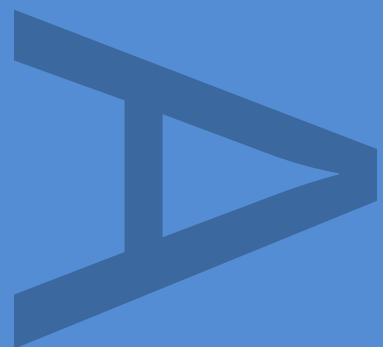


**Historic Building
Recording of the former
Carshalton War Memorial
Hospital, The Parks,
Carshalton, SM5 3DB**



ASW08



September 2012

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Site Name: former Carshalton War Memorial Hospital, The Parks,
Carshalton, SM5 3DB

Type of project: Historic Building Recording Report

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Historic Building Recording of the former Carshalton War Memorial Hospital, The Parks, Carshalton, SM5 3DB

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September 2012

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PCA Report Number: R11296

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1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Weston Homes to undertake a programme of historic building recording prior to the partial demolition and residential conversion of the former Carshalton War Memorial Hospital, Carshalton, SM5 3DB (**Fig. 1**).
- 1.2 The work was carried out in response to a planning condition (8), imposed by the Local Planning Authority (London Borough of Sutton) on the planning permission (App. Nos. C2011/64809/FUL & C2011/64815/FUL. The survey work has recorded the existing hospital building in advance of the demolition of non-original extensions and prior to the conversion of the historic core of the building into 2, 3, 4 and 5 bedroom two storey dwellings.
- 1.3 Built in 1923 by the architectural practice **Troup and Hooper** as a Memorial Hospital for local men who died during the First World War, the former Carshalton War Memorial Hospital has no statutory listed designation, but does lie within the Carshalton Park Conservation Area and has been included on the London Borough of Suttons local list of buildings of architectural or historic importance. It is accordingly defined as a non-designated heritage asset. The site also lies within an Archaeological Priority Area and adjacent to Carshalton Park, designated as a Registered Park and Garden.
- 1.4 The hospital was built during a period of innovation in hospital practices and design. This is reflected in the building plan of the establishment the layout of which conforms to the distinctive butterfly plan, synonymous with the open-air movement popular with hospital designers and medical practitioners, during the inter war period. The earlier 20th century witnessed a growing awareness of the benefits of fresh air and sunshine, and many elements of the open-air design, such as the butterfly plan, with its south facing wards and sun terraces, began to be incorporated into more mainstream hospitals instead of being the reserve of specialist hospitals such as sanatoriums.
- 1.5 While the hospital architects embraced the open-air movement of the 20th century, the domestic treatment of the building, drawing as it does upon the Garden City Movement/Arts and Craft style of architecture, compounds 19th century views that a hospitals' appearance should be picturesque and homely (Richardson 1998). This domestic vernacular is however diminished by the inclusion of a bold classical entrance portico to the principal facade and the repetitive use of the tripartite Serliana motif in some of the windows and doors of the facade. Generally the levels of decoration and ornamentation used for the building is low, this may reflect the post war economy or the fact that the hospital was funded through charitable donation and subscription.

- 1.6 Despite the many later accretions and refurbishments that the Carshalton War Memorial Hospital has undergone, it still provides through its distinctive design and eclectic appearance, a positive architectural and historic contribution to the character of Carshalton Beeches and to the setting of Carshalton Park. Historic Memorials, District and Cottage Hospitals, have over recent years suffered from closure and disposal by the Local Health Authorities due to modernisation of their provision or the centralisation of hospital services. Few good examples of War Memorial Hospitals such as the one at Carshalton survive today. To safe guard its future it is important that the building is reused and not left to decay, although it is equally important that the building's historic character is preserved by retaining as much of its original historic fabric and features as possible.

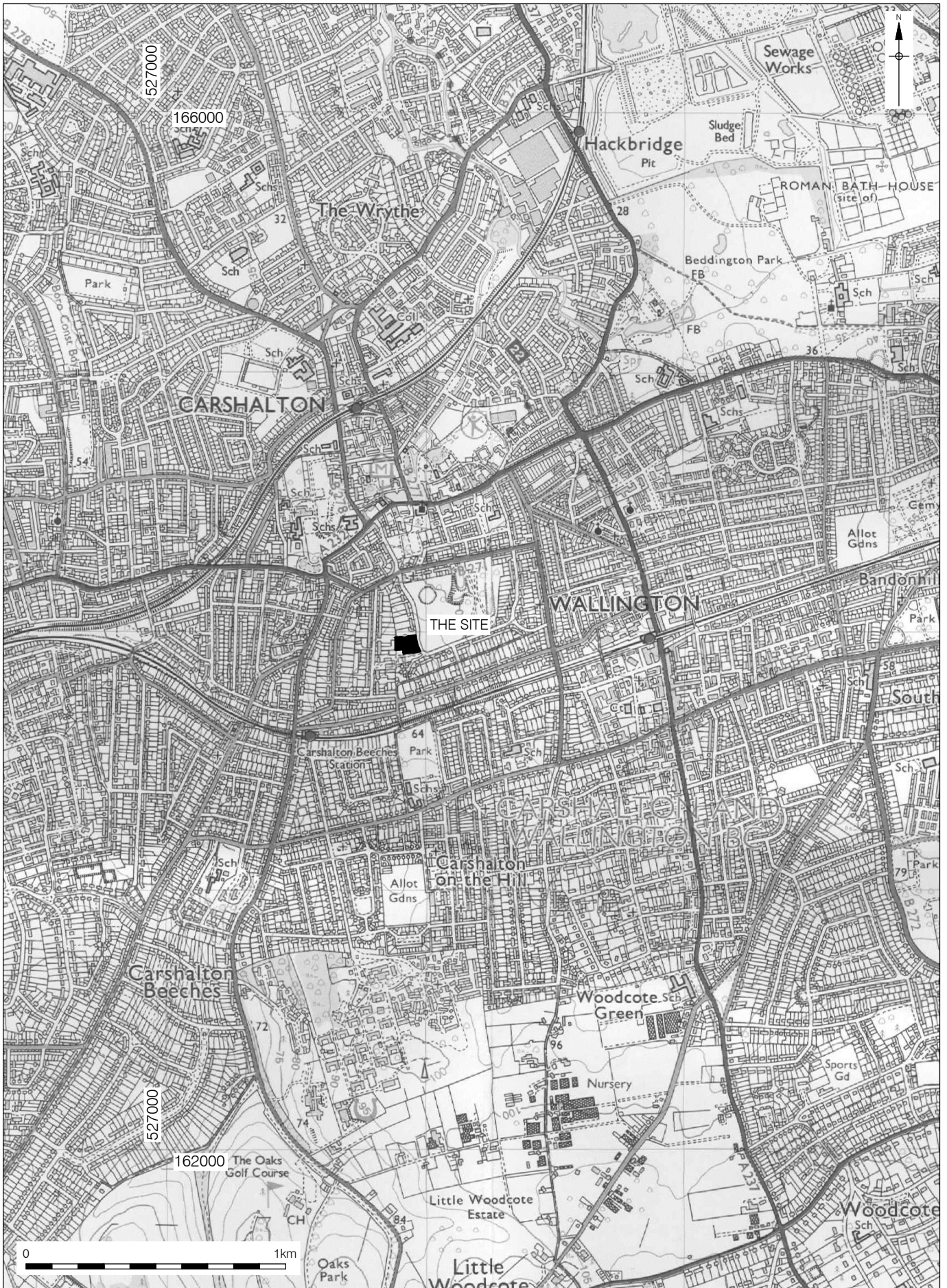
2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

- 2.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited has undertaken a programme of historic building recording prior to the partial demolition and residential conversion of the former Carshalton War Memorial Hospital, Carshalton, SM5 3DB (**Fig. 1**). The work has been carried out in response to a planning condition (8), imposed by the Local Planning Authority (London Borough of Sutton) on the planning permission (App. Nos. C2011/64809/FUL & C2011/64815/FUL
- 2.1.2 The historic building recording was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), agreed in advance of the work with the Local Planning Authority, within the framework of national planning policy guidance, specifically National Planning Policy framework (NPPF 2012) and the local authority's policy towards built heritage and archaeology. The WSI sets out in detail the methodology that has been employed by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited during the survey works.
- 2.1.3 The aim of the building recording work has been to provide a record of the building prior to its alteration. The purpose of the project is to clarify the development of the hospital building and to record areas of its historic fabric which may be impacted upon by the proposed conversion works. The survey will provide a better understanding of the hospital by providing the opportunity to study its historic fabric, architectural features and evidence of former use and function. The results will form part of an ordered archive and report that will preserve 'by record' those areas affected by the works, the findings of which can be disseminated to mitigate any loss of historic fabric.

2.2 Site Location

- 2.2.1 The former Carshalton War Memorial Hospital is situated in Carshalton Beeches and within the London Borough of Sutton. It is located at a short distance to the south of the Ruskin Road (B271) and immediately north of Park Close (**Fig. 1**). The site has a shared access with a small housing development to the north known as Corbould Close and with Ashcombe Court to the south. The hospital occupies a site of c. 5125 m² (**Fig. 2**) and lies within a 'leafy' suburban residential area of inter war housing and along the western boundary of Carshalton Park. The property is situated upon a gentle slope rising from west to east from 56.9 AOD to 59.8 AOD and sits within its own grounds retaining mature and semi-mature trees, some with TPO designations. The former hospital building has been redundant since 2007 and is presently 'boarded up' and in a semi-derelict condition.

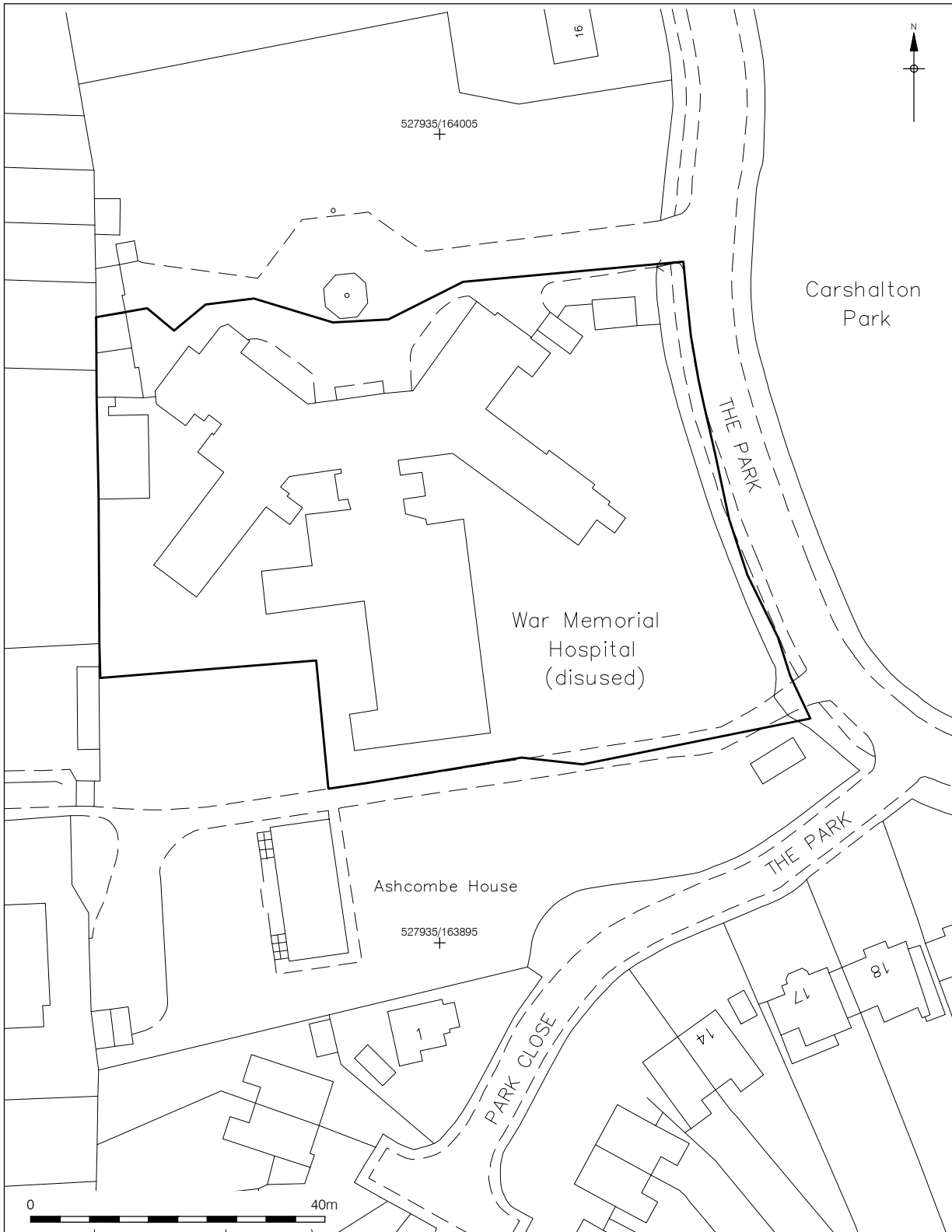


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Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4



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Figure 2
Detailed Site Location
1:800 at A4

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 National legislation and guidance relating to the protection of historic buildings and structures within planning regulations is specified in the provisions of the *Town and Country Planning Act 1990*. In addition, local planning authorities are responsible for the protection of the historic environment within the planning system and policies for the historic environment which are included in the relevant regional and local plans.

3.2 Legislation and Planning Guidance

3.2.1 Statutory protection for historically important buildings and structures is derived from the *Planning (Listed and Conservation Areas) Act 1990*. Guidance on the approach of the planning authorities to development and historic buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens and other elements of the historic environment is provided in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which was adopted on the 27th of March 2012 which supersedes the former Planning Policy Statements (PPSs).

3.2.2 Historic buildings are protected through the statutory systems for listing historic buildings and designating conservation areas. Listing is undertaken by the Secretary of State; designation of conservation areas and locally listed buildings is the responsibility of local planning authorities. The historic environment is protected through the development control system and, in the case of historic buildings and conservation areas, through the complementary systems of listed building and conservation area control.

3.2.3 With respect to the former Carshalton War Memorial Hospital site, planning permission (App. Nos. C2011/64809 & C2011/64815) has been issued for the demolition of non-original extensions and refurbishment and conversion of remaining hospital building to provide three 2-bedroomed, five 3-bedroomed, four 4-bedroomed and one 5-bedroomed two storey houses (four with roof accommodation) involving new dormer window on south elevations and roof alterations incorporating roof lights and rebuilt dormer windows together with car, cycle and refuse facilities and a new access road from the existing road serving Ashcombe Court. A condition (8) for historic building recording was included in the consented scheme, which states:

3.2.4 'No development including demolition, shall take until the applicants, or their agent or successors in title has secured and provided an historic record of the existing standing building, internally and externally and such a record shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority in both hard copy and electronic formats.' 'Reason: The existing building represents a significant heritage

asset and accord with the requirements of PPS5 in the understanding of historic buildings and heritage assets

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Aims and Objectives

4.1.1 The aim of this building recording report is to provide a record of the building prior to alteration. The purpose of the project is to clarify the development of the hospital and to record areas of the historic fabric which will be exposed, covered up or removed during the project. The project outcome will be to gain a better understanding of the hospital building and its development, to compile a lasting record, to analyse the results and to disseminate the findings. This record will be carried out in accordance with English Heritage guidance and comprise a detailed drawn, descriptive and photographic record of the building in accordance with a English Heritage Level 2-3 survey.

4.2 Documentary Research

4.2.1 A sequence of relevant Ordnance Survey maps was compiled to illustrate the development of the site. The results of historical research are provided in Section 5 of this report.

4.3 On-Site Recording

4.3.1 The on-site recording was carried out on the 3rd and 4th of September 2012 by an historic buildings archaeologist. Plans were provided by the client so that the building recording could specifically focus on all areas to be affected by the re-development. These drawings were annotated on site and used as a basis for the illustrations in this report.

4.3.2 A photographic survey including high quality digital and black and white medium format images was undertaken, recording key features, fixtures and fittings, and interior spaces on the ground and first floors as well as external elevations and notable architectural treatments. A selection of these photographs has been included in this report and **Fig. 10** shows the positions from which and direction in which these were taken. A register of all photographs generated on site by the PCA photographer is included in Appendix 1.

4.4 Project Archive

4.4.1 The project archive is currently held at the offices of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited in Brockley, London, under the site code ASW08. It is anticipated that the archive (copies of the report, drawings and photographs) will be lodged with the LAARC (London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre) in due course. Copies of the report will be sent to the Client, GLHER (Greater London Historic Environment Record), the London Borough of

Sutton, the LAARC (London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre) and the Sutton Local Studies Library.

4.5 Guidance

4.5.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with standards set out in:

- Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers: Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and Control of Works to Historic Buildings (1997).
- British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group: *Code of Practice* (1986) .
- British Standards Institution: *Guide to the Principles of the Conservation of Historic Buildings (BS 7913)* (1998).
- English Heritage: *Guidance Paper 98*; GLAAS: *Guidance Paper 3-Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London* .
- English Heritage (Clark K): *Informed Conservation* (2001).
- English Heritage: *The Presentation of Historic Building Survey in CAD* (2000).
- IFA: *Standards and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (1999).

5 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1.1 The Carshalton and District Cottage hospital was founded in 1897. It was renamed the Carshalton and District Hospital in 1907 and by 1923 was replaced by the Carshalton, Beddington and Wallington District (War Memorial) Hospital in its current location.
- 5.1.2 The second edition and third edition OS maps of 1898 and 1914 (**Figs 3 & 4**) clearly show that the site of the present hospital lay within the grounds and toward the south-western corner of Carshalton Park. At this point the land is undeveloped and lies just to the north of 'The Mount', an earthwork situated along the southern park boundary. The area around the park is obviously changing from more rural to more urban, particularly along the London to Brighton South Coast Railway line crossing to the south which was established in 1865. Just prior to the Great War residential development had started along Salisbury Road and along the western boundary of the Park, though the site itself remained within and part of Carshalton Park.
- 5.1.3 The Carshalton War Memorial Hospital, initially named the Carshalton, Beddington and Wallington District (War Memorial) Hospital was built on the site in 1923. It was funded by public subscription, initiated after the war in 1919, in remembrance of the men of those parishes who fought and died in the Great War (1914-18).
- 5.1.4 The architects practice appointed were the firm of **Troup and Hooper**. The OS 4th edition of 1938 (**Fig. 5**) records the residential redevelopment of the westernmost area of Carshalton Park, the creation of a new road, The Park, to service the new established development and the new hospital (**Fig. 5**). It was laid out with a south facing aspect. It appears the original hospital adopted a butterfly plan typical of the open-air movement of the interwar period, with a Y shaped core building built over one and a half and two storeys and single storey wings projecting south-east and south-west. Small accretions were added to the hospital during the 1970s (**Fig. 6**) while the enlargement of the rear southern and South-western ward blocks (Mallison Ward and Parker Ward) had occurred by 1989 (**Fig. 7**).
- 5.1.5 Ashcombe House, the former nurses home was built at a slightly later date than the construction of the hospital itself, but prior to 1938 (**Fig. 5**). It was located to the west, fronting onto Salisbury Road. It has since been demolished and the site has been redeveloped.

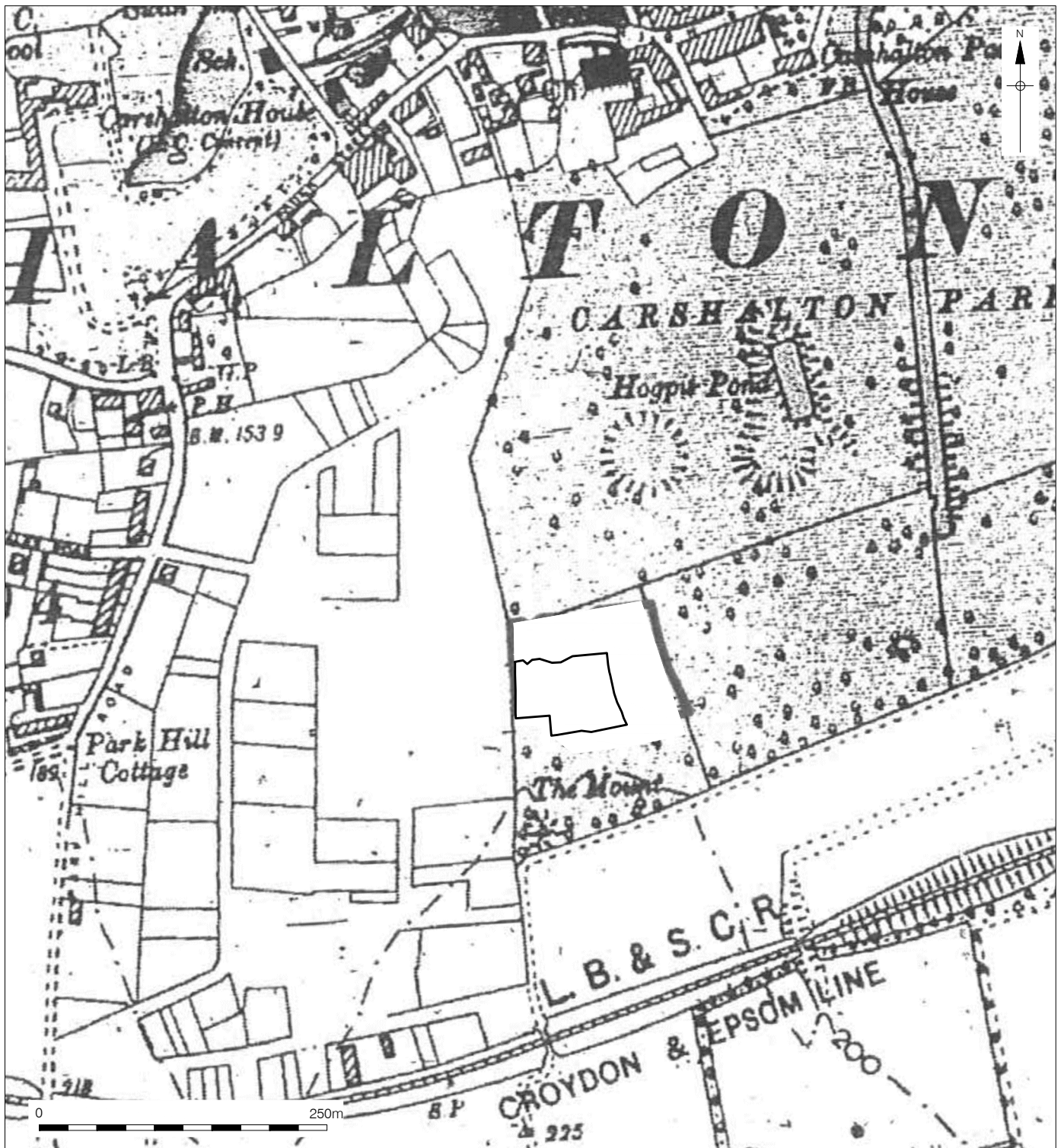
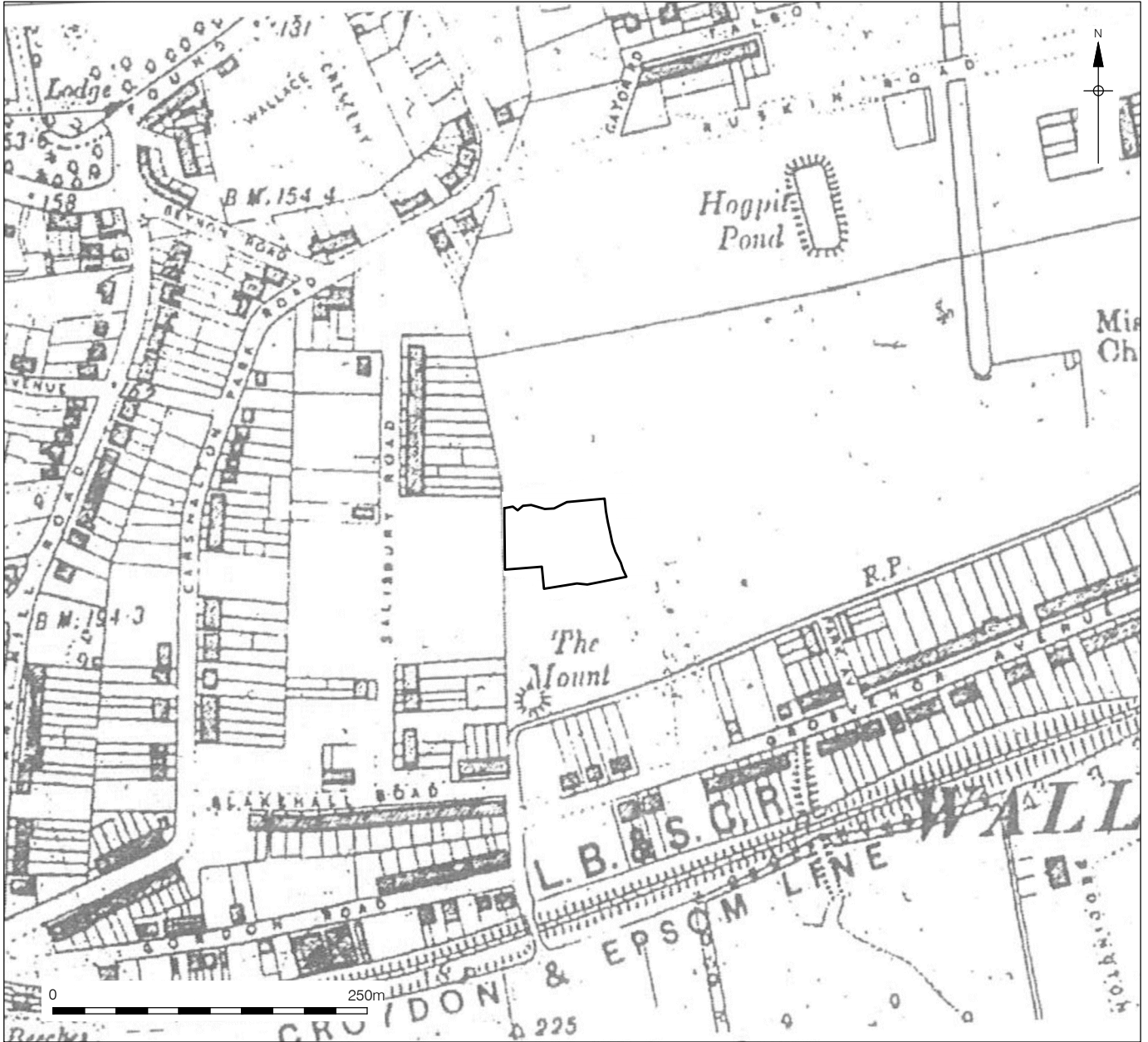


Figure 3
Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1898
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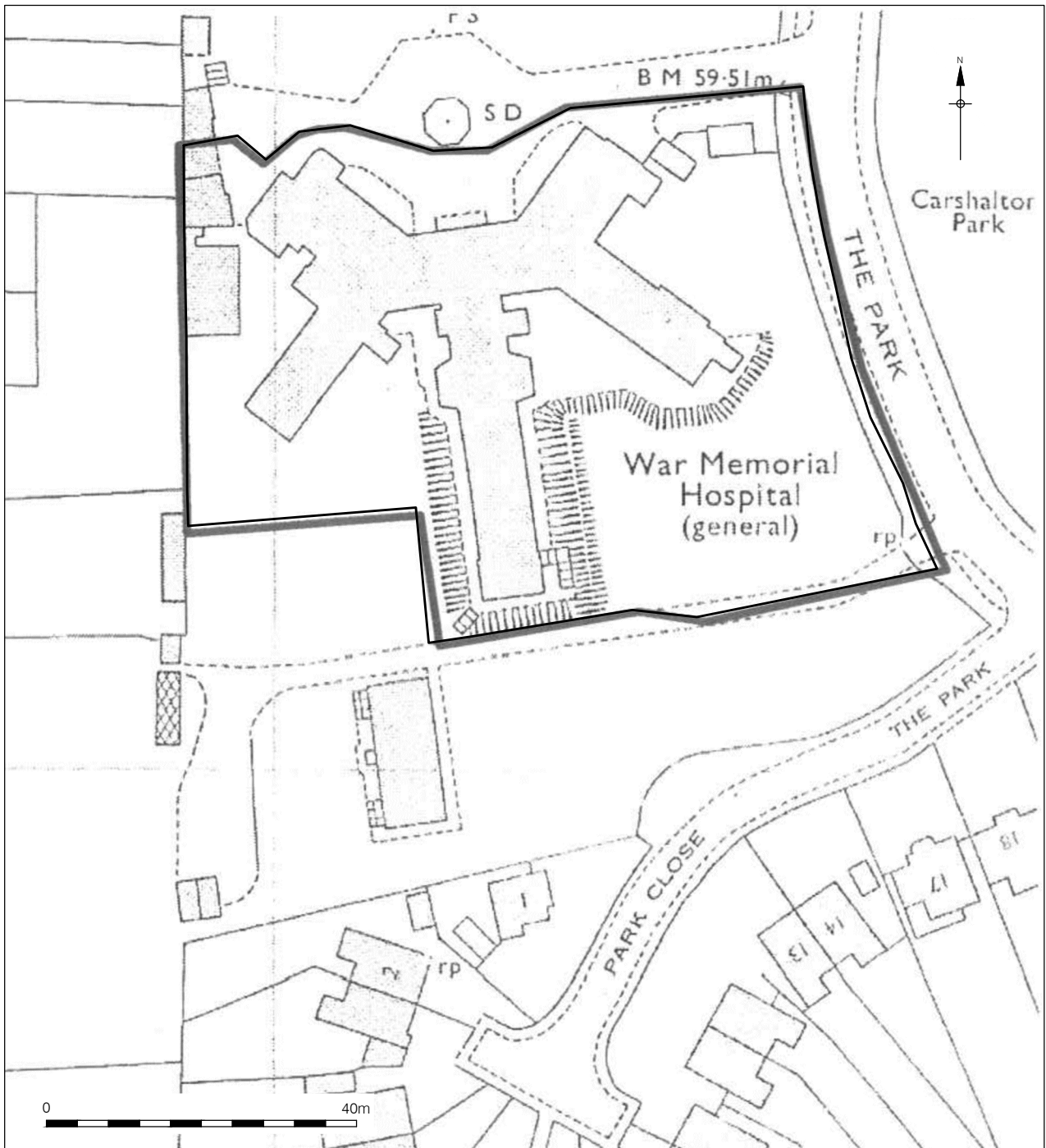
Figure 4
Ordnance Survey Third Edition 1914
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Figure 5
Ordnance Survey Fourth Edition 1938
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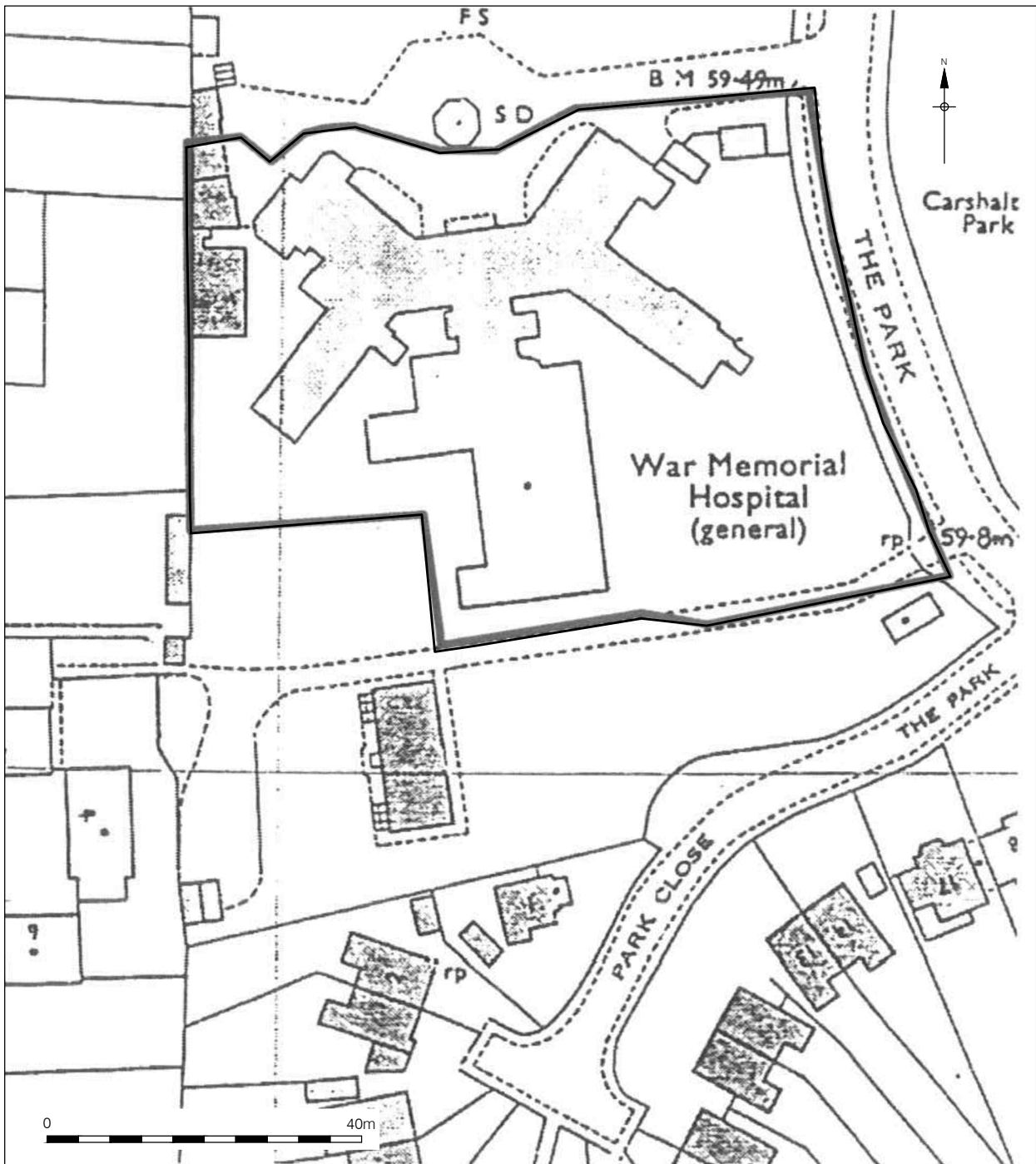


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Figure 6
Ordnance Survey 1971
1:800 at A4



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Figure 7
 Ordnance Survey 1989
 1:800 at A4

6 BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

The following descriptive text reports on the Carshalton War Memorial Hospital at the time of the survey (03/09/2012). Interpretation of function and the phasing of the building is based on a combination of information gathered during the fieldwork, analysis of the building fabric and documentary information.

6.1 General Description

6.1.1 The Carshalton War Memorial Hospital is an unpretentious facility adopting an eclectic fusion of simple Arts and Crafts architecture, reminiscent of the principles of the Garden City movement and elements of classical architecture. It was established over single, one and a half and two storeys and adopts a butterfly plan. This is a form of hospital design based on the open-air movement popular during the inter war period. The open air movement, focused upon the benefits of sunlight and fresh air, and promoted the development of specialist hospital designs such as the butterfly plan, characterised by a layout designed to take optimum benefit from a southern sunnier aspect with south facing ward wings. The memorial hospital is broadly laid out to these principals with south facing ward wings projecting, south, south-east and south west with a central administrative area to the north.

6.1.2 The hospital's external walls are constructed using red brick, the original brickwork is laid in a stretcher bond and uses narrow pseudo Tudor style red and burnt bricks measuring 230 x 50 x 105-110mm. The main original flank walls are interrupted by strip pilasters at bay intervals and have a low out-set wall plinth with a brick coping. Queen closers are used within the pilasters. The brickwork of the later additions uses a red burnt brick in keeping with the earlier work but uses a larger brick type measuring 220-225 x 60 x 110mm. The roofs are a mixture of a hipped type, across the two and one and half storey ranges, some lean-tos and flat roofs to the single storeys wings. The main pitched roofs are covered with a traditional red clay plain tile, with a slight camber, laid in regular courses to present a traditional aesthetic while the flat roofs are a simple concrete slab construction covered in bitumen/roofing felt. Chimney stacks are typically plain and through ridge, while dormers only pierce the roofline of the north facing principal frontage. As a result of the refurbishment and upgrading of the hospital facilities over time the fenestration is varied across the hospital and includes original sash windows and iron framed casements, later Crittal type casements, timber casements and ultimately UPVC replacements. Where original windows

survive they are top hung horned sashes which continue the traditional theme using small lights (6 over 6 or 8 over 8) and plain glazing bars. Generally the window openings (original) have tile sills and flat on-edge brick heads.

6.2 Northern Front Range (Plates 1-3)

6.2.1 The northern range presents the principal elevation to the building. In plan it is broadly symmetrical with a central 3 bay two storey entrance flanked by a pair of canted and forward set one and a half storey nine bay wings (**Plate 1**). A small single storey range with a gabled roof extends forward from the western end of the western wing. It is not repeated to the east. The frontage is dominated by the main roof, a deeply sloping tiled roof which extends down either side of the central main entrance bay, to eaves level over the ground floor windows of the forward canted wings. Providing a domestic scale to the frontage, the roofline is pierced only by a pair of symmetrically placed dormers, both lighting rooms built into the eaves of the canted wings. The dormers adopt a Serliana design, a tripartite window with a central semi-circular arch, a motif that is repeatedly used throughout the building and one present above the entrance at first floor. The roof has hipped ends.

6.2.2 Central to the frontage is a two-storey forward set three bay entrance (**Plate 2**). It has an ornate tetra-style portico comprising four stone octagonal section columns with bases and capitals rising to support a plain geometric stone entablature and canopy supported on decorative brackets. The entrance portico is reached via a pair of stone steps which lead to a central main entrance doorway, an ornate part glazed timber two leaf door repeating the Serliana design, flanked by a pair of small recessed windows. Below each of these is an inscribed rectangular stone plaque, reading 'Carshalton, Beddington and Wallington War Memorial Hospital Erected in memory of those men of these parishes who fell in the Great War 1914-1918' and 'This Memorial Stone was laid by the Right Honourable Lord Aschombe C.B. Lord Lieutenant of Surrey, September 26 1923. A short length of low wrought iron balustrade lies either side of the portico, which to the west encloses the external entrance to the basement. A Serliana style three light window with a tile key and drip is positioned centrally above the portico and below the hipped end of the two storey entrance bay. A canopy which projected out to the north to provide shelter to the main entrance has recently been removed, though the scars can clearly be seen on the brickwork over the portico.

The walls of the canted wings to the east and west of the entrance are built using pilasters and retain original window openings built up under the eaves with flat on-edge brick heads, using alternate red and burnt headers, and 6

over 6 sashes with horns and plain architraves. The eastern end on the front range is two storey with a central doorway flanked by windows at ground floor level and symmetrically placed windows above at first floor level below a half hipped roof (**Plate 3**). The western end of the front range sees a departure from the overall symmetry with a small canted range projecting north from the end bays and the construction of a single storey glazed lean-to roof built over an operating theatre located at the northern end of the range. It is not uncommon in interwar hospitals for operating theatres to be built onto the northern side of a hospital, as it provides a constant uniform north light, without the problems of shadows.



Plate 1 Hospital Facade looking south



Plate 2 Central Entrance Bay, looking south



Plate 3 Northern range end bays looking south-west



Plate 4 Rear Wards (Mallison/Passmore) looking north-west

6.3 The Rear Elevations (Plates 4-6)

- 6.3.1 From the rear (south) the hospital comprises a complex of wings or ranges built over single and two storeys. The two storey rear elevation of the front northern range continues seemingly unbroken to the central two storey north-south aligned rear ward block (Mallison and Passmore Wards). Running parallel to and along the eastern side of this two storey ward block is a modern single storey flat roofed extension at ground floor level (**Plate 4**). A pair of single storey ward blocks (Parker Ward and Physiotherapy) project south-east and south west respectively at the point where the northern ranges both cant forward to the north-east and north-west. Single storey accretions have been added to the eastern side of the central rear range (increasing the width of Mallison Ward) and in numerous locations around the hospital building (**Fig. 8**).
- 6.3.2 The rear north south range (Mallison and Passmore Wards) is built over two storeys with red brick elevations divided at bay intervals by strip pilasters. The windows at both ground and first floor levels have slightly larger windows than those to the front range and generally the rear is plainer in treatment than the more visible front range (**Plate 5**). The windows have segmental arched heads of two brick courses with a tile key at ground floor and flat headed windows tucked under the eaves at first floor. The roof line is part pitched with a hipped end to the south and to the east and west and incorporates a glazed roof lantern running the entire length of the ridge line (north-south). The ridge line is also interrupted by six equally spaced chimney stacks with over-sailing brickwork. A single storey flat roofed extension has been added to the western side of the central rear range to increase the overall width of the Mallison Ward. It is built in a similar red brick to match the older range and has a modern over-sailing parapet faced with painted timber boards. Similar modern accretions are present on the south-western angle of the Mallison Ward block and to the west of the same ward block at ground floor level.
- 6.3.3 Either side of the central rear range and aligned southeast to northwest and southwest to northeast are two single storey ward wings (Parker Ward and Physiotherapy). Both adopt the same structural and architectural characteristics built over 9 bays with brick elevations divided at bay intervals with strip pilasters (**Plate 6**). All original window openings have flat on-edge brick heads with a tile drip and tile sills. The brickwork was laid in stretcher bond and the bricks, in common with the front northern range measured 230 x 50 x 105-110mm. The roof was constructed using a reinforced concrete slab with wide overhanging eaves. Though both ward blocks were superficially similar, the south-eastern ward included a wider three bay out-set and a series of doors from patient rooms, opening into the former hospital grounds along its south-

west facing wall. This was not replicated in the south-western ward (Parker Ward). Parker Ward had however been considerably extended along its western wall with the addition of a modern ward extension. Invariably the modern accretions are all single storey and flat roofed and are characterised by the use of larger bricks, cruder brickwork and in many cases the presence of a mastic filled straight joint between the builds.



Plate 5 Central North-South Ward Wing (Mallison/Passmore) Looking north



Plate 6 Single Storey Ward Wing looking west

6.4 Internal Descriptions Ground Floor (Plates 7-15) (Fig.8)

- 6.4.1 The hospital design is based upon the principal of the pavilion plan where the main ward pavilions are kept separate and are accessed discretely via a series of interconnecting corridors. In this case all the six main corridors converge at a central point adjacent to the main reception area. They also connect the three main stairwells to the first floor, including the principal staircase to the rear of the foyer and the two stairwells toward the junctions of the ward wings.
- 6.4.2 To the rear of the main entrance is a small enclosed reception area. In its west wall is a glazed hatch opening into a reception office. To the south and through a pair of tall part glazed two leaf doors replicating the Serliana design used in the main external doors, is the foyer or vestibule (**G1**) (**Fig. 8**), to which the three main corridors converge. It is a double height space dominated by an ornate stair (**S1**) (**Fig. 8**) and an elevator set against the southern wall. The stair (**Plate 7**) is a timber closed string and closed riser newel type with a wrought iron balustrade with both geometric designs and more conventional scrolls. The balustrade continues to the first floor landing and encloses a flight of stone steps to the basement. The elevator, built by SMS of London also rises to the first floor landing and has a wainscot like wood panelled interior behind an open fret concertina safety cage and double doors (**Plate 8**). The floor of the foyer is covered with carpet, but was originally laid with a decorative Terrazzo marble, with a thin black and green or brown border and Terrazzo skirtings. This Terrazzo flooring is seen throughout most of the original building, particularly within the corridors, toilet and ablution areas, and in patient rooms and offices. It is also present within the south-eastern ward wing (Physiotherapy) but only partially within the south-western Parker Ward.
- 6.4.3 The rooms within the central area adjacent to the foyer (**G1**) appear to have originally been for office or consultation use. Though plain in decoration they are well lit and a number would have been heated by open fires with (now blocked) fireplaces/stacks. They saw some later service following adaptation to ablutions and kitchen/food prep areas but generally the area remained more allied to administration and staff use.
- 6.4.4 To the west of the foyer, corridor (**C1**) (**Fig. 8**) led to Parker Ward and to the Operating Theatre / maternity wing and adjacent patient rooms. The Operating Theatre / maternity (**Plate 9**) occupied the very western end bays of the northern range (**G6**) (**Fig. 8**). The main theatre walls were clad with ceramic green tiles, up to or slightly below door head level or mid wall height, and was naturally lit by a lean-to obscure glazed roof. The floor in the operating theatre was covered with large white 540 x 570mm terrazzo tiles, though the remaining

area conformed to the general pattern of Terrazzo flooring. Whilst most of the medical equipment had been removed, some features remained, including a light box, manufactured by Kodak, set into the wall for viewing X rays (**Plate 10**) and a small hand sink in the adjacent area. A scrub up area and kitchen area lay to the north of the theatre while patient rooms some with wide double doors for bed access were located either side of the corridor (**G2-5**) (**Fig. 8**). Few original features, apart from the sash windows, survived within these patient rooms although some did retain glazed observation portal where patients could be monitored from adjacent rooms.

- 6.4.5 Parker Ward (**G7**) was originally laid out as a typical Nightingale ward, open plan with bed heads placed against the flank walls. The ward was built with opposite set windows to encourage a through draught and air the ward, another common feature of a Nightingale ward. This layout appears to have maintained throughout much of the use life of the ward although the end bays (south) had latterly been separated off for use as day space (or parlour) and the ward extended to create a sitting room with larger windows overlooking the grounds to the south. Though little original decorative detail remained, the ward block retained its original 8 over 8 sashes with a four light hopper above.
- 6.4.6 A stair (**S2**) lay adjacent to Parker Ward (**G7**) and just off corridor (**C1**) (**Fig. 8**). It was an open well, closed riser and string timber type comprising three short flights with quarter pace landings. The balustrade comprised newels with finials and a moulded oak hand rail over two tiers of similar moulded oak rails, with twisted wrought iron bars between (**Plate 11**). The balustrade continued along the first floor landing, the top of the stair and landing soffit decorated with pendants.
- 6.4.7 To the east of the central foyer (**G1**) the general layout of corridors and stairwells continued the symmetry of the building. A large kitchen area (**G8**) (**Fig. 8**) with food preparation areas and food stores/larders were located within the easternmost end bays of the wing. Whilst the kitchen had been re-decorated and refurbished it seems likely that this area was originally intended for kitchen use, given the location of a large chimney stack in this area and food stores on the northern colder side of the building, some retaining their original fly screens. The rooms adjacent to the kitchen (**G9-10**) (**Fig. 8**) were latterly used as offices and possibly a dining area next to the kitchen. Stairwell (**S3**) (**Fig. 8**) is identical in design to stairwell (**S2**) previously described. However a public telephone kiosk had been built adjacent to it and a large Georgian fanlight style window/light built into the flank wall to light the base of the stairwell (**Plate 12**).

- 6.4.8 The arched head motif of the fanlight window continues in the Diocletian light above the archway leading into the Physiotherapy Ward (**G11**) (**Fig. 8**). The Physiotherapy Ward, unlike the open plan Nightingale type Parker Ward (**G7**), comprised a central spinal corridor flanked by individual patient rooms / toilets and offices, with a larger area reserved as day space in the end bays. Interventions made into these internal walls demonstrated that these original partitions were constructed using lightweight construction blocks and not brick or timber stud walls. The corridor was top lit using glazed lanterns and retained its Terrazzo flooring and skirts, also present in many of the adjacent rooms. A feature of the rooms in this ward wing was the presence of the original door architraves, typically rounded in section to dissuade accumulation of dust with a low plinth at the base (**Plate 13**) and, less frequent, original three panel doors. The architraves were present throughout the original building (despite some loss to modernisation) and were noticeably absent in the later accretions. It was also evident that the patient rooms along the southern side of the physiotherapy ward had direct access via doorways into the hospital grounds. This inclusion may well be part of the open-air treatment, enabling patients access to a veranda (a strip of hard standing still remains) along the sunny southern elevation.
- 6.4.9 Access to the Mallison Ward (**G12- 13**) (**Fig. 8**) was gained from the central foyer and through a pair of modern double doors. All of the double doors in the hospital were modern including the charismatic examples with porthole windows. Mallison Ward comprised two parallel wards linked by a double width opening at its northern end. The original ward (**G12**) (**Plate 14**), in common with Parker Ward conformed to a Nightingale type layout. It was 11 bays in length, originally reserving the southernmost bays with their larger windows as day space. This area was latterly used for bed space, due to the creation of additional day space in a modern extension to the west (**G14**) (**Fig. 8**). A nurses office with a large glazed window overlooked the ward from the northern end while toilet facilities had been latterly provided at the southern end of the ward. The windows along the west wall were original 8 over 8 sashes, but corresponding windows in the east wall had been replaced with fixed glazed lights with obscure glass when the ward was extended to the east. The later extension (**G13**) was also an open plan ward, top lit by a series of light wells running its length (**Plate 15**), on the west side, and sub-divided using part glazed partitions. These divided it into three separate areas, the southernmost with a double door, possibly representing a day space. The windows in the eastern flank wall were simple two light sashes. To the north of day space (**G14**) was an area (**G15**) (**Fig. 8**) reserved as 'Holiday Relief

Rooms'. This discrete ward was a modern addition which had been created by removing the original rooms and flank wall along the western side of the building (its canted outline can still be seen in plan) and inserting a lightweight part-glazed screen along the corridor north of the ward. The area between the ward (**G12**) and the foyer (**G1**) mainly comprised toilets, ablutions and staff areas.



Plate 7 Stairwell (S1)



Plate 8 Elevator at First Floor Landing



Figure 8
 Existing Ground Floor Plan
 1:250 at A3



Plate 9 Theatre (G6) with north-light roof



Plate 10 Kodak X- Ray Light Box in (G6)



Plate 11 Stairwell (S2)



Plate 12 Georgian style light to stair and Telephone Kiosk



Plate 13 Original Door Architrave



Plate 14 Mallison Ward (G12) looking south



Plate 15 Mallison Ward Extension (G13)



Plate 16 First Floor Landing

6.5 Internal Descriptions First Floor (Plates 16-18) (Fig.9)

- 6.5.1 The first floor was sub-divided into two discrete functional areas separated by a glazed screen along the northern side of the first floor landing. The area to the north of the landing and within the front canted range was originally reserved for the staff / nurses accommodation, while the central north-south range to the south of the landing (Passmore Ward) was for patient use. The northern range was the only area which used more conventional timber skirtings within the rooms and the corridors as no Terrazzo flooring was used in this staff area. This contrasts with the concave Terrazzo skirtings associated with the wards and patient areas. The arrangement of two distinct areas appears to have remained unaltered until the hospital closed.
- 6.5.2 The first floor landing (**F1**) reached by Stairwell (**S1**) and the elevator, provided general access to the Passmore Ward to the south, and via a glazed screen to the staff rooms to the north (**Plate 16**) (**Fig. 9**). The landing had a standard terrazzo floor with a black and green border to a terrazzo skirting. To the north, two steps led down into the staff area. Directly opposite the landing and above the main entrance bay, room (**F2**) (**Fig. 9**), latterly used as an office, was most likely the senior nursing staff (matron) facility or Medical Officers bedroom. It was significantly larger than any of the other bedrooms on this floor and was originally heated by an open fireplace (removed and blocked). The room retained few original features apart from the Serliana style window, a picture rail and low moulded skirtings.
- 6.5.3 The narrow rooms along the northern side of the nurses quarters were built under the eaves and accordingly were designed as general storage and linen cupboards. Storage was also used for the awkward areas where the canted wings broke forward (**Plate 17**). A departure from this approach were the two rooms (**F3** and **F4**) (**Fig. 9**) which were built with a dormer window, to facilitate use as a bedroom. Both retained picture rails and skirtings despite their conversion to a staff kitchen (western) and storage (eastern). The rooms to the south of the corridor originally served as nurses' bedrooms (**Plate 18**) but latterly as offices. The layout of many of the rooms had survived and some still retained original fixtures such as picture rails, skirtings and door architraves, but little else. One decorative feature which did remain was a simple geometric pattern of moulded strips applied to the corridor and some bedroom walls.
- 6.5.4 The two stairwells (**S2** and **S3**) also provided access into the staff areas and via the half landing and doorway, access onto the flat roofs of the single storey wards. Sun terraces utilising south facing flat roofs are a common feature of

many interwar institutions, particularly those concerned with treating respiratory diseases such as TB.

- 6.5.5 Entry to the Passmore Ward was through a pair of double doors with glazed porthole style apertures. This gave access to a spinal corridor (**C2**) (**Fig. 9**) which ran the length of the ward. The northernmost rooms closest to the landing were either staff rooms, reception rooms or toilets, notably room (**F5**) (**Fig. 9**) latterly used as an office which was originally a bathroom as it retained its ceramic half tiled walls. The corridor (**C2**) originally benefited from natural light, as the entire length of the corridor ceiling contained a series of glazed lights with obscure glazing, lit using borrowed light, from the ridge lantern above. These lights had latterly been boarded over but one extant example showed they comprised small glass square panes with timber glazing bars. Obscure glazing was used so as not to view the roof space between the ceiling and the ridge lantern.
- 6.5.6 Patient rooms (**F6-14**) (**Fig. 9**) each with double width doors and original architraves doors helped facilitate access for the bed ridden, flanked the corridor (**C2**) on either side. The two southernmost rooms (**F15-16**) (**Fig. 9**) were slightly larger, suggesting they were originally a communal day space area which was later subdivided, while the four rooms in the central canted bays (**F17-20**) (**Fig. 9**) were also larger, possibly reserved as private rooms. Latterly these rooms were either in use as patient rooms or as offices / consultation rooms.

The roof structure was only visible in some areas. Generally it was constructed using machine cut softwood rafters and joists, overlain with timber sarking boards. The northern roof had simple trusses with raking struts, back purlins and a ridge plank. The roof of the southern (north-south) range had a more unusual platform construction, to accommodate the ridgeline lantern. It was pitched up to the level of the purlin, thereafter it levelled off to form a platform running the axial length of the roof. Central to the platform was a pitched glazed ridge lantern which lit the corridor to the Passmore Ward.



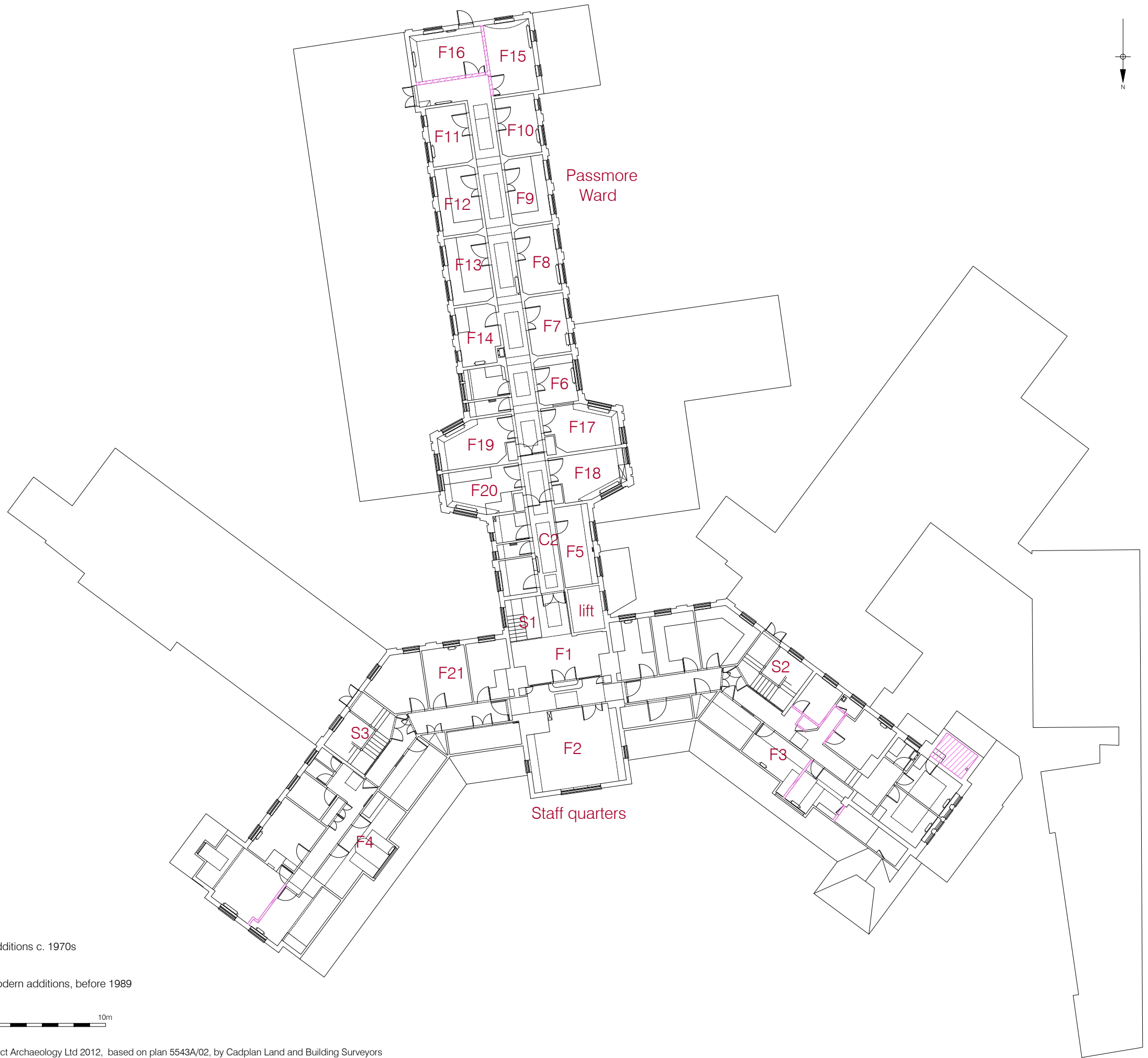
Plate 17 Linen Cupboard in angle





Plate 18 Typical Staff Bedroom with radiator (F21)



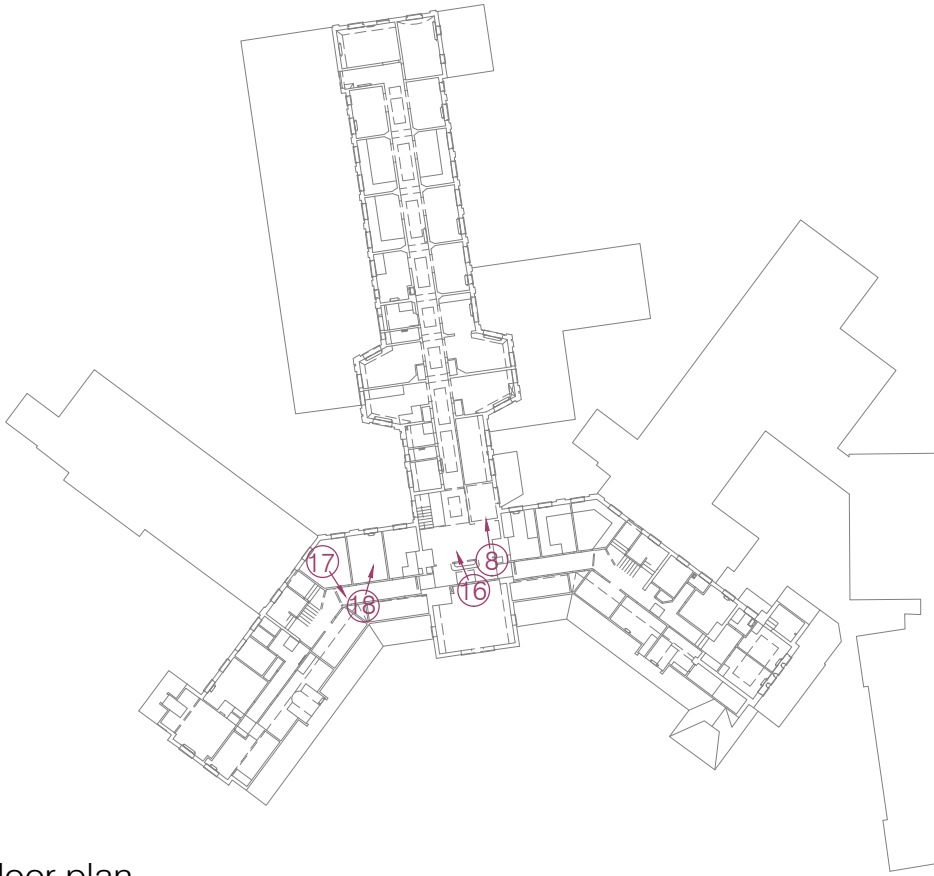
Plate 19 Original niche (later sink) used as a hand washing station



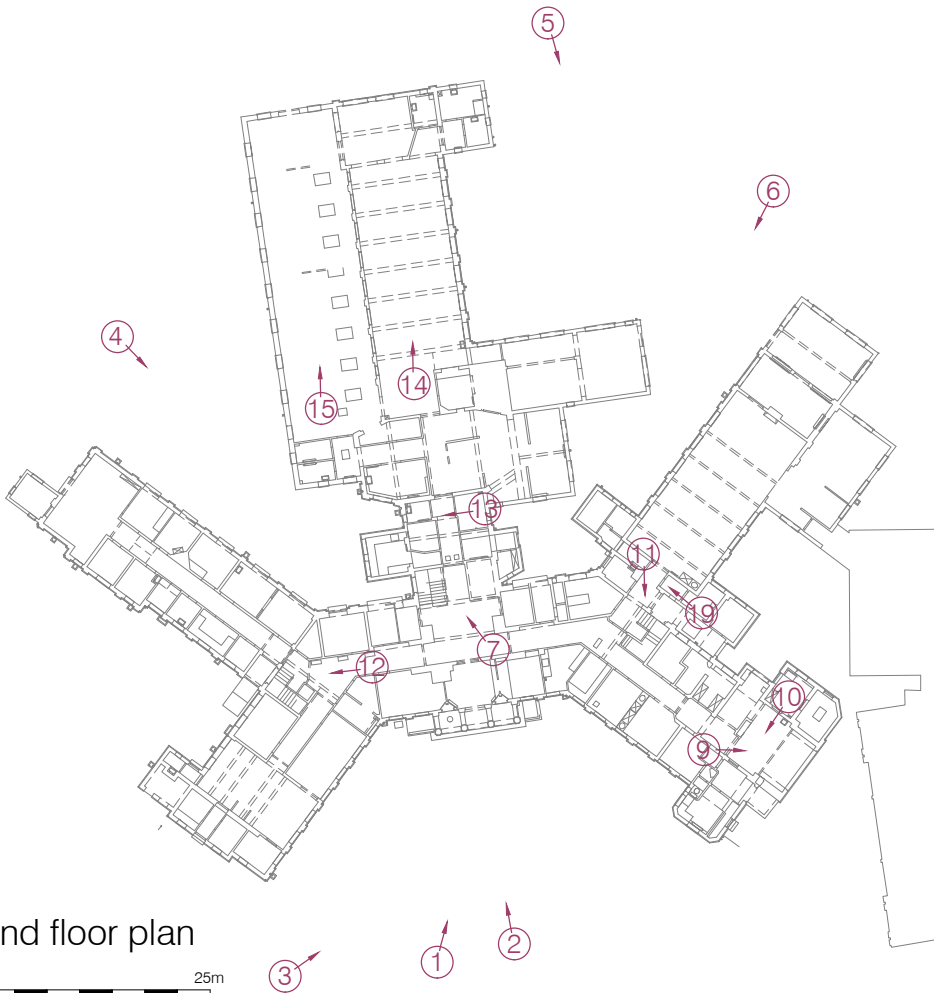
 additions c. 1970s
 modern additions, before 1989

0 10m

Figure 9
 Existing First Floor Plan
 1:250 at A3



First floor plan



Ground floor plan

0 25m

Figure 10
 Location of Plates
 Not to scale

7 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1.1 The Carshalton War Memorial Hospital was built as the Carshalton, Beddington and Wallington District (War Memorial) Hospital in 1923 to replace the Carshalton and District Cottage hospital, founded in 1897. The hospital was constructed to plans prepared by the architectural firm Troup and Hooper as a memorial to the men of the Carshalton, Beddington and Wallington parishes who died in the Great War (1914-1918).
- 7.1.2 The hospital was built during a period of innovation in hospital practices and design. This is reflected in the outline of the hospital which adopts the distinctive butterfly plan, synonymous with the open-air movement popular with hospital designers and medical practitioners, during the inter war period. The earlier 20th century witnessed a growing awareness of the benefits of fresh air and sunshine, and many elements of the open-air design, such as the butterfly plan, with its south facing wards and sun terraces, began to be incorporated into more mainstream hospitals instead of being the reserve of specialist hospitals such as sanatoriums.
- 7.1.3 It is clear that the memorial hospital was broadly laid out to these principals with south facing ward wings projecting, south, south-east and south west and to the rear of a centralised administrative area to the north. Analysis of the building suggests that one of the ward wings (most recently Physiotherapy) provided direct access from the patient rooms onto a sun terrace/veranda overlooking the garden, that the southern end bays were generally reserved as day-space while access to sun terraces located on the concrete slab roofs of the single storey wings, could be gained from the two outer stairwells.
- 7.1.4 While the hospital architects embraced the open-air movement of the 20th century, the domestic treatment of the building drawing upon the Garden City Movement/Arts and Craft style of architecture compounding 19th century views that a hospitals' appearance should be picturesque and homely (Richardson 1998). This domestic vernacular is however diminished by the inclusion of a bold classical entrance portico to the principal facade and the tripartite Serliana motif used for effect in some windows and doors of the facade. Generally the levels of decoration and ornamentation used within the building was however low, this maybe reflecting the post war economy or that the hospital was funded through charitable donation and subscription.
- 7.1.5 The hospital incorporated elements of 19th century hospital design by using the well proven and tested pavilion or Nightingale ward types, with beds arranged along the flank walls below cross-ventilating windows and the use of inter

connecting corridors reminiscent of the large pavilion plan hospitals. Labour saving features incorporated within the original design include the rounding off of angles and corners to help reduce accumulation of dust/grime. This is seen in the use of Terrazzo flooring with concave Terrazzo skirtings in patient areas and the use of door rounded off architraves to the original doors. It is noticeable that these features are absent in the later single storey accretions.

- 7.1.6 As would be expected the hospital had gone through internal alterations and many refurbishments and redecorations, but these were mainly cosmetic and it retained much of its functional legibility. It is clear that the administration was located within the northern range in the area of the main entrance, the hospital kitchen and the theatre were located in the end bays of the north range, while on first floor the Medical Officer and nurses rooms were concentrated in the northern range and distinct from the wards wings to the south. Original features such as hand washing stations set into niches outside the wards (**Plate 19**) are an interesting survival given that they are a feature which has been re-introduced into many modern hospitals. As is the survival of many of the original timber sash windows in both the admin, accommodation and ward blocks.
- 7.1.7 Structurally the hospital was built with a mind toward modern materials, contrasting with the faux Tudor and vernacular materials used for the external appearance of the facades. The walls were built using specially made narrow Tudor style red and burnt bricks and the roofs covered with slightly cambered red clay plain tiles to give the appearance of an antiquated vernacular roofline. The internal structure of the building used reinforced concrete for the first and ground floors and for the flat roofs over the rear ward wings. Surprisingly construction blocks, not brick or stud walling, were used for the internal walls. The roof construction, using machine sawn soft wood, was typical of the period.
- 7.1.8 Despite the many later accretions and refurbishments that the Carshalton War Memorial Hospital has undergone, the hospital still provides through its unique design and eclectic appearance, a positive architectural and historic contribution to the character of Carshalton Beeches and to the setting of Carshalton Park. Historic Memorial, District and Cottage Hospitals, have over recent years suffered from closure and disposal by the Local Health Authorities, due to modernisation of their provision or the centralisation of hospital services to the extent that few good examples of War Memorial Hospitals such as that at Carshalton survive. To safe guard its future it is important that the building is reused, although it is equally important that the

buildings historic character is preserved in any future development by retaining as much of the original historic fabric and features as possible.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to CGMS, acting on behalf of Weston Homes for commissioning the project.
- 8.2 The project was managed for Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited by Charlotte Matthews. The building recording and report was completed by Adam Garwood, edited by Frank Meddens and the photographs taken by Strephon Duckering, Josephine Brown prepared the illustrations.

9 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Andrews, R 2011 Carshalton War Memorial Hospital, Proposals for Development, Heritage Impact Assessment (Carden and Godfrey Architects)

ALGAO 1997 Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers: Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and Control of Works to Historic Buildings.

BADLG 1986 British Archaeologists and Developers Liaison Group: *Code of Practice*.

BSI 1998 British Standards Institution: *Guide to the Principles of the Conservation of Historic Buildings (BS 7913)*.

EH 1998 English Heritage: *Guidance Paper 98: GLAAS: Guidance Paper 3- Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork in London*.

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EH. 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings; a guide to good recording practice*.

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Cartographic Sources

Second edition OS Map of 1898

Third Edition OS Map of 1914

Four Edition OS Map of 1938

APPENDIX 1: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Carshalton War Memorial Hospital			SITE CODE : ASW08		PHOTOGRAPHER : S Duckering
DATE	FILM TYPE FILM & FRAME NUMBER	DIRECTION	IDENTIFIER	BUILDING	COMMENTS
	Black & White Digital				
03/09/2012	F101 1-3	D101	S	General shot	Facade
03/09/2012	F101 4-6	D102	S	External	Entrance bay
03/09/2012	F101 7-9	D103	SW	External	Facade end bay
03/09/2012	F101 10-12	D104	NW	External	Rear Elevations
03/09/2012	F101 13-15	D105	NW	External	Rear of Eastern Ward Wing
03/09/2012	F103 1-3	D106	NW	External	View Between Extensions and Central Wing
03/09/2012	F103 4-6	D107	NNE	External	Western side of Central Wing
03/09/2012	F 103 7-9	D108	NE	External	Modern extension rear of West Wing
03/09/2012	F103 10-12	D109	N	General shot	General View to rear
03/09/2012	F105 1-3	D110	SE	Ground Floor	Stair (S1)
03/09/2012	F105 4-6	D111	N	Ground Floor	Stair (S2)
03/09/2012	F105 7-9	D112	SE	Ground Floor	Corridor to Physio wing (G11)
03/09/2012	F105 10-12	D113	S	Ground Floor	Mallison Ward (G 12)
03/09/2012	F105 13-15	D114	S	Ground floor	Mallison Ward Ext (G 13)
03/09/2012	F107 1-3	D115	W	Ground Floor	Operating Theatre (G6)
03/09/2012	F107 4-6	D116	NE	Ground Floor	X ray light box
03/09/2012	F107 7-9	D117	SW	Ground Floor	Window fittings
03/09/2012	F107 10-12	D118	S	First Floor	Elevator
04/09/12	F109 1-3	D119	E	Ground Floor	Original Door Frames
04/09/12	F109 4-6	D120	SE	Ground Floor	Original Sink Niche
04/09/12	F109 7-9	D121	E	Ground Floor	Original Cupboard (next to G5)
04/09/12	F109 10-12	D122	E	Ground Floor	Telephone Kiosk and light
04/09/12	F 109 13-15	D123	S	First Floor	Staff Bedroom (F21)
04/09/12	F 111 1-3	D124	NW	First Floor	Corner Cupboard
04/09/12	F 111 4-6	D125	S	First Floor	First Floor Landing

APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-133739

Project details

Project name	Carshalton War Memorial Hospital
Short description of the project	Historic building recording of an inter war, butterfly plan War Memorial Hospital built in 1923 by the architectural practice Troup and Hooper as a memorial to the men of the parishes of Carshalton, Beddington and Wallington who fell during the Great War.
Project dates	Start: 03-09-2012 End: 04-09-2012
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ASW08 - Sitecode
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Monument type	GENERAL HOSPITAL Modern
Significant Finds	None
Methods & techniques	"MeasuredSurvey","Photographic Survey","Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
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Site location	GREATER LONDON SUTTON CARSHALTON Carshalton War Memorial Hospital
Postcode	SM5 3DG
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 27940 63950 52 0 52 15 30 N 000 07 31 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service
Project design originator	Charlotte Matthews
Project director/manager	Gary Brown
Project supervisor	Adam Garwood
Type of sponsor/funding body	Building contractor
Name of sponsor/funding body	Weston Homes

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive	LAARC

recipient

Digital Media
available

"Images raster / digital photography"

Paper Archive
recipient

LAARC

Paper Media
available

"Notebook - Excavation', ' Research', ' General
Notes', 'Plan"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Historic Building Recording of the former Carshalton War Memorial Hospital
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Garwood, A.
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	pre-construct archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Brockley
Description	Grey literature (unpublished report)

Entered by Adam Garwood (agarwood@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 13 September 2012

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