

Historic Building Recording

Hospital Buildings at Mascalls Park, Mascalls Lane Warley, Brentwood Essex



Report No: 2014112

April 2014

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Mascalls Park, Mascalls Lane
Warley, Brentwood
Essex**

TQ 5891 5892

**Commissioned by
Bellway Homes Ltd**

Project No: 8147

Site Code: WARMP 14

Report No: 2014112

April 2014

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SUMMARY

In February and March 2014 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a historic buildings record of the former hospital buildings at Mascalls Park, Warley, Essex. The work was commissioned by Bellway Homes Ltd to address a condition placed on planning consent (Ref. 11/01181/FUL) by the archaeological advisors at Essex County Council Place Services for the partial demolition and conversion of existing redundant hospital buildings to provide 26 detached dwellings, 14 affordable flats and provision of open spaces and associated infrastructure.

The hospital buildings were built in the 1930s as the assessment unit for Warley Hospital, a large psychiatric hospital established in the 1850s as the Essex County Lunatics Asylum. They include the main admissions unit with male and female wards either side, a convalescence building, lodge house and water tower, all built on a self-contained site separate to the main hospital. The ward buildings were built of red brick in a domestic neo-Georgian style. The lodge, which may predate the others, has a domestic neo-Gothic style of architecture and the water tower has Art Deco influences.

All of the 1930s structures remain and were still in use in the last phase of the hospital in 2011. As a consequence they have been adapted and modernised internally but retain much of their external character and group value. All were recorded to English Heritage level 3 standard. None of the modern hospital structures also present on the site were formally recorded.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In February and March 2014 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a historic buildings record of former hospital buildings at Mascalls Park, Mascalls Lane, Warley (NGR TQ 5891 5892; Fig. 1), prior to the redevelopment of the site. The site comprises three ward blocks, a therapy/administration block and two other hospital structures built as the 1930s admissions unit to Warley Hospital. In its most recent phase of use, the hospital provided a therapy block and inpatient facilities for the nearby Barking, Dagenham and Havering areas. The work was undertaken by Archaeology South-East (ASE) on behalf of Bellway Homes Ltd.

1.2 The work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Archaeology South-East (ASE) in response to a recommendation made by Essex County Council Historic Place Services team (ECC Place Services), in their capacity as archaeological advisors to Brentwood District Council, to address the condition placed on planning application 11/01181/FUL. The condition attached to the outline planning permission relates to the demolition of most of the redundant hospital buildings with the exception of Lodge Cottage and the water tower, and the erection of 26 detached dwellings and 14 affordable flats, plus the provision of open space, landscaping and associated infrastructure.

1.3 The recommendation was made in line with Planning Policy Statement 5, now replaced with the National Planning Policy framework, and states that:

No demolition or residential development shall take place until the applicant or their agents, or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority

2.0 SCOPE & METHODOLOGY

2.1 The survey involved the recording of the hospital buildings to Level 3 standard as defined by English Heritage (2006) and as set out in the Written Scheme of

Investigation (ASE 2014). A plan showing the structures surveyed and the level of the record for each structure has been reproduced as Fig. 3. The buildings are listed below, with their original function, if different, in brackets:

- Building 1: Therapy Block (Admissions Unit)
- Building 2: Pine and Ash Wards (Female Ward)
- Building 3: Oak and Elm Wards (Male Ward)
- Building 4: Woodside (Woodside Villa)
- Building 5: Water Tower
- Building 6: Lodge Cottage

2.2 A Level 3 record is a descriptive and analytical record and includes a systematic account of the buildings origins, development and use, an account of the evidence upon which the analysis has been based and drawn and photographic records to support the analysis.

2.3 The buildings were recorded by the author in their current state prior to demolition or conversion. Unrestricted access was provided to all the buildings and most rooms were accessible. Some ground floor areas were boarded-up, which meant that work in these areas was conducted under artificial lighting. Interiors had already been stripped of furniture and fittings. General historic fixtures (doors, skirting boards, windows, etc) remained mixed with modern ones as part of the development of the modern hospital.

2.4 Written descriptions were made of the structures to the appropriate level. Plans, elevation and sections were provided by the client. These drawings were checked by the surveyors on-site and augmented with additional features where necessary. Plans are included in the report at a scale of 1:100 and 1:200 as appropriate, depending on the size of the building.

2.5 Subject to accessibility, a photographic record was made of the exterior and interior of the buildings. The building and its setting were photographed using digital photography for the purpose of illustrating the report and inclusion in the archive. The photographic survey included general external and internal elevations, surviving architectural detail, fixtures and fittings. Some external views were obscured by overgrown vegetation, contractors vehicles and building materials.

2.6 Documentary and cartographic research was undertaken at the Essex Record Office and referenced in this report with the prefix ERO. Previous reports on the site, including a Heritage Assessment by Woodhall Planning and Conservation (2011) and the level 3 report on the main Warley Hospital complex (ECC FAU 2006) were also used to inform the background research. Local history websites were also consulted and a NHS block plan of the site produced in 2001 supplied by the client. Although there is a considerable amount of information in the archives on the Victorian Warley Hospital on the main site, there is very little on the 1930s admissions unit.

3.0 SITE LOCATION AND SETTING

3.1 The site is located on the north side of Mascalls Lane and to the south of the largely Victorian Warley Hospital complex, which after closure was redeveloped for housing. Modern housing estates stand to the east. There are six historic buildings, laid out on varying orientations and set within attractive landscaped, undulating and largely wooded grounds. The surviving buildings form the 1930s admissions block with two associated wards either side, a convalescence ward to the north and a water tower and small house, known as Lodge Cottage, at the southern end of the site (Fig. 1). The majority of buildings are built of red brick with tiled roofs, with the main hospital elements built in neo-Georgian style. More modern structures have been added to the centre of the site (north and west of Building 1), largely affecting the views of the historic buildings and being generally unsympathetic to their character. All buildings are linked by a series of roadways and areas of hardstanding.

3.2 The layout of the buildings adopted an established south-facing form within the natural restrictions of the site, namely the existing woodland/landscaping and the changing natural contours.

3.3 The site has no statutory protection and is not part of a conservation area. None of the buildings are statutorily listed, but the water tower and Lodge Cottage have been identified by the developers as worthy of retention and refurbishment as part of the proposals.

4.0 HISTORIC BACKGROUND (including Cartographic Evidence)

- 4.1 The Essex County Lunatic Asylum was erected between 1851 and 1853 on an 86 acre site that previously formed part of Brentwood Hall Estate. It was built on a symmetrical E-shaped plan with a central administration and service block, flanked by male/female wards and dormitory wings with infirmaries to the rear. The hospital was enlarged over the years with the addition and enlargement of wards, chapels, water tower and accommodation blocks until the mid-1930s.
- 4.2 The hospital buildings at Mascalls Park were erected on a site to the south of the main hospital, on land owned by the Mascall estate, between 1936 and 1937. Map evidence suggests that Lodge Cottage, at the entrance to the site, was built sometime between the 1890s and 1920s, since it is shown on the 1920s Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 2).
- 4.3 The 1930s buildings formed the admissions hospital that comprised a central admissions block (later admin. and therapy block) with wards either side (pine and ash for females and oak and elm for males) linked by external corridors, a water tower and a male convalescence ward to the north, Woodside Villa. A female convalescence ward was planned for construction after the war, but was never built. Their layout is depicted on a site map in a booklet celebrating the centenary of the hospital (ERO D/Du 1926/1; reproduced as Fig.3).
- 4.4 Some additional structures were built in the post-war period, such as the Staff Sick Bay in 1951 (ERO D/Du 1926/1). In 1953 the hospital became known as Warley Hospital. The 1960s Ordnance Survey map shows the sick bay with a large building immediately to the north and small ancillary structures at the north end of the therapy block (Fig. 4). A new block has been added on the west side of Building 2 and canopies are shown on the south-facing sides of the main ward blocks outside the wards and patient bedrooms.
- 4.5 The buildings behind the therapy block, including the Staff Sick Bay, were removed after 1996 when the Duchess of Kent Building (a day hospital), the distinctive polygonal Marigold and Magnolia Wards (Fig. 1) and 'Swallows', attached to Woodside ward block, were constructed.

- 4.6 When the main hospital closed in 2001, the site was used as a medium secure unit and re-named Mascalls Park Hospital. In 2011, under the North-East London Foundation NHS Trust, the hospital closed and its services were transferred to Goodmayes Hospital. Following this some of the buildings were rented out by the Ad Hoc Property Management company.
- 4.7 All the main buildings survive in reasonable condition apart from those on the northern periphery of the site (buildings 3 and 4) that have been more prone to break-ins and vandalism.

5.0 BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

- 5.1 The four main hospital buildings are predominantly large two storey linear structures with projecting blocks at the ends and the middle, built in a domestic Georgian style of architecture with 14-inch red brick in English bond, long multi-pane sash windows on the prominent, generally south-facing, elevations. The windows in almost all cases have ogee-moulded moulded timber frames, concrete sills and horned upper sashes. Ground floor windows have brick 'soldier' heads while those on the upper floor lie beneath a continuous soldier brick band. The roofs are tiled and generally hipped at the ends, though there are some flat roofs at the backs. Chimneys are plain. Modern extensions have been added to some of these structures, particularly Buildings 1 and 2. The water tower and Lodge Cottage have similar characteristics but more individual styling.
- 5.2 In the following descriptions, the buildings are referred to by building number for ease of reference. Subdivisions of their interiors are also given numbers but prefixed with letters on the plans signifying ground and first floor levels; G and F. No basements were recorded due to flooding but their locations were noted where relevant.
- 5.3 Because of the functional nature of hospital buildings and their inherent simplicity of form and decoration, plus subsequent changes through ongoing improvements and modernisation, the interiors of the main hospital structures were fairly generic with low levels of decoration and few original fixtures and fittings. Where these were found they were recorded and included in the report. Spatially, the original layout of corridors and rooms largely remains, apart from Building 4 whose first floor has changed radically. Both original form and subsequent changes are

described in the text. The only exceptions are the water tower and Lodge Cottage, which are functionally different to the main hospital buildings.

Internally, the main hospital interiors, unless otherwise stated, are plain with little features of interest, which is not unusual for 20th century buildings of this type. Where this differs it is highlighted in the text. Internally the walls are generally plain and plastered and the floors are often either carpeted or covered in vinyl flooring with plain 4-inch or 3-inch bullnose skirting around the edges. Occasionally parquet floors were observed. Terrazzo floors, with coved skirting, are a feature of 'wet areas'. Corridors are wide and ceilings are high. Corners to corridors and principle rooms are often rounded, which is a common feature of hospitals. Original doors are usually plain and four-panel or 6-pane semi-glazed versions housed in plain architraves. Many have square 6-pane fanlights over, which are now mostly removed and boarded over. Some doorways have been replaced with modern ones and modern fire doors have generally been inserted along corridors. Original doors do remain in some parts of the corridors, which are semi-glazed, and there are also surviving partitions of the same form with former glazed fanlights above. The 'higher status' of some areas is shown by higher levels of décor detail in certain rooms such as dado rails and geometric-style ceiling detailing (cornices). Central heating was integral to the buildings and is largely represented by built-in flat wall radiators and large and small cast iron radiators, as well as modern radiators.

No medical equipment, office furniture or associated items remain. Most of the internal modern fittings were probably removed after the hospital closed and was rented out. More unusual fixtures and fittings are noted where they survive.

Original room function is provided wherever possible, alongside present function, which is often informed by surviving room signage. Room function tends to stay the same for the wards, dormitories and auxiliary rooms and it is more often the office/administration areas that change their use or the nature of the persons using them.

5.4 **Building 1: Therapy Block**

5.4.1 Function: Modern therapy, reception and administration block, formerly the reception, assessment and administration area of the Admissions Unit.

5.4.2 Date of construction: 1936, as a two-storey block flanked by single-storey wings either side. The south-west wing was extended and first floors added to both wings in the modern period.

5.4.3 General description:

Building 1 stands within the south-east part of the site, with the main elevation facing the same way. The building adopts a linear north-east to south-west plan form with the main administration block in the centre and flat-roofed wings, edged with a brick pediment, extending either side, ending in T-shaped terminals. Originally the building was connected to the two admissions wards (Buildings 2 and 3) either side by linking corridors, which were mostly demolished after 1996. Its higher status, or differing function, as an administration building means that its exterior is slightly grander than the others with a corresponding higher level of architectural detailing to the main block, but the side wings have been marred by later additions.

The internal layout is based around a spinal corridor that linked both ends of the building providing immediate access to almost all of the rooms and the ward blocks via the linking corridors. The interiors are in reasonable condition and largely reflect the last phase of hospital use.

5.4.4 Exterior:

Much of the external historic fabric survives and apart from the first floor additions, most of the extensions have been made in keeping with the original form of the building. Photography was hampered by the extreme proximity of later buildings at the back and overgrown areas at the front.

South-east elevation

5.4.4.1 The main feature of the symmetrical south-east façade (Plate 1) is the central administration block, housing the main entrance with projecting bays either side (Plate 2). The entrance into the main reception is marked by a blue semi-glazed (6-pane) door situated in the centre of the main range, adopting a common form across the site. The door stands within a slightly projecting surround comprising horizontal brick sides and a decorative tile head with vertical tiles above and horizontal tiles in the two corners, typical of 1930s design (Plate 2). Rows of 6/6 pane sash windows, a common form to the site, are located either side and above,

presenting a symmetrical façade. The roof has hipped ends and a chimney towards the south-west end. It would appear from Plate 2 that there was also originally a chimney on the opposite end that has been removed.

5.4.4.2 The two projecting bays at either end of the main range have semi-circular gauged brickwork, arched 7/6 windows on the ground floor and 9/6 sash windows above, and hipped roofs.

5.4.4.3 Wings extend outwards either side from the main block with regularly-spaced 6/9 sash windows, another common form on the site. These windows are slightly taller but the detailing around them is the same. Those on the inserted first floor are modern timber casements, likely to date from the 1970s onwards and are of no architectural significance. The main block and wings are joined by flat-roofed corridors along the rear wall that are less obvious from the front, where the original flat roofs remain, before the modern floors begin. The change between the two builds is represented by the soldier brick banding that is a consistent roof detail. In both cases the projecting end parts of the wings appear to have been originally used as ancillary areas for hospital support services but generally follow the same form as the main part of the building. There is, for example, a staff door at the south-west end of the elevation that is accompanied by metal Crittalls windows on the north-east side of the wing (Plate 3).

South-west elevation

5.4.4.4 The south-west elevation (Plate 4) was partly obscured by building materials during the survey. There are two double doorways here. The semi-glazed ones to the left led from the former linking corridor into the main corridor of Building 1 that extends the full length of the building. To its left are a pair of 6/6 sash windows, and after this the elevation is plain. The doors to the right are plain and lead into the ancillary area. Between them is a blocked window. Some rebuilding work has occurred around the frame and above the door head and it is possible the door replaced an earlier window here. Another blocked window is located to the right of the door, next to an existing 6/6 pane window.

North-west elevation

5.4.4.5 The north-west elevation was difficult to photograph because of its close proximity to the modern structures behind. The central block (Plate 5) retains the same architectural themes as the frontage and plan form, although its flat roof presents a

much less formal aspect. At the centre is a pair of semi-glazed multi-pane doors of original form. The doors are housed within a slightly stepped brick surround decorated with horizontal tiling in the corners, slightly different to the entrance on the other side. Small 2/2-paned sash toilet windows are located either side followed by shorter (3/6 pane) windows on the ground floor and the same 6/6 sash windows on the upper floor, as on the main elevation. The two projecting bays at either end of the main range have modern tubular steel fire escapes leading up to replaced modern doors, set within brick surrounds. Above each are 7-pane semi-circular windows dressed in gauged brickwork, both original features. Small single story toilet blocks are located either side of the projecting bays, which are fenestrated with oculus windows dressed in gauged brickwork and 2/2 pane sash windows on the sides, although the one on the north-east side was probably blocked when the modern lift was fitted.

- 5.4.4.6 Modern lift housing obscures parts of the original wall on the north-east side of the central block, but where it is seen the walls have the same original and modern fenestration as the other side (Plate 6). The end part of the wing at this end has no significant alterations apart from roller security shutters fitted over the windows, this being the pharmacy. The external entry into the pharmacy is similarly shuttered. The wing at the opposite end has been extended to form the Estates Workshop, though it matches the main build quite well (Plate 7). A modern side-glazed fire door provides access into the workshop and to the left is a sash window matching the others in this building. In contrast, those windows on the original part of the wing on this side are grouped in pairs of 1/1 sash windows (Plate 7). It is interesting to note from Plate 278 that the sides of the roof are edged with a brick pediment but the rear of the wing is not.

North-east elevation

- 5.4.4.7 In the centre (Plate 8), a loading door leads into the main corridor of the building and formerly via the link corridor into the male admissions block, Building 3. A 6/6 sash window occupies the space immediately to its left and further along is a second pair of loading doors. Both windows to the right of the central loading door are obscured behind metal shutters but were recorded internally as sash windows.

5.4.5 Interior

In the following descriptions, the rooms are divided into three areas for ease of reference: the main block and north-east and south-west corridors and wings. The entire ground floor (Fig. 5) dates to the 1930s but only the main block on the first floor (Fig. 6) is original. Due to their recent age and limited historic value, modern additions are described only briefly unless they are important for their architectural value.

Ground floor: Main block

5.4.5.1 The existing internal layout is symmetrical and based around a long spinal corridor that linked both ends of the building and the wards blocks via the linking corridors, providing immediate access to almost all of the rooms either side and the central entrance lobby and rear fire exit. Ground floor reception and waiting areas are located at the front of the Main Block and toilets and other auxiliary areas at the back. Stairs are located either end of the Main Block. The north-east wing contains the pharmacy and offices, etc, that could not be accessed during the survey. The south-west wing contain offices, workshops and storage areas for the Estates Team and domestic staff. Some of the larger rooms have been subdivided in the modern period.

5.4.5.2 The main entrance is on the south-east side that leads into the entrance lobby, Room 1 (Plate 9). From here a wide semi-glazed door leads into the waiting area Room 2. The door was original enclosed by a semi-glazed partition which matched the waiting room door, but most of this has been replaced with hardboard. Now only a single long panel on the right side of the door remains and the two wooden base panels, flush with the wooden door panel. In the original layout, the lobby connected to a short corridor that passed Room 26 and another room, now part of the waiting area, Room 2, but this was changed when the modern waiting room was created to accompany the reception area, Room 7 (Fig. 5). This corridor was overlooked from Room 26 by a glazed screen (since blocked) and it is possible there was a second screen on the former room opposite, which is now part of Room 2. Room 2 is plainly decorated with openings onto the corridor in two places where walls or partitions have been removed. It has a cream-coloured terrazzo floor, which continues into the reception area (Plate 10). An original built-in radiator is fitted to the external wall, one of several found during the survey that comprise long iron panels, flush with the wall, that were heated by internal pipework or

elements (Plate 11, right). A moulded dado over the radiator on the edge of the window sill, which appears to be an original feature.

- 5.4.5.3 Corridor 3 runs the entire length of the building but is sub-divided into six parts by generally modern fire doors, the proliferation of which is a largely modern phenomenon. The corridor is relatively wide (1.8m) and has a modern suspended ceiling, hiding pipework and trunking (Plate 12). It is heated by large cast iron radiators and shares the same terrazzo flooring as the waiting area and reception that also extends into many of the rooms leading off it. In the north-east part these rooms are largely plain and unremarkable and fitted with modern doors, apart from Room 7. A 'Dutch' door leads into Room 4, which leads out onto the back by two semi-glazed doors, probably an original fire exit. Next to it, Room 5 is the female toilet, with modern fixtures relating to original use and Room 6 is the stair cupboard, now housing the security system. Originally this contained one of two stairs that supplied first floor access to either end of the main block. Only the upper flight, from the first floor to the fire escape on the landing, survives at this end. On the opposite side of the corridor are Rooms 7, the reception, and 8, the electrics room. Room 7 retains its original four-panel door and (blocked) fanlight, but is otherwise modern and most of the fittings have been removed (Plate 13). Room 8 is largely taken up with large grey metal cabinets containing wires and circuitry dating to the 1970s or similar, stood on a parquet floor. Parquet floors are common in institutional buildings from this era and others remain under the modern carpets in this building.
- 5.4.5.4 Corridor 3 changes to Corridor 24 on the south-west side of the main block, which is a modern division. The corridor remains unchanged up to the loading doors at the south-west end of the building. Corridor 24 provides access to Room 25, the modern telecommunications room, and Room 26 opposite, which was last used as an office but formerly oversaw entry into the main block (see section 5.2.5.2). The location of a chimney breast here suggests the room formerly had a fireplace, which has been removed. A narrow covered radiator stands by the windows. Room 33 next door was originally accessed from the corridor before the doorway was blocked (Fig. 5).
- 5.4.5.5 Modern fire doors separate Corridor 24 from Corridor 28, which is another short corridor, but part of the original Corridor 3. From here there is access to Room 27,

a sluice room and stair cupboard, and Stair 29. Stair 29 has a dog-leg from with a half-pace landing but retains little historic character. Its cream terrazzo steps were refurbished in the modern period with rubber and stainless steel noses and plain oval-profile wooden handrails (Plate 14).

Ground floor: North-east corridor & wing

5.4.5.6 Corridor 3 changes to Corridor 9 at the north-east end of the main block, which continues unrestricted to the end of the building to terminate in the two end wings (Fig. 5). Rooms 10 (which is essentially part of the main block) and 11 occupy the north-west side where the corridor emerges from the main block. Room 10 is a former toilet that has now been divided into a modern shower room and cupboard, while Room 11 houses the modern lift and lift lobby, which are later additions to the building. Full access was not possible into this area. On the opposite side are Rooms 12, 13 and 14 that were last used as a kitchen (12) and medical record stores (13 and 14). These rooms divisions are however modern, which is shown by the continuous coved cornice that passes through the partition walls, signifying a single room with a higher level of detailing and importance. A plan from 2000 supplied by the client, indicates an activity room here. Room 15 next door also formed part of the medical records room, but was originally separate and lacks the decorated cornice seen in the two linking rooms (Plate 15). Room 15 leads to a small office, Room 18, contains no features of interest but retains its original layout. This, along with Rooms 16 and 17, are located within the south-east side of the north-east wing. In common with other rooms in this block, they are plainly decorated and their original use cannot be determined. The other rooms on this side of the wing were not accessed but they are known to comprise two interview rooms.

5.4.5.7 The rear part of the north-east wings comprises the modern pharmacy, Rooms 19-23. These rooms are accessed from Corridor 9 via the main pharmacy area, Room 19. This room has a modern vinyl floor and counters around the walls where prescriptions were prepared. Metal Crittalls windows occupy the north-west wall and there is a modern dispensing window facing the corridor (Fig. 5). The doorway into the room is a later addition and the wall beside it appears to have been partly removed (Plate 16), suggesting the existing room was created from a corridor and at least one side room. Room 19 leads into Room 22 which displays the same characteristics as the main room and an external access via a modern fire exit

leading from the rear of the building. Rooms 20, 21 and 23 on the opposite side are an office (20), staff room (21) and modern toilet (23), none of which have any features of interest.

Ground floor: South-west corridor & wing

- 5.4.5.8 The division between Corridors 28 and 30 is a historic one, essentially representing the end of the main block and the beginning of the south-west corridor and corresponding wing. A later division (i.e. modern fire doors) separates Corridor 30 from 37, which extends to the end loading doors. All these sections of corridor have the same form and internal appearance.
- 5.4.5.9 Room 31 on the north-west side of the corridor is the male WC and equivalent to the shower room (Room 10) at the opposite end. All fixtures and fittings are modern and, being a wet area, it has a coved skirting. On the opposite side are Rooms 32, 35 and 36 that were last used as the patient welfare office (32) and medical records (35 and 36). Room 32 appears to have originally been part of a larger room along with Rooms 33 and 34, with secondary access from Corridor 30, since blocked. Room 32 retains its original four-panel door from the corridor and has a green 6 by 2-inch tiled floor laid in alternating square blocks of three forming a geometric pattern popular in the 1930s. This floor is more clearly evidence in Room 33 (Plate 17) and probably continues into Room 34. Though a decorative feature, the use of floor tiling suggests this was originally a service area. Rooms 35 and 36 further along the corridor were another large room originally. According to the plan from 2000, Room 35 was used as the Medical Records Office and Room 36 as the Medical Records Store. Both retain chain-runners in the floors for storage racks (since removed) set into a green vinyl floor and separated by a modern partition (Plate 18). Since no such features are apparent in Rooms 13 and 14, which had a similar function in the later stages of the hospital, it would seem these rooms had more transitory storage methods; given that this was a secondary function, this is not surprising.
- 5.4.5.10 Across Corridor 30 on the opposite side of Room 36, at the south-west end of building 1, are Rooms 47 and 48 that represent two phases of development: the 1930s (47) and modern era (48). According to the 2000 plan, Room 47 functioned as an 'Eco Lab'. Its interior contains a modern sink, shelving and cabinets and historic features in the form of a coved skirting and wood block floor. Entry is by a

wide four-panelled door. Its two originally external walls are now enclosed by modern rooms that have obscured evidence for former windows. Room 48 next door to it (Fig. 5), along with rooms 49-51 were used by the Estates Team, who maintained the hospital buildings and grounds, as an office (48), WC (49), workshop (50, Plate 19) and drying room (51), with external access on the north-west side. No original fixtures and fittings were in evidence.

- 5.4.5.11 The main part of the south-west wing is accessed from Corridor 37, which is a continuation of the main axial corridor through the building. On the south-east side of it are Corridor 38 and Rooms 41 and 42 which were all originally one room, subdivided in the modern era into the three (Fig. 5). The doorway into Corridor 38 is of four-panelled form with side-glazing, presumably a later adaptation. A large cast iron radiator stands against the internal wall. Rooms 41 and 42 were used as stores for the cleaning contractors, Initial, in the later stages of the hospital. Both rooms have concrete floors with floor boards laid over the top and a later cream vinyl floor over. Goods could be transported directly into Room 42 from loading doors on the south-west elevation or via Corridor 37 (Fig. 5). Room 39 at the end of Corridor 38 is a former staff room with modern toilets and showers (Room 40) at the far end. This part was damp and in poor condition due to water ingress from the flat roof above and full inspection was not carried out because of this, but it was clear there were no features of interest here. On the opposite side of Corridor 37 is another similar corridor, Corridor 43, that provides access to rooms 44, 45 and 46 which were last used as offices. The arrangement of windows suggests this was the original layout, even though the (solid) walls to 43-45 are narrow, though this may be a historic adaptation. None of the interiors have features of interest.

First floor: Main block

- 5.4.5.12 The first floor layout has a spinal corridor that runs through the middle of the building, with rooms either side, stairs either end to the rear, and shorter corridors leading off the ends at 90 degrees to rooms in the projecting front ranges.
- 5.4.5.13 Since only one of the original stairs survives at this level, the only internal access is by Stair G29, but external access is possible through the rear fire doors onto both stair landings.

- 5.4.5.14 Stair G29 finishes at Landing 1 where there is access via a set of modern fire doors. It leads into Corridor 2 in the main block or into the modern extension via Corridor 19 (Fig. 6). Corridor 2 and the landing are plainly decorated with white walls and suspended ceilings. A parquet floor lies beneath its modern vinyl floor covering. Corridor 2 connects both ends of the main block and also branches off into the projecting wings at the front as Corridors 25 and 26, collectively forming a C-shape (Fig. 6). Corridor 25 connects with Rooms 3, 4 and 5. Room 3 is a modern shower room, Room 4 a staff room and Room 5 an office for the Research and Development Directorate. All interiors are plain with modern fittings, but a parquet floor was noted in Room 6, which is assumed to be a general feature of the 1930s first floor area. Original room layouts appear to have been preserved and Rooms 4 and 5 retain fanlights over their doorways.
- 5.4.5.15 Rooms 6, 7 and 8 are located either side of Corridor 2 and fulfil study, management and meeting room functions. Room 6 is now the Postgraduate Manager Office and Room 7 the Junior Doctors Study Room. Both appear to retain their early layout, though their users/functions have changed over time. There are two doorways into Room 7, but only the doorway next to Room 6 has a fanlight (Fig. 6). The second is therefore likely to be inserted. Room 8 is the Meeting Room, which could be divided into two by a folding (modern) screen (Plate 20). Although essentially plain, the interior shows a coved ceiling the same as that in Rooms G12-14 on the floor below. This ceiling detail passes behind the screen (Plate 21).
- 5.4.5.16 The main corridor (2) branches off at the north-east end to become Corridor 26, which provides access to the toilet block, Room 10 being the female toilet and Room 11 the male. Both have modern fixtures and fittings. It is unclear whether the present layout reflects the original layout, but the presence of solid walls here suggests this may be so.

First floor: Modern north-east and south-west wings

- 5.4.5.17 Judging from their exteriors, the wings were built in the 1970s or 80s on the former flat roofs of the original ground floor corridor and wings, and it is interesting to note that their interiors match those of the historic part quite closely. The rooms functioned as offices and classrooms for therapy practitioners. Because of their obvious modern date and low architectural merit they are only summarised below.

5.4.5.18 The north-east wing begins at the Stair Landing 9 as modern Corridor 15, passing Rooms 12, 13 and 14 (Sluice, Lift and Foyers) to reach Rooms 16, 17 and 18, which comprise a Quiet Room, Art Therapy Room and Office. On the other side, the south-west wing begins at Stair Landing 1 as Corridor 19 and thereafter 20, passing Rooms 21-24 14 (Cupboard, Office, Psychologist's Office and the Therapy Team Office), all of which have modern interiors and no features of interest.

5.5 **Building 2: Pine and Ash Wards**

5.5.1 Function: Last used as the ward block for under-65s in-patients from Barking, Dagenham and Brentwood areas. Two storeyed: Pine Ward (ground floor) used for female patients and Ash Ward (first floor) for males. Originally the female admissions ward.

5.5.2 Date of construction: 1936, with the Admission Unit (Therapy Block) and Male Ward Block (Oak and Elm). The western cross-wing was probably added in the 1950s.

5.5.3 General description: Building 2 stands within the southern part of the site, with the main elevation facing the south and Building 6, Lodge Cottage. The building adopts a long linear west to east plan form with cross-wings to the west (later single room block, replacing a small north-facing wing) and in the middle (staff area and dormitories), a dining/dayroom wing towards the east and a small north-facing wing at the end. Apart from the later extension on the west side, it is almost identical to the former male ward block, Building 3, apart from the dayroom wing is longer by 2.2m. Originally the building was linked to the admission block (Building 1) by a covered passage, which partly survives at the east end.

The internal layout is based around a long northern corridor that linked both ends of the building and corridors in the two cross-wings and all rooms and groups of rooms either side. From the east end it continued eastwards to Building 1, the admissions block, by the covered passage. The interiors are in reasonable condition and have a mixture of generally plain 1930s and modern fixtures, but few historic or later fittings subsequent to the emptying of the building after closure.

5.5.4 Exterior:

Much of the external historic form and fabric survives with only limited modern alterations. Unless otherwise stated, the building conforms to the overall construction of the 1930s buildings, with English-bonded brick walls and tiled roofs with hopped ends, apart from the western cross-wing, rear of the central cross-wing (north) and its stair bay of the north side, which are all flat-roofed. Photography of the two long elevations (south and north) was severely hampered by overgrown vegetation. Works vehicles, site huts and Heras fencing obscured the western half of the main south elevation.

South elevation

5.5.4.1 The main elevation starts at the west end with the later single-storey cross-wing extension which is plain on this side apart from a modern blue-painted fire-door inserted into an earlier opening with a six-pane fanlight above, of typical form (Plate 22, left). The extension is constructed in stretcher or cavity wall bond with a flat-roof and brick pediment. Otherwise its characteristics are the same as the other hospital buildings. On the east side of the block is a standard 6/9 sash window.

5.5.4.2 On the ground floor, the main part of the building between the west block and the central cross-wing largely comprises four former patient rooms represented by UPVC windows with pairs of narrow 2/2 sash windows with leaded lights (Plate 22, partly-obscured) above. The sash windows are original, for ventilating the rooms, but the UPVC windows replaced former doorways (probably wooden and glazed to maximise light levels) that led onto the terraced area (now tarmac) in front of the building. A concrete band above the former doorways suggests there was a canopy or glazed roof over the doorways, which is evident on the 1960s map (Fig. 4) and described in the Heritage Assessment (2011) as a glazed veranda. Above on the first floor are four standard 6/6 sash windows set symmetrically with those below. On the ground floor to the left of the patients rooms are a pair of 2/4 sash windows that may have lit a former toilet/bathroom here and next to it is another former doorway, in-filled with brickwork and a later (but not UPVC) 3/3 sash window. Above it is a shorter concrete band for a canopy, and twin fanlights with plain architraves, that are set slightly lower than the others. This is likely to be a separate patient room. Between this room and the west cross-wing is a small 2/2 tilting window lighting the area under the stair. Above this is a large 9/9 sash

window that lights the landing between the two floors and to the right of this, at first floor level, are two 4/4 sashes (Plate 22). On the right hand side, between the main patient rooms and central cross-wing, is a two window range of 6/6 sashes and narrower 4/4 sashes up to the corner.

5.5.4.3 The central cross-wing on this side, the dormitory block, has a T-shaped plan form, created by the flat-roofed stair/ablutions block at the end of the dormitory, which finishes in a hipped roof (Plate 22). It is possible the flat-roofed part is a later extension because of its unsympathetic appearance, but this appears to not be the case since it appears to be shown (with the other 'T-end' on Building 3) on the 1953 hospital plan (Fig. 3) and, apart from the roof, it matches the rest of the building in fabric and form; even its vertical brick band along the parapet. Its south elevation comprises the ground floor entrance marked by semi-glazed double doors beneath an arched brick head with tile keystone and vertical tile infilling; a rare 1930s architectural detail. Above is a 6/6 first floor sash window. The main dormitory part on the west side has a five window range of 6/9 sashes, equally spaced, on both levels (Plate 22). The end block contains the remnants of probably four blocked windows, two per floor, that were in-filled when the modern toilets were installed at the ends of the dormitories with associated modern pipework (Plate 22). On the east side there is a central 6/6 window lighting the stairs and the same arrangement of 6/9 windows as the west side (Plate 23)

5.5.4.4 The main building range between the central dormitory block and east dayroom block largely comprises two former wards, with ablutions areas to the east, on both floors. The ward areas are characterised on the ground floor by five standard 6/9 sash windows punctuated by replaced UPVC doors after the second and fourth windows (Plate 24). The two doors have short concrete bands above to hold a small canopy or roof and eight-pane fanlights. It is interesting to note the presence of some sort of roof extending from this part of the building on the 1960s map (Fig. 4), but this is perhaps more likely to be a mostly free-standing structure judging from the shorter concrete fixtures confined to the former doors only, or perhaps there was more than one phase. The doors retain their original width. Above the former doors, on the first floor, are narrow 4/6 sash windows, beside the same number of 6/9 sashes recorded below. At the east end are pairs of 2/4 sashes on both levels to light the ablution areas. Further towards the corner of the dayroom block are several blocked windows: a narrow and much wider one on the ground

floor and a standard-size and narrow window on the top floor (Plate 24). It is possible the interiors formerly matched those, to some extent, of the west end of the main range described in section 5.5.3.2.

5.5.4.5 The east wing contains the projecting dayrooms for each ward. The south end of the dayroom block finishes with a three-sided tapered end and a hipped roof (Plate 25). The main window range is in the centre, comprising large tripartite windows with central 6/9 sash windows flanked by 4/6 windows either side, on both levels. The angled sides that flank the main part contain single 6/9 sashes on each floor. The west side of the wing has a four window range on both levels comprising, from left to right, single 6/9 windows followed by a double 4/6 window, single 6/9 windows and finishing with the same three-light window seen on the south end (Plate 25). Virtually the same window arrangement is shown on the east side of the wing (Plate 26), with the main tripartite window closest to the tapering south end and the two single windows in the same place. The double window is omitted from this side because of the presence of the chimney stack here, which terminates in a plain square brick shaft.

5.5.4.6 Beyond the dayroom block, the main linear range continues for a short distance and features a pair of 6/6 ground floor windows and 6/9 first floor windows in the left half and a single 6/6 stair window towards the end (Plate 26).

East elevation

5.5.4.7 The east elevation (Plate 27) faces onto a tarmac car parking area and includes the only remains of the covered passage that formerly ran between the wards and admissions block.

5.5.4.8 On the ground floor, the east end of the main range has two 2/2 pane tilting windows on the left side that light the room under the stairs. The main entrance into Ash Ward is located on the right hand side, comprising a semi-glazed (6 panes each) double door (Plate 28). To the right of this, within the short, flat-roofed, north wing, is a narrow four-pane top-opening window next to blocked window close to the north-east corner (Plate 28). The only feature on the first floor is a single 6/9 window to the right that lights the main corridor on this level.

5.5.4.9 The covered passage extending from the east doorway is open sided with a pitched machine-tile roof (Plate 27). The roof is supported on 14cm² wooden posts

that finish in stepped geometric-style brackets, an unusual architectural feature here (Plate 29). Under the roof is a plastic-clad ceiling, but originally the rafters were exposed.

North elevation

- 5.5.4.10 The north elevation comprises the main linear range, the short east range and the central and west cross-wings. Between these are various free-standing small, modern, flat-roofed brick ancillary structures that were not recorded and have little architectural merit (e.g. Plate 34).
- 5.5.4.11 The only features on this side of the small northward projecting wing at the east end are a blocked window and modern UPVC door, which has been inserted into a second window here (Plate 30). The west side of the block contains a tall inserted UPVC window but is otherwise plain.
- 5.5.4.12 The main building range between the east end wing and the staff area of the central cross-wing comprise the main ground and first floor corridors that are lit by two rows of 6/9 sash windows. Along the roof ridge above the second window is the kitchen chimney, which is plain like the others (Plate 30).
- 5.5.4.13 The central block is flat-roofed and stands on two levels, the second of which is stepped back from the front (Plate 31). On the ground floor, a central semi-glazed 9-pane doorway provides the main access into Pine Ward (ground floor) via a skylight-lit foyer and corridor. The doorway and 6-pane fanlight above are set within a brick surround with horizontal tile corner pieces in 1930s style. The doorway is flanked by 2/4-pane sash windows with 6/9 sashes towards the corners of the block (Plate 31). On the recessed first floor there is a central semi-glazed door, giving access out onto the roof, which has a narrow three-light arched fanlight over it and an arched brick head. The same brick heads top the windows either side, the right of which retains its original 6/6 sash form to the right of the doorway but has been replaced with single glazing to the left (Plate 31). The east side of the wing (Plate 32) at ground floor level has a five window range comprising a 2/4 top-tilting window in the corner lighting the sluice room followed by 4/4 and 6/9-pane sashes and a pair of 2/4 top-tilting windows lighting the toilets inside. On the level above are a pair of 2/4 top-tilting windows in the corner, lighting the upstairs sluice and toilet, and a central 4/4 window. The west elevation on the opposite side is simpler, with two 6/9 windows on the ground floor, one on the corner and the other

in a central location, and a pair of identical windows lighting the former nurse station above from which a slender chimney protrudes (Plate 33).

5.5.4.14 The main building range between the central and west cross-wings comprise rows of 6/9 sash windows lighting the ground and first floors (Plate 33). At the west end is an original doorway that is identical to the entrance to Pine Ward on the cross-wing.

5.5.4.15 The single-storey west block has two 6/9 sash windows on the south side and two 6/9 windows on the east side lighting the corridor, followed by a narrow 2/4 sash window lighting the staff room at the north end (Plate 34).

West elevation

5.5.4.16 The west elevation wholly comprises the later single-storey and flat-roofed cross-wing that replaced the smaller north wing, shown on the 1953 plan of the hospital (Fig. 3), sometime in the latter part of the 1950s or 1960s. The elevation (Plate 35) largely comprises five former patient rooms represented by UPVC windows that replaced former doorways that led onto the terraced area (now gravel) in front of the building. A concrete band above the former doorways indicates the position of the canopy or glazed roof that is evident on the 1960s map (Fig. 4). Above the modern windows are pairs of narrow 1/1 sash windows, the more northerly of which retains leaded glazing. The sash windows are different to those on the south side and have horns. Towards the north end of the elevation are a narrow 4/4 sash window and a larger 6/6 window towards the north-west corner.

5.5.5 Interior:

Most of the internal layout survives on both floors, which largely mirror each other and provide a good idea of functional areas and spatial layout in the 1930s hospital. The main linear range comprises the principal corridor on the north side with access to rooms to the south. Stairs are located either end with small wards at the east side and individual patient rooms to the west, both south-facing with access onto the terrace outside for fresh air. Dormitories are located in the central block and dayrooms in another block to the east. Additional patient rooms were built onto the west end at a later date. Thus a full range of accommodation was provided from secure individual rooms to more general accommodation in

dormitories and wards, though the latter was perhaps intended for infirm admissions.

Particular surviving original features include thick four-panel doors with plain architraves and six-pane fanlights above (most of which have been boarded-over for safety reasons) and original floor coverings (particularly in the corridors) and high ceilings of over 3m. The sash windows are chocked and can only open by a maximum of 0.3m to prevent patients escaping. Modern fire doors have been added to many of the rooms and along the corridors.

Existing transit and dirty/wet areas (corridors, ablutions areas, kitchen, clinics, etc) and wards tend to have durable and easy-clean vinyl floor coverings and coved skirting, while individual patient rooms and communal areas such as dayrooms and dormitories, and staff rooms and office areas, tend to be carpeted with either bullnose or plain skirting. Some parquet flooring remains. Main corners between corridors and open doorways to stairs and other main areas are rounded for ease of movement, which is a common feature of hospital design.

In the following descriptions, the rooms are divided into two areas for ease of reference: the original 1930s hospital and the western extension which was constructed in the 1950s or 60s, but conforms to the existing style and room pattern.

Ground floor: 1930s Hospital

- 5.5.5.1 The main entrance is on the east side that leads into the entrance/lobby, Room 1, which has a coved skirting and red vinyl floor, decorated by the stair with a red and gold 'compass' design within a blue background and gold band with red diamond shapes at the 90 degree points (Plate 36). This motif is a common feature to all corridor entry and crossing points in Buildings 2 and 3. Rooms 2-4 within the north block contains the modern reception/waiting area that was formerly one room only. On the south side of the lobby is Room 5, the cleaner's room under the stairs, which has the typical four-panel door and boarded square fanlight (Plate 37) but an L-shaped plan form. The interior has a blue terrazzo floor and modern white wall tiling. Stair 6 has wide concrete steps in a dog-leg form with half-pace landing. It has red vinyl treads and risers and moulded I-profile wooden handrails either side. An interesting detail is the heavily-rebated dividing wall on the landing that

- enabled trolleys to be moved up and down the stairs in the absence of any lifts here (Plate 38).
- 5.5.5.2 A continuation of lobby/corridors 1 and 7, Corridor 9 extends the entire length of the building and was originally sub-divided at the central cross-wing. Modern fire doors have been added, which now break up the corridor further. Room 7 is an example of this, where a modern lobby has been created to serve rooms 4 and 8. Room 8 is one of several sluice rooms in the hospital and retains its original sluice and terrazzo floor (Plate 39).
- 5.5.5.3 Corridor 9 is 1.8m wide and has the same contemporary flooring and coved skirting as lobby/corridors 1 and 7. The pattern is geometric, with blue squares and gold diamonds on a red background (Plate 40). The walls are plain and the corridor is heated by cast iron radiators and lit by lights fitted with rounded white shades; a later but not a specifically modern feature.
- 5.5.5.4 Room 10, the kitchen, is accessed from the corridor. Food was prepared here and also supplied to the room above via a dumb waiter. The room has white tiled walls and terrazzo floor. The cooker/former range would have stood under the chimney opening on in the north-east corner. A semi-glazed doorway with an original fanlight above leads from the kitchen into the protruding dayroom/dining room next door (Room 14) (Plate 41).
- 5.5.5.5 The main entrance into Room 14 is from the corridor, between rooms 11 and 13. Rooms 11 and 13 were originally small store rooms either side of a round-cornered open doorway into the dayroom lobby, Room 12. The lobby was subsequently fitted with a door (Fig. 5). In the modern period a dumb waiter was inserted into Room 11 to convey food between the two levels. Entry into the dayroom is via replaced semi-glazed fire doors with boarded fanlights, following the original form. Room 13 is a former linen cupboard, which retains many original fixtures such as the parquet floor, 3-inch wooden bullnose skirting, though the pine shelving and brackets are probably replacements to earlier linen racks.
- 5.5.5.6 The dayroom and dining area, Room 14, is a large open area with a modern sink and cabinets on the north wall. The room is carpeted and has bullnose skirting around the edges (Plate 42). Original narrow enclosed radiators line the walls, superseded by modern ones (Plate 43), though their brass control plates are still

prominent (Plate 44), even if the knobs have been lost. These built-in radiators are essentially a cover for heating elements or pipes (it is very difficult to see) that were recessed into a wall cavity and are clearly an original feature. They are built from rectangular metal sheets fixed to a wooden surround that protrudes into the room by about 1-inch, forming a sealed unit making them safer for patients than the normal cast iron radiators. The dayroom/dining room is well-fenestrated to provide plenty of natural light into this big area and a fireplace probably stood against the chimney breast (since removed), which provided a focal point as well as contributing to heating the room. Boxed steel joists span the ceiling to support the floor above.

- 5.5.5.7 Further along the corridor is the ablutions area, now represented by rooms 15-18, which are all modern toilets and showers associated with the wards rooms 19 and 20, which was probably their original function as well. Former openings on the external wall were blocked-in when rooms 15 and 16 were created. Although the extent of internal disturbance here is unknown, it is likely that rooms 15 and 16 originally formed one room.
- 5.5.5.8 Rooms 19 and 20 were originally one ward in the 1930s hospital but subsequently made into two smaller wards in the modern period. Facilities for physical health as well as mental health were important for the everyday functioning of the hospital and even more important when new arrivals were admitted who were likely to have physical and mental health issues requiring treatment by nursing staff. The rooms have vinyl floors, bullnose skirting and moulded dados behind the backs of the beds, and built-in radiators (Plate 45).
- 5.5.5.9 Corridor 9 becomes T-shaped Lobby 21 at the central cross-wing (between the staff block to the north and Corridor 22 and the female dormitory block to the south) before resuming westwards as Corridor 43 (Fig. 7). The same decorative themes are represented here, with plain walls and red flooring with compass motif (Plate 46).
- 5.5.5.10 On the north side of Lobby 21 is Corridor 22 that leads into the staff area and to the rear entrance of the building. The corridor has a plain vinyl floor and plain walls with narrow cast iron radiators, topped with metal covers as a safety measure (Plate 47, lower left), also observed in other parts of the hospital. This area of the hospital comprises former staff rooms and offices, presumably for consultants, and

retains many original features, particularly its semi-glazed doors (nine pane on the top half and twin panelled on the bottom half) with round brass knobs and 6-pane fanlights to most rooms (Plate 47). Some evidence for room hierarchy was recorded, though generally the rooms are typical in form. The internal layout survives well here. On the east side of the corridor is Room 23, latterly a staff room with modern kitchen fittings that on other floors functioned as a cleaning room/sluice. Next door is Room 24, which was used as an office. Like many such rooms, it is plainly decorated but retains its bullnose skirting, which is regarded as a standard feature of the 1930s hospital. Rooms 25 and 26 are staff toilets with modern fixtures and individual lobby entrances. Room 27 at the north end has a higher level of internal detail than the others, with a moulded dado and picture rail and a slightly stepped *Modern*-style cornice to the ceiling suggesting this was designed as a room for a person of some importance (Plate 48). There is also a parquet floor. It is interesting to note the survival of many old Bakelite electricity fixtures in this part of the building. Room 28 constitutes the rear entrance lobby. It is a bright area lit by a replaced plastic skylight, but damp has penetrated from the flat roof above. The lobby doors and fanlights facing Corridor 22 have been replaced. The rooms on the west side of Corridor 22 are similar to those on the other side and are generally plainly-decorated. Room 29 was last used as a laundry room but is more likely to have an office originally. The same applies to Rooms 30 and 31, both of which have original doors, fanlights and bullnose skirting.

- 5.5.5.11 The rooms either side of the central Lobby 21 comprise Room 32, the electricity cupboard, with a parquet floor and shelving, and two rooms (33 and 34) associated with the adjacent dormitory, Room 35. Room 33 is the patient bathroom, with modern fittings. Room 34 is the clinic/nurse station and again has only modern fixtures and fittings, though evidence for a blocked viewing window to monitor the dormitory was recorded in the survey (Fig. 7).
- 5.5.5.12 Room 35, the female ground floor dormitory, comprises five bays defined by boxed ceiling beams. Entry from Lobby 21 at the north end is by a semi-glazed two-panel door framed by fixed semi-glazed screens either side (Plate 46). Three former glazed lights above are now boarded. Within the room are six bed bays, constructed from plasterboard stud walls with high six-pane glazed light panels, facing onto a central passage (Plate 49). Originally, it is likely to have been open with beds arranged against the walls and little in the way of patient privacy.

Marbled vinyl flooring covers the area and the bottom edges of the walls are defined by bullnose skirting. At the south end of the room is the stair/ablutions block comprising Rooms 36-42. Rooms 36-39 form the refurbished modern patient shower and toilet area, which necessitated the blocking of former windows on the west side (Fig. 7). Rooms 40 and 41 are the stair lobby and stair opposite, which are of the same form as those at the east end of the building, and therefore appear to be contemporary. Room 42 is the stair cupboard, entered by an original four-panel door that was last used as a store and contains modern wooden racks along the walls.

- 5.5.5.13 Original fire doors separate Lobby 21 from westward Corridor 43 (Plate 50), which is another short modern corridor dividing original Corridor 9. From here there is access to Room 44, probably a former 'quiet room' in the modern hospital. From here the corridor changes to Corridor 45 and thereafter, by a modern set of fire doors, to Corridor 49 (Fig. 7). Four patient bedrooms are located along here as Rooms 46 to 50. They are small at around 2.5m by 4m, but of standard size. All of these have 1m-wide round-cornered doorways fitted with heavy modern doors with side glazing for viewing the occupants inside, apart from Room 50 that retains its old four-panel door that has had one of the panels replaced with glass instead. All doors have boarded fanlights above them. Inside the rooms are featureless apart from vinyl floors, plain 4-inch skirting and radiators. Their former doorways onto the terrace outside have been replaced with low UPVC windows (Plate 51). The interior of larger Room 51 is modern and the layout is likely to be modern also. Its function is unknown, but the small windows suggests this was originally a toilet/ablutions area. Room 52 represents a modern stair lobby and has the same characteristics as the rest of the main corridor. 1930s semi-glazed single-panel double doors mark the end of the main corridor and start of the later extension to the original building. Room 53 is a another L-shaped under-stair area like its counterpart on the east end, Room 5, but this room contains racks for storage purposes. Stair 54 is of the same form as that on the east side (Stair 6), but here the walls are painted pink rather than white.

Ground floor: West extension

5.5.5.14 The west cross-wing extension was created to add a second block of patient bedrooms, of which there were five. They are accessed from Corridor 55, which like other areas is plainly decorated and carpeted (Plate 52). Most of the rooms off this corridor retain their typical semi-glazed doors (six pane and two panel) and boarded fanlights, but all were converted into offices during the final years of the hospital. At the north end is a small Staff Room 56, with modern sinks and cupboard units, and next to it is a larger room, Room 57, that was probably used as a nurse station. Toilet and shower facilities, with a shared lobby, for the block are located in Rooms 58-60 (Fig. 7), the fixtures and fittings of which are all modern. Room 61, next to the patient bedrooms, latterly functioned as an office but is likely to have had a similar function originally. The patient bedrooms here (Rooms 62-66) are similar to those in the main building, but are slightly shorter. Their wide doorways are the same. All rooms have been fitted out with cabling and electricity sockets and have a variety of modern floor coverings, either carpets or vinyl (Plate 53). Specific later function is unknown, but door labelling indicates that doors Room 64 was latterly the Supervision Room and 66 was the Pharmacy Office. Room 62 is noted for its Futuristic-style radiator (Plate 54), the only one to exist on the site.

First floor: 1930s Hospital (Ash Ward)

5.5.5.15 Ash was latterly a male ward but originally was part of the female block. Its room layout largely mirrors that of the floor below and there are the same mixture of original and later fixtures and fittings. The modern entrance is on the east side and up Stair G6 through a wide semi-glazed door into entrance Lobby 1, which has a coved skirting and blue vinyl floor, decorated with the same compass design as the floor downstairs, but in gold and blue (Plate 55). From here Corridor 2 (Plate 56) extends to the middle corridor (14) and continues beyond to the west end as Corridor 28, employing the same geometric-design flooring as the corridors below. There are fewer modern fire doors on this level.

5.5.5.16 Corridor 2 provides access to all rooms on this eastern side of the building, which are described as they were recorded, from east to west. Room 3 is a sluice room downstairs, but here has been made into staff/visitor toilets, with modern fixtures and fittings, though it retains its original door. Room 4 is above the former kitchen, but appears to have had a higher status use, since the ceiling has geometric

decoration to the cornice, also seen in some of the more important areas downstairs. A four-pane door leads into the dayroom/dining room next door (Room 7). The main entrance into Room 7 is from a modern doorway inserted on the corridor side of Lobby 6, between the small probably former store rooms 5 and 8. Room 5 houses the dumb waiter and Room 8 is like the one below, a former linen cupboard, with a parquet floor and pine shelving.

- 5.5.5.17 Room 7, the dining room/dayroom, has the same features as the room below but the day room at the south end is divided-off by a retractable semi-glazed screen from the dining room (Plate 57). The floor is vinyl throughout and there are no beams across the ceiling. The screen comprises a series of folding doors, each one divided into three sections, the bottom wooden part having two panels and the upper two glazed sections having four panes each and ovolo-moulded frames. The partition was closed at the time, secured to the floor by metal fixings. A doorway is located at the west end, which was open at the time of the survey (Plate 57). The name of the manufacturer could not be made out on the base plates, but the place of manufacture could be seen as Darlington.
- 5.5.5.18 Further along the corridor is the ablutions area, now represented by rooms 9 and 10, which are all modern toilets and showers associated with the ward rooms 12 and 13. As on the ground floor, former openings on the external wall were blocked-in when the rooms were created; the original layout is unknown. The narrow windows of Room 11 suggest it was once part of the ablutions area, but its plain modern interior is more indicative of a later quiet room or bedroom use. Ward Rooms 12 and 13 were originally a single ward in the 1930s hospital. The rooms have vinyl floors, bullnose skirting and moulded dados (a later feature) and feature both modern and flat built-in radiators.
- 5.5.5.19 Corridor 2 becomes Lobby 14 at the central cross-wing between the staff block to the north and the dormitory block to the south (Room 25) before resuming westwards as Corridor 28 (Fig. 8). The same decorative themes are represented, with plain walls and blue flooring with the same compass motif, but here there is the remains of a glazed screen overlooking the lobby from the nurse station of Room 21 (Plate 58).
- 5.5.5.20 Corridor 15 leads northwards from Lobby 14 into the staff area at the back though original single-paned and panelled semi-glazed double doors beneath twin

boarded fanlights. The upper part of the block is 2m shorter than the floor below and therefore the layout is slightly different. Like the corridor downstairs, it has a plain vinyl floor and plain walls with narrow cast iron radiators and, like downstairs, was probably used by nursing staff and consultants. A semi-glazed doorway at the end leads onto the flat roof of the projecting ground floor (Plate 59). On the east side of the corridor is Room 16, which functioned as a cleaning room/sluice and has tiled floors and vinyl flooring (Plate 60). Next door is Room 17, a staff toilet with modern fixtures and a lobby entrance. Room 18 on the other side of the toilet lobby is the modern staff room, containing lockers and a sink. Its original function is unknown. Like many of the rooms here, it retains many original features in the form of semi-glazed and four-panel doors and 6-pane fanlights, but there is no evidence for hierarchies on this level. Room 19 at the end probably functioned as an office. It has a parquet floor and bullnose skirting and is lit by one of the arched windows on the rear elevation. Similarly proportioned Room 20 on the other side of the corridor shares the same features.

- 5.5.5.21 The most interesting room in the staff area is Room 21, the nurse station and office. The main features of the room are the window overseeing Lobby 14 and its fireplace, but there are also other features such as the parquet floor and bullnose skirting and decorated cornice (Plate 61) which suggest it was intended for a senior nurse, such as a sister or matron. The fireplace, the only one to survive in any of the 1930s buildings, is fairly conservative with a marble-effect tile surround, wooden casing and zig-zag decoration across the top (Plate 62). A long built-in flat radiator is located beneath the window on the external wall.
- 5.5.5.22 The rooms either side of the central Lobby 14 comprise Room 23, the electricity cupboard and store, with a parquet floor and shelving, and two rooms associated with the dormitory, Rooms 24 and 22. Room 24 is the patient bathroom, with modern fittings only, and Room 22 is the clinic/nurse station which like the one below also has only modern fixtures and fittings.
- 5.5.5.23 Room 25, the original female first floor dormitory, subsequently used as a male dormitory in the modern period, has the same arrangement of six bed bays and central passage that was seen below in Pine Ward. Entry from Lobby 14 at the north end is by a semi-glazed two-panel door framed by fixed semi-glazed screens either side, representing the original form. The three former fanlights above are now boarded. On the inside, part of the partition screen and the northeast corner

of the dormitory has been roughly painted in brown, but the outline of the former viewing window from the Clinic/Nurse Station 22 can be seen (Plate 63). Modern carpet covers the area and the bottom edges of the walls are defined by bullnose skirting. There is a moulded dado around the walls. Beyond the south end of the dormitory is the stair/ablutions block comprising Rooms 26 and 27. Room 26 is the refurbished modern patient shower and toilet area, which resulted in the blocking of former windows on the west side (Fig. 8). Although a modern feature, it is interesting to note that the cubicle doors include small 'wicket' doors so staff could retrieve patients that had locked themselves in (Plate 64), suggesting that patients on the upper floor were perhaps more prone to causing trouble, or a higher risk to themselves. Room 27 represents the stair lobby and stair, which are sealed off from the dormitory by a modern electronic security door. Access in this area was therefore restricted to staff only.

5.5.5.24 Original fire doors separate Lobby 14 from Corridor 28, which continues to the western end of the building and gives access to the patient bedrooms, Rooms 29-32; labelled in the modern hospital as 'side rooms'. These are noticeably more secure than those on the ground floor, with wide modern semi-glazed lockable security doors fitted into the rounded door frames. Inside the rooms are featureless apart from vinyl floors, plain 4-inch skirting and built-in radiators. These rooms were clearly still in operation up until the hospital was closed down in 2011 (Plate 65). Room 29 was formerly two rooms and was latterly used as a smoking room. The rest retain their original form. Room 33, beyond the patient bedrooms and next to the stairs, was last used as a Consultant Office, but has their same internal décor. At the far end are the stairs and a small toilet that retains its original four-panel door and fanlight but has had its fixtures modernised.

5.6 **Building 3: Oak and Elm Wards**

5.6.1 Function: Previously used as the ward block for under-65s in-patients from the Havering area. Two storeyed: Elm Ward (ground floor) used for female patients and Oak Ward (first floor) for males. Originally the 1930s male admissions ward.

5.6.2 Date of construction: 1936, with the Admission Unit (Therapy Block) and female Ward Block (Pine and Ash). In terms of layout, this building is the best preserved of the ward blocks and contains no later additions. However, it has been subject to break-ins and vandalism.

5.6.3 General description: Building 3 stands in the northern part of the site, with the main elevation facing the south-west toward the modern Marigold and Magnolia Ward block. The building adopts a long linear northwest to southeast plan form with a broadly central cross-wing (containing dormitories at the front and staff areas at the back), a large southern wing towards the south-east end (dining and dayroom block) and two small wings either end at the back of the building (north-east side). It is therefore almost identical to the former female ward block, Building 2, in its layout apart from that the dining/dayroom block is shorter by 2.2m and both the rear wings survive. There are also some minor differences, which are alluded to in the text. Like Building 2, this building was originally linked to the admission block (Building 1) by a covered passage.

The internal layout is based around a long side corridor that links both ends of the building and a central corridor in the cross-wing side. From the southeast end it was originally connected to Building 1, the admissions block, by a covered passage; a small part of which survives on the south-east end. Despite disturbances, the interiors are generally in reasonable condition and show a mixture of generally plain 1930s and modern fixtures and few historic or later fittings. It appears the entire building was cleared of its fittings after the hospital closed.

5.6.4 Exterior:

Much of the external historic form and fabric survives and it conforms to the overall construction of the 1930s hospital buildings. Photography was generally easier for this building, though there were problems with overgrown vegetation and the sheer size of the building. All ground floor windows on the north side were boarded-up during the survey, which restricted light levels internally.

South-west elevation

5.6.4.1 The main elevation (Plate 66) starts at the west end with the wing constructed in stretcher or cavity wall bond with a flat-roof and brick pediment. The main window is a large 12/12 pane sash window and next to it is a smaller 4/4 pane window. There is no perceivable join with the main part of the building to suggest this is a later build.

- 5.6.4.2 From the north-west, the main part of the building begins with of a small top-tilting 2/4 sash window that lights the under-stair room, above which is a large 9/9 sash window that lights the landing between the two floors. Following on from this are fenestration to five former patient rooms represented by UPVC windows at ground floor level, each one below pairs of narrow 2/2 sash windows with leaded lights (Plate 67), the latter in better condition than those in Building 2. The UPVC windows replaced former doorways that originally led onto the raised terrace in front and their extent may be seen in the brickwork next to them (Fig. 9). The sash windows above ventilated the rooms inside. There is a concrete band above the former doorways denoting the position of a canopy or glazed roof over the terrace. Above, on the first floor, are five 6/6 sash windows set symmetrically with those below. On the ground floor to the right of the main patients rooms is another UPVC window that replaced a sixth, single door here. The concrete band continues to this point, indicating this part was also covered. Either side are narrow 2/4 sash windows and above it is an 8-pane fanlight. To the right are three 4/4 sash windows, the last two of which are joined, though they light two separate rooms inside. On the first floor are a series of three 1/4 sash windows with a smaller 2/4 sash between the first and second.
- 5.6.4.3 The south-west elevation of the central cross-wing, the projecting Dormitory block (Plate 68), features the ground floor entrance marked by semi-glazed double doors beneath an arched brick head with tile keystone and vertical tile infilling, the same as Building 2. Above is a 6/6 first floor sash window. The dormitory on the northwest side has a five window range of 6/9 sashes, equally spaced, on both levels (Plate 68) and the flat-roofed stair block contains the remnants of four blocked windows, two per floor, one narrow and another wider, that were blocked when the modern toilets were installed at the ends of the dormitories. On the south-east side there is a central 6/6 window lighting the stairs and the same five window range of 6/9 windows as the west side (Plate 69).
- 5.6.4.4 The main building range between the central dormitory block and east dayroom block largely comprises two former wards, with ablutions areas to the east, on both floors. The external elevations of these ward areas are characterised on the ground floor by five standard 6/9 sash windows punctuated by replaced doorways (now fitted with UPVC doors) after the second and fourth windows (Plate 69), providing exits from the wards inside. The two doors have short concrete bands

above, to hold a small canopy or roof, and typical 8-pane fanlights over. On the first floor, and Above the doors, are narrow 4/6 sash windows, beside the same number of 6/9 sashes recorded below. Further to the southeast are a pair of 2/4 sashes on each level to light the ablution areas. Further towards the corner of the dayroom block are several blocked areas: a possible doorway between two narrow windows perhaps on the ground floor and a narrow (making a pair with the existing one) and standard-sized window on the top floor (Plate 69).

- 5.6.4.5 The southwest elevation of the dayroom wing has the same main window range as Building 2, comprising large tripartite windows with a central 6/9 sash flanked by 4/6 windows either side on both levels. The angled sides that flank the main part contain single 6/9 sashes on each floor. The northeast side of the wing has a four window range on both levels comprising, from left to right, single 6/9 windows followed by a two-light 4/6 window, single 6/9 windows and finishes with the same tripartite window seen on the southwest end (Plate 69). Virtually the same window arrangement is shown on the southeast side of the wing (Plate 70), with the main tripartite window closest to the far end of the wing and the two single windows in the same place as Building 2, either side of the chimney.
- 5.6.4.6 Beyond the dayroom block, the main linear range continues for a short distance and features a pair of 6/6 ground floor windows and 6/9 first floor windows in the and a large single 9/9 stair window at the end (Plate 70).

East elevation

- 5.6.4.7 The east elevation (Plate 70) includes a small section of the covered passage that formerly extended between the male ward and the admissions block. The passage is of the same form as that previously described in 5.5.4.9.
- 5.6.4.8 On the ground floor, the west end of the main range has two 2/2 pane tilting windows on the left side that light the room under the stairs. The main ward entrance is located on the right hand side of this elevation, comprising a semi-glazed (6 panes each) double door (Plate 71). To the right of this, within the short, flat-roofed, north wing, is a sealed doorway and a boarded 6/6 window The only feature on the first floor is a single 6/9 window to the right that lights the main first floor corridor.

Northeast elevation

- 5.6.4.9 The rear northeast elevation (Plate 71 & 72) comprises the main linear range, the two end wings and the central cross-wing. Most of the ground floor windows are boarded-up. The east wing, which like the other is built in cavity wall bond, retains its original format (lost in Building 2) of two 6/6 windows. The north-west side of the block is plain.
- 5.6.4.10 The main building range between the north wing and the staff area of the central cross-wing (Plate 71) comprises the main ground and first floor corridors that are lit by two rows of 6/9 sash windows. Along the roof ridge above the second window is the kitchen chimney, which is plain.
- 5.6.4.11 On the ground floor, the projecting central block (Plate 72) contains a boarded central semi-glazed 9-pane doorway that provides the main access point to the building. The doorway and 6-pane fanlight above are set within a brick surround with horizontal tile corner pieces. The doorway is flanked by 2/4-pane sash windows with 6/9 sashes beyond towards the corners of the building. On the recessed first floor there is a central semi-glazed door out onto the flat roof which has a narrow three-light arched fanlight over it and an arched brick head. The same brick heads top the windows either side, which retain their original 6/6 sash form. The south-east side of the central wing (Plate 71) at ground floor level has a five window range comprising a 2/4 top-tilting window in the corner lighting the sluice room followed by 4/4 and 6/9-pane sashes and a pair of 2/4 top-tilting windows lighting the toilets. On the level above are a pair of 2/4 top-tilting windows in the corner, lighting the upstairs sluice and toilet and a central 4/4 window. The north-west elevation (Plate 72) on the opposite side is simpler, with two 6/9 windows on the ground floor, one on the corner and the other in a central location, and a pair of identical windows lighting the probable nurse station above from which a slender chimney protrudes.
- 5.6.4.12 The main building range between the central and west cross-wings comprise two rows of five 6/9 sash windows lighting the ground and first floors (Plate 72). There are no doorways.
- 5.6.4.13 The single-storey rear-facing northwest block has two 6/9 sash windows and a single 6/9 window on its south-east side.

Northwest elevation

5.6.4.14 The west elevation wholly comprises the single-storey wing, which has a central semi-glazed door and fanlight, providing entry into the ward block on at this end, which is boarded over, and a small window to the left of it (Plate 68). The elevations of this part of the building give some idea of the character of the original western wing of Building 2 was like.

5.6.5 Interior:

More of the original internal layout survives in Building 3 than in Building 2, though there are some minor changes between the two that were included in the original build. Internally the character and level of survival is the same, though more of the interiors in this building have suffered from damp, resulting in peeling paintwork, etc. Both floors largely mirror each other and provide a good idea of functional areas and spatial layout in the 1930s hospital. The main linear range comprises the principal corridor on the north side providing access to rooms to its south. Stairs are located either end, with small wards at the east side with individual patient rooms one-side and wards the other side of the central dormitory block - both south-west facing with access onto the terrace. Dayrooms were on the same side in another block to the south-east.

Ground floor (Elm Ward):

5.6.5.1 The main entrance is on the south-east side that leads into the entrance/lobby, Room 1, which has the same 'compass' decoration on the floor, but this time with a green background. Room 2, under the stair, was last used as a store and has a terrazzo floor and coved skirting, hinting a former use as the cleaner's cupboard. Stair 3 has the same features as the other wards but continues the green colour theme (Plate 73).

5.6.5.2 Corridor 4 extends along the eastern half of the building, continuing beyond original fire doors as Corridor 18 and stair/entrance Lobby 45 at the opposing north-west end. The corridor has green vinyl floor and a green-painted wall on the external (northern) side, some of which is peeling through damp (Plate 74). Otherwise it is the same as the others. Rear wing Room 5 is accessed on the northeast side of the corridor. Unlike its counterpart in Building 2, the spatial layout appears to remain unaltered as a single room and the locations of doors and windows is clearer, with a blocked doorway on the south-east side and three 3/3

sash windows (Fig. 9 and Plate 75) and a vinyl floor. It is likely that the Building 2 end wing conformed to this pattern originally. The room function is unknown.

- 5.6.5.3 On the opposite side of the Corridor 4 are Rooms 6-17, which are described, like the rest of the interiors, in a south-east to north-west fashion as they were recorded. As a general rule here, unaltered rooms retain their original doors and fanlights facing the corridor and altered rooms tend have modern doors, generally single fire doors. Room 6 is a modern toilet, Room 7 is the former kitchen, with white tiled walls and terrazzo floor, much like the kitchen in Building 2. However this one has a pantry next to it, Room 12, which extends under the stair and has the same wall and floor detail as well as a window at the end (Fig. 9). Entry into the pantry is by a four-pane doorway with a fanlight over it, suggesting this is part of the original layout (Plate 76). A semi-glazed doorway with original fanlight above leads from the kitchen into the dayroom/dining room next door (Room 10). The main entrance into Room 10 is from the corridor, via the former entrance Lobby 9 between rooms 8 and 11. Rooms 8 and 11 were originally small store rooms either side of a round-cornered open doorway into the dayroom lobby that was subsequently enclosed by a door. In the modern period a dumb waiter was inserted into Room 9 to convey food to the first floor dayroom. Room 11 is a former linen cupboard, which retains many original fixtures such as the parquet floor, 3-inch wooden bullnose skirting, and pine shelving.
- 5.6.5.4 Entry into the dayroom from Lobby 9 is via replaced semi-glazed fire doors with boarded fanlights, an adaptation of the original form. The dayroom and dining area, Room 10, is a large well-fenestrated room with a modern sink and cabinets by the entrance, plain walls and carpeted, with bullnose skirting around the edges. Original narrow enclosed radiators line the walls, superseded by modern ones. A fireplace probably originally stood against the chimney breast (Fig. 9). Boxed steel girders span the ceiling to support the floor above.
- 5.6.5.5 Further along the corridor is the ablutions area, now represented by rooms 12-15, which are modern toilets and showers and disabled facilities associated with the wards rooms 16 and 17. Former openings on the external wall were blocked-in when rooms 12 and 13 were created.
- 5.6.5.6 Ward Rooms 16 and 17 were originally one ward in the 1930s hospital but subsequently made into two smaller wards in the modern period. The rooms are

the same as those in Building 2, with vinyl floors, bullnose skirting, moulded dados behind the backs of the beds and built-in radiators. They have heavy, lockable doors.

- 5.6.5.7 Corridor 4 becomes Lobby/Corridor 18 at the central cross-wing between the staff block and male dormitory block (Fig. 9), separated by a fire door. The same decorative themes are represented here, with plain walls and green flooring with compass motif (Plate 77).
- 5.6.5.8 On the northern side of Lobby 18 is Corridor 20 that leads into the staff area and to the rear entrance into the building. The corridor has a plain vinyl floor and plain walls with narrow cast iron radiators, topped with metal covers as a safety measure. This area of the hospital comprises former staff rooms and offices, presumably for consultants and retains many original features, previously outlined in the Building 2 description. On the northeast side of the corridor is Room 19, latterly a staff room with modern kitchen fittings. Next door is Room 22, which was used as an office and has the usual plain décor as well as moulded dado (representing a more important role, presumably) and bullnose skirting. Rooms 23 and 25 are staff toilets with modern fixtures and individual lobby entrances (Rooms 21 and 24). Room 26 at the northern end has a higher level of internal detail, with a moulded dado and picture rail and a slightly stepped 'Moderne'-style cornice to the ceiling, the same as Room 27 on Pine Ward, suggesting this was designed as a room for a person of some importance. There is also a parquet floor. At the far end of Corridor 20, Lobby 27 forms the rear entrance lobby, lit by a skylight in the flat roof above. The rooms on the northwest side of Corridor 22 are similar to those on the other side and are generally plainly-decorated. Room 28 has no features of interest and the only fittings is a worktop on the internal wall, which, like its counterpart in Building 2, may be associated with a latter use as a laundry. Rooms 29 and 30 have no features apart from modern sinks, suggesting they were treatment rooms or consultant's offices.
- 5.6.5.9 The rooms either side of the central Lobby/Corridor 18 comprise Room 31, the electricity cupboard, with a parquet floor and shelving, and two rooms associated with the dormitory, Room 33 and 32. Room 33 is the patient bathroom, with modern fittings. Room 32 is the clinic/nurse station and again has only modern fixtures and fittings and a blocked viewing window to monitor the dormitory (Fig. 7).

- 5.6.5.10 Room 34, the original ground floor male dormitory, comprises five bays defined by boxed ceiling beams. Entry from the lobby area is by a semi-glazed two-panel door framed by fixed semi-glazed screens either side (Plate 77). Three former glazed lights above are now boarded. Within the room are six bed bays, constructed from plasterboard stud walls with high six-pane glazed light panels, facing onto a central passage; the same format as Building 2. Cream marbled vinyl flooring covers the area and the bottom edges of the walls are defined by bullnose skirting. Beyond the south end of the room is the stair/ablutions block comprising Rooms 35-37. Rooms 35 form the refurbished modern patient shower and toilet area, which resulted in the blocking of former windows on the west side (Fig. 9). Room 36 is the stair and stair lobby, the same as those either end of the building, and Room 37 is the stair cupboard, entered by an original four-panel door. It was last used as the Property Room. The original internal layout and function of this area in unknown.
- 5.6.5.11 Lobby 18 continues westwards as the corridor between the cross-wing and patients rooms. Originally there was probably a fire door separating the two areas. From here there is access to Room 38, probably a former 'quiet room' in the modern hospital, but the window arrangement suggests the dividing wall between this Room 33 is a later addition. Room 39 next door is slightly larger and is unique of the patient rooms in having a single external doorway (now blocked) and side lights, suggesting this may have been either a private room for patients with privileges or a nurse station (Plate 78). Five standard patient bedrooms are located along here as Rooms 40 to 44. They are of regular size and entered by wide round-cornered doorways fitted with heavy modern doors with side glazing. All doors have boarded fanlights above them. Inside the rooms are featureless apart from vinyl floors, plain 4-inch skirting and radiators. Former doorways onto the terrace have been replaced with low UPVC windows.
- 5.6.5.12 Room 45 represents the stair lobby. It has the same characteristics as the rest of the main corridor apart from a bullnose skirting, which may have been a feature of all the lobbies originally. Stair 46 matches the stair at the other end, 54, and Room 47 underneath was used as a cleaners/sluice room, probably its original function (one at each end).
- 5.6.5.13 In the flat-roofed single-storey northwest wing are an office, Room 48, plainly decorated with a chimney breast in the north corner (but no fireplace remaining)

and Rooms 49 and 50 on the opposite side of Corridor 45. Room 50 is a toilet with modern fixtures, and Room 49 was last used as the Family Visiting Room. Like so many rooms it is plainly decorated with no historic features. It has an L-shaped form with a visiting room occupying the main part and a modern kitchen annexed to it (Fig. 9). It is possible that this is a modern internal layout.

First floor: Oak Ward

- 5.6.5.14 The room layout of the first floor Oak Ward (Fig. 10) largely mirrors that of the floor below and there are the same mixture of original and later fixtures and fitting. At the northeastern end, Stair G3 leads through a wide, probably original, thick twin-panelled semi-glazed door that has round chrome handles (Plate 79) into entrance Lobby 1, which has the same flooring and attributes as the lobby downstairs. From here Corridor 2 extends to the middle corridor (Lobby 14) and continues to the opposite end of the building as Corridors 29 and 36, featuring the same geometric-design flooring as the corridors below.
- 5.6.5.15 Corridor 2 provides access to all rooms on this eastern side of the building. Room 3 is the staff/visitor toilets, with modern fixtures and fittings, though it retains its original four-panel door. Room 4 was latterly the staff/serving room to the dining room and dayroom, Room 7, and has the same geometric ceiling decoration seen in the same room in Building 2. Moreover, this decoration continued through into Room 3, showing that the partition between them is modern. A four-pane door leads into the dayroom/dining room next door (Room 7). The main entrance into Room 7 has the same layout of lobby (Room 6) and former store rooms either side, Room 5 housing the dumb waiter and Room 8 a former linen cupboard with identical fixtures.
- 5.6.5.16 Room 7, the dining room/dayroom (Plate 80), has the same features as the room below but the lacks the retractable screen seen in its equivalent in Ash Ward, though it is likely to have had one originally.
- 5.6.5.17 Further along the corridor is the ablutions area, now represented by rooms 9 and 10, which are modern toilets and showers associated with the Wards rooms 12 and 13. As below, former openings on the external wall were blocked-in when the rooms were created, and the original layout is unknown. Again, the narrow windows of adjacent Room 11 suggest it was once part of the ablutions area, but its plain modern interior is now more similar to a quiet room or bedroom. Ward

Rooms 12 and 13 were originally one ward in the 1930s hospital. The rooms have vinyl floors, bullnose skirting and moulded dados (a later feature) and both modern and flat built-in radiators. Their entrance doors are the same as present at Stair G3 and Lobby 1, but in four-panelled form (Plate 81) which appear to be more common in this part of the building.

- 5.6.5.18 Separated by a fire door, Corridor 2 becomes Lobby 14 at the central cross-wing between the staff block and the dormitory block before resuming as Corridor 29 beyond (Fig. 10). The same decorative themes are represented here, with plain walls and green flooring with the same compass motif.
- 5.6.5.19 Corridor 15 leads northeast from Lobby 14 into the staff area that projects from the rear of the building. Access is via original single-paned and panelled semi-glazed double doors beneath twin boarded fanlights. Like the corridor downstairs, it has a plain vinyl floor and plain walls with narrow cast iron radiators. A semi-glazed doorway at the end leads onto the roof of the ground floor part. On the northeast side of Corridor 15 is Room 16, a short lobby area that gives access to Rooms 17-19 (Fig.10). Room 17 is a narrow room which functioned as a cleaning room/slucie and has tiled floors and vinyl flooring. Room 18, the staff toilet, has tiled walls and modern fixtures. Room 19 on the other side of the toilet lobby is the modern staff room, but originally this was a wet area, as shown by the painted-over wall tiles and vinyl floor (Plate 82). Room 20 at the end of this block was probably a consultant's room or staff office. Like rooms 21 and 22 on the other side of the corridor, it's main features are parquet floors and bullnose skirting, though Room 22, like it's counterpart in Building 2, Room 21, the nurse station, has moulded ceiling cornice and chimney breast for a former fireplace.
- 5.6.5.20 The rooms either side of the central Lobby 14 comprise Room 24, the electricity cupboard and store, with a parquet floor and shelving, and Room 25, the patient bathroom, with modern fittings and Room 23 is the clinic/nurse station which like the one below has only modern fixtures and fittings.
- 5.6.5.21 Room 26, the original first floor male dormitory, has the same arrangement of six bed bays and central passage that was seen below in Elm Ward. Entry from Lobby 14 at the north end is by a semi-glazed two-panel door framed by fixed semi-glazed screens either side representing the original form. Modern carpet covers the area and the bottom edges of the walls are defined by bullnose skirting. There

is a moulded dado around the walls and modern partly-glazed wall partitions define the six bed bays (Plate 83). At the south end of the room is the stair/ablutions block comprising Rooms 27 and 28. Room 27 represents the refurbished modern patient shower and toilet area, which resulted in the blocking of former windows on the west side (Fig. 10). Room 28 is the stair lobby and stair, which are sealed off from the dormitory by a modern electronic security door. Access in this area was therefore restricted to staff only.

5.6.5.22 Original fire doors separate Lobby 14 from Corridor 29, which provides access to Room 30, a Quiet Room, that was formerly two rooms. Beyond this, Rooms 31-35 accessed from from Corridor 36 are the patient bedrooms. Each has a heavy four-panel lockable door with wide a glazed side-screen fitted into the rounded door frames (Plate 84). Inside, the rooms are featureless apart from vinyl floors, plain 4-inch skirting and built-in radiators. At the northwest end of Corridor 36 is the stair that leads to the ground floor.

5.7 **Building 4: Woodside Villa**

5.7.1 Function: A male convalescence unit for the 1930s hospital. Its last use is unknown and it had closed prior to the Heritage Assessment being undertaken (Woodhall 2011).

5.7.2 Date of construction: Built slightly later than the main group in 1937. 'Swallows', a modern extension to the north, was constructed after 1996.

5.7.3 General description: Building 4 is a smaller symmetrical ward block laying on a broadly west to east alignment and standing in the secluded north-west corner of the site surrounded by woodland and shrubs. Its layout is less complex than the other main ward blocks, comprising a main linear range with stairs either end, two cross-wings (the western one being slightly larger of the two) and a small central projecting range on the main, southern, elevation. The structure is two-storeyed and brick-built in English bond, with identical detailing to the multi-pane windows with ovolo mouldings and concrete sills and soldier heads and doors as the other buildings, and brick-banding under the eaves. The roofs are pitched and tiled with hipped ends in all cases. There are three original entrances on the main south elevation; one each for visitors at either end and another in the middle for patients. A modern patient entrance has been added to the rear, which leads out onto the

lawn and is a replacement of the original staff entrance into the kitchen on the east wing.

'Swallows', immediately to the north-east, is a two-storey structure that is one of the latest buildings on the site and linked to Woodside Villa by a single-story passage. It was only recorded in summary form as part of the survey, but plans are included alongside those of Woodside to complete the record.

The interiors of Building 4 have similar decoration and fixtures and fittings as the other period buildings on the site and there are few historic features of interest remaining. They are in bad condition in places, with rubbish strewn around as a result of break-ins. They were recorded under artificial light.

5.7.4 Exterior:

The exterior of the main building is in reasonable condition but the windows and doors were boarded-up during the survey. Therefore external window and door detail was recorded internally. Some damage has occurred to the roof in Swallows making its first floor unsafe to access.

South elevation

- 5.7.4.1 The main south elevation presents a symmetrical façade. On the ground floor, the central projecting bay is accessed by a short flight of concrete stairs and modern fire doors into the dayroom inside. Above the fire doors are a row of two, 2-pane bottom-opening fanlights (Plate 95, internal). Single 4/4 pane sash windows stand either side. Above the doorway on the first floor is a single 6/6 sash flanked by narrower 4/4 sashes. The two side walls are fenestrated with 4/6 pane sashes on the ground floor and further 4/4 sashes on the first. A short chimney is located on the left hand side of the projection. The bays either side of the central projection have 4/6 pane sashes arranged in two pairs on the ground floor and single 6/6 sashes along the top floor. All windows in the cross-wing frontages are regular 4/6 pane sashes (Plates 85 & 86). Below the western cross-wing on this side is access to the basement shown by concrete steps and green-coloured railings. The basement was flooded and not entered.

East elevation

- 5.7.4.2 The east elevation (Plate 87, with Swallows to the right) is plain on the ground floor. A central window of six 4-pane windows lights the stair (see Plate 91, internal) and to the left of it, below the eaves, is a small 1/1 sash toilet window. The modern timber-clad single-storey partition wall of the passageway extends off northwards and links the main building with 'Swallows'.

North elevation

- 5.7.4.3 On the ground floor, the north elevation (Plate 88) has two central 6/6 sash windows in the main part that were originally flanked by two 4/4 pane sashes forming a pair either side. The one to the right remains, but modern fire-doors at the back of the dayroom have been cut into a former window to the left, with modern brick steps leading down to the lawn. Above the ground floor central windows are another two first floor double 4/4 pane sash windows, either side of which are two pairs of 6/6 sashes.

- 5.7.4.4 Fenestration on the east wing comprises the main double 4/4 sash kitchen window and a small 1/1 sash window lighting the pantry. Above on the first floor are two 6/6 sashes. The side elevations of the east wing are plain apart from the modern passage into Swallows on the east side and a blocked doorway on the west side, with concrete steps down to the lawn (Plate 88).

- 5.7.4.5 The ground floor of the west wing is fenestrated with a row of high 1/1 sash windows lighting the former toilets here, followed by a 4/4 pane sash. Above are two 4/4-pane sashes. The east side of the wing has a 1/1 sash in the corner followed by a double 4/4 sash window adjacent to the main range and a 4/4 sash window above.

- 5.7.4.6 Fenestration on the two end bays of the main range on this side comprises two narrow 4/6 sash windows lighting the two stair landings.

West elevation

- 5.7.4.7 The west wing on this side has a double 4/4 sash window on the ground floor and a 6/6 window on the first (Plate 89).

- 5.7.4.8 At basement level, the end of the building has a sealed doorway and window, details of which are unknown. On the ground floor towards the north is a small 1/1

sash window lighting a small utility area. In the centre is the first floor stair window, the same form as on the east side, with a small 1/1 sash lighting the toilet at the front.

5.7.5 Interior:

The Building 4 internal layout comprises two entry/stair blocks at the ends attached to the cross-wings that contain staff areas, kitchens and ablution areas. Short corridors lead through these to central dayrooms/dining rooms on the ground floor and dormitories on the first floor, which have been converted into individual patient rooms.

Unless otherwise stated, the interiors are plain. Many of the doors have been replaced with modern fire-doors and all have plain architraves. Some have fanlights that have been boarded-over for safety reasons. The ceilings are lower, conveying a less institutional feel. Cast iron radiators are fitted throughout rather than the thin, built-in ones seen in the other hospital buildings.

In the following descriptions, the rooms have been numbered in the way in which they were recorded, beginning with the east end of the ground floor.

Ground floor (Fig. 11)

- 5.7.5.1 Entry at the east end of the building is through the modern disabled entrance into Room 1, the entrance/stair lobby. The lobby has a 6-inch quarry tile floor and skirting and is heated by a thin cast iron radiator. From here there is access into the main part of the building via Corridor 4 and into Swallows via the former store Room 3, which is better preserved on the western side. Stair 2 faces the entrance door and adopts the dog-leg form. It has a more contemporary 1930s style than those in the main ward blocks, which are more institutional compared to the angular 'geometric-style' of the banisters of Stair 2 and the plain square newel posts (Plate 90). The stair is lit by a large six square-panelled window, each panel comprising of four panes and arranged in three rows of two, of which the middle row are cord-operated tilting windows and the others are fixed (Plate 91).
- 5.7.5.2 Short Corridor 4 extends westwards from the lobby area past rooms 5 to 9 and into the main body of the building that houses the former dayrooms. The glazed entrance partition is modern and so are the doors into the rooms either side.

Some doors have fanlights, which have been replaced by boards (Plate 92). This is essentially a staff area. On the north side of the corridor is Room 5, a small store room that has the same practical flooring as the entrance lobby. Next to it is the kitchen, Room 6, which has a modern white-tiled working area, modern sink and cabinets and covered vinyl flooring. The former range stood in the south-west corner (Plate 93). In the north-east corner is the pantry, behind Store Room 5. Only partial access was possible, but it was seen to have a red tile floor common to practical areas, white-tiled walls and lit externally by a small window. On the south side of Corridor 4 are Room 7, the function of which is unknown, Room 8 the laundry room and Room 9, the toilet and lobby. All of these are plain with no features of note and it is likely that the division between rooms 8 and 9 was added.

5.7.5.3 At the west end of Corridor 4 are three dayrooms/dining rooms, 10, 11 and 12, which are basically the same, with modern vinyl floors and plain walls and plenty of windows facing the south to aid convalescence. Room 10 has a modern fire-door on the north side. It is possible that the wall between Rooms 10 and 11 was removed and replaced with a modern retractable screen when this new exit was inserted (Plate 94). Room 10 also had a fireplace in the north-east corner (Fig. 10). Larger and projecting Room 11 has the replaced doorway on its south wall, with square glazing with original fanlight and windows, low cast iron radiators (Plate 95) and a former fireplace on the west wall. Room 12 is carpeted and had a fireplace in the north-west corner.

5.7.5.4 Corridor 13, on the west side of Room 12, mirrors the broad layout of the east wing in accessing the dayrooms, stairs and rooms either side. It has a tiled floor. The corridors are narrower and the ceilings lower than those in the main wards reflecting the different needs of the patients here. On the north side of the corridor are Rooms 14, 15 and 16, which was originally the ablutions block for washrooms and toilets. Room 14 is now the staff room, with Room 15 being an inserted modern staff toilet. Room 16 was last used as a washroom and retains its red floor tiling signifying a practical or wet area (Plate 96). Both main rooms appear to retain their early spatial layouts. On the other side of the corridor is Room 17, a modern bathroom and toilet and Room 18, which was probably a private room for patients. Entrance Lobby 19 at the west end of the building adopts the same form as the lobby at the opposite end but unfortunately the stair here, Stair 20, has been vandalised. This part of the building does however retain its original external doors

(Plate 97). Store Room 21 under the stairs retains its original form and shelving that have been partly lost in Room 3 on the other side.

First floor (Fig. 12)

- 5.7.5.5 The first floor largely mirrors the ground floor layout. Its features are essentially the same, apart from this level has parquet flooring. From the west side, Stair G20 finishes on Landing 1. To its south is Room 2, a shower room and toilet with modern fixtures. Corridor 3 is accessed from the stair landing through the modern glazed partition and fire door. This is the original short corridor leading from the stairs to what was probably once a single dormitory that extended between the two wings, but has now been divided into separate patient rooms. On the way, the corridor permits entry into Rooms 4 and 5 on the north side of the west wing, which were formerly one room, but became patient rooms in the modern hospital. On the other side of this wing, Rooms 6 and 7 retain their earlier layout and appear to have also functioned as patient rooms in the later hospital, if not before, with their own sinks and carpets.
- 5.7.5.6 Corridor 8 and the patient rooms either side of it are part of the inserted modern room layout that replaced the former male dormitory. Corridor 8 runs around the southern edge of the former dormitory, linking with smaller Corridors 3 and 18 at either end. Six relatively large rooms, 9-14, are defined to its north. A typical example of one of these rooms is Room 10 (Plate 98). All are fitted with sinks. It is likely there were two rooms here originally due to the siting of a narrow chimney breast between rooms 10 and 11 where the wall is (Fig. 12) but otherwise the two original rooms were heated by fireplaces at either end, and radiators. Smaller Rooms 15-17 formed in the projection on the south side were originally part of the larger of the two original rooms. The function of these is unknown, presumably staff rooms, except for Room 17 which is a modern sluice room.
- 5.7.5.7 The pattern of rooms to the east side of the former dormitory area returns to the original layout and is almost a mirror image of the opposite end of the building. The rooms either side of Corridor 18, in the east wing, comprise Patient Rooms 19-22 and feature only plain interiors and modern doors. The corridor leads to Landing 23 and shower/toilet Room 24, which is the same as Room 2 on the opposite side and is likely to represent original function.

Swallows

- 5.7.5.8 Swallows (Plate 87) is a square plan two storey structure with a hipped roof and fairly sympathetic form to the 1930s building. It was built around the turn of the 21st century as an annexe to the main block. The ground floor provides living and dining areas and a kitchen and the first floor (which was not entered) provided bedrooms. Such accommodation probably served to prepared patients for living back in the community.

5.8 Building 5: Water Tower

- 5.8.1 Function: Water tower and clock tower

- 5.8.2 Date of construction: Probably when the hospital was established in 1936.

- 5.8.3 General description: The water tower is one of the most architecturally-significant buildings on the site as a progressive 1930s *Moderne*-style structure and is to be retained and converted in the proposed residential development. The building is a tall four storey structure standing on a square footprint in the southeast corner of the site, with the main façade facing Buildings 1 and 2 to the northwest (Fig. 1). It is built in Fletton brick on a thick concrete base, with an outer skin of red brick laid in English bond with hard 'vitrified'-effect brick dressings of various hues and tones and 0.55m-thick walls. The sides of the building step in on the third floor level where *Modernist*-style clock faces are situated on the three sides visible from the hospital grounds, underneath a hipped tile roof. The only entrance is on the northwest elevation and external light enters the building from long windows on the main elevation and narrow windows on the rear fourth floor.

The interiors are basic, as befitting a functional building of this type, with bare brickwork walls and steel floors linked by steel stairs and high concrete ceilings carried on thick steel girders. Modern water tanks are sited on its second and third floors.

- 5.8.4 Exterior:

The building appears to be in good condition with no obvious alterations to the external fabric. The main elevation is on the north-west side (Plate 99) where a short series of concrete steps leads up to the central diagonally-battened double entrance doors which stand beneath a narrow 7-pane fanlight. The door is recessed into a thick slightly-projecting vitrified brick surround that steps down to

the brick plinth of the same material that wraps itself around the building. Above the doorway are a series of four tall multi-pane windows arranged vertically, broken by vitrified brick panels. The windows have black-painted wooden frames. The bottom one is fixed and has a bullnose brick sill. The ascending three have no sills and are top-opening in form. None have heads apart from the top one, which marks the end of the fenestration with two rows of stepped headers.

5.8.4.1 The clock-face on the top storey is visible on the north-east and south-west elevations too. It is fitted onto a square vitrified brick panel and comprises simple markers at five minute intervals on concentric black circles and tapered hands in the middle.

5.8.4.2 A row of three 6-pane ? tilting windows occupy the upper part of the rear south-east elevation, at third floor level (Plate 100). Each have vitrified bullnose-brick sills and soldier heads.

5.8.5 Interior:

The internal layout comprises a simple layout with two large working areas and stores on the ground and first floors and large modern water tanks on the two upper floors, all accessed by a bolted steel staircase on the north-east side (Fig. 13).

Ground floor

5.8.5.1 A single working area occupies the ground floor. In the centre of the concrete floor is a hatch into basement level, which was flooded during the survey and not accessed. Modern vertical pipework runs down the south-west wall through the floor to underground pipes feeding the hospital building. Associated modern plant stands on a brick plinth in the southern corner. Thick wooden heads top the door and window frames (Plate 101). The shuttered concrete floor above is carried on 200mm-wide heavy steel joists. (Fig. 13).

First floor

5.8.5.2 The first floor is divided into two by a 1930s store (Room 2), built from thin ?asbestos concrete panels nailed to a light timber frame and entered by a contemporary semi-glazed four-panel door. The floor above is supported on two 150mm-wide steel joists. There is nothing of interest.

Second floor

- 5.8.5.3 The second floor contains modern Water Tank 1, pipework and switch gear. The floor is supported on four 200mm-wide steel joists and accessed by the steel stair (Plate 102).

Third floor

- 5.8.5.4 Access to the top level is by a steel ladder bolted to the north-east wall onto the heavy steel-panel floor. The third floor carries Water Tank 2, which takes up most of the space apart from a walkway around the perimeter for looking after the clock. The main point of interest on this level is the main clock mechanism on the north-west wall which is electrically-powered and housed within a rough pine cabinet, with the pendulum weights below (Plate 103). Power is transferred to the clock faces on the other two sides of the tower by two metal rods running along the inner faces of the walls that with fine cogs that mesh with those of the secondary clock faces (Plate 104).
- 5.8.5.5 The roof has a softwood frame of exposed machine-sawn rafters and pine sarking boards.

5.9 Building 6: Lodge Cottage

- 5.9.1 Function: Small two-storey house fronting Mascalls Lane, probably built as a worker's house for the Mascalls estate rather than a lodge to a main house. It was subsequently incorporated with the hospital, but its early role is unclear. Prior to closure it provided staff accommodation and was known as 'Hospital Cottage'.
- 5.9.2 Date of construction: Early 20th century according to map evidence (between the 1890s and 1920s).
- 5.9.3 General description: A small L-shaped two-storey late Victorian/Edwardian cottage with the main elevation facing the main road to the south-west. It is built in soft orange brickwork in Flemish bond with horizontal sliding 'horned' sash windows fitted with Coade stone sills and segmental brick arches. The main entrance faces the road, with a second at the back giving access into the L-shaped kitchen area. Two earlier doorways have been blocked on the south-east elevation. The roof is pitched and gabled either side with a cat-slide roof and clad in modern concrete tile replacements for slates or tiles. There are three chimneys, two on the gables and a third at the back, with over-sailing stepped tops and multiple pots.

The interiors retain largely historic fixtures and fittings and are in good condition. During the survey the ground floor was being used as the site office.

5.9.4 Exterior:

The exterior is in good condition and retains much of its historic character, with few replacement modern features. External photography was limited on the south and west sides by hoarding set up around the building.

Southwest elevation

5.9.4.1 The main façade is symmetrical (Plate 105). At the centre of the ground floor is a semi-glazed probably 1930s front door, which is in-keeping with the character of the building, accessed by a 6-inch quarry tile path and concrete step. A tiled pent-roofed canopy is situated above the door, supported on carved wooden brackets, which are an architectural feature of the building. Double sash windows flank the entrance, with single bottom panes and multiple 9-paned top ones.

5.9.4.2 First floor fenestration comprises three equally-spaced 1/12-pane sash windows, the outer two of which are located within small gablets and bargeboards. The head of the central window is behind the bargeboard.

Southeast elevation

5.9.4.3 The main feature of the southeast elevation is the chimney that extends out from the side of the house, with its first floor grey brick banding and tile-capped angled shoulders at the point where the chimney narrows to pass upwards through the over-sailing roofline that is held at the end by decorative carved brackets (Plate 106). The wall to the left of the chimney is plain. To the right are two windows, the first, lighting the former dining room, is a 1/12-pane sash, and the second is a plain 1/1 sash window. Beneath the cat-slide element of the roof are two blocked doorways next to each other that formerly provided entry into toilet and washroom G6 and G7 (Fig. 14). Both of these have the same segmental-arched heads as the other doors and windows.

Northeast elevation

5.9.4.4 On the ground floor of the northeast elevation (Plates 107 & 108), the kitchen/ancillary area underneath the cat-slide roof is entered by a central semi-glazed back door, which, like its counterpart at the front, was probably replaced in

the 1930s. To the left of it is a small four-pane casement window lighting the toilet and to the right of it is a plain sash window. A tall rectangular chimney rises from the base of the roof - presumably serving the former range and other fires, considering it has three chimney pots (Plate 108).

- 5.9.4.5 A large 15/2-pane sash window lights the main bedroom on the first floor on the main part of the building. There are no other features.

Northwest elevation

- 5.9.4.6 The second side elevation contains two projecting chimneys serving the ancillary area and the main part of the house (Plate 108). The first of these is plain, but the second shares the same decorative detail as the one of the opposite elevation. The chimneys pierce the over-sailing roof over the gable, which is supported on curved decorative brackets on this side as well.

- 5.9.5 Interior:

The internal layout of the cottage is clearly domestic, with living room, dining room and kitchen on the ground floor and two bedrooms and a bathroom on the first, connected by a central stair from the hall. Interiors are plainly-decorated with woodchip wallpaper and the floors are either carpeted or have vinyl flooring. All room doors have been replaced with modern fire-doors and modern radiators are fitted throughout. The main rooms at the front have 6-inch torus-moulded skirting boards and picture rails. Lesser rooms have plain 5-inch skirting. Some original historic features survive, mainly cupboards and a fireplace.

Ground floor (Fig. 11)

- 5.9.5.1 Main entry is from the front door on the south-west side, which opens onto Room 1, the hall. The hall has a modern wood-effect vinyl floor and modern security doors lead either side into principle Rooms 2 and 3, the front and dining rooms. Opposite the front door is the stair cupboard, which retains its original pair of narrow twin-panelled doors and shelving. Room 2, the front room, has few fixtures and fittings apart from the torus-moulded skirting boards around the carpeted floor and a moulded picture rail. The fireplace on the northwest wall was removed some time ago. On the other side of the hall is the Room 3, the dining room, which was being used as the site office during the survey (Plate 109). The room has the same type of flooring as the hall, with a plain 6-inch skirting and a moulded picture rail. The doorway into Stair/stair lobby 4 is a modern addition and the sides of the

dividing wall is boarded. Room 5 is the kitchen area, which has the same vinyl flooring edged with a 4-inch top-chamfered skirting. The tiled wall and sink/kitchen cabinets are modern and there are no historic fittings surviving (Plate 110). Next to the kitchen are two small rooms that were formerly accessed externally as well. Room 6 is a washroom and boiler room and Room 7 is the toilet. All fixtures and fittings are modern apart from some wooden racks in Room 7.

- 5.9.5.2 Stair 4 is a narrow single flight of stairs connecting the two floors that is accessed exclusively from the dining room. The stairs have wooden treads and a modern wooden handrail. The vertical boarding of the partition wall between the stairs and Room G3 can clearly be seen in Plate 111.

First floor

- 5.9.5.3 The stairs and stair Landing F1 are both carpeted, as are all rooms on this floor apart from the bathroom, Room 3. The newel post at the top of the stair is decorated with a ball finial and has a plain round-topped rail. Below this, the bannisters along the top edge of the landing have been boarded-over (Plate 111). Room 2 is the main bedroom with its main southeast-facing aspect. One of the main features is a cast iron fireplace on the north-west wall (Plate 112), which displays slight neo-Georgian influences and is the only fireplace to remain (Plate 113). An original cupboard, with a ledged and boarded door and old T-hinges, is located in the northeast corner (Fig. 14).
- 5.9.5.4 The bathroom, Room 3, on the opposite side of the landing, is completely fitted with a modern bath, shower, toilet, etc., but it is likely this was originally a third, smaller bedroom, especially since the chimney on the outside has pots for two flues. The second existing bedroom, Room 4, is located further down the landing corridor at the back of the house, beneath the cat-slide roof. A fireplace once stood on the north-west wall but was removed some time ago. No historic features remain here.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

6.1 Discussion

6.1.1 Mascalls Park was specifically established as the new Admissions Unit for Warley Hospital in 1936, which had been completed in 1853 as the first Essex County Lunatic Asylum. The Admissions Unit was constructed in 1936 on a largely self-contained site some distance away from the main hospital in order to separate the admission and treatment areas. The new site was previously undeveloped, away from built-up areas and bordered on the northern side by dense woodland. The role of this part of the hospital was specifically to assess and categorise new patients before they were sent to the main hospital for treatment. Those who were sick or had other medical problems could also be isolated or treated here. The secluded nature of the site and its natural beauty also made it an ideal place for convalescence.

6.1.2 The original Admissions Unit layout was based on the established symmetrical form of a central administration and assessment building with patient ward buildings either side linked by covered walkways. This is referred to as the pavilion style and is based on butterfly plan form with south-facing buildings linked internally and externally by long corridors with good access to all rooms and functional areas. The half-butterfly plan was increasingly used from the late 19th century onwards, particularly in contemporary sanatoria design. Good Essex examples of other half-butterfly wards are the Hospital for Mental and Nervous Diseases at Runwell (1937) and Broomfield Hospital, Chelmsford (1938), a contemporary sanatorium. This layout was partly realised on the site with the half-butterfly form of Buildings 1 and 2, but could not be fully achieved because of the shape and natural contours of the site, which meant that Building 3 was built perpendicular to Building 1 to gain a south-facing aspect. Building 4, the smaller convalescence ward, was built south-facing but in reality probably received little direct sunlight due to its secluded lower position.

6.1.3 Despite its progressive ideas, plan form and building layout, the overriding architectural form of the hospital offers a quite conservative, neo-Georgian form of architecture, providing simple structures with strong facades and good-quality brickwork, long multi-pane windows, semi-glazed doors and hipped roofs, thus perhaps creating a more a more reassuring familiar environment for newly-

admitted patients than more modernist examples. This is combined with less attractive flat-roofed building that still continue the prevalent architectural themes.

- 6.1.4 The main admissions building at the centre of the hospital (1) was the place where the patients were registered before being sent to their respective wards for assessment. It is likely that various specialists were located here as well as administration staff to run this part of the hospital. The building also contained meeting rooms and medical records. Externally the main block displays a higher level of architectural detailing reflecting its importance but the low flat roofed-parts either side have less importance. Most of the internal layout survives, which is based on the long corridor pavilion form, but room function has invariably changed and the overall appearance of the building has been marred by the later additions on the first floor.
- 6.1.5 The main ward buildings (2 and 3) were divided either side into female (west) and male (east) and linked to the main building by covered passageways. Each was two-storeyed with wards on each floor. Internal design was based on long corridors stretching from one end with the dayroom block, kitchen and main ward concentrated on the east side, the dormitory and staff blocks in the centre and individual patient rooms in the western half of the building. Toilets and bathroom were located near to the various patient areas rather than being in separate blocks like Victorian asylums. Stairs were located at either end. External access was possible from the front by French doors leading on to a covered sun terrace. Open air and sunlight treatment, exposing the patients to a healthy environment, was an ethos that gained prominence in the late 19th century and remained a strong influence in hospital design into the early post-WW2 period. Internally the ward blocks had a broadly uniform plan form and the two floors in each were broadly identical in terms of room layout and decoration. Generally, principal room function has not changed significantly and there is some evidence of room hierarchies and different levels of security inside. Of the two ward blocks, the best-preserved is Building 3. An extra wing was added to Building 2 later on to increase the number of patient rooms on the female side. This has disrupted its symmetry to some extent.
- 6.1.6 Woodside (4) was a convalescence ward and befitting its role was located in quieter surroundings away from the main group. Other such wards were built on the main Warley Hospital site, in 1933 and 1934 respectively, known as Garden Villa and

Rose Villa (ECC FAU 2006). A further female ward was conceived as an addition to Mascalls Park but was never constructed. Woodside is a much smaller building containing dayrooms on the ground floor and dormitories on the first, with wings either side for private and staff rooms and ablutions. The smaller scale of the building and its surroundings and the less institutional décor with lower ceilings and nicer features, in particular the stairs, created a more relaxed environment for those preparing to leave the institution (i.e. cured) or temporary and voluntary patients. Such patients were admitted after the Mental Treatment Act of 1930, which emphasised the remedial treatment of mental disorders. Later on the dormitories were split into individual patient rooms, no doubt reflecting changing attitudes to the accommodation and privacy, but also control, of patients. Also, a new annexe to enable more independent living was latterly built (Swallows).

6.1.7 The water tower is a landmark building and its strong visual form with its contemporary Art Deco style clock faces adds a more contemporary dimension to the hospital site. Lodge Cottage is the earliest building on the site and, although it pre-dates the hospital, fits well with the overall architectural style, perhaps reflecting its likely early 20th century build.

6.2 Conclusions

6.2.1 The whole of the original 1930s Assessment Unit survives, forming a significant group of historic institutional buildings. Although of limited architectural importance, their design, style and layout are informative on contemporary attitudes to hospital design in the inter-war period.

6.2.2 The creation of a record of these six buildings is a useful contribution to the study and understanding of the wider Warley Hospital complex and compliments the study previously undertaken. This is particularly important in view of the demolition of those buildings judged to be less conducive to conversion. The buildings to be retained in the new development are significant structures with local historical significance and prominence.

7.0 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

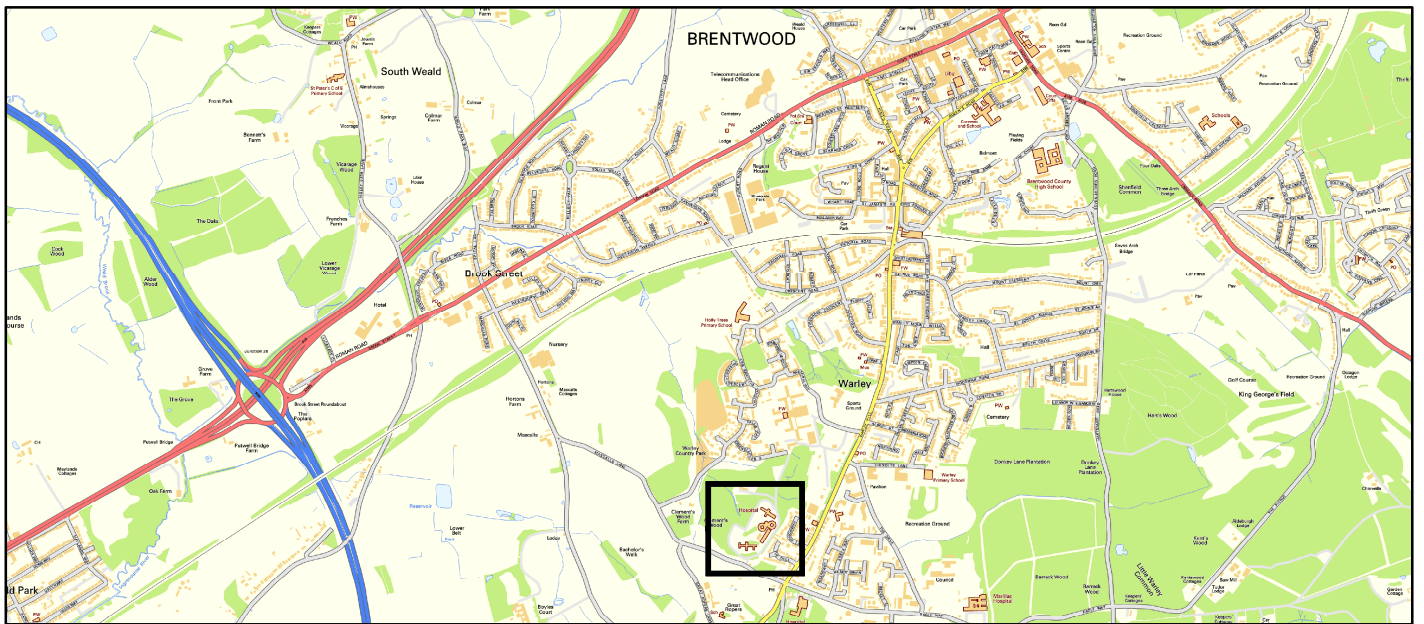
7.1 The archive will be deposited with Chelmsford Museum and comprise all survey material collected and produced in undertaking the project.

8.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

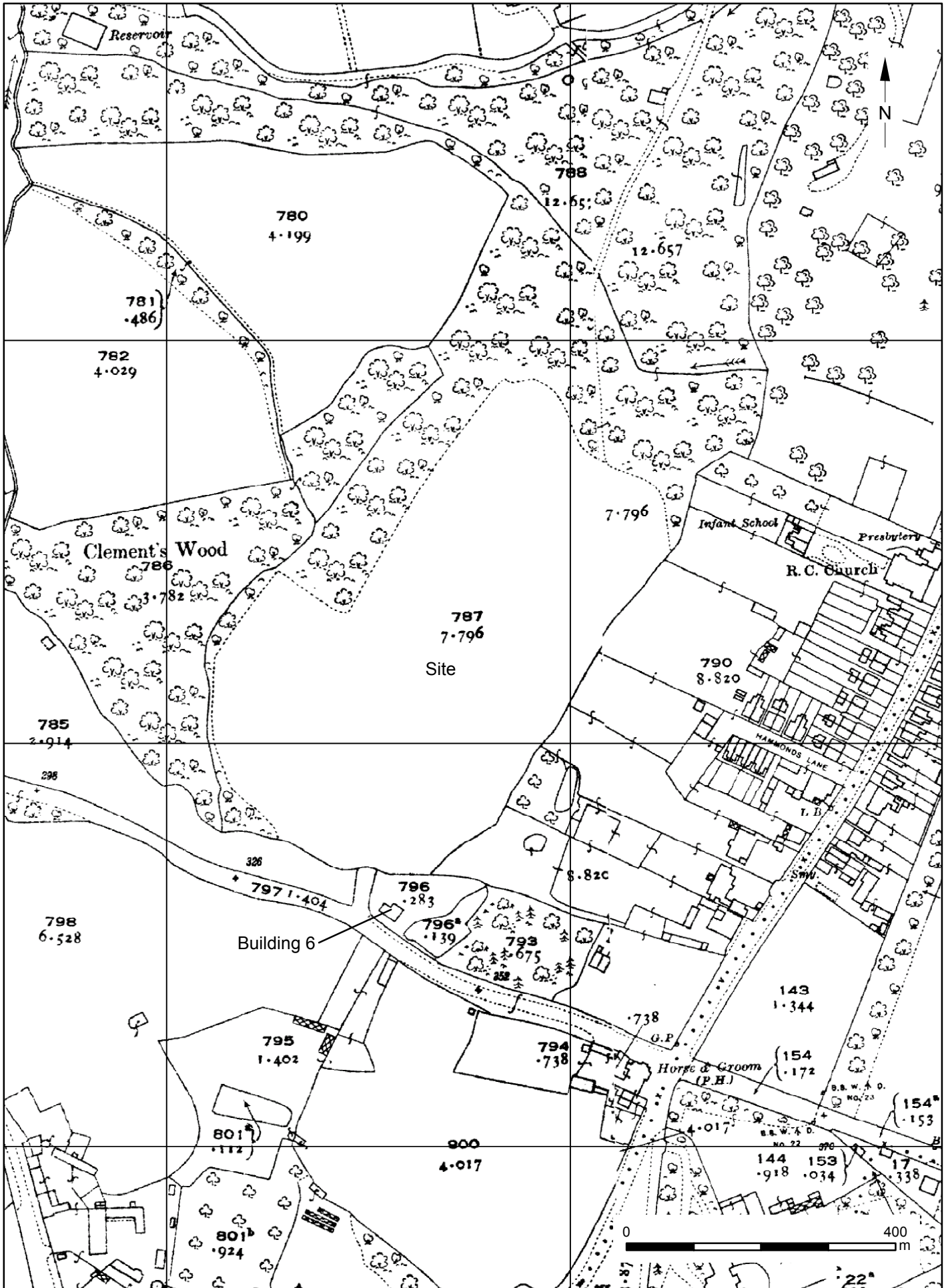
8.1 Archaeology South-East would like to thank Bellway Homes Ltd the work and providing the drawings and background information. Also to Gerald the site foreman for his help in arranging access during the survey and to the staff at the Essex Record Office for their assistance at the research stage of the project.

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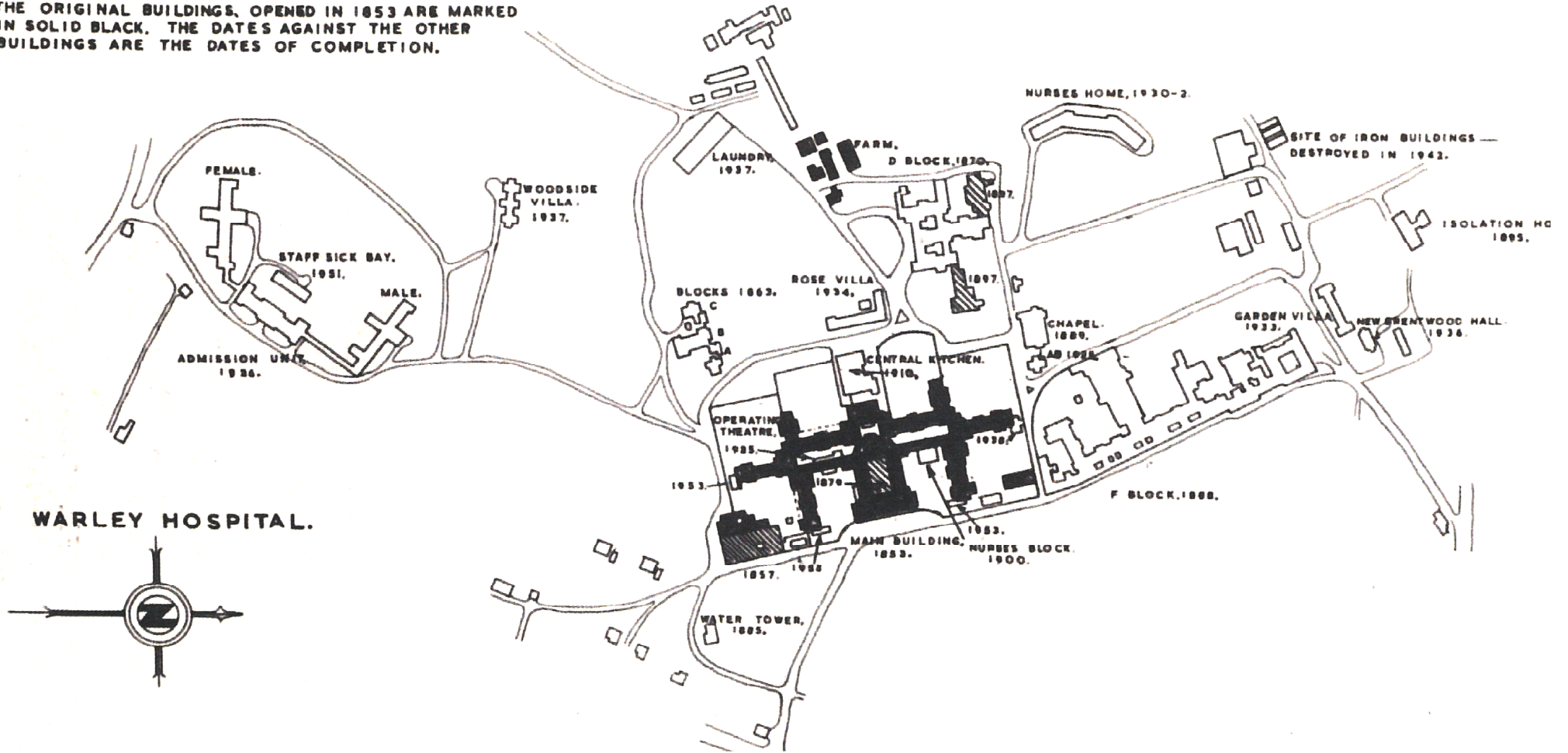
© Archaeology South-East		Hospital buildings at Mascalls Park, Brentwood	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 8147	Mar 2014	Location and block plan	
Report Ref: 2014112	Drawn by: APL		



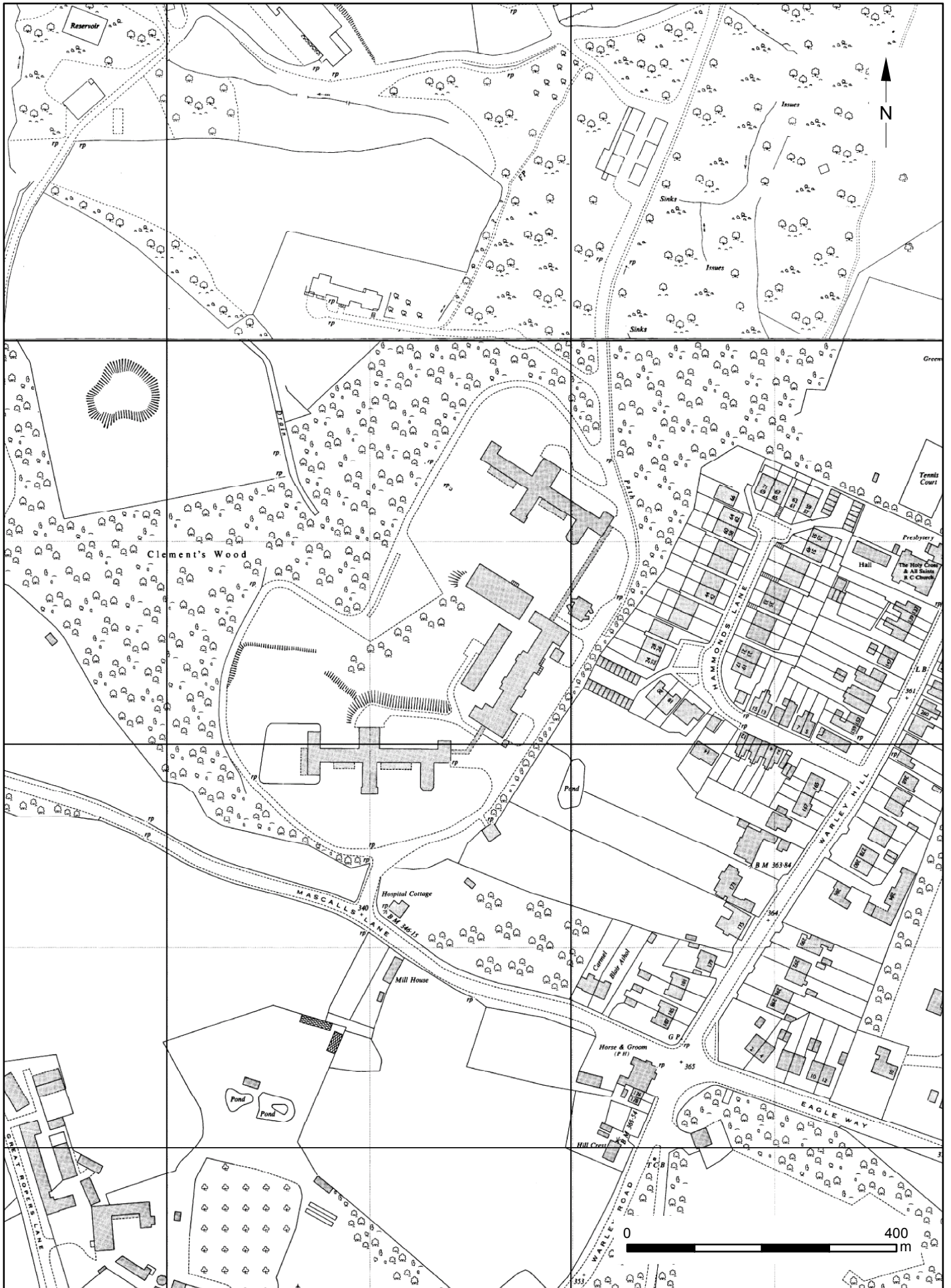
© Archaeology South-East		Hospital buildings at Mascalls Park, Brentwood	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 8147	Mar 2014	1920 Ordnance Survey	
Report Ref: 2014112	Drawn by: APL		

PLAN OF HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.

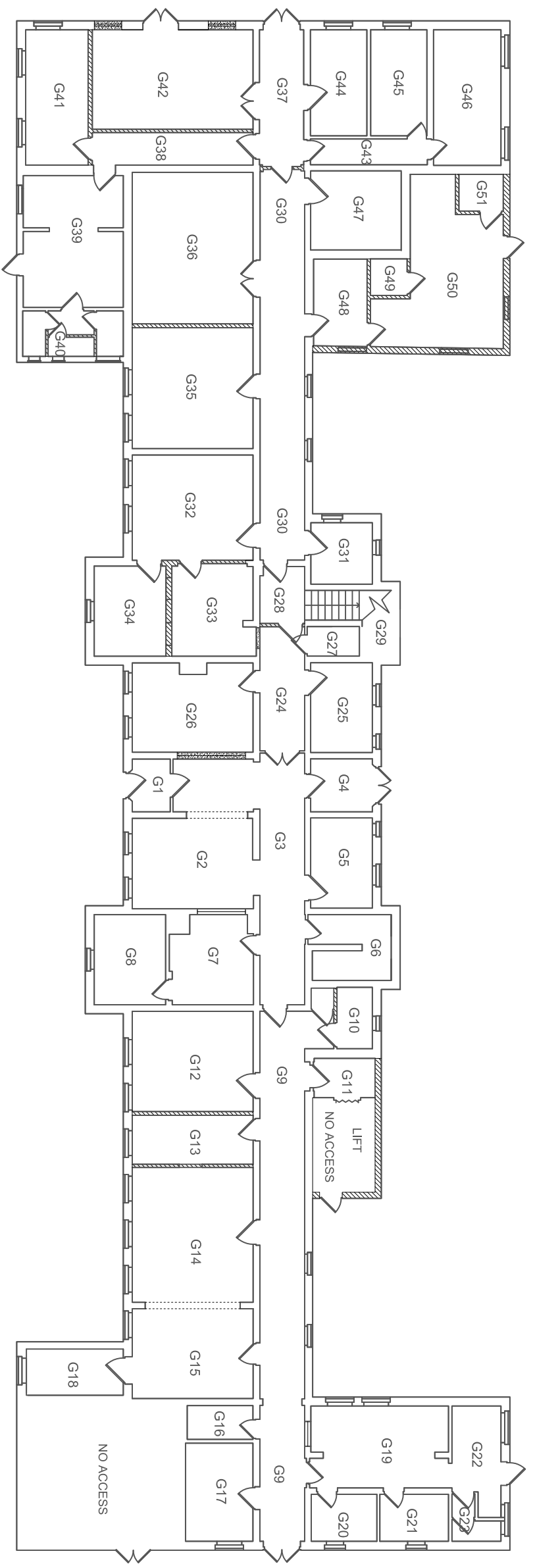
THE ORIGINAL BUILDINGS, OPENED IN 1853 ARE MARKED IN SOLID BLACK. THE DATES AGAINST THE OTHER BUILDINGS ARE THE DATES OF COMPLETION.



© Archaeology South-East		Hospital buildings at Mascalls Park, Brentwood	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 8147	Mar 2014	Plan of hospital buildings, 1953	
Report Ref: 2014112	Drawn by: APL		



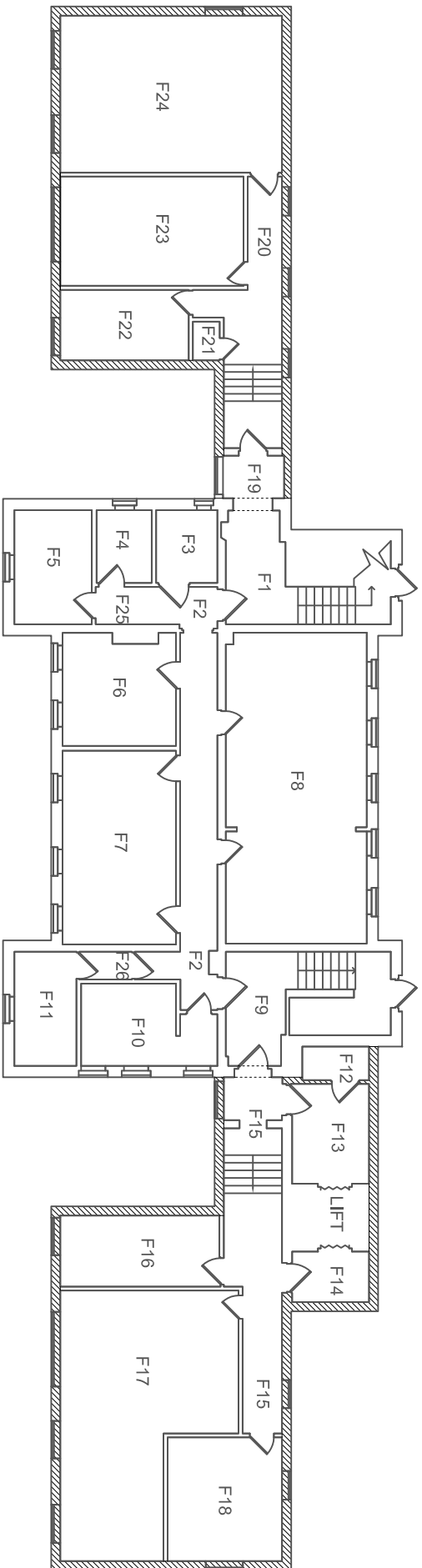
© Archaeology South-East		Hospital buildings at Mascalls Park, Brentwood		Fig. 4
Project Ref: 8147	Mar 2014	1960s Ordnance Survey		
Report Ref: 2014112	Drawn by: APL			



Ground Floor

 Later addition

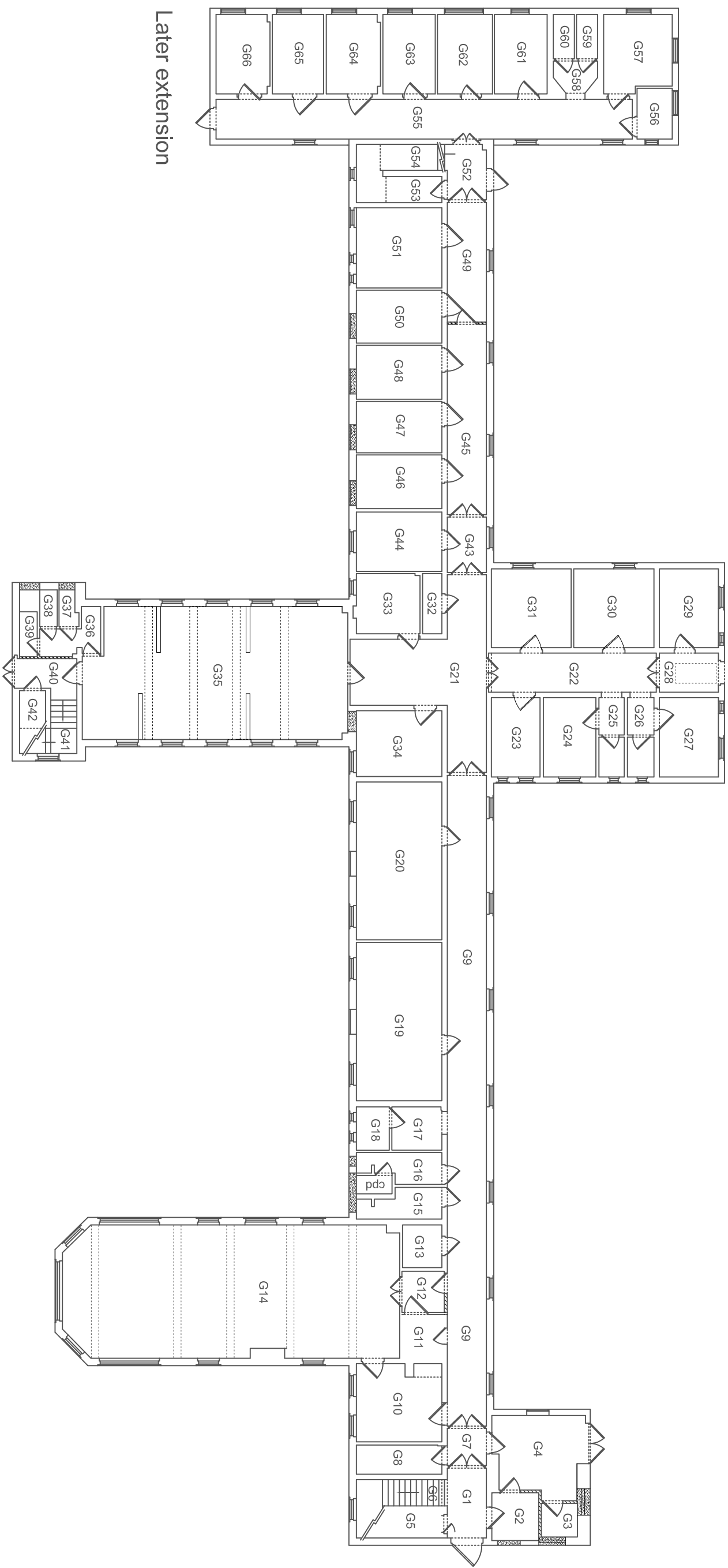
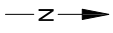




First Floor

 Later addition

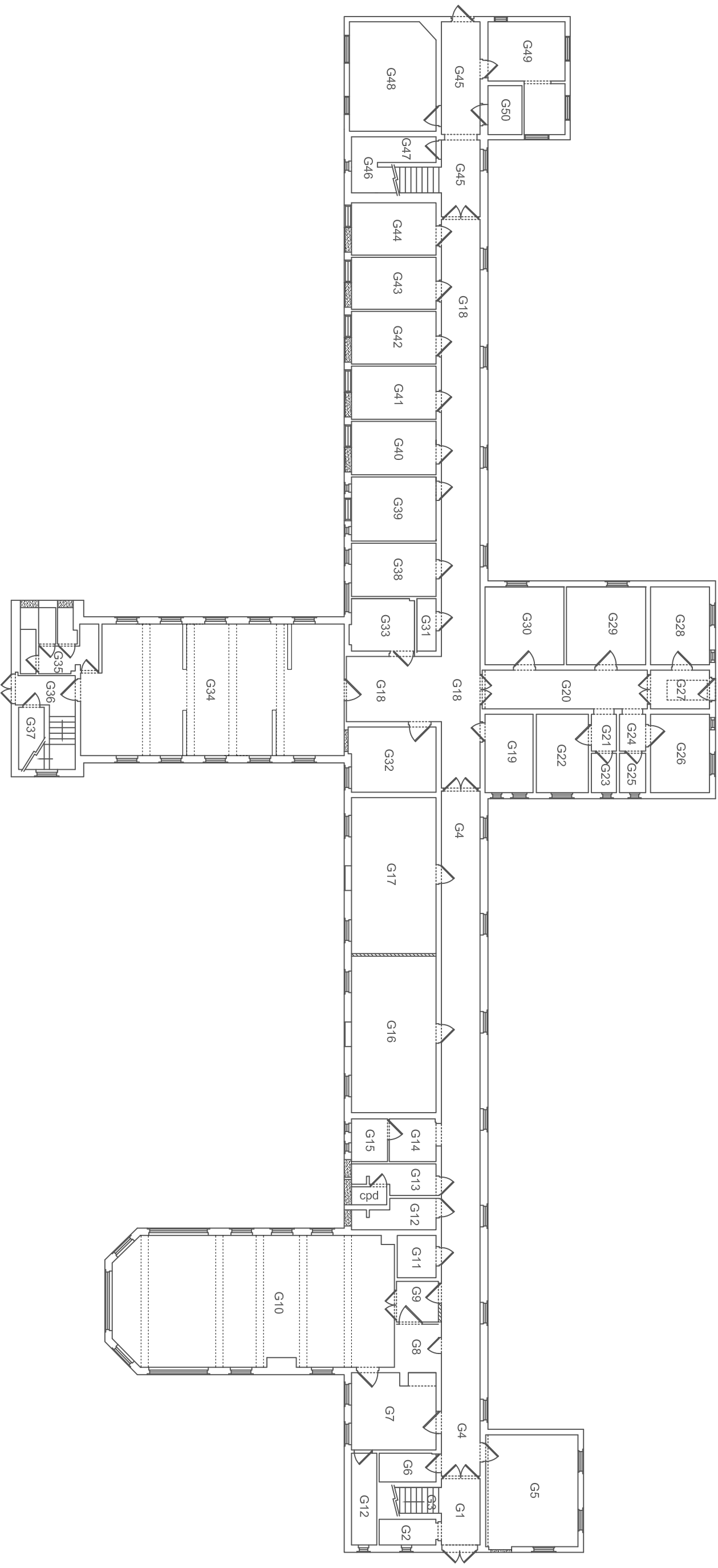
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Later extension

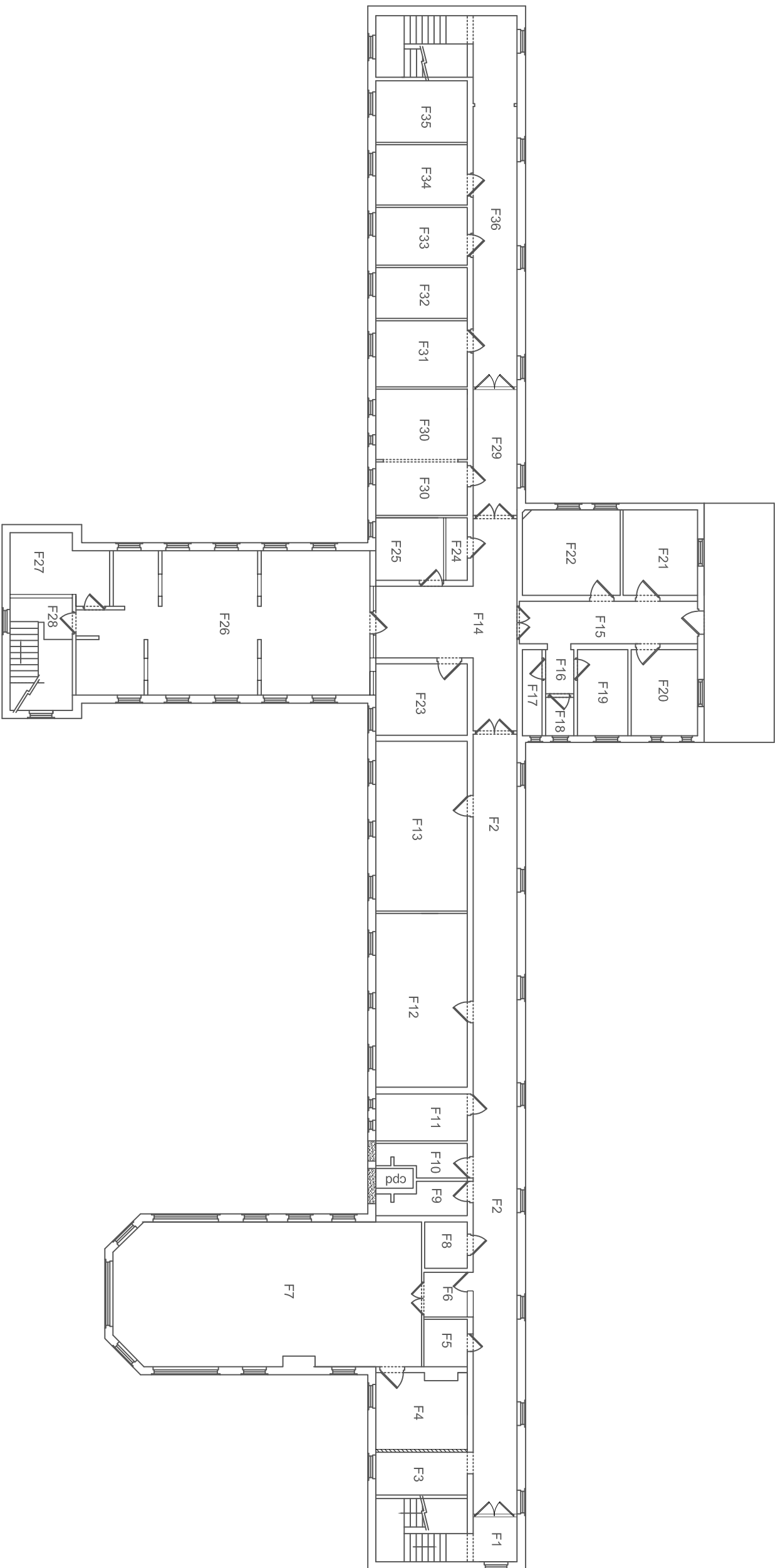
Ground Floor - Pine





Ground Floor - Elm

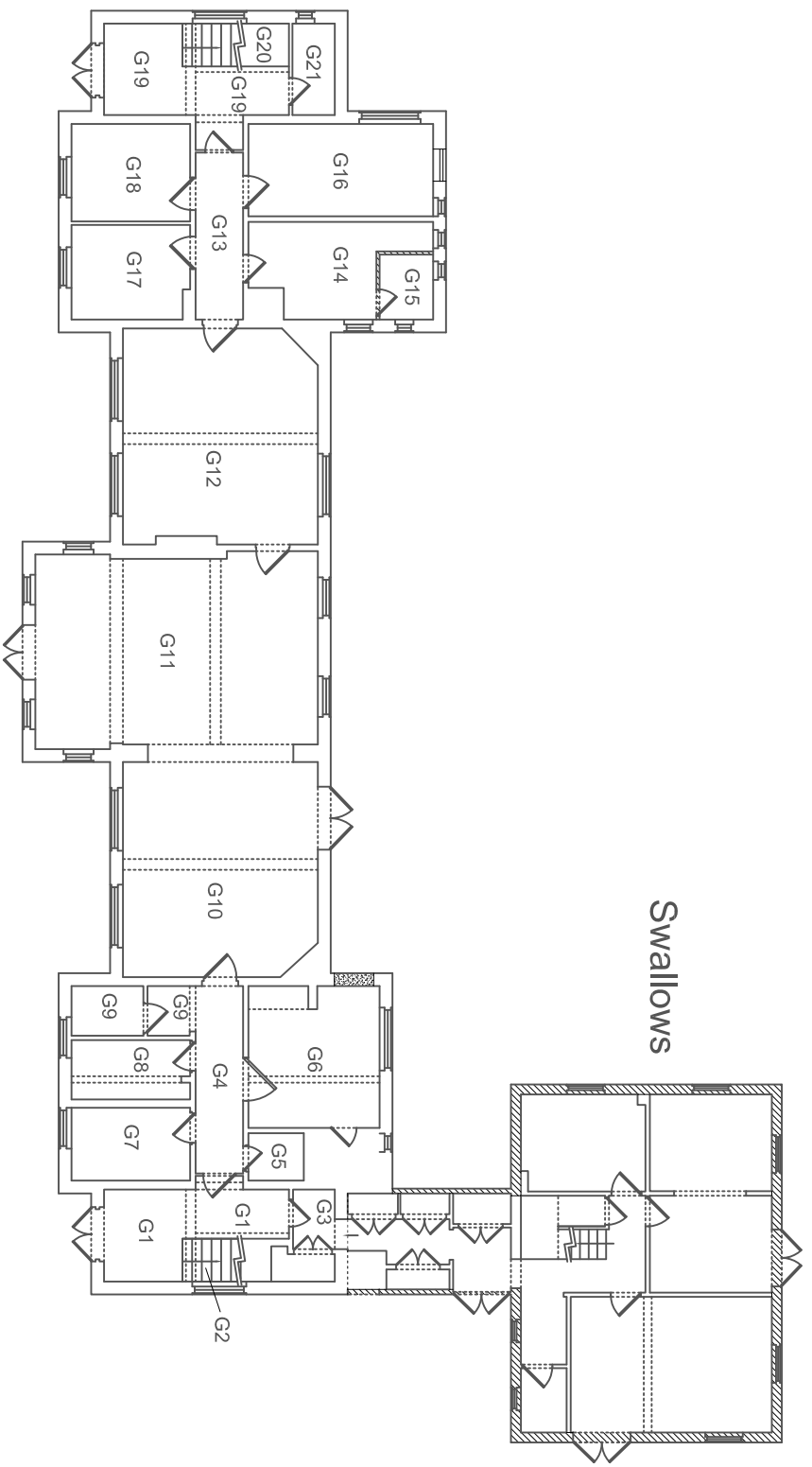




First Floor - Oak

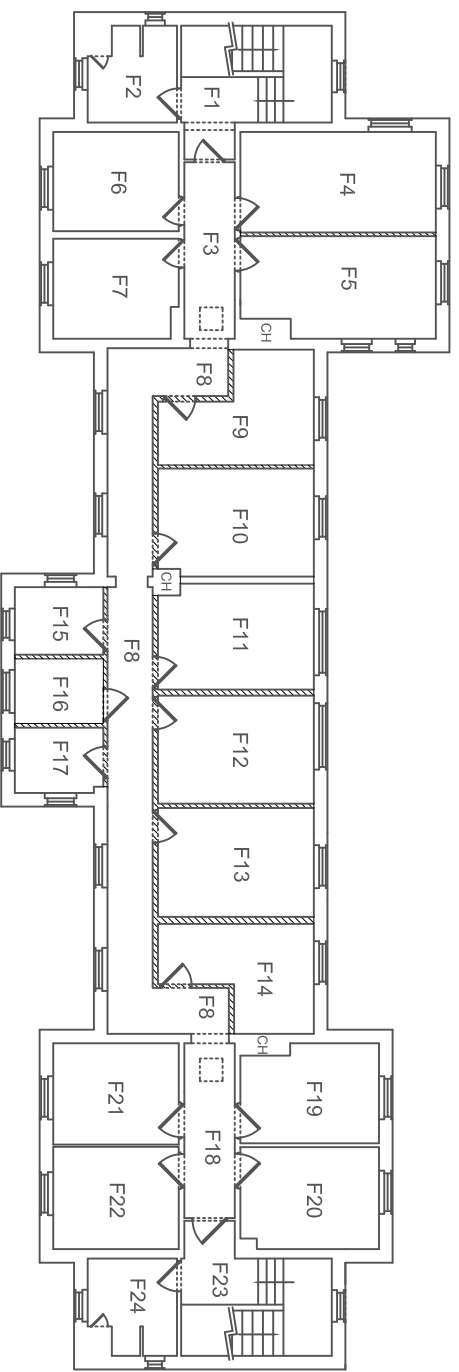
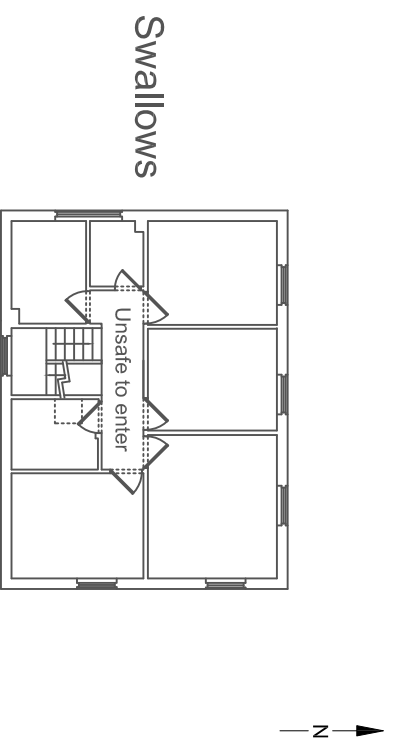
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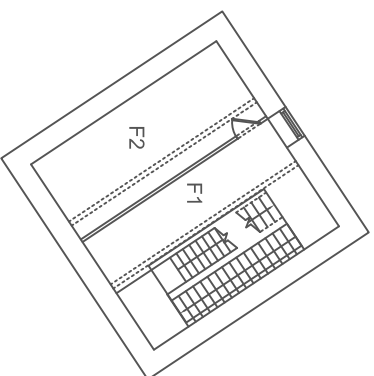
Ground Floor

© Archaeology South-East	Hospital Buildings at Mascalls Park, Mascalls Lane, Warley, Brentwood	Fig. 11
Project Ref: 8147	April 2014	
Report Ref: 2014112	Drawn by: KRH	
Building 4: Ground floor plan		

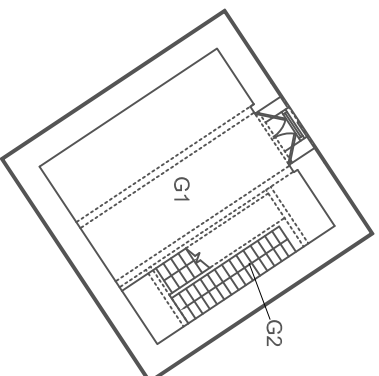


First Floor

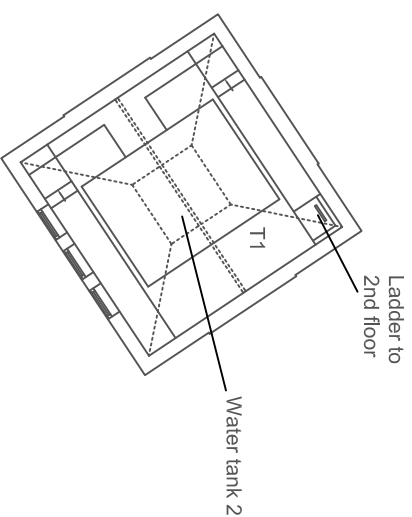




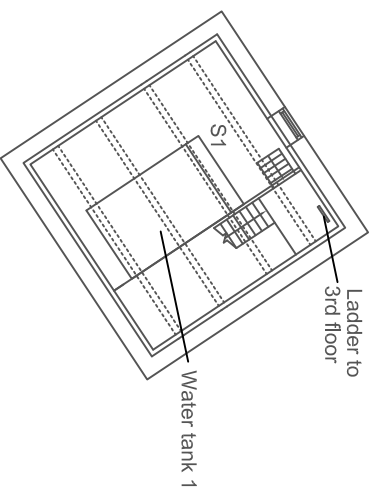
1st Floor



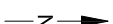
Ground Floor

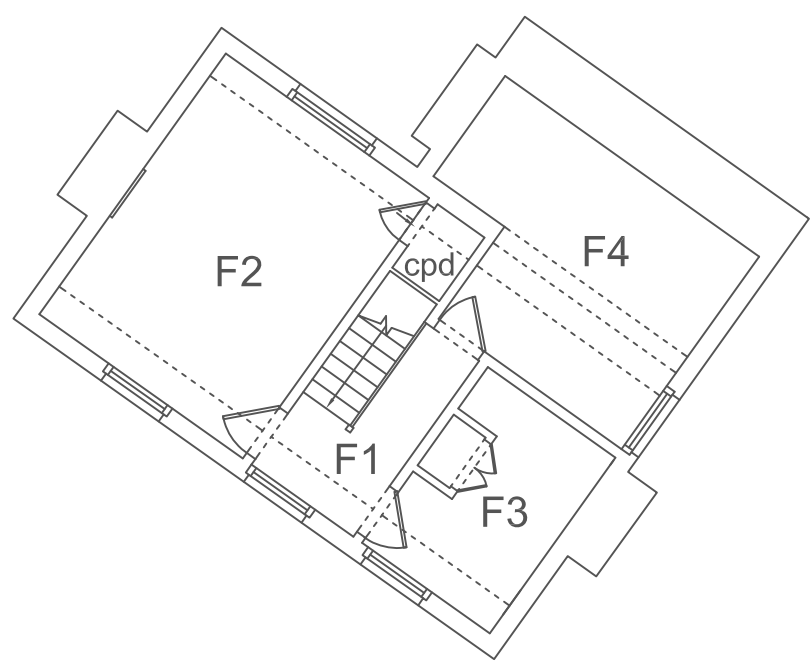
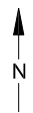


3rd floor

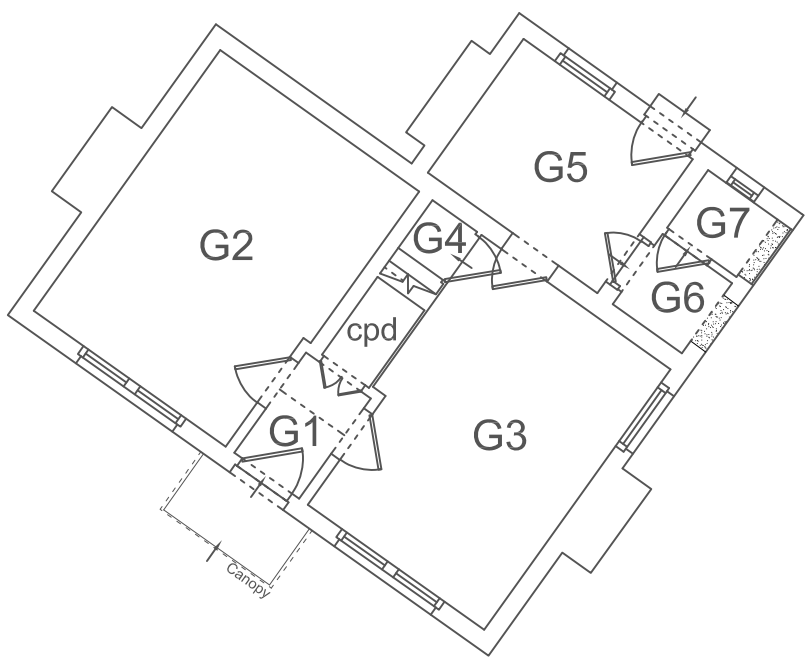


2nd Floor





1st Floor



Ground Floor



© Archaeology South-East		Hospital Buildings at Mascalls Park, Mascalls Lane, Warley, Brentwood	Fig. 14
Project Ref: 8147	April 2014	Building 6: Ground and first floor plans	
Report Ref: 2014112	Drawn by: KRH		



Plate 1: Building 1, southeast elevation



Plate 2: Building 1, Main Block



Plate 3: Building 1, southwest wing, northeast elevation



Plate 4: Building 1, viewed to north



Plate 5: Building 1, rear of main block, viewed to southeast



Plate 6: Building 1, northeast end, viewed to east



Plate 7: Building 1: viewed to northeast



Plate 8: Building 1, northeast end

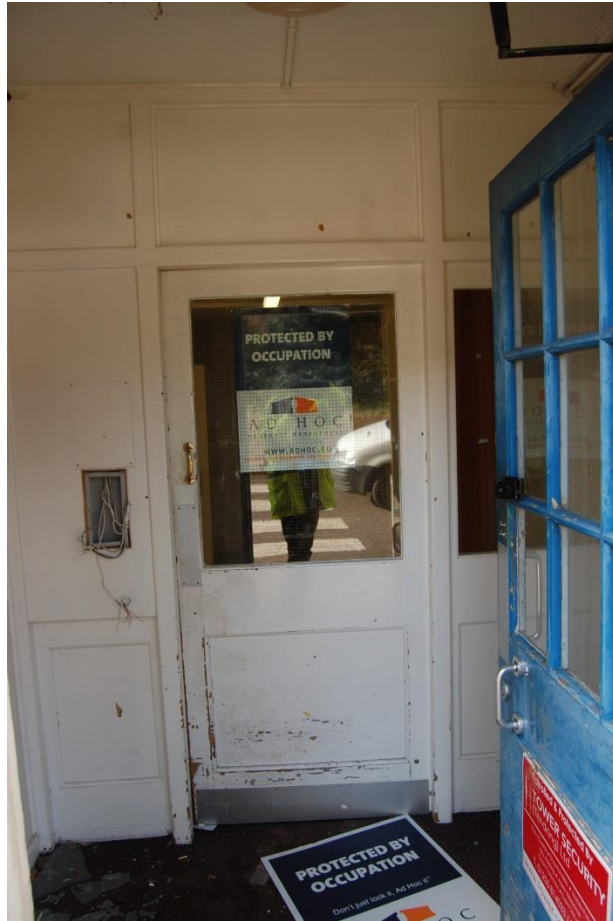


Plate 9: Lobby 1



Plate 10: Room 2



Plate 11: Room 2, with built-in radiator left



Plate 12: Corridor 3, viewed to northeast



Plate 13: Room 7



Plate 14: Stair 29



Plate 15: Room 14, ceiling detail



Plate 16: Room 19



Plate 17: Room 33, tiled floor



Plate 18: Room 35



Plate 19: Workshop 50



Plate 20: Room 8



Plate 21: Room 8, ceiling detail



Plate 22: Building 2, western end viewed to northeast



Plate 23: Building 2, dormitory block, viewed to northwest



Plate 24: Building 2, main range between dormitory and dayroom blocks viewed to north



Plate 25: Building 2, dayroom block viewed to northeast



Plate 26: Building 2, viewed to northwest



Plate 27: Building 2, east end, with covered passage remains



Plate 28: Building 2, east entrance



Plate 29: Building 2, detail of passage support



Plate 30: Building 2, viewed to southwest



Plate 31: Building 2, rear central block, viewed to south



Plate 32: Building 2, central block, viewed to southwest



Plate 33: Building 2, viewed to southeast



Plate 34: Building 2, west end, viewed to southwest



Plate 35: Building 2, east wing viewed to northeast



Plate 36: Lobby 1



Plate 37: Room 5, from corridor



Plate 38: Stair 6, detail



Plate 39: Room 8



Plate 40: Corridor 9, viewed to west



Plate 41: Room 10



Plate 42: Room 14



Plate 43: Room 14, radiator detail



Plate 44: Room 14, radiator control detail



Plate 45: Room 20



Plate 46: Lobby 21



Plate 47: Corridor 22, view to north



Plate 48: Room 27



Plate 49: Room 35, viewed to north



Plate 50: Corridor 43, viewed to west



Plate 51: Room 50



Plate 52: Corridor 55, viewed to south



Plate 53: Room 64



Plate 54: Room 62



Plate 55: Lobby 1



Plate 56: Corridor 2



Plate 57: Room 7, viewed to south



Plate 58: Lobby 14



Plate 59: Corridor 15



Plate 60: Room 16



Plate 61: Room 21



Plate 62, Room 21, fireplace



Plate 63, northeast corner of dormitory, including in-filled viewing window



Plate 64: Room 26, modern door



Plate 65: Room 30



Plate 66: Building 3, viewed to northeast



Plate 67: Building 3, northwest end, viewed to northeast



Plate 68: Building 3, viewed to east



Plate 69: Building 3, eastern half viewed to northeast



Plate 70: Building 3, southeast end, including covered passage remains



Plate 71: Building 3, rear, viewed to west



Plate 72: Building 3, rear, viewed to south



Plate 73: Stair 3 detail



Plate 74: Corridor 4, viewed to northwest



Plate 75: Room 5



Plate 76: Room 7



Plate 77: Lobby 18, viewed to southwest



Plate 78: Room 39

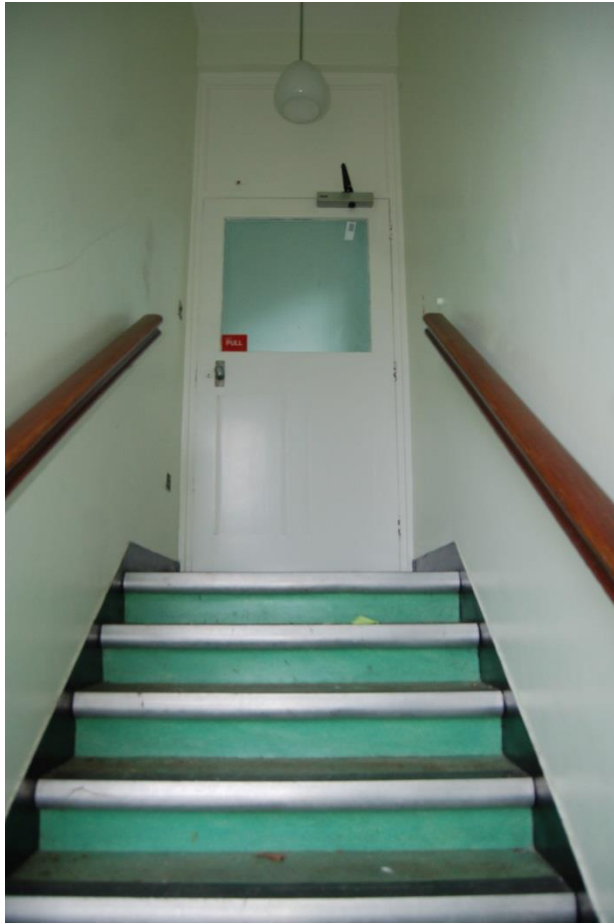


Plate 79: Stair 3 up to Lobby 1



Plate 80: Room 7



Plate 81: Room 12



Plate 82: Room 19



Plate 83: Room 34



Plate 84: Corridor 18, viewed to northwest



Plate 85: Building 4, viewed to northeast



Plate 86: Building 4, viewed to northwest



Plate 87: Building 4, east elevation, including *Swallows*, right



Plate 88: Building 4, south elevation



Plate 89: Building 4, viewed to southeast



Plate 90: Stair 2



Plate 91: Stair 2 detail



Plate 92: Corridor 4, viewed to east



Plate 93: Room 6



Plate 94: Room 10



Plate 95: Room 11



Plate 96: Room 16



Plate 97: Lobby 9



Plate 98: Room 12



Plate 99: Building 5, northwest elevation



Plate 100: Building 5 viewed to north



Plate 101: Ground floor



Plate 102: Stair, second floor



Plate 103: Clock mechanism, third floor



Plate 104: Clock mechanism detail



Plate 105: Building 6, viewed to north



Plate 106: Building 6, viewed to southwest



Plate 107: Building 6, northeast elevation



Plate 108: Building 6, viewed to south



Plate 109: Room 3



Plate 110: Room 5

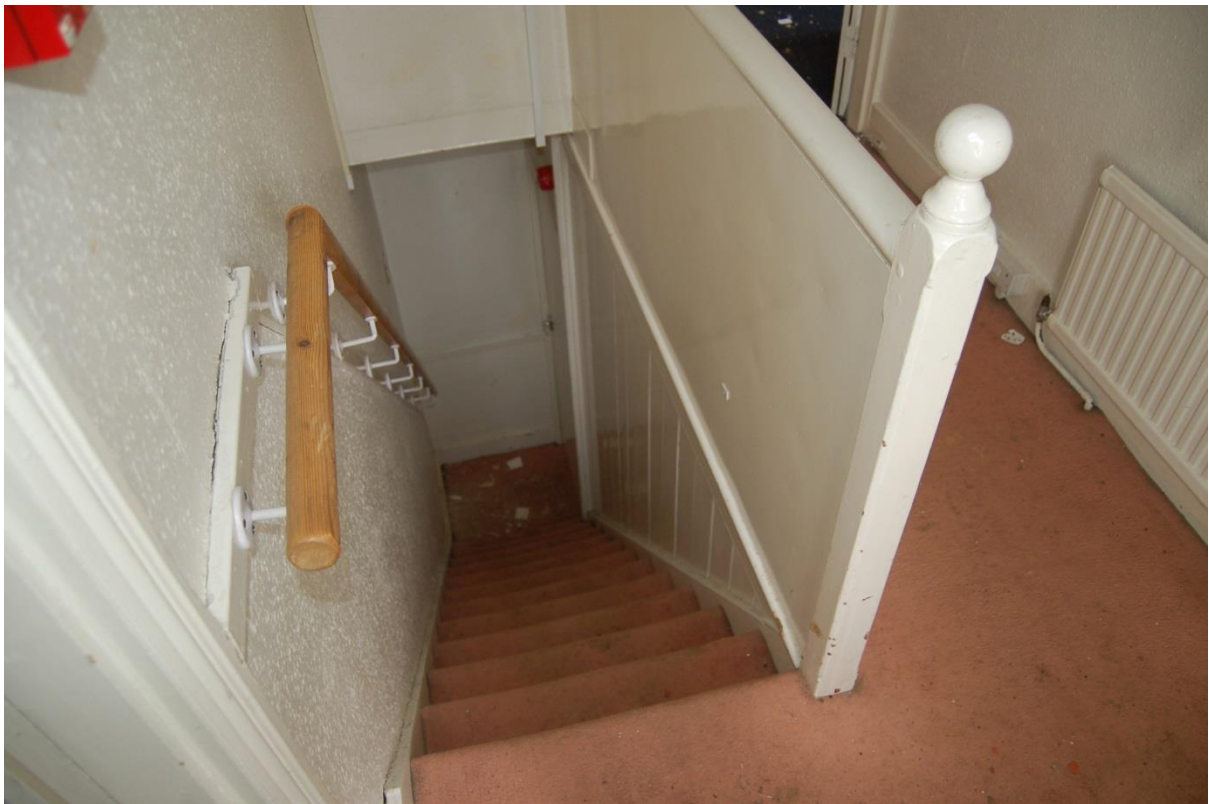


Plate 111: Stair 4 and landing 1



Plate 112: Room 2

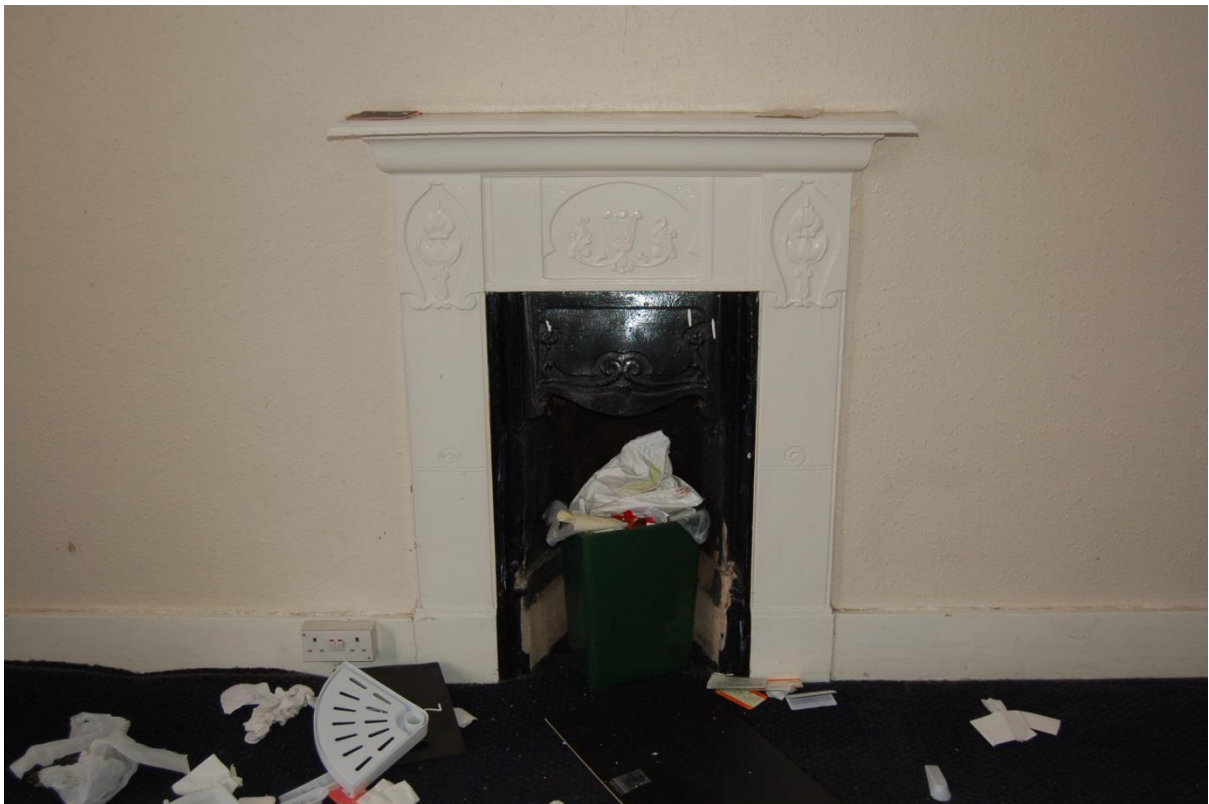


Plate 113: Room 2, fireplace