

## The History of Frenchay Hospital

### THE SIXTIES

The Sixties was a decade of much promised improvements, very few of which came to fruition. I remember there had been plans for a large Obstetric block, about where the Day Hospital is now - it was never built (see below for how it was supposed to fit into the scheme of things). I also remember many hours sitting as the medical representative on the Project Team. This team was concerned with the building programme for the hospital. On it sat the Deputy Regional Medical Officer, Regional architects, engineers, planners as well as representatives of the Hospital Management Committee. Not all our schemes came to naught, but the major ones nearly ; always had to be abandoned. One great scheme, in the late sixties or early seventies, replaced the earlier one involving the Obstetric Unit. This new scheme revolved around the concept of the 'Harness Hospital'. This proposed the construction of new hospitals around a basic 'harness' of service facilities such as heating, water and electricity; extensions and additions could then be plugged into the harness as and when the need arose. This was a national scheme and Frenchay was chosen as one of the four pilot sites around the country. A working weekend took place at the Regional Hospital Board's complex north of Bristol involving national, regional and local people. I was one of the 'lucky' ones chosen to participate; teams worked late into the night to produce ideas. The result? - nothing! The whole concept of 'Harness Hospitals' was abandoned. Nevertheless, things had happened at the hospital, one of which was funded by local donation. Vera Wilson's account reads:

In 1960 the South Western Regional Hospital Board released funds to renovate one of the verandah-type wards, formerly used as part of the children's sanatorium, and subsequently Ward 29 was converted into a 22-bedded Adult Burns Unit with adjacent dressing station.

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This unit was ready to receive its first patients in October, 1961.

Another milestone in Frenchay's history occurred when the group of voluntary workers known as 'The Friends of the Hospitals' were divided into two separate organisations, one to be called 'The Friends of Frenchay Hospital', the other, 'Friends of Cossham Hospital'. The first Chairman of 'The Friends of Frenchay' was Mr Bert Tann, Manager of the Bristol Rovers Football Club. The Honorary Secretary was Mr John Gummow.

During the year 1960-1961 members of the Nurses' Social Club decided to raise money for an open-air swimming pool, as both an attraction and an amenity for hospital staff. When the fund had reached £2,800, the Management Committee, who had been impressed by the success of the venture, decided to support and take over the scheme, and, although the cost of constructing the pool escalated from £4,400 to £7,200, the additional funds were found. The main contractors, Messrs. Wm. Cowlin and Son Limited, commenced on site in May, 1962.

The swimming pool was 60ft. by 30ft., with a depth of 3ft. 6ins. at the shallow end increasing to 6ft. 6ins. at the other. It was constructed of reinforced concrete and surrounded by a paved terrace. It had a capacity of 54,000 gallons and its rate of water-change was six-hourly. The Lord Mayor of Bristol, Alderman L.K. Stevenson, J.P., declared the pool open on 25th April, 1963.

In the same year the future development of Frenchay Hospital was under serious consideration by the South Western Regional Hospital Board. There had been several previous discussions about the rebuilding of Frenchay, but this time it seemed certain to be included in the Government Ten Year Plan.

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The short-term programme covered the years 1963-1968 and the long term programme was dependent upon the availability of capital funds.

The programme of development was as follows:

Phase I: New temporary administration block; new Thoracic Theatres; temporary Accident and Emergency Department.

Phase II: Consultant Obstetric Unit (32 beds); residential accommodation for the staff of the Obstetric Unit.

Phase III: First 240-bed Tower Ward Blocks - replacing 200 beds in huttet accommodation on the southern corridor.

Phase IV: Replacement of X-ray Department; second 240-bed Tower Ward Block.

Phase V: New Accident Centre, Out-patients' Department, Dental Department, Medical Record and Physiotherapy/Occupational Therapy Unit.

Phases VI, VII, VIII: Replacement of remaining departments.

It was clearly stated at that time that Phases I and II were firmly programmed, and consequently both a Project Committee and a Project Team were set up to ensure the closest liaison between the South Western Regional Hospital Board and the Hospital Management Committee.

The Matron of Frenchay Hospital, Miss E. M. Fenwick, who had been in post for twelve years, decided to retire early to allow the appointment of a new Matron, young enough to see there building programme through the stages of planning, room loading and commissioning.

In September, 1963, Miss V.L. F. Wilson, Deputy Matron of the Royal Infirmary, Sheffield, was appointed Matron and Head of the

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School of Nursing. The main objective of the post was to plan the nursing service for a 1200 bedded District General Hospital, and with this in mind, the Matron designate toured new hospitals in the British Isles, Ireland and Scandinavia, before taking up post.

The new temporary administration block was built in 1964, under the architectural supervision of Burrough and Hannam, and was ready for occupation by December of that year. The old administrative block was then demolished to make way for the new Thoracic Theatre complex.

It is interesting to note that in 1964 the hospital bed allocation was 544, the bed occupancy 95%, and the weekly cost, per in-patient, was £37 12s. 6d.

The proximity of the new Severn Bridge, and its busy linking motorways, made it necessary to plan an Accident Service at Frenchay Hospital.

One of the minor capital works carried out in 1966 was the amalgamation of the Physiotherapy and Occupational Therapy Units in a building off the Front Ramp, thus releasing a former ward on the back ramp for reversion into a female orthopaedic ward. The male orthopaedic beds were obtained when twenty male surgical beds were transferred to Cossham Hospital and the orthopaedic work transferred to Frenchay.

The new temporary Accident Centre ['temporary' only in the sense that it was planned for replacement in Phase V of the above scheme; in practice it became 'permanent'], built at a cost of £30,000, was completed in 1966 and came into use at 9.00 a.m. on 1st May, 1967, providing a 24-hour service for the treatment of all accident cases in the Frenchay/Cossham vicinity. The new Centre was sited

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conveniently near the Pharmacy, the Area Pathology Laboratories and the Central Sterile Supply Service.

A seven-bedded Intensive Care Unit had also been planned, equipped and staffed, its opening synchronising with the opening of the Accident Service. The staff of the I.C.U. consisted of fourteen trained nurses, a physiotherapist and a resident anaesthetist.

The Rt. Hon. Anthony Wedgwood Benn, P.C., M.A., M.P., the Minister of Technology, arrived late to the opening of the new Thoracic Theatres on Friday, 8th December, 1967, owing to an abnormally heavy and unexpected overnight snowfall, which played havoc with transport arrangements. In spite of such difficulties the official opening ceremony of the first phase of the anticipated new Frenchay Hospital was completed without a hitch.

The basic layout of the theatre suite was conventional, with circulation divided into sterile and non-sterile areas. The approach made from the main hospital corridor revealed a passageway into which the staff changing rooms and rest rooms opened. The sterile corridor was reached through a sterile lock and the adjoining suite contained two operating theatres, each with its own anaesthetic room. A well equipped, four-bedded recovery bay was also included in the lay out and was situated between the sterile corridor and the entrance corridor.

In 1968 the building was extended to include a Bronchoscopy Clinic and a Thoracic X-ray Department, which was linked by an open covered way to the Accident Centre. It was estimated that the entire theatre complex cost £81,000.

The residential block built to house the staff of promised Obstetric Unit was completed in 1968, and the Hospital Management

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Committee decided to name it 'Clark Hall' as a token of appreciation to Mr E. R. Clark, retiring Group Secretary, who had worked at Frenchay since 1945.

For many years Frenchay had been plagued with difficulties, mainly due to shortage of finance and the need to modernise the hospital. Accommodation for patients, doctors and nurses was substandard and it had been difficult to recruit and retain nursing staff. There was a marked change in the mid sixties. With the promise of continuing

redevelopment into the seventies, it became easier to obtain staff for the wards and departments.

In 1964 the Management Committee had accepted a recommendation by Vera Wilson that a 'Nurses' Journal' should be published. This came out annually and, in 1968, Mr Clark, mentioned above, wrote a summary of events. This summary complements that of Miss Wilson's; it also relates back to John Sage's 1951 articles.

On 5th July next the National Health Service will celebrate its 20th anniversary and under any circumstances it would be appropriate to assess what has been accomplished at Frenchay in that time. There are personal reasons which maybe thought to be valid for looking again at the achievements and the disappointments in the past twenty years in which Frenchay has been brought to life again after its wartime use by the American Armed Forces.

For the interested reader, my colleague, Mr John Sage, has written an admirable account of the plans for the redevelopment of Frenchay which were prepared with enthusiasm and optimism from 1945 onwards and the progress made up to 1951 (vide 'Hospital' Vol. 47, Nos. 7 and 8). The two or three pages which your Editor has been

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good enough to allow me in this edition would not suffice to close the gap of the past 15 years and the paragraphs which follow are but random thoughts.

In planning the rebuilding of Frenchay, the Management Committee and the Regional Hospital Board work together through the device of a Project Team and Committee. Its main achievement has been the production of a master plan for the new hospital of some 1,300 beds and this is ready waiting for the release of the necessary funds.

But it has also contrived to build the excellent suite of theatres for the Department of Thoracic Surgery which are now in use.

The new residential quarters recently opened are the outcome of the same committee's efforts. I am delighted that the Management Committee should have honoured me in giving my name to these, the first, it is hoped, of a series of halls of residence. In lighter vein, 'Tithe Hall' might have been suggested as the new accommodation is but one-tenth of the estimate - an intelligent guess - of the accommodation needed and put forward in 1948. Our Architect then prepared detailed plans of a modern 13-storey building for 300 nursing staff, which coal mining experts associated with the new shallow drift mine at Stoke Gifford, quickly brought down to eight storeys because of possible subsidence and financial stringency then sunk without trace - other than those splendid drawings.

It is a salutary thought that the immediate target is modern accommodation for 300 residents. There are rooms and flats for 250 and most of this accommodation must be replaced in the near future as none was purpose-built.

Nurses Homes 91, 95 and 96 in 1945 were wartime gymnasia and dining rooms, cold stark areas of concrete floors, with heat, such as

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it was, provided by solitary coke stoves - some of the 178 fuelling points in the hospital which required attention from the portering staff at two-hourly intervals throughout the day and night; the Doctors' quarters and Homes 'A' and 'B' were but curtained cubicles with two beds in each of what are now single rooms, and had primitive open wardrobes.

The proximity of the coal mine and the report that the main seam ran directly underneath the hospital almost wrecked the building of the Neurosurgery Theatres, saved by the device of introducing a raft of pitch in the foundation work. These theatres, designed and constructed with the help of the Ministry of Works, were eventually completed and formally opened by Sir Geoffrey Jefferson in 1953, as the commemorative tablet in the theatres' entrance records.

They are a reminder of the debt owed to the Management Committee of the time who had the foresight to prepare in 1947 a schedule of the essential work required from the Ministry of Works to get the hospital started. The list was lengthy enough to keep that department busy long after the 5th July, 1948 and the improvements of wards and theatres and adaptations of buildings to provide residential quarters went on until 1961 when, as the swan song of the department, the Children's Sanatorium School building was converted into the Burns Theatre [later turned into the Laser Centre. Ed].

For the record, the only new buildings other than those already mentioned provided in the 20 years were:

Department of Pathology Extension 1956

Temporary Administrative Offices which were a necessity to clear the site for the new Thoracic Theatres 1965

Temporary Accident Centre 1966



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and from funds raised by voluntary effort: The New Chapel 1958

Clearly, Frenchay has had to depend on adaptation and conversion. Only a few will remember that the present Out-Patient Department was originally a Sergeants' Mess [Officers' Mess in fact. Ed] adapted for its present purpose with the help of the Bristol Health Committee- an example of the close and happy associations which have always existed with other sections of the National Health Service (it served as a primitive, cheerless dining-room for non-residents until better accommodation was provided- a reminder of the selfless devotion of the pioneers): that the Orthopaedic Out-Patient Department was designed as the Gas Cleansing Centre for the American Forces and used successively as part of the Department of Pathology, Medical Records offices (until the Medical Records Department was able to move into the building which had been the Chapel) and as offices for the Consultant Medical Staff. Each building, almost without exception, has in earlier days been devoted to purposes other than that for which it is now used - changing function with the kaleidoscopic changes inevitable with a rapidly developing hospital and group.

The development of Frenchay was essential and complementary to the reorganisation of Cossham; the transfer of the Accident work has been but one of the many changes made over the past two decades in the wider interests of the patients in this area.

With hindsight twenty years later, it is suggested that it would been far better to have demolished the hospital entirely and rebuilt it in the years between. Only those involved in 1945 can, however, appreciate the immense difficulties of those times and there was no question that in the light of those conditions when both labour and materials were at a premium, the decision to 'mend and make do' was the only possible decision. Do you know that since 1948 nearly

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150,000 in-patients and 25,000 out-patients have been treated at Frenchay? The disappointment is that the necessary capital funds for rebuilding the hospital will not be forthcoming until the next decade, although it is encouraging to know that new building will increase year by year over the next few years, with each new building as it comes fitting into its proper place in the final comprehensive scheme.

Truly the appearance of the hospital as a photograph taken a little later than 1945 shows, might have been depressing, but to those who came, charged with the challenge of getting it going again - for it was derelict, with unkempt grass areas and cold and uncharitable even in May of that year - it was an exciting prospect. It gave the same impression of wide open space and opportunity as when I first came to know it officially in 1925 and it is hoped it will always retain that priceless asset.

In the years between, the browsing sheep with their lambs - they were so difficult to count, I remember, at the first stocktaking on a filthy day in March 1927 - the grazing cattle, the goats, the pigs, the geese, even the horses and the Christmas sled with the inimitable Charlie Thomas as Santa Claus, all are gone and are but happy memories.

Except for the poultry activities (have you tried counting 1,600 of them?) which post-war were redeveloped and produced 160,000 eggs each year and chickens for the table when rationing allowed but one egg per head per week - all these activities were gradually run down and this year will see the end of the productive fruit and vegetable gardens, no longer economic.

No longer can boats be hired at Frenchay for a row along the river; houses stand on what were open fields as the gap between town and

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country has closed. In compensation, public transport is as good as anywhere in Bristol and at last reaches the hospital. Up to the last world war, the electric tramcar had its terminus at the junction of Stapleton Road and Fishponds Road and although it was great joy to watch the blue sparks fly from the overhead wires as the trolley arm was reversed for the return journey, there was rather less pleasure in the thought of the long uphill walk ahead through Stapleton to Frenchay, stopping perhaps for a moment at the blacksmith's forge at the top of Broom Hill. Many years were to elapse before the City bus service was extended beyond Stapleton Church to Frenchay and to those dependent upon buses in 1945, the wait for the infrequent Country bus to and from the hospital added many hours to the working day, and yet this was always cheerfully accepted as part of the job.

It has taken all these years to restore something of its original grandeur to the Lime Tree Drive. Twenty years ago it had become the dumping ground for the many contractors excavating and building the hospital grounds. The carriage way has now been widened and resurfaced and the beauty of the Georgian House in the distance has been brought into full view. One gains an impression of space, vitality and movement, which yet is mixed with something indefinable of old-world charm and the unruffled calm derived perhaps from its rural history and setting.

Frenchay is a different and friendly hospital - or so it appears to the many patients to whom I have talked. They want it to remain so - as do we who have been or will be concerned with its future however much the design of it may change.

For Frenchay has shown over these years proof beyond any doubt that it is not the buildings which make a great hospital, it is the fibre of all those who work in and for it, and in this we have been more than fortunate.

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### THE SEVENTIES

In 1974 the N.H.S. underwent a major 'reform'. Out went the Hospital Management Committees and in came Area and District 'Health Authorities'. Frenchay Health Authority, or FHA as it was shortened to, came under the umbrella of the new County of Avon's Area control, or Avon AHA for short. All of this fitted in with the reorganisation of local government, locally resulting in the establishment of the County of Avon by incorporating parts of South Gloucestershire and parts of North Somerset into a 'marriage' with the City and County of Bristol. (Bristol had been a County in its own right since 1373 - 601 years of history disappeared in the 1974 changes). Avon AHA set up its headquarters down near the B.R.I. in a newly built office of some pretension called 'Greyfriars'. Many felt the rental money could have been better spent.

The consequence for Frenchay was that some of the functions carried out by the old South Western Regional Hospital Board, replaced by - guess what? - the S.W.R.H.A, needed to be carried out at Frenchay itself. There was a need for increased office facilities and new ones were seriously proposed. There was no more Project Team to delegate to. Common sense soon prevailed however; it became clear that it would be a lot cheaper to upgrade the Sisters House (which needed significant 'first aid' in any case) than it would be to build new offices. In consequence, the house was renovated and put into a decent state of repair. As previously indicated, it was subsequently Listed as being of architectural and historical interest. Without the 1974 reorganisation the house could well have fallen into an irreversible state of disrepair. As it is, at the time of writing, the house seems to have an assured future.

At this time some of the HAs proclaimed their Teaching Status, i.e. they advertised that they taught undergraduate medical students (other types of teaching appeared not to count) by placing the status

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symbol (T) after their names. Thus Avon AHA was Avon AHA(T). Southmead adopted this ploy but Frenchay, in spite of having regular undergraduate teaching commitments (I and my colleagues in the Lab taught on four days each week in the winter term) Frenchay never wore the badge of Frenchay AHA(T) - we remained a plain old AHA.

Other things, of course, happened during this decade. Vera Wilson again gives a superb overview:

The proximity of the Severn Bridge and Motorway complex brought an increase in accident/emergency cases to Frenchay Hospital, and consequently a mobile resuscitation unit was brought into service in April, 1971, to deal with serious accidents and medical emergencies where they occurred. The £27,000 needed for the specially-designed vehicle was given by the Gloucestershire County Council and a further £700, for equipment, was provided by the South Western Regional Hospital Board.

The mobile resuscitation unit was manned by anaesthetists and trained nurses from Frenchay Hospital. The ambulance men making up the crew were trained in the special units of the hospital. Unfortunately the original vehicle was damaged by fire after several years' service and was replaced by Avon Area Health Authority. The Avon Area ambulance men continue to receive special training at Frenchay.

For several years the General Practitioners and their hospital colleagues had hoped that Government funds would be made available to build a Medical Postgraduate Centre, but the project had been delayed. The doctors, anxious to improve their communication system, decided to try to raise the money required. Among those who contributed were the nursing staff of Frenchay Hospital. When completed the Centre contained a Library, Lecture Theatre, Lecture Room, Dining Hall with serving area, Offices, Toilets and a Central

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Lounge. It was officially opened by Professor G. A. Smart, B.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.P., Director of the Postgraduate Federation, on 30th November, 1972.

Children suffering from conditions such as Spina Bifida need regular treatment from more than one medical specialist. Attending such clinics can be time-consuming and tiring for children and parents. The Bristol and District Spina Bifida and Hydrocephalus Association raised £10,000 towards the building of a Spina Bifida Unit in the grounds of Frenchay Hospital, and a further £10,000 to meet the first year's running costs. The Unit provided four consulting rooms, one each for the specialities of Paediatrics, Neurosurgery/Neurology, Urology and Orthopaedics. Two of the rooms were separated by a folding, soundproof, partition, which could be drawn back to provide additional space for various activities such as physiotherapy and play groups. The planners allowed easy access for wheelchairs in addition to adequate storage space and a tea-bar for relatives and friends. When not required for clinical purposes the Unit houses a Pre-School Nursery Class. The Spina Bifida Unit was officially opened by Johnny Morris, Esq., on 22nd April, 1972.

The following year was National 'Plant a Tree' Year. The Hospital Management Committee arranged for additional trees to be planted in the parkland, most of which were acers. The majority of these young trees were well established and survived the long, dry summer that occurred two years later, although some of the older trees perished as a result of the drought.

In 1973 the DHSS offered Frenchay Hospital a £140,000 Brain Scanner, provided it could be housed and maintained. The Brain Scanner was one of the greatest advances in the X-ray investigation of brain diseases. It was invented by Mr Godfrey Housfield, Head of Medical Systems Section of the EMI Central Research Laboratories, and has been in regular use in the Department of Neurosurgery since 1974.

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Another development in patient care took place when the DHSS decided to make Frenchay Hospital a centre for treatment of cerebral catastrophe (stroke). The Stroke Unit was planned as an Out-patient Department where each case could be assessed and treated by a team of trained staff. It incorporated a workshop and laboratory and had easy access to the main hospital roadway. It was visited by Sir Keith Joseph, Minister of Health, in 1973 and received its first patients in 1974. An interesting feature of the Unit is the adjacent garden for the disabled. The work of the Unit has recently been extended to include patients with other neurological conditions and the Unit has been renamed 'The Avon Stroke and Neurological Rehabilitation Research Unit'.

Although the rebuilding of Frenchay Hospital has been disappointingly slow compared with other hospitals in the South West, a purpose-built Medical Records Department and a Nurse Education Centre were built in the seventies, replacing the old, overcrowded hutments which had been in use since the forties.

The Geriatric Day Hospital was opened by Sir Dan Mason in May, 1977, to serve the needs of the increasing number of elderly people in the District. The purpose of the Day Hospital is to care for a number of elderly patients on a daily basis, giving them skilled attention and the opportunity to meet socially.

On 1st April, 1974, the National Health Service was reorganised and Hospital Management Committees and Boards of Governors were disbanded. Regional Hospital Boards were renamed Regional Health Authorities; Area Health Authorities were established throughout the country, and hospitals were placed under District Management Teams, which delegated day-to-day management to teams of officers, later called Sector Management Teams.

The new County of Avon was divided into four Health Districts: Southmead, Bristol, Weston and Frenchay. Although the Health

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District is called Frenchay, the hospital of that name is only one of a group of hospitals in the District.

In practice it has been found that the present organisational structure has resulted nationally in wasteful duplication of services and roles, which has led to frustration at all levels. In recognition of the dissatisfaction felt by National Health Service personnel, a rationalisation and reorganisation will take place in 1982. The South Western Regional Health Authority has submitted its proposals on the management restructuring of the National Health Service and it is awaiting the decision of the Secretary of State.

It is anticipated that the Community nursing service for Northavon and the group of hospitals which includes Frenchay Hospital will be managed by a District Health Authority. The membership of the new District Health Authority will include a chairman chosen by the Secretary of State and approximately sixteen others elected by various organisations. A team of officers will be appointed to advise the District Health Authority on specialist matters such as Hospital Administration, Nursing and Finance.

I particularly remember 'Plant a Tree in 73' year. I was on the Hospital Management Committee at the time; I suggested that it would be appropriate if we managed to increase the stock of young trees on the estate - there were very many splendid old ones but virtually no new planting had taken place for decades. The H.M.C. willingly agreed to this suggestion and donated £100 - a significant sum in those days. I expected to see about five or six semi-mature trees for the price; instead 50 young saplings were purchased and 45 survived the drought. Twenty years on they form a splendid arc running from close to the Trust H.Q. around the Begbrook Park edge of the ground to end up near the Lime Tree Drive entrance.

Thus, during the decade, the H.M.C. became defunct and my membership of it terminated, only for me later to become a member



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of the Sector Management Team and then its Chairman; however 'Sectors' were becoming unfashionable too. And so, as the decade drew to its end, we were in for yet another N.H.S. reorganisation.

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## BUILDINGS: OLD AND NEW USES

Before embarking on an account of the events of the 1980s, I thought it might be useful at this stage to recapitulate on the varied changes of use that many of the wartime buildings went through, up to and including the early 1990s. This is by way of a summary; a sort of overview of the hospital's evolving 'anatomy'.

Building (1992 use)	Earlier use	1943/44 use
Ambulance Control*		Guard Quarters
Whole of OPD R side		Officer's Mess
Part of OPD L side		Officer's Kitchen
Doctors' Mess		Officers' Club
Doctors' Quarters		Senior Officers
Works Dept Offices		Fire Station
Demolished		Guard House
Site of Boiler House	Boiler House	Boiler House
Water Tower		Water Tower
Site Support Services	Dept of Medicine	Linen & Pack
Supply		
Thoracic Surgery Offices		Linen & Pack
Stores		Supply
Main Kitchen		Medical Supply
Plumber's Shop	Works Dept Store	Main Kitchen
Neuro X-ray		Patients' Baggage
Middle of Accident Centre site		Patients' Mess
Orthopaedic OPD	CSSD	Personnel
Pharmacy and part Path Lab		Central Supplies
Path Lab		Pharmacy and
Haematology (part of)	Medical Records	Chapel
Social Workers' offices		Major's Quarters
Wards 1-15		Wards 1-15^
Linen Store		Ward 17
Sewing Room and Hairdresser		Ward 18
Wards 16 and 17		Wards 19 and 20
W.R.V.S. Shop/Pain Clinic	W.R.V.S. Shop	Ward 21
Wards 18, 19, 20, 21		Wards 22, 23, 24,

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General X-ray		25
Wards 22, 23, 24, 25, 26		Ward 26
		Wards 27, 28, 29, 30, 31
Ward 27		Ward 32
School	School	
Ward 33: British Stores		
Speech Therapy		Ward 34
Oral Surgery	General Theatres N	Emergency ward
	Before that Games Room	
Occupational Therapy		Physiotherapy
Physiotherapy		Red Cross
Dept of Medicine	Dept of Plastic Surgery	Eyes & ENT
Demolished	Med Illustration/Pain	Dental
	Clinic taking over from	
	Oral Surgery and Dental	
General Theatres South		Operating Room
		(the only one)
Nissen Huts	Stores: Dept and of	Enlisted Mens'
	Neuropath	& Junior Officers' Quarters
Nurses' Home across		Enlisted Mens'Dining
rear of Postgrad. Centre		
Nurses' Home at rear		
corner Postgrad. Centre		Enlisted Mens' Kitchen
PM Room		
Supplies Dept (site of)	Porters' rest room	Morgue
		PX x 2 i.e. U.S.
		NAAFI
	W.V.S. shop before that	
CSSD (site of)	Garages and	Garage and water
	Emergency water tank	tank
Postgrad. Centre car park	Tennis Court	Motor Pool and
		British Stores
Blocks A and B (Doctors' rooms)		Nurses' Quarters
Staff Canteen site		Nurses' Mess
Demolished, but similar to Blocks A and B		Nurses' Quarters
Block 95 (?96) (Nurses' rooms)		V.D. Section+
Block 96 (?95) (Nurses' rooms)		Enlisted Mens'
		Recreational Hall
Recreational Hall		Theatre/cinema
Part of Social Club		1st Sergeant

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\* Demolished mid 1992 to make way for the improvements to the northern (Hambrook) entrance.

^ There was no apparent Ward 16.

+ In 1992 the building labelled 'V.D. Section' on the 1943/44 map mentioned earlier still had the word 'GYMNASIUM' painted over the door, on the lintel. This building, and the adjacent Block (Enlisted Mens' Rec. Hall), thus seem to have been mis-labelled on the map. Note: During late 1990 to early 1992 many of the higher numbered wards ceased to be used for this purpose as their patients were transferred to the new hospital. They were either used as stores, or were given completely different functions, e.g. Ward 20 became Medical Physics.