

**A Historic Building Record
of
The Former Mary Hughes Centre,
22 – 28 Underwood Road, Tower Hamlets,
London, E1 5AW**

(NGR TQ 342 820)

**Commissioned by
CgMs**



**Project No. 5170
Site Code URT 11
Report No. 2011264**

November 2011

Prepared by Maggie Henderson

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Abstract

In October 2011 Archaeology South-East (a division of the UCL Centre for Applied Archaeology) was commissioned by CgMs Ltd to carry out a Level 2 historic building record of 22 – 28 Underwood Road, Tower Hamlets, London E1 5AW.

The site currently occupied by the Mary Hughes Buildings is the result of a programme of works beginning in the late 19th century, driven by Alice Model, to provide welfare facilities for Jewish mothers. The Sick Rooms Helps Society, founded in 1895, was administered from No. 24 Underwood Road.

By 1911 funds had been raised to design and build facilities (The Jewish Maternity Hospital) fit for purpose on the site. The buildings that were previously on the site were demolished and the irregular plan building plot carefully laid out to comprise administration and care facilities, which at this stage included twelve beds.

By 1918 the level of care required had exceeded the facilities and a new development was planned. The former domestic structures adjacent to the Maternity Hospital, with frontages onto Underwood Road in addition to the warehouses that had occupied the rear of the site, were demolished to make way for the new development. The architects commissioned were Messrs Joseph and the new buildings again laid out to fit the pre-determined boundaries of the site. The hospital was renamed the Bearsted Memorial Hospital and opened in 1927. By 1937 the demand had again exceeded the facilities available at the site and a relocation to Stoke Newington was planned. The advent of the Second World War resulted in a postponement of the move and the new site did not open until 1947.

After the war the Underwood Road site was bought by Stepney Council and the Mary Hughes Centre and Day Nursery was established within the former hospital buildings. The facilities included an antenatal clinic, a school treatment centre, a day nursery and a hostel for the nursery nurses. The buildings remained in use under Tower Hamlets Council, providing facilities for family welfare and for local children and adults until its closure in 1996.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In October 2011 Archaeology South-East (a division of the UCL Centre for Applied Archaeology) carried out an English Heritage Level 2 (English Heritage, 2006) historic building record of 22 – 28 Underwood Road, Tower Hamlets, London E1 5AW (Fig. 1). The work was carried out in advance of proposed development of the site.
- 1.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation for the work was produced by CgMs. The site was visited by Maggie Henderson and Jane Briscoe in order to create the historic building record. This report is the result of that record.
- 1.3 None of the buildings are statutory listed, or are included on the council's list of locally important buildings.

2.0 SCOPE & METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The recording action incorporated the survey of the site (Fig. 2) to Level 2 standards as defined by English Heritage (2006).
- 2.2 The purpose of a Level 2 survey is to provide a descriptive record of a structure. The Level 2 survey involved gathering data on the exterior and interior of the structure which was then described and photographed. The descriptive element is intended to provide conclusions on the development and function of the building being surveyed. No comprehensive drawn record is required of a Level 2 record other than a plan of the building, but supplementary illustrations can be included if tailored to the wider scope of a project comprising several structures.
- 2.3 For the Level 2 part of the survey, the drawn record was based on checking and annotating existing plans, sections and elevations provided by CgMs. The plans include a series of site survey drawings created by Brady Mallalieu Architects in 1995, supplemented by a series of survey drawings created by Alan Rhodes Associates in 2011.
- 2.4 Subject to accessibility, a photographic record was made of the external and internal elevations and layout of the buildings. The photographic survey included general external and internal elevations and any surviving architectural detail, fixtures and fittings
- 2.5 Plans showing the locations of the digital photographs is included as an appendix (Appendix 1) to the report.

3.0 SITE LOCATION

- 2.1 The site comprises a series of adjoining structures (numbers 22 – 28) with a street frontage along the southern side of Underwood Road (formerly Underwood Street), Tower Hamlets, London E1, 5AW (Fig. 1, NGR TQ 342 820).

4.0 HISTORIC BACKGROUND AND MAP REGRESSION

- 4.1 Numbers 22 – 28 Underwood Road are composite in construction. As suggested by the range of building numbers, the property fronts onto Underwood Road, extending southwards to include former back yards and garden plots that were associated with

the buildings that had occupied the site prior to the hospital development. With the exception of Underwood Road, the remaining three elevations of the site are irregular (Fig. 2). This was already the case when the early edition Ordnance Survey Town Plans were issued in 1876 and 1896 (Fig. 3).

- 4.2 The Sick Rooms Helps Society was founded in 1895 with the address registered as No. 24 Underwood Road. The Goad Fire Insurance Plan (1899 – Fig. 3) does not indicate the function but it is probable that the Helps Society was administered from the frontage labelled ‘domestic’ on the plan. The Sick Rooms Helps Society was founded by Alice Model (1856 – 1943) who is described as a ‘pioneering campaigner’ for maternal welfare, and as such was awarded an MBE in 1935 for her work.
- 4.3 The Goad Plan (1899 – Fig. 3) shows that at this date the buildings occupying the frontage had been domestic structures of two and three stories in height, with a range of tiled and slated roofs. The back plot at the west end of the site contained a range of partially dilapidated buildings, side by side with a coach house, van shed and cow shed. Access to the rear of the site was via a through passage at Number 26, with accommodation situated above the passage. The remainder of the rear of the site was occupied by short gardens associated with the domestic buildings, abutted by a series of north – south oriented structures with roof lanterns of a warehouse or workshop type function labelled ‘tailor’.
- 4.4 The buildings occupying the western part of the site were demolished to make way for the construction of the Jewish Maternity Home which developed from the Sick Rooms Helps Society and opened in 1911. The third revision Ordnance Survey map (1907-1915 – Fig. 4) shows the development as comprising a group of interlinked structures that were irregular in plan. The development had a north – south axis with the structures occupying a broadly C-shaped footprint supplemented by a group of structures at the southwest corner where the pre-established pointed perimeter prescribed construction in a less than standard manner. The construction in the southwest corner therefore makes use of canted wall-lines to best utilise the space for the purposes of the hospital construction. The remainder of the site was still occupied by domestic properties with workshops to the rear.
- 4.5 The costs of building the new Maternity Home was aided by a bequest of £5000 given in memory of her mother by Mrs Ada Lewis-Hill. Additional funding came from a variety of sources including from Sir Marcus Samuel (to become Lord Bearsted) whose gift of £2000 enabled the purchase of necessary equipment. The home is described as having three maternity wards, an operating theatre and three annexes, two with single rooms, one with four beds, within the ground floor of the new development. The first floor included kitchens and domestic offices in addition to living accommodation for nursing staff. An isolation ward with baths and attendance rooms is also listed, in all a total of twelve beds were listed (British Journal of Nursing, 1911). In addition to the home facilities, two other organisations had offices in the buildings: the District Nursing Society and The Ladies Benevolent Lying-in Institution.
- 4.6 By 1918, the Maternity and Child Welfare Act highlighted the need for increased antenatal care and the Jewish Maternity Home was among the first to provide such care. The increased requirements led to the second phase of development, carried out to significantly extend the hospital facilities (Marks, L. V., 1990). The extensions were added in 1927 and the entire complex was then renamed the Bearsted Memorial Hospital. The beds increased from 12 to 34 and accommodation was added for an antenatal clinic and child welfare centre. The hospital also housed the Jewish Maternity Home and Midwifery Training School, the District Nursing and Sick Room

- Helps Society and the Ladies' Benevolent Lying-in Institution. The complex was recognised as a hospital under the Companies Act in 1932.
- 4.7 The firm of architects employed for the development were Messrs Joseph, headed by the Jewish Architect Ernest Joseph whose commissions included the Jewish Synagogue on Abbey Road and the ShellMex House on the Strand (Pevsner, 2005).
- 4.8 To make way for the development, the domestic buildings and workshops on the eastern part of the site were demolished. The new build comprised an irregular layout of purpose-built structures. On the western side of the first phase of hospital buildings, a small structure was replaced with the present one, which was built to match the first phase hospital building. The construction details of this block may indicate an administrative rather than medical function.
- 4.9 The Goad Fire Insurance Plan (Fig. 4) is undated but must be post-1927 due to the presence of the extensions of that date. It shows the site layout broadly as it is today. The plan notes the presence of a basement in the two-storey Block 3 building (compare Figs. 2 and 4), the link Block 1b is shown single storey, and Block 4 is already *in situ*. The rear range of Block 2 (2a) extended further north at the northwest corner, and was two storeys in height; this has been trimmed back to the present footprint forming an H-plan layout to much of the block. The presence of a hoist is shown on the plan, but this had been concealed within the building by the date of survey (October 2011). The east tower of Block 2 is shown with no single storey buildings to the south at this date. The predecessor of Block 8 is also shown linking the two main blocks of the Phase 2 hospital building. This was rebuilt subsequently as described below. Two buildings are shown that are no longer *in situ*: the yellow structure (indicative of a timber building) and the blue one (wired glass).
- 4.10 The Hospital Records Database lists the number of beds as 13 in 1923 (with an average daily bed occupancy at 8.9), increasing to 34 beds (with average daily bed occupancy 26.7) in 1928 when the hospital was extended. By 1928 the turnover numbered 703 new in-patients and 102 new out-patients (National Archives/Wellcome Trust website).
- 4.11 By 1937, the hospital buildings were considered to be unfit for purpose, particularly within the fields of teaching and research. As a result, the intention was to relocate to a larger site, postponed by the onset of the second World War which saw the closure of the hospital. The replacement institution did not open until 1947 and was relocated to Stoke Newington but it retained the name of the Bearsted Memorial Hospital (Lost Hospitals of London website).
- 4.12 The 1938 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 5) shows at a glance that the architect made good use of light-wells within the site limits in order to take advantage of his restricted plot while fulfilling the design brief. An open-fronted range is also shown *in situ* within the open-area encircled by the existing and new structures.
- 4.13 The site was purchased by Stepney Council in 1947 and the Mary Hughes Centre and Day Nursery established within the former hospital buildings. The centre was re-named after Mary Hughes (1860 – 1941) renowned for her work among the poor of the East End. The facilities included an antenatal clinic, school treatment centre, day nursery and hostel for the nursery nurses. The 1948 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 5) shows that modifications had been made to the front of the original building in the area of the former west staircase. The remainder of the site shows small additions,

while the light-well that had been added to the rear block of the Phase 1 hospital building had been filled in.

- 4.14 The 1950s Goad Plan is more descriptive (Fig. 6), showing the layout largely unaltered from the earlier edition plan (compare Figs. 2 and 4). There is a small link corridor with a cranked plan form linking the rear blocks of the Phase 1 building, noted as single storey and concrete roofed. The fire-stairs are shown on the south elevation of Block 2a. The single storey south end abutting the rear of the stair tower of Block 2a is shown *in situ* with a return at the south end constructed in timber, single storey open-fronted to the north and with a felt roof cover. Alterations have been made to Block 8, with a projection to the west and a glazed roof to the south end where it adjoins Block 2b. The northwest corner of the east wing of Block 2b has been trimmed back to the current footprint and the hoist is no longer shown as active.
- 4.15 The buildings remained in use under Tower Hamlets Council, providing facilities for family welfare and for local children and adults until closure in 1996. Few external alterations were made after 1948, particularly to the frontage. Changes were however made to the interiors to adapt to new uses and a few minor modern extensions were made including link corridors added within the rear of the complex to facilitate movement between the ranges.

5.0 THE BUILDINGS

- 5.01 The irregular nature of the ground plan of the initial construction on the site makes description awkward, so for this reason, the various elements that make up the structure are here broken down into component blocks and labelled as shown on Fig. 2.

Phase 1 – Block 1 (a – d)

- 5.02 The layout, broadly comprises the principal square block (1a) fronting onto Underwood Road linked by a single-storey north – south oriented corridor (1b) to a large rectangular two-storey block (1c) on the same alignment to the south. A single-storey rectangular structure (1d) projects out from the west elevation of Blocks 1b and 1c. This is of similar fabric but is a later addition with a straight joint between it and Block 1b. A group of two-storey buildings of irregular plan (1e) join to the south-west corner of Block 1c.

5.1 Exterior

Principal (north) Elevation (Plates 1 & 2)

- 5.1.1 The principal elevation (Block 1a) fronting onto Underwood Road is laid in English bond with bricks of a brownish fabric incorporating brown-glazed brick at the base of the elevation.
- 5.1.2 The block bears a pitched roof with a crow-stepped gable surmounting a slightly projecting frontispiece at the centre of the elevation. The upper courses of the gable have been rebuilt, perhaps as a result of V2 bomb damage incurred during the Second World War (1939-45 Air Raid Damage map – not reproduced).
- 5.1.3 Access is via two doorways, one to each side of the projecting section: the doorway to the east is under a segmental arched head with tile detail to arch and quoins,

reached via a straight flight of steps. The door also has a segmental arched head over four glazed panes, the upper two shaped to match the soffit. A pair of moulded vertical panels are situated below the lock rail.

- 5.1.4 The western doorway is under a round headed arch and is double width, the arch and quoins are extensions of the glazed brickwork, rounded to frame the opening. The door is shaped to match the opening and the construction is vertical tongue and groove boards with moulded detail added to create the impression of three panels, the upper of each leaf shaped to match the soffit. This western part of the building is shown recessed further to the south on the third edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 5). The map shows the building with a second set of stairs to match those that are retained *in situ* and as such must have been altered to the present layout at a later date (by 1936 - Plate 13).
- 5.1.5 The fenestration is fairly regular, with the window openings arranged to include two large windows in the central piece, one at ground and the other first floor, flanked by two smaller windows at first floor level. The western side of the building also includes a pair of single-pane windows, above the doorway. All of the present windows on the north elevation are modern replacements (Plate 2).
- 5.1.6 The brickwork of the elevation is laid to incorporate two bands of contrasting brickwork comprising bricks laid in the manner of headers but turned on the edges (Plate 2 detail). The bands are laid to create horizontal interest, directly above the ground floor windows, with the upper band parallel and set directly below the first floor windows.
- 5.1.7 Within the frontispiece, additional interest is added by a segmental arch detail above the first floor window, the area between the edge-set bricks of the soffit and the arch is filled by vertically set brickwork (Plate 2). The gabled part of the frontispiece is crow-stepped with contrasting pale coping. A slightly projecting string course extends between the first pair of crow-steps adding further horizontal detail to balance the comparatively tall gabled projection.
- 5.1.8 The roof of the principal range is under plain tile on the front elevation, with slate to the rear. The tiles may have been relaid with machine-made ones when the west extension was added (Block 3 – Fig. 2). A party wall rises above the roof-line to the west end of the building. At the opposite end, the eastern party wall appears to incorporate the remains of a pre-existing wall fossilised within the later construction (Plates 2 and 3), retained *in situ* when the houses were demolished to make room for the hospital extension.

The Rear Ranges – (Fig.2)

- 5.1.9 The structures to the rear of the site (Blocks 1b – 1e) are built in a pale creamy fabric consistent with the date of construction (1911 – Plate 3). The pale brickwork is unadorned, the roofs are flat, the windows and doorway openings, where retained from the original are under slight segmental arches (Plate 3).
- 5.1.10 The Phase 1 buildings (and the early extension Block 1d) retain some original and historic glazing, but (as is the case throughout the entire complex), the majority of windows have been replaced in recent years with uPVC equivalents.
- 5.1.11 Within Block 1c, on the ground floor of the west elevation, a tall single two-pane sash is retained complete with handle on the upper sash for ease of opening. The first floor

of the same block retains a two-light casement with three panes to each light, above a doorway with rectangular over-light (Plate 4). To the north of the casement a historic insertion is evident, a wide crittal-type metal-framed window (Plate 5) under a brick soldier course soffit. The inserted window may have been added when the first floor of the former single storey link corridor was added.

- 5.1.12 The historic single storey west extension (Block 1d – Plate 5) includes a pair of timber framed two-pane horned sashes arranged one above the other of a similar form to that *in situ* within Block 1c. The pair of sashes are within the same opening, separated by a wide mullion and if not original to the construction are very close in origin. On the west elevation there is evidence for a former window location in the form of a segmental arched soffit: the window opening has been blocked (Plate 5). To the north of the blocked window a two pane sash with obscured glass lights the WC within the extension.
- 5.1.13 One original doorway survives within the west elevation of Block 1c, accessing Open Area 1 against the western boundary of the site (OA1 – Fig. 2). The doorway is tall and narrow with timber frame incorporating a large single pane rectangular over-light, and the door. The door is two panel, the upper of which is fully glazed (Plate 4).

The Rear Ranges (OA2 – Fig. 2)

- 5.1.14 Most of the elevations facing onto open area 2 were obscured by vegetation (Plate 6) but visible details of the upper floor only, were consistent with the western side of the structures: plain brickwork and segmental arched heads to window openings, again the windows are modern replacements.

The Rear Ranges (OA4 – Fig. 2)

- 5.1.15 The south facing elevation of Block 1a and the north facing elevation of block 1c are visible from Open Area 4 (in addition to observations made from the roofs). Again only the upper floors were visible due to later additions and extensions.
- 5.1.16 The fabric is consistent throughout the inner elevations, with variations only in window sizes suggestive of room divisions on the interior of the building (Block 1a - Plate 7). The north elevation of Block 1c is arranged to accommodate an internally projecting lateral stack. Two windows are situated to the east of the stack with one to the south, a further window may have been positioned to the west of this but has been altered with the first floor extension of the Block 1b corridor (Plate 8).
- 5.1.17 Modern ground floor additions obscure much of the earlier work but on the south side allowances have been made in the design of the extension to accommodate an existing doorway (Plate 8). The doorway is wide with double doors each comprising four glazed panels apiece, arranged vertically with a single timber, taller, panel at the base. The over-light as before, is a large single glazed pane. The doors are identical to those adjacent within the later eastern hospital extension indication modifications during redevelopment of the site in 1927. However, the opening includes a brick segmental arched soffit and this may indicate re-use of an existing opening, perhaps a window in this case but later additions obscure detail that may confirm this. The brickwork of the elevation at the east end has been carefully overlain by the taller, later, adjacent building.

5.2 Interior – Block 1a

Cellars (Fig. 7)

- 5.1.18 The interiors of the Phase 1 buildings have been altered, however, some original and historic fabric does survive. The two-storey building includes both cellar and attic. The cellar is within the Block 1a boundaries and, like the floors above, includes an east – west oriented corridor accessed via a staircase in the north-west corner. There are three units on the north side of the corridor and two to the south, accessed via a small lobby (Fig. 7). The lobby access is under a segmental archway (Plate 9). The small subsidiary room and lobby area appear to be later (though historic) insertions (built in a type of breeze-block), indicating that the southern cellar was originally a single large room.
- 5.1.19 At the east end of the large south room the shuttered concrete construction of a short flight of stairs is visible within the northeast corner of the ceiling. The added staircase provides access between the Phase 1 building and the adjacent (Phase 2) hospital construction, set at a lower floor level than the earlier building. The base of a chimney stack in the original brick is situated to the south of the inserted stairs. The cellar appears to have no natural light, but mid to late 20th century brickwork on the south elevation suggests that earlier light-wells may have been in-filled when additions were made to the rear of the range. The cellar includes the original clay quarry tile finish to the floor.
- 5.1.20 The inserted lobby and cupboard at the western end of the southern suite of rooms (Fig. 7) appear to have been added to house an inserted stair that leads from the main range to the rear extensions. The shutter lines of the concrete construction can be seen on the under-stair slope within the cupboard (Plate 9). The door to the cupboard, within the inserted partition wall is boarded and ledged while the door to the larger cellar has four glazed upper panes and two rectangular timber lower panels, the original Bakelite door handle remains *in situ*. The floor has been finished in a concrete screed.
- 5.1.21 It appears then, that the south room was subdivided by the creation of lobby and cupboard at a later date, when the rear of the property was extended and stairs were required to link the different levels of construction. The historic maps show changes in the former open area to the rear of the Phase 1 building: the 1915 map shows an un-roofed narrow enclosure, while the 1938 and 1948 maps show an open-sided timber structure occupying the space south of the former enclosure (Fig. 5). By the late 20th century (Fig. 6), the area is once again shown as open. It is possible that the stairs were added to provide external access to the former open space and in-filled in the late 20th or early 21st century with the construction of Block 6 (Fig. 2).
- 5.1.22 The north suite of cellar rooms comprise three units of varying sizes, of which the eastern is the largest, retaining an arched opening to a large recess in the northeast corner that extends beyond the front wall line of the block. The base of the stairs leading up to the front door (east) are visible within the ceiling of the recess (Plate 10). The central unit is the narrowest of the three and is used for storage. Both central and western units are lit by a single window apiece in the north wall. The windows are two-pane sashes with obscured glass (Plate 11).

5.1.23 At the eastern end of the corridor there are stairs down to a large room, the stairs were inserted and the other cellar added with the Phase 2 (Block 2a) hospital extension to the west.

Ground Floor (Fig. 8)

5.1.24 The main range (Block 1a) includes a large front room, an east – west corridor to the south of this followed by a suite of rooms including WC facilities. A staircase and north – south oriented narrow entrance hall are located at the west end of the block. The rooms have been numbered for photographic locations and descriptive purposes as indicated on Fig. 8.

5.1.25 G19 is the large north room and this room appears to have been modified in the early 20th century, probably when the adjacent hospital was added (1927 – Block 2). The room had a small lobby accessed via the eastern doorway in the north elevation prior to opening out into the current layout. The east wall includes a blocked doorway with segmental arched head, indicating that there had been a link with the adjacent structure and as such is suggestive of rebuilding or modifications when the later structure was added to the earlier.

5.1.26 A round-headed fireplace of brown-glazed brick (of the same type as that on the front elevation) is situated to the south of the former doorway, consistent with a date within the first third of the 20th century. The opposite wall bears a tall arch-headed recess within a slight projection. The north wall has the large four-light window of the frontispiece described above and there is a doorway to the corridor on the south elevation. This appears to have been inserted or modified at a later date and the door is a modern fire-door. The room is plastered throughout and retains a moulded cornice for the most part; the only visible historic ceiling within the building complex.

5.1.27 The east – west corridor (G16) was two-part with a doorway between the two, the smaller of the two sections was situated to the west end and the walls and ceiling are unadorned, while the larger eastern part has a complete *in situ* moulded cornice defining the former limits of the room. The doorway between the two parts is moulded to both sides.

5.1.28 Room G17 at the east side of the range is accessed from the corridor. The room has panelling on the west wall with picture rail detail. A fireplace with integral over-mantel in addition to a pair of cupboards to the south are original to the construction. The fireplace has green glazed tile and a small flat arched opening (Plate 12).

5.1.29 The WC to the west comprises two rooms, the outer northern with sink and the southern closet with toilet. The doors to both parts are the same with six glazed panels of obscured glass at the top in two rows of three, a narrow recessed panel and a large rectangular one below the lock rail. The door handle is Bakelite. There are no windows in the south elevation but a break in the picture rail within the elevation of room G17 may indicate the former location of one.

5.1.30 The staircase occupying the western end of the group has an open well, landings at the half-storey mark, fairly ornate iron balusters and a mahogany hand rail with ramped sections. The staircase does not sit quite well within the space, one of the upper ramps is clearly stitched in place suggesting that the staircase is a later insertion cut to fit the area. This may be consistent with the rebuilding of the front part of the range, and also with the recessed part of the building shown on the 1915 edition map where the present west doorway now stands.

5.1.31 The entrance hall (G21, leading to G22 – Fig. 8) extends from the present western entrance within the principal elevation, provides access to the Block 1a suite and leads directly to the former single storey link corridor 1c. The west wall of the hallway has a round-headed arched recess incorporating a doorway set slightly to south of centre. This feature may have been an external opening to the passage (OA1 – Fig. 2) later enclosed by the addition of Block 3 (Fig. 2) but the smooth round-headed arch is consistent with that of the rebuilt western doorway and as such may be part of a re-organisation of the interior when Block 3 was added (probably 1927, but definitely in place by 1936 as shown from the photograph included in the Annual Report of the hospital – Plate 13). The second western doorway in the hall is a flat-arched opening inserted into the fabric after the west extension (Block 3 – Fig. 2) was added, and the resultant room partitioned to make the present two (G24 and G25 – Fig. 8).

First Floor (Fig. 9)

5.1.32 The first floor comprises a broadly similar arrangement to that of the ground floor: the continuation of the stair hall to the north-west and an east – west oriented corridor with rooms to north and south. There are now two north rooms and three south rooms, the western of which has been opened out on the south elevation to create a link with Block 1c via a first floor extension to Block 1b (Fig. 9). The two north rooms have been created by inserting a partition and creating a new doorway from the corridor. The remaining three doorways within the corridor are accessed via doorways with integral single-pane rectangular over-lights. The southern suite of rooms include two arch-headed recesses to each side of a former chimney stack in east room F10 (Fig. 9), while the adjacent WC and cupboard arrangement are situated within a single architrave. The door to the WC is original or historic with two large rectangular panes bearing rounded corner detail, while that to the cupboard has been replaced (Plate 14).

Second Floor (Fig. 10)

5.1.33 The second floor of Block 1a is within the roof space, comprising one room and staircase to the north side of the east - west corridor and one large narrow room to the south (Fig. 10). The corridor includes two modern roof lights in the slope, the rooms are otherwise window-less. The doors to each room are two-panel with moulded detail, the upper panel has a diamond-set glazed pane. The interiors of both rooms are painted white, the corridor bears a plaster finish. Of interest is the south wall of the corridor within the long room. Changes in the wall construction between the room and corridor are visible, each section is constructed of breeze-block but with variations in the actual block type perhaps indicating that the doorway had been further to the west (Plate 15).

5.1.34 The breeze block wall in general may indicate insertion rather than original layout of the attic space. The floors of both rooms comprise floorboards, while the western end of the south room has a slightly raised platform-like floor level (Plate 15).

5.1.35 The staircase occupying the western end of the block, on the north side, is a continuation of the one described above. An awkward connection of two lengths of the hardwood handrail can clearly be seen in this location (Plate 16), which could be indicative of a later insertion, perhaps as part of the overall 1927 modifications to the hospital complex. The staircase resembles the integral principal stair in the Phase 2 hospital building, discussed below.

- 5.1.36 Additional modifications involved breaches at the west end on the interior to link Block 1a with the two storey extension (Block 3) in that location.

5.3 Block 1b Interior

Ground Floor (Fig. 8)

- 5.3.1 A corridor (Block 1b) was included in the initial design of the building to connect the front range (Block 1a) to the rear (Block 1c) (Fig. 8). The link was originally a single storey in height with a flat roof. The east elevation of the link corridor was removed when the building was extended, leaving only a stub of wall in the south elevation of Block 1a to indicate its previous location (Fig. 8)
- 5.3.2 The link corridor incorporates a shouldered-arch openings between the corridor and the hallway of Block 1b at the north end and at the south end of the link to the Block 1c corridor. A further three arches are situated within the Block 1c corridor, to either side of an east – west passage and in the south wall of the block where access to the irregular southwestern corner blocks is located (Fig. 8). The use of the distinctive shouldered arch within what is effectively a long linear passage between the blocks highlights the contemporaneity of their construction and the circulation between them.
- 5.3.3 An upper floor was added to the original link corridor to facilitate circulation between the units at first floor level. The construction is clearly c. mid-late 20th century in origin; it is flat roofed and generously glazed on both east and west walls (Plate 17). Access was created via an existing window opening with a segmental-arched head in the north wall of Block 1c (Plate 17) while a breach was made opposite within the rear elevation of Block 1a.

5.4 Block 1c

- 5.4.1 Block 1c is of rectangular plan and two storeys in height under a flat roof. The building at ground and first floor level is regular with a north – south oriented corridor at the west end linked to Block 1a and an east - west corridor with a suite of rooms on each side. The stair access between the two parts is tucked into the southwest corner of the block (Fig. 8). The Ordnance Survey maps up to and including 1938 show a light-well located roughly central towards the east end, not visible on the interior due to subsequent alterations and modern finishes

Ground Floor (Fig. 8)

- 5.4.2 The layout comprises two rooms on the north side, the eastern of which is the largest and had been modified in recent years by the removal of a the original end wall at the east end, now evidenced by stub wall remains. The alterations to the east end took place when Block 2b was added in 1927 and stitched into the existing structure. Alterations were then made to the interior of the Phase 1 building to bring the two ranges together, creating communal access throughout.
- 5.4.3 Part of the south wall was also removed and replaced further to the south. The room (G38) includes a recess and former internal projecting stack at the west end. A small room (G30) is situated between G38 and the corridor. This room has been altered to create doors in the north and south elevations in a passage-type manner.

- 5.4.4 The south suite of rooms comprises staircase and closet at the western end, reached via the north – south corridor. A doorway at the end of the corridor allows onward passage into the southwest corner structures (Block 1e – Fig. 2).
- 5.4.5 The staircase is robust, in clear comparison to that situated in Block 1a. The design is open-well and the balusters of the lower flight comprise sections of angled iron straps with narrow braces extending from each corner to centre (Plate 18). The balustrade is topped by a hardwood hand rail that sweeps up towards the upper floor to terminate within a very robust rectangular section newel post (Plate 19). The upper balustrade is comparatively plain, with each newel surmounted by an equally robust over-sailing chamfered cap. The balusters in this case are stick type with interest created by the addition of two ballusters of greater width. To the north of the staircase (at ground floor level) there is a cupboard. The access to this has been altered from the west side to the east.
- 5.4.6 To the east of the staircase group is another through-passage, created by inserting a canted partition wall into a former large rectangular room (G37). A breach was then made in the north wall to allow the passage to function. The walls of the original single space (G37) had a tile finish to picture rail height and the eastern wall included a central fireplace flanked by arch-headed recesses suggesting that the room may originally have been a kitchen.

First Floor (Fig. 9)

- 5.4.7 The first floor of the block is broadly similar in layout to the ground floor, with a north – south aligned corridor (F17) at the west end meeting another aligned east - west (F18) that bisects two suites of rooms. The arrangement comprises the upper floor of the staircase (F23) situated within the southwest corner, while the remainder of the floor comprises two large rooms (F19 and F22) and two smaller rooms (F20 and F21). A stub of wall projecting south from the north elevation of corridor F18 suggests that there was previously a small room at the west end of the corridor prior to the addition of Block 2b.
- 5.4.8 Both of the large rooms include internally projecting fireplaces. Room F22, to the south also includes a built-in cupboard. As before, all walls are plaster, with tile skirting, all ceilings are inserted at a lower level than the originals which they then obscure, and the floors are carpeted.

5.5 Block 1e

- 5.5.1 Block 1e (Fig. 2) is the group of irregular buildings that occupy the southwest corner of the site. The group has the same overall floor plan at both ground and first floor levels capped by a flat roof. The layout in both instances comprises an access corridor just northwest of centre, with an irregular plan room to the southwest and northwest of this. A large almost rectangular room occupies the southeaster side of the block. At first floor level the only difference to the layout is the compartmentalisation of the northwest room that has gained an irregular corridor of its own leading to a suite of bathroom and toilet facilities (Fig. 9).

Ground Floor (Fig. 8)

- 5.5.2 The interiors of each room are as noted above for the general condition of the site, all windows are modern replacements, all finishes obscure earlier detail with the

exception of a failed ceiling panel that has fallen away to reveal a substantial flue or boxed-in beam with robust riveting within room G31.

- 5.5.3 The doorway to the southwest corner room (G34) bears a doorcase with bulbous moulding, original to the construction, while a blocked fireplace is situated within the southeast wall of G33. Most of the doors have been replaced but a double-width doorway in the southwest elevation of G33 retains the rectangular-glazed over-light. An historic door with glazed over-light is situated in the northeast corner of the corridor (G32). This is a narrow, glazed, three-panel door, the lower of which is unglazed.

First Floor (Fig. 9)

- 5.5.4 The first floor bears few features of note other than an arched opening to the WC suite in the northwest corner of the block, and a glazed roof-light in the ceiling of the southeast room (F28), that has since been painted out and blocked on the exterior (Plate 20).

5.6 Block 1d

- 5.6.1 Block 1d is the historic single storey extension on the west side of Block 1b and 1c (Fig. 2). This early addition is shown *in situ* on the 1915 map but has clearly been added as it has a straight joint to the adjacent building (Plate 21). The building may have been added to increase WC facilities at ground floor level as the surviving historic windows correspond well with the function.

5.7 Phase 2 - Block 2 (a and b) (Fig.2)

- 5.7.1 Block 2 was constructed for the most part in 1927 as a purpose-built hospital (Bearsted Memorial Hospital). The new building was formed of two principal parts, a long L-plan main range (Block 2a – the L rotated ninety degrees anti-clockwise). The main body of the development fronted Underwood Road with the eastern southwards projection housing the principal staircase and associated corridors as well as additional facilities within a taller, tower-like block.
- 5.7.2 The second part of the group is a broadly H-plan with an additional projecting east arm that houses the staircase (Block 2b – Fig. 2). Minor single storey facilities and corridors link the two principal blocks together at ground floor level, while the upper floors can be accessed via the Block 1 range and also the secondary staircase within the eastern arm of the rear block (Fig. 8).

Block 2a – General Exterior

- 5.7.3 The purpose-built hospital was once again built with its principal elevation facing north onto Underwood Road (Plate 22). The elevation comprises a long rectangular plan three-storey block, effectively the main body of the hospital, with a tower adjacent to this occupying the entire northeast corner of the site. The tower has an extra storey of facilities and houses the principal staircase that rises through the full height of the building. The windows of the stair tower, at the east end of the entire range are set at half-floor intervals in contrast to the very regular fenestration of the remainder of the block. The contrast draws a clear distinction between function within this principal range.

- 5.7.4 Construction details for the full elevation comprise brick walls laid in Flemish bond, mid brown for the ground floor with a contrasting reddish fabric above. The slightly projecting stair tower is a variation of the same theme, with a projecting central panel of the ground floor brickwork rising up to the base of the second floor, flanked and capped by margins of the contrasting red brickwork.
- 5.7.5 The ground floor of the four-storey structure between main range and stair tower is in the same brownish brickwork, the extent defined by a plat-band at the base of the first floor windows which carries around onto the stair tower where it is pierced by the projecting central panel. A (shuttered) entrance in the base of the stair tower is wide, with a flat arched soffit under stepped horizontal bands of brickwork, the lower of which (at the head of the doorway) comprises brick set on end atop contrasting tile courses surmounting a pair of plain brick pilasters. The stepped effect provides some degree of horizontal detail amidst the vertical emphasis of the stair tower.
- 5.7.6 The top floor of the stair tower is built wholly in the red fabric including a low parapet surrounding the flat roof of the structure. The corners are defined by rusticated brick quoins and the border between the top floor of the tower and the floors below is defined by a moulded string course rising to a centrally situated round-headed arch above a stair window of the same shape.
- 5.7.7 The doorway at the base of the stair tower is recessed into the projecting frontispiece. The quoins are in glazed brown brick seen elsewhere in the elevation and adjacent block. There is a deep recess in the east side of the reveal and a strap hinge remnant on the west side that indicate the doorway had been fitted with a gate, the type often found in elevators that expand in segments when pulled across but fold back neatly into the recess when opened out (Plate 23).
- 5.7.8 The fenestration of the stair tower comprised windows set at half-storey intervals, each under soffits of clay tile. The windows have all been replaced by modern uPVC types. Further detail is added to the base of each window in the form of the stepped courses of the frontispiece or above that, by individual aprons. The upper round window in the tower has tile quadrant detail (Plate 24).
- 5.7.9 To the west of the stair tower is another four-storey arrangement, slightly off-set from the adjacent west elevation of the main body of the development and also off-set more markedly from the stair tower to the east. The elevation bears the same brown brickwork to ground floor with red fabric for the remaining three storeys terminating in a continuation of the low parapet of the stair tower.
- 5.7.10 The moulded string of the tower continues around onto this section of the elevation, both at the base of the upper floor and the first floor. The fenestration includes a very substantial ground floor window under a segmental-arched soffit of stepped brickwork that recedes into the fabric of the elevation creating a deep recess to frame the window. The remaining windows are paired on each floor, with tile voussoirs and projecting sills in contrasting pale fabric.

Block 2a – The Main Range: North Elevation

- 5.7.11 The main range of the principal elevation comprises three storeys of accommodation. The construction is as before, brown fabric to ground floor, red fabric above. All ground and first floor windows have reddish-brown voussoirs of tile, while the first floor windows are capped by a white-rendered moulded cornice that rises to a flat roof surrounded by railings.

- 5.7.12 The regular fenestration comprises seven windows to first and second floors (all modern replacements). The ground floor includes a doorway at the west and eastern ends. It is probable that the eastern doorway was converted from a former window opening. The shape of the doorway opening is at odds with the one *in situ* at the west end. There is abundant use of boarding, margin lights, over-lights and in addition, the door is modern and the base quoins are in a shiny reddish brown glazed brick. The glazed brick appears to be an attempt to match detail of the historic fabric.
- 5.7.13 The original doorway at the west end is of standard width, the soffit is hidden by an applied board, but the door and glazed over-lights are original. The door has nine glazed panes in the upper half, arranged over three rows, with three vertical raised and fielded panels on the lower half. The over-light is six-pane, arranged in two rows of three.
- 5.7.14 Between the two doorways there are four windows, the central of which is a round one with quadrant tile detail of the same type as that *in situ* atop the stair tower. The round window is flanked by a pair of wide windows with a narrower type adjacent, creating a symmetry albeit an altered one, to the design of the ground floor. A railing, rising to sill level encloses the area of the elevation between the two doorways. The railings have integral access gates.

Block 2a – the West End

- 5.7.15 The west end of the block incorporates some pre-existing material, namely part of the party wall that had been situated between the earlier hospital building and the Block 2 range. The wall retains some earlier brickwork at the ground and first floors, with the new building (Block 2a) stitched in and the earlier brick stacks built up in the same red fabric as the upper floors of Block 2a (Plate 22).

Block 2a – The East End

- 5.7.16 The east end of the block comprises the return of the stair tower, the fabric and detail continuing onto the east elevation (Plate 25). Although the east elevation bears no windows, interest has been added by the inclusion of a tall narrow integral panel of brown brickwork, continuing up from the plat-band at the boundary between ground and first floors to terminate in a round-headed arch within the upper floor of the tower. The panel detail splits the string course at the base of the upper floor, which has been neatly finished at the junction between the two. The parapet of the stair tower continues here and the rusticated brick quoins are repeated. The remainder of the east elevation as far as accessible (situated within the neighbouring property) is of a plain brown fabric.

Block 2a – The Main Range - South Elevation

- 5.7.17 Much of the ground floor of the south side of Block 2a is obscured by later additions to the complex (Fig. 2). The upper floors are visible, from open areas (3 and 4) and also from the flat roofs of the rear block (2b). At ground floor level, from the west, a link block has been added (Block 7 – Fig. 2) necessitating alterations to the fabric shown here as including a rendered I-beam, modern brick rebuilding and two vents (Plate 26). To the east of the link there is an opening with doors, margin lights and very large over-lights under a wide segmental; arched soffit that sits at the top of the lower storey. A window to the west of this is a 20th century intrusion, set under a flat

rendered lintel (Plate 27), and the remainder of the elevation is obscured by an added flat-roofed suite of single storey rooms (Block 8).

- 5.7.18 The upper two floors of the main body of the block are fairly consistent in fenestration, each comprising five windows from west to east, followed by a small window and a final large one. The windows and fabric of the eastern end of the block is overlain by an added fire-escape staircase that appears to be a modern replacement of an earlier external staircase that had been accessible from the east corner block (Plate 28) as attested to by the blocked former doorways in the west facing elevation.
- 5.7.19 All of the original windows on the elevation are under the ubiquitous segmental arched brick soffit. All have projecting contrasting sills. The two small windows, included to light WC facilities on the interior are within original openings but lack the segmental soffit and have a concrete rendered lintel instead. The eastern end windows are altered to accommodate doors to the replacement/relocated fire escape staircase.
- 5.7.20 At the western end of the range a tall chimney stack (rebuilt at the top) projects out from the elevation. One feature of the range is a small third-storey block immediately adjacent to the stack, only accessible from the roof directly above the western-most windows in the block. The external elevations are plain brick, that to the south is a continuation of the south elevation fabric. Two double doorways provided access to the interior, the northern currently blocked. The building accommodates tanks (Plate 29). At the opposite end of the roof there is a further low, brick structure (Plate 30), this is in modern brick in stretcher bond, flat roofed, with low boarded and ledged double access doors on the west side. The interior contains iron flues and extractors.

Block 2a – The East Tower (base of the L-plan)

- 5.7.21 The taller eastern end of the range comprises both the projecting stair tower of four storeys. For the purposes of the report, the entire base of the L will be referred to as the east tower. The fabric of the south facing elevation and part of the west return of the tower block is constructed of a pale brick similar to that of the earlier Block 1 rear buildings on the site. The tower is purpose-built but the brick may be re-used or selected for cost rather than effect as the elevation is hidden within the complex and as such did not require the attention to detail of the principal elevation. The western facing part of the elevation that projects south from the main range of the block is currently blank, two former doorways are blocked, and these as noted above, may have provided direct access to a former external staircase replaced by the present one, accessed from the adjacent part of the range.
- 5.7.22 The west elevation of the top storey rising above the main range of the block is of a uniform reddish-brown brick, of a sort clearly different to that of the publicly visible elevations. The brick is clearly bonded with the finer front elevation brickwork (Plate 31). The contrasting fabric is probably due to the fact that the elevation is very much out of sight to the public.
- 5.7.23 The south facing elevation is plain and unadorned, capped by a flat roof minus the low parapet that had finished the north and east elevations. A low railing provides a boundary on the remaining sides. The south elevation includes a moulded gutter (Plate 32). The flat roof of the tower is accessible from that of the main range of the block via a ladder. The roof includes a modern weatherboard-clad timber shed (Plate 33) which houses a large tank (Plate 34).

5.7.24 The regular fenestration of the south elevation of the east tower comprises three windows apiece, to the first, second and third floors of the building. With the exception of the flat arches of the top floor, each window has segmental arches consistent with those in the main range and all have projecting sills. The ground floor of the block is obscured by a single-storey, flat-roofed structure. Above which, within the tower block is a continuous rendered lintel surmounting a series of narrow lights. The eastern of the lights remains *in situ*, comprising eight glazed panes arranged over two rows (Plate 32). The flat-roofed structure has a sloping buttress-like brick feature that clearly supported a sloping roof at an earlier stage. No single storey projection is shown on the c. 1927 Goad Plan (Fig. 4) but the structure is *in situ* by the 1950 edition of the same series (Fig. 6).

5.8 Block 2a – Interior

Cellar (Fig. 7)

5.8.1 The Block 2a cellar is situated under the stair hall G1 in the east tower. The access is via the original *in situ* doorway under the principal staircase towards the north elevation of the block. There is a window (Plate 35) in the north elevation that had provided borrowed light from the small rectangular plan entrance foyer at the base of the tower. The cellar also bears the canted wall of the east elevation, the single flight of metal stairs twisting around slightly to the southwest to accommodate the change in direction (Plate 36).

5.8.2 The walls of the cellar are of painted brick. A light well with sloping base and segmental arched soffit is situated in the east wall, close to the north elevation. The floor is of concrete and the ceiling bears integral I-beams of small section to support the weight of the floor and staircase above. The interior of the cellar includes pipes and junction boxes both active and long superseded.

Ground Floor (Fig. 8)

5.8.3 All finishes are modern, suspended ceilings, plastered or rendered walls and carpeted floors except where noted.

5.8.4 The layout of the L-plan building (Block 2a) comprises the principal staircase and stair hall in the northeast corner (G1 – Fig. 8). The hall retains much of its original features, glazed two-tone tiled walls, stone floor, door in the north wall to Underwood Street, and the original glazed door to the cellars, with shaped glazed panes and a round-headed arch. The ceiling is painted plaster and the beams are boxed-in. The staircase is decorative ironwork painted black with a contrasting hardwood moulded handrail that ramps up through the height of the stair hall. As noted above, the stair windows are at half-floor intervals, providing ample light to the interior. Of particular note is the unusual angle of the eastern wall of the tower, which cants towards the southwest creating a broader frontage than the rear floor plan within the stair hall. The canted angle is a result of the retention of the former property boundary of the site (see Figs. 3 - 6).

5.8.5 The entrance hall had extended to the south beyond the four-storey tower block, incorporating a single storey projecting on the south side. The stone floor that remains *in situ* within the stair hall proper (G1 and G2) extends to the former southern boundary (Fig. 8), including the floor of G4 and the adjacent south store. The partition wall between G1 and G2 is a modern insertion: the hall was formerly open to the south with a doorway in the south elevation (to G6) that is now blocked.

- 5.8.6 The 1938 edition Ordnance Survey map shows that the building by this date had reached the south boundary, was roofed over and extended to the canted west boundary with a light-well incorporated abutting the south elevation of the tower (G3). Several light-wells were cleverly incorporated in the overall design and subsequent development of the buildings to make the best use of light while creating accommodation over several storeys within a pre-determined site boundary. By 1938, the southern part of Block 2a, within the single storey structure followed the south boundary, wrapping around the former light-well, allowed access to corridor G7 (Figs. 5 and 8) and the rear range (Block 2b). This layout is the one shown on the 1950 Goad Plan (Fig. 4), with the south return built of timber, single storey in height, with a felted roof.
- 5.8.7 Like the stair tower proper, the rear continuation of the hall (G2 – Fig. 8) had tiled walls, which have been over-painted in recent years. The tile in the rear of the hall does not reach ceiling level but stops at what is usually picture rail height, there is a bull-nose off-set and the remainder of the wall is in plain plaster, as is the ceiling. The store (G4) is original to the construction, but appears to have been extended to the south by pushing the former south wall further out, indicated by a break in the tiled wall finish and by the stepped ceiling effect created by expansion into the single storey part of the range. An over-light the same as that *in situ* to the east within the hall remains in place above the inserted south wall. A cap-stone with liling ring is set within the floor of G4, to provide access to a drain or cistern.
- 5.8.8 The remainder of the east tower comprises a single large room (G3), lit by the oversized arched window on the north elevation of the building. The arch motif is used again within the walls of the room: there are two arched recesses on the east elevation, both with doorways to the hall (Fig. 8). The tiled wall finish continues into the large room, like G2, the tile is to picture rail height rather than ceiling and is finished in a coat of yellow paint. There is much boxing-in of service pipes within the room, obscuring detail but it is clear that the south wall is not tiled. Room G3 is a large space and there are multiple means of access to the interior, however, the room divisions may have been lost over time with modernisation. The lack of tile finish on the south elevation may be a later rebuild when the light well was filled-in to the south of the wall (creating G5 – Fig. 8).
- 5.8.9 Within the room are several built-in cupboards, a particular feature of the hospital construction mentioned in the 1911 British Journal of Nursing. A cupboard in the southwest corner is original and the floor is in the same stone as that *in situ* within the stair hall. The cupboards against the west wall may be later additions. The original ceiling is obscured by a suspended modern one, added to insulate and light the large interior room. The floor also bears a modern laminate finish. The room may have provided initial reception and/or office facilities, accessed directly from the main staircase.
- 5.8.10 To the west of the tower there is a long north – south oriented corridor, with a canted east elevation, again which appears to have been fossilised from earlier construction on the site (Fig. 8). Of course, the inverted funnel-type plan may have been intentional to provide a wider southern part of the corridor (G7) designed to include a staircase allowing access to the upper rooms of the rear range (Block 2b). The rooms to the west of the corridor are modern additions, although the Goad plans and the 1938 Ordnance Survey map does show a room at the north end of this part of the building, it is now a modern rebuild (Plate 37).

5.8.11 The interior of the main body of the block has been re-organised in recent years. All of the present partitions are modern insertions and as a result the original layout has been lost.

First Floor – East Tower (Fig. 9)

5.8.12 The stair tower is finished as on the ground floor and retains its original detail (Plate 38), including a recess in the northwest corner to house pipes (Plate 39). A small lobby in the southwest corner leads to what is now a single large room (F1 – Fig. 9).

5.8.13 The west wall of F1 incorporates three round-headed arched recesses, of which the southern example is narrower than the other two. The central arch is pierced by the doorway to the main range.

5.8.14 It is possible that the north and south walls of the small entrance lobby had continued to the west to create a corridor and a suite of rooms to each side. Of this, a scar remains in the west wall of north of the present doorway, and a blocked doorway is visible in the south wall of the lobby.

First Floor - The Main Range

5.8.15 The central part of the first floor is currently a large open-plan room lit by three windows in the north and south elevations. The east end includes a short east – west oriented corridor with a single room to the north (F3) and a small suite of rooms to the south (F4 – F5), comprising WC facilities (Fig. 9). The west end of the corridor and the doors to F3 and F5 each have glazed over-lights indicating the same phase of construction. The 1950s Goad Plan indicates that the first floor housed the kitchen (Fig. 4).

5.8.16 The west end of the block includes a further short length of corridor with a single room to north and another to south. There are scar indications in the north room (F9) to indicate a former partition. The doorway to the adjacent Block 1a was created through the original Phase 1 fabric, linking the two buildings together.

Second Floor - The East Tower (Fig. 10)

5.8.17 The second and third floors of the stair tower bear a more compartmentalised floor plan than the lower floors. It is clear from the layout that this part of the building provided accommodation for live-in staff. The rooms are small, many have built-in cupboards and there are WC facilities incorporated into the design (Fig. 10). On both floors the staircase provides access to an east – west corridor with a suite of rooms to north and south. In both cases the narrow central room of the north suite houses the communal WC facilities, each with tiled wall finish. The doors to the rooms leading off the corridor include glazed over-lights to provide borrowed light to the corridor from the main rooms. A roof-light has been added to the corridor of the third floor to provide additional light.

5.8.18 The three south room on each floor appear to have been the bedrooms, many with built-in cupboards. On the north side of the corridor, there is a larger than average northwest room and a slightly irregular northeast room. The rooms may have provided kitchen/common room facilities: the northwest room (S5) on the second floor includes a built-in dresser (Plate 40) which is stylistically consistent with the date of construction and may indicate such a function.

5.8.19 With the exception of S4 in the southwest corner of the second floor, there are no projecting chimney breasts and no original fireplaces.

Second Floor - The Main Range (Fig. 10)

5.8.20 The second floor has been stripped out of partitions for the most part, leaving only a small suite of enclosed rooms in the southeast corner of the range (Fig 10 – Plate 41). The floor had included rooms, as shown on the plan, to each side of the ubiquitous east – west aligned central corridor. The locations of some of the rooms can still be discerned within the walls and ceiling above the inserted modern ceiling. Features that have been retained include a cupboard in the east wall of the room, perhaps inserted into a recess created in a former chimney stack. A small suite of cupboards and stores in the southeast corner are also retained and may be originals, a door has been inserted into a former window opening in the south elevation (as discussed above) to allow fire-escape access.

5.8.21 The WC facilities were added to the west side of the stores/cupboards/WC, leaving a narrow dead-space within which pipes could be housed (Plate 42). The WC's may be a c. 1930s addition.

5.9 Block 2b

Exterior

5.9.1 The rear block of the hospital complex occupies the south side of the site, abutting and connecting with the rear block (Block 1b) of the Phase 1 building. The building offers facilities over a combination of two and three floors with the eastern arm of the block housing the stair access. Construction is in reddish brown brickwork laid in a variation of Flemish bond. The building is plain as befits a utilitarian structure with no publicly accessible frontage. The block has a flat roof of varying levels, the window and doorway openings are for the most part under segmental brick arched soffits like those within the north block (2a), there are a number of WC windows, of smaller size under flat soffits, while all windows have projecting contrasting rendered sills (Plate 43)

5.9.2 The doorways are generous widths, often with double doors and all have large glazed over-lights emphasising the architects desire to bring as much light into the interior as possible within a restricted site boundary.

5.9.3 A blank expanse of wall rises to the full height of the block between the two north-south oriented wings: this had accommodated a lift that has been blocked off at a later date. The mechanism for the lift remains *in situ* and accessible from the roof, while on the interior of the building the walls have been over-plastered removing access to the shaft. The Goad Plan of c. 1927 shows the hoist as *in situ* but also shows that the northwest corner above the bar of the H-plan structure had been extended northwards flush with the north elevation of the east wing (compare Figs. 2 and 5).

Ground Floor (Fig. 8)

5.9.4 Stair access at the south end of corridor G7 (Fig. 8) continues up within the east arm of Block 2b. On the ground floor the stairs project into the corridor with an east west – return providing corridor access into the block.

- 5.9.5 The stairs are similar to the principal staircase in Block 2a, comprising hardwood handrail over decorative iron balusters, this time painted white. The stairs do not sit particularly well in this location suggesting either minor modifications over time, or the purchase of a pre-existing staircase modified to fit the building.
- 5.9.6 An cupboard and WC facilities are tucked under the stairs occupying the eastern half of the structure. The southwest corner had comprised the base of a lift shaft that has been removed on this floor. The south wall includes a doorway with a four-pane glazed over-light accessing a small open area against the southeastern boundaries of the site. A centrally-situated doorway in the west wall leads to a long east – west oriented corridor that extends through the full width of the remaining H-plan of the block, linking up with the Phase 1 (Block 1c – Fig. 2) building beyond.
- 5.9.7 The remainder of the H-plan part of the block comprised two large rooms in the east wing, one to each side of the corridor (G43 and G44 – Fig. 8), access is via modern fire-doors within historic openings with glazed over-lights. The bar of the H then housed WC facilities on the north side, and the corridor on the south (Fig. 8). The west wing bears a return to the north of the corridor (G41) leading to Open Area 4. To the west of the corridor is an extension to the Phase 1 room (Block 1d – G38), this enlarged the pre-existing room, extending it eastwards into the new building, and also south into the corridor. The south side of the west wings bears a single large room (G40) with a modern door and historic over-light. The interior of room G40 has been converted to house a suite of toilet cubicles.

First Floor (Fig. 9)

- 5.9.8 The first floor east arm contains the staircase with a cupboard tucked into the northeast corner. The surviving first floor part of the eastern lift shaft is retained *in situ* (Plate 44) occupying the southwest corner. Opposite there is a built-in cupboard and a narrow room (F35). The door to the room and that of the cupboard are contemporary, contained as they are within a single architrave (Plate 45). The door has an over-light while the cupboard adjacent has an upper cabinet hinged on the south side. The interior of room F35 retains tiled wall and floor finishes. There are also a series of fitted cupboards that may be an addition of c. 1950.
- 5.9.9 The east wing of the H-plan has two rooms one to each side of the corridor, but these have been opened out by removing partition walls as shown on plan (Fig. 9). The corridor bisecting the wing has a pair of doors on each side (without over-lights). The bar of the H, like the ground floor comprises south corridor, WC to north, but also contains the dead space on the southeast side that had housed the lift. The west wing has a single room to each side of the central east – west oriented corridor. Each of the doorways in the west wing have chamfered architraves and single pane over-lights. The south room (F21) also includes an internally projecting stack, part of the adjacent Phase 1 building.

Second Floor (Fig. 10)

- 5.9.10 The east arm includes the upper floor of the staircase, the landing and to the west of this a small lobby, the walls to the lobby between the landing (S14) and the southeast room (S12) are canted to enable better passage through this part of the building. To north of the lobby is a built-in closet, to south the remains of the lift shaft. A door in the west wall opens into the central corridor of the east wing (Fig. 10). All parts of the east arm bear modern finishes; the door of the lift shaft has been sealed and rough-cast render applied over it (Plate 46).

- 5.9.11 The east wing has a single large room on the north side (S8), shorter than the east wing below, in that the lower floor extends further north and south than the upper floor. Both sides of the wing comprise modern French doors to the flat roof over the floor below (Figs. 2 and 10). The south side of the wing has a closet in the southwest corner with WC facilities adjacent to the north, accessed from the corridor.
- 5.9.12 The bar of the H is the same as the floor below, with the exception that the door to the west wing is further to the east rather than at the natural junction between bar and wing as is the case for the first floor (compare Figs. 9 and 10).
- 5.9.13 The west wing has an access corridor (S4) oriented north – south on the east side of the wing. At the north end of the corridor there is a small tiled former WC (S5). There are three remaining rooms in the wing, the largest of which is in the centre (S2) and includes a rectangular-plan bay window with French doors to the flat roof over Block 1d adjacent (Fig. 10). The northern of the three rooms in the wing (S3) includes a built-in cupboard, while that to the south (S1) has no visible surviving original features.
- 5.9.14 From the French doors in the central room (S2), the flat roof over the adjacent block includes ladder access to the roof above the west wing. The roof has a small rectangular plan structure with flat roof that houses the mechanism for the lift (Plate 47) that occupies the dead space within the bar of the H-plan part of the building. The machinery retains the makers plate stating that construction of the lift was undertaken by the company *Smith, Major and Stevens Ltd*. The company of lift engineers was founded by Smith in 1770, with Stevens as partner from 1878 and Major promoted to same in 1909. The lift was constructed after 1909. That a large expanse of the north elevation in the relevant location was left blank indicates that the lift was part of the initial design. The lift mechanism at the east arm of the block was not accessed, but again the surviving details of the feature is consistent with the date of construction

5.10 Block 3

Exterior – North Elevation

- 5.10.1 Block 3 is situated at the west end of the site, with a frontage onto Underwood Road. The narrow building is stitched into the Phase 1 (Block 1a) structure to the east (Plate 48) and is bounded to the west by the perimeter of the site. The wall construction on the west side may have been retained at least in part from the original boundary (much obscured by vegetation), with the new elevation stitched between the two pre-existing structures.
- 5.10.2 Block 3 was probably built in 1927 as part of the overall hospital extension and the adjacent stairs of Block 1a may have been taken out at the same time to create a stitched in flush facade on the north front. The constructional details carried out to match that of pre-existing Block 1a rather than the remainder of the new development may indicate a specific function, related to the *in situ* Block 1a building, perhaps performing an administrative role rather than one related to the hospital proper.
- 5.10.3 The principal elevation, built to emulate that of the existing structures included brown brickwork and glazed brick base courses that do not quite extend as far as the west elevation (Plate 2). The roof pitch also matches that of the original, with the party wall between the two rising above the apex of the roof-line. Roof construction is tile to the front and slate to the rear. The west end incorporates chimney stacks.

5.10.4 Access to the through passage is via the wide double doorway close to the west end of the block. The doorways is under a segmental arched soffit with tile detail and prominent key stone to emulate the originals. The quoins of the doorway are partially carried out in glazed brown brick. The fenestration includes three windows, one to the east of the doorway and two at first floor level. The windows are under flat arched soffits.

West Elevation

5.10.5 As noted above the west elevation is mostly obscured by vegetation, two projecting pilasters can just be made out, one at the north west corner and the other half way along the width of the building. The rear of the range includes a flat roofed south section just visible in Plate 49. The flat roofed part ramped down from the coping of the sloping section of the roof.

South Elevation

5.10.6 The rear elevation is in mottled reddish brown, probably reclaimed brickwork, laid in English bond One three-light (replaced) window situated under a concrete rendered flat lintel lights the upper floor, while a two-light, flat –roofed dormer lights the attic space (Plate 50). A rectangular over-light also under a concrete lintel can just be seen above the flat roof-line of the small suite of structures to the south of the block (abutting the link corridor to the east – Plate 50). The south side of the through passage comprises a wide entrance with segmental brick arched soffit.

5.10.7 Accommodation is over two floors plus attic and the ground floor is partial in that the west side is a through passage leading via a doorway on the street front elevation through the building to the narrow open area on the west side of the site (OA1 – Fig. 2).

Interior (Figs. 8 – 10)

5.10.8 The Goad Plans of c. 1927 and 1950 show the block as two storeys in height with a basement. The through-passage is not shown which is unusual if it was in existence: Goad plans usually do not omit such details (compare Figs. 3 and 4).

5.10.9 There present layout comprises two rooms, one north the other south, occupying the ground floor of the block, with the through passage on the west side. The rooms are accessed via the entrance hall and corridor of Block 1a (Fig. 8).

5.10.10 The first floor currently comprises a single room (F15) with access in the party wall to Block 1a (Fig. 9). The room bears a scar on the west wall that indicates the position of a former partition, no longer *in situ*.

5.10.11 The attic (Fig. 10) is also a single room with a view of the softwood roof construction through the failed plaster board. The roof construction as is expected of the date of construction comprises paired rafters terminating at the apex to either side of a continuous ridge-board. Access to the attic is via the corridor of the adjacent block.

5.11 Block 4

- 5.11.1 Block 4 is a single storey, rectangular plan unit under a flat roof added to the north of Block 1c (Fig. 2). The structure is shown in *situ* on the 1948 map but not the 1938 map, giving a ten year window for construction. The construction comprises brick laid in English garden wall bond of the same fabric as the Block 2 buildings (Plate 51).
- 5.11.2 A single six pane over six sash window with obscured glass occupies the west elevation, situated under a segmental brick arched soffit, again consistent with the Phase 2 (Block 2) work. Access to the single room within the block is via the link corridor Block 1c of the Phase 1 buildings to the east and the doorway has a single pane over-light.

5.12 Block 5

- 5.12.1 Block 5 is another single storey unit, built between the south side of Block 3 and the north side of Block 4 (Plate 51). The structure was added after the issue of the 1986 Ordnance Survey map, and the building has a lower storey height than that adjacent creating a stepped effect in the flat roof over the now continuous range of single storey buildings. The fabric of Block 5 is a very pale pink, stitched into the south side of Block 3. One six pane over six horned sash under a solid course of brick occupies most of the west elevation. Access to the single room within the block is via the link corridor Block 1c of the Phase 1 buildings to the east.

5.13 Block 6

- 5.13.1 Block 6, also late 20th century in origin, is the single storey flat roofed extension to the west of link corridor 1c (Fig. 2). The extension creates a large almost rectangular plan room (G23) with the southeast corner cut-out to allow access to the doorway in Open Area 4 (OA4 – Fig. 2) from Block 1d. The west wall of the original link corridor (1c) was removed leaving only a stub, to create the large space which is lit by a modern domed roof lantern (Plate 52).

5.14 Block 7

- 5.14.1 Block 7 is a late 20th century, narrow single-storey, rectangular-plan link corridor added to connect the north side of the Block 2b buildings with the south side of Block 2a and in so doing allow through-access between the separate units throughout the ground floor. The construction includes a doorway in each elevation: the side ones to provide access to the corresponding open areas (Fig. 2). Construction is modern, fairly flimsy and well lit (Plate 53)

5.15 Block 8

- 5.15.1 Block 8 creates another link between separate structures, this time at the east end of Open Area 3 (Fig. 2). Construction is again single storey and flat-roofed, each of the three rooms housed within the range (Fig. 8: G49 – 51) bears a rectangular roof-light within the ceiling construction. The visible brickwork within OA3 comprises mottled reddish pink fabric much obscured by vegetation. A single glazed modern window is just visible in the west elevation, lighting the northern of the three rooms in the range (Plate 54). All three rooms provided additional WC facilities. The block was added in the late 20th century, in place of an existing link structure of single-storey height (compare Figs. 2 and 4).

5.16 Block 9

5.16.1 Block 9 comprises the alterations to the south of the tower block of the Phase 2 (Block 2a) range. The two rooms (G5 and G6) are very modern single storey, flat-roofed structures rebuilt in the location of earlier structures, but in the case of G5 the rebuild also included the space formerly occupied by a light well (Fig. 5). As noted above, there is a sloping party wall rising above the current flat roof on the exterior of the block (Plate 32). The west side of this is white-painted and it is suggested that this was to maximise light within what had been the light-well to the west. The interior details indicate a late 20th century origin for the works.

5.17 Block 10

5.17.1 Block 10 is a small irregular planned room extending out from the northeast corner of the Phase 1 building (Room G33) joining up to the south wall of Block 1d (Fig. 2). The room (G35) has doorways in all but one elevation (the southeast) where there is a very modern window. Each of the doorways provide access to the corresponding structures with the exception of the east, that allows external access to Open Area 2. The room was built between 1938 and 1948, first as a connecting corridor with a dog-leg plan (Fig. 5), then extended up to the adjacent structures to create an additional room in recent years.

5.18 Block 11

5.18.1 Block 11 is a WC added to the external elevations of G31 and G34 of the southwest corner group (Fig. 2 – Plate 55). The WC (G36) was added between 1938 and 1948 built of brick laid in Flemish garden wall bond with a flat roof and modern window in the northwest elevation.

5.19 Block 12

5.19.1 Block 12 was a single storey extension abutting the rear hall G2, accessed via a doorway in the original south wall of the Block 2a building. The extension is not shown on the c. 1927 Goad Plan but is *in situ* by 1938 (Figs. 4 and 5) added as part of the general extension in that area between the original building and the southern perimeter wall of the site.

6.0 DISCUSSION

6.1 The first use of the site for maternity care was the administration of the Sick Room Helps society (SRHS), founded in 1895 by Alice Model (National Archives/Wellcome Trust). The Goad Fire Insurance Plan of the site does not list any use for the property occupying No. 24 Underwood Road other than domestic. It is probable however, that the administration was in the first instance run from the domestic structure, requiring no on-site hospital facilities at this stage as help was given within the homes of those in need.

6.2 By 1911, the administrative was supplemented by on-site facilities. The old structures occupying the site at No. 24 Underwood Road were demolished, including partially derelict non-domestic structures on the back-plot, to make way for a new planned development. The site boundaries were already well-established, associated as they were with the earlier buildings on and around the site. This lead to a slightly irregular

footprint within which to construct the new developments. The architects (un-named) rose to the challenge and created inter-linked two-storey ranges, the southwestern corner of which included some unusual foot-prints to allow for the wedge-shaped corner of the site. Construction was in brick throughout, with concrete flat roofs. The principal block with the Underwood Road frontage, was built with a pitched roof (perhaps to blend with the still *in situ* domestic structures to the east) in contrasting brick, with detail befitting the main range of the development. The buildings were named the Jewish Maternity Home, the facilities included provision for 12 beds within maternity wards, accommodation for administration of the Home in addition to several other bodies with associated remits, operating theatre and nurses accommodation.

- 6.3 By 1918 the Home had already outgrown the facilities and plans were made for an extension. The houses to the east of the home were demolished, in addition to a series of workshops to the south of the domestic structures. A smaller site to the west of the original frontage was also replaced during or close to this stage of development.
- 6.4 A firm of architects (Messrs Joseph) were then employed to design the new buildings. Again the pre-determined site boundaries of unusual plan form were taken into account for the new development. The new blocks housed additional wards, kitchens, operating and training facilities and staff accommodation. The main construction to the east of the original building was once again carried out wholly in brick, with flat-roofs to each block, and stylistic detail reserved for the public elevation on Underwood Road. The smaller site to the west was built to match that of the original hospital building adjacent, perhaps indicating an administrative function associated with the original, rather than the contrasting hospital facilities to the east. The complex at this stage was renamed the Bearsted Memorial Hospital, which opened in 1927.
- 6.5 By 1937 the site had become too small once again for the needs of the community and a move to a larger site in Stoke Newington was planned. The Second World War halted proceedings and the site closed until purchased by Stepney Council in 1947. The site became the Mary Hughes Centre and Day Nursery until 1996, containing an antenatal clinic, day nursery and accommodation for nursery nurses in addition to a school treatment centre. The buildings were last used as the Family Welfare Association to provide services for local children and adults in Tower Hamlets prior to closure.

7.0 SOURCES CONSULTED

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CgMs Ltd 2011 Mary Hughes Centre, 22-28 Underwood Road, London, E1 5AW: Pre-acquisition Heritage Appraisal

CgMs Ltd 2011 Former Mary Hughes Centre, 22 – 28 Underwood Road, London, E1 5AW: Level 2 Historic Building Record Written Scheme of Investigation (unpublished)

Websites (accessed October 2011):

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<http://ezitis.myzen.co.uk/jewishmaternity.html>

<http://rcnarchive.rcn.org.uk> The British Journal of Nursing supplement September 30, 1911 *An Oasis in Bethnal Green*

Hospital Records Database (National Archives/Wellcome Trust)

<http://www.hospitalsdatabase.lshtm.ac.uk/hospital.php?hospno=54>

8.0 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

The site archive will be deposited with the London Archaeology Archive Resource Centre (LAARC) under the Museum of London site code URT 11 and to LAARC standards. The archive will comprise a hard copy of the full report, a pdf version of the report on CD, the full photographic record with registers, hard copies of the drawn record and field notes and sketches.

9.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Plate 1: **Printable version**

Plate 1: **OASIS ID: archaeol6-114065**

Project details

Project name Former Mary Hughes Centre, 22-28 Underwood Road, London E15AW

Short description of the project The site currently occupied by the Mary Hughes Buildings is the result of a programme of works beginning in the late 19th century, driven by Alice Model, to provide welfare facilities for Jewish mothers. The Sick Rooms Helps Society, founded in 1895, was administered from No. 24 Underwood Road. By 1911 funds had been raised to design and build facilities (The Jewish Maternity Hospital) fit for purpose on the site. The buildings that were previously on the site were demolished and the irregular plan building plot carefully laid out to comprise administration and care facilities, which at this stage included twelve beds. By 1918 the level of care required had exceeded the facilities and a new development was planned. The former domestic structures adjacent to the Maternity Hospital, with frontages onto Underwood Road in addition to the warehouses that had occupied the rear of the site, were demolished to make way for the new development. The architects commissioned were Messrs Joseph and the new buildings again laid out to fit the pre-determined boundaries of the site. The hospital was renamed the Bearsted Memorial Hospital and opened in 1927. By 1937 the demand had again exceeded the facilities available at the site and a relocation to Stoke Newington was planned. The advent of the Second World War resulted in a postponement of the move and the new site did not open until 1947. After the war the Underwood Road site was bought by Stepney Council and the Mary Hughes Centre and Day Nursery was established within the former hospital buildings. The facilities included an antenatal clinic, a school treatment centre, a day nursery and a hostel for the nursery nurses. The buildings remained in use under Tower Hamlets Council, providing facilities for family welfare and for local children and adults until its closure in 1996.

Project dates Start: 20-10-2011 End: 17-11-2011

Previous/future work Yes / No

Any associated project reference URT 11 - Sitecode

codes

Type of project Building Recording
Site status None
Current Land use Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type HOSPITAL BUILDING Modern
Significant Finds NONE None
Methods techniques & 'Photographic Survey', 'Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure'
Prompt Voluntary/self-interest

Project location

Country England
Site location GREATER LONDON TOWER HAMLETS TOWER HAMLETS
Former mary Hughes Centre, 22-28 Underwood Road, London
E15AW
Postcode E15AW
Study area 0.25 Hectares
Site coordinates TQ 34219 82018 51.5206134570 -0.06522112099730 51 31 14
N 000 03 54 W Point

Project creators

Name of Archaeology South-East
Organisation

Project brief CgMs Consulting
originator

Project design CgMs Consulting
originator

Project Ron Humphrey
director/manager

Project supervisor Maggie Henderson

Type of private client
sponsor/funding
body

Name of CgMs
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive No
Exists?

Physical Archive n/a
recipient

Digital Archive LAARC
recipient

Digital Contents 'none'

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

Paper Archive LAARC
recipient

Paper Contents 'Survey'

Paper Media 'Correspondence','Drawing','Photograph','Plan','Report'
available

Project bibliography 1

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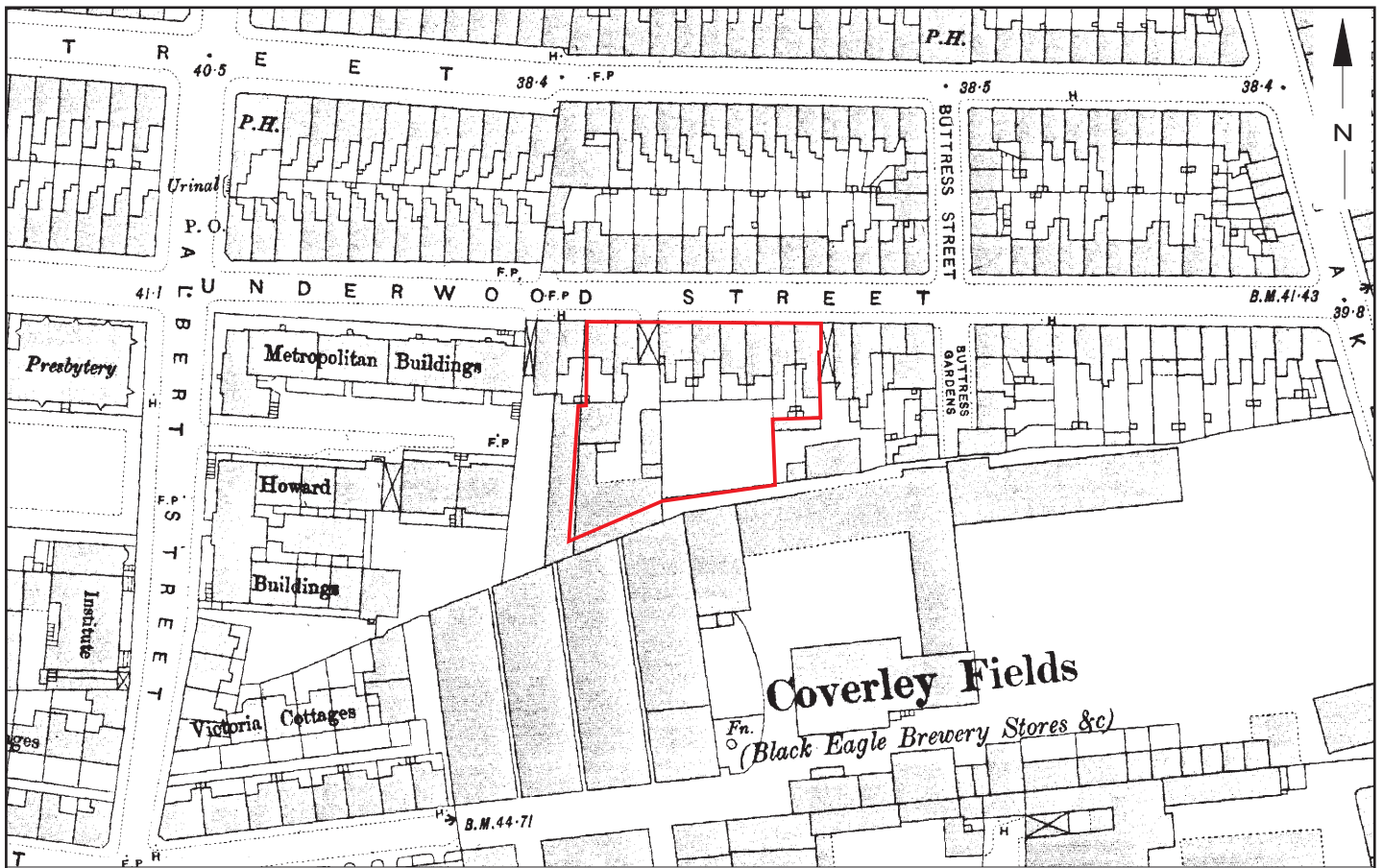
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Report Ref: 2011264	Drawn by: mh		

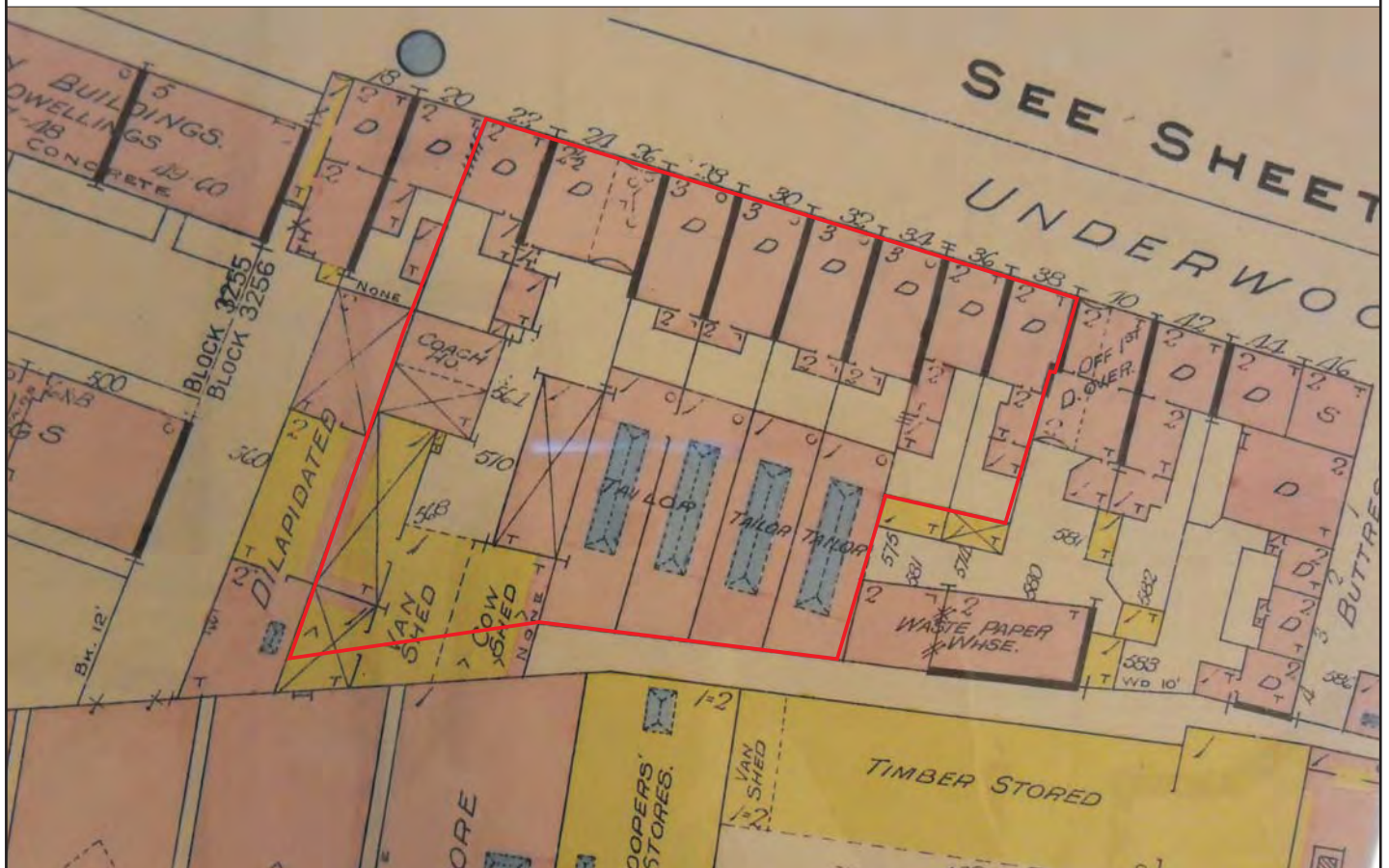


- Phase 1: 1911
- Phase 2: 1927
- Phase 2: Probable, *in situ* by 1936
- Phase 3: 1938 - 1948
- Phase 4: Post-1986
- Oa = Open area

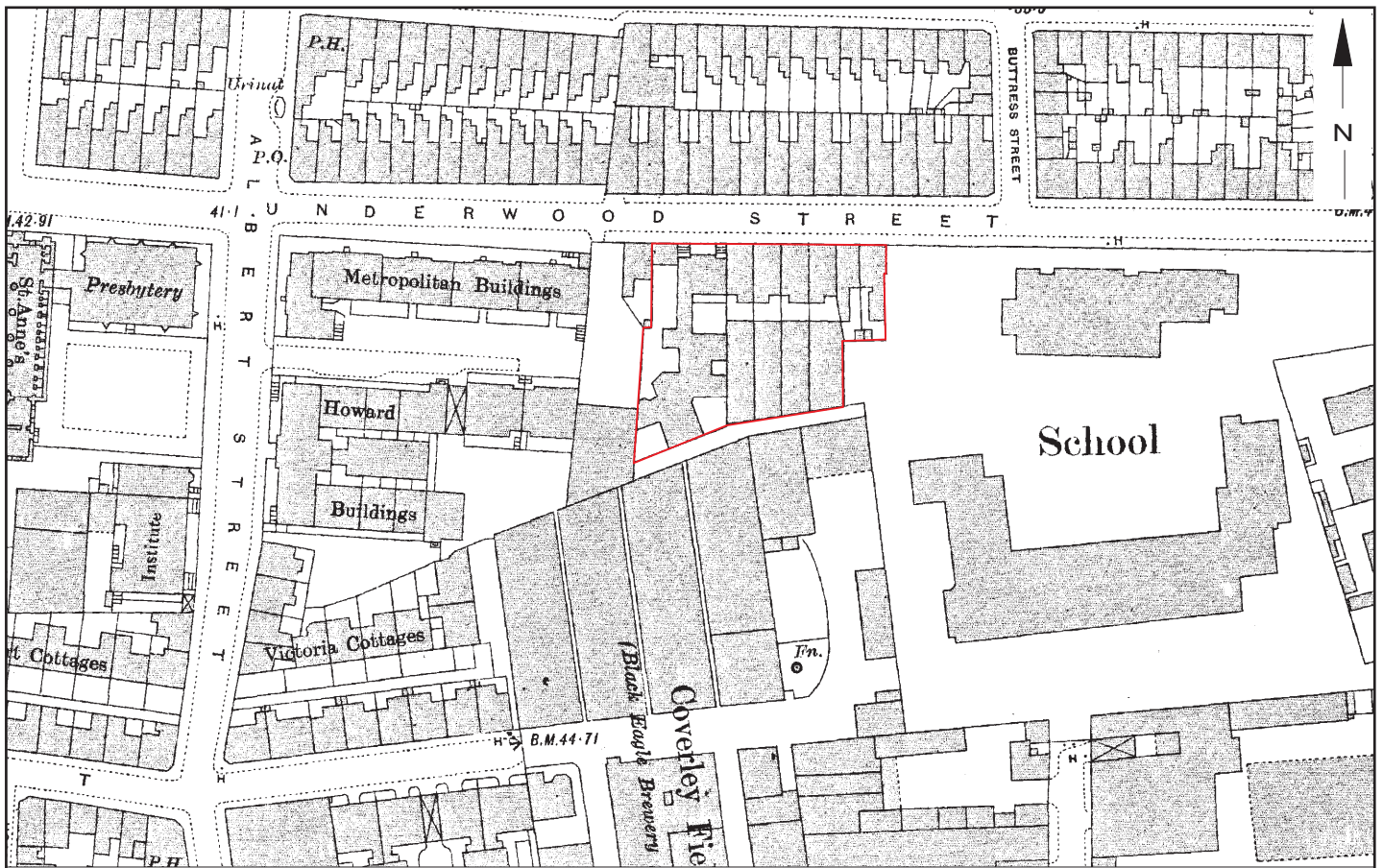


First Revision Ordnance Survey Map (1896 above)

Goald Fire Insurance Plan of 1899 Site outline approximate

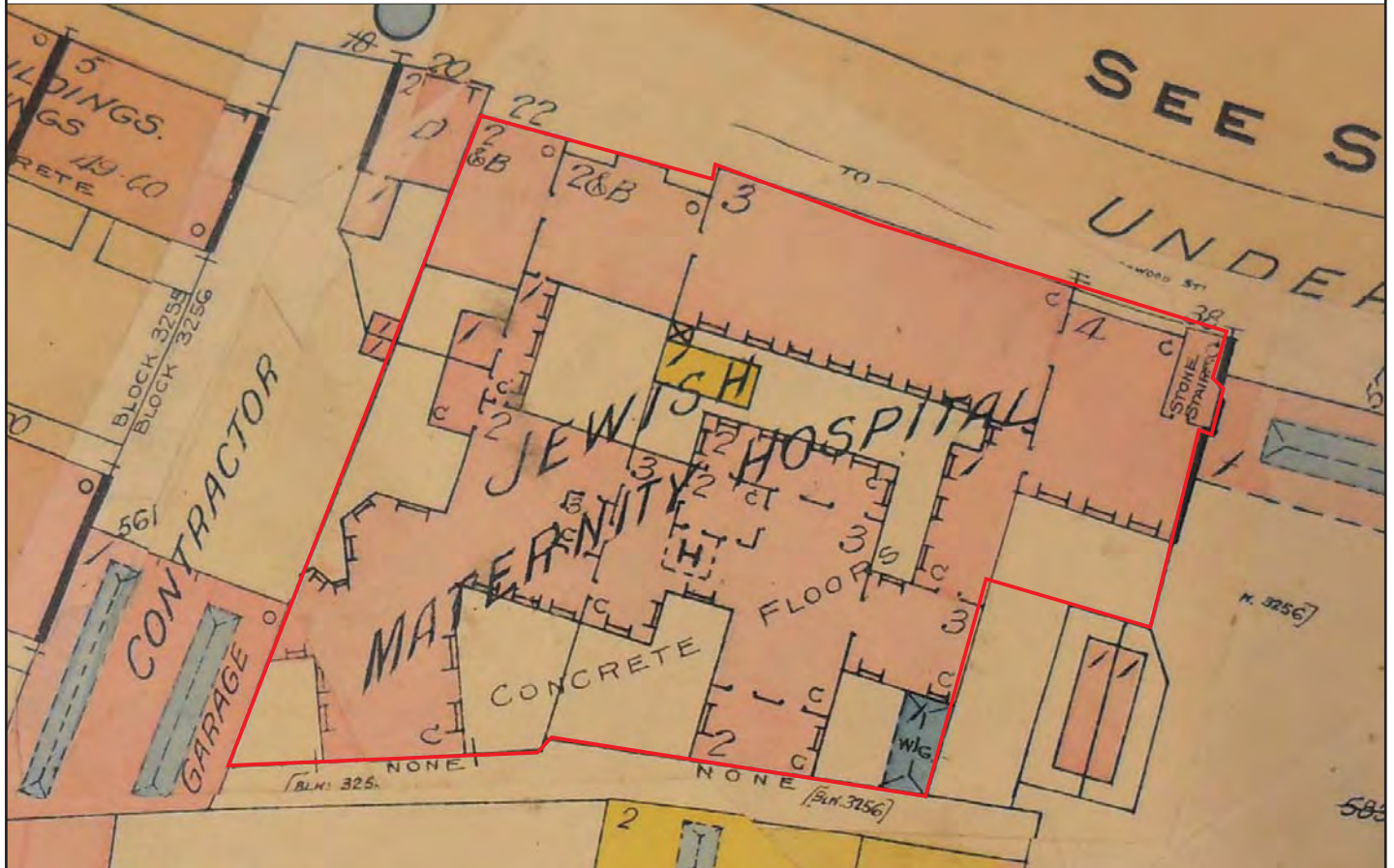


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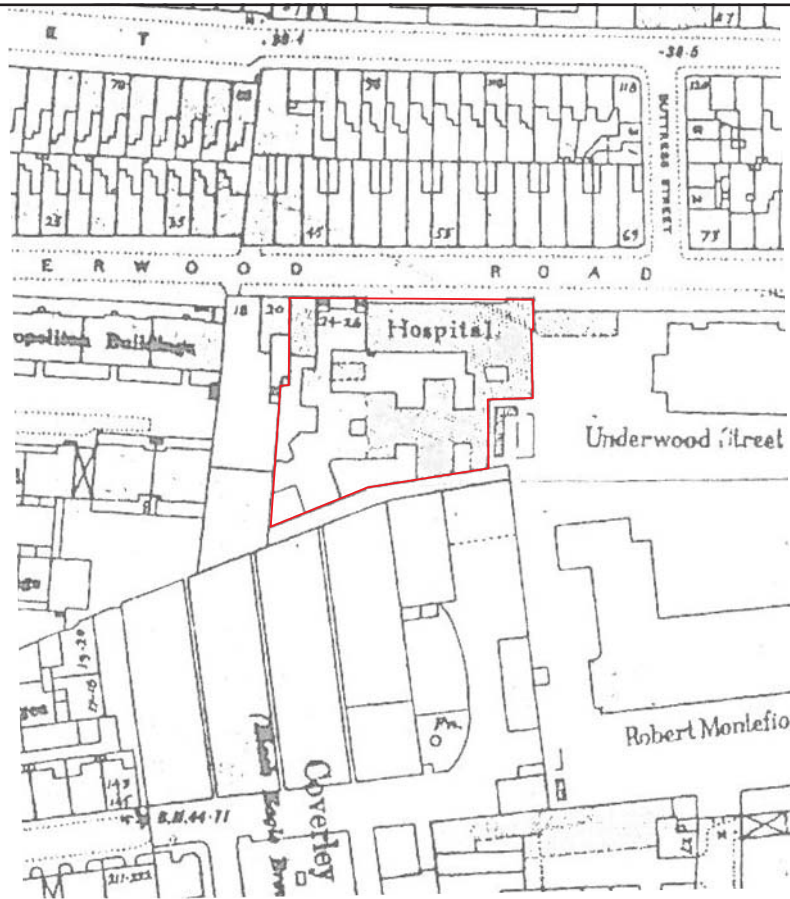


Ordnance Survey Map (1907-15 - above)

Goad Fire Insurance Plans (c. after 1927)

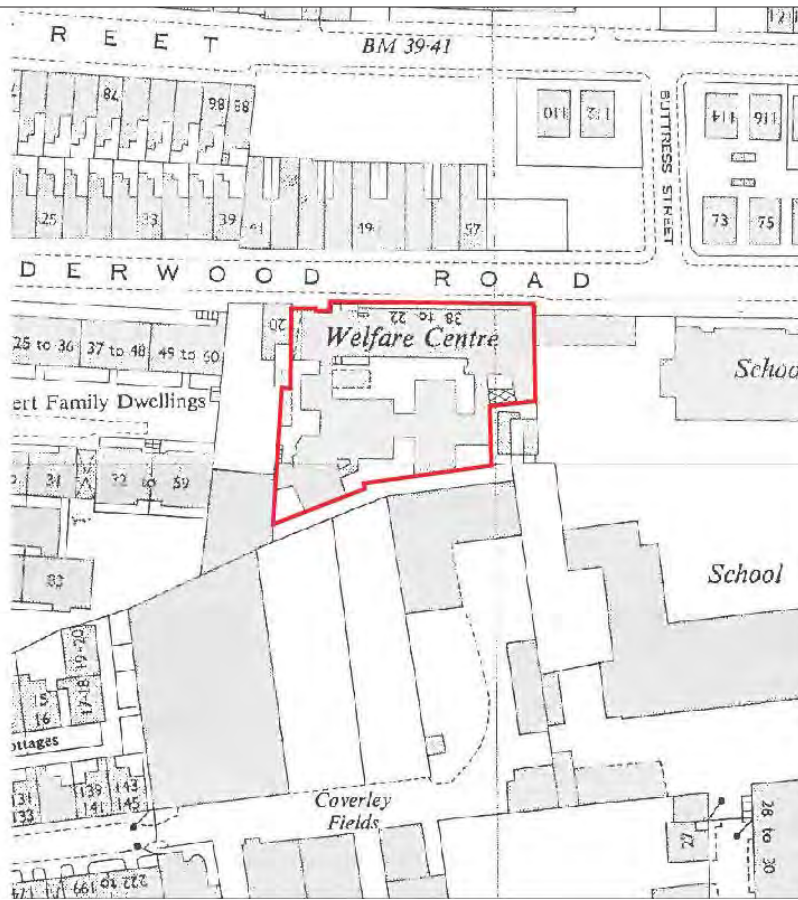


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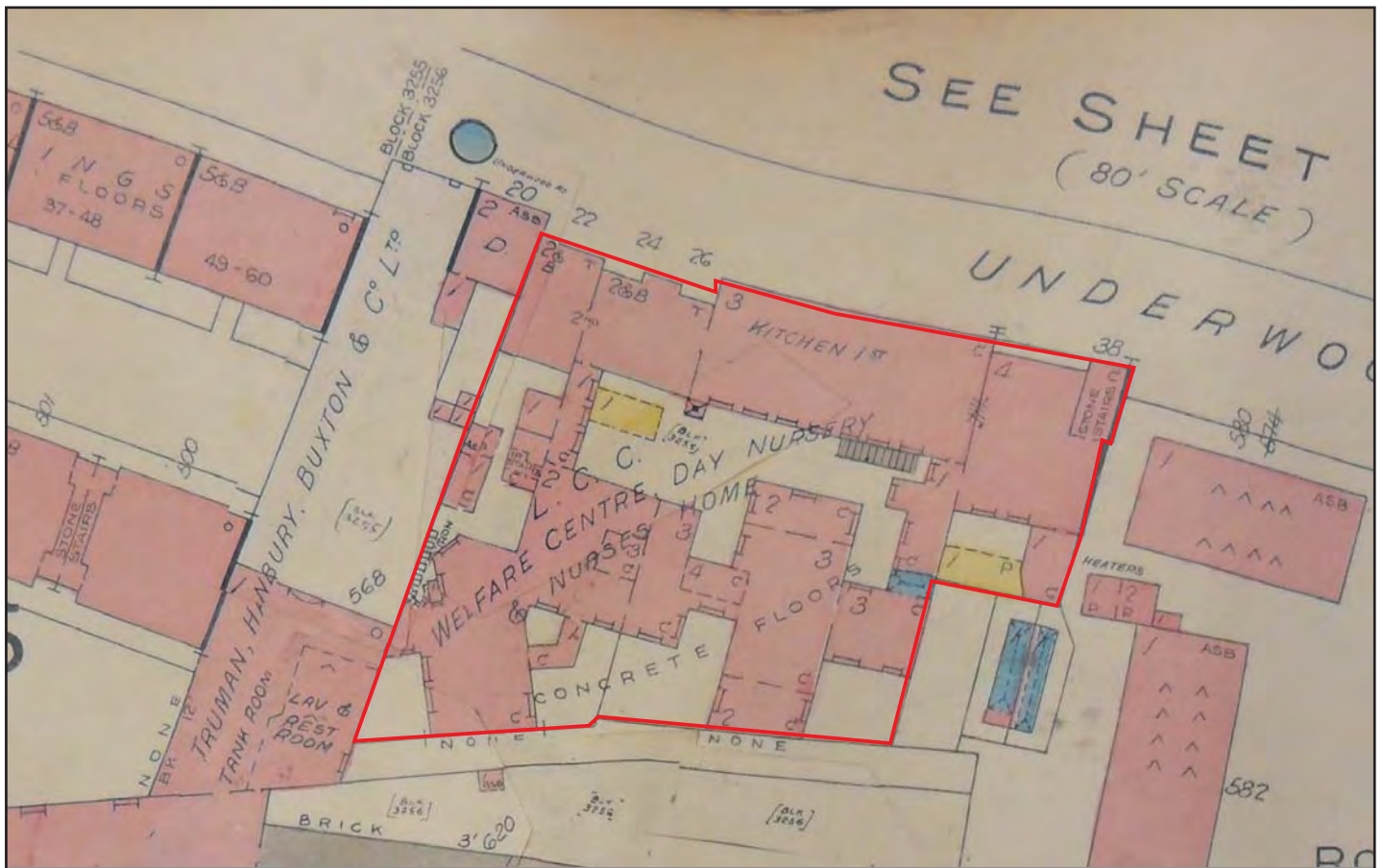


Ordnance Survey Map (1938 - above)

Ordnance Survey Map (1948 - below)

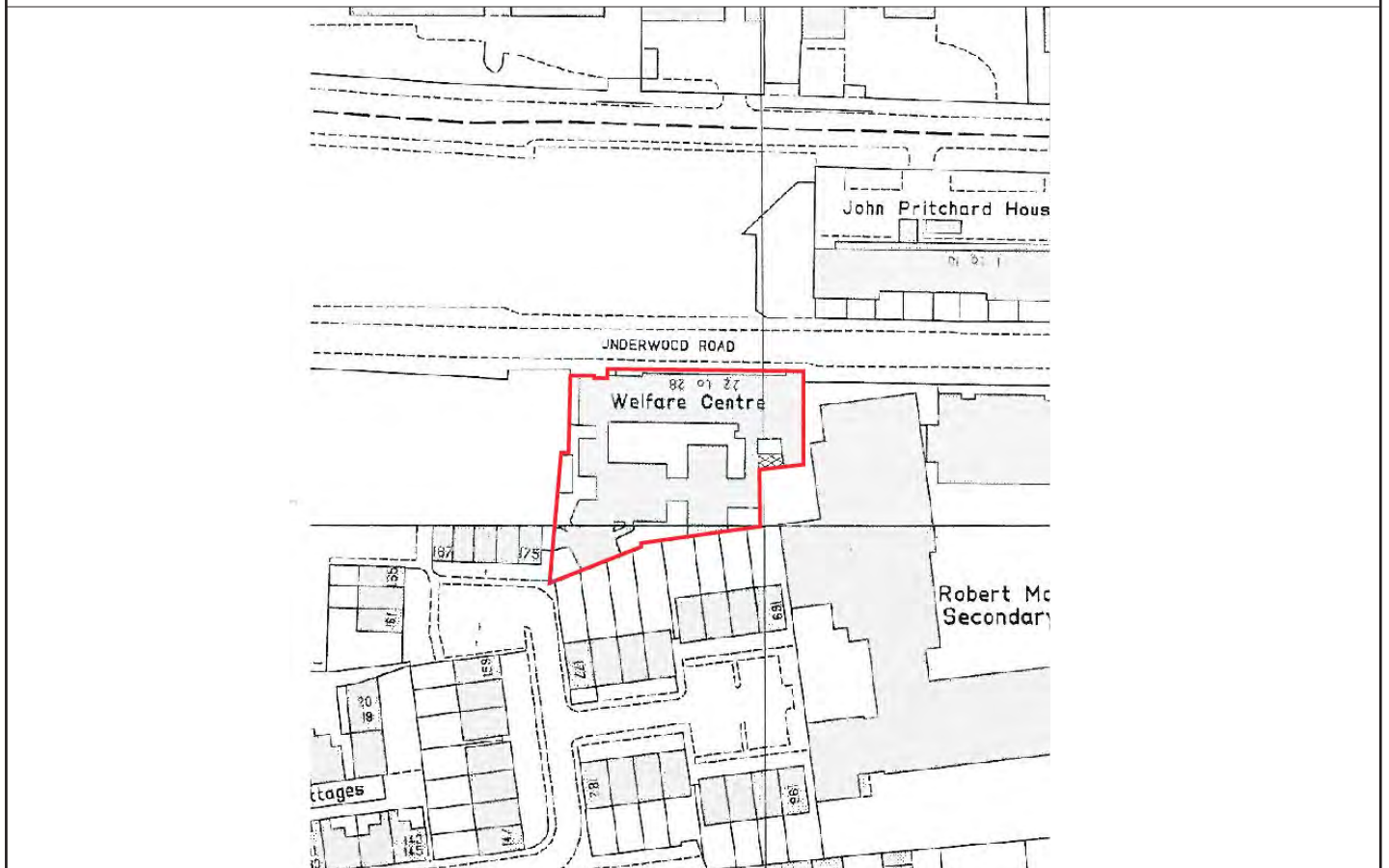


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Project Ref: 5170	October 2011	Ordnance Survey Map Extracts	
Report Ref: 2011264	Drawn by: mh		

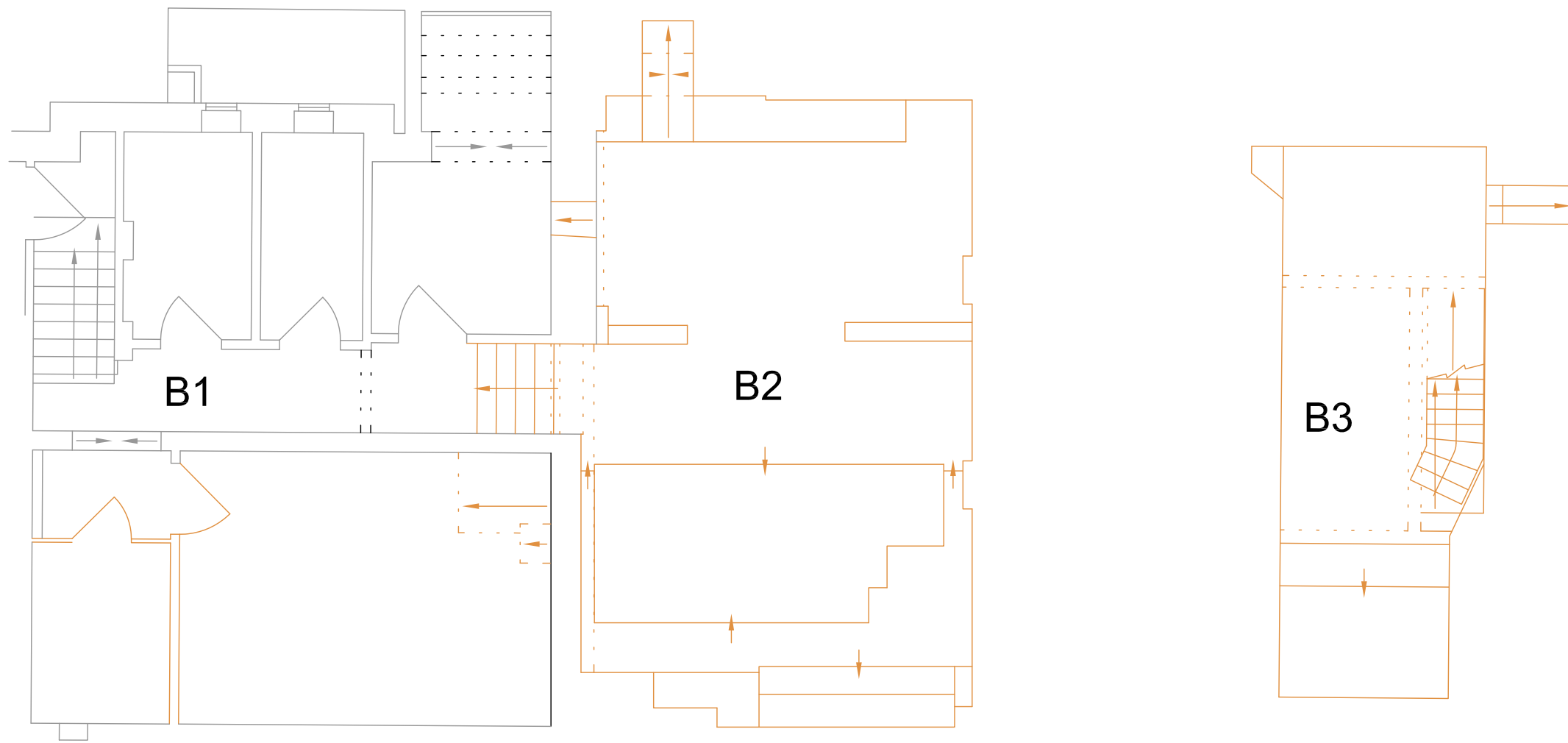


Goad Fire Insurance Plan (c.1950s)

Ordnance Survey Map (1970 - 86)



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Project Ref: 5170	October 2011	Ordnance Survey Map Extracts	
Report Ref: 2011264	Drawn by: mh		



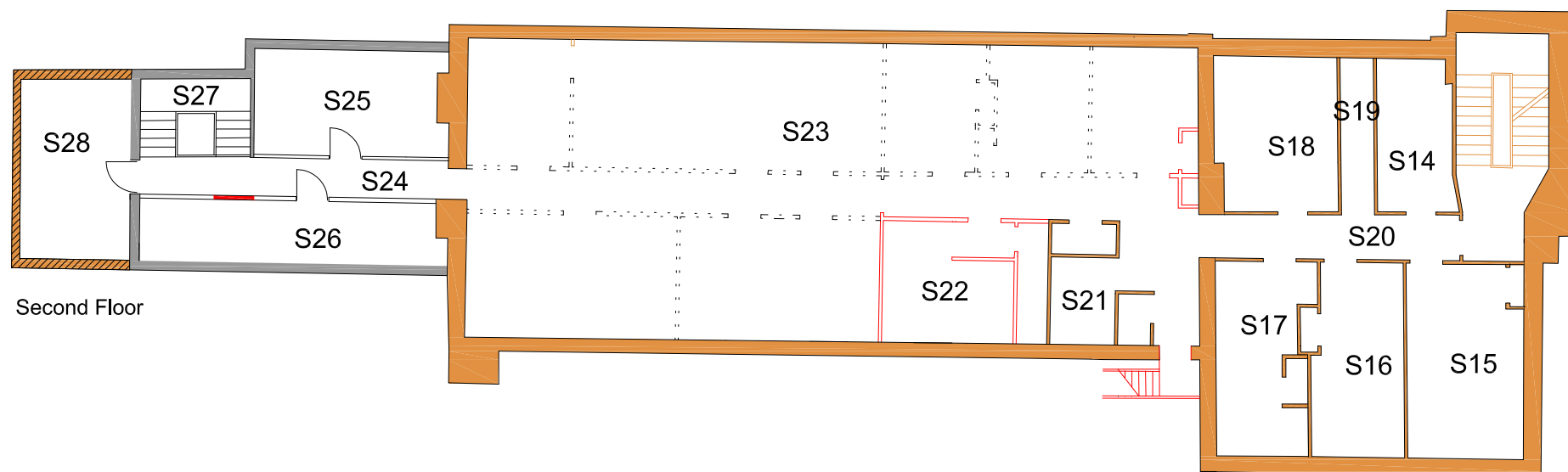
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- Phase 2: 1927
- Phase 2: Probable 1927 - *in situ* by 1936
- Phase 3: 1938 - 48
- Phase 4: Post - 1986
- 20th C un-dated



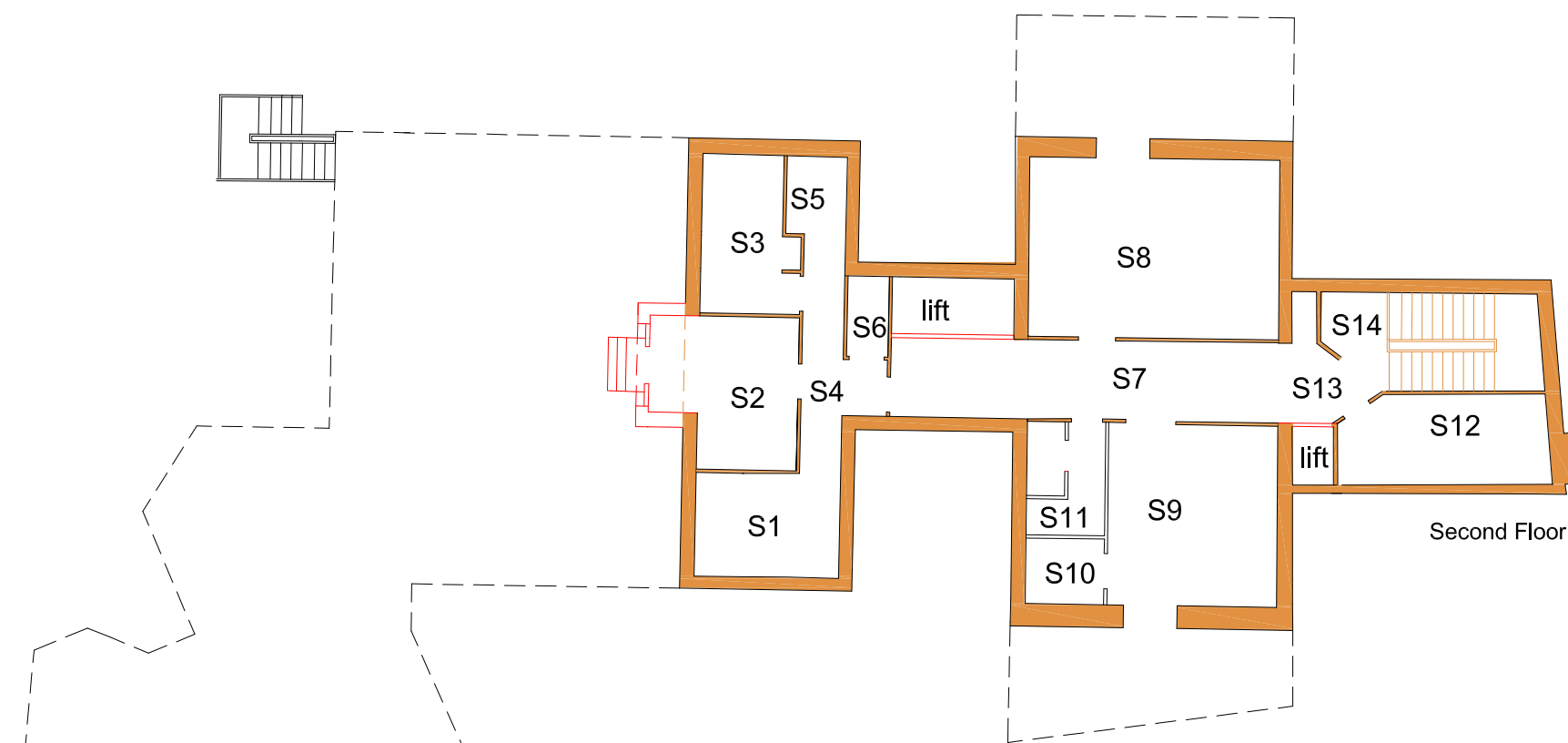
- Phase 1: 1911
- Phase 2: 1927
- Phase 2: Probable 1927 - *in situ* by 1936
- Phase 3: 1938 - 48
- Phase 4: Post - 1986
- 20th C un-dated



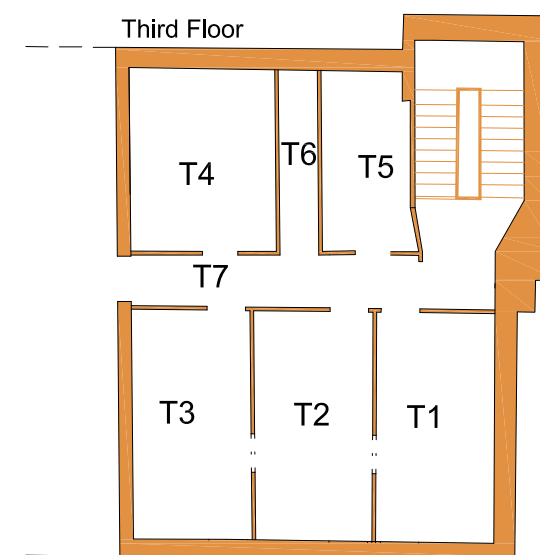
- Phase 1: 1911
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- Phase 2: Probable 1927 - *in situ* by 1936
- Phase 3: 1938 - 48
- Phase 4: Post - 1986
- 20th C un-dated



Second Floor

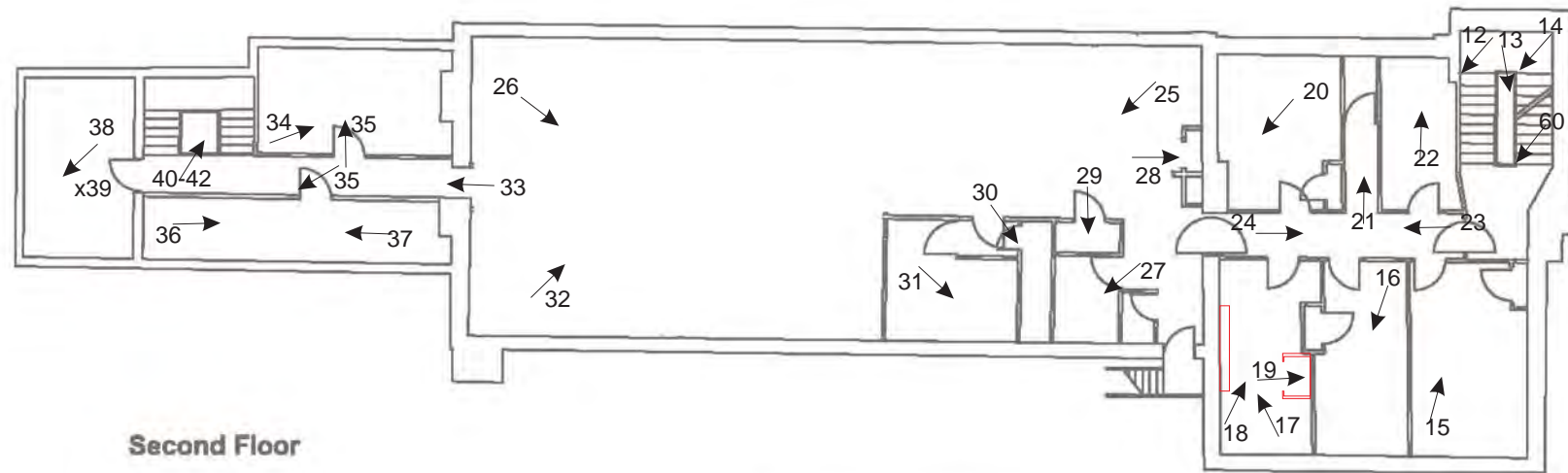


Second Floor

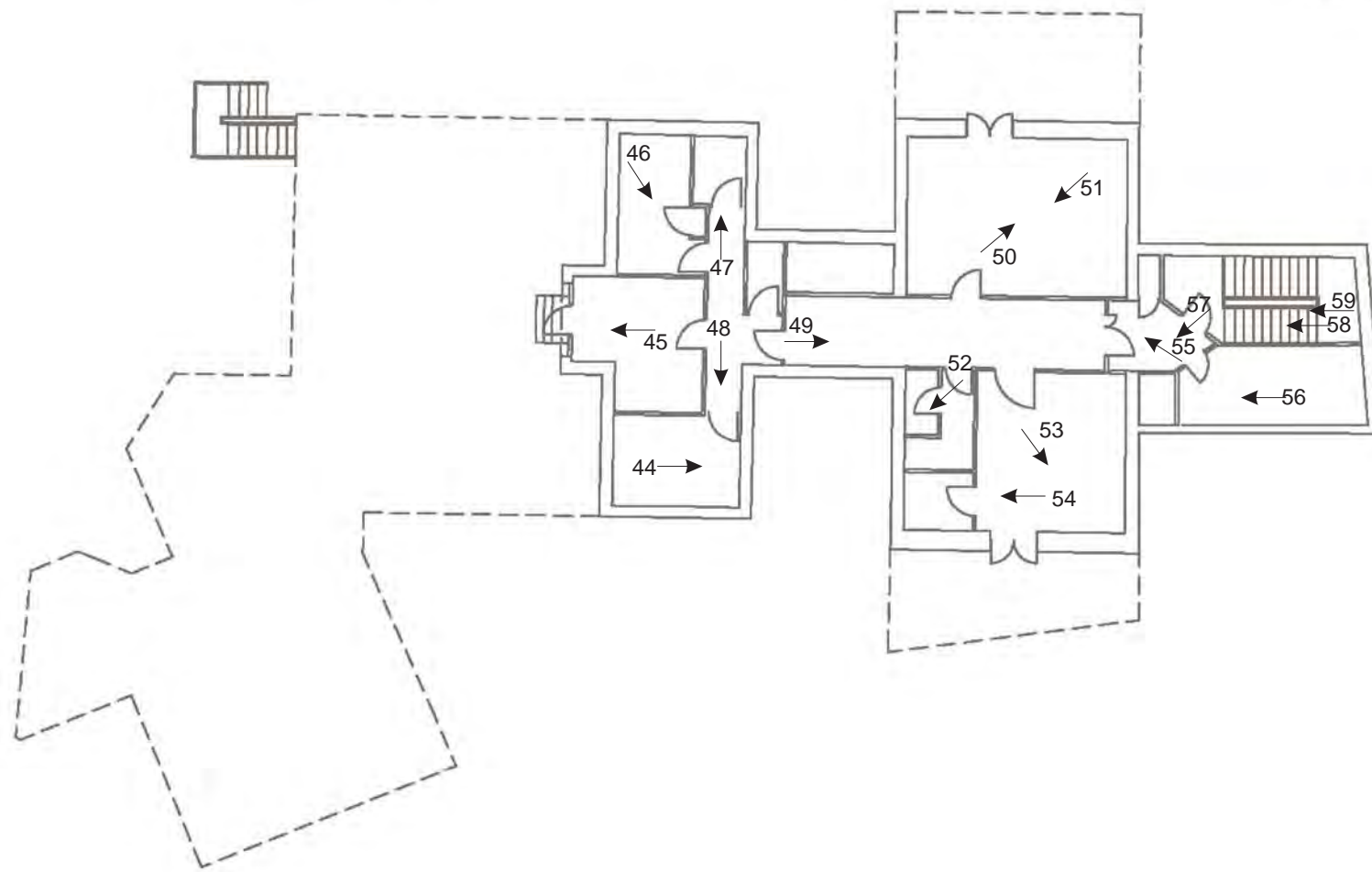


Third Floor

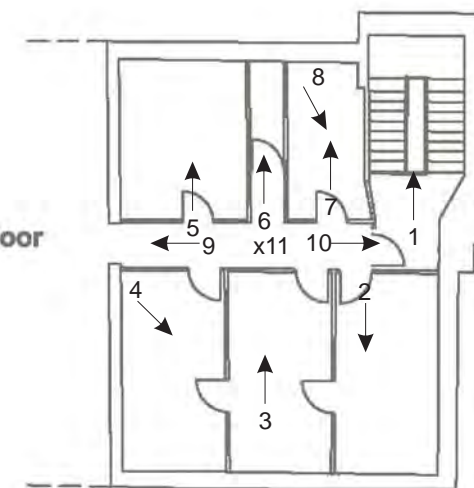
- Phase 1: 1911
- Phase 2: 1927
- Phase 2: Probable 1927 - *in situ* by 1936
- Phase 3: 1938 - 48
- Phase 4: Post - 1986
- 20th C un-dated

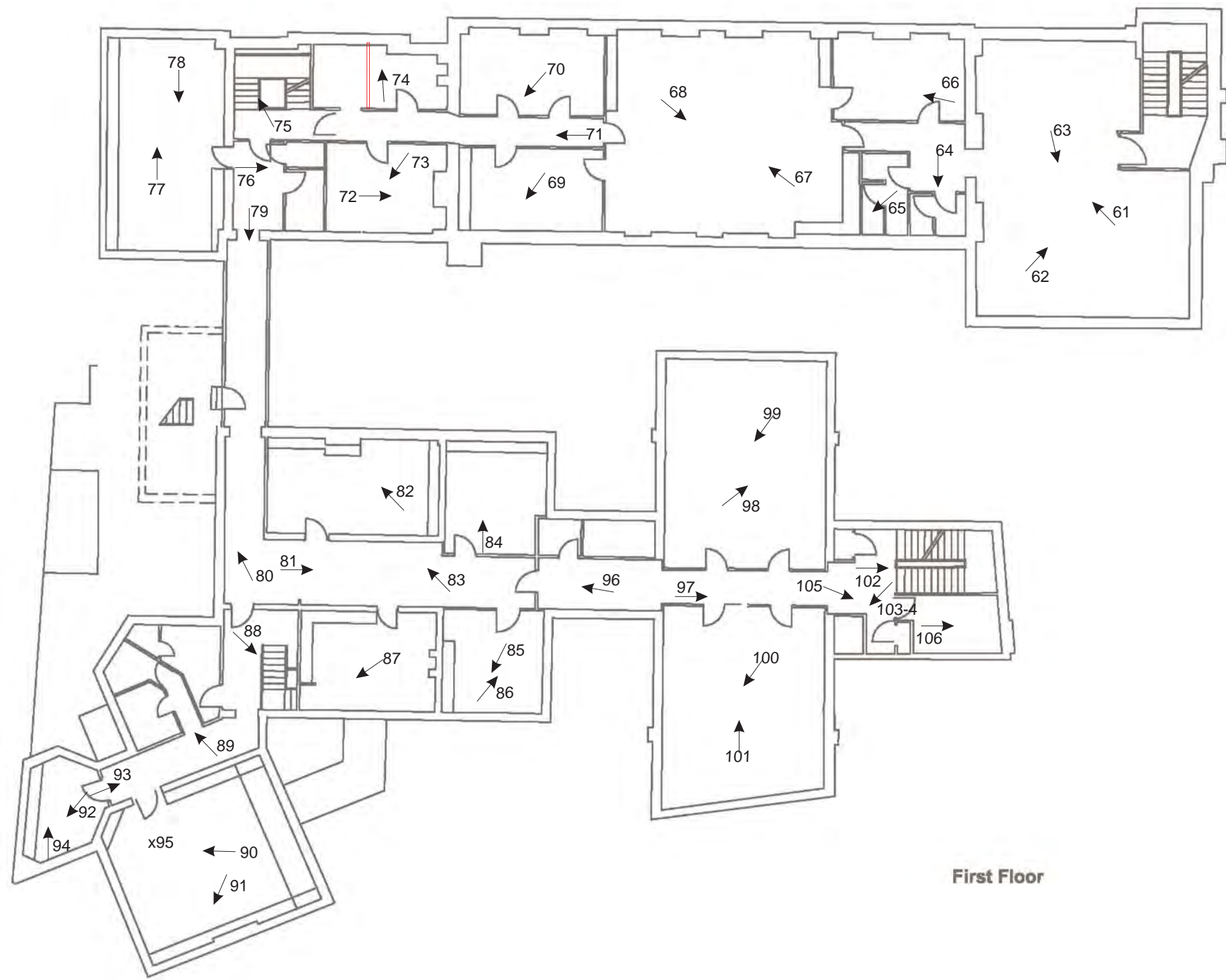


Second Floor

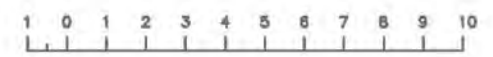


Third Floor

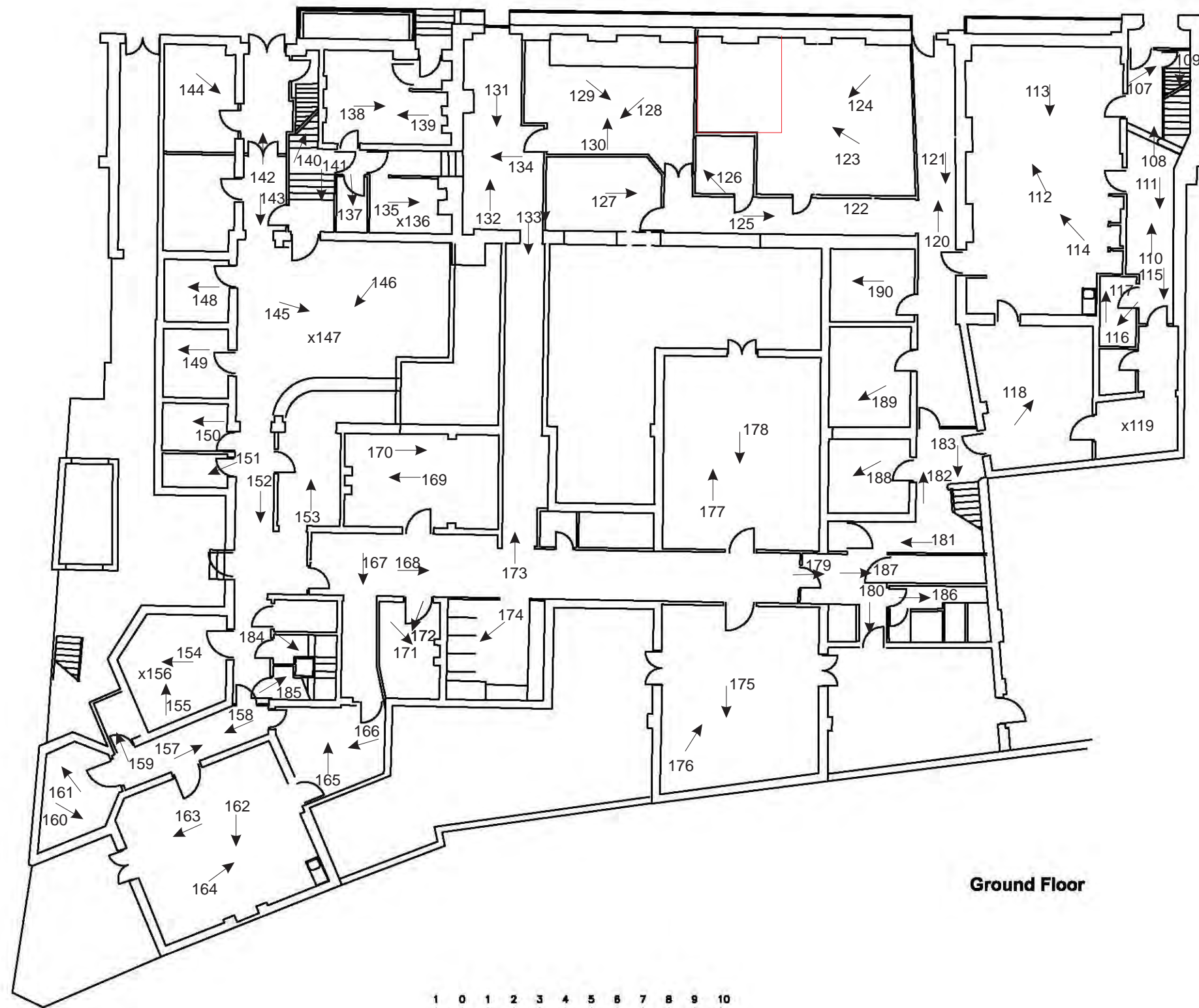




First Floor

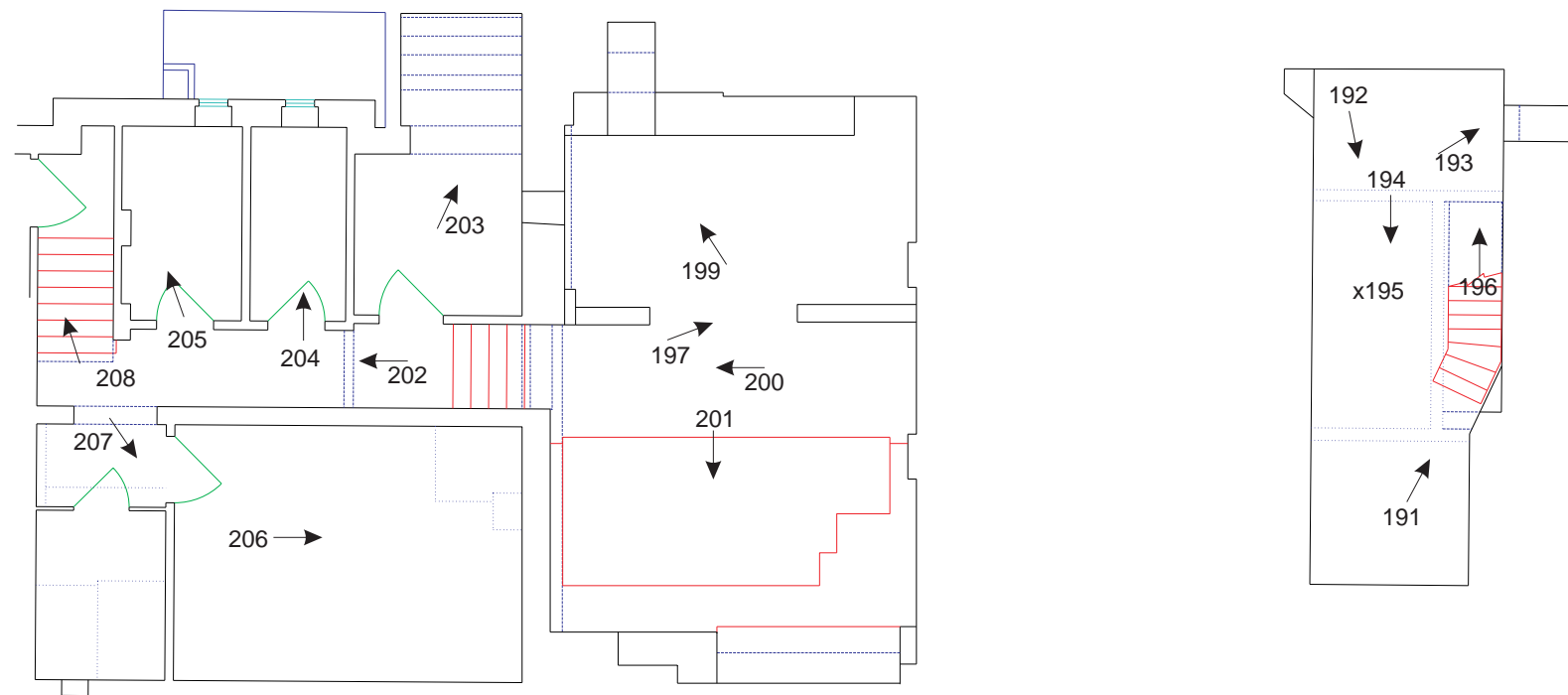


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Project Ref: 5170	October 2011	Photographic Locations - First Floor	
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Ground Floor

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Project Ref: 5170	October 2011	Photographic Locations - Ground Floor	
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Project Ref: 5170	October 2011	Photographic Locations - Externals	
Report Ref: 2011264	Drawn by: mh		



Plate 1: Phase 1 and 2 – The principal elevation of Blocks 1a and 2a



Plate 2: Phase 1 and 2 – the principal (Underwood Rd) elevation of Blocks 1a and 3, (2a just visible)



Plate 3: Phase 1 and 2 – rear elevations of Blocks 1a and 2a



Plate 4: Phase 1 – west and north facing elevations of Blocks 1c and 1e



Plate 5: Phase 1 or just after, the west facing elevation of Block 1d



Plate 6: Phase 1 blocks 1e and 1c first floors over Block 10, part of south elevation of Block 2b just visible



Plate 7: The south elevations of Blocks 1a and 2a, with chimney stack detail. Block 6 and first floor extension to 1b also shown



Plate 8: The north elevations of Blocks 2b and 1c. Blocks 6, 7 and extension to 1b also shown



Plate 9: Phase 1 - Block 1 cellar – southwest detail of inserted doors to create lobby and under-stairs cupboard



Plate 10: Phase 1 – Block 1 cellar, detail of archway in north-east room, supporting the stairs to the east front door of the block



Plate 11: Phase 1 – Block 1 central room detail



Plate 12: Phase 1 – Block 1 – Room G17 detail of cupboards, panelling and fireplace



Plate 13: The principal elevation of the complex dated c. 1936 (Neg. LH59/272)



Plate 14: Phase 1 – Block 1a first floor, WC and cupboard detail to east of F13



Plate 15: Phase 1 – Block 1a attics, south room, detail of breeze-block construction in north wall



Plate 16: Phase 1 – Block 1a staircase with awkward ramp junction on the handrail



Plate 17: Modern first floor extension to Block 1b corridor – viewed from rear of Block 1a



Plate 18: Phase 1 – Block 1c staircase, ground floor detail



Plate 19: Phase 1 – Block 1c staircase, first floor detail



Plate 20: Phase 1 – Block 1e, first floor room F28, detail of former roof-light:



Plate 21: Phase 1 - Junction of Blocks 1c and 1d with straight joint between them



Plate 22: Phase 1 – Block 2a, the east end with stair tower, windows at half-storey intervals on the north elevation



Plate 23: Phase 2 – Block 2a, the recess in the brickwork of the door jamb for the gate



Plate 24: Phase 2 – Block 2a, the north elevation of the east tower, with the extra storey on both parts



Plate 25: Phase 2 – Block 2a, the east end elevation



Plate 26: Phase 2 with modifications, part of the south side of Block 2a, with the late 20th century link addition (Block 7)



Plate 27: Phase 2 with modifications, part of the south side of Block 2a, with the late 20th century link addition (Block 8)



Plate 28: Phase 2 – Block 2a, the south elevation with externally projecting stack, rebuilt at the top



Plate 29: Block 2a, the small west end structure built to house a water tank on the Block 2a roof



Plate 30: Block 2a roof – east end, with small structure built to house flue/extractor



Plate 31: Block 2a – east end of the roof, shows contrasting brick detail of the hidden parts of the building in contrast to the principal elevation. Also shows blocked fire escape doorway



Plate 32: Phase 2 – Block 2a, the east tower with the single storey south structure just visible, showing white painted sloped side of former light well



Plate 33: Phase 2 – Block 2a roof over the east tower with later shed built to house a water tank



Plate 34: Block 2a – the interior of the added shed on the east tower roof with tank



Plate 35: Phase 2 – Block 2a cellar (B3) with door and window detail. The window opened into the foyer for borrowed light



Plate 36: Phase 2 – Block 2a, the cellar below the east tower (B3)



Plate 37: Phase 4 – Block 8, interior of the north room (G50)



Plate 38: Phase 2 – Block 2a, detail of the tiled interior of the stair tower with principal staircase



Plate 39: Phase 2 – Block 2a, detail of the integral recess to house pipe-work within the tiled walls of the stair tower



Plate 40: Phase 2 – Block 2a, room S5 on the second floor, with built in dresser



Plate 41: Block 2a, second floor within the main body of the range, interior divisions removed with isolated group in the southeast corner retained



Plate 42: Block 2a – second floor, former chimney breast, now within small room created when WC facilities were added to the west, to house pipes



Plate 43: Phase 2 - Block 2a, the south side of main range and west side of east tower. Shows the blocked doors of the former fire-escape location next to the replacement.



Plate 44: Phase 2 – Block 2b – the remains of the lift shaft within the east arm of the block



Plate 45: Phase 2 – Block 2b, the door to room F35 on the first floor. The cupboard and room doors share an architrave, the blank space at the top was a former upper cupboard



Plate 46: Phase 2 – Block 2b, the in-filled former second floor entrance to the east arm lift



Plate 47: Phase 2 – Block 2b, interior of the roof part of the lift shaft with the mechanism retained



Plate 48: Phase 1 and possibly 2, the Block 3 addition stitched into the Phase 1 range, designed to match the existing Block 1a principal elevation details



Plate 49: Block 3 – west end wall detail



Plate 50: Block 3 – detail of the south elevation with entrance to through passage on the ground floor



Plate 51: Phases 1, 3 and 4, the west elevations showing the different fabric of the phased construction



Plate 52: Phase 4 - Block 6, the interior of the large modern added single storey room with domed roof lantern



Plate 53: External view from open area 3, looking west: Block 7 link, domed roof lantern of Block 6, modern first floor extension to corridor 1b and the inner elevations of Blocks 2a, 2b, 1a and 1e



Plate 54: External view from open area 3, looking east: Block 2a rises above obscured Block 8, part of the north side of Block 2b also shown



Plate 55: Phase 3 – Block 11, added WC facilities added to the exterior of Block 1e

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