.3.83 The east elevation has also largely lost its large crittal windows, which have been replaced with timber casements of the same type as on the west elevation. A large crittal window survives, but elsewhere there is considerable blocking to facilitate the installation of the smaller windows. There are two tall narrow crittal windows opposite each other to the east and west elevations, roughly at mid-length of the elevations. These have three lights with a top opening hinged fan light, these windows are thought to be part of the primary build of the structure. It is possible that these were windows to former sanitary areas.
- 4.3.84 The south elevation is significant in reflecting the primary construction of the front elevation of these wartime structures (see Photo 56). This has the primary opening, which has not been widened to accommodate a larger door. The north elevation is covered in a considerable amount of vegetation, but it is possible to see that the two primary windows have been partially infilled and replaced with smaller timber windows of the same type as previously described. Otherwise, this elevation is of the same build as the standard wartime structures.
- 4.3.85 Internally, the building is spray painted white with a concrete floor but otherwise has no features of interest. It was previously used by Joinerycraft.
- 4.3.86 **Building 21** is not a standard wartime structure and is thought to have formerly functioned as a plant building or similar (Photos 59-62). It has thin single-skin brick walls which incorporate irregularly sized and spaced structural piers. The roof is gabled with primary corrugated asbestos cladding. The windows are timber replacements. The building has been extended at the north end with concrete breeze blocks and a gently sloping corrugated asbestos roof. This single storey extension includes a blocked door in the west elevation.
- 4.3.87 The end (west) elevation has four windows at the south end (0.99m by 0.90 (w)), which are replacement timber windows but are thought to be in their primary openings, with concrete lintels. There is a blocked doorway immediately to the south of the entrance, which is thought to be the primary entrance to the building prior to its extension to the north.
- 4.3.88 Between the north breeze block extension and the south element of the building, is a central section which has redder bricks and is also thought to be a later extension, which predates the breeze block addition. This is taller than the rest of the building, and is clad in corrugated sheeting with a timber frame opening in the west face. Below is an opening for an entrance which has a concrete lintel above but does not have a door. The bricks in this area are very blackened which might have resulted from the use of internal machinery.
- 4.3.89 The breeze block north elevation has an infilled window to the west and a timber panelled door. The east elevation is brick built with piers, and infilled doors to each end as well as four infilled central windows. At the north end is an area of brick infill and a long concrete lintel which suggests a former opening. There is a large opening to the south end with a RSJ lintel (3.11 by 2.69m (h)). Internally, there is a large space with an inspection pit at the north end.

#### 4.3.90 North area: Buildings 22-32

- 4.3.91 The buildings to the north of the former camp include a small brick built structure to the east, which is thought to have been used for plant or had a vehicular function. This does not follow the standard form of the wartime buildings at Ullenwood, but buildings 22 to 32 are typical of the standard wartime structures. Building 23 is shorter in length, but buildings 24 to 32 are longer and have been impacted less than the structures to the south from recent demolition and clearance. These buildings are laid out on two rows accessed by east/ west access rows.
- 4.3.92 **Building 22** is situated towards the north edge of the site, sandwiched between Greenway Lane and the main NW-SE track within the site. It is shown on the 1946 aerial photograph apparently with hard standing at each end. The vehicular doorways at each end indicate that it might have been necessary to drive vehicles into the building. There is metal mesh over the internal windows suggesting this was some kind of works/ plant building.
- 4.3.93 The building is a simple, single-storied brick structure with a rectangular plan (Photos 63 and 64). The door at the north-west end (2.75 by 3.76m), has modern roller shutters and a concrete lintel, but the opening at the south-eastern end (2.76 by 3.05) retains its primary doors. These are sheet metal cladding set on a horizontal steel rails over the steel lintel, which slide open on rollers. The building has a gabled roof, which is clad in corrugated asbestos sheeting.
- 4.3.94 The brick walls are laid in a Flemish bond and the bricks are generally a chocolate brown colour with some darker ones mixed in. The south-west and north-east elevations have four crittal windows (0.98m by 1.2. m), which are the same type as described for the former hospital wards. These have concrete lintels above and there are four projecting brick piers to each elevation.
- 4.3.95 Internally, there is a concrete floor and four simple primary steel trusses typical for the 1940s period. These are the same type as seen in building 18. The building appears to have been subdivided as there are two sets of makings on the wall for former partitions, these are 0.10m wide and the distance between two is 4.3m. The site map shows this building has most recently been occupied by Outlook Windows (Glos) Ltd.
- 4.3.96 **Building 23** is part of a group of buildings at the north end of the site, numbered 23 to 32. These are all of the standard wartime structure, although building 23 is shorter and roughly half the length of the structures to the west (Photo 65). The building has been converted for use an office with carpets and a suspended ceiling. The front (east) face is visible from the road and has been clad in modern stone, with a central doorway and two UPVC windows to each side. The rear elevation is rendered and only two UPVC windows remain at the north end, with two boarded up windows at the south end. The roof has been reclad in secondary corrugated panels.
- 4.3.97 **Building 24** is a standard wartime ward, that survives in good condition (Photo 66). The entrance to the front (south) elevation has been widened, and breeze blocks pillars added to the sides of the entrance. There was evidently formerly a metal roller door here, which is no longer extant. There are two infilled windows to each side of the entrance. The east and west elevations are covered in ivy but the primary crittal windows appear to remain *in situ*. The rear elevation also retains its primary build, although the central door is blocked with concrete breeze blocks. The two windows situated to each side of the former entrance are thought to have been infilled relatively soon after the building was constructed as these are infilled with terracotta blocks.

- 4.3.98 Internally, it is possible to see indentations within the concrete floor for a central spinal corridor and divisions for rooms in the north-west corner. The latter might relate to a sanitary area. There is an infilled single door in the east elevation, five bays from the north end of the building. This is infilled with the primary terracotta blocks and is thought to be part of the primary arrangement of the building.
- 4.3.99 **Building 25** is a standard wartime structure at Ullenwood, with a modified front elevation to accommodate a wide access door (Photo 67). Internally it is possible to see that the front elevation has been entirely rebuilt with breeze blocks and a door added to the east. The windows to the east and west elevations are largely primary crittal windows, but some are later timber replacements. Internally, there are markings on the floor for a spinal corridor and for some smaller rooms. In alignment with building 24, there is a single infilled door at the north end of the east elevation. The rear elevation is covered in ivy, but it is possible to see that the door has been infilled with breeze blocks.
- 4.3.100 **Building 26** has adapted and rendered front and rear elevations to allow for the insertion of wider access doors (Photo 68). Concrete breeze block pillars form the sides to the openings, and there was evidently formerly roller doors here although these are not original features. A single timber door has been inserted to the side of the main opening of the rear elevation, otherwise the primary construction of the rear elevation remains.
- 4.3.101 Most of the windows to the east and west elevations are blocked with later breeze blocks, otherwise the windows are later UPVC replacements. On the east elevation is a former opening for a single door situated in the third bay from the rear elevation. This has been infilled with terracotta blocks of the primary construction, suggesting that the infilling occurred soon after the date of construction. Internally, the building is painted white and has a concrete floor but otherwise there are no features of interest.
- 4.3.102 **Building 27** is a good example of a wartime ward which survives well, with many of the primary crittal windows *in situ*. The rear elevation is rendered but it is possible to see the primary construction of the wartime building as previously described. Internally, the concrete breeze block infilling to the central door and windows is visible. In alignment with building 26, there is an infilled door on the east elevation within the third bay from the rear.
- 4.3.103 The front elevation is also rendered with infilling but interestingly it is possible to see indentation within the base of the door opening, which appears to be evidence of former runners for doors. It is possible that the primary doors to the building ran on rollers. The front (south) elevation has breeze blocks to infill former windows and door.
- 4.3.104 **Building 28** is a wartime ward that survives well with many of the crittal windows surviving *in situ* (Photo 69). The front (south) elevation has metal rolling doors which are later additions, but it is possible on both the front and rear elevations to see the primary construction of the buildings. The rear elevation is open with no extant door, although it has evidently been widened to accommodate its secondary use.
- 4.3.105 There is a single timber door on the east elevation within the third bay from the rear elevation, with concrete blocking infilling the area between the door and concrete posts. The investigation of other buildings shows that there is regularly a door situated in this opening, and it is possible that there was originally a door here which has been subsequently been replaced.
- 4.3.106 Internally, the space has later been subdivided with breeze blocks to create separate rooms. The internal space has been painted white but otherwise there are no features of interest.
- 4.3.107 **Building 29** has been subject to recent clearance and demolition (Photo 71), resulting in the loss of much of the front elevation. It is also covered in considerable vegetation making

interpretation difficult. This has mostly been demolished but it is possible to see that it was pebble dashed but otherwise much of the primary construction of the build had been retained. The east and west elevations have some crittal windows surviving, but there are also some later UPVC replacements. East elevation has four modern windows which are in original openings but later versions. On the east elevation, a door has been inserted within bay 14 from the north end of the building.

4.3.108 **Building 30** is of the standard wartime construction at Ullenwood (Photo 72). It is similar to building 32 with a rebuilt front elevation which has roller doors and a door to the west side. The west elevation has an infilled door in bay 3 from the front elevation, and there is a later door in bay 5. The central area of the rear elevation has been infilled, and a later door has been inserted to the east, with breeze blocking surrounding it. The windows to the east elevation are largely infilled, although there are four crittal windows *in situ* at the south end. Internally, the building is painted white and a small wc and basin has later been inserted. The central section is infilled with breeze block and there is a door to the east.

4.3.109 **Building 31** is of the standard wartime construction at Ullenwood but has been modified to allow for its later use (Photo 73). The front (south) elevation has been rebuilt in breeze blocks and is rendered in pebble dash. The door and windows to the end (north) elevation have been infilled with breeze blocks, but otherwise the primary construction of the building remains extant. The west elevation has an infilled door in the third bay from the front elevation, and a new door has been inserted in the eighth bay. Three crittal windows remain *in situ* to the rear of the east and west elevations.

4.3.110 **Building 32** is the standard wartime construction at Ullenwood (Photos 74 and 75), with a modified and widen front entrance to allow for its secondary use. There are breeze blocks to each side of the entrance and there was evidently formerly a roller door here, but this has been removed. The primary construction of the elevation is visible internally, including evidence of the windows to the formerly narrower opening. Crittal windows survive in their primary openings to the east and west elevation. The rear elevation also retains its primary construction with infilling to the former doors and windows.



## 5 CONCLUSION

- 5.1.1 The Second World War hospital at Ullenwood is a site of local heritage interest and just one example of the huge impact that the war had on this part of the country. It was associated with similar hospitals regionally and nationally. The site of the former hospital will be developed for housing, resulting in the demolition of all 31 structures on site. An archaeological record of the buildings was completed at Level 1-2 (Historic England, 2016); this was underpinned by historic research into the former hospital largely undertaken as part of a desk-based assessment of the site (OA 2014).
- 5.1.2 Thirty-one structures were recorded on site with all but three of these being of the same standard prefabricated construction type. These were largely thought to have functioned as formers wards, some of which were evidently separated by a central spinal corridor and smaller rooms and wards. The buildings are typical single-storey functional structures of the period, with little architectural embellishment. They are largely long linear structures constructed using hollow terracotta blocks, with 22/23 concrete portal frames forming the framework of the building. The buildings have a gabled asbestos roof, and originally 11/12 crittal windows to each side elevations, and two to each end elevation. The latter are situated to either side of the front and rear openings.
- 5.1.3 Some of the buildings are shorter in length, constructed on 11/12 portal frames but otherwise are of the same construction. There are also three single storey brick-built structures which are typical of the period and thought to have been used for functions such as plant and laundry. Some of the buildings are also connected by brick built covered passageways, particularly to the south-west of the site. These passages are also found at other wartime hospitals of the period.
- 5.1.4 The buildings are of very simple construction and limited conventional heritage significance but they are the type of structures which are very rarely recorded and the current work is therefore of value. The work will help in developing a wider typology of hospitals constructed during the Second World War at other military camps.



## APPENDIX A      BIBLIOGRAPHY

### Published sources

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<http://www.med-dept.com/veterans-testimonies/veterans-testimony-theodore-ross-willits/>

<http://www.janpirog.com/index.php>

### Cartographic

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map Sheet 9317 – 1974

### Aerial Photographs

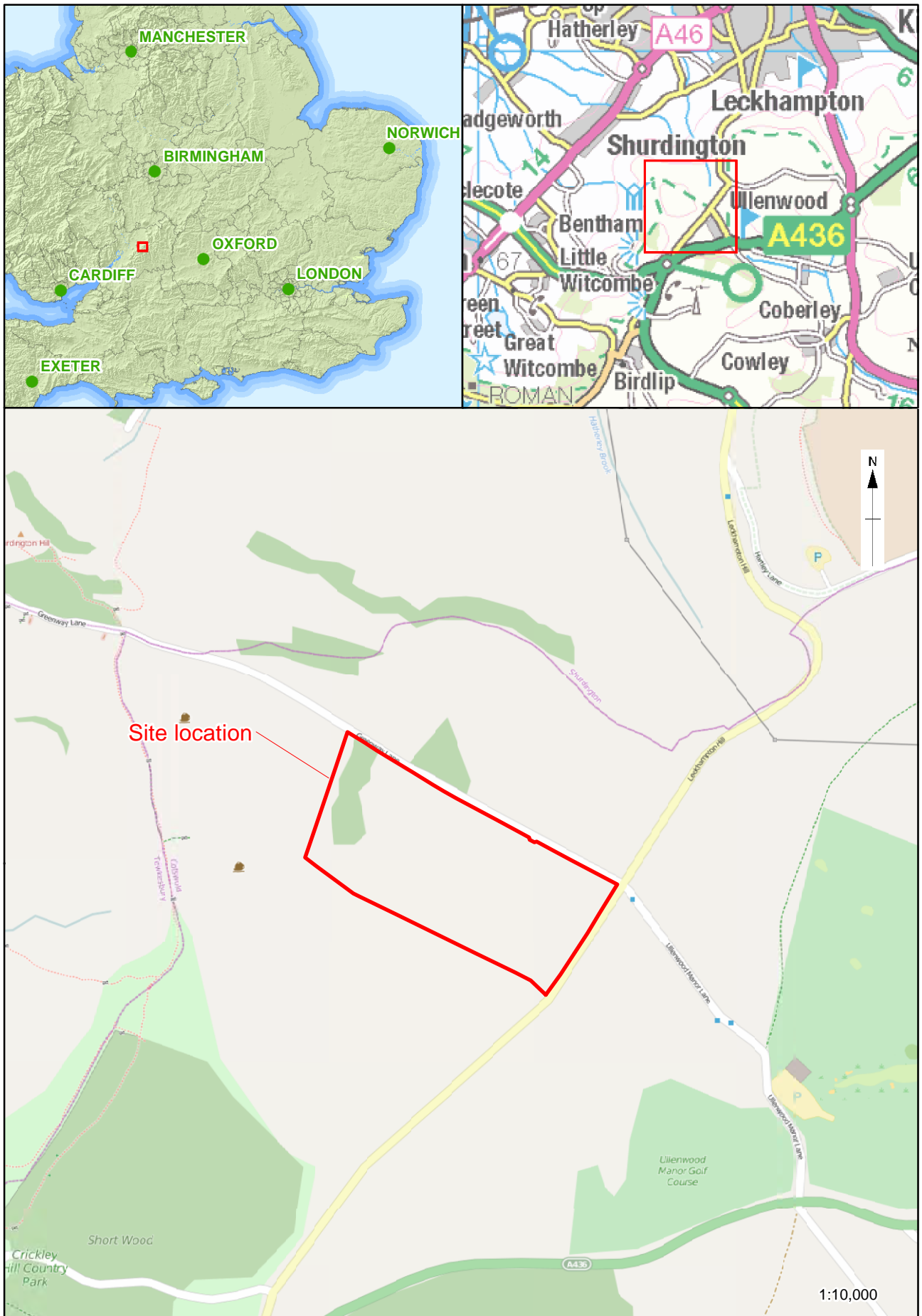
Historic England Archive

1946 AP - Ref: 7420. 106GUK1354 2<sup>nd</sup> April 1946

1967 AP - Ref: MAL/67089 12<sup>th</sup> November 1967

**APPENDIX B****SITE SUMMARY DETAILS**

<b>Site name:</b>	Ullenwood Court, Gloucestershire
<b>Site code:</b>	OACOU18
<b>Grid Reference</b>	SO 93927 17116
<b>Type:</b>	Building recording
<b>Date and duration:</b>	March 2020
<b>Summary of Results:</b>	Level 1-2 building recording of a former Second World War military hospital within land at Ullenwood, Gloucestershire. Thirty two structures survive which, with the exception of three plant buildings, are of a standard build. These have been modified to allow for a variety of secondary uses, but in many examples wartime features remained extant.
<b>Location of archive:</b>	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with the Gloucestershire County Museum Service in due course.



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 (c) OpenStreetMap and contributors, Creative Commons-Share Alike License (CC-BY-SA)

Figure 1: Site location

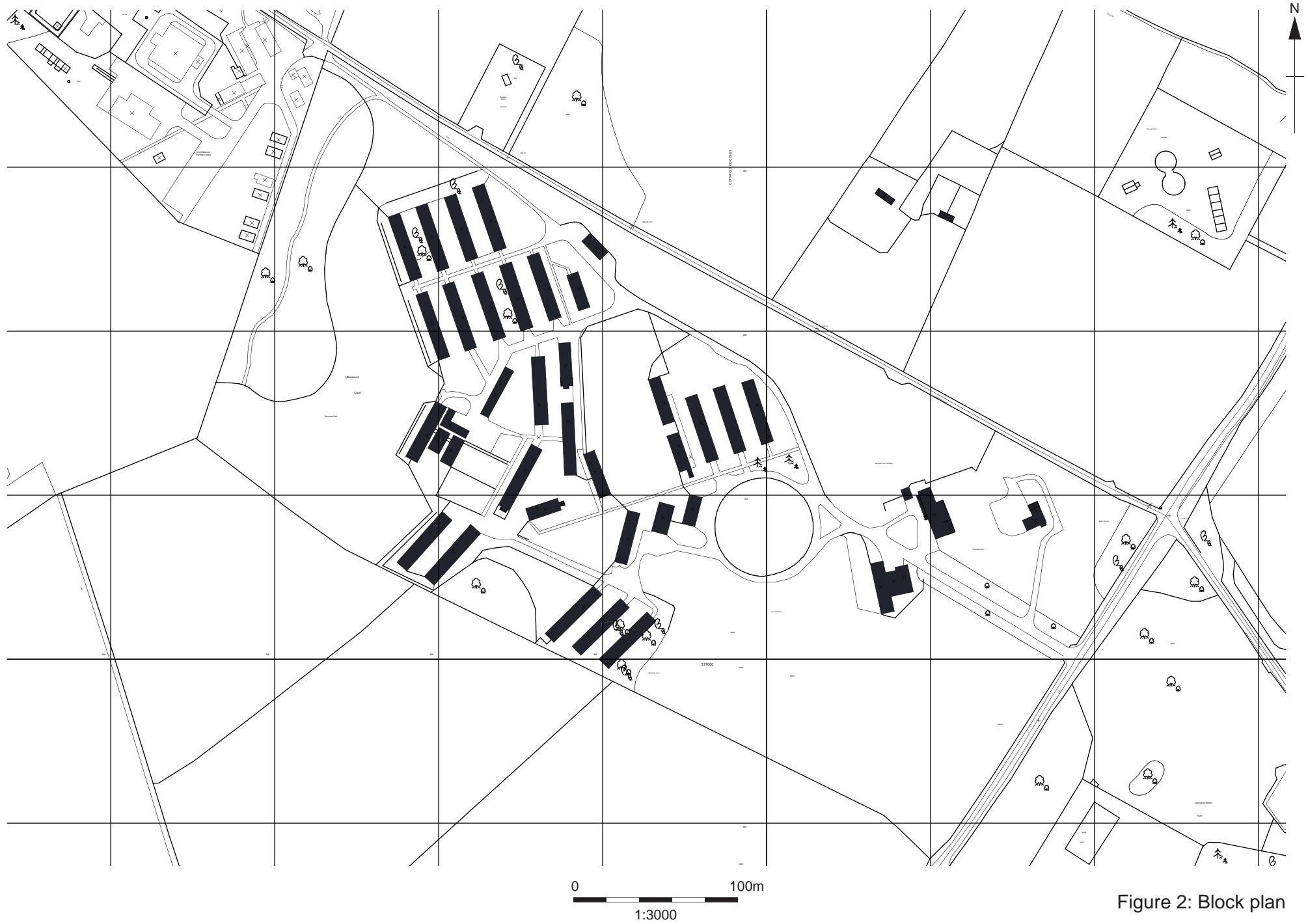


Figure 2: Block plan





Figure 3: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Sheets  
SO 9317 & 9417 - 1974



X:\Ullenwood Court, Glos\03 GIS Projects\Projects\Valencwco\_figure 7\_241014.mxd\gary.jones\*24/10/2014

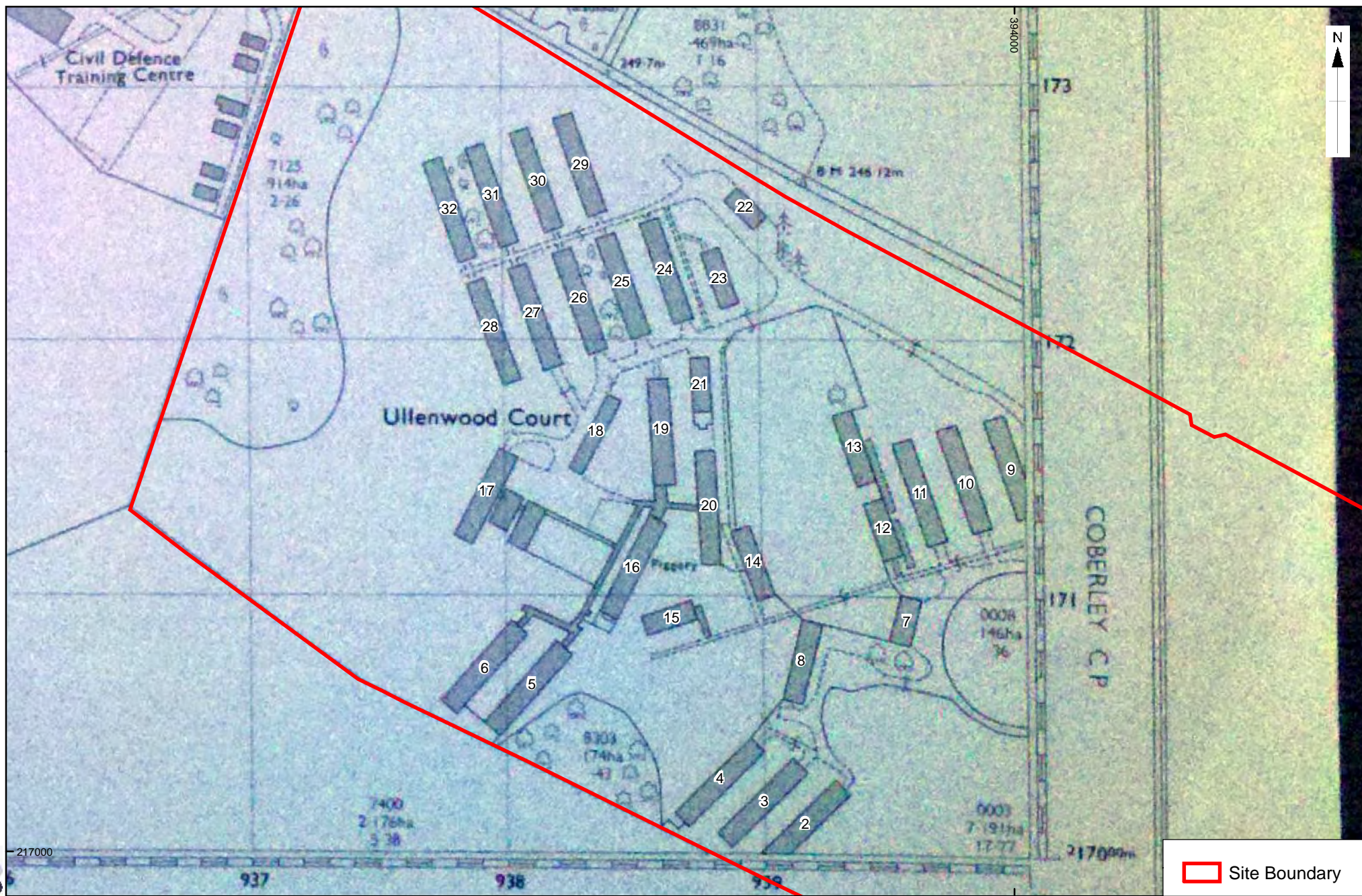


Figure 4: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 Sheet SO 9317 - 1974 with WW2 building numbers





Figure 5: Aerial photograph (1946)





Figure 6: Aerial photograph (1967)





Plate 1: A typical wartime ward (Building 30)



Plate 2: A typical (shorter) wartime ward (Building 12)





Plate 3: A brick plant structure, building 22



Plate 4: Building 20, front elevation





Plate 5: Building 24, internal view of portal frames

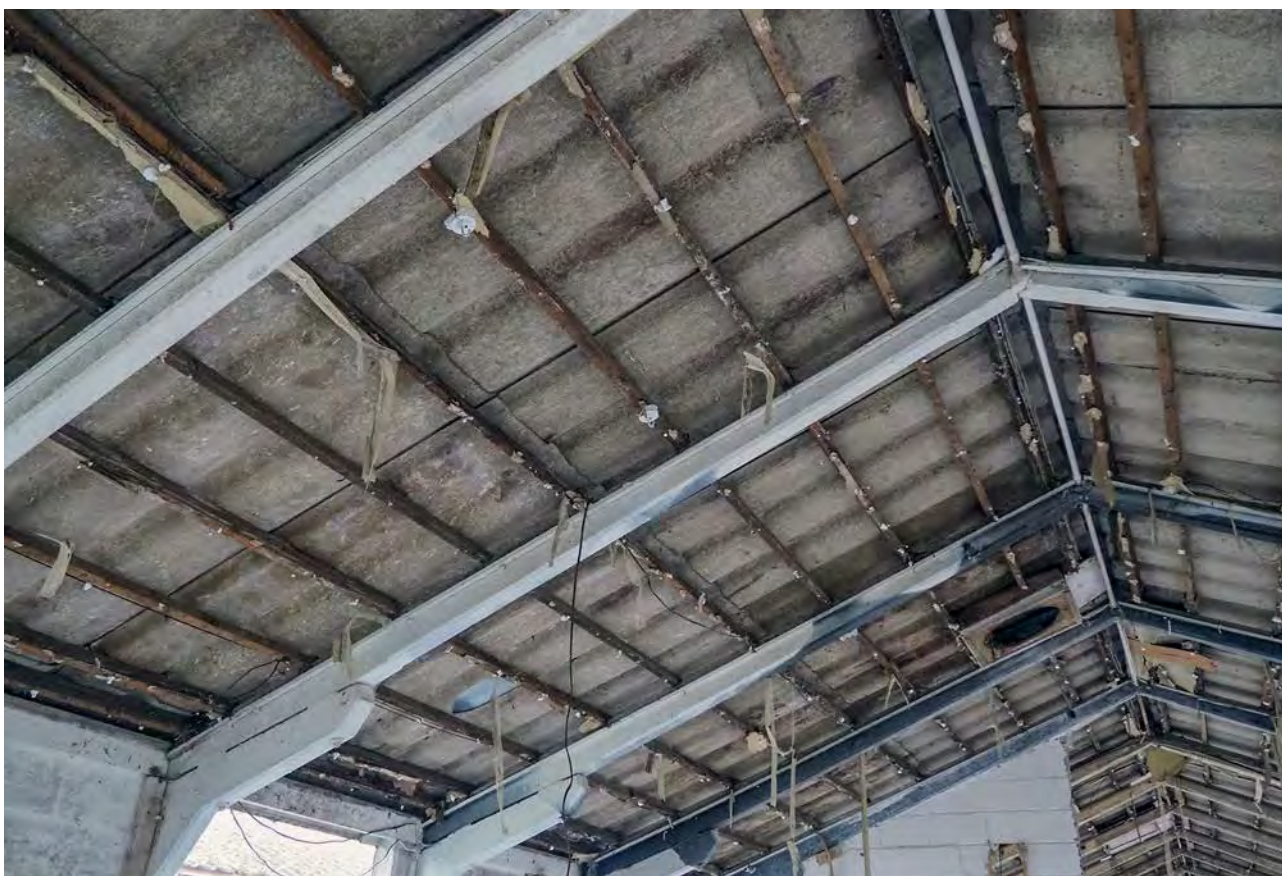


Plate 6: Building 3, internal view of principal rafters and concrete posts





Plate 7: Building 17, hard board ceiling



Plate 8: Building 28, external view showing wall construction





Plate 9: Building 17, small window



Plate 10: Building 28, side elevation





Plate 11: Building 17, rear elevation



Plate 12: Building 20, front elevation





Plate 13: Building 5, front elevation



Plate 14: Building 24, internal view showing evidence of former room partitions





Plate 15: Building 2, front and west elevations



Plate 16: Building 2, rear elevation





Plate 17: Building 3, front and east elevations



Plate 18: Building 3, rear elevation





Plate 19: Building 3, internal view of rear elevation



Plate 20: Building 4, front and west elevation





Plate 21: Building 4, internal view of rear elevation



Plate 22: Building 5, front elevation





Plate 23: Building 6, front and west elevations



Plate 24: Building 7, east and south elevations





Plate 25: Building 8, east and south elevations



Plate 26: Building 8, internal (north) view





Plate 27: Building 9, east and south elevations



Plate 28: Building 10, front and west elevations





Plate 29: Building 10, internal view of portal frames and critted windows



Plate 30: Building 11, rear and west elevations





Plate 31: Building 11, internal floor markings to rear



Plate 32: Building 12, north and east elevations





Plate 33: Building 12, front elevation



Plate 34: Building 12, rear elevation





Plate 35: Building 13, south and west elevations



Plate 36: Building 14, north and east elevations





Plate 37: Building 15, south and east elevations



Plate 38: Building 16, south and east elevations





Plate 39: Building 16, rear elevation showing linking tunnel to building 19



Plate 40: Building 16, internal view looking north





Plate 41: Tunnel to west of building 16, looking north



Plate 42: Riding school between buildings 16 and 17





Plate 43: Building 17 (three elements), rear elevations



Plate 44: Building 17 (three elements), front elevations





Plate 45: Building 17 (west element), looking north



Plate 46: Building 17 (west element), internal view of east elevation





Plate 47: Building 17 (central and east elements), front elevations



Plate 48: Building 17 (east element), east elevation





Plate 49: Building 17 (east element), internal view



Plate 50: Building 18, front elevation





Plate 51: Building 18, rear elevation



Plate 52: Building 18, internal view of truss





Plate 53: Building 18, internal view of blocked door



Plate 54: Building 19, front and west elevations





Plate 55: Building 19, looking south towards linking tunnel



Plate 56: Building 20, front elevation





Plate 57: Building 20 and linking tunnel to building 19



Plate 58: Building 20, east elevation





Plate 59: Building 21, south and west elevations



Plate 60: Building 21, west elevation





Plate 61: Building 21, east elevation



Plate 62: Building 21, internal view





Plate 63: Building 22, south and west elevations



Plate 64: Building 22, internal view looking north-west





Plate 65: Building 23, east and south elevations



Plate 66: Building 24, south and west elevations





Plate 67: Building 25, south and east elevations



Plate 68: Building 26, front elevation





Plate 69: Building 27, east elevation



Plate 70: Building 28, west elevation





Plate 71: Building 29, front elevation



Plate 72: Building 30, south and west elevations





Plate 73: Building 31, west elevations



Plate 74: Building 32, south and west elevations





Plate 75: Building 32, internal west view





**Head Office/Registered Office/  
OA South**

Janus House  
Osney Mead  
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800  
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496  
e: [info@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto:info@oxfordarchaeology.com)  
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

**OA North**

Mill 3  
Moor Lane  
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000  
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606  
e: [oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com)  
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

**OA East**

15 Trafalgar Way  
Bar Hill  
Cambridgeshire  
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850 500  
e: [oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com)  
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>



**Director:** Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MCifA  
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