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HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING REPORT

Severalls Hospital
Severalls Lane
Colchester
Essex

FULL REPORT

August 2017

SUMMARY

From July 2016 – July 2017 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a programme of historic building recording of the former Severalls Hospital, Colchester. The work was carried out to satisfy conditions placed on planning permission and listed building consent for the redevelopment of the site for residential use.

The site contains over 100 buildings, comprising those original to the early 20th century asylum, buildings added in the 1920s and 30s, and some later hospital buildings, structures and additions. Key buildings were recorded at Historic England Level 3, while the remaining structures on the site were recorded at Level 2 (Historic England 2016). An historic building assessment by Ingram Consultancy (2001), a desk-based assessment by CgMs (2015), and two heritage statements by Heritage Collective (2015 & 2016) have previously been produced for the site.

Severalls Hospital provides an evocative and reasonably complete example of a large early 20th century asylum. Its form was the culmination of developments in asylum design during the later part of the 19th century. The buildings serve as a physical illustration of the prevailing attitudes of the time towards mental illness and its treatment, as well as reflecting wider social conventions.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 From July 2016 to July 2017 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a programme of historic building recording of the former Severalls Hospital, Colchester (centred on NGR TL 99491 28397; Fig. 1). The work was carried out to satisfy conditions placed on planning permission and listed building consent for the redevelopment of the site for residential use, including the refurbishment of a number of buildings: Larch House, the Administration Building, the Water Tower and part of the Echelon Building (planning permission refs. 152733, 160147; listed building consent ref. 160148). The buildings were variously recorded to Historic England Level 2 or Level 3 (Historic England 2016), as agreed with the archaeological advisor to Colchester Borough Council. A historic building assessment by Ingram Consultancy (2001), a desk-based assessment by CgMs (2015), and two heritage statements by Heritage Collective (2015 & 2016) were previously produced for the site.

1.2 Colchester Borough Council attached the following conditions to the planning permissions and listed building consent, requiring building recording to be carried out prior to the redevelopment of the site (Ref. 152733):

- Planning permission ref. 152733

  Condition 19. Prior to the commencement of demolition of each building (including the stripping out of the building and the infilling or collapsing of the tunnels), an appropriate programme of building recording (including architectural/historical analysis) shall be carried out in respect of the building concerned. This record shall be carried out by an archaeologist or building recorder, with acknowledged experience in the recording of standing buildings who shall have previously been agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The recording shall be carried out in accordance with a written specification, and presented in a form and to a timetable, which has previously been agreed, in writing, with the Local Planning Authority.

  Reason: To ensure that the former hospital buildings which constitute non designated heritage assets are properly recorded in all their details prior to their demolition.

- Planning permission ref. 160147 & listed building consent ref. 160148

  Condition 4. Prior to the commencement of any works, an appropriate programme of building recording (including architectural/historical analysis) shall be carried out in respect of the building concerned. This record shall be undertaken by an archaeologist or building recorder, or an organisation with acknowledged experience in the recording of standing buildings who shall have previously been agreed, in writing, by the Local Planning Authority. The recording shall be carried out in accordance with a written specification, and presented in a form and to a

timetable, which has previously been agreed, in writing, with the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To secure the proper recording of the listed building.

Condition 5. If hitherto unknown evidence of historic character that would be affected by the works hereby permitted is discovered, an appropriate record together with recommendations for dealing with it in context of the approved scheme shall be submitted for written approval by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To secure the proper recording of the listed building.

2.0 SCOPE & METHODOLOGY

2.1 The scope of work and methodology for the building recording is detailed in a *Written Specification for Level 2-3 Historic Building Recording* produced for the work by Archaeology South-East, dated June 2016. The work was also carried out in accordance with the relevant CIfA standards and guidance.

2.2 The site contains over 100 buildings, comprising those original to the early 20th century asylum, buildings added in the 1920s and 30s, and some later hospital buildings, structures and additions. The buildings were variously recorded to Historic England Level 2 or Level 3, as defined in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England 2016), in accordance with a brief issued by Jess Tipper, archaeological advisor to Colchester Borough Council (Archaeology South-East 2016). A Level 2 record is essentially a descriptive record while a Level 3 record is an analytical record.

2.3 The record comprises a Historic England Level 3 survey of the following:

- Administration Building
- Water Tower and Boiler House
- Chapel
- Mortuary
- Nurse Training Unit (Gamma Building)
- Myland Court
- Chestnut Villa
- Ivy Villa
- Assistant Medical Officer's House
- Larch House (Male Attendants' Recreation Block)
- Main Ward Blocks (male and female, including airing shelters and courts)
- Hospital murals painted in hospital corridors
- Attendant Officers' and Nurses' Mess

- Four houses near the west entrance (The Lodge, Avondene, Oak House, The Laurels)
- Maplehurst (Male Acute Hospital)
- Three Nurses' Blocks including the original Nurses' Home

2.4 The most complete example areas of the main ward blocks were recorded at Level 3 with a Level 2 record made of duplicate areas/structures. A Level 2 survey was made of the remaining buildings on the site. The Level 3 recording of the interior of the water tower, and example areas of access tunnels (walkways and 'crawlways') was carried out after the main survey, once access could be gained safely to these areas. The recreation hall at the centre of the main hospital complex had been demolished prior to the commencement of the survey, and a cricket pavilion to the south of the site was burnt down c. 2015. These buildings have been included within the historic building record from available information.

2.5 Buildings outside the scope of the project are Headway House (Building 129), a modern NHS building close to the northern boundary of the site, and Severalls House, built as accommodation for the hospital's Medical Superintendent, which lies outside the development site boundary to the west. Sunnyside/Glencoe, a pair of semi-detached houses on Tower Lane, north of the site, are also outside its boundary and not included within this report.

2.6 The site was visited by Katya Harrow, Chris Curtis, Hannah Green and Seth Price between July 2016 and January 2017 in order to carry out the recording work. This entailed the compilation of written notes and the production of a photographic and drawn record. The interior of the water tower and tunnels were recorded in April 2017 and July 2017 respectively.

2.7 The drawn record comprises scaled floor plans of the buildings recorded at Level 3. Sketch layout plans of the buildings recorded at Level 2, based on pre-existing asbestos survey plans, have been included. For each building, available historic plans have been reproduced to accompany the existing plans. The drawings are included within the report as Figs. 7-136.

2.8 The photographic record was produced using high-quality digital photography. Within the report selected digital images have been reproduced as plates to supplement the descriptive text. A full index of the digital photography is included as Appendix 1 and location plots are shown on the accompanying figures.

2.9 Background research was undertaken in order to place the building within its historical context. This principally comprised a study of available historic building plans and detailed secondary sources for the site: a heritage assessment produced by Ingram Consultancy in 2001 and, in particular, Diana Gittins' book *Madness in its Place: Narratives of Severalls Hospital, 1923-1997* (1998). A search of the Essex Record Office catalogue was made and the North Essex Partnership University NHS Foundation Trust was contacted;

however, no additional sources were forthcoming. All sources consulted are listed in Section 9.0.

2.10 The buildings are each assigned numbers to identify their location on the accompanying site plan (Fig. 2). These follow a pre-existing numbering system related to a recently completed structural survey for the site. As a result, the order of the building descriptions in the report does not run sequentially in terms of their individual building numbers.

2.11 The report has been prepared by Katya Harrow with contributions by Chris Curtis, Hannah Green and Seth Price.

3.0 SITE LOCATION

3.1 The site is located on the northern outskirts of Colchester in the suburb of Mile End, approximately 1.5 miles north of the city centre.

3.2 The site itself covers an area of approximately 46 hectares, and is accessed from Boxted Road, immediately to the west. The entrance leads to a driveway which runs around the perimeter of the main hospital complex, with branches leading to the outlying buildings. The site is bounded by open land and the Weston Homes Community Stadium to the north, and residential development to the south, east and west.

4.0 STATUTORY DESIGNATIONS

4.1 The site contains over one hundred buildings, one of which, the administration building at the north end of the main hospital complex (Building 112A), is Grade II listed (NHLE list entry number 1395299; Appendix 2). The remainder of the buildings are not statutorily listed; however, several are included on Colchester Borough Council's local list. The locally listed buildings comprise the Assistant Medical Officer's House, Chestnut Villa, Ivy Villa, Larch House, the Main Ward Blocks (male and female, including airing shelters and courts), the Mortuary, Myland Court, the Nurse Training Unit, the Chapel, and the Water Tower and Boiler House. The cricket pavilion, which burnt down c.2015, was also locally listed (Colchester Historic Buildings Forum).

4.2 The whole site is included on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens (Grade II; NHLE list entry number 1001599; Appendix 2).

5.0 HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Asylum development in the late 19th and early 20th centuries

5.1 The construction of Severalls Hospital followed an intensive period of asylum-building in England during the Victorian era. In 1888, the Local Government

Act had conveyed the obligation for building asylums to the new County and Borough Councils, and the increased funding available led to an upsurge in the numbers which were built. Nearly all of these were laid out to an 'échelon' or 'broad arrow' plan – where inter-linking L-shaped ward blocks, each designed to meet the requirements of different types of patient, were symmetrically arranged *en échelon* to either side of a central spine of administrative buildings, which divided the asylum into separate male and female sides. This layout provided a means of economically housing large numbers of patients, and between 1888 and the First World War, twenty-five hospitals, including Severalls, were built to this plan (Richardson 1998, 174-176).

5.2 Perhaps the most notable amongst these is the Claybury Asylum, also in Essex, which opened in 1893 and is often cited as the earliest large-scale example of an asylum of this type, designed by the prolific asylum architect G.T. Hine. Hine completed major works for at least 14 different asylums during his career, and became consultant architect to the Commissioners in Lunacy (Ingram Consultancy 2001, 13; Taylor 1991, 154). There are clear similarities between the layout and appearance of Severalls and Claybury Asylum, and it is highly likely that the designs of Hine would have influenced that of Severalls.

5.3 Asylum architects were guided by *Suggestions and Instructions*, a pamphlet issued, with later revisions, by the Commissioners in Lunacy, which outlined the need for a large, rural site to allow space for agriculture, exercise and recreation, and a restful environment. It was recommended that the principal ward elevations were south-facing to maximise natural daylight (Ingram Consultancy 2001, 13). The guidance emphasised the requirement for a balance between design and cost, noting in the revision of 1911 *'As the building is intended principally for the accommodation of pauper patients, all superfluous decoration must be avoided, both in the exterior and interior of the building, which however should be rendered as cheerful and attractive as due considerations of economy will permit'* (cited in Taylor 1991, 139).

5.4 As these hospitals typically occupied large isolated sites in rural settings, they required the provision of staff accommodation, in separate buildings containing sleeping accommodation, day rooms and mess room. Detached houses away from the main hospital complex were provided for senior staff. Towards the end of the 19th century, a new asylum plan-type, known as the 'colony system', gained increasing popularity. This employed detached ward blocks or villas for patients, of more domestic scale, scattered over the site and was intended to reduce the institutional appearance of asylums (Richardson 1998, 176-177).

5.5 Severalls Hospital is a product of these developments in asylum design: the ward blocks of the main hospital complex were traditionally arranged *en échelon*, whilst a series of detached 'villas' were laid out around the perimeter of the site in the manner of the 'colony system'.

The development of Severalls Hospital

5.6 Throughout the 19th century, the number of certified 'lunatics' increased. The reasons for this are debatable; however, as a consequence, more asylums were built and existing ones were extended (Taylor 1991, 173). By 1891, the original Essex County Lunatic Asylum at Warley, Brentwood, initially designed for 300 patients, had a population of 1,350 and such overcrowding meant there was an urgent need for a second county asylum to be provided. In 1902 the local press made reference to a site on the Severalls Estate at Colchester as a possible location for the new asylum, and, shortly after, an area of land totalling 295 acres was purchased from the Colchester Corporation for this purpose (Gittins 1998, 12).

5.7 Initial plans for the asylum were drawn up in 1906 by the Essex County Council architect Frank Whitmore in collaboration with the London architect William Town (Ingram Consultancy 2001). Frank Whitmore was an influential architect in Essex in the late 19th and early 20th century, and a proficient designer of both domestic and public buildings who served as Essex County Architect from 1900 to 1914 (Chelmsford Borough Council 2008). In 1909 a tender for the building work put forward by W. King of Westminster was accepted, and in 1910 the foundation stone was laid in the main entrance block. The second Essex County Lunatic Asylum opened to patients on 27th May 1913, under the first medical superintendent, Dr Turnbull (Ingram Consultancy 2001).

5.8 When Severalls was first established, it occupied a relatively isolated, rural location and was, in effect, designed to be a self-sufficient community, with its own water tower, boiler house and generator, kitchens, laundry, workshops, chapel and mortuary, and accommodation for staff. Cuckoo Farm, which lies to the north of the site, produced much of the food consumed by patients and staff and provided an occupation for those patients who were deemed fit to work (Ingram Consultancy Ltd, 2001).

5.9 The Ordnance Survey map of 1923 depicts the layout of the asylum in its original form, aside from some minor additions (Fig. 3). The ward blocks of the hospital complex were laid out *en échelon* to either side of the main administrative and service buildings, running north-south at the heart of the complex, to which they were linked by a series of corridors. Each of the ward blocks in the main complex was provided with an enclosed airing court to enable the patients to benefit from fresh air and sunshine; some wards were furnished with verandahs for this purpose and all the airing courts contained detached shelters. The wards and their airing courts were separated from each other and the surrounding land by iron railings sunk in ditches in the fashion of a ha-ha. The whole site was set in a landscaped wooded parkland (National Heritage List for England). These features can be clearly identified on the 1923 map.

5.10 Outside the main hospital complex, the 1923 map shows various outlying buildings established at the outset: a detached chapel, isolation hospital (Iris

House, since-demolished) and five villas: Myland Court, Infirmary Villa (later Ivy Villa) and three Hospital Villas for men, women and children (later Maplehurst, Fernholme (since-demolished) and Chestnut Villa respectively). The original plan included accommodation for male and female attendants in the main hospital complex but detached accommodation for senior staff, is shown adjacent to the entrance to the site on its western side, off Boxted Road.

5.11 The period between 1923 and 1939 (Fig. 4) was a major phase of expansion, with various new buildings being constructed around the site and extensions added to some of the existing buildings. Most notable is the construction of further additional detached villas along the lines of the 'colony system': Myland Lodge (later Firs Villa), Orchard Villa, Eden Villa and South Villa (later Birchwood Villa). A fifth villa, Tamerisk Villa, was also built, south of the present site boundary; it was demolished prior to 2001 (Ingram Consultancy 2001). The original nurses' home, within the main complex, was substantially extended, and two outlying nurses' homes were constructed (the Gamma and Alpha buildings). The development of hospital houses for married attendants in Mill Road and Defoe Crescent, to the south of the hospital, had begun before 1923 and was completed prior to 1939. Patients numbered well over 2000 by 1935 (Gittins 1998, 14), and the additional accommodation for both patients and staff must reflect this demand. The 1923 map shows a large area of land to the south of the hospital within which a bowling green was situated; by 1939 this had been fully-developed as a sports ground, complete with a cricket pavilion. This gives an impression of the facilities provided for both patients and staff, to serve what was effectively a large community; an online collection of historic photographs of Severalls, its patients and staff also illustrates this (http://severallshospital.co.uk/).

5.12 The Ordnance Survey map of 1952-64 (Fig. 5) clearly shows the loss of some buildings on the female (east) side of the main hospital complex. This was a result of three bombs which fell on Severalls in 1942, killing thirty-eight patients in the female working patients' ward (Gittins 1998, 181). The remainder of the site, shows little significant change at this time.

5.13 In 1960, a new Medical Superintendent, Dr Russell Barton, was appointed. Barton was well-known as the author of *Institutional Neurosis*, which argued that institutionalisation was so bad in mental hospitals that it actually caused a further form of mental illness (Gittins 1998, 67). He brought about a series of reforms including ending the requirement for patients to wear hospital uniforms, relaxing security with the removal of barriers, locks and gates, gradually reducing gender segregation and promoting the benefits of patients working and integrating more with wider society (Ingram Consultancy 2001; Gittins 1998). This is reflected in the later layout form of the hospital as shown on the 1972 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 6): most notably, the railings and ha-has were removed and replaced with paths, and additional buildings had been constructed including industrial units to the north-west.

5.14 During the second half of the 20th century the buildings remained in continued hospital use, which resulted in internal upgrading and alterations and various minor additions to the buildings. In 1997 the hospital closed, although two buildings, Maplehurst and Chestnut Villa, remained in use until fairly recently.

6.0 OVERVIEW OF THE BUILDINGS

6.1 The Severalls site has survived remarkably intact in terms of its original layout, although since closing in 1997 many of the buildings have fallen into an advanced state of dereliction. The main complex comprises a north - south central spine of administrative and service buildings, at the north end of which is the main entrance/administrative block (Building 112A), where patients and visitors would enter the hospital. To the south are various administrative offices, the kitchens and stores and the recreation hall, culminating in the Assistant Medical Officer's residence. To the east and west are the attached ward blocks, symmetrically arranged *en échelon* on opposite sides of the central spine, strictly segregated by gender with the female wards to the east and the male wards to the west (Plates 1 & 2). Each ward formed a self-contained block according to patient classification, and on both sides were originally designated, from north to south, Epileptic, Acute No. 1 and 2, Sick & Infirm and Hospital Ward. Both sides of the complex contained a further separate ward for working patients, and buildings relating to occupational activity: workshops and service buildings on the male side and the laundry on the female side. Accommodation and mess rooms for male and female attendants were also situated on their corresponding side of the hospital. All the buildings in the main complex were linked by a network of single-storey corridors.

6.2 As discussed in Section 5, each ward was provided with a secure airing court, originally separated by railings and ha-has; the original divisions were removed in the 1960s, but the layout of paths and the survival of many of the airing court shelters provide an indication of their location.

6.3 Scattered around the perimeter of the site, the majority of the detached villas have survived; the original isolation villa (Iris House), the female acute hospital (Fernholme) and a later villa, Tamerisk House, which lay outside the present development site boundary, were demolished prior to 2001. Some of the villas were intended to house either male or female patients; however, where they had a specific purpose, such as Myland Court, for paying patients, or the isolation villa, for treatment of infectious diseases, the buildings were divided by gender in the same way as the main complex.

6.4 The hospital buildings are generally solidly-built in red brickwork with slate-covered roofs and timber sliding-sash windows, which lends uniformity to the site's character and appearance. Many of the buildings feature projecting, canted bay windows and glazed verandahs, and the site layout was clearly intended to maximise natural light, with the main elevations of the ward blocks and villas facing south. The buildings which served as staff accommodation

contrast notably with the wards: they are frequently part-faced with roughcast and have clay-tiled roofs with sprocketed eaves, lending them a more 'domestic' appearance and Arts & Crafts aesthetic.

6.5 The whole hospital was served by an extensive network of subterranean tunnels and ducts, known as walk-ways and crawl-ways or 'creep-ways', which supplied services various parts of the hospital and may also have provided an alternative means of access.

Plate 1: General view of the site, looking north, showing the main ward blocks laid out to either side of Assistant Medical Officer's house (3560)

Plate 2: General view of the female (east) ward blocks arranged *en échelon*, looking north-east, with an airing court shelter in the foreground (3571)

7.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDINGS

7.1 Main Entrance/Administration Building (Figs. 9-10; Plates 1-15)

7.1.1 Building Number: 112A

7.1.2 NGR: 599315 228460

7.1.3 Level of record: 3

7.1.4 Function: Reception building, offices and meeting rooms

7.1.5 Date of construction: 1910

Description:

General

7.1.6 The main entrance and administration building lies on the northern side of the main hospital complex. It provides an entrance to the principal administrative and functional buildings of the hospital which separate the male and female sides. Built in the Queen Anne style, it is notably more elaborate than the other buildings of the hospital site, and makes an imposing entrance to the hospital.

Exterior

7.1.7 The building is of two storeys, and is constructed, like the majority of the hospital buildings, in English-bonded red brick, with gauged brick heads to the window and door openings (Plates 1 & 2). The upper nine courses are of gault brick, with the top two courses forming a moulded gault brick eaves cornice. The roof is fully-hipped with deeply-overhanging sprocketed eaves and is covered with clay tiles, contrasting with the typical slate roofs to the majority of the buildings, and has a tall central mansard tower at its centre. At the apex of the tower is a square timber cupola, with round arches to all four sides and dwarf ionic columns at the corners, with a copper-covered roof. Historic plans for the building show it originally housed a bell. A brick ridge chimneystack is sited west of the cupola. The majority of the windows are various configurations of multi-pane double-hung sliding sashes, with stone cills.

7.1.8 The principal façade faces north towards the main perimeter road. It is laid out symmetrically with two full-height curved bays flanking a central entrance pavilion. The entrance has a prominent stone portal with deep overhanging segmental-arched canopy on substantial stone brackets carried above half-pilasters, within which is a canted entrance with voussoirs radiating from a round-headed doorway (Plate 3). This contains a pair of oak two-panel doors with raised ovolo mouldings to the panels, below a metal overlight embellished with 'S', the three-sword symbol of Essex, and 'X'.

7.1.9 The doorway is flanked by two small metal-framed fixed lights of eight panes, each within a chamfered surround with a central keystone. Below the left-hand window is a commemorative plaque reading *'This foundation stone was laid by Sir Thomas Barrett-Lennard Bart. of Belhus, Aveley, Essex, Chairman of the Committee of Visitors, on the 21st day of June 1910'* (Plate 4) The plaque also gives the name of the architects, F. Whitmore, County Architect and W.H. Town ARIBA, and the builders, W. King & Son, Westminster. To either side of the doorway recess is a narrow ten-pane metal-framed window with a fixed light of six panes above.

7.1.10 Above the doorway, at first floor level, is a triple sash window in stone surround, set below a segmental pediment with a central metal and glass clock (Ingram Consultancy 2001; covered at the time of the survey) set in a stone surround with radiating voussoirs.

7.1.11 The side elevations are blank with the exception of a single doorway which has been inserted within the west elevation at its southern end. At the centre of the rear elevation is a two-storey matching brick projection which adjoins the central spine of administrative buildings (Building 112). Its eaves are set slightly lower than that of the main range and it has a hipped roof below a roughcast-faced pediment with central oculus, overlooking the buildings to the south. East of the projecting range, the rear elevation of the main range is dominated by a substantial brick chimneystack, whereas to the west, there is a single storey block with flat roof behind a parapet on its western side. It is constructed in matching brickwork with a pair of sashes to the west and high level windows to the south, and was extended westwards to its present footprint between 1939 and 1952. Its south wall incorporates a pre-existing wall which separated the range from the storekeeper's yard.

Interior – ground floor

7.1.12 Throughout, the building has smooth-plastered walls, lath and plaster ceilings, and suspended timber floors, with the exception of the entrance hallway, small toilet block to the rear and the staircase, which, as elsewhere have floors of concrete construction. Doors are generally of four recessed, ovolo-moulded panels, set in ovolo-moulded architraves.

7.1.13 The building is laid out around a spacious central entrance and stair hall, with a wide ovolo-moulded cornice, picture rail and tall bolection-moulded skirting (Plate 5). Pilasters with ovolo-moulded capitals and a cast iron column forming the newel post at the base of the staircase carry a series of ceiling downstands ornamented with a matching cornice. The concrete floor is laid with decorative linoleum tiles. The historic plans show that at the northern end of the hall, adjacent to the main entrance, was a small telephone room; this appears to have been enclosed by a half-glazed timber partition which has since been removed. At the southern end of the hallway a large round-arched opening leads to the administrative buildings; the arch has been partially infilled with modern studwork to create a smaller doorway.

7.1.14 Immediately west of the main entrance, is the porter's room, decorated with the same mouldings as the hallway. It is heated by a fireplace on its western wall which has a replacement mid-20th century grey-tiled surround. A modern glazed panel forming a reception counter occupies the eastern wall where the original doorway was sited and a new doorway with a modern half-glazed door has been inserted in the southern wall.

7.1.15 Beyond the porter's room on the western side of the hallway are two large rooms. That to the north-west served as the Medical Superintendent's Office. The room has a matching cornice with an additional bolection moulding extending onto the ceiling, and the same skirting. It is lit by a large bow window on the northern side of the room, with pilasters matching those in the hallway flanking the bay and positioned between the individual windows. A fireplace on the eastern side could not be surveyed as the room was not safe to fully access due to the poor condition of its timber floor. The south-west room is accessed both from the corridor and the Medical Superintendent's office, and was originally a small reception room, which was extended by 1952 to the full width of the building: a ceiling downstand indicates the original size of the room (Plate 6). Both the original room and the extension are ornamented with an ovolo-moulded and reeded cornice, a reeded picture rail, an integral ovolo-moulded dado common to many of the hospital buildings, and a tall ovolo-moulded skirting. The room is lit by two high-level two-pane windows on its southern wall, and a pair of sashes in simple rounded architraves to the west. A fireplace is off-centred on the north wall but would have been central to the original room. It retains its tiled cheeks, hearth and fender; its surround has been removed but the wall retains a scar for what was presumably a slender timber surround with mantel shelf.

7.1.16 East of the hallway is a large room which served as the Assistant Medical Officer's office (Plate 7). Interestingly, this is the largest ground floor room, exceeding the size of the office of the most senior staff member, the Medical Superintendent. It may have been required to serve additional functions, perhaps as a meeting room. The room is ornamented with the same mouldings as the Medical Superintendent's Office, with an additional reeded picture rail, and is lit by the same type of large central bow window on the southern wall, with pilasters. It is heated by a fireplace on the southern side of the room, set in a substantial splayed recess, with a twenty-one pane metal casement to the eastern splay. The fireplace itself has tiled cheeks; its surround has been removed but a scar to the wall suggests it was probably a substantial oak surround with mantelshelf, similar to that in the first floor room above.

7.1.17 South of the Assistant Medical Officer's office is a small room which originally served as a waiting room, and has latterly been converted to a small kitchen. It has the same mouldings as the hallway and was lit by a large sash window on its eastern wall and heated by a corner fireplace to the north-east which has been removed. On the southern side of the room a doorway leads to a small lobby with sink, and a WC, each lit by a narrow sash and with walls of

Flemish-bonded glazed white brick below an ovolo-moulded dado. Adjoining to the west are a matching WC and lobby which are accessed from the corridor on the southern side of the entrance hall. The corridor itself has walls which are coved to the ceiling and an integral ovolo-moulded dado, very much replicating the character of the main hospital corridors; the contrast marks the transition from the more ornate 'high status' rooms of the main part of the building. On its eastern side is a dumb waiter enclosed by ovolo-moulded panelling.

7.1.18 An impressive staircase is located on the south-western side of the entrance hall (Plate 8). The staircase is of open-well type with half-landings, with an open string. It is of cast concrete construction with rounded nosings, a curtail step at its base and decorative tread-ends. It has a metal balustrade in the Art Nouveau style, with a wide flat-topped oak handrail. Beneath the stair is a WC accessed by a small lobby matching those in the south-east corner of the building.

Interior – first floor

7.1.19 The first floor layout generally replicates that of the ground floor, with the exception of the central part of the front of the building, where a large room is sited above the ground floor entrance and porter's room. The first floor landing generally replicates the character of the entrance hall, although it has a more substantial ovolo-moulded skirting and fragments of an ovolo-moulded dado. It is lit by a central conical roof lantern in a domed recess (Plates 9, 10 & 11).

7.1.20 The room occupying the north-west corner, above the Medical Superintendent's office, served as a luncheon room (Plate 12). It replicates the character of the ground floor room but has two additional windows on its southern side. Similarly, the north-east room, which was a committee room, matches the ground floor Assistant Medical Officer's room; however, it retains its original ornate fireplace surround, which is of oak with a pulvinated and dentillated frieze, the whole being set in a cavetto and bead-moulded overmantel with a deep mantelshelf (Plate 13). On its southern side, a doorway leads to a small room which served as a coat and hat room for the committee, which can also be accessed from the landing. This replicates much of the character of the ground floor waiting room, albeit it has a taller more substantial ovolo-moulded skirting, matching that of the stair landing. On the western side of the room is a hatch to the dumb waiter, and on its southern side a doorway leads to a WC, with glazed white bricks to its walls below dado level, and small black and white tiles forming a chequer-pattern to the floor (Plate 14).

7.1.21 On the north side of the landing is a large room which formed the sub-committee room. It has matching cornice, picture rail, dado and skirting, and has been subdivided across its width by an inserted partition, to which mouldings which accurately replicate the originals have been applied. A fireplace with beaded oak surround originally heated the room on its western

side. The western of two doorways leading from the landing was presumably inserted when the room was subdivided and has a modern flush timber door.

7.1.22 A single doorway on the southern side of the stair hall leads into a room above the ground floor corridor which served as a scullery. This is a plain room with simple integral dado to its walls and a concrete floor, heated by a fireplace in its south-east corner, which has been removed. North of the fireplace was an access to the dumb waiter, which has been blocked. On its southern side, an inserted doorway with sidelights provides access to the later first floor corridor of Building 112 (Plate 15). It occupies the site of an original window shown on historic plans.

Plate 1: Building 112A (entrance block), principal façade, looking south-west (2514)

Plate 2: Building 112A, rear elevation, looking north-west (2526)

Plate 3: Building 112A, principal entrance (2516)

Plate 4: The foundation stone, flanking the principal entrance of Building 112A (2524)

Plate 5: Building 112A, the entrance hall, looking south (2484)

Plate 6: Building 112A, ground floor reception room, looking west from the extension (2491)

Plate 7: Building 112A, Assistant Medical Officer's office, looking north-east (2493)

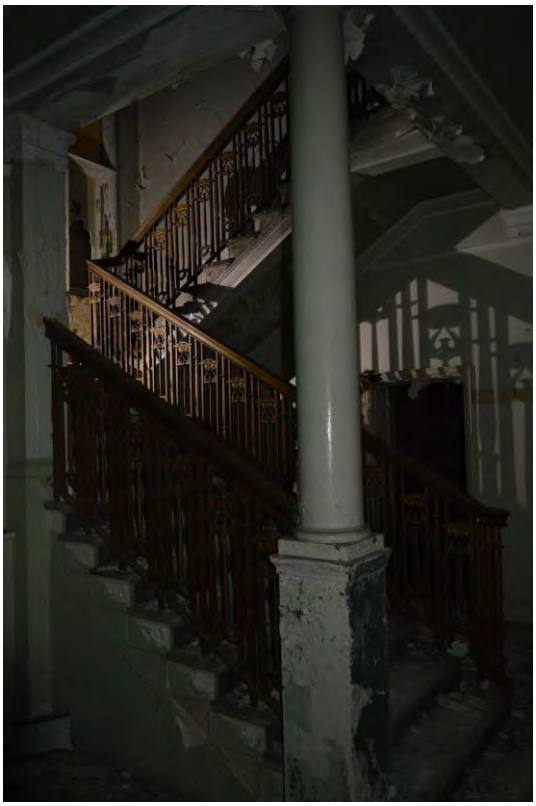

Plate 8: Building 112A, staircase, looking south-west (2487)

Plate 9: Building 112A, first floor landing, looking west (2502)

Plate 10: Building 112A, first floor landing, looking south-east (2500)

Plate 11: Detail of the roof lantern above the first floor landing (2501)

Plate 12: Building 112A, first floor luncheon room, looking east (2504)

Plate 13: Building 112A, first floor Committee Room, looking south-west, showing surviving fireplace (2509)

Plate 14: Building 112A, first floor WC, looking east (2511)

Plate 15: Building 112A, original first-floor scullery, looking south, showing the inserted doorway leading to Building 112 (2513)

7.2 Administration Block/Offices (Figs. 11-13; Plates 16-28)

7.2.1 Building Number: 112

7.2.2 NGR: 599319 228429

7.2.3 Level of record: 2

7.2.4 Function: offices and visiting rooms

7.2.5 Date of construction: 1910

Description:

General

7.2.6 The building comprises two blocks linked by a north-south aligned spine corridor, which also joins them to the main entrance building (Building 112A) to their north, and an east-west corridor which lies on the north side of the main stores (Building 111).

7.2.7 Differences in construction and interior ornamentation indicate that the first floor of the north block is a slightly later addition, probably forming part of the major phase of alterations across the hospital site in the 1930s. Historic plans for the building confirm it to have originally been of one storey, of similar character to the south block.

Exterior – north block

7.2.8 The north block is of two storeys, faced with brickwork at ground floor level and smooth, painted render to the added first-floor level, separated by a projecting red brick stringcourse (Plate 16). It has a fairly homogenous appearance, with various sizes of sash windows reflecting the internal layout. To the west elevation is a full-height, canted bay of matching construction. The slate roof is hipped and U-shaped, comprising a north-south range to either side of the central spine corridor, linked by an east-west range at its northern end. The building has four brick chimneystacks.

7.2.9 It is linked to the main entrance block to the north by a two storey corridor of matching appearance; where the first floor render has fallen away it has exposed the underlying construction of lightweight perforated terracotta blocks. It is linked to the southern block by a single storey brick-built corridor with pitched roof, characteristic of the linking corridors throughout the site.

Exterior – south block

7.2.10 The south block is of one storey, and is constructed in brick (Plate 17). It is essentially H-shaped, with an east-west range linking a pair of ranges aligned north-south, and the roofs are all fully-hipped and covered with slate. The

block has six brick chimneystacks, four of which are housed within the roof valleys and two of which occupy the ridge of the east-west range. The east and west elevations are identical, with three sash windows of six-panes-over-six to either side of a central canted bay with matching sash windows and flat, lead-covered roof. Above each bay is a pediment with timber bargeboards, faced with roughcast and with a central oculus with tilting four-pane timber window.

7.2.11 The block has been extended at its northern end with flat-roofed additions to either side of the spine corridor. Historic maps indicate this occurred between 1964 and 1972. The extension is of matching English-bonded red brick. Both additions are lit by sash windows, with brick soldier courses forming the window heads; the extension east of the corridor, which is slightly larger, also has a series of four metal Crittall-type windows at its southern end (Plate 18).

Interior – general

7.2.12 The ground floor north-south spine corridor is typical of the site, with smooth-plastered walls with dado, lath and plaster ceiling and skeilings, and a concrete floor (Plate 19). The length of the corridor is broken up by regularly-spaced segmental brick arches, some of which retain a lath and plaster finish. Doors off the corridor are of four panels in the north block, and half-glazed in the south block, the latter comprising nine panes above two ovolo-moulded panels. All are set in simple, rounded architraves. The corridor is lit by several rooflights along its length.

7.2.13 Unless otherwise stated, rooms have smooth-plastered walls, lath and plaster ceilings, a tall ovolo-moulded skirting, an integral ovolo-moulded dado, picture rail and deep moulded ceiling cornice, and timber floors. Where they survive *in situ*, fireplaces have tiled cheeks and a slender ovolo-moulded oak surround with a mantelshelf; some examples have been painted.

Interior – north block – ground floor

7.2.14 West of the corridor are two offices, separated by a small room which historic floor plans indicate was intended to house a safe, and which served as a lobby between the two. The north room was originally the asylum clerk's office while that to the south was the office of the assistant clerk. The north room has been subdivided with a modern stud partition and the resulting small room on its north side houses a safe. The southern room opens into a large bay window on its west side (Plate 20). Both rooms were heated by fireplaces on their east walls (Plate 21).

7.2.15 On the east side of the corridor are two rooms which originally served as the porter's bedroom and the chaplain's office and library, heated by back-to-back fireplaces, south of which is a small toilet block. The porter's bedroom and chaplain's library are marginally plainer than the rooms on the west side of the corridor, omitting a ceiling cornice. The chaplain's library has been subdivided by an inserted partition (Plate 22). The toilet block has four urinals on its

southern side and two toilet stalls with four-panel doors at its eastern end. The walls are entirely of glazed brick which has latterly been painted (Plate 23).

Interior – north block – first floor

7.2.16 The first floor of the north block appears generally to have replicated the layout of the ground floor, although some later modifications have occurred. It is accessed by a narrow, straight flight of stairs at its northern end, on the western side of the block (Plate 24). Throughout, floors are of timber and covered with parquet in a herringbone pattern, and walls are smooth-plastered with a tall, stepped skirting which differs from the standard skirtings used elsewhere. There are stepped and coved ceiling cornices in the rooms west of the corridor. Surviving fireplaces have lost their timber surrounds, but the grates and tiled cheeks remain *in situ*. The central corridor has an ovolo moulded dado of greater width than the standard dado and is lit by a roof lantern at its southern end (Plate 25).

7.2.17 West of the corridor, three rooms appear to have originally replicated the ground floor layout; the room to the north has been subdivided with a stud partition to form two rooms. East of the corridor, there are three plainer rooms as at ground floor level, although the southernmost of these, above the ground floor toilet block, is a heated room which presumably formed a room/office for a member of staff (Plate 26).

7.2.18 At the southern end of the corridor is a WC with two stalls. Its walls are tiled to half-height below a bead-moulded dado.

Interior – south block

7.2.19 The single storey south block comprised the original visiting rooms. Like so many other aspects of the hospital layout they were segregated by gender, with male visiting rooms to the west and female visiting rooms to the east of the central spine corridor. Originally both sides comprised large, open-plan rooms of three bays, lit by a series of sashes and a central bay window. Each was heated by three regularly-spaced fireplaces on the walls adjoining the central corridor. The rooms have been subdivided by modern stud partitions with glazed panels to form a series of smaller spaces (Plates 27 & 28). At their northern end both rooms were originally each served by a small WC block, which have since been replaced with a modern extension (see below); however, the narrow four-panel door which provided access survives in both rooms.

7.2.20 The western side of the extension to the north of the visiting rooms served as an additional meeting room or office with plain decoration, while on the eastern side the addition served as a toilet block, plainly-decorated with a concrete floor, and four WC stalls.

Plate 16: Building 112, north block, west elevation (2000)

Plate 17: Building 112, south block, west elevation (1971)

Plate 18: Building 112, looking north-west, with the extension to the south block in the foreground (1978)

Plate 19: Building 112, central corridor, looking north (1992)

Plate 20: Building 112, north block, the Assistant Clerk's office, looking south-west (1993)

Plate 21: Building 112, north block, fireplace in Asylum Clerk's office (1996)

Plate 22: Building 112, north block, original porter's bedroom, looking east (1999)

Plate 23: Building 112, north block, ground floor toilet block, looking south-east (1995)

Plate 24: Building 112, north block, first floor, stair looking west (1965)

Plate 25: Building 112, north block, first floor corridor, looking north (1964)

Plate 26: Building 112, north block, south-east first floor room, looking south-east (1958)

Plate 27: Building 112, south block, female visiting room, looking north-east (1985)

Plate 28: Building 112, south block, male visiting room, looking south-east (1988)

7.3 Main Store (Figs. 14-15; Plates 29-42)

7.3.1 Building Number: 111

7.3.2 NGR: 599326 228396

7.3.3 Level of record: 2

7.3.4 Function: Store rooms

7.3.5 Date of construction: 1910

Description:

General

7.3.6 The main store is located on the northern side of the stores yard, which itself lies north of the main hospital kitchen court. It is a large, two-storey block aligned east-west, constructed in brick. Its slate roof is fully-hipped with two small brick chimneys at its western end: one to each of the north and south roof slopes, and four large rooflights on its northern side. Single storey brick-built corridors run along its north, east and west sides.

7.3.7 On the northern side of the stores range, beyond the corridor, is a single storey block which is an early addition constructed between 1923 and 1939.

Exterior

7.3.8 The stores yard is entered from the “storekeeper’s yard” on the west side of the administration buildings (112), via a round arched opening beneath a broken pediment, which punctuates the north corridor (Plates 29 & 30). This leads to a double-height entrance way, which has a pediment to both the north and south elevations, faced with roughcast with a central oculus containing a six-pane window. The lower third of the brick jambs to the openings are of bull-nosed blue engineering brick and additional protection from damage by vehicles is provided by cast iron bollards.

7.3.9 The south elevation of the store range, overlooking the stores yard, has various sizes of sash windows, flanking a full-height projection with lean-to roof, with a canted staircase bay with central doorway on its southern side and a matching flat-roofed section to its western side, housing WCs (Plate 31). A concrete ramp on its western side with a narrow central flight of steps provides access to a basement; it is identified as a ‘rolling way’ on the historic plan (Plate 32). The basement itself is lit by a series of window openings now containing metal Crittall-type windows.

7.3.10 The eastern half of the elevation is occupied by two raised wide doorways beneath concrete lintels. The western doorway has a metal roller shutter while the eastern opening has been infilled with timber boarding housing a pair of

modern flush timber doors opening onto a brick-built platform. Both are protected by metal-framed canopies with corrugated metal and polycarbonate coverings. A modern flat-roofed projection in matching red brick with blue engineering brick quoins is sited at the western end of the range.

7.3.11 The later block attached to the north side of the north corridor is a single storey building. It is faced with roughcast above red brick plinth, and has a fully-hipped slate roof (Plate 33). It has regularly-spaced paired timber casements with top-opening lights. A half-glazed door provides access on its eastern side.

Interior – ground floor and gallery

7.3.12 The arched entrance to the stores yard served as an unloading space. It is closed from the storekeeper's yard to the north by a pair of ledged-and-braced timber gates with vertical slatted upper panels (Plate 34). The east gate also contains a small pedestrian door. The interior of the entrance way has a floor of small granite setts and the walls are faced with brick, the lower quarter of which comprises blue engineering brick; above this the brickwork is painted. The western wall has in recent years been covered with graffiti under a painted slogan: *'Farewell to Severalls, 7th November 2013'.* Three sash windows of eight-panes-over-eight overlook the entrance from the main store on its eastern side. The roof of the entrance way comprises common rafters meeting at a ridge board, with king post trusses with stirrup straps, supporting a single purlin in each roof pitch. An inserted corrugated polycarbonate rooflight in the west roof slope provides additional natural light.

7.3.13 The ground floor of the main store range comprises a large, double-height store room, which has been subdivided with inserted partitions approximately midway along its length (Plate 35). The main store room has painted brick walls and a suspended timber floor. The roof of the range comprises bolted angle-iron trusses supporting seven flights of timber purlins and a central ridgeboard, covered with softwood sarking boards.

7.3.14 Around the perimeter of the main store, on its north, east, west and part of the south side runs a timber gallery, supported on slender cast iron columns to the north and south and underbuilt with original brick partitions forming small offices to the east and west. It is accessed by a timber-ladder stair at its eastern end, and by a staircase occupying the brick-built projecting with canted bay on the southern side of the range (Plates 36 & 37). This is of cast concrete construction with a half-landing occupying the bay. The gallery has a floor of softwood boards and is lit by small high-level windows. Intact sections of its original balustrade survive on the southern and eastern sides and comprise square posts framing panels of narrow tongue-and-groove boards; the posts remain *in situ* elsewhere although the panels have been lost. The eastern end of the gallery has been partly enclosed with later stud partitions to form a small room. At the western end of the gallery is a lifting mechanism, enclosed by tongue-and-groove boarding (Plate 38).

7.3.15 Beneath the western end of the gallery are three small rooms, which the historic site plan indicates served as (from north to south): the store keeper's office, weighing room and clerk's office. They all overlook the main store room and the unloading space to the west. The offices have smooth-plastered walls which are coved to the ceilings and were heated by corner fireplaces; the fireplace remains *in situ* in the southern office and is of cast iron construction with a simple moulded mantelshelf (Plate 39). It has a now-blocked window which would have overlooked the weighing room on the northern side, below which is an inserted staircase to the basement, enclosed by a modern stud partition.

7.3.16 On the north side of the main store, towards its western end, are two brick walls terminating in bull-nosed piers flanking an area identified on the historic site plan as a servery. This was accessed from the corridor to the north and was presumably where goods left the store to be transported elsewhere in the hospital. It has been enclosed on its southern side with a modern glazed partition.

7.3.17 At the eastern end of the main store are a pair of original rooms separated by brick partition walls which presumably served as individual store rooms. South of these is an area set at a lower level. Historic plans indicate this was a further servery, accessed from the corridor to the east, which has two metal lifting plates set within its timber floor. A small timber staircase leads down into this area from the main part of the store, and it is closed from the corridor by a pair of large timber ledged and braced sliding doors (Plate 40).

Interior – basement

7.3.18 The basement is accessed from the exterior, and via an internal timber ladder stair with simple square section handrail, housed within the main part of the store on its western side. It has been enclosed at ground floor level by modern stud partitions. There is also a modern lift with metal folding door which serves the basement and ground floor. The walls of the basement are of painted brick and the floor of concrete. Two rows of bull-nosed brick piers running east-west support the ground floor of the store above it (Plate 41). A series of small windows with segmental-arched heads light the basement from its southern side. Painted brick partitions form separate enclosed areas at the east and west ends of the basement, with bull-nosed bricks to the jambs of their doorways.

Interior – later block to north of corridor

7.3.19 The later block attached to the north of the stores range is laid out around a short corridor, and comprises three offices plus a small kitchenette. The walls are covered with a smooth plastered finish, coved to the ceiling, and ornamented with an inset dado echoing the general style of the hospital interiors. The floor is of concrete and covered with linoleum which is weathered to the walls to form a skirting. Doors are modern flush timber doors; that to the north-west room is labelled 'Domestic Manager' (Plate 42).

Plate 29: Building 111, entrance to stores yard, looking south (1970)

Plate 30: Building 111, entrance to stores yard, looking north (2004)

Plate 31: Building 111, south elevation of stores, looking north-west (2006)

Plate 32: Building 111, 'rolling way' to basement, looking north-west (2010)

Plate 33: Building 111, extension on north side, looking south-east (1977)

Plate 34: Building 111, interior of entrance archway, looking north (2002)

Plate 35: Building 111, main range, looking west (2016)

Plate 35: Building 111, main range, looking east (2028)

Plate 36: Building 111, ladder-stair to gallery, looking east (2018)

Plate 37: Building 111, stair within bay, from gallery, looking south-east (2033)

Plate 38: Building 111, lifting mechanism at western end of gallery (2030)

Plate 39: Building 111, the original clerk's office, looking north-west (2027)

Plate 40: Building 111, eastern 'servery', looking west (2023)

Plate 41: Building 111, basement, looking north-east (2011)

Plate 42: Building 111, interior of extension on north side, looking north-west (1980)

7.4 The Kitchen (Figs. 14-15; Plates 43-53)

7.4.1 Building Number(s): 76-80

7.4.2 NGR: 599334 228340

7.4.3 Level of record: 2

7.4.4 Function: e.g. Kitchen and food storage

7.4.5 Date of construction: 1910

Description:

7.4.6 General

7.4.7 The kitchen and its ancillary buildings occupy a strategic location at the centre of the hospital. The complex forms a courtyard with the kitchen to the south and storage and processing buildings around the other three sides. The west, north and east sides of the courtyard are all enclosed by a covered walkway with glazed roof. Deliveries would have been taken from the stores yard to the north and prepared food could be distributed to the wards via the network of corridors, or via the servery to the main hall to the south of the kitchen.

7.4.8 The buildings are generally built in the typical style of the hospital site, with red brick laid in English bond and hipped slate roofs. All of the buildings are single storey, although the kitchen and scullery are double-height spaces. The windows and doors are also typical of the hospital and mainly consist of double-hung sash windows with various configurations of panes. The doors are usually either four-panel doors or half-glazed.

Building 79

7.4.9 Building 79 is the range on the north side of the kitchen courtyard, aligned east – west (Plate 43). The original site plan indicates it housed a fresh meat store, dairy and vegetable store. Each part of the building has access to the stores yard to the north of the building as well as the kitchen courtyard to the south.

7.4.10 The west end of the range is occupied by the fresh meat store, a square building with a pentice and pyramidal roof topped with a louvre (Plate 44). Internally, the building is lined to half height with glazed bricks. The building is of similar form and construction to a service building to the rear of Myland Court, which presumably had the same function.

7.4.11 East of the fresh meat store there is a flat roofed brick building, containing a large fridge. The building is a later addition which occupies a gap in the range as shown on the original site plan.

7.4.12 To the east of the flat-roofed fridge is the dairy and vegetable store. The building is of similar construction to the fresh meat store and has glazed bricks to the full height of the walls.

Building 80

7.4.13 Building 80 is a single storey range of store rooms along the west side of the kitchen courtyard (Plate 45). The interiors are finished with glazed bricks and the windows are timber sashes of four-panes-over-eight.

7.4.14 According to the original site plan, the north part of the building, extending into the stores yard, was originally a coal store, while the four rooms to the south were a bacon store, cold store and two larders respectively. The two larders have since been combined to form one room.

Building 78

7.4.15 Building 78 forms the east range of the courtyard (Plate 46). The building is divided into two rooms and is open to the roof with bolted angle-iron trusses. The north room, labelled 'veg sc' on the original site plan, is lit by a paired sash window with overlights, each sash being of nine-panes-over-nine, and a paired louvred window in a similar frame. The room now contains a large fridge and was used as a store in later years.

7.4.16 The south room, labelled scullery, is largely in its original condition. It is finished with glazed bricks to the full height of the walls and dominated by a large fireplace taking up most of the north wall (Plate 47). In later years a brick wall was inserted into the room, creating a separate passage along the western side, leading to the kitchen.

Building 77

7.4.17 Building 77 comprises the kitchen flanked by a room to the south-west and the south-east, identified by the historic site plan as the cook's room and servants' hall respectively. The kitchen is a large building on the south side of the courtyard containing a single open-plan room (Plate 48). It has direct access to the courtyard and stores and has two large serving lobbies to east and west, leading to the hospital corridors. Access to the main recreation/dining hall is via a servery on the southern side.

7.4.18 The building is open to the roof, which is of bolted angle-iron truss construction with a central roof lantern (Plate 49). In addition to the lantern the room is lit by sash windows of four-panes-over-four to the north and a high level Diocletian window to the west. The focus of the room is the large fireplace, of Hampton Court proportions, on the south wall (Plate 50). Opposite the fireplace an alcove is built out into the courtyard which is labelled 'steamers' on the original site plan; externally it has a gabled roof terminating in a louvred vent.

7.4.19 To the south west of the kitchen there is a small room with a fireplace and a domestic style of decoration, including picture rail, integral ovolo-moulded dado, and applied chair rail. The original plans label the room as the cook's room, which presumably refers to the head cook. This would explain the small window providing a view into the kitchen (Plate 51).

7.4.20 To the south-east of the kitchen there is a larger room with the same decorative scheme, overlooking a small courtyard to the south east of the kitchen (Plate 52). It is lit by a series of paired sashes of four-panes-over-six with overlights, on its southern side. The original function of the room was as the servants' hall, presumably a place for servants to eat. No significant alterations have been made and its most recent function remains unclear. A small room lies between the hall and kitchen, marked 'sc.' on the original plan. This probably refers to a scullery; however, it was latterly converted to a WC.

Building 76

7.4.21 Building 76 is situated to the south of the kitchen and links the kitchen to the recreation/dining hall and a corridor. The original site plan identifies the building as comprising a servery, hall scullery and store rooms for cutlery and crockery. It is built in the same style as the other kitchen buildings with glazed bricks used throughout its interior (Plate 53). The building has an extension on its east side housing large fridges. The type of fridges, which are labelled 'Hallmark Automatic Refrigerator', made by J & E Hall Ltd, suggests the extension was probably built in the 1930s (Source: Grace's Guide website).

Plate 43: Building 79, south elevation (2189)

Plate 44: Building 79, fresh meat store, north elevation (2187)

Plate 45: Building 80, east elevation (1578)

Plate 46: Building 78, west elevation (2190)

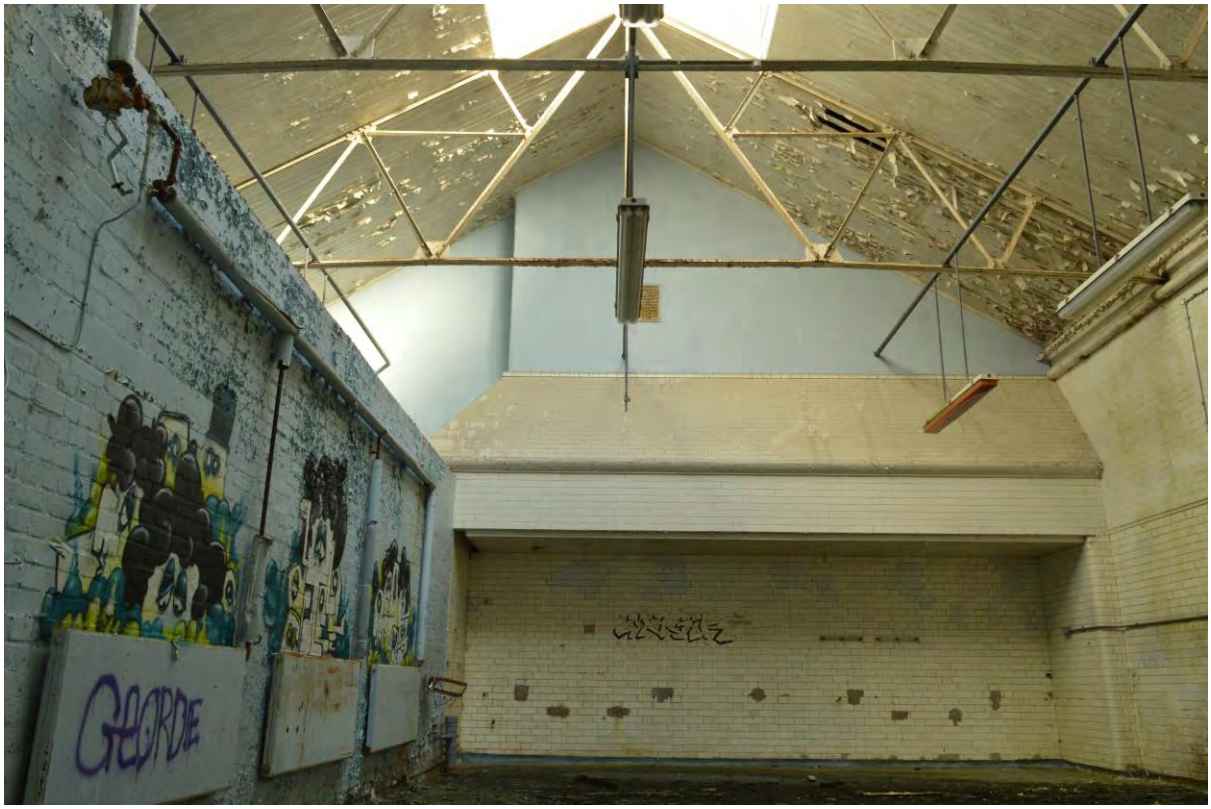

Plate 47: Building 88, scullery, facing north (2211)

Plate 48: Building 77, north elevation (2192)

Plate 49: Building 77, kitchen interior, facing east (2221)

Plate 50: Building 77, kitchen fireplace, facing south (2215)

Plate 51: Building 77, cook's room, facing south-east (2226)

Plate 52: Building 77, servant's hall, facing south-east (2229)

Plate 53: Building 76, servery interior, facing north (2232)

7.5 Corridor Murals (Fig. 14; Plates 54-65)

7.5.1 Building Number: Adjoining Building 80

7.5.2 NGR: 599304 228354

7.5.3 Level of record: 3

7.5.4 Date: *c.*1984

Description:

Corridor Murals

7.5.5 In the corridor adjoining the western side of Building 80 (cold store and larders) are a series of murals which were painted either by patients or local art students (Colchester Historic Buildings Forum). The murals are predominantly along the east side of the corridor, where there are eight painted panels (1-8) (Plate 54). Two murals have been painted on the western side (9 & 10). Panels 2-8 form a large garden mural, each panel being separated by a tree with the branches intertwining along the tops of the panels. A date on panel 7 suggests the murals were painted *c.*1984.

7.5.6 The murals on the eastern side of the corridor depict, from north to south:

7.5.7 Panel 1: An Alpine scene with mountains against a sunset sky (Plate 55).

7.5.8 Panel 2: A sundial at the centre of a formal garden of clipped box hedges. This mural has badly deteriorated and the bottom half is missing (Plate 56).

7.5.9 Panel 3: A path, with flower beds to either side, leading to a fountain beyond a gateway in a clipped hedge. Piers flanking the entrance to the path read ‘BILLIE’ and ‘CHAN’. (Plate 57)

7.5.10 Panel 4: A perspective along a garden path, with a vegetable patch on one side and a flower bed edged by a box hedge to the other. ‘O.E. AWTY’ is painted in the bottom left-hand corner (Plate 58).

7.5.11 Panel 5: A greenhouse set against a backdrop of mature trees. This panel also has ‘O.E. AWTY’ painted in the bottom left-hand corner (Plate 59).

7.5.12 Panel 6: A lawn edged by flower beds, with a flower-filled urn and trug resting on a stone table in the foreground (Plate 60).

7.5.13 Panel 7: A garden table and chairs beneath a parasol, flanked by trees. A wine bottle and glasses and a newspaper sit on the table. The newspaper has the names Paula Benson, Naomi Cigman, Christiane Williams and Olga E. Awty, C.L.G.S and the date 1984 painted on it. The names Nicholas James Theobald and ‘EMMI’ painted upside- down appear to be later

additions. The name Lucy Mullen is painted in the bottom left-hand corner of the panel (Plates 61 & 62).

7.5.14 Panel 8: A path leading to a walled garden. The name Mary Mount is painted in the bottom left-hand corner (Plates 63).

7.5.15 The two murals to the western side of the corridor, from north to south are:

7.5.16 Panel 9: Gates opening onto a terrace with a central fountain, with trees beyond (Plate 64).

7.5.17 Panel 10: A landscape depicting fields with tree-lined hedges (Plate 65).

7.5.18 Of interest is the inclusion of the name O.E. Awty/Olga Awty on several of the panels. Olga Elizabeth Awty (1928-2014) was an artist and teacher whose final teaching post before retirement was Head of Art at the City of London School for Girls. This may concur with the date 1984 and the initials 'C.L.G.S' painted alongside names including her own on Panel 7, and suggests the panels may indeed have been painted by art students. Olga Awty also exhibited her paintings in Yorkshire, London and East Anglia from the 1960's onwards (Source: Suffolk Painters website).

Plate 54: Corridor adjoining building 80, the murals on the east side of the corridor in context, looking north (1615)

Plate 55: Corridor adjoining building 80, east side, mural panel 1 (1589/1590)

Plate 56: Corridor adjoining building 80, east side, mural panel 2 (1591)

Plate 57: Corridor adjoining building 80, east side, mural panel 3 (1592/1593)

Plate 58: Corridor adjoining building 80, east side, mural panel 4 (1597/1598)

Plate 59: Corridor adjoining building 80, east side, mural panel 5 (1599/1600)

Plate 60: Corridor adjoining building 80, east side, mural panel 6 (1601/1602)

Plate 61: Corridor adjoining building 80, east side, mural panel 7 (1603/1604)

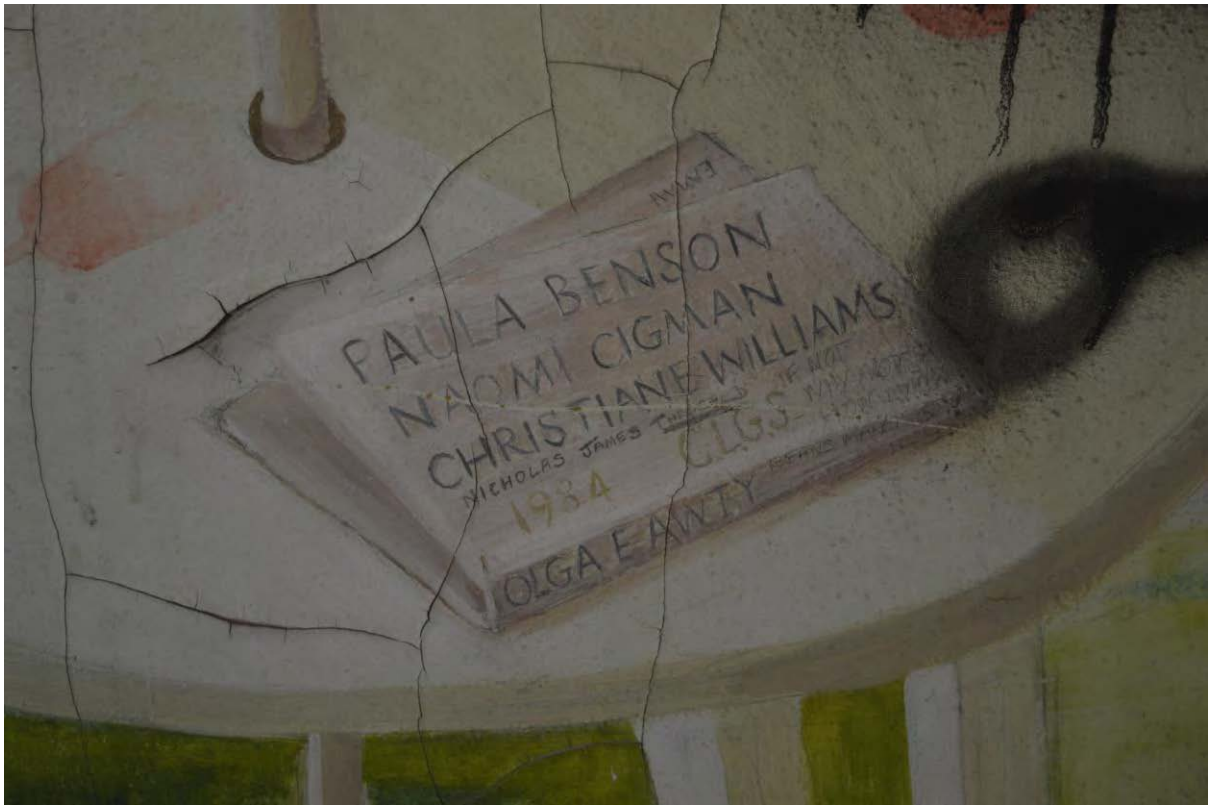

Plate 62: Corridor adjoining building 80, east side, detail of mural panel 7 (1605)

Plate 63: Corridor adjoining building 80, east side, mural panel 8 (1606/1607)

Plate 64: Corridor adjoining building 80, east side, mural panel 9 (1594/1595)

Plate 65: Corridor adjoining building 80, east side, mural panel 10 (1612/1613)

7.6 Recreation Hall (Figs. 16-17; Plates 66-68)

7.6.1 Building Number(s): 70

7.6.2 NGR: 599335 228308

7.6.3 Level of record: 2

7.6.4 Function: Recreation Hall

7.6.5 Date of construction: 1910

Description:

7.6.6 The building has been demolished after a fire made the building unstable. The following description is based on the remaining structure and the assessment report by Ingram Consultancy Ltd of 2001.

7.6.7 The hall was located on the central axis of the hospital complex, to the south of the kitchen. It was the largest open space in the hospital and was orientated east – west. The original site plan shows the hall as an open space with a stage at its west end, which is also the arrangement shown in a photograph included in the 2001 report (Plate 66). The hall was relatively ornately-decorated, with regularly-spaced classical pilasters supporting a vaulted roof. All that remains of the building is the lower part of its walls and pilasters as well as the doorways with the remains of deep cavetto-moulded reveals (Plates 67 & 68).

Plate 66: Building 70, interior, in 2001 (Ingram Consultancy Ltd)

Plate 67: Building 70, site of recreation hall, facing south-east (2242)

Plate 68: Building 70, doorway on north side of recreation hall (2243)

7.7 Head Matron's Office (Figs. 18 & 21; Plates 69-70)

7.7.1 Building Number: 54

7.7.2 NGR: 599365 228293

7.7.3 Level of record: 2

7.7.4 Function: Unknown, possibly the Head Matron's office

7.7.5 Date of construction: 1910 with later additions

Description:

7.7.6 General

7.7.7 The building was deemed unsafe to enter; therefore, the following description is based on external observations only.

7.7.8 The building is located to the south-east of the Recreation Hall, on the female side of the hospital. The building is aligned north-south and incorporates one of the hospital's axial corridors.

7.7.9 Built in the typical Severalls style, the building has a domestic appearance. It is of red brick at ground floor level and is faced with roughcast at first floor level. Where extant, the windows are sliding sashes or timber casements.

7.7.10 The original site plan labels the building as 'HM Office', presumably referring to the head matron. The plan also shows that the building was originally smaller, only comprising the southern half. The northern half of the building has been constructed in the same style and appears on the 1923 Ordnance Survey map.

Exterior

7.7.11 The principal elevation faces east onto a large courtyard (Plate 69). The style is fairly typical of the Severalls site, but the elevation is broken up by various bay windows. The northern half of the elevation projects forward and has two canted bay windows: that to the north is single-storey while that to the south is of two storeys. The southern half is plainer, with a single projecting square bay housing a staircase.

7.7.12 The west elevation faces onto a smaller courtyard south of the recreation hall (Plate 70). The north half of the elevation is partially obscured by the remains of the recreation hall, while the southern part is obscured by a single-storey, flat-roofed brick extension, added in the mid-20th century. The central part of the building incorporates the hospital corridor and the first floor is built over it with two square oriel bays. The first floor of the north part of the building is stepped back behind the line of the corridor.

Plate 69: Building 54, east elevation (2329)

Plate 70: Building 54, west elevation (2326)

7.8 Theatre and X-Ray (Figs. 19 & 21; Plates 71-73)

7.8.1 Building Number: 65

7.8.2 NGR: 599341 228271

7.8.3 Level of record: 2

7.8.4 Function: Pathology museum, photo and dark room, surgery; more recently theatre, radiology and pharmacy.

7.8.5 Date of construction: 1910 onwards

Description:

General

7.8.6 Building 65 is a collection of buildings formed around the central axial corridor at the south of the main hospital complex. The core of the building, at the north end of the corridor, is part of the original phase of construction. The historic site plan shows two rooms located to either side of the corridor. To the east was the surgery and pathology museum, and to the west was the photo room and dark room.

7.8.7 The original part of the building still exists; however, it has been completely subsumed by later extensions and accretions and its exterior is no longer visible. The east side of the building was extended in the 1930s while the west side saw more ephemeral extensions built in the later part of the 20th century.

Exterior

7.8.8 The building overlooks two courtyards to the east and west. The visible parts of the east side of the building are of flat-roofed construction, built in brick. The southern part is built in English bond and has timber casement windows with concrete lintels, probably dating to the 1930s (Plate 71). Further north, the building has been extended in stretcher-bonded brick and has metal-framed casement windows. The two extensions appear on Ordnance Survey maps at the same time and are probably broadly contemporary. They may have been used as the 1950s pathology lab which is known to have been located off the main axial corridor (Gittins, 1998, 194-5). An extension has also been built covering the north part of the courtyard. It is of stretcher-bonded brick with a flat roof and timber casement windows, and probably dates to the 1940s or 50s.

7.8.9 The west courtyard is now predominantly occupied by extensions to the building, which obscure the earlier fabric. The extensions are flat-roofed and faced with pebbledash render and probably date from the 1970s or 80s (Plate 72).

Interior

7.8.10 The interior of the building is laid out around a central corridor which takes the same form as all the other corridors in the hospital. The two rooms east of the corridor at its northern end are part of the original building and were used as an operating theatre. The room retains its high ceiling and exposed roof truss, similar to those found in the kitchens of outlying villas (Plate 73). The rest of the building has been stripped out and numerous modern partitions inserted leaving little evidence of its original function.

Plate 71: Building 65, east elevation (2320)

Plate 72: Building 65, south elevation in west courtyard (2308)

Plate 73: Building 65, former operating theatre (2323)

7.9 Pharmacy/Dispensary (Figs. 20-21; Plates 74-76)

7.9.1 Building Number: 68

7.9.2 NGR: 599339 228288

7.9.3 Level of record: 2

7.9.4 Function: Dispensary/pharmacy

7.9.5 Date of construction: 1910

Description:

General

7.9.6 Building 68 is situated to the south of the recreation hall, on the central axis of the hospital. A single storey building, its appearance is typical of the Severalls site, constructed in English-bonded red brick with a hipped slate roof with rooflights, and double-hung sash windows, all of which are of two-panes-over-two.

7.9.7 The building is accessed from corridors to its north and south, and has a modern flat-roofed extension to its east and a brick lean-to extension to its west. The building has also been extended northwards with a flat-roofed brick structure between it and the corridor to the north, accessed separately. The historic site plan identifies the building as a dispensary.

Exterior

7.9.8 The building has an east and west elevation, both of which face into small courtyards. Where visible, the two sides of the original building have a similar pattern of fenestration, with regularly-spaced sash windows. The east elevation is largely obscured by a brick lean-to extension (Plate 74). Ordnance Survey maps indicate that it was constructed between 1938 and 1952. The extension on the west side is a square, flat-roofed building without windows and clad with timber (Plate 75).

Interior

7.9.9 The layout of the building is markedly different to that depicted on the original site plan. The original plan shows the building was divided internally with one large room to the south and two smaller rooms to the north. The east - west dividing wall has been partially removed, opening up the north-west corner of the building (Plate 76). The room and partitions to the north-east are original and bear the typical plain rounded door architrave and integral dado moulding.

Plate 74: Building 68, west elevation (2332)

Plate 75: Building 68, east elevation (2334)

Plate 76: Building 68, interior, looking north-west (2339)

7.10 Head Attendant's Office (Figs. 20-21; Plates 77-79)

7.10.1 Building Number: 69

7.10.2 NGR: 599311 228285

7.10.3 Level of record: 2

7.10.4 Function: Originally Head Attendant's office; latterly possible dental surgery

7.10.5 Date of construction: 1910 with later additions

Description:

General

7.10.6 Building 69 is situated to the south-west of the recreation hall, on the male side of the hospital. It is aligned north – south and lies on one of the hospital's axial corridors. It originally formed the west counterpart to Building 54, the Head Matron's office, and is labelled as HA's office on the original site plan, presumably meaning Head Attendant's office.

7.10.7 The central part of the building is of two storeys with single storey sections to the north and south. The building is constructed in the style typical of Severalls hospital with a mix of exposed brickwork and roughcast, sliding sash windows, and a hipped slate roof.

7.10.8 The original site plan shows that only the southern section of the existing building dates to the first phase of construction. The single storey section to the north of the building first appears on the Ordnance Survey map of 1952.

Exterior

7.10.9 The principal elevation faces west onto a large courtyard (Plate 77). The original part of the building is almost a mirror-image of Building 54, constructed in red brick at ground floor level and faced with roughcast at first floor level, with a square, gabled bay housing the staircase. The south part of the elevation is obscured by a modern, flat-roofed, single storey extension. The north part of the building was extended in a different way to Building 54, with a single storey extension, faced with roughcast, with generous storey height. The extension projects west beyond the original building line and extends southwards to meet the projecting stair bay, enveloping part of the original façade.

7.10.10 The east elevation faces a smaller courtyard south of the recreation hall (Plate 78). Unlike Building 54, the building is not built over the hospital corridor but against it, meaning most of the elevation is obscured by the corridor. A single first floor sash window overlooks the courtyard from the central part of the building.

Interior

7.10.11 The interior of the building was inaccessible; therefore, its modern layout cannot be surmised. Individual rooms were visible from the courtyard and are decorated in the style typical of staff areas of the hospital, featuring more slender skirting boards (where present), applied chair rails, picture rails and coved ceilings (Plate 79). One of the rooms contains a dentist's light, suggesting its more recent use.

Plate 77: Building 69, west elevation (2341)

Plate 78: Building 69, east elevation (2346)

Plate 79: Building 69, interior (2345)

7.11 Assistant Medical Officer's House (Figs. 22-23; Plates 80-83)

7.11.1 Building Number: 19

7.11.2 NGR: 599348 228219

7.11.3 Level of record: 3

7.11.4 Function: Assistant Medical Officer's house

7.11.5 Date of construction: 1910

Description:

General

7.11.6 The Assistant Medical Officer's house was constructed at the same time as the main hospital complex and occupies a prominent position at the southern end of the main axis of the building, where it is flanked by the echelons of the main hospital wards. Originally built as private accommodation for the Assistant Medical Officer, by the 1930s the house had been subdivided into flats to cope with a shortage of doctors' accommodation (Gittins, 1998, 120).

7.11.7 The building has suffered significant fire damage, including complete loss of its roof. It was, therefore, deemed to unsafe to enter, and only the exterior of the building was surveyed.

7.11.8 The building is laid out with its principal elevation to the south. According to the original site plan, the southern part of the building was occupied by three sitting rooms while the rear contained a dining room, staircase, billiard room and what appears to be a small kitchen, opening onto an enclosed yard. Surveying the interior of the building in 2001, Ingram Consultancy Ltd described the interior layout as differing slightly to the original site plan, with the stair having a different orientation, and noted that the billiard room to the rear occupies a two-storey part of the building, rather than a single-storey structure with roof lantern as suggested by the original drawing (Ingram Consultancy Ltd, 2001).

7.11.9 The house is built in a domestic style typical of the buildings for staff. It is constructed of red brick at ground floor level and is faced with roughcast at first floor level, with a plain, projecting brick string course between the two. The building had a hipped, clay-tiled roof with sprocketed overhanging eaves (Ingram Consultancy Ltd, 2001).

Exterior

7.11.10 The principal elevation faces south and is arranged symmetrically around a projecting central bay with a two-storey bow window (Plate 80). Flanking the central bay the elevation steps back before terminating at the corners with

polygonal turrets. There are two entrances into the building, immediately to either side of the central bay; each of the entrances is sheltered by wide timber porch, the east porch being fully enclosed by half-glazed, timber partitions.

7.11.11 The side elevations are comparatively plain. The east elevation is largely blank, but has a single-storey square bay window with a large three-light window above (Plate 81). The north end of the elevation is deeply-recessed and the space created is enclosed by matching brick walls to form a yard.

7.11.12 The west elevation has three large window openings to both floors at the north end, where the historic plans indicate there was a billiard room (Plate 82). The storey height of the centre of the elevation is reduced, and the pattern of fenestration irregular. This marks the position of the stairs and rooms beneath it which housed a WC and washbasin. This section also contains a side entrance to the building.

7.11.13 To the north, the building is connected to the central hospital corridor and the echelons of the main ward blocks by a two-storey corridor, of matching brick and roughcast construction, with a pitched slate roof, lit by triple sash windows of two-panes-over-four (Plate 83).

Plate 80: Building 19, south elevation (2300)

Plate 81: Building 19, east elevation (2301)

Plate 82: Building 19, west elevation (2299)

Plate 83: Building 19, looking north-east, showing two-storey corridor linking the house to the remainder of the hospital (2306)

7.12 Main East (Female) Ward Blocks & Corridors (Figs. 22-41; Plates 84-127)

7.12.1 Building Nos: 36-39, 55 (Epileptic Ward);
32-35, 57 & 58 (Acute Ward No. 1)
28-31, 59 & 60 (Acute Ward No. 2)
24-27, 53, 61 & 62 (Sick & Infirm Ward)
20-23, 63 & 64 (Hospital Ward)

7.12.2 NGR: 599522 228451 (Epileptic Ward)
599520 228406 (Acute Ward No. 1)
599508 228346 (Acute Ward No. 2)
599466 228295 (Sick & Infirm Ward)
599399 228255 (Hospital Ward)

7.12.3 Level of record: 3

7.12.4 Function: Female ward blocks in the main hospital complex comprising the original Epileptic Ward, Acute Wards Nos. 1 & 2, the Sick & Infirm Ward and the Hospital Ward.

7.12.5 Date of construction: 1910

Description

General

7.12.6 The ward blocks are of two storeys and wrap around the administrative and service buildings at the centre of the main hospital complex, presenting an attractive, formal outer face to the east, south and west. The blocks are laid out symmetrically with five wards to either side of the complex, with the male wards to the west and the female wards to the east. Each ward effectively forms an L-shaped block, aligned with north-south/east-west axes, with the exception of the epileptic wards which are aligned at approximately 45 degrees to the other blocks.

7.12.7 On both sides, the wards originally comprised (from north to south) Epileptic Ward, Acute Ward No.1, Acute Ward No.2, Sick & Infirm Ward, and Hospital Ward. Each ward is formed by a combination of large day rooms, dormitories and secure patients' rooms, which were known as 'side rooms' and intended to accommodate a single patient. The ward blocks are linked to the remainder of the main hospital complex by single-storey corridors and covered ways. Two-storey sanitary blocks are separate from the main ranges, attached by short lobbies and usually set at 45 degrees in the internal angles of the L-shaped wards, projecting into the courtyards formed by the main ranges and corridors.

Access

7.12.8 The sanitary block of the Epileptic Ward could not be accessed due to its unsafe structural condition. Limited access was afforded to the day room of the Epileptic Ward and rooms off it to the north due to the poor condition of its floor. The first floor of the east-west range of the Sick & Infirm Ward could not be accessed due to the poor condition of its floor, and no access could be gained to the sanitary block attached to it, due to asbestos contamination at ground floor level and the unsafe first floor of the ward range. Only limited parts of the ground and first floor of the Hospital Ward could be accessed, due to the general unsafe structural condition of these ranges.

Exterior

7.12.9 The ward blocks are built of red brick laid in English bond, with an eaves cornice of white brick, and gauged brick heads to the window and door openings. Roofs are of slate and are generally fully-hipped, with the exception of occasional outward-facing ends of ranges, which terminate in a gable faced with roughcast and containing a round opening housing a timber louvre. The roofs have deeply-overhanging eaves and the verges of the gable ends are ornamented with a dentil cornice. Chimneys are constructed in brick and contain iron grilles serving a ventilation system (Plates 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92).

7.12.10 South and east-facing elevations frequently incorporate canted bays serving day rooms to maximise the amount of light to the interior. Windows are horned timber sliding sashes with glazing bars, with moulded cast concrete cills. The arrangement of fenestration is regular, particularly where the windows light communal areas such as corridors, day rooms and dormitories; elsewhere they reflect the arrangement of the interior, for example tall windows of twelve-panes-over-twelve with an additional eight-pane overlight to the stairwells, and smaller windows to the secure patients' rooms, smaller still to secure rooms which were originally padded.

7.12.11 Entrances to the building are generally found at the junctions of the ward blocks and have flat door hoods carried on moulded timber brackets, supported on cast concrete corbels; bullnosed bricks form the doorway jambs. At the junction of the former Sick & Infirm and Hospital wards is a projecting stair block which houses a further entrance, recessed behind a brick-built arcade with round-arched openings (Plate 93). Where the original doors survive these are generally of six panels, the two panels to the base being recessed and ovolo-moulded, with four glazed panels above. Occasionally the doors have an overlight matching the appearance of the windows.

7.12.12 In various places marks scratched into the brickwork of the south and east elevations are notable, in the form of regular lines, criss-crossing lines and occasional compass marks (Plate 94). These marks are difficult to interpret; in some ways they appear as tallying marks, in others they bear resemblance to apotropaic ('evil-averting') marks more commonly found on domestic and

agricultural buildings in contexts suggesting dates from the mid-16th to the early 18th century (Hall 2005), yet not unknown on buildings of the late 19th and early 20th centuries (Timothy Easton, pers. comm.). Whilst the reason(s) behind these marks remains obscure, it is likely they were made by patients during their time spent outside in the airing courts.

7.12.13 A feature of the outward-facing elevations of the Sick & Infirm and Hospital wards are that each ward has a verandah; that to the former faces south and to the latter faces south-west. The verandahs are formed of slender cast iron columns, which support angle-iron trusses to a glass roof (Plate 95). The trusses themselves are infilled with glazing and are supported on the building side by cast concrete corbels in the form of an inverted triangle, bedded into the brickwork.

7.12.14 The courtyard elevations and the elevations of the sanitary blocks replicate the materials and detailing, although the rear doors to the passageways tend to be half-glazed with nine panes above two ovolo-moulded panels and those to the sanitary blocks of four flush panels beneath a ventilating panel of iron mesh (Plates 96 & 97).

7.12.15 Attached to the north-east of the epileptic ward is a large, single-storey, concrete-framed workshop building (Building 40) with corrugated asbestos sheet roof and continuous metal-framed glazing which was constructed between 1952 and 1964 (Plate 98).

Interior – General

7.12.16 Each ward would have comprised an open-plan dormitory and a number of secure patients' rooms (including one more secure room, which was originally padded), a large day room with a range of 'service' rooms adjoining it, and a separate sanitary block. Attendants' rooms are regularly interspersed in the plan to provide for supervision and care.

7.12.17 Unless otherwise stated, the interiors of the ward blocks have smooth plastered walls, which are simply coved to lath and plaster ceilings, and have substantial quarter-ovolo skirting and a slender ovolo-moulded dado which is recessed into the wall finishes at approximately one third of the room height. Within the dormitories and day rooms, the walls are also furnished with a picture rail and a moulded chair rail, which appears to be a later addition. Floors are generally of suspended timber, although some areas, such as the sanitary blocks and service rooms, consistently have solid concrete floors.

7.12.18 The majority of windows are horned timber sliding sashes. The window frames are fitted with timber fillets, fixed between the staff beads and the parting beads of the rebates housing the sashes, to limit the extent to which the sashes could be opened. The window openings generally have simple plastered reveals without architraves. Doorways generally have plain, flat timber architraves with rounded edges. Later use has inevitably led to alterations to the layout of the wards and removal or replacement of some

fittings. Throughout the building, the majority of the fireplaces have been removed although chimney breasts remain *in situ*. Where features have been removed the areas have been made good to a high standard with decorative mouldings being accurately replicated.

7.12.19 Staircases are located at the junction of each ward and at the western end of the projecting accommodation blocks. All are of cast concrete construction, and are of closed-well type with half-landings. The walls are of glazed brown brick below the level of the dado, whose form mirrors the profile of the individual steps (Plate 99). Typically, the stair halls have a cupboard beneath the staircase and provide access to and from the exterior.

Interior – Epileptic Ward (Buildings 36-39, 55)

7.12.20 The ground floor of the former Epileptic Ward is arranged around a large day room and dormitory. The dormitory is approached from the north via a short corridor which terminates in a round-arched, ovolo-moulded opening with a central keystone. Secure patients' rooms run along the corridor's north-east side, with an attendant's room at its south-eastern end. The attendant's room was heated by a corner fireplace and includes an internal window overlooking the dormitory. The south-eastern corner of the dormitory has been separated by the insertion of modern glazed partitions; otherwise, it remains intact as a large, open-plan space, seven bays in length, with a series of slender cast iron columns running along its axis (Plate 100). It is lit by a series of regularly-spaced large sash windows and was heated by a fireplace on the south-eastern wall. Leading directly off the north-west end of the dormitory is a series of four patients' rooms, and an attendant's room in the north-western corner. This dormitory, and its counterpart on the male side of the hospital, are the largest on the hospital site. Historic plans of the wards indicate that the dormitory was designed to accommodate 44 beds, arranged in four long rows, and the iron columns along the centre of the room would have separated the two central rows; this echoes the layout of earlier pavilion plan hospitals. At its southern end, a pair of doorways in the south-east wall provide access to the day room, while a further doorway in the south-west wall leads to the sanitary block.

7.12.21 The day room forms a large open-plan space of seven bays, heated by two chimney stacks on its north-west and north-east walls (Plate 101). A canted bay window on the south-east wall as well as a series of large regularly-spaced sash windows provide plenty of natural light. The two doorways from the dormitory are given emphasis on the day room side, being set in round-arched recesses. A series of three rooms, north-west of the day room and north-east of the dormitory, which historic plans indicate served as a patient's room, padded room and attendant's room, could not be accessed at the time of the survey. A further doorway at the south-western end provides access to the sanitary block.

7.12.22 South-west of the day room is a short 'service' corridor, on the north-west side of which are a series of four plain rooms. That adjoining the day room

comprises two original rooms which have been combined to form a small ward kitchen, with a hatch in its north-east wall, to serve the day room. The original plans show that these rooms were a larder and scullery (Plate 102). The chimneybreast which housed the large scullery fireplace remains *in situ*. The other rooms comprise what was a boot room, a former washroom, which retains its glazed brick wall finishes behind later wall linings, and a plain store room. The hallway is served by a recessed cupboard with glazed timber doors which housed a fire extinguisher (Plate 103).

7.12.23 A small lobby, accessed from the dormitory and day room, leads to the sanitary block. Although it was not possible to fully access the block at the time of the survey, the lobby was observed to have a solid floor of small terracotta tiles, and has a half-glazed door providing access to the exterior courtyard. It leads to a short passage with walls of glazed brick (which has latterly been painted) below the level of the dado, lit to either side by a sash window. Two doorways lead into the main part of the block, which is divided into two halves by a spine wall. The south-western half comprises larger rooms and originally served as a washroom and bathroom; whilst the north-eastern half has a series of individual toilet cubicles (Plate 104).

7.12.24 The ground floor layout is largely replicated at first floor level.

Interior – Acute Ward No.1 (Buildings 32-35, 57 & 58)

7.12.25 At both floor levels, the former Acute Ward No. 1 is laid out as a dormitory and pair of day rooms, separated by a series of individual patients' rooms, with a further range of patients' rooms in a projecting range to the west, beyond the service rooms for the ward.

7.12.26 The former ground floor dormitory is of five bays and is lit by a series of regularly-spaced sash windows. It is notably narrower than that which served the Epileptic Ward; the original plans indicate it was intended to accommodate 16 beds along the outer walls, forming two rows with a central walkway, and heated by a fireplace at its north-western end. It has been subdivided by a series of modern three-quarter-height partitions to form office cubicles along its north-eastern side with a corridor to the south-west, and has a modern suspended ceiling (Plate 105). Each of the cubicles has a service panel with integral light fitting and power points.

7.12.27 South of the dormitory is a short corridor originally with four individual patients' rooms running along its east side, and a heated attendant's room at both its north and south ends. It has been substantially modified: walls between the patients' rooms have been removed to create two large rooms, each lit by two windows, and the wall which separated them from the corridor has been partially removed, creating two wide openings. The resulting rooms are also furnished with service panels and appear to have functioned as offices in more recent times. One of the two windows lighting the northern room is a notably smaller sash window of three-panes-over-six, set at a high level which indicates the position of an original secure patient's room, which was probably

originally padded; this concurs with the historic floor plan. A doorway at the southern end of the corridor leads to the day rooms; a further doorway inserted into a former window opening in its western wall provides access to an extended sanitary block (Building 57).

7.12.28 The ward has a pair of day rooms, each of three bays, separated by a modern stud partition with clerestorey glazing and a central flush timber door; a later suspended ceiling has been inserted. The historic plans suggest the rooms were always separated and it is probable this was done by means of a half-glazed timber partition to maximise light, as seen at first floor level in Acute Ward No. 2. Both rooms were heated by a fireplace on their north wall. The eastern day room retains a large canted bay window to its east wall. The western day room originally had a matching window to its south wall; this has been removed and replaced by a late 20th century single storey extension with canted walls to the south, containing tripartite sash windows and a fully glazed door with sidelights providing access to the exterior (Plate 106). This provided a further large, bright open-plan space, but appears to have relegated the original day room to serve as a wide corridor.

7.12.29 West of the day rooms is a long corridor providing a series of plain service rooms on its northern side (Building 58). The corridor is canted approximately halfway along its length, and the western canted section provides access to a series of five individual patients' rooms, with an attendant's room and staircase at the western end (Plate 107). As in the Epileptic Ward, the eastern two service rooms, which originally served as a larder and scullery, have been combined to form a larger kitchen with a hatch serving the adjoining day room. The remaining two rooms provided a boot room and a store.

7.12.30 The ward sanitary block has been substantially modernised and extended at ground floor level, including its access lobby, which has been widened.

7.12.31 The first floor of the ward generally replicates the layout of the ground floor. The first floor dormitory has been subdivided with a series of modern stud partitions with clerestorey glazing to form a series of separate rooms running along its eastern side. Unlike its ground floor counterpart, the first floor corridor south of the dormitory remains largely intact, with a series of individual patients' rooms along the east side, including a secure room which was originally padded, with canted walls to either side of its doorway and a smaller window. Some of these rooms retain their original shutters, which could be locked closed or open in a recess in the wall (Plate 108). The shutters are of two flush panels with two small mesh-covered upper panels to provide some light and ventilation. The doors to the rooms have been over-boarded on the corridor side but retain recessed peepholes on the room side (Plate 109). The two day rooms retain original half-glazed doors with matching sidelights and overlight, separating them from the corridors to the north and west (Plate 110). As at ground floor level, the west corridor contains a series of service rooms including a kitchen formed by two original rooms, with a hatch serving the day room to its east. The western half of the corridor provides a series of patients' rooms and terminates in an additional small room, possibly a store.

Interior – Acute Ward No.2 (Buildings 28-31, 59 & 60)

7.12.32 Acute Ward No.2 is a large ward which accommodated a high number of patients, with two dormitories, a pair of day rooms and three corridors of individual patients' rooms on each floor. The larger of the two dormitories lies at the northern end of the ward. Historic plans indicate that it was intended to accommodate eighteen beds. It is of five bays, is lit to either side by regularly-spaced sash windows, and was heated by a fireplace on its north wall. The room has been subdivided into two rooms by a modern stud partition approximately halfway along its length. Two small blocks are accessed off the western side of the ward; the northern of these is a former attendant's room which appears to have latterly served as a small kitchen, while the southern is a small toilet block. This has walls of glazed brick below the level of the dado, and has three WC stalls with flush timber doors.

7.12.33 At its southern end, the dormitory leads to two corridors, one branching to the west (Building 59) and the other leading south. The west corridor provides access to six patients' rooms, an attendant's room and store, and a washroom/bathroom, with a staircase at its western end. The historic character of this corridor is well-preserved as the original doors, of four ovolo-moulded and recessed panels, have been retained, and unlike the majority of the stairwells, the brown glazed bricks to the walls of the stairwell have not been painted over at a later date (Plates 111 & 112). The bathroom is located at the eastern end of the corridor, and has half-tiled walls of glazed bricks which have latterly been painted. Historic plans suggest it was originally a washroom fitted with a row of basins; presumably the ward had additional facilities to supplement the main sanitary block due to its size. The windows to the patients' rooms retain a moulded architrave to the shutter recesses, although the shutters themselves have been removed. The attendant's room and store at the west end of the corridor are both plain rooms, each with a half-glazed door providing access to a modern covered way to the exterior, leading to the courtyard.

7.12.34 The south corridor provides access to a further dormitory and series of patients' rooms running along its east side, flanked by two attendants' rooms. This dormitory is comparatively small, providing space for eleven beds, and was heated by a fireplace in its north-western corner. It is lit by a series of sash windows along the north and south walls, and a large, tripartite sash on its east wall. It is separated from the corridor to the west by a half-glazed timber partition, fitted with a later solid timber sliding door. The room has been subdivided by a modern stud partition which creates a narrow room along its southern side, presumably for staff, with a window to allow observation of the remainder of the room. South of the dormitory, what were originally five patients' rooms have been combined to provide two large rooms and one small room retaining its original proportions. Each of the rooms has a modern half glazed door, which to the larger (combined) rooms are furnished with glazed panels to both sides, and clerestorey glazing above (Plate 113). A notably smaller window of three-panes-over-six within these later rooms

indicates the original position of a padded room; this concurs with the historic floor plan. At the southernmost end of the corridor is a staircase, beyond which is a boot room, lit by a large sash window and with a half-glazed door with overlight to the exterior, now partially blocked. This would have provided patients access to the airing courts. On the western side a doorway leads to the sanitary block and to the south the corridor opens into one of two day rooms.

7.12.35 The day rooms are separated from each other by a modern partition, creating two unequally-sized spaces; both rooms would originally have been of four bays. Each room was heated by a fireplace on its north wall, and is lit by a regular series of sash windows along the southern wall; the east room has an additional canted bay to its eastern wall (Plate 114). Access to the sanitary block was originally afforded from the east room but due to the reconfiguration of the space this access now resides within the west room.

7.12.36 A pair of modern flush timber doors with overlight leads from the western day room to a corridor to the west, providing access to service rooms, four further patients' rooms, an attendant's room and a staircase at the western end. As in the other service areas, the original larder and scullery at the eastern end of the corridor have been combined to form a larger kitchen area, with a hatch to the day room. Within the former larder a high level storage cupboard with panelled timber doors remains *in situ*. Adjacent to the west is a plain room which originally formed a store, which has latterly been used as a patient's room. The patients' rooms have all been furnished with modern flush timber doors.

7.12.37 Like the other sanitary blocks the block serving this ward has solid floors and walls of glazed bricks to half-height below a moulded dado. Its lobby contains a full-height storage cupboard with panelled timber doors. The block itself is laid out to either side of a spine wall and comparison with historic plans suggests it is relatively unaltered. The south-western half has a series of basins and a separate bathroom, whilst the north-eastern half is occupied by a series of toilet cubicles (Plate 115).

7.12.38 The first floor layout of the ward generally replicates that of the ground floor. It has, however, been much less-altered and is better-preserved, giving a good impression of the original character of the dormitories, day rooms and corridors. In particular, the day rooms retain the original half-glazed and panelled timber partitions separating them from each other and the corridors to the north and west (Plate 116). These rooms are also one of the few places in the hospital where fireplaces remain *in situ*. Both fireplaces have beige-tiled cheeks and hearths, and a simply-moulded unpainted oak surround (Plate 117). There is good retention of original four-panelled doors to patients' and attendants' rooms, and cubicles in the main sanitary block.

Interior – Sick & Infirm Ward (Buildings 24-27, 53, 61 & 62)

7.12.39 The Sick & Infirm Ward is a large ward, each floor comprising three dormitories, and a central gallery flanked by day rooms. Galleries were broad corridors which also served as day rooms (Richardson 1998, 13). The east side of the ward comprises two attached dormitories, which historic plans show together accommodated 47 patients. The north dormitory is of nine bays aligned north-south, with an attendant's room and secure patient's room at its northern end. It was heated by a single fireplace on its west wall and lit by sash windows in each bay to both walls. It has been subdivided by modern stud partitions, to create a series of offices or consultation areas, open to a corridor running along the western side. Each compartment has a series of walls lamps, phone points and a panel with a button for an emergency alarm. It is separated from the dormitory to the south by a modern partition, on the line of an original partition, which would probably have been of timber and half-glazed, as found elsewhere. The dormitory is served by a sanitary block at its northern end on the western side. Its original layout has been modified and it has been extended to the west (between 1964 and 1972) to provide additional bathrooms and WCs; the newer part is distinguishable by the use of Crittall-type windows rather than timber sashes.

7.12.40 On the western side of the dormitory, south of the sanitary block, is an extension, accessed from both the ward and the sanitary block. The extension is not depicted on the original layout plan; however, it is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1923 suggesting it was added shortly after the hospital's construction. It closely replicates the airing court shelters in character, but is enclosed by half-glazed timber partitions with opening bottom-hinged clerestorey lights (Plates 118 & 119).

7.12.41 The southern dormitory is canted in its plan form, and was heated by a corner fireplace on the western side. Modern half-glazed partitions form a staff room in the north-east corner. The dormitory has been subdivided into two halves and the south-eastern canted part now comprises a corridor with individual large patients' rooms or offices on its north-east side. A doorway to the south-western side opens onto a verandah, which has latterly been enclosed with stretcher-bonded brick and furnished with Crittall-type metal casements and double doors to the exterior. Originally the dormitory was not served by its own separate sanitary block, but a two-storey, flat-roofed block was added post-1964 to serve this end of the ward. It provides two bathrooms, WC cubicles and a sluice room.

7.12.42 A short corridor leading to the day rooms and gallery is located on the western side of the south dormitory, flanked by a secure patient's room and attendant's room. The attendant's room opens into a modern two-storey extension to the south, and was most recently used as a kitchen. The western of the two day rooms was originally of three bays aligned north-south, lit to the north by a pair of large sash windows flanking a fireplace, and a large canted bay to the south (Plate 120). It has been subdivided by modern stud partitions to create two

separate rooms at its northern end. A doorway on its western side opens into the gallery.

7.12.43 The gallery replicates the character of the day rooms, with smooth plastered walls coved to the ceiling, an integral ovolo-moulded dado, and ovolo-moulded skirting (Plate 121). It is lit by a canted bay on its southern wall, flanked by large sash windows; here too are two fireplaces, now blocked. At its western end, a half-glazed door with twelve-pane overlight opens onto an original verandah. On the northern side are a series of regularly-spaced doorways, leading to individual patients' rooms, one of which was a 'half-padded' room, with canted walls to either side of its doorway (Plate 122). An attendant's room is located at the western end. A central doorway leads to the ward sanitary block which could not be accessed.

7.12.44 A half-glazed partition at the western end of the gallery separates it from a second, larger day room of four bays, which in other respects replicates the day room to the east. Doorways to the north and west lead to a further dormitory and service passageway respectively. The service passageway provides access to a ward scullery and larder, boot room and store, as elsewhere, and two back-to-back staircases on its southern side. This, and its counterpart on the western (male) side, are the only examples of such a layout in the hospital, and presumably reflect a requirement for self-contained access between the ground and first floors of the adjoining wards.

7.12.45 The west dormitory, north of the day room, is of five bays and is the smallest of the ward; it provided space for 15 beds and replicates the character of the other dormitories, although it has not been subdivided in more recent times (Plate 123). Three individual patients' rooms and an attendant's room were provided on its southern side, off a short corridor between the dormitory and day room. At the northern end of the dormitory a recessed lobby provides access to what was originally a small sanitary block; like the others it was extended *c.*1970 and is lit by Crittall-type windows. It provides a bank of sinks, WC cubicles and an individual large bathroom. A short corridor north of the dormitory provides access to a store, the stair to the first floor and the main east-west hospital corridor at its northern end.

7.12.46 Although parts of the first floor were inaccessible due to the poor condition of the buildings, those parts that were surveyed largely replicate the layout of the ground floor. However, it has been subject to less alteration in more recent times, and appears to have continued in use as patient accommodation rather than serving as offices or consulting areas. For example, the dormitories remained open-plan, and, within the east dormitories, modern angle poise bed-lights and panels with call-buttons remain *in situ* (Plate 124)

7.12.47 At the junction of the Sick & Infirm and Hospital wards a lift was added between 1964 and 1972, within the courtyard to the north-west of the wards. The lift shaft is housed in a tall flat-roofed structure built in pale red brick laid in English bond. Adjoining it to the west is a small single-storey building of matching construction which provides a plant room.

Interior - Hospital Ward (Buildings 20-23, 63 & 64)

7.12.48 The Hospital Ward is the southernmost of the original female ward blocks, positioned between the Sick & Infirm Ward and the north-south spine corridor at the centre of the main hospital complex. The ward is laid out around a main east-west range, which contains three dormitories at both floor levels: one to either side of a small dormitory which occupies a pavilion projecting south. To the north is a range housing a passageway, giving access to a series of individual patients' rooms and stores, and leading to and from the network of corridors linking the wards. East of the dormitories is a range housing a central gallery flanked by day rooms; from here, access to the main hospital corridor and the Sick & Infirm Ward could be gained. Large parts of this ward could not be accessed at the time of the survey due to its poor structural condition.

7.12.49 The three dormitories provided space for 42 beds in total; the central dormitory was much smaller, housing only eight beds, and was presumably for patients requiring more peaceful accommodation. The dormitories could not be fully accessed; however, they were observed to have been substantially altered by the insertion of modern stud partitions and suspended ceilings. The historic plan indicates an individual patient's room and 'half-padded' room, bathroom and WC were provided at the western end of the west dormitory.

7.12.50 North of the dormitory, a long, linear range contains three individual patients' rooms, flanked to the north and south by heated attendants' rooms and accessed by a passageway running along the western side of the range. Two of the patients' rooms have been combined and extended into a single-storey, brick-built, flat-roofed addition, achieved in a matching style between 1939 and 1952 (Plates 125 & 126). It is lit by large sash windows, while a half-glazed door with six-pane overlight opens into the enclosed courtyard to the east; it may have served as an additional day room. The northern end of the range is occupied by two store rooms and a stair to the first floor.

7.12.51 East of the dormitories is a day room. It has a canted footprint but is otherwise wholly typical in its character and appearance, being lit by a canted bay to its south-east wall and originally heated by a fireplace in the angle to the north. An original partition shown on the historic layout plan, which separated it from the dormitory, has been removed and relocated further west, so increasing the size of the original day room and reducing the size of the dormitory. As in the first floor dormitories of the Sick & Infirm Ward, individual bed-lights and panels with call-buttons indicate that the day room was in more recent times furnished with beds for patients. On its northern side, an inserted doorway leads to a sanitary block (Building 63), via a ground floor extension which was added between 1964 and 1972.

7.12.52 The day room is separated from the gallery to the north-east by an original timber partition, comprising a central half-glazed door flanked by matching

sidelights beneath a continuous overlight. A central half-glazed door matches the panels to either side. The gallery is a smaller version of that found in the Sick & Infirm Ward: it is lit by a central canted bay window and opened onto a verandah to the south-east. It was heated by a fireplace (now blocked) on the north-western side, flanked by doorways leading to individual patients' rooms, an attendant's room in the north corner, and a short corridor leading to a sanitary block (Building 63) to the north-west.

7.12.53 The north-western half of the sanitary block is relatively unaltered and retains its original WC cubicles, separated by glazed brick partitions. The south-western half, which housed a bathroom, has been modified by the insertion of stud partitions. The spine wall between the two halves has been removed at its south-eastern end, creating a large lobby/washroom.

7.12.54 North-east of the gallery is a further day room of three bays, lit by a canted bay window on its south-eastern wall and a series of large sash windows to the north-east. It was originally heated by a fireplace on its north-western wall, now blocked. Its character is typical, although it has been separated into two halves by inserted partitions. A doorway to the north-west leads to a short canted corridor which provides access to the ward scullery, larder and store. The layout of the service rooms is preserved intact, and the original half-glazed and four-panelled doors remain *in situ.* At the northern end of the passage, opposite an external doorway, is a boot room and access to the stair to the first floor. As noted above, this stair is back-to-back with the stair at the western end of the Sick & Infirm Ward, indicating the importance or necessity of self-contained access between the floors within the individual wards.

7.12.55 On account of the poor structural condition of the floors within the other parts of the ward, the only part of the first floor which could be accessed was the range north of the dormitories (Building 64), and the corridor and service rooms north of the day room and gallery (Building 23). However, as elsewhere, the layout of the areas surveyed largely replicated that of the ground floor. Particular features of note within the first floor of Building 64 are the exposed construction of the first floor ceiling, which is of cast concrete, and a fireplace, heating the northern of the two attendants' rooms, a rare survival as the majority of fireplaces in the hospital complex have been removed. The fireplace has a cast iron surround with panels separated by bead-and-reel mouldings, a slender cyma-moulded mantelshelf and cheeks of brown glazed bricks (Plate 127).

Plate 84: Female Epileptic Ward, north-east elevation (903)

Plate 85: Junction of female Epileptic Ward and Acute Ward No. 1, looking west (914)

Plate 86: Female Acute Ward No. 1, east elevation (920)

Plate 87: Female Acute Ward No. 2, south elevation, looking west (929)

Plate 88: Female Sick & Infirm Ward, east elevation, looking south-west (1361)

Plate 89: Female Sick & Infirm Ward, south elevation, looking north-west (1387)

Plate 90: Female Hospital Ward (foreground) and Sick & Infirm Ward, south-east/south elevations, looking north-east (1414)

Plate 91: Female Hospital Ward, south-east elevation (1410)

Plate 92: Female Hospital Ward, south elevation, looking north-east (1424)

Plate 93: Entrance at junction of female Sick & Infirm and Hospital wards, looking north-west (1398)

Plate 94: Example of scratched marks on brickwork, female Epileptic Ward (912)

Plate 95: Example of verandah attached to south elevation of female Sick & Infirm Ward (1406)

Plate 96: Typical courtyard elevation, female Acute Ward No. 2, looking south-east (934)

Plate 97: Main sanitary block to female Acute Ward No. 2, looking south (938)

Plate 98: Building 40, attached to the female Epileptic Ward, south-east elevation (907)

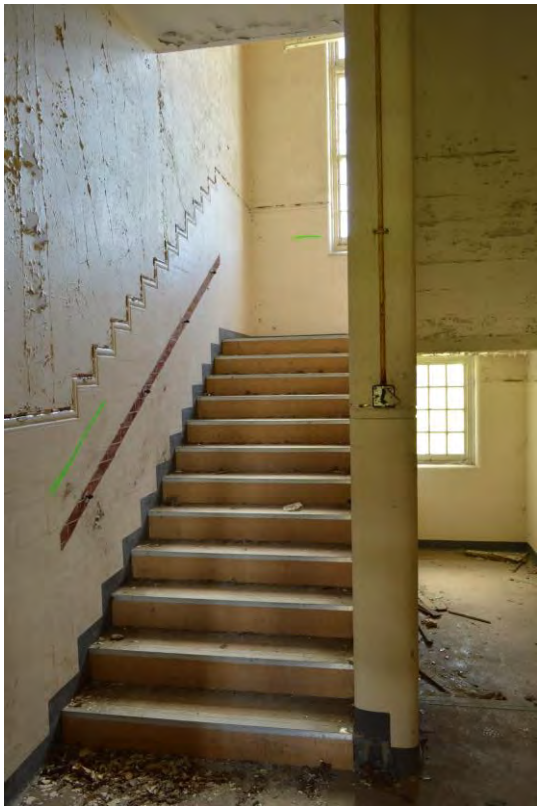

Plate 99: Typical staircase, female Epileptic Ward (975)

Plate 100: Ground floor dormitory, female Epileptic Ward, looking north (982)

Plate 101: Ground floor day room, female Epileptic Ward, looking north-east (992)

Plate 102: Typical ward scullery, female Epileptic Ward, looking north-east (995)

Plate 103: Example of purpose-built cupboard for a fire extinguisher, female Epileptic Ward (996)

Plate 104: Ground floor lobby to the sanitary block, female Epileptic Ward, looking north-west (989)

Plate 105: The modified ground-floor dormitory of the female Acute Ward No. 1, looking south-east (1000)

Plate 106: The day rooms in the female Acute Ward No.1, with modern extension. This relegated the original day room to a wide corridor (1019)

Plate 107: Typical ward corridor, female Acute Ward No.1, looking east along Building 58 (1027)

Plate 108: First floor individual patient's room, female Acute Ward No. 1, showing original shutter (1098)

Plate 109: First floor corridor, female Acute Ward No. 1, looking south (1097)

Plate 110: Original half-glazed doorway separating the day room from the north corridor, female Acute Ward No.1 (1095)

Plate 111: Ground floor corridor, female Acute Ward No.1, looking west along Building 59. The original doors to the individual patients' rooms remain *in situ*. (1036)

Plate 112: Staircase at west end of Building 59, female Acute Ward No. 2 (1039)

Plate 113: Typical modification in ground floor corridor of Building 29, female Acute Ward No. 2, looking south (1045)

Plate 114: Ground floor day room, female Acute Ward No. 2, looking south-east (1049)

Plate 115: Ground floor bathroom in sanitary block, female Acute Ward No. 2, looking north-east (1050)

Plate 116: Pair of first floor day rooms, female Acute Ward No.2, looking north-east (1065)

Plate 117: Fireplace in first floor day room, female Acute Ward No.2 (1068)

Plate 118: The early extension to the west side of the female Sick & Infirm Ward, looking south-east (1479)

Plate 119: Interior of extension to west side of the female Sick & Infirm Ward, looking south-west (1204)

Plate 120: Western ground floor day room, female Sick & Infirm Ward, looking south-east (1236)

Plate 121: Ground floor gallery, female Sick & Infirm Ward, looking west (1241)

Plate 122: The interior of the original ‘half-padded’ patient’s room, female Sick & Infirm Ward (1247)

Plate 123: Ground floor west dormitory, female Sick & Infirm Ward, looking north (1263)

Plate 124: First-floor east dormitory, female Sick & Infirm Ward, looking south (1486)

Plate 125: Extension to female Hospital Ward, looking west (1434)

Plate 126: Interior of extension to female Hospital Ward, looking east (1298)

Plate 127: Fireplace in first-floor attendant's room, Building 64, female Hospital Ward (1312)

7.13 Corridors in main hospital complex (Plates 128-131)

7.13.1 Level of record: 2

7.13.2 Function: Network of corridors linking the ward blocks, administrative and service buildings

7.13.3 Date of construction: 1910

Description:

7.13.4 The main ward blocks are connected to each other and the remainder of the central hospital complex by a network of single-storey corridors. Depicted on the original site layout plan as 'covered ways', they appear to have been enclosed from the outset, although they were first known as 'coverways' (Gittins 1997, 15). They are constructed in stretcher-bonded brickwork with two courses of headers forming a projecting eaves cornice, and have slate roofs (Plate 128). In some cases, where the corridors run parallel with a larger building, they effectively form a lean-to beneath an extension of the building's roof. The corridors are lit by groups of three narrow windows, which are variously timber sashes, each of two-panes-over-four, or metal-framed Crittall-type windows with top-opening lights. Occasional double door openings with half-glazed doors provide access to the internal courtyards. The windows were originally unglazed openings, and were not fitted with frames and glass until 1950 (Gittins 1997, 16)

7.13.5 The interiors of the corridors are simply-detailed with plastered walls, lath and plaster ceilings with skeilings, an integral moulded dado approximately halfway up the walls, and an ovolo-moulded cornice (Plate 129). The floors are solid and covered with linoleum tiles and extend up the walls as convex skirting for ease of cleaning. In the eastern part of the hospital, where four corridors converge adjoining the textile workshops (Building 49), a square roof lantern lights the junction, with an arched timber lintel supported on cast concrete corbels forming the entrance to each corridor (Plates 130 & 131). Gittins (1997, 16) notes that in later years nurses used bicycles to travel along the corridors, which is unsurprising given the size of the hospital and the extent of the corridors.

Plate 128: Typical single storey corridor. This example links the female bath-house (Building 51) with Buildings 27 & 28 of the female ward blocks, looking east. (1116)

Plate 129: Typical interior of the single storey corridors. This example is north of the female working patients' ward (Building 75), looking west (2064)

Plate 130: Corridor adjoining the textile workshops (Building 49), looking west (1152)

Plate 131: Convergence of corridors adjoining the textile workshops (Building 49) (1162)

7.14 Female Working Patients' Ward (Figs. 42-43; Plates 132-143)

7.14.1 Building Number: 75

7.14.2 NGR: 599375 228379

7.14.3 Level of record: 3

7.14.4 Function: Built as a ward for female working patients; latterly the Phoenix Day Hospital.

7.14.5 Date of construction: 1910

Description:

General

7.14.6 This separate ward was constructed for female patients deemed fit to work. It is sited immediately west of the sewing room and cutting-out room (Buildings 48 & 49) and south of the laundry (Buildings 44-47) which provided occupational activity for patients. Access between the ward and these buildings was via an east-west corridor on the north side of the ward.

7.14.7 Only the western half of the ward survives: three bombs were dropped on Severalls in 1942, including one which killed 38 women sleeping in the female working patients' ward, which was subsequently part-demolished (Gittins 1995, p.181).

7.14.8 The ward would originally have been very similar in appearance and layout to the male working patients' ward (Building 82) which occupies the same position on the male side of the hospital.

7.14.9 The main part of the ward overlooks a large airing court to the south, which was provided with two shelters, of which only one survives (Building 148).

Exterior

7.14.10 The main part of the surviving part of the ward is an L-shaped, two-storey block, constructed in red brick laid in English bond at ground floor level, and faced with roughcast at first floor level, above an ovolo-moulded painted timber stringcourse (Plate 132). The range has an eaves cornice of four courses of gault brick with a moulded top course below deeply overhanging cement-rendered eaves with an ogee cast iron gutter. The window and door openings have gauged brick heads, which, to the first floor, are of gault brick and integral to the eaves; the windows are predominantly multi-pane double-hung timber sashes. The roof is fully-hipped and covered with slate. Its chimneystacks incorporate iron grilles for ventilation.

7.14.11 Part of the east elevation projects eastwards at its southern end. It has clear signs of having been rebuilt, following the demolition of the majority of the ward. What was an original gallery with individual patients' rooms along its north side, has been truncated and the junction of the new east wall is visible as a straight joint in both the ground floor brickwork and the first floor roughcast. The eaves cornice to this wall is of brighter gault bricks, although the moulded top course appears to have been reclaimed and reused. The window heads within the cornice are of red rather than gault brick. A projecting two-storey sanitary block, and a projecting block housing the staircase, are attached to the centre and north of the east elevation respectively; both match the construction of the main part of the ward, although neither have a brick eaves cornice. The south elevation of the sanitary block has a blocked doorway at ground floor level above which scars for a first floor corridor with pitched roof are visible in the roughcast, suggesting the block was subsequently attached to the southern gallery, in the same manner as survives in the male working patients' ward (Building 82).

7.14.12 The south elevation has been extended with a five-bay brick colonnade, above which is an enclosed balcony of lightweight timber construction with a mono-pitched, felt-covered roof, lit by a series of wide windows, each with two top-opening lights (Plate 133). The colonnade is formed by square brick piers, with a continuous concrete lintel forming the heads of the openings. The addition is first shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1939. Earlier maps suggest this may have replaced a glazed verandah of the type commonly found elsewhere on the site

7.14.13 The remainder of the main part of the ward has a regular pattern of fenestration (Plate 134). A small, single-storey sanitary block, faced with roughcast above an English-bonded red brick plinth, with fully hipped slate roof, is attached to the western end via a short, match-boarded link with felt-covered pitched roof, above which a metal fire escape extends from the first floor of the ward. Aside from a large sash window on its southern side, its fenestration comprises small top hung four pane timber windows; a pair of Crittall-type windows occupy a larger blocked window opening to the north. On its western elevation a doorway leads to an external WC. Historic maps indicate that this was an addition to the ward, first shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1939.

Interior – ground floor

7.14.14 The interior of the building is laid out around a corridor, which runs south from the main east-west hospital corridor on the north side of the ward. As elsewhere in the hospital the corridor has smooth-plastered walls which are coved to the ceiling and have an inset ovolo-moulded dado. The floor is of concrete and covered with linoleum tiles which cover the base of the walls in the manner of a skirting. The doorways have substantial rounded architraves; the majority of the doors have been replaced with modern timber fire doors. At its southern end is the remnant of the former gallery, truncated following the bombing of Severalls in 1942, which now effectively forms an extension to

the corridor, and provides access to/from the open colonnade on the southern side of the building (Plate 135). It has a quarter-ovolo skirting, and an ovolo-moulded dado and picture rail; however, the west wall, which was constructed after the rest of the building was demolished, is plain excepting a matching skirting. The floor is of timber and the ceiling comprises boards applied directly to the ceiling joists, presumably having been replaced following the demolition works.

7.14.15 A large day room lies on the western side of the corridor at its southern end. It is of five bays, lit by a window to each bay, and matches the character of the day rooms to the main ward blocks (Plate 136). Where lath and plaster to the ceilings have fallen away, cross-bracing between the joists was observed. The day room was originally heated by a fireplace on its western wall; the chimneystack remains *in situ* although the fireplace has been blocked. On its southern side it opens onto a verandah formed by the brick colonnade.

7.14.16 On the western side of the day room, a doorway leads to the small toilet block addition which had been constructed by 1939. This comprises a polygonal lobby providing access to individual cubicles, and a large washroom in the south-west corner (Plate 137). The block has half-tiled walls throughout and its concrete floor is covered with small terracotta tiles. One original half-glazed cubicle door remains *in situ*, comprising nine panes above two ovolo-moulded panels.

7.14.17 A series of service rooms are located on the western side of the corridor, the arrangement of which replicates that found elsewhere in the main hospital wards. Immediately north of the day room are rooms which served as the ward scullery/kitchen and larder. They are accessed from the corridor via a small lobby with storage cupboard, and via a doorway from the day room, which has probably been altered from a service hatch, based on examples seen elsewhere. They form a relatively unaltered example, the layout being retained intact and with several original fittings remaining. The rooms are plain with concrete floors and the rooms are lit by large sash windows on the western side. Within the scullery/kitchen, a chamfered cast cement fireplace lintel, supported by a cast moulded bracket remains *in situ*; presumably this served a stove (Plate 138). The larder retains two marble shelves supported on decorative cast iron brackets, which would have helped keep food cold, and has a six-panel door, the upper four panels being glazed to provide borrowed light to the lobby (Plate 139). North of the larder and lobby is a plain room which served as a store, reflecting the typical ward layouts found elsewhere. To the north of the store is a room which originally served as a boot room. An original partition separates it and the staircase to the first floor from the remainder of the ward.

7.14.18 On the east side of the corridor a four-panel door provides access to the original sanitary block, via a short lobby lit to north and south by a sash window. The lobby and main sanitary block have solid floors, and its walls, including partitions, are of glazed bricks below an ovolo-moulded dado, with a plain plastered finish above. Two of the original five toilet stalls survive in the

north-east corner, the space formerly occupied by the remaining stalls now housing basins (Plate 140). Along the southern side, two separate WC cubicles flank a central cubicle with WC and sluice sink. The individual stalls and cubicles are each lit by a narrow window, while a large sash window of eight-panes-over-twelve lit what was originally a spine corridor running east-west through the block. In common with other sanitary blocks there was also a doorway to the exterior; in this case it is located in the south-eastern corner of the block and has been replaced with a modern timber window.

7.14.19 A staircase to the first floor is located at the northern end of the corridor, on its eastern side. It was originally accessed via a doorway on its western side; however this has been blocked and access is from the main east-west hospital corridor to the north. Like the other staircases of the hospital buildings it is of cast concrete construction, and its walls are of brown glazed brick below a moulded dado which steps up the stair flights, mirroring the steps. The glazed bricks have latterly been painted over. The space beneath the stair contains metal cupboards and appears to have served as storage.

Interior - first floor

7.14.20 The first floor replicates the general layout of the ground floor, with main north-south corridor, large day room with service rooms to the north, and access to the first floor of the sanitary block on the eastern side of the corridor.

7.14.21 The corridor, day room, and surviving part of the large room to the east match their ground floor counterparts. Comparison with the male working patients' ward (Building 83) suggests that open-plan dormitories, rather than galleries, occupied the space above the ground floor galleries. A doorway at the western end of the day room leads to an external fire escape. On its southern side, two doorways inserted into former window openings lead to the later enclosed balcony. The balcony has been enclosed with walls of lightweight timber framing and painted plywood, which rest on a small masonry upstand with cement coping (Plate 141). This suggests that when first constructed the balcony was open; it was probably enclosed in the mid-20th century, when the original south external wall of the ward was also given an interior plastered finish. Its lean-to roof is of softwood, clad internally with painted plywood, and its floor is concrete covered with small terracotta tiles. A sink is located at its western end.

7.14.22 North of the day room, the rooms on the western side of the corridor are laid out slightly differently, with a large washroom/bathroom above the ground floor store and boot room (Plate 142). This appears to have been the layout from the outset, as the walls are of white glazed bricks below a dado around the whole perimeter of the room, and the floor is of concrete, which is typical of the bathrooms on the Severalls site. The room is lit by a pair of sashes on its western wall and a further sash to the north, which have obscured glass to the bottom sash. Presumably, the additional facilities were required due to the greater number of patients housed in the first floor dormitories.

7.14.23 The surviving part of the former dormitory at the southern end of the corridor is notably plain, suggesting rebuilding of the first floor following bomb damage may have been more extensive.

7.14.24 The layout of the first floor of the sanitary block to the east of the corridor, differs to that of the ground floor. The main part of the block has a polygonal lobby, providing access to four separate rooms, those to the west serving as a WC and dressing room, and those to the east containing shower and toilet cubicles (Plate 143).

Plate 132: Building 75, Female Working Patients' Ward, looking north-west. Note the visible re-building of the east elevation (2036)

Plate 133: Building 75, looking north-east, showing the extension to the front elevation. A single storey sanitary block is attached to the west (2038)

Plate 134: Building 75, north part of the ward, looking south-east (2043)

Plate 135: Building 75, the truncated gallery at ground floor level, looking south. Note the plain rebuilt wall on the eastern side. (2052)

Plate 136: Building 75, the ground floor day room, looking south-west (2050)

Plate 137: Building 75, interior of the western sanitary block, added *c.* 1930 (2046)

Plate 138: Building 75, the ground floor ward scullery, looking south-west (2054)

Plate 139: Building 75, the ground floor larder, showing marble shelves, looking north-east (2055)

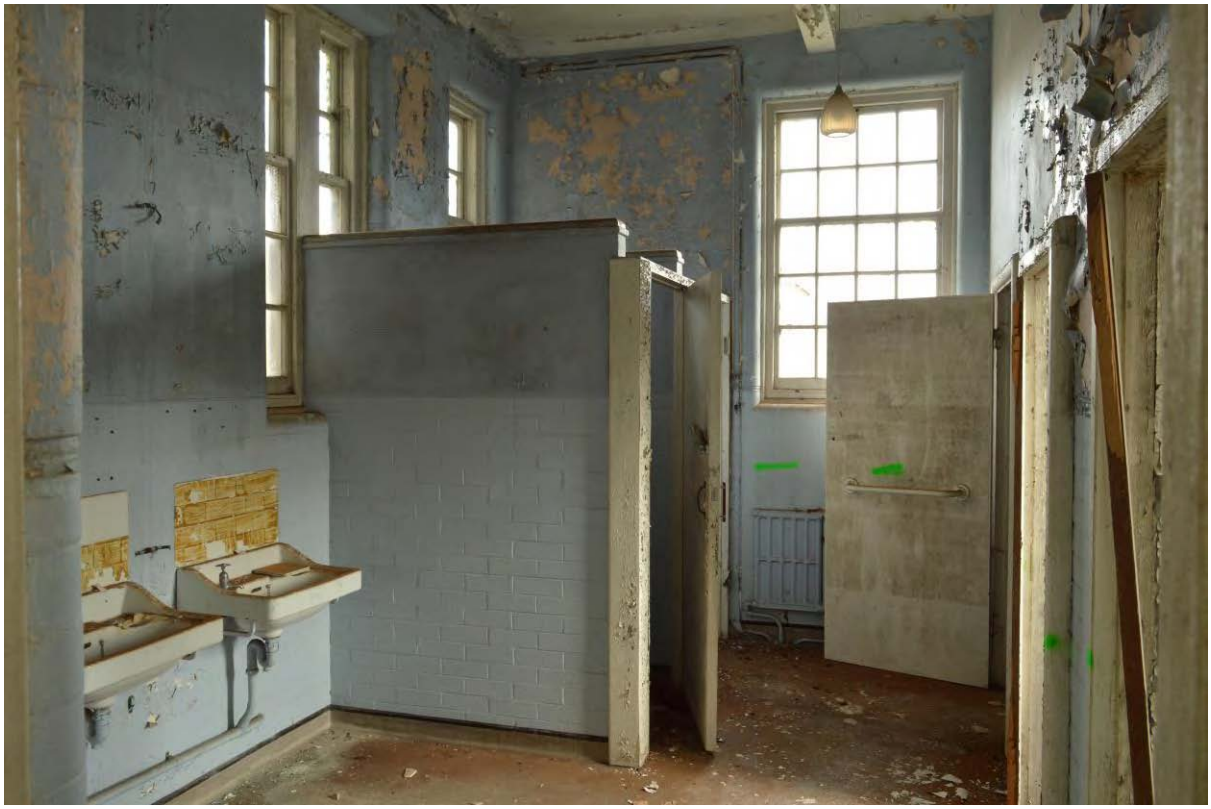

Plate 140: Building 75, ground floor of east sanitary block, looking north-east (2061)

Plate 141: Building 75, the enclosed first-floor balcony, looking south-west (2075)

Plate 142: Building 75, first-floor washroom, looking north-west (2068)

Plate 143: Building 75, the polygonal lobby of the first floor of the east sanitary block, looking east (2070)

7.15 Sewing Room, Female Bath House and Laundry Maids' Rooms (Figs. 44-45; Plates 144-154)

7.15.1 Building Nos: 48,49 & 51

7.15.2 NGR: 599445 228409

7.15.3 Level of record: 2

7.15.4 Function: The sewing room and cutting out room were intended for female patient occupational activity and supplying the hospital with patient uniforms. Adjacent to this were rooms for the laundry maids.

7.15.5 Date of construction: 1910

Description

General

7.15.6 The sewing room, which provided occupational activity for female patients, who produced patient uniforms, and the adjoining cutting out room and store, are located west of the female working patients' ward, from which they would have been easily accessible, and face north onto the laundry drying ground. Adjoining them to the west are a number rooms for staff who worked in the laundry. South of the sewing room is a large bath house with attached dressing room. Historic plans suggest the bath house was intended to provide space for eight baths. Prolonged baths were a common treatment and are known to have been given at Severalls in the interwar period as a sedative. A nurse describing treatments in the late 1930s noted *'When I worked on the acute block we had to give every patient a prolonged bath every morning to try and soothe them'* (Gittins 1998, 193). In this respect, the position of the bath house, which is easily accessible via the corridors leading from the ends of the acute wards, is notable.

7.15.7 The later functions of these areas are unclear, although the bath house appears to have continued to be used for its intended purpose.

7.15.8 The first floor areas could not be accessed due to the unsafe condition of the staircase and first floors.

Exterior

7.15.9 The range is formed by a two-storey block, aligned east-west, which contains the cutting room and laundry maids' rooms, with a single storey block set at 45 degrees at its eastern end, which houses the sewing room (Plates 144 & 145). Attached to the rear is a single-storey corridor and projecting L-shaped, two-storey stair block providing access to the first floor, and two single-storey blocks housing the dressing room and bath house. The latter has been

extended to the south with two single-storey, flat-roofed additions (Plates 146 & 147).

7.15.10 All are constructed in red brick laid in English bond, with gauged brick heads to window and door openings, an eaves cornice of two projecting brick courses, slate roofs and brick chimneystacks. Windows are a variety of sizes of timber sliding sashes with glazing bars, with more simple metal or timber casements to the corridor and extensions to the rear. The single storey sewing room block has two large canted bay windows facing north-west towards the drying ground, and has a large glazed roof lantern to provide plenty of natural light. It has a gable to its north-eastern end, faced with roughcast, below which is a small lean-to constructed in matching materials, and a doorway providing access to and from the drying ground. A projecting canted bay also serves the cutting room, at the eastern end of the two-storey block; the remainder of the block's north façade comprises a long brick elevation interspersed with sash windows at both ground and first floor levels.

7.15.11 The single storey blocks to the rear have two roof lanterns providing light to the bath house and dressing room; the brick extensions to the former are plain and have flat roofs behind a brick parapet.

Interior

7.15.12 The range is laid out around the convergence of the corridors serving the East Wards with an east-west corridor leading to and from the central buildings of the main hospital complex. Unless otherwise stated, the interior of the ward blocks have smooth plastered walls, which are simply coved to lath and plaster ceilings, substantial quarter-ovolo skirting, and a slender ovolo-moulded dado which is recessed into the wall finishes at approximately one third of the room height. The majority of windows are horned timber sliding sashes. As in the wards, the window frames are fitted with timber fillets, to limit the extent to which the sashes could be opened. Doorways generally have plain, flat timber architraves with rounded edges. Fireplaces have been removed although chimney breasts remain *in situ*. Where features have been removed the areas have been made good to a high standard with decorative mouldings being accurately replicated.

7.15.13 The sewing room is accessed from the western side of the north-east – south-west corridor from the East Wards. It is a large open plan room of five bays, with substantial painted timber roof trusses, each with ovolo-moulded arch braces to the collars and substantial iron straps securing the collars to the principal rafters (Plates 148 & 149). The room was heated by a fireplace on its north-west wall, and is lit by a substantial projecting roof lantern at the apex of the roof with opening lights on its north and south sides, operated by a winder mechanism, and a range of large sash windows along its north-west elevation, including two canted bay windows. The adjoining room to the west, which historic plans show served as the 'Cutting Out Room' also has a large canted bay to the north, and was heated by a fireplace to its east wall. A small top-lit lobby provides access between the two rooms and to the corridor.

7.15.14 West of the cutting out room is a further room which historic plans indicate served as a large store. It is accessed from the corridor, but had a doorway from the cutting out room which has been blocked. To the west are three rooms which served as the 'Laundry Maids' Mess', scullery and larder. The mess room has a large canted bay window to the north and was heated by a back-to-back fireplace with the scullery to the east (Plate 150).

7.15.15 On the south side of the corridor is a large room of three bays with roof trusses and a lantern light matching the appearance of the sewing room. Historic plans show this served as a dressing room. The room was heated by a fireplace on its western wall and has doorways on all four sides, leading to/from the corridors to the north and east, the bath house to the south, and to the exterior via a pair of modern fully-glazed doors.

7.15.16 The original bath house is of three bays, with roof trusses and a lantern light matching the appearance of those to the sewing room and dressing room (Plates 151 & 152). Its walls are entirely of glazed brick, bullnosed to the window and door openings, which has latterly been painted. Two large segmental-arched window openings, containing remnants of timber casement windows, are on the west side of the room. Plumbing for individual baths remains *in situ* along the west wall.

7.15.17 The bathroom has been extended to the south with a short addition with smooth-plastered walls, clerestorey glazing to the east, and a matching casement window and a doorway leading to/from the courtyard to the west. A further extension to the south, accessed via a four-panel door, has a parquet floor but otherwise matches the standard detailing and is lit by timber casement windows to the east and south (Plate 153). A half-glazed door leads to the corridor to the east, and what was presumably a pair of fully-glazed doors (since removed) with sidelights and overlight, lead to/from the airing court to the west. In the south-western corner of the room, match-boarded partitions with clerestorey glazing and a half-glazed door create the entrance to a small WC block.

7.15.18 The staircase to the first floor of the two-storey block (Plate 154) lies on the southern side of the corridor; it is identical to the staircases within the main ward blocks and has a cupboard located beneath. The stair hall provides access to and from the exterior.

Plate 144: Building 48, laundry maids' rooms, north elevation (1120)

Plate 145: Building 49, sewing rooms, north-west elevation (1122)

Plate 146: Building 48, laundry maids' rooms, south elevation (1118)

Plate 147: Building 51, bath house, west elevation (1117)

Plate 148: Building 49, sewing room, looking north (1131)

Plate 149: Building 49, sewing room, roof looking north (1132)

Plate 150: Building 48, laundry maids' mess, looking north-west (1138)

Plate 151: Building 51, bath house, looking north (1146)

Plate 152: Building 51, bath house roof lantern, looking north (1147)

Plate 153: Building 51, extension to bath house, looking south-west (1151)

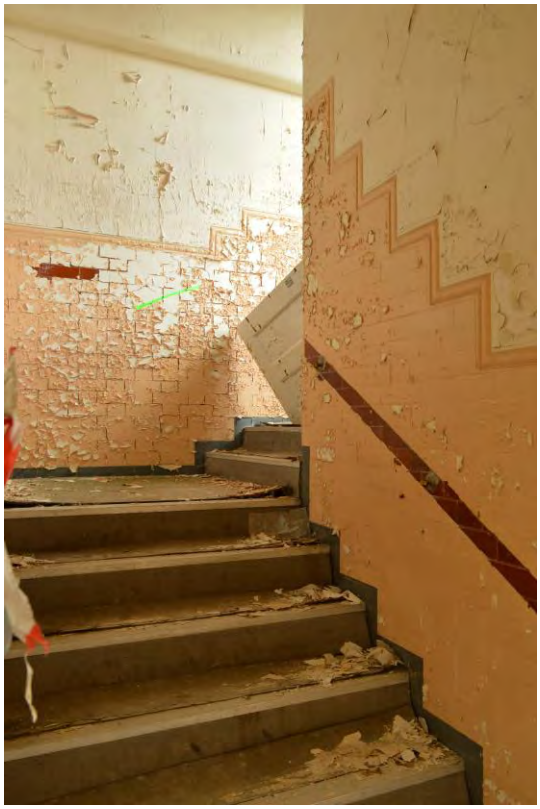

Plate 154: Building 48, staircase, looking east (1142)

7.16 Laundry, latterly Central Production Unit (Figs. 46-47; Plates 155-169)

7.16.1 Building Numbers: 44-47

7.16.2 NGR: 599368 228429

7.16.3 Level of record: 2

7.16.4 Function: Laundry buildings, most recently used as cold storage and food processing areas

7.16.5 Date of construction: 1910 with later additions

Description:

General

7.16.6 The laundry buildings are located on the female side of the hospital and provided a source of occupational activity for female patients who were deemed well and fit to work, although male patients operated the foul wash-house (Gittins 1991). Three attached ranges form a U-shaped block on the western side of a large yard which is identified on the original site plan as the 'Drying Ground'. The yard was enclosed by a brick wall and gates to the north; at the time of the survey, the wall had largely been demolished but a small section remained *in situ* its eastern end, adjoining the Nurses' Home (Building 42). The southern range of the group was originally attached to the laundry maids' rooms and sewing rooms (Buildings 48 & 49), and the eastern side of the yard was flanked by the Nurses' Home and linking corridors. Thus, the yard was fully enclosed ensuring the security of patients who worked there.

7.16.7 An original floor plan for the buildings show that there were distinct areas for the receiving and processing of dirty laundry, and the dispatch of clean laundry, and, as in other aspects of the day-to-day running of the hospital, the processing of male and female laundry was carried out separately, as was that of the nursing staff. There was a separate 'foul laundry', where soiled linen and sanitary towels were soaked and washed, which had its own wash-house with male and female receiving areas, and an entirely self-contained officers' laundry with its own wash-house, drying room and finishing room for the laundry of senior nursing staff, doctors, and the medical superintendent. The layout of the laundries and their regimes are indicative of both class distinctions and a prevailing fear of the potential for 'pollution' by madness (Gittins 1991, p. 21-24 & 146).

Exterior

7.16.8 The buildings are single storey linear ranges, although some form double-height spaces. All are constructed in the typical style of the Severalls site, in red brick with slate roofs.

7.16.9 The range on the north side of the yard is aligned east – west (Plate 155). It is formed of two distinct components: at its western end is the former foul wash-house, which is a double-height structure, with a continuous ridge lantern set between brick pediments to the east and west. The upstands of the ridge lantern comprise alternate opening timber tilting windows and timber louvres, and the apex is glazed, with leaded glazing. The south elevation contains a tall double-width doorway at its western end and three large metal-framed windows, arranged as ten panes above and below with a tilting central 15-pane section. The east elevation is largely blank, containing a single-width doorway and a roundel to its pediment, housing a fan. Interestingly the lower half of this elevation is constructed in cheaper Fletton brickwork, on account of the fact that a smaller structure (containing the male and female receiving rooms and sparge [soaking] room for the foul wash-house) was originally sited here and would have obscured the construction. Its rear elevation is blank excepting an inserted doorway.

7.16.10 The range continues to the west at a lower height: this part of the building originally contained the drying rooms. On its southern side, four 20-pane metal-framed windows originally overlooked the yard; the western of these has been truncated by the insertion of a double doorway. A further doorway to the west with bullnosed bricks to its jambs served as an original external access. Its rear (north) elevation has been punctuated by various inserted doors and sash and Crittall windows, but its most significant feature is a series of regularly-spaced brick chimneys which would have heated the drying rooms (Plate 156). This rear roof slope also contains rooflights which take the form of dormers with louvred timber upstands to either side of a tilting timber window. Attached to the western end of the range is a flat-roofed addition built in stretcher-bonded brick with various simple Crittall and sash windows (Plate 157). It was constructed *c.*1970.

7.16.11 The range on the western side of the yard is aligned north – south and, like the north range, is formed of two distinct parts (Plates 158 & 159). The northern part originally served as the main wash-house and finishing room. It is double-height and was originally lit by tall regularly-spaced windows to both its east and west elevations, all of which have been blocked and occasionally modified with the insertion of a smaller uPVC or timber window. To the east elevation, there was originally a double-width doorway at the southern end, which has also been blocked. To the west elevation, various double doorways with concrete lintels have been inserted; excepting one doorway, these have also been blocked. The remaining doorway contains a pair of tall ledged and braced doors with glazed upper panels.

7.16.12 The range continues southwards at a lower height, with a matching brick elevation to the west, and a painted brick elevation to the east, presumably due to the presence of a covered way, shown on historic plans, which has since been removed. Both parts of the range have plain gabled slate roofs with no openings. A substantial modern metal flue is sited on the west roof slope of the northern part of the range. Attached to the western side of the range is a short corridor, linking it to the main corridor running south of Building

111 (Plate 160). This is shown on the historic site plan as an open covered way. It has since been enclosed with English-bonded brickwork which in turn has been modified with the insertion of double doorways and continuous glazing. South of the corridor was formerly an open space which has been roofed over; historic maps indicate that this occurred between 1964 and 1972.

7.16.13 None of the buildings of the original south range, which formed the separate, self-contained laundry for senior staff, remain. Ordnance Survey maps show the range was removed sometime between 1939 and 1952, probably as a result of bomb damage: three bombs were dropped on Severalls in 1942, including one which killed 38 women sleeping in the female working patients' ward (Building 75), which was subsequently part-demolished (Gittins 1995, p.181). Subsequent Ordnance Survey maps show the site of the range was still empty in 1964, and a new building had been constructed by 1972. This building is double-height and closely-matches the construction of the other laundry buildings; the 1972 map indicates that the laundry was still being used as such at that date (Plate 161). It originally had three windows overlooking the yard to the north, and was accessed via a doorway at its western end within the covered way noted above. The windows have been blocked and that to the east modified with the insertion of a doorway with a modern flush timber door. Its east elevation is blank with the exception of a pair of rudimentary flat-roofed concrete garages that have been added to this side.

Interior

7.16.14 The interiors of the laundry buildings have been substantially modified as the majority of the buildings were most recently used as cold storage and food processing areas. The most unaltered part of the original complex is the north range, where the original structure and internal spaces can be best-appreciated. The former foul wash-house is of four bays (Plate 162 & 163). Its brick walls have been painted; however, the finish has deteriorated in places, exposing the underlying brickwork. The bottom third of the walls is of brown glazed brick, presumably for ease of cleaning, with bullnosed Staffordshire blue engineering bricks to the window and door openings. The floor is of concrete and the roof comprises bolted angle-iron trusses carrying two flights of timber purlins, with timber sarking below the slate covering. A large central roof lantern and a series of tall windows on the south wall light the space. The room has been subdivided by later Fletton brick partitions with timber and Crittall-type windows forming clerestorey glazing. At the eastern end of the room is a platform scale produced by Avery, Birmingham (Plate 164). At its western end are the remains of an original brick partition which the historic plan shows was part of a small room housing a motor and blower, presumably serving the drying rooms to the west. It has been extended southwards and is ceiled with a timber mezzanine floor, with glazing overlooking the remainder of the room. It is accessed via a metal staircase on its western side.

7.16.15 To the west of the foul laundry, one of the drying rooms survives reasonably intact (Plate 165). It is two bays in length and is lit by a lantern-type dormer on

its north side and two tall windows to the south. A corridor has been inserted along the southern side of it and the adjoining large drying room to the west. This room has been subdivided with breezeblock walls to form a series of cold stores and plant rooms. The extension at the western end of the range houses WCs.

7.16.16 The two parallel ranges on the western side of the yard, which originally comprised the main wash house and finishing room, have been converted to form series of cold stores, blast chillers, meat processing areas and an oven room, formed by insulated stud partitions with sliding metal doors to the individual areas and modern suspended ceilings (Plate 166). The cold stores and chillers occupy the eastern range (the former finishing room), while the food processing areas are housed within the western range (the former wash house). Little of the original interior character of the ranges could be discerned although behind the modern cladding glimpses of the walls were visible; these comprise gault engineering brick for approximately one-third of their height. The roof is of the same construction as that above the north range.

7.16.17 South of the former wash house and finishing room are the rooms which originally served as receiving and delivery [dispatch] rooms, with rooms being provided for male and female laundry, separated by a spine corridor running north – south. The corridor, which meets one of the main hospital corridors at its southern end and terminates in a polygonal lobby at its northern end, which gave access to the wash house and finishing rooms (Plate 167). The corridor and lobby survive intact and were originally decorated as much of the rest of the hospital, with walls coved to the ceiling, and an integral dado. However, doorways from the corridor into these rooms have been blocked and a modern suspended ceiling inserted throughout. The former male receiving and delivery rooms have been converted into a refrigeration area, housing dairy and vegetable fridges, a deep-freeze area and defrosting fridge (Plate 168). The female receiving and delivery rooms have been converted into WCs and cloakroom areas.

7.16.18 The infill extension to the west of the west range simply comprises angle-iron roof trusses clad with corrugated metal sheets and faced to the interior with plywood (Plate 169). The floor is of concrete and a concrete ramp with tubular metal handrail provides access to the corridor to the south. The purpose of this area is unclear; however, the presence of a platform scale suggests it may have had a use ancillary to the hospital stores.

Plate 155: Building 44, laundry, south elevation, looking north-west (1880)

Plate 156: Building 44, north-elevation, looking south-west. The chimneys served the drying rooms (1890)

Plate 157: Building 44, extension to west, looking north-east (1896)

Plate 158: Buildings 45 & 46, laundry, east elevation viewed across the former drying ground (1878)

Plate 159: 45 & 46, west elevation. (1895)

Plate 160: The modified corridor west of Building 46, looking south (1899)

Plate 161: Building 47, the rebuilt south laundry range, looking south (1883)

Plate 162: Building 44, former foul laundry, looking west (1909)

Plate 163: Building 44, former foul laundry, looking east (1906)

Plate 164: Scale by Avery in Building 44 (1902)

Plate 165: Building 44, drying room west of foul laundry, looking north-west (1915)

Plate 166: Building 45, former finishing room, latterly cold stores, looking south (1919)

Plate 167: Building 46, original lobby at north end of spine corridor, looking north (1935)

Plate 168: Building 46, former male receiving room, latterly cold stores, looking north-east (1941)

Plate 169: infill extension west of Building 46, looking north-west (1945)

7.17 Nurses' Home (Figs. 48-53; Plates 170-193)

7.17.1 Building Numbers: 42 & 50

7.17.2 NGR: 599453 228468 (42); 599457 228452 (50)

7.17.3 Level of record: 3

7.17.4 Function: Accommodation for nurses

7.17.5 Date of construction: 1910 (42); 1923 x 1939 (50)

Description:

General

7.17.6 The nurses' buildings form a group in the north-eastern part of the main hospital complex. They are sited on the female side of the hospital, west of the female epileptic ward (Buildings 36-39), reflecting the way the hospital was staffed at the outset, with female nurses tending only female patients. The earliest building of the three is Building 42, a three-storey block which is the original nurses' home. It is depicted on the original plan of the main hospital complex, albeit to a slightly different layout. This was extended during the first half of the 20th century, with a four-storey block (50), attached to it by a short link on its southern side, which is shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1939. At a broadly similar date, a three storey nurse training unit, also known as the Beta Building (q.v. Building 43), was constructed to the north-west of the nurses' home, to which it is linked by a covered walkway and fire escape staircases from the upper floors (Plate 170).

7.17.7 When the hospital first opened, and for some time after, nurses lived on site and therefore accommodation was required. Such accommodation was designed for single female nurses, as nurses had to leave their posts if they married. This was known as 'the marriage bar' and was in force for women until 1946 (Gittins 1998, pp. 112-114). Presumably, the construction of further accommodation in the form of Building 50 resulted from an increase in the number of patients at the hospital requiring additional nursing staff (Gittins 1998, p.14)

7.17.8 A plan of the original nurses' home (42) is included on the original plan for the main hospital complex. Although the orientation of the building is shown with the principal elevation facing south rather than north, it is broadly accurate in terms of layout and gives a helpful indication of the use of some of the rooms.

Nurses' Home (42) – Exterior

7.17.9 The original nurses' home is a formed by a linear main range, aligned approximately east-west, with four full-height projecting wings on its southern side (Plates 171, 172 & 173). The building is faced with red brick laid in

English bond at ground and first floor levels, while the second floor is faced with unpainted roughcast, separated from the floors below by an ovolo-moulded projecting brick course. The roof of the main range is fully-hipped with sprocketed eaves and is covered with clay tiles, contrasting with the appearance of the main ward blocks. The rear wings have matching hipped roofs, with the exception of the penultimate wing to the west, which has a pair of gables faced with roughcast, forming an M-shaped roof. The eaves to the perimeter of the whole building are deeply overhanging and have a pierced timber soffit, presumably to aid ventilation. The chimneystacks have been removed above roof level. The building has an Arts and Crafts aesthetic befitting its role as domestic accommodation, albeit on a reasonably large scale.

7.17.10 The principal façade faces north towards the road running around the perimeter of the main hospital complex. It is reasonably plain, comprising regular fenestration of timber sliding sash windows of four-panes-over-four to all floor levels, with the exception of three canted bay windows at ground floor level within the western half of the façade; these are furnished with matching sashes and have clay-tiled roofs.

7.17.11 The main entrance to the building is not sited within its principal elevation, however, but in the side elevation to the west. It comprises a single-width doorway flanked by sidelights above moulded timber panels, set in a segmental-arched opening with roughcast to the archway; the door itself has been removed (Plate 174). Above the doorway at first floor level is a wide window opening of four casements, and at second floor level a tall sash window of six-panes-over-nine, both of which light stair landings. At first and second floor levels, doorways have been inserted to provide access to a later metal fire escape attached to the elevation.

7.17.12 The east elevation is relatively plain, comprising a two-over-four sash window at each floor level, and a further small four-over-four ground floor sash to the southern end of the elevation. A single-storey corridor branches east from this side of the building towards the ward blocks. Despite the brickwork of the corridor's north elevation being continuous with the façade (i.e. toothed-in), this is a later addition (1939x1952) and a doorway at its western end provides access to the building via one of the original nurse's bedrooms.

7.17.13 The south elevation is characterised by four projecting full-height rear ranges matching the construction of the main range. These house bathrooms and a staircase, and consequently have a less regular arrangement of fenestration than the remainder of the building, with paired and small single sash windows reflecting the internal layout. A single storey corridor attaches the easternmost rear range to the east ward blocks. The penultimate range to the west is slightly different, comprising a pair of gables faced with roughcast on its southern side, forming an M-shaped roof with a heavy painted timber bargeboard. At ground floor level this range has a canted bay window, with clay-tiled roof and sashes of four-panes-over-four. A doorway has been inserted through the eastern window of the bay, and its roof modified to

provide a small tiled canopy above the doorway. Immediately to its east is a three-storey link providing access to the later Building 50.

Nurses' Home (42) – interior

General

7.17.14 The building is laid out around a spine corridor running east-west along the length of the range, with staircases at either end, that to the east being housed in a separate range projecting south (Plate 175). Communal rooms and bedrooms are located on the northern side of the corridors, and service and bathroom areas are to the south.

7.17.15 Unless otherwise stated, the building has smooth plastered walls and ceilings, tall ovolo-moulded skirting, and slender ovolo-moulded and reeded picture rails, door and window architraves. Original doors are typically half-glazed timber doors of nine panes above two ovolo-moulded panels. Floors are of suspended timber in corridors, bedrooms and communal living rooms, and are of solid concrete construction in the rear ranges, which house bathroom and service areas.

Ground floor

7.17.16 The western four ground floor rooms on the northern side of the corridor are identified on the historic plan of the building as sitting rooms, including the 'Head Attendant's Room' at the western end. The description of a narrower room, third from the west, is illegible, but it seems reasonable to assume it formed part of these living areas. The westernmost room is lit by windows to both the west and north, while the other rooms are each lit by a large canted bay window (Plate 176). All were originally heated by fireplaces which have been removed and blocked although the chimneybreasts remain *in situ*. The remainder of the rooms north of the corridor served as nurses' bedrooms. These smaller rooms are all lit by a single sash window and were heated by small back-to-back fireplaces (Plate 177). Where these survive, they have cast iron surrounds edged with a bound reed moulding, central garland motif, a cyma-moulded mantelshelf and a small register grate (Plate 178).

7.17.17 South of the corridor, service areas and bathrooms are housed in the projecting rear ranges. The westernmost range is accessed from the main entrance/stair hall, and contains a small bathroom with half-tiled walls, lit by a large six-over-six sash window on its southern side, and two toilet cubicles, originally lit by tall, narrow sashes of one-pane-over-two; one of these has been modified to form a high level window (Plate 179). One cubicle retains an original door of four solid ovolo-moulded panels.

7.17.18 East of this are a range of service rooms: these comprise a kitchen, lit by a large bay window on its southern side and originally heated by a chimneystack on its west wall (Plate 180); two small rooms which historic plans indicate served as a cupboard and larder; and a room which originally served as a

store, but has subsequently been converted to an additional kitchen. The original kitchen has a simple ovolo-moulded skirting while the former store has skirting matching that found elsewhere in the building, but otherwise the rooms are plain.

7.17.19 Approximately centrally on the southern side of the corridor, the building is linked to Building 50. East of the link is a further large bathroom block with half-tiled walls and a main entrance lobby/washroom lit by sash windows of three-panes-over-six to both the east and west sides (Plate 181). It contains two toilet cubicles, each lit by a one-over-two sash, and a separate bathroom lit by a two-over-four sash. A modern shower enclosure has been inserted on the eastern side of the main washroom.

7.17.20 Stairs to the upper floors are situated at both the east and west ends of the spine corridor, with the former being housed in a projecting rear range. The western stair is located within the entrance hall and is of open-well type with half-landings. It has a closed string with winders at its base, and a timber balustrade of alternate plain splat balusters and plain moulded panels, square newel posts with ball finials, and a flat-topped moulded handrail (Plate 182).

7.17.21 The eastern stair has a much plainer appearance suggesting it was a secondary stair (Plate 183). It is of cast concrete construction, and is of closed-well-type with quarter landings, the central well housing a large built-in store cupboard and all floor levels which is integral to its construction. The stair has no ornamentation; however, scars along both walls to either side of the steps suggest handrails were once fixed here. West of the stair at ground floor level a short corridor beneath the flight to the first floor provides access to a corridor linking the building with the wards to the east.

First and second floors

7.17.22 The first and second floors largely replicate the layout of the ground floor. However, these floors do not have communal areas and the rooms north of the corridor all comprise nurses' bedrooms. Presumably, the larger bedroom at the western end of each floor, lit by two windows rather than one, would have been reserved for more senior staff. Two of the rear ranges contain bathrooms and WCs as at ground floor level, while the range west of the link to Building 50, above the ground floor kitchen, appears to have housed three further bedrooms at both first and second floor levels. These rooms are decorated with mouldings to match the other bedrooms, and all are heated; where fireplaces survive they are of the same type (Plate 184). At both floor levels, the walls of the central and western room have been tiled, suggesting they later served as kitchens.

Nurses' Home (50) – exterior

7.17.23 The original nurses' home was extended in the first half of the 20th century with a large block which provided additional accommodation. Its form and detailing contrasts notably with the original building. The block is of four

storeys with a flat roof behind a parapet (Plates 185, 186, 187). It is a concrete-built structure, faced with red brick laid in English bond, with cement-rendered stringcourses below the ground-floor windows, and above and below the fourth-floor windows, giving the appearance of an attic storey. It is aligned north-south and its footprint is stepped at its southern end, where the main entrance is contained in a narrow full-height projection. The original door has been removed. The building has a regular arrangement of timber sliding sash windows which to the bulk of the building are of six-panes-over-six, and two-panes-over-four where it steps in and narrows at its southern end. Above the main entrance, tall triple-hung sash windows each comprising 18 panes effectively form a vertical band of glazing lighting a staircase. These windows are separated by cement-rendered bands; the stringcourse above the fourth-floor windows is shaped above the fourth-floor window, which is round-arched. Although the window openings to either side of the entrance are symmetrically arranged, the windows themselves differ to either side, reflecting the interior layout: those to the west comprise paired two-over-two sashes serving WCs while those to the east are sashes of three-panes-over-three which light larger bathrooms.

7.17.24 The form and detailing of the building lends it an Art Deco feel, appropriate to its date of construction. At its northern end the building is joined to the original nurses' home by a three-storey, brick-built, flat-roofed link. A metal fire escape serving all floors is situated on its western side.

Nurses' Home (50) – Interior

7.17.25 Like the original nurses' home, each floor of the building is laid out around a central spine corridor which runs south from the link joining it to the former. All levels provided nurses' bedrooms, located east and west of the corridor, and a staircase is sited at the south end of the building. The corridors all have smooth plastered walls, simply-decorated with a substantial quarter-ovolo skirting and a recessed ovolo-moulded dado, as found elsewhere in the hospital buildings (Plate 188). Bedrooms are all identical at each level; they have the same skirting as the corridors, and an ovolo-moulded moulded picture rail (Plate 189). Doors to the bedrooms are of four ovolo-moulded panels, with opening three-pane overlights to provide ventilation and borrowed light to the corridors, and are set in hollow-moulded architraves (Plate 190). The rooms are each lit by a single sash window set in a plain recess, with ornamentation provided by a hollow-moulding beneath a timber window cill. Each room is furnished with a washbasin. On each floor, the southern two bedrooms on the east side of the corridor have been converted to small kitchens with a tiled wall finish and modern fire doors.

7.17.26 The staircase at the south end of the building is of open-well type with half-landings. It has an open string, and a balustrade comprising metal stick balusters, which terminate at the base of the stair with four balusters forming a square newel beneath a stepped timber finial, resting on a curtail step (Plate 191). The tread-ends project beyond the string and are decorated with a simple hollow-moulding. The stair hall is separated from the corridors by

double half-glazed doors, beneath an overlight; each leaf comprises six panes above two simply-recessed panels.

7.17.27 Flanking the staircase to east and west at each floor level, and accessed from the stair landings, are bathroom and WC facilities. The bathrooms are located east of the stair and comprise a small lobby leading to a separate bathroom and shower cubicle. The WCs are sited on the opposite side of the stair; the room contains three WC cubicles with two-panel ovolo-moulded doors (Plate 192). A built-in cupboard in the north-west corner which matches the doors appears to be contemporaneous with the building's construction. All bathrooms/WCs have half-tiled walls.

7.17.28 At the north end of the spine corridor on the ground, first and second floors, a pair of doors, matching those separating the corridors from the stair-hall, leads into the link connecting the building with Building 42 (Plate 193). The north end of the link is separated from the building beyond by a further pair of these doors. Each link is lit by a pair of sash windows on its eastern side. The first floor link has an additional window on the western side, while the second floor has a doorway, with half-glazed door of nine panes above two ovolo-moulded panels, which leads to a metal fire escape staircase situated on its west side. The third floor of the building also has access to the fire escape via the same type of door, which opens onto the flat roof of the link.

7.17.29 The floors throughout the building are of concrete.

Plate 170: Buildings 43, 42 & 50, looking north-east (1739)

Plate 171: Building 42, original nurses' home, north elevation (1717)

Plate 172: Building 42, east and south elevations, looking north-west (1725)

Plate 173: Building 42, west and south elevations, looking north-east (1740)

Plate 174: Building 42, principal entrance to west elevation (1805)

Plate 175: Building 42, typical view of central spine corridor, ground floor, looking east (1811)

Plate 176: Building 42, typical ground floor communal sitting room (1812)

Plate 177: Building 42, typical nurse's bedroom, ground floor (1821)

Plate 178: Building 42, typical fireplace in nurse's bedroom (1819)

Plate 179: Building 42, west bathroom, ground floor (1809)

Plate 180: Building 42, ground floor kitchen, looking south (1813)

Plate 181: Building 42, main bathroom, ground floor, looking south (1818)

Plate 182: Building 42, principal staircase in entrance hall, looking south-east (1807)

Plate 183: Building 42, secondary stair at the eastern end of the building (1822)

Plate 184: Building 42, first-floor bedroom on south side of corridor, looking south-west (1828)

Plate 185: Building 50, east elevation (1724)

Plate 186: Building 50, looking north-west (1728)

Plate 187: Building 50, west elevation (1741)

Plate 188: Building 50, typical view of central spine corridor, first floor, looking north (1870)

Plate 189: Building 50, typical nurse's bedroom, first floor (1872)

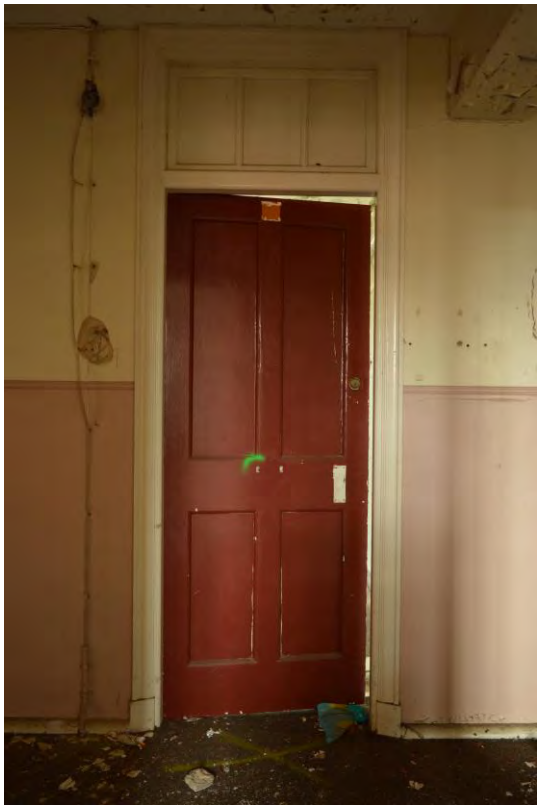

Plate 190: Building 50, door to nurse's bedroom (1855)

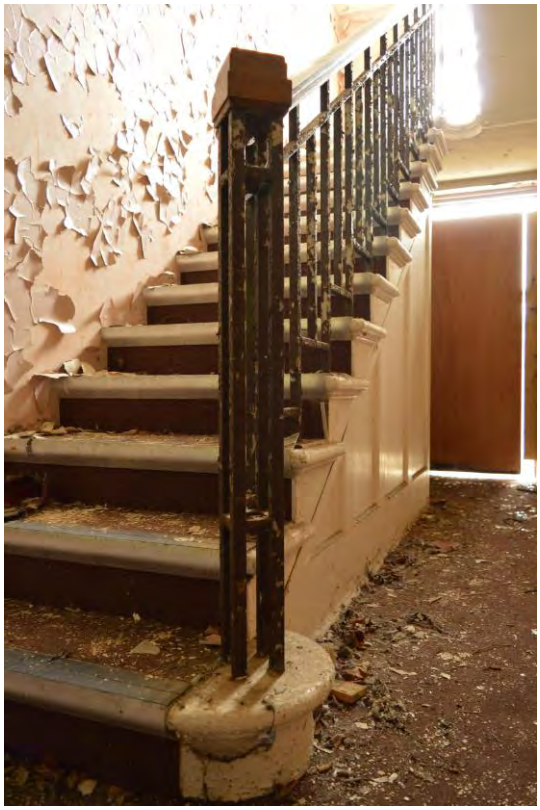

Plate 191: Building 50, staircase (1873)

Plate 192: Building 50, typical bathroom, second floor (1859)

Plate 193: Link between Buildings 42 and 50, looking north (1871)

7.18 Beta Building (Nurse Training Unit) (Figs. 48-53; Plates 194-206)

7.18.1 Building Number: 43

7.18.2 NGR: 599428 228487

7.18.3 Level of record: 3

7.18.4 Function: Original function unconfirmed; most recently a nurse training unit

7.18.5 Date of construction: 1923 x 1939

Description:

General

7.18.6 The Beta Building forms part of a group with the Nurses' Home (Buildings 42 & 50). It lies immediately to the north-west of Building 42 and is connected to it by a covered walkway and an external metal fire escape stair.

7.18.7 The building is a later addition to the hospital complex, which functioned as a training building prior to the hospital's closure (Ingram Consultancy 2001). Ordnance Survey maps indicate that it was constructed between 1923 and 1939; if, indeed, it was constructed as a training building from the outset, this would concur with a period when a very high proportion of nurses gained qualifications during the interwar years (Gittins 1998, p.63).

Exterior

7.18.8 The building is aligned approximately north – south and is of three storeys, faced with red brick laid in English bond to the ground and first floors, and painted render to the second floor, with a slender ovolo-moulded cornice running the perimeter of the building. It has a fully hipped slate roof with gently sprocketed eaves. Its form and style echo the Nurses' Home to its south-east, albeit slightly larger in scale and height and lacking some of the refinement of the earlier building. Windows are generally sliding timber multi-pane sashes, with gauged brick heads to those at ground and first floor level (Plates 194 & 195).

7.18.9 The west elevation has notable symmetry and would have been the first part of the building visible when approaching it along the main perimeter road. This elevation has a series of regularly-spaced windows at all floor levels, which to the ground floor are arranged to either side of a central doorway with double glazed doors. Each door leaf comprises ten panes, and over the door is a large opening overlight with glazing bars creating diamond-shaped panes (Plate 196). The ground- and first-floor windows are timber sashes of six-panes-over-nine, with the exception of the penultimate end windows, which comprise a pair of sashes of four-panes-over-six to both floors; one of the ground floor windows has been modified to create a wide porch with

recessed doorway. The gauged brick heads of the end windows, and the central doorway and window above it, incorporate a keystone formed of tile creasing. The second-storey windows are smaller, comprising six-panes-over-six.

7.18.10 The east elevation is similar, but lacks the formal regularity of that to the west. It, too, has a central doorway matching its western counterpart, but has a further doorway to either side: that to the north is a double doorway set within a projecting full-height stair tower, constructed in matching brickwork with a shallow mono-pitched slate roof. The doorway is sheltered by a glass canopy supported on timber corner posts and has a pair of modern flush timber doors. The southern doorway opens onto a covered walkway which leads south to Building 42 (Plate 197). The walkway comprises a lean-to glazed roof carried on slender cast iron columns, and moulded timber brackets set into the brickwork. It truncates the top of the doorway and the window openings to the south, suggesting that it may be a later addition. An irregular arrangement of smaller sash and casement windows to the ends of the elevation reflect the internal arrangement, where they serve WC facilities.

7.18.11 The end elevations are similarly irregular. Access to the building could also be gained via a single-width doorway in the centre of the north elevation, with a half-glazed door of nine panes above two ovolo-moulded panels, with a six-pane overlight. The south elevation contains first- and second-floor doorways on its eastern side, providing access to metal fire-escape staircases which also link the building with Building 42. Some irregularity in the brickwork surrounding the first floor doorway suggests that they were probably later insertions.

Interior

General

7.18.12 Unless otherwise stated, the interior of the building comprises solid concrete floors, smooth plastered walls and ceilings, ornamented with a tall ovolo-moulded skirting with an additional quarter-ovolo bead at its base, ovolo-moulded picture rail and dado, which is set into the wall, as elsewhere on the hospital site. Where original doors survive, these are generally of four plain simply-recessed panels, set in hollow-moulded architraves.

Ground floor

7.18.13 Despite the west elevation having the appearance of a principal elevation, the main entrance to the building is in fact on the eastern side, housed within the projecting stair tower. The stair to the upper floors is of cast construction, and is closed-well with half-landings; an ovolo-moulded dado and a step-moulded skirting run up its walls (Plate 198). An understairs cupboard with door of four ovolo-moulded panels, pierced at the top for ventilation, is accessed immediately inside the main entrance door.

7.18.14 South of the entrance/stair hall is a large, five-bay room, with external doorways to either side of the central bay, lit by a window to each side of the remaining bays (Plate 199). Plans of the building from 1997 indicate that it served as a lecture room. This room has additional ornamentation in the form of a cavetto and step-moulded ceiling cornice, which also runs along the ceiling down-stands between each bay. A fireplace recess is located at the northern end of the room; the fireplace itself has been removed. A low stage platform is situated at the southern end, flanked to either side by a doorway. The western doorway retains an original door of four ovolo-moulded panels. It leads into another sizeable room, of three bays, marginally plainer than the large room to the north, with a simpler step-moulded and coved cornice, which in 1997 was in use as a common room (Plate 200). This room was originally heated by a fireplace on its northern wall; the chimneybreast remains *in situ* although the fireplace has been removed. The room is lit by windows on both its west and south walls. A doorway in the eastern wall leads to/from a small entrance lobby, also accessed from the large room to the north, which provides access to two WC cubicles lit by small high-level windows. Each cubicle has its original door of four ovolo-moulded panels, with a three-pane opening overlight.

7.18.15 North and west of the staircase are two rooms which have been subdivided by later partitions. These rooms are plain with no ornamentation and give the impression of perhaps having once been service rooms, although most recently they were used as offices. The original western room was heated by a fireplace on its southern side, which survives as a substantial recess (Plate 201). Exterior access was afforded by a doorway to the north; a second access has been inserted through the west wall, where modern partitions have created a recessed porch.

First floor

7.18.16 When originally built, the first floor layout replicated that of the ground floor. The large central five-bay room has been latterly subdivided with modern stud partitions with clerestorey glazing, to form two smaller rooms with a corridor running down their eastern side; this provided two separate teaching rooms (Plate 202). The original room has mouldings matching those of the ground floor room, but also retains two original fireplaces, at the northern and southern ends of the room. The fireplaces have substantial cyma-and ovolo-moulded surrounds which are of stone, possibly reconstituted, and have a raised mantelshelf. They have cheeks of small terracotta bricks, and a stone hearth and fender (Plate 203).

7.18.17 The southern three-bay room is identical to that on the ground floor; again, its fireplace has been removed. Plans from 1997 indicate that it, too, served as a teaching room. The positions of the WCs in the south-eastern corner of the building have been modified to allow for access to the external fire escape stair to the south.

7.18.18 The two rooms north and west of the staircase retain their original proportions and unlike the ground floor rooms, are given some ornamentation with mouldings. The room to the west is of three bays, has a step-moulded and coved cornice, including to its ceiling downstands, a picture rail, dado and tall skirting, matching those found elsewhere in the building (Plate 204). Plans from 1997 indicate that by that date it was in use as a computer room. The northern room has a matching dado and picture rail, but has a simple quarter-ovolo skirting running its perimeter. Most recently this served as a small common room.

Second floor

7.18.19 The second floor differs from the floors below, being laid out around a spine corridor which runs north – south along the centre of the building. It originally provided access to a number of small rooms along both its east and west sides, each accessed by a door of four simple recessed panels with a three-pane overlight providing borrowed light to the corridor. The rooms and corridor are plain with a substantial quarter-ovolo skirting, and the corridor is subdivided along its length by two simple round-arches (Plates 205 & 206). The partition walls separating some of the rooms have been removed to create larger rooms; however, blocked doorways identifiable in the wall fabric provide an indication of the original layout. Doorways have also been inserted in some of the remaining partition walls to allow intercommunication between rooms. WCs are located to the north-east and south-east corners.

7.18.20 The original function of this second floor is not clear. Most recently the rooms were used as offices, with a large room in the centre of the western side of the corridor serving as a computer room. If the building was indeed a training building from its inception, it seems likely that the small rooms would have served as offices from the outset. However, the sizes of the rooms are similar to the individual bedrooms in the nurses' homes, and it is perhaps more likely that they were originally used as such – the Ordnance Survey of 1952-1964 identifies this building as another nurses' home.

Plate 194: Building 43 (Beta Building), looking north-east (1751)

Plate 195: Building 43, looking south-west (1758)

Plate 196: Building 43, doorway to west elevation, from the interior (1772)

Plate 197: Building 43, covered walkway to east elevation, looking south-west (1763)

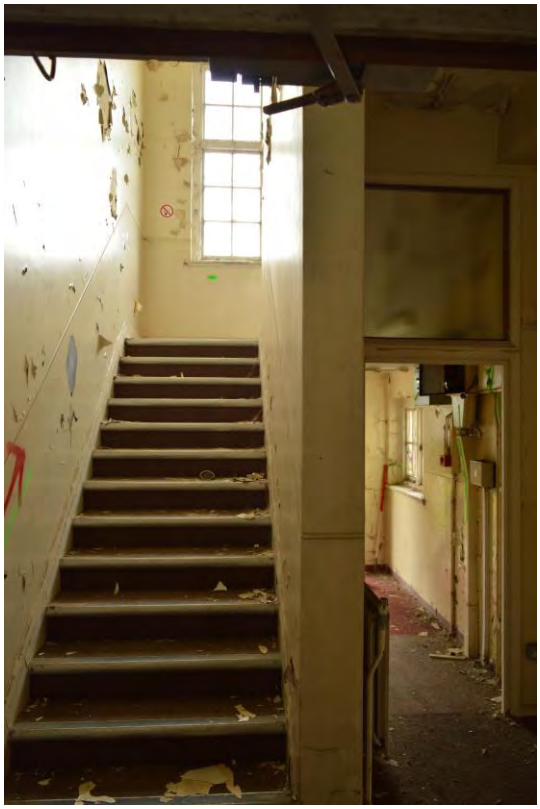

Plate 198: Building 43, principal stair, looking east (1767)

Plate 199: Building 43, ground floor lecture room, looking south (1770)

Plate 200: Building 43, ground floor common room, looking south-west (1775)

Plate 201: Building 43, possible ground floor service room, looking south-west (1769)

Plate 202: Building 43, modifications to the first-floor lecture room to provide two teaching rooms and a corridor, looking south (1781)

Plate 203: Building 43, first floor fireplace (1783)

Plate 204: Building 43, north-east room, first floor, looking north-west (1778)

Plate 205: Building 43, second floor spine corridor, looking south (1793)

Plate 206: Building 43, one of the small rooms off the second floor corridor, looking west (1792)

7.19 Officers' and Nurses' Mess (Figs. 54-55; Plates 207-216)

7.19.1 Building Number: 52

7.19.2 NGR: 599394 228323

7.19.3 Level of record: 3 (main building); 2 (extension)

7.19.4 Function: Officers' and nurses' mess with offices/staff accommodation above; latterly a tuck shop and patients' café at ground floor level.

7.19.5 Date of construction: 1910

Description:

General

7.19.6 Building 52 was served as the nurses' and officers' mess and is part of the original phase of construction. It is situated within the south-eastern part of the main hospital complex, on the female side, and is similar in layout to Building 71, the attendants' and officers' mess on the male side of the hospital, which it and loosely mirrors. The building is roughly rectangular in shape and is aligned east – west. It is built over two storeys and incorporates one of the main hospital corridors, which runs through it on its north side.

7.19.7 The original function of the building was as a staff mess with offices or staff bedrooms above; however, it appears that over time the function changed and the building was adapted: part of the ground floor was converted to a tuck shop and café for patients.

7.19.8 The building is typical of the style of architecture of the hospital, being constructed in red brick laid in English bond at ground floor level and faced with roughcast at first floor level, with a moulded brick string course separating the two. The roof is hipped and covered with slates, with overhanging eaves with moulded cement soffits and ogee-profile cast iron gutters. At the east end of the building there is a separate sanitary block and stair of predominantly brick construction.

7.19.9 In keeping with the rest of the hospital, windows are double-hung sliding timber sashes with horns and multiple panes. Where stairs and sanitary facilities are located, the fenestration reflects the internal layout: windows lighting WCs are typically narrower and those serving stairs are at half-storey height.

Exterior

7.19.10 The principal elevation faces south onto a large courtyard (Plate 207). The majority of the façade has a regular pattern of fenestration with sash windows of six-panes-over-six. A two-storey canted bay window is located centrally,

with a single-storey bay window to the west. There was originally a matching single-storey bay to the east which has been removed to make way for a later patients' café. At the eastern end of the range is the two-storey block housing stairs and sanitary facilities which is set back from the main building line. Attached to its eastern side is a two-storey building, with a full-height bay with polygonal roof, which projects forward to the same line as the main range (Plate 208). The building does not appear on the original plans, but is shown on the 1923 Ordnance Survey map. It of brick and roughcast in the same style as the main part of the building, and it is likely that, if not original, it was built soon after the initial phase of construction.

7.19.11 The north elevation faces another courtyard (Plate 209). The façade is more austere than the south elevation, omitting projecting bays, although there is a small single-storey lean-to extension, faced with roughcast. The windows on the ground floor, lighting the corridor, are sashes of twelve-panes-over-twelve. The three central windows are paired sashes of nine-panes-over-nine, while the first-floor windows are smaller, of six-panes-over-six.

7.19.12 Due to the narrow width of the building the side elevations are short and plain. The west elevation has a single sash window of six-panes-over-six at first floor level, while the east elevation has a two-light casement window to each floor.

7.19.13 At both ends of the building there is evidence for the original form of the single-storey corridors where they meet the building. In its most recent form, the corridor had a lean-to roof; however, at both ends the moulded brick string course and red facing bricks continue behind the roof pitch. A triangular area of yellow bricks above the east door to the corridor indicates the fully-pitched roof line of an earlier roof or covered walkway (Plate 210).

Interior

General

7.19.14 The interior is laid out with large mess rooms on the ground floor and offices on the first floor. There is a staircase at either end of the building and WCs at the east end.

7.19.15 The decorative scheme is consistent with that of the rest of the hospital and includes simple rounded architraves and skirting boards, four-panel doors and a slender ovolo-moulded dado.

Ground floor

7.19.16 The ground floor comprises two large rooms separated by a kitchen. The west room is the smaller of the two (Plate 211), labelled as the officers' mess on the historic site plan. In addition to the standard decorative features, the room has a picture rail and a wide cavetto-moulded cornice. A single fireplace is located to the east and a glazed door leads to the south courtyard.

7.19.17 The east room is the larger of the two, however it has been subdivided in later years, effectively creating two rooms. The room is decorated in the same way as the east room. It would originally have had two large bay windows, however the east bay has been removed to make way for a modern conservatory forming a patients' café. The room was heated by a fireplace at either end. In later years windows were inserted on the north side of the west half of the room, to either side of the doorway, and presumably acted as serving hatches. The inserted partition wall is decorated with naïve paintings of timber-framed houses (Plate 212).

7.19.18 The kitchen is a relatively austere room devoid of decorative flourishes, although it has a moulded dado and rounded skirting board. It has a large fireplace and barred windows.

7.19.19 All of the ground floor rooms are accessed from the corridor which runs along the north side of the building (Plate 213). The corridor is a continuation of one of the main hospital corridors; where it runs through the building is an integral part of its structure. The south wall of the corridor is painted with a mural, similar in character to that of the east room (Plate 214), curiously portraying the external wall of a half-derelict timber-framed building, with large amounts of vegetation growing from its gutters.

7.19.20 The bathroom and stairs at the east end of the building are typical of the hospital style: both have walls faced with glazed bricks below the level of a recessed ovolo-moulded dado.

7.19.21 The room at the far east of the building is accessed from both the stairs and the corridor. It has a fireplace on its east side and is decorated with a coved ceiling, a picture rail, an applied chair rail and an ovolo-moulded skirting. It may have formed an office or sitting room for a more senior member of staff.

First floor

7.19.22 The first floor is divided into a series of small rooms, each with a fireplace, arranged to either side of a central corridor running east – west (Plate 215). At the centre of the building the corridor widens to form a small lobby, lit from above by a square roof lantern. The first floor of the sanitary block to the east of building is built to a lower level than the main range and is accessed via a set of steps at the end of the corridor.

7.19.23 The decorative finishes in the individual rooms are fairly plain, with simple skirting and architraves similar to those in the main ward blocks (Plate 216). Doors are of four panels, the upper two panels arranged horizontally.

7.19.24 The rooms on to the north side of the corridor are served by back-to-back fireplaces within the partition walls. The space created by the fireplaces is used for storage. Most of the rooms to the south of the corridor are served by back-to-back corner fireplaces. Unusually, the partitions separating the rooms are built with thin, hollow extruded bricks.

Patients' café

7.19.25 A lightweight, flat-roofed timber and glass building is attached to the south side of the main range in the position of the original east bay window. According to the assessment carried out by Ingram Consultancy in 2001, it served as a patients' café. The walls are formed by large timber-framed glazed panels, with double doors to the south elevation opening into the courtyard.

Plate 207: Building 52, south elevation (2150)

Plate 208: Building 52, south elevation of sanitary and stair block and later addition to east (2149)

Plate 209: Building 52, north elevation (2144)

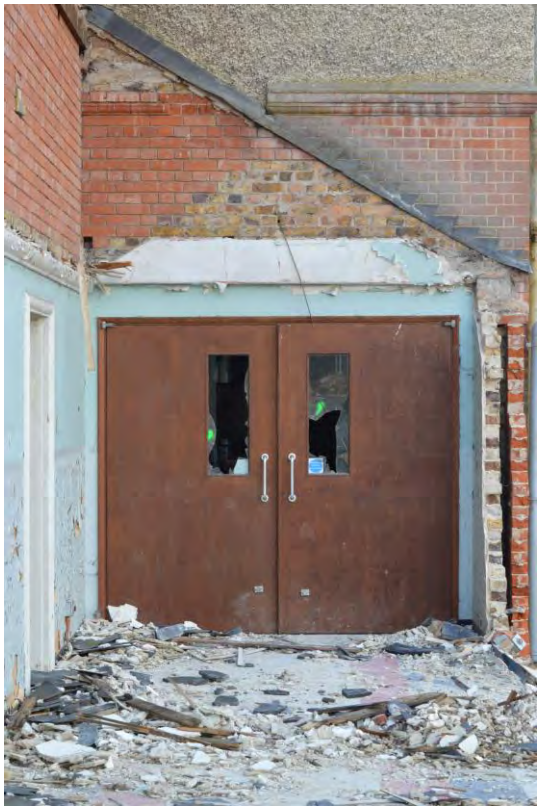

Plate 210: Building 52, east door leading from hospital corridor to internal corridor, facing west (2146)

Plate 211: Building 52, ground floor west room, facing south-west (2155)

Plate 212: Building 52, inserted partition with mural in ground floor east room, facing west (2161)

Plate 213: Building 52, internal corridor, facing east (2154)

Plate 214: Building 52, mural on south wall of internal corridor, facing south-east (2159)

Plate 215: Building 52, first floor corridor, facing west (2172)

Plate 216: Building 52, first floor room on south side of corridor, facing south (2170)

7.20 Main West (Male) Ward Blocks & Corridors (Figs. 56-72; Plates 217-242)

7.20.1 Building Nos: 88-92 (Epileptic Ward);
1-3, 85-87 (Acute Ward No. 1)
4-7, 83 & 84 (Acute Ward No. 2)
8-14, 72 & 73 (Sick & Infirm Ward)
15-17, 67 (Hospital Ward)

7.20.2 NGR: 599135 228402 (Epileptic Ward)
599163 228355 (Acute Ward No. 1)
599187 228302 (Acute Ward No. 2)
599224 228263 (Sick & Infirm Ward)
599291 228248 (Hospital Ward)

7.20.3 Level of record: 3

7.20.4 Function: Male ward blocks in the main hospital complex comprising the original Epileptic Ward, Acute Wards Nos. 1 & 2, the Sick & Infirm Ward and the Hospital Ward.

7.20.5 Date of construction: 1910

Description:

General

7.20.6 The male ward blocks essentially have the same layout as the female ward blocks on the eastern side of the hospital. The main difference is that the male ward blocks were designed to be marginally smaller, for fewer patients; this reflects the fact that there were typically more female patients housed in asylums. In all respects, the west wards reflect the exterior and interior appearance and character of the female wards, the principal difference being the size of the dormitories and sanitary blocks, and the lesser numbers of individual secure rooms provided (Plates 217 – 225). Perhaps the most noticeable difference is the presence of urinals in some of the sanitary blocks. Generally there is a better level of survival of original fixtures and fittings within the west wards and they have been subject to less alteration giving a good impression of their original character.

Access

7.20.7 Various parts of the buildings could not be accessed due to their poor structural condition. These comprised the entirety of the Hospital Ward (Buildings 15-17 & 67) and part of the Sick & Infirm Ward (Buildings 11-14 & 72). The first floor of the sanitary block to Acute Ward No. 1 (Building 86) was not accessed due to the known presence of asbestos debris.

Epileptic Ward (Buildings 88-92)

7.20.8 Like its counterpart on the female side of the hospital, both floors of the male epileptic ward are laid out around a large dormitory and day room, and have a near-identical layout. The dormitories are of six bays rather than seven, and could accommodate 42 patients, with four rows of beds; marginally less than the 44 beds which were allowed for on the female side. The day rooms, too, are only slightly smaller, suggesting that the plans anticipated a similar number of both male and female patients (Plate 226).

7.20.9 The ground floor of the ward has been subject to more alteration than the first floor: these are typical of alterations and upgrading found elsewhere in the hospital and include the amalgamation of some of the individual patients' rooms and insertion of partitions to create offices and consulting areas, and replacement of doors with modern fire doors (Plate 227). The ground floor attendant's room in the north-east corner of the dormitory has been converted and extended to serve as a small sanitary block. Fireplaces remain in place in the ground floor day room, although they are not intact: the beige tiled cheeks survive but the surrounds have been removed.

7.20.10 The first floor retains many of its original fixtures and fittings and its layout has seen little alteration, giving a good impression of the original interior character of the ward. Fixtures and fittings include a half-glazed screen separating the day room from the service passage to the south-west, and four-panel and half-glazed doors (Plate 228). Six-panel doors to the individual patients' rooms also survive, each would originally have been furnished with a peep-hole, although these have latterly been blocked with timber (Plate 229).

7.20.11 The sanitary block to the east, accessed from both the day room and dormitory via a small lobby, retain their original layout on both floor levels, as depicted on the historic plan of the wards. Subdivided by a central spine wall, the north-west half provides a series of cubicles with a larger cubicle to either end, while a washroom and bathroom occupy the south-eastern side (Plate 230).

Acute Ward No. 1 (Buildings 1-3, 85-87)

7.20.12 As well as providing marginally less accommodation, the layout of this ward differs in minor ways from its counterpart on the eastern side of the hospital: principally an attendant's room is located on the north side of the dormitory at both floor levels, rather than the south, adjoining which is an additional store room. At first floor level these two rooms were in more recent times used as offices; signs to their half-glazed doors indicate the store became a secretary's office and the attendant's room was an office for a social worker.

7.20.13 To both floors, the dormitory is of four, rather than five bays, and was intended to accommodate 14 beds compared to the 16 which could be housed in the equivalent east ward. South of the dormitory is a short corridor with four individual patients' rooms running along its east side, and an attendant's room at the southern ends. While the layout of the east ward has been modified for later uses, the original layout has remained largely intact here, including a patient's room with canted corners which would originally have been padded.

The main difference is that the dormitory and corridor are on the same alignment while in the east ward the dormitory is canted. The reason for this is unclear.

7.20.14 A pair of day rooms lies to the south, which are again smaller than their counterparts to the east, being of two bays rather than three. The partition separating them is modern at first floor level, and has been removed at ground floor level, creating a large open-plan space. To the west, the layout replicates that of the east ward, with a long corridor, canted part-way along its length providing access to a series of service rooms beyond which are three, as opposed to five, individual patients' rooms, attendant's room and staircase. As in the east ward the ward scullery and larder have been combined to form a larger kitchen. At ground floor level, two of the patients' rooms have been combined to serve as a hairdresser's, with two 'Elegan' hair-washing sinks with mirrors above (Plate 231). A sign on the door of the adjacent attendant's room indicates it most recently served as a room for a chiropodist. This change of use may have come about in the 1960s with the swathe of changes brought in by Dr Russell Barton.

7.20.15 The sanitary block, could not be accessed at first floor level; however, the ground floor largely retains its original layout and character. As elsewhere, it has a central spine wall separating it into two halves with cubicles occupying the north-western half and a washroom and bathroom within the south-eastern half. The white glazed bricks which are used to half-height on the walls and partitions have, somewhat unusually, remained unpainted and give a good impression of their original character (Plate 232).

7.20.16 The ward has good retention of fixtures and fittings, including four-panel and half-glazed doors, and shutters to some of the windows in the patients' rooms: these comprise two tall, flush bead-moulded panels with two small mesh-covered upper panels, to allow light in when the shutter was closed (Plate 233). The ground floor boot room, situated in the east service corridor, retains its half-glazed door with side-lights, maximising light or allowing for supervision.

Acute Ward No. 2 (Buildings 4-7, 83 & 84)

7.20.17 The second of the acute wards is particularly well-preserved. It closely-mirrors the layout of its counterpart on the eastern side of the hospital; again, it is marginally smaller. The ground and first floor dormitories at the north end of the ward accommodated 16 rather than 18 beds, and, presumably as it was of smaller size, the plan omits an attendant's room at the north end of the dormitory; an attendant's room at the southern end supervised both it and a smaller dormitory, housing eight patients, to the south. At first floor level the attendant's room retains two small four-over-four sashes, overlooking the dormitories (Plates 234 & 235). At both floor levels, corridors with individual patients' rooms to the east and south are well-preserved in terms of layout, fixtures and fittings. In the east corridor, at ground floor level, original vents above the doors to the patients' rooms are exposed; elsewhere these have

typically been covered over (Plates 236 & 237). The vents effectively operate like a sash window, comprising a pair of vertically sliding panelled timber shutters, with a mesh panel to the interior of the room. The south corridor retains the canted walls of an original padded room, to both floors.

7.20.18 On the southern side of the ward, is a range forming a pair of day rooms, separated by a timber panelled, half-glazed screen with a continuous overlight (Plate 238). This provides a good example of the original glazed partitions, which maximised natural light and allowed for supervision. As is expected, the day rooms are smaller than their counterparts in the east ward, each being of three bays as opposed to four.

7.20.19 East of the day rooms is short service corridor, with an attendant's room at its eastern end, beyond which is a stair. The service room layout has been modified at first floor level as commonly found elsewhere, with the ward scullery and larder having been amalgamated to form a larger kitchen. At ground floor level, however, the layout has survived intact, and the original surround to the scullery serving hatch remains *in situ*. The equivalent female ward housed a further four individual patients' rooms between the service rooms and the stair; on the male side, the corridor omits any further patient accommodation.

7.20.20 The main sanitary block serving the ward, on the north side of the day rooms, has retained its original layout at both ground and first floor levels, matching the layout of the sanitary blocks in the Epileptic Ward and Acute Ward No. 1. As a sizeable ward, additional sanitary facilities were located at the western end of the projecting east corridor, close to the dormitories. On the north side of the corridor this comprised a WC and sluice sink and on the southern side a washroom. Both have typical interiors, with walls of glazed brick below the level of the dado.

7.20.21 The ground floor dormitory at the north end of the ward has a mural depicting a Mediterranean coastal scene, on its southern wall, which may have been painted by a patient (Plate 239).

Sick & Infirm Ward (Buildings 8-14, 72 & 73)

7.20.22 Only the north-western part of this ward could be accessed due to the building's poor structural condition. This part of the ward comprises two dormitories. A large dormitory occupies the north part of the ward, which provided space for 27 beds, matching the size of its counterpart in the east ward. At its southern end is a smaller dormitory for 15 beds, which has a canted footprint and is slightly smaller than the equivalent female dormitory which allowed for 20 beds. The dormitories have been modified at both ground and first floor level with the insertion of modern suspended ceilings and stud partitions, forming office/consulting areas with individual lights and power points (Plate 240). An attendant's room and one individual patient's room are situated north of the larger dormitory; the patient's room at first-floor level has latterly been converted to a WC.

7.20.23 The southern dormitory was extended between 1939 and 1952 with an additional three bays, in closely-matching construction typical of the mid-20th century additions to the site. A glazed verandah, originally attached to its south-western side, was replaced *c.*1970 with a flat-roofed brick structure with timber casement windows. The interior of this extension could not be fully accessed. It was observed to contain a series of small rooms formed by breezeblock partitions, which possibly served as additional office/consulting areas.

7.20.24 The remainder of the ward, the interior of which could not be accessed, presumably matches the layout of the east ward, as suggested by the historic layout plan, comprising two day rooms, flanking a central gallery with individual patients' rooms on its northern side, service rooms to the east and a two-storey sanitary block to the rear. It is notable that the female ward was provided with an entire additional wing (Building 53) comprising a 15-bed dormitory, three individual patient's rooms, an attendant's room and small sanitary block. However, the male side omits an equivalent wing, a stark reflection of the greater numbers of female patients which were anticipated.

7.20.25 A notable feature of the exterior of the main sanitary block (Building 72), are various numbers, and the words 'NOMAD' and 'COSSACK', which have been scratched into the brickwork on the block's western side (Plate 241).

Hospital Ward (Buildings 15-17, 67)

7.20.26 The entirety of the male hospital ward was inaccessible due to the poor structural condition of the buildings and fire damage (Plate 242). It is presumed that the ward is laid out to match its equivalent on the female side, providing three dormitories, with a north wing housing individual patients' rooms, an attendant's room and stores, and a gallery flanked by day rooms to the west, beyond which are service rooms. The plan suggests that the gallery is small, and does not have patients' rooms along its north-east side, as the gallery in the female hospital ward does. In their place is an attendant's room, bathroom, and short corridor leading to the rear sanitary block, itself a smaller version of its counterpart to the east.

Plate 217: Male Epileptic Ward, north-west elevation (2575)

Plate 218: Junction of male Epileptic Ward and Acute Ward No. 1, looking east (2573)

Plate 219: Male Acute Ward No. 1, west elevation (2963)

Plate 220: Male Acute Ward No. 2, south elevation, and Male Sick & Infirm Ward, west elevation, looking north (2976)

Plate 221: Junction of male Sick & Infirm and Hospital wards, looking north-east (2348)

Plate 222: Male Hospital Ward, south-west elevation (2350)

Plate 223: Male Hospital Ward, south elevation (2351)

Plate 224: Typical courtyard elevation, male Epileptic Ward, looking west (2580)

Plate 225: Main sanitary block to male Hospital Ward, looking south-west (2364)

Plate 226: Ground floor day room, male Epileptic Ward, looking south-east (2538)

Plate 227: The altered ground floor dormitory, male Epileptic Ward, looking north-east (2532)

Plate 228: First floor day room, male Epileptic Ward, looking south-east (2556)

Plate 229: First floor north-east corridor, male Epileptic Ward, looking north-east (2565)

Plate 230: Ground floor bathroom in sanitary block, male Epileptic Ward, looking south-east (2547)

Plate 231: Ground floor hairdressing room, male Acute Ward No.1, looking north-east (2903)

Plate 232: The ground floor of the sanitary block, male Acute Ward No.1, looking north-east (2892)

Plate 233: Patient's room with original shutter *in situ*, male Acute Ward No.1, first floor (2805)

Plate 234: North first floor dormitory, male Acute Ward No. 2, looking south, showing the small window which overlooks the dormitory from the attendant's room (2816)

Plate 235: South first floor dormitory, male Acute Ward No. 2, looking north-east, showing the small window which overlooks the dormitory from the attendant's room (2826)

Plate 236: East ground floor corridor, male Acute Ward No. 2, looking east (2915)

Plate 237: Original vent above door to patient's room, east ground floor corridor, male Acute Ward No. 2 (2920)

Plate 238: Ground floor day rooms, male Acute Ward No. 2, looking south-east (2931)

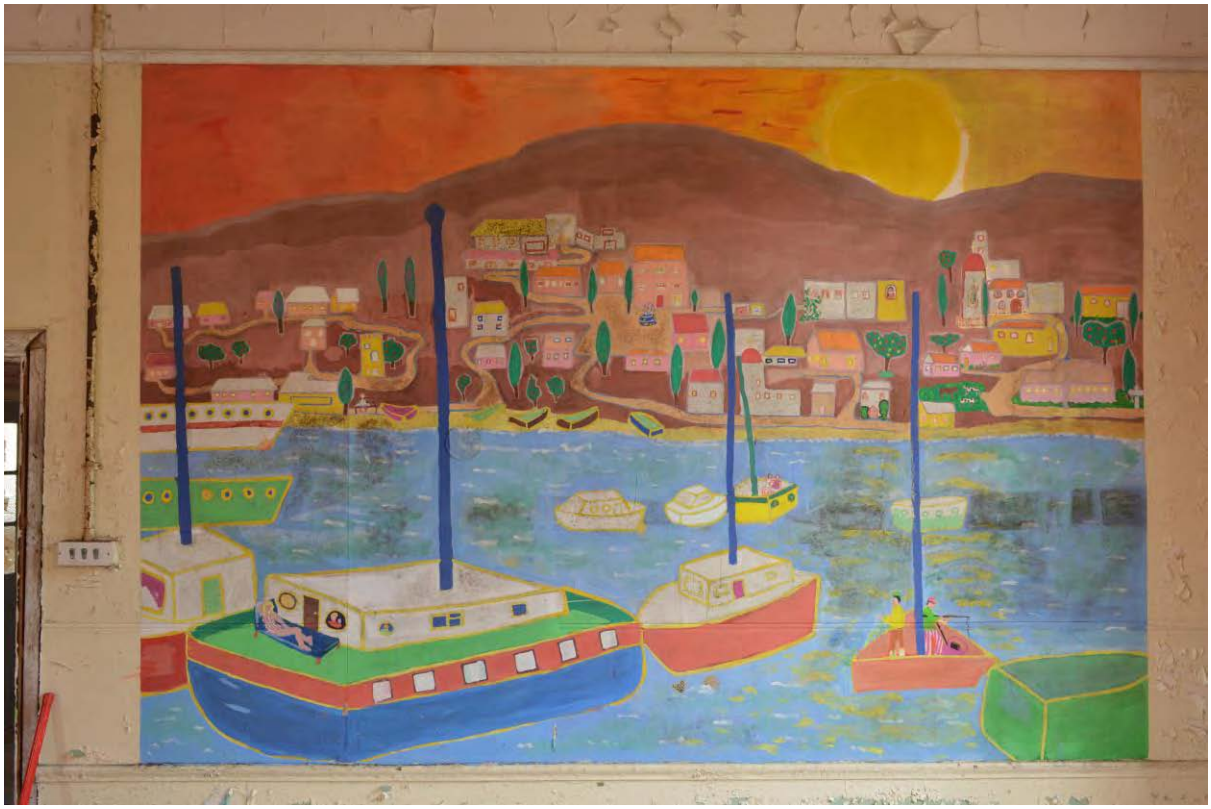

Plate 239: Mural in ground floor north dormitory, male Acute Ward No. 2 (2912)

Plate 240: Modified first floor dormitory, male Sick & Infirm Ward, looking south-west (2865)

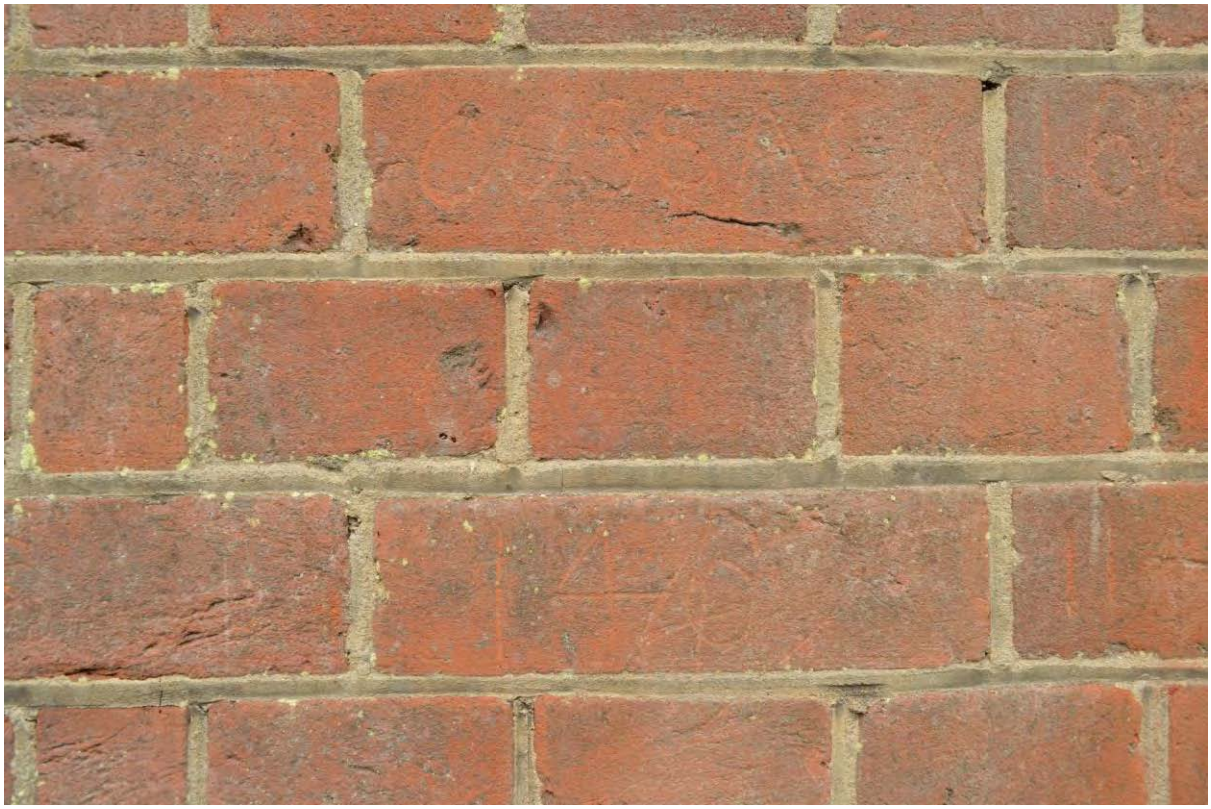

Plate 241: Numbers and words scratched into brickwork, sanitary block, male Sick & Infirm Ward, west elevation (2357)

Plate 242: The fire-damaged interior of the male Hospital Ward, looking south-east into one of the original dormitories (2363)

7.21 Male working patients' ward (Figs. 73-75; Plates 244-255)

7.21.1 Building Number: 82

7.21.2 NGR: 599261 228361

7.21.3 Level of record: 3

7.21.4 Function: Built as a ward for male working patients; latterly Alexander, B. Lennard and Fleming Wards.

7.21.5 Date of construction: 1910

Description:

General

7.21.6 This separate ward was constructed for male patients deemed fit to work. It is sited immediately south of the cobbler's, tailor's and upholsterer's workshops, mason's & bricklayer's shed and bakery buildings (Buildings 106-108) which provided occupational activity for patients. Access between the ward and these buildings was via an east-west corridor on the north side of the ward.

7.21.7 The building has many parallels in appearance and layout with the surviving part of the female working patients' ward (Building 75) which occupies the equivalent position on the east side of the hospital, although the latter was partially demolished following bomb damage during the Second World War.

7.21.8 A largely symmetrical building, the main part of the ward forms a long, linear, two-storey range aligned east-west. To the rear (north) are two perpendicular two-storey ranges, which, with the single storey hospital corridor to the north, form an enclosed courtyard. A two-storey sanitary block is attached to each perpendicular range, within the internal courtyard, and projecting stair towers are sited at the northern end. The main part of the ward overlooks a large airing court to the south.

Exterior

7.21.9 Like the female working patients' ward, the ward is constructed in red brick at ground floor level, and faced with roughcast at first floor level, above an ovolo-moulded painted timber stringcourse. The range has an eaves cornice of four courses of gault brick with a moulded top course below deeply overhanging cement-rendered eaves, with an ogee cast iron gutter. The window and door openings have gauged brick heads, which, to the first floor, are of gault brick and integral to the eaves; windows are predominantly multi-pane double-hung timber sashes (Plates 244, 245, 246).. The roof is fully-hipped and covered with slate. The brick chimneystacks incorporate iron grilles for ventilation.

7.21.10 The principal elevation faces south towards the airing court. It comprises a central 12-window range, flanked to either side by a shorter wing of five windows. Both of the flanking wings have been extended southwards at ground floor level only with stretcher-bonded brick additions: that to the east is flat-roofed and has a series of wide metal Crittall-type windows with boarded panels above, while that to the west has a false pitched slate roof, and a central double doorway flanked by similar metal-framed windows. Both are relatively modern additions post-dating 1972 and occupy the site of glazed verandahs shown on historic Ordnance Survey maps.

7.21.11 The side elevations have a simple appearance with regular fenestration comprising sash windows. Both have a first floor doorway with overlight, providing access to a metal fire escape stair. The rear elevation, and the perpendicular rear ranges, replicate the character of the façade.

7.21.12 The sanitary and stair blocks are also constructed with matching materials and detailing. The fenestration of the sanitary blocks is more irregular, reflecting the internal arrangements of cubicles, and both blocks originally had exterior access to the enclosed courtyard; that to the west has been blocked, as has an adjoining window. Two short glazed links, of lightweight timber construction, with pitched slate roofs link the front range with the sanitary blocks. That to the west is of two storeys, while that to the east is single storey and appears to have been so from the outset. These are later additions, which are first shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1939.

7.21.13 Both the flanking wings of the main range have been extended with a single storey sanitary block to the rear, added between 1923 and 1939. These closely mirror the style of the sanitary block added to Building 75 at a similar date, being faced with roughcast above an English-bonded red brick plinth, with fully hipped slate roof (Plate 247). They are attached to the main range a short, match-boarded link with glazed pitched roof, and are lit by a variety of sizes of sash window, reflecting the internal arrangements.

Interior – ground floor

7.21.14 The main part of the front range comprises two inter-connecting galleries – broad corridors which also served as day rooms (Richardson 1998, 13), with a series of secure individual patients' rooms running along their north side. These are a hangover from earlier asylum design, and an unusual example for the Severalls site. The galleries are of six bays each and are typical in terms of their interior decoration. Both have timber floors and modern suspended ceilings and are lit by large sash windows of 16-panes-over-16 in each bay. Each was heated by a fireplace on its southern wall; the chimneystacks remain *in situ* although the fireplaces themselves have been removed. Later partitions with glazed panels have been inserted at the outer ends of the galleries to create a separate room presumably to enable staff supervision. An external doorway has been inserted into one of the window openings in the east gallery.

7.21.15 Within the east gallery, the patients' rooms on the northern side survive reasonably intact (Plate 248). Each is entered via a doorway with substantial rounded architrave, and the original doors, of four panels which are flush and bead-moulded to the room side, remain *in situ*. Like the other wards, the rooms have a quarter-ovolo skirting, ovolo-moulded dado, and the plastered walls are coved to the ceiling and rounded into the corners and to the door jambs. Each is lit by a reasonably large window of nine-panes-over-nine. An attendant's room is located at the eastern end of the row of rooms. The patients' rooms in the west gallery have been subject to alterations, with walls between the rooms having been removed, and the redundant doorways have been blocked. A room on each side has also been modified to provide access to the sanitary blocks.

7.21.16 Flanking the galleries are two large day rooms, of five bays each and of matching appearance to the galleries. They are lit by a window within each bay, as well as to the end walls where they flank a central chimneystack (Plate 249). The east day room has been subdivided into two rooms by a thin glazed partition. The later extension to the south is accessed by an original half-glazed door, which originally would have provided access to a verandah shown on historic maps. The extension may have provided additional living or activity space; the original external walls it encloses have been covered with a plastered finish (Plate 249).

7.21.17 The western day room would originally have been identical to that to the east; it too has been subdivided, with lightweight half-height partitions creating office/consulting cubicles (Plate 250). The later extension on its southern side appears to have provided additional office space; again the original external walls have been covered with a later plastered finish.

7.21.18 The *c*.1930s single-storey toilet blocks on the north side of the day rooms comprise an irregular polygonal lobby providing access to individual cubicles and a bathroom. Throughout, the block has half-tiled walls and a concrete floor. Doors have been replaced with modern flush timber equivalents.

7.21.19 North of each day room and gallery is a perpendicular range housing service rooms, accessed by a typical passageway which leads to/from the main hospital corridor on the north side of the ward (Plate 251). The doorways have substantial rounded architraves; where original doors survive these are half-glazed. The arrangement of the service rooms replicates that found elsewhere in the main hospital wards, and originally comprised a ward scullery and larder, store and boot room. These rooms are characteristically plainer than the day rooms and galleries. The boot rooms at the northern end have walls of white glazed bricks below an ovolo-moulded dado, and that to the west has a half-glazed exterior door, with a large nine-pane overlight (Plate 252).

7.21.20 Also accessed off the service corridors are the two sanitary blocks for the ward. The original configuration of stalls/cubicles has been modified in both blocks with modern partitions and doors. Both blocks can also be accessed from the galleries, via the links of *c*. 1930.

7.21.21 Staircases to the first floor are located at the northern end of the corridors, on the courtyard sides. Like the other hospital staircases they are of cast concrete construction, with walls of brown glazed brick which have latterly been painted over. The space beneath both stairs served as storage cupboards.

First floor

7.21.22 The first floor replicates the general layout and decorative schemes of the ground floor; however, the large rooms above the ground floor galleries appear to have originally served as open-plan dormitories and now have a series of rooms along their northern side which are formed by later partitions (Plate 253). The north service corridors, are laid out slightly differently to those on the ground floor. At their northern ends are large washrooms/bathrooms above the ground floor store and boot room, since subdivided with modern partitions to provide two rooms. Presumably, the additional facilities were required due to the greater number of patients housed in the first floor dormitories.

7.21.23 The eastern first floor day room is the only one in the building to have remained open-plan (Plate 254). The western day room has been subdivided by modern full-height partitions with clerestorey glazing to provide a central east-west corridor with offices or consulting rooms to the north and south.

7.21.24 The first floor layout of the western sanitary block has been modified with later partitions, and, as at ground floor level, access from the dormitory to the south is afforded via the link of *c*.1930 (Plate 255). The eastern sanitary block could not be accessed; however, its layout appears to be original, mirroring the first-floor layout of the sanitary block in the female working patients' ward (Building 75), with rooms laid out around a polygonal lobby. Access is from the main corridor only.

Plate 244: Building 82, Male Working Patients' Ward, south elevation, looking north-west (2081)

Plate 245: Building 82, west elevation, looking north-east (2086)

Plate 246: Building 82, internal courtyard, looking east (2105)

Plate 247: Building 82, west sanitary block added *c*. 1930, looking north-east (2087)

Plate 248: Building 82, east gallery, ground floor, looking west (2126)

Plate 249: Building 82, east day room, ground floor, looking east (2125)

Plate 250: Building 82, ground floor extension on southern side of east day room, looking west (2130)

Plate 251: Building 82, the modified west day room, ground floor, looking west (2097)

Plate 252: Building 82, ground floor service corridor on east side of ward, looking south (2121)

Plate 253: Building 82, boot room on west side of ward, looking west (2101)

Plate 254: Building 82, east dormitory, first floor, looking east. The rooms along the north side are later additions formed by modern stud partitions (2115)

Plate 255: Building 82, east day room, first floor, looking north-east (2116)

7.22 Male Bath House (Figs. 73-75; Plates 256-258)

7.22.1 Building Number: 82a

7.22.2 NGR: 599214 228367

7.22.3 Level of record: 2

7.22.4 Function: Bath house and dressing room

7.22.5 Date of construction: 1910

Description:

General

7.22.6 The bath house is located immediately west of the male working patients' ward (Building 82), and adjoins the main hospital corridors to the north and west. It is an L-shaped building formed by a main range running north-south with a short projection to the east at its northern end. It matches the bath house and dressing room in the equivalent position on the female side of the hospital (Building 51), although the latter has been much-extended.

Exterior

7.22.7 The building is constructed in red brick with gauged brick heads to windows and doors and an eaves cornice of two projecting brick courses below a fully-hipped slate roof. The main range has a large timber-clad roof lantern at the apex of its roof, and a single slender brick chimney stack is located at the eastern end of the roof of the projecting east range. The windows comprise various configurations of double-hung timber sashes, and a wide doorway with slender sashes forming sidelights is located at the southern end of the main range (Plate 256). Within the angle of the two ranges is a small flat-roofed structure of matching wall construction, which serves as a small toilet block.

Interior

7.22.8 The bath house occupies the southern part of the building and provided space for eight baths. It has walls entirely of glazed bricks, a concrete floor, and substantial timber roof trusses with arch-bracing bolted to the principal rafters and collars (Plate 257). It is lit by a large roof lantern, lined with match-boarding, and two triple sashes. Modern partitions at its northern end form a small lobby enclosing the doorway to the dressing room.

7.22.9 The dressing room has smooth-plastered walls with an integral ovolo-moulded dado; its roof has been obscured by a later suspended ceiling but where visible was seen to match the roof of the bath house (Plate 258). It is lit by a rooflight on its western side and, to the north, a half-glazed door provides access to the main hospital corridor. The room has been subdivided by a stud

partition to create two rooms, the east of which provides access to a small toilet block.

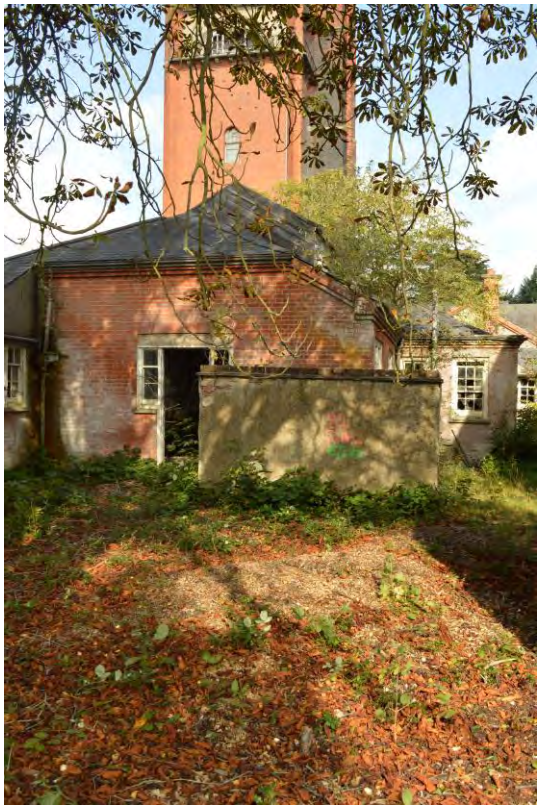

Plate 256: Building 82a, male bath house, looking north-west (2131)

Plate 257: Building 82s, bath house, looking north (2134)

Plate 258: Building 82a, dressing room, looking north (2136)

7.23 Plumbers', Carpenters' and Painters' Workshop (Figs. 73-75; Plates 259-263)

7.23.1 Building Number: 104

7.23.2 NGR: 599256 228442

7.23.3 Level of record: 2

7.23.4 Function: Workshops and storage

7.23.5 Date of construction: 1910

Description:

General

7.23.6 The workshops (Building 104) are attached to the southern side of the mortuary (Building 103), on the male side of the hospital. Building 109 is attached to the eastern end of Building 104. The buildings overlook the workshops yard to the south, beyond which are the cobblers', tailors' & upholsterers' workshops, masons' and bricklayers' shed and bakery buildings (Buildings 106-108).

Exterior

7.23.7 The workshops building is a long, linear, single-storey range, aligned east-west (Plate 259). It is constructed in red brick, with projecting brick courses forming an eaves cornice below a fully-hipped slate roof. The roof has a series of cast iron ridge vents, and one large brick chimneystack to the eastern half. Its south elevation, which overlooks the yard, has regularly-spaced metal windows of twenty panes with a tilting central section and various single and double ledged and braced doors. The rear (north) elevation is blank with the exception of an inserted Crittall-type window and ledged-and-braced door immediately east of the junction of the range with the mortuary building. The north roof slope has a series of rooflights covered with corrugated polycarbonate sheets.

7.23.8 At the western end of the range is a contemporaneous toilet block, constructed in matching brickwork, with a flat corrugated polycarbonate roof, set behind a parapet to the west and north. It has small timber windows with top-opening lights, and a doorway opening onto the yard to the south (Plate 260).

7.23.9 Attached to the eastern end of the range is a structure formed by matching brick yard walls to the north and east, and stretcher-bonded brickwork to the south. It is roofed-over with corrugated asbestos sheet and houses a paraffin tank. The historic site plan suggests that the structure occupies the site of a toilet block. A remnant of this appears to be a small English-bonded brick

structure, with a brick-edged oculus window on its southern side, which the historic plan suggests housed a urinal.

Interior

7.23.10 The western part of the range, which served as the plumbers' workshop, has been substantially altered by the insertion of a suspended ceiling and modern stud partitions forming offices with a lobby on the northern side, accessed from the mortuary. The brick walls generally remain exposed including a brick chimneystack, visible within the lobby, which heated the original workshop. Bull-nosed blue engineering bricks form the corners of the chimneystack and the jambs of original window and door openings. A doorway to the west leads to the toilet block with painted brick partitions forming a small lobby and individual cubicles.

7.23.11 The remainder of the range is less-altered. The carpenters' workshop is a large room of eight bays, with painted brick walls, and parquet laid on a concrete floor (Plate 261). The roof has substantial trusses with arch-bracing bolted to the principal rafters and collars, and a lath-and-plaster ceiling at collar height. Modern partitions form a small office at the western end and a lobby to a doorway to the painter's workshop to the east. The workshop was heated by a fireplace at the eastern end.

7.23.12 The painters' workshop has been divided into two rooms by a Flemish-bonded brick partition, but originally was of four bays. It matches the carpenters' workshop, and was heated by a back-to-back fireplace on its western wall. The fireplace retains a cast iron stove, produced by Yates, Haywood & Co. of Rotherham and London (Plate 262). Presumably, this was the means of heating in all the workshop buildings. What is now the eastern room of the workshop most recently served as a paint store, with a series of metal shelving units labelled with a variety of paint colours for use throughout the hospital (Plate 263).

Plate 259: Building 104, looking north-east (2404)

Plate 260: Building 104, toilet block at western end, looking south-east (2405)

Plate 261: Building 104, carpenter's workshop, looking east (2412)

Plate 262: Building 104, stove on the western side of the painters' workshop (2418)

Plate 263: Building 104, paint store at western end, looking north-west (2420)

7.24 Garages west of Main Entrance/Administration Building (Figs. 73-75; Plates 264-265)

7.24.1 Building Number: 109

7.24.2 NGR: 599286 228443

7.24.3 Level of record: 2

7.24.4 Function: Vehicle shed

7.24.5 Date of construction: 1923 x 1939

Description:

General

7.24.6 A garage block lies to the west of the main entrance block, abutting the western wall of the storekeeper's yard. The building is first shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1939.

Exterior

7.24.7 The building is of lightweight timber-framed construction on a low plinth of Fletton brickwork, and forms a lean-to against the yard wall to the west. Its walls and roof are clad with corrugated metal sheets. A series of slender metal columns on concrete plinths form a six-bay front facing east, which has been infilled with weatherboarding and modern up-and-over-garage doors; presumably when originally constructed the structure formed an open-fronted vehicle or wagon shed (Plate 264).

Interior

7.24.8 The interior of the building is subdivided on the bay lines by timber-clad partitions with clerestorey glazing (Plate 265).

Plate 264: Building 109, east elevation (2425)

Plate 265: Building 109, interior, looking west (2426)

7.25 Cobblers', Tailors' & Upholsterers' Workshops, Masons' and Bricklayers' Shed and Bakery Buildings (Figs. 79-80; Plates 266-284)

7.25.1 Building Number(s): 106-108

7.25.2 NGR: 599261 228400

7.25.3 Level of record: 2

7.25.4 Function: Workshops and bakery, latterly used as a patient social centre and a sterilisation room, respectively.

7.25.5 Date of construction: 1910 with later additions

Description:

General

7.25.6 This range of functional buildings is set around a central yard. The workshops provided essential items for the hospital including patients' clothing, shoes and upholstery and provided occupational activity for male patients deemed fit to work. The buildings lie west of the main entrance range (Buildings 111-112 & 112A) and south of the workshops yard and mortuary (Buildings 103, 104 & 109).

7.25.7 The cobblers' workshop is aligned north – south on the western side of the yard, the tailors' workshop runs east – west on the southern side of the yard, abutting a main hospital corridor, and the upholsterers' workshop runs north – south on the eastern side of the yard. A masons' and bricklayers' shed lies beyond the yard on its northern side, abutting the north yard wall. A large building has latterly been added on the southern side of the wall. Attached to the eastern side of the upholsterers' workshop are the bakery buildings, overlooking the storekeeper's yard. Adjacent to the bakery on its eastern side is a further detached building which once served as an engine shed (Building 110).

7.25.8 The workshops and bakery would originally have provided day-to-day work for many male patients, along with work in the kitchen and hospital farms and cleaning duties in the wards themselves (Gittins, 1995, p.158 & 167). The bakery buildings have been converted to a sterilisation room, and the tailors' workshop has been modernised; this area possibly served as the patient's social centre identified in the 2001 historic building assessment of the site (Ingram Consultancy 2001). The later use of the other ranges is unknown, although the tailors' workshop may have served as a chapel, as suggested by existing sketch plans of the building.

7.25.9 The first floor areas of the bakery buildings could not be surveyed due to the poor structural condition of the access stair.

Exterior

7.25.10 The yard is entered via a gateway on its northern side (Plate 626). The original brick gate with cast concrete capping survive, although the gates themselves have been removed. Each pier has a cast iron bollard attached to its northern side; these are embossed 'Stanford & Co, Colchester'.

7.25.11 The cobblers' and tailors' workshops are single storey ranges built in red brick with projecting brick courses at the eaves, and hipped slate-covered roofs with cast iron vents and short brick chimneystacks at the ridge (Plates 267 & 268). Both buildings are characterised by a regular arrangement of fenestration of timber sliding sash windows of six-panes-over-nine. Above each window to the tailors' workshop is a shallow dormer which presumably increased the level of light to this north-facing range. At the eastern end of the tailors' workshop is a wide half-glazed timber screen containing a matching half-glazed door and one opening casement window; above it is a shallow dormer of the same width. This part of the range is shown as open-fronted on the original hospital layout plan, suggesting the screen is a later insertion. In the angle of the two ranges is a small toilet block built in matching brickwork with a hipped slate roof (Plate 269). Originally, it formed a square range aligned at forty-five degrees, which has since been extended with flat-roofed sections with metal-framed windows to the north and west. On their southern side is an integral hospital corridor, of matching construction to the other brick-built corridors on the site.

7.25.12 The masons' and bricklayers' shed is a more lightweight structure (Plate 270). Its north elevation comprises timber match-boarding below continuous timber-framed glazing, which has been partly replaced with corrugated metal cladding. A double-width opening lies approximately at the centre of the elevation. Its rear wall is formed by a tall brick yard wall in the same style of brickwork of the other buildings around the yard.

7.25.13 Attached to the southern side of the yard wall is a large single-storey building aligned east-west (Plate 271). This is a later addition; Ordnance Survey maps indicate that it was constructed between 1964 and 1972. It is constructed in matching red brick with a gabled roof clad with corrugated asbestos cement sheets and a chamfered timber bargeboard. It is generally in keeping with the appearance of the other ranges, with a series of matching sash windows of twelve-panes-over-twelve to its southern elevation. Its main entrance is on its eastern side, and comprises a half-glazed door with overlight, flanked to either side by a three-light casement with glazing bars and top-opening lights. A slender brick chimney is sited on its southern roof slope. Attached to its south-west corner is a small flat-roofed toilet block in matching brickwork.

7.25.14 On the eastern side of the yard are two parallel ranges forming the upholsterers' workshop and bakery buildings. The westernmost of these is the upholsterers' workshop, a single storey-range of matching brick construction with three timber-framed roof lanterns. Its west elevation, which faces into the yard, has a regular pattern of fenestration of sash windows of six-panes-over-

six, and a single doorway which has been modified from a window opening (Plate 272). This elevation has a small brick projection, housed beneath an extension to the roof, which has been extended to the south in stretcher-bonded brick. The north-west corner of the range is canted, giving the roof an asymmetric polygonal terminal at its north end (Plate 273).

7.25.15 The eastern range comprises the bakery buildings (Plates 274 & 275). This northern part of the range is single storey while the southern part is of two storeys. The range is of brick with a slate roof, matching the construction of the other ranges, with the exception of the east elevation of the two-storey part. Here, regularly-spaced windows at ground and first floor level are separated by panels of roughcast; these windows are top-hung rather than sliding sashes. A short, two-storey projection, brick-built at ground floor level and faced with roughcast at first floor level, has a pitched pentice roof, below which a first-floor loading door has been infilled with a metal-framed casement window. This is identified on the historic site plan as a flour lift. The roof of the main two-storey part of the range is dominated by a large timber-framed roof lantern.

Interior

7.25.16 The interior of the cobblers' workshop has walls of painted brick, bullnosed to the door and window openings, and solid floors covered with parquet. There are three entrances to the range, two from the main hospital corridor to the south, and the third via an external doorway to the north.

7.25.17 The entrances from the corridor lead into the main workshop via a small lobby in the south-eastern corner of the range, top-lit by a rooflight, and a larger room to the south-west, identified on the historic hospital site plan as a boot room. A fixed window between the two provides borrowed light and allows the supervision of access and egress (Plate 276). The main workshop, to the north, has been subdivided by a modern stud partition to form two rooms, but was originally a large room five bays in length (Plate 277). To its north is a smaller room which the historic plan identifies as having originally served as the men's mess room, which has also been subdivided by modern stud partitions to form a corridor along its eastern side with two rooms to the west. Both the workshop and mess room are lit by a series of large sash windows to the east and west walls, and are ceiled at collar height with lath and plaster ceilings and skeilings. The roof trusses comprise substantial principal rafters with arch-bracing bolted to them and the collars. Although the historic plan suggests that both rooms were to be lit by roof lanterns, neither are, and the ceilings contain metal ventilation grilles to vents which terminate at the ridge. Both rooms were originally heated by back-to-back fireplaces which may have contained cast iron stoves (an example of which survives in the painters' workshop in Building 104); both fireplace openings have been blocked with stretcher-bonded brickwork. The brickwork of the chimneystacks themselves is bullnosed to the corners. Access to the small toilet block to the east was from the main workshop via a doorway with half-glazed door. At the northern

end of the range is a small room which the historic plan identifies as having formed a scullery and lobby to the external entrance.

7.25.18 The tailors' workshop on the southern side of the yard forms one large room of six bays, although at its western end modern stud partitions provide two small rooms (Plate 278). Like the cobblers' workshop this range has solid parquet floors, matching roof trusses, and is ceiled at collar height with skeilings, but its brick walls have been covered with a plastered finish. It is lit by a series of sash windows on its northern side with dormers above, and two large roof lights to its southern side. Brick chimneystacks survive at its east and west ends; again, the fireplace openings have been blocked. Access to the toilet block is at the western end of the room. A modern stage/podium has been constructed at the eastern end, north of which is a doorway leading to two rooms to the east. These rooms originally formed part of the upholsterers' workshop: the historic plans indicate they served as hair picking and hair drying room, presumably for horse hair which could be used to stuff furniture. The hair picking room is the north of the two and is shown as open-fronted on the historic plan; it is now enclosed with a glazed partition which presumably maximised natural light (Plate 279). Both rooms originally had doorways leading from the upholstery workshop; that to the southern room has been blocked and doorways have been inserted between the two and to the former tailors' workshop to the west.

7.25.19 The main upholstery workshop lies on the eastern side of the yard and is aligned north-south. It is accessed from the corridor to the south and is of eight bays, and, like the other workshops, has brick walls and a parquet floor, matching roof trusses and is ceiled at collar height with skeilings (Plate 280). The painted finish to its walls has deteriorated and the underlying construction is of Fletton bricks, with bullnosed Staffordshire blue engineering bricks to the door openings. The workshop is well-lit by a series of sash windows along its western side, and two large roof lanterns. It was heated by two chimneystacks on the north and east sides, which each contain a small opening for a flue and have a small upstanding hearth, presumably for a stove. At its northern end, two half-glazed doors lead to a small toilet block to the west.

7.25.20 North of the workshop a four-panel door leads to what was originally a store, of matching construction, and top lit by its own roof lantern and sash windows overlooking the yard. Beyond that is a small heated room which was the office of the clerk of works, which is canted to its north-west corner with three windows overlooking both the workshops yard and the yard to the north. A small entrance lobby is located to its west.

7.25.21 Attached to the east, the bakery buildings occupy their own self-contained range. The interior of the range has been much-altered for later use, presumably when having an on-site bakery was no longer a requirement (Plate 281). The historic plan shows the northern end of the range contained a coke store, stoker and ovens; this is now unrecognisable as the partition walls forming these features have been removed, and modern partitions and double fire doors inserted. Walls and floors are clad with modern finishes, and

ceilings have been inserted. The north entrance leads into a large lobby area with WCs to the east. To the south, double doors lead into what was originally the main bakery room. This has been subdivided into two rooms by modern partitions, and a suspended ceiling has been inserted. The walls have been painted but where this finish has deteriorated, the original walls can be seen to be of white glazed bricks, which are bullnosed to original openings. Originally, a gallery or mezzanine ran along the east side of the room, and the slender cast iron columns which supported it remain *in situ*. The external flour lift noted on the historic site plan suggests that the mezzanine was used for high-level storage. The bakery was lit by ground and first floor windows along its eastern wall, and a large roof lantern. Where the later suspended ceiling has collapsed, the roof trusses are visible and are of simple collar and principle rafter construction with metal king rods and ties.

7.25.22 The former bakery now contains three large autoclaves on the western side, indicating the room latterly served as a sterilisation area (Plate 282). The autoclaves are each marked 'MOTOCLAVE-S.D.A-PPK' and were produced by the British Sterilizer Company Ltd. South of the main bakery originally were a store, scullery and small lobby leading to the cooling room. The store and scullery have been combined and all rooms have plain walls and floors. The lobby has been extended southwards with a flat-roofed addition to form a small corridor, opening to the west into an enclosed courtyard to the south (marked 'area' on the historic plan).

7.25.23 The interior of the masons' and bricklayers' shed on the north side of the yard is simple in character, with solid floor and roof comprising a single timber purlin supported on timber ties (Plate 283). Modern partitions have subdivided the space and it is heated by a series of high level radiators on its southern wall.

7.25.24 The large building added to the southern side of the mason's and bricklayer's shed appears to have served as a communal space, most likely as a recreation/rest room for patients working in the workshops, and may have formed part of the patient's social centre noted by Ingram Consultancy in 2001. It is laid out with a large room at its eastern end, although its south-eastern corner has been separated off with glazed partitions to form a separate space (Plate 284). The interior walls are of painted brick and the building has a solid concrete floor and suspended ceiling. A fireplace with a beige tiled surround is located on its southern wall. At its western end are two doorways: that to the north leads to a small kitchen, while that to the south leads to a washroom furnished with a bank of basins along its west wall. WCs are accessed to the south, housed within the flat roofed structure attached to the main range. The cubicles have doors of four panels with the upper high-level panels being glazed with obscured glass.

Plate 266: Entrance to the workshops yard, looking south (1646)

Plate 267: Tailors' workshop, north elevation (1660)

Plate 268: Tailors' and cobblers' workshops, looking south-west (1652)

Plate 269: Sanitary block at the junction of the tailors' and cobblers' workshops (1655)

Plate 270: Masons' and bricklayers' shed, looking south-west (1645)

Plate 271: The later range on the north side of the yard, looking north-west (1650)

Plate 272: Upholsterers' workshop, west elevation, looking north-east (1658)

Plate 273: The north end of the upholsterers' workshop, looking south-east (1662)

Plate 274: Bakery, east elevation (1666)

Plate 275: Bakery, looking south-west (1667)

Plate 276: Cobblers' workshop, boot room, looking north-east. Note the window overlooking the entrance to the workshop. (1690)

Plate 277: Cobblers' workshop, looking north (1692)

Plate 278: Tailors' workshop, looking east (1687)

Plate 279: Former 'hair-picking' room west of the Upholsterers' workshop, looking west (1686)

Plate 280: Upholsterers' workshop, looking south (1683)

Plate 281: The former bakery, which has been substantially altered, looking south-east. The cast iron columns supported an original mezzanine running along the eastern side of the range (1672)

Plate 282: The former bakery, looking north-west, showing autoclaves relating to the building's later use as a sterilisation area. (1674)

Plate 283: Interior of the masons' and bricklayers' shed, looking south-east (1695)

Plate 284: *c.*1970 addition to the southern side of the masons' and bricklayers' shed, interior, looking west (1697)

7.26 Fire Engine Shed (Figs. 79-80; Plates 285-286)

7.26.1 Building Number: 110

7.26.2 NGR: 599291 228423

7.26.3 Level of record: 2

7.26.4 Function: Shed/outbuilding, identified as a fire engine station in 1972

7.26.5 Date of construction: 1923 x 1939

Description:

General

7.26.6 This small building is located on the western side of the storekeeper's yard, which lies immediately west of the main entrance block. The Ordnance Survey map of 1972 identifies the building as a fire engine station.

Exterior

7.26.7 The building is single storey, aligned east – west, with its entrance facing east onto the yard. It is of timber construction above a low plinth of Fletton brickwork, and is clad with painted match-boarding (Plate 285). Its roof is gabled and covered with corrugated iron, with timber bargeboards and pointed finials and pendants to the apex of both gables. The entrance to the building is a double-width opening fitted with two half-glazed doors. This opening has been reduced in height and width from its original proportions with narrow boarding. A lamp is fixed above the door. The remaining elevations all have a continuous band of timber windows with glazing bars and top-opening lights. A mono-pitched shed of matching construction obscures the glazing on the northern side, and a small lean-to obscures part of the south elevation.

Interior

7.26.8 The interior of the building is simple; the brick plinth and timber wall cladding is left exposed and unpainted, and the ceiling and skeilings are match-boarded (Plate 286). The floor is of concrete. A timber workbench is fixed along the north wall, which suggests that at least in more recent times the building was used as a workshop. Presumably the entrance doorway was reduced in size at the time it ceased to function as a fire engine station.

Plate 285: Building 110, east elevation (1665)

Plate 286: Building 110, interior, looking east (1701)

7.27 Boiler House and Water Tower (Figs. 81-84; Plates 287-299)

7.27.1 Building Numbers: 99-102

7.27.2 NGR: 599216 228406

7.27.3 Level of record: 3

7.27.4 Function: Boiler house, heating and power; water supply

7.27.5 Date of construction: 1910

Description:

General

7.27.6 Buildings 99-102 comprise a group of buildings known as the boiler house and water tower that in its original incarnation included the boiler house, calorifier room, engine room, battery room, pump room and coal shed. The buildings are located in the north-western part of the main hospital site and include the hospital water tower.

7.27.7 The coal shed lies on the north side of the group of buildings with easy access to Boxted Road. To the south of the coal shed lie two ranges of buildings containing parallel processes. The west range contains the boiler room, pump room, water tower and calorifier while the east side contains the engine room and battery room.

7.27.8 The interior of the water tower could not be accessed at the time of the initial survey as it was flooded. The interior was surveyed once access could safely be gained and the description forms section 7.56 of this report.

Exterior – Coal Shed and Boiler House

7.27.9 The coal shed and boiler house are situated on the north side of the cluster of buildings and consist of two ranges aligned east – west. The principal elevation faces north and is made up of five formerly open bays which would have been used for coal delivery (Plate 287). The bays are separated by brick piers built with bullnosed Staffordshire blue bricks. Below the eaves the roof is carried on cast concrete lintels with corbelled red brick cornices laid in header bond. In later years, the coal shed was enclosed; the bays were partially bricked up with red brick in Flemish bond and glazed with aluminium window frames.

7.27.10 The west elevation consists of two adjoining gables, that to the north smaller than the south. The walls are almost entirely blank, and are built in English-bonded red brick above a plinth of Staffordshire blues. Each gable has a louvered window and the boiler room has a large doorway. A small single-storey brick room is built against the boiler room.

Calorifier

7.27.11 The calorifier room presents an elevation to the west consisting of a single-storey red brick wall punctuated with regular window openings and a large doorway (Plate 288). The windows are small-paned iron frames with small tilting casements. They are designed to resemble the sash windows in the rest of the hospital but are more utilitarian. The large doorway opening is not original and has been inserted, presumably in the position of an earlier window. The window to the south of the door is also not original and occupies the place of a former door. The doorway opening has been narrowed with brickwork and a matching iron-framed window inserted.

Engineer's shed and smithy

7.27.12 The north of the east half of the group is taken up by the former engineer's shed and smithy. The north elevation of this building contains the main entrance to the boiler house and engine room (Plate 289). The building is a tall, single-storey structure with a hipped roof. It has regularly-spaced door and window openings and a double-width sliding timber door at its western end, leading through to the engine room. The east end of the elevation contains smaller doorways leading to the engine and boiler room. The engine room door sits in a wide opening and consists of a glazed and panelled door with sidelights and overlights. The door to the boiler room was partially destroyed but appears to have been a half-glazed panelled door with overlights. Original drawings suggests that the boiler room door is an insertion and that the room was originally accessed via the engine room entrance.

7.27.13 The east elevation of the building is obscured by the remains of a flat-roofed timber-framed lean-to. The elevation features a high level window that has been partially blocked; queen closers extending down the wall indicate the window was originally longer. The south elevation comprises regularly-spaced iron-framed windows and is partially covered with a lean-to at its western end.

Engine and battery room

7.27.14 The engine and battery rooms occupy the range to the south of the engineer's shed and to the east of the calorifier room. The rooms only present an elevation to the east, facing a narrow yard area enclosed by the former cobblers' workshop (Plate 290). The original façade has been largely obscured by a series of single-storey lean-tos contained mostly by an original yard wall. Where visible, the façade of the main building is similar to the others and consists of a red brick wall with regularly-spaced window openings and a centrally-placed doorway.

Water tower (exterior only)

7.27.15 The water tower is located to the south of the boiler room and to the west of the pump house (Plates 291 & 292). It is a square tower seven storeys high

and built primarily in English-bonded red brick. The tower has diagonally-set buttresses to each corner, rising above the eaves of its pyramidal slate roof. A chimney, built in a similar style, is attached to the east side of the tower.

7.27.16 The lower two storeys form a plinth and are faced with Staffordshire blue bricks, separated from the upper storeys with a moulded stone cornice. The top storey of the tower is also differentiated by a modillion cornice supporting a balcony with a cast iron railing. The top storey is faced with roughcast and features a large timber Diocletian window on three sides. The roof has overhanging eaves with a timber soffit, typical of many of the hospital buildings.

7.27.17 The elevations of the tower are identical on three sides, apart from the east side which is comparatively plain. They feature a series of cast iron windows rising up the centre of the shaft. The ground and first floor windows are round and set in recessed brick arches while the second, third and fourth floor windows are taller with round-arched heads. The fifth floor lacks windows and instead has three rows of small square openings on each side.

Interior

General

7.27.18 The layout of the building complex is based around the flow of the original processes that took place. The north end of the building was the entry point for both fuel and personnel. Coal would have originally been delivered and stored in the coal shed at the north of the complex before being fed into the boiler room. The boiler room would have produced steam which would have been piped to the calorifiers at the south of the complex, so that heat could be transferred to water to be either stored in the water tower or pumped directly to the rest of the hospital via the extensive network of service tunnels. Steam from the boiler room would have also powered generators in the engine room to produce electricity for the hospital. The power generated would presumably have been either stored in the battery room or sent directly to the hospital buildings.

Coal Shed

7.27.19 The coal shed has the most utilitarian interior of the complex. It consists of a large open space, open to the roof, accessed from a small high-level door on its north side and another to the south. The room has a concrete floor and bare brick walls, punctuated by brick piers that support the steel truss roof (Plate 293).

7.27.20 The room has been altered in several respects affecting its circulation. There were originally two openings in the south wall leading to the boiler room. One was placed centrally and was fairly wide to allow for moving coal while the other was at the west end and of pedestrian width. The room was also originally open-fronted on its north side, allowing for the delivery of coal. The

two existing openings are later insertions. At the time of the survey the room contained two very large cylindrical tanks, possibly to hold oil or gas.

Boiler Room

7.27.21 The boiler room lies immediately to the south of the coal shed, with which it shares its north wall. The boiler room is also a large open space with a trussed roof, described on the original drawings as matching the roof of the main kitchen building. The walls are formed of simple unfinished brick and the floor is of concrete, with modern tiles remaining in places (Plate 294).

7.27.22 The south side of the room is dominated by a series of footings for boilers and a large trench running east – west down the centre of the room. The footings indicate that, in its latest iteration at least, the boiler room contained five very large boilers. The central trench probably housed pipes for transferring steam to the engine room and calorifiers and leads to the east end and south east corner of the room. A smaller trench leads from the coal shed before branching off towards each of the boiler locations. This probably housed an oil or gas pipe as it seems likely that the hospital would have later switched to oil or gas heating.

7.27.23 The south wall of the boiler room contains a large blocked opening, partially sunk into a pit. This lines up with the large chimney attached to the water tower and presumably served the boilers' exhausts. Now there is a modern exhaust system on the rear wall of the room which presumably feeds into the chimney.

7.27.24 The room also has two blocked openings on its east wall, one would have been a door leading to the main entrance and the other would have been a window.

Pump Room

7.27.25 The pump room is a relatively small, square room occupying the space between the boiler room, calorifier room, engine room and water tower. The room has direct access to each of these rooms as well as to the exterior. Its roof comprises timber king-post trusses and its walls are of brown glazed bricks (Plate 295). The room is on two levels, with a main plant floor, partially sunk below ground level, occupying most of the room. The east side of the room is occupied by a passage with concrete stairs, linking the boiler house and calorifier room.

Calorifier Room

7.27.26 The calorifier room is at the same level as the plant floor of the pump room. It consists of a single open space which is open to a metal-trussed roof (Plate 296). The walls are constructed of gault brick laid in English bond, with regularly-spaced piers supporting the roof structure. The room is accessed from a door in its north wall leading to the pump room and an adjacent opening with stairs leading to the engine and battery rooms. Access to the outside is

provided by a large doorway to the west and the room is lit by a series of large windows on the west wall. The south wall has a wide, low-level opening providing access to a service tunnel, linked to the network of tunnels serving the hospital.

7.27.27 The floor is of concrete and has a raised concrete footings for plant as well as a trench leading from the pump room to the service tunnel, presumably housing pipes. Pipes also emerge from the pump room wall at roof height and at several points in the south wall.

Engineer's Room and Smithy

7.27.28 The engineer's room and smithy form the northern part of the east range and comprises four rooms. At the west end of the building is the entrance corridor for the whole complex. The corridor runs south from the yard to the north of the complex to the engine room. A blocked opening on its east wall would have provided access to the engineer's room while a blocked opening in its west wall would have provided access to the boiler room. The room has unfinished brick walls and a lath-and-plaster ceiling.

7.27.29 On the east side of the corridor is part of the engineer's room. It is roughly square in footprint and open to the roof which is of metal-trussed construction (Plate 297). The room has wide openings with timber sliding doors on its north and south walls providing access to the engine room, allowing for large machinery. The original drawings show a narrower opening in this position; however, the brickwork is neatly-finished with queen closers so it is likely that the original drawings were not carried out exactly, or that the brickwork was carefully reconstructed.

7.27.30 The room is separated from the next room to the east by a thin glazed timber partition with double doors at its centre. While the lower part of the partition is boarded over, the small glazed panes indicate an early, if not contemporary date; however, above the glazing the construction appears modern. It is possible that the partition did not reach the full height of the room. The next room to the east contains no distinguishing features other than a modern inserted mezzanine.

7.27.31 The room at the east end of the building is marked on the original drawings as the smithy. It is similar to the rest of the building in that it is plainly-decorated and well-lit. It also has a small mezzanine joined to the one in the adjacent room to the west. The only sign of its former use as a smithy is a small chimney on its west wall.

Engine Room

7.27.32 The engine room is a large open space accessed via the engineer's room. It also has an external entrance on its east wall and communicates directly with the pump house, battery room and calorifier room. The room is open to the roof which, in common with most of the other roofs in the complex, it is formed

of metal trusses (Plate 298). The room is more finely-finished with white glazed brickwork extending all the way to the roof, which is sarked with timber boards. The walls have regular brick piers supporting the roof trusses and are detailed with a wide dado formed of green glazed bricks. The piers also have stone corbels two thirds of the way up, which on the south side of the room support a large steel girder.

7.27.33 There is little evidence for the original use of the room beyond its label as an engine room on the original drawings. The floor is likely to have been re-laid, covering any evidence of footings for cables or conduits. It is likely that the room's original function became redundant quite early as the municipal and then national electricity supplies became normal.

7.27.34 At the south end of the engine room there is a smaller room between it and the battery room, accessed from a small lobby linking the two. The original function of the room is unclear; however, it overlooks the engine room with a wide window occupying most of the wall, framed by green glazed bricks. Later uses of the two rooms are not known; they may have served either as large workshop or a canteen for maintenance staff.

Battery Room

7.27.35 The battery room is a single-storey building to the south-east of the boiler house complex. The room has been subdivided by timber partitions into a number of smaller areas; however, it was originally a single space open to the roof, much like the other rooms. Here, however, the walls have been plastered and feature the recessed dado moulding typical of many of the hospital buildings (Plate 299). The walls feature regular piers supporting the roof, which is constructed with timber queen post trusses. The room originally had an opening in each bay of its east wall, with a centrally placed doorway. The southernmost three windows have been blocked.

7.27.36 Unusually, the battery room has parquet floors and there is no evidence of the position of batteries or other plant. This suggests the batteries were removed fairly early along with the generators, and the room used for another purpose. The room may have even been redecorated in the typical hospital style if this occurred at a reasonably early date.

Plate 287: Buildings 99-102, north elevation of coal shed (3419)

Plate 288: Buildings 99-102, west elevation of calorifier shed (3394)

Plate 289: Buildings 99-102, north elevation of engineer's room and smithy (3421)

Plate 290: Buildings 99-102, view over engine room yard, facing north (3417)

Plate 291: Buildings 99-102, water tower, facing south-east (3383)

Plate 292: Buildings 99-102, water tower, facing north-west (3418)

Plate 293: Buildings 99-102, interior of coal shed, facing south-west (3431)

Plate 294: Buildings 99-102, interior of boiler room, facing east (3452)

Plate 295: Buildings 99-102, interior of pump room, facing west (3467)

Plate 296: Buildings 99-102, interior of calorifier room, facing south (3475)

Plate 297: Buildings 99-102, interior of engineer's room, facing south-east (3490)

Plate 298: Buildings 99-102, interior of engine room, facing south (3497)

Plate 299: Buildings 99-102, interior of battery room, facing south-east (3507)

7.28 Covered reservoirs & buildings immediately to the south (Fig. 85; Plates 300-303)

7.28.1 Building Number(s): 95 - 98

7.28.2 NGR: 599177 228447 (Building 95); 599178 228437 (Building 96); 599166 228429 (Building 97); 599180 228429 (Building 98).

7.28.3 Level of record: 2

7.28.4 Function: Covered reservoirs (Buildings 95 & 96); extension to corridor, possible store (Building 97); tank and probable plant room (Building 98).

7.28.5 Date of construction: by 1923 (Building 95); mid-20th century (Buildings 96-98)

Description:

General

7.28.6 Two covered reservoirs lie north-west of the boiler house and water tower, with tanks and plant room to their south. The original reservoir is Building 95, which appears on the Ordnance Survey of 1923. The facilities were subsequently extended by the mid-20th century. They would have formed part of the infrastructure of the hospital and their proximity to the boiler house and water tower suggests that they fed these buildings.

Exterior

7.28.7 The two reservoirs (Buildings 95 & 96) are of concrete, flat-roofed construction. They are partially subterranean and are surrounded by earth banks (Plates 300 & 301). Each has a projecting brick shaft on its western side containing pipework. To the east, each has raised concrete and brick access shaft with metal ladder, presumably to provide maintenance access. The roofs have a series of cast iron vents.

7.28.8 To the south, Building 98 is a cast concrete tank, which is featureless with a flat roof. It presumably served as further water storage or processing. Adjoining it to the west is a brick-built structure with a series of openings on its southern side; this may have served as a plant room (Plate 302).

7.28.9 Building 97 is in close proximity to the west. It is a simple extension off the corridor running between the former male epileptic ward (Building 91) and the male bath house (Building 82a). It is of matching brick construction with a shallow-pitched lean-to roof and lit by a three-light casement window to the north (Plate 303). Its purpose is unknown; it may have served as a small store.

Interior

7.28.10 The interior of the structures could not be accessed.

Plate 300: View of the covered reservoirs (Buildings 95 & 96) from Larch House (Building 145), looking south. The structure in the foreground is a modern water storage tank (Building 151) (2476)

Plate 301: The covered reservoirs, looking west (2480)

Plate 302: Building 98 and adjoining structure to west, south elevations (2478)

Plate 303: Building 97, extension to east side of corridor, looking south (1712)

7.29 Larch House (Figs. 86-87; Plates 304-324)

7.29.1 Building Number: 145

7.29.2 NGR: 599176 228485

7.29.3 Level of record: 3

7.29.4 Function: Attendants' recreation block

7.29.5 Date of construction: 1910

Description:

General

7.29.6 Larch House is located on the northern side of the main hospital complex, on its western side. It is identified as 'Farm Villa (Male)' on the Ordnance Survey maps of the 1952 and 1964, then as 'Larch House' on the map of 1972.

7.29.7 The building served as an accommodation block for male attendants and corresponds to the nurses' home (Building 42) on the eastern side of the complex. A linear range aligned north-north-east – south-south-west (hereafter north – south), Larch House is a three-storey building including accommodation within its roof (Plates 304-307). It is constructed in English-bonded red brickwork with gauged brick heads to the window and door openings and an ovolo-moulded brick eaves cornice below a clay-tiled mansard roof with brick Dutch-style gables to the north and south. The southern gable terminates in a wide six-flue brick chimneystack, while the north gable is flanked by slender brick chimneystacks to east and west. Beyond the northern gable is a slightly lower, narrow three-storey portion, also with a mansard roof, here with sprocketed eaves, which occupies the eastern half of the building; to the west is a two-storey portion with hipped roof. Comparison with the original drawings for the building suggest that the latter is a later addition; however, it is represented on the Ordnance Survey map of 1923 and must have been a relatively early alteration. Attached to the southern end of the range is a contemporaneous single storey block built in matching brickwork with a fully-hipped clay-tiled roof and a roof lantern at its apex.

7.29.8 The elaborate roof and gables render it somewhat unusual in the Severalls context in terms of its appearance; however, despite this the building echoes the Arts and Crafts influences which impart a more 'domestic' character to other buildings on the site, most notably its counterpart on the eastern side of the site, the nurses' home.

7.29.9 Ingram Consultancy (2001) note that, with its billiards room and club room, the building shares features with contemporary barracks. Gittins relays how in the early 20th century the attendants were seen as custodians, more akin to prison

guards than nurses, and wore military–style uniforms. There appears to have been greater provision for leisure facilities for male staff within their domestic quarters than there was for female staff.

Exterior

7.29.10 The principal elevation faces west towards the main entrance from Boxted Road and is visible from the perimeter road which runs past the building on its northern side. The principal feature of the main part of the range is a five-bay colonnade, formed by Doric columns carrying a frieze ornamented with triglyphs and guttae (Plate 308). The recessed ground floor behind the colonnade has a series of three double doorways, each containing a pair of fully glazed eight-pane doors with eight-pane overlight, flanked to the north by a half-glazed four-panel door with sidelights and overlights, which forms the main entrance, and a pair of round windows to the south. Above the colonnade is a series of regularly-spaced windows at first floor level, and flat-roofed dormers at second floor level; all have double-hung timber sashes of six-panes-over-six. North of the main part of the range is a three-storey canted stair tower, constructed in matching brickwork and faced with roughcast at second floor level. The two-storey portion north of the stair tower has a tripartite sash window at both ground and first floor level; its north elevation is blank. Attached to the southern side of the main range, the single storey block has a large canted bay window facing west. Its south elevation has a central projection, to either side of which is a small round window. Its west elevation has a tall tripartite sash window with top-opening lights, which punctuates the eaves forming a flat-roofed dormer.

7.29.11 The east elevation of the main range essentially replicates that of the west elevation, with regularly spaced windows at ground floor level in place of a colonnade. At its southern end is a small single storey brick-built toilet block. It has a pitched clay-tiled roof with heavy timber bargeboards and is fenestrated with matching small sash windows. North of the main range, the attached three-storey block has a ground floor doorway with half-glazed door and a pair of windows at first floor level, with matching flat-roofed dormers above. Its north elevation has a pair of four-over-four sashes at ground floor level with a single six-over-six sash and dormer above.

7.29.12 A metal fire escape stair is attached to the southern elevation, where it is accessed by an original second floor doorway set in a round-arched opening. The fire escape wraps around the building on its east elevation, where an original doorway at the southern end of the elevation provides access from the first floor.

Interior – Ground floor

7.29.13 The main entrance to the building is via the colonnade on the western side, and leads into a small hallway (Plate 309). In common with the majority of the hospital buildings, the hallway has smooth-plastered walls with an integral ovolo-moulded dado, simply coved to a lath and plaster ceiling. The floor is

concrete, covered with linoleum, which runs up the walls to form a skirting. Approximately half-way along its length is a round-archway edged with a slender ovolo-moulding to match the dado. Doorways throughout the building have wide ovolo-and-reed-moulded architraves.

7.29.14 On the southern side of the hallway a double doorway with a pair of half-glazed doors leads into the club room (Plates 310 & 311). This is a well-lit, four-bay communal room, which is more ornately decorated, with a moulded ceiling cornice, picture rail, dado and a tall, stepped-and-ovolo-moulded skirting. A fireplace on the southern side retains its cream tiled cheeks, hearth and fender; its surround has been removed but a scar on the wall suggests that, in common with other fireplaces on the site, it had a slender timber or cast iron surround with mantel shelf. The floor is of concrete. At its southern end, a two-panel doorway leads to the small toilet block on the eastern side, which has a small lobby with basins and two toilet cubicles. Like the other toilet blocks on the site, its walls are of white glazed brick below dado level and it has a concrete floor (Plate 312).

7.29.15 On the southern side of the club room, a doorway provides access to the billiards room (Plates 313- 315). It is a four-bay room which lies perpendicular to the club room, and is more simply-decorated with a picture rail, dado-moulding and simple quarter-ovolo skirting of the type found in the main hospital wards. The floor is of concrete overlaid with narrow floor boards, and the roof comprises curved angle-iron trusses supported on triangular corbels, with a large roof lantern extending across the central two bays. The room was heated by a fireplace set within a wide recess on the northern side. Its canted green-glazed tile cheeks and a cast iron fire hood remain *in situ*; the surround has been removed but is likely to have been of the type described above. To the southern side of the room, a low platform of obscure purpose is housed in a wide central recess.

7.29.16 The hallway also provides access to service rooms to the west and north. The rooms to the west originally served as a kitchen with a smaller hat room on its southern side, from which it was separated by a small lobby and larder. These rooms have been combined creating one large kitchen; plastered masonry piers and ceiling downstands indicate the position of the original dividing walls (Plate 316). Apart from an integral dado, the room is plain, and has a solid floor throughout. A doorway providing access to the exterior is located on the eastern side.

7.29.17 The room immediately north of the stair, which occupies the north-west addition to the building, served as a dining room. The room is decorated with an ovolo-moulded picture rail and tall ovolo-moulded skirting. A fireplace is situated on the southern wall, set in a cast iron beaded and reed-moulded surround with mantel shelf, with brown glazed tiled cheeks (Plate 317).

7.29.18 The stair to the upper floors is of cast concrete construction, is closed-well type with half-landings and of the characteristic type for the site, having walls faced with brown glazed bricks below dado level (Plate 318). A cupboard

beneath the stairs has a modern louvred timber door and is lit by a small round window.

Interior – first floor

7.29.19 The first floor of the main part of the building would originally have comprised ten individual bedrooms, laid out to either side of a central corridor, matching the ground floor hallway, running north-south (Plate 319). Of these rooms, four survive at the northern end, while at the southern end the rooms have been removed to create a large open-plan dormitory. The doors to the individual rooms are half-glazed, of six panes with a three-pane overlight, to provide light to the corridor. The rooms themselves have a moulded picture rail and tall ovolo-moulded skirting, and the two northernmost rooms only are heated by a corner fireplace with a cast iron surround edged with a bound reed moulding, central garland motif, a cyma-moulded mantel shelf and a small register grate (Plate 320). These match the fireplaces in the nurses' home (Building 42). Two chimneybreasts at the southern end of the dormitory heated the original two southernmost rooms.

7.29.20 The dormitory is of three bays with downstands indicating the position of the original partitions, but the room has a cohesive appearance, with cornice mouldings to the downstands, a moulded picture rail and skirting, as in the individual bedrooms (Plate 321). A half-glazed door at the southern end leads to the external fire escape on the eastern side.

7.29.21 North of the stair is a single room which matches its ground floor counterpart. Its original purpose is unknown but it may have served as a communal room or, based on the historic floorplan for the nurses' home, which shows a sitting room for the head attendant, was perhaps a sitting room or larger bedroom for a senior member of staff.

7.29.22 West of the stair landing are a pair of toilet cubicles with four-panel doors, each lit by their own narrow sash window (Plate 322). The north-east corner of the building is occupied by a bathroom, also with four-panel door and lit by a larger window on its north wall. All are plain rooms with solid floors. The arrangement has been slightly modified from the original layout, which comprised a single WC and bathroom accessed via a small lobby. A ceiling downstand preserves the position of the original partition with the stair landing.

Interior – second floor

7.29.23 The second floor largely replicates the layout and character of the first floor. All the rooms have steeply-sloping skeilings punctuated by dormer windows (Plate 323). Within the dormitory, the partitions which separated the original rooms have been partially retained (Plate 324). There is no room north of the stairs at second floor level, and a sash-window of three-panes-over-three overlooks the two-storey north-west range.

7.29.24 The roof was visible through a loft hatch and comprises paired common rafters meeting at a ridge plank, with king post trusses bolted to the principal rafters.

Plate 304: Building 145, Larch House, west elevation (2431)

Plate 305: Building 145, Larch House, south elevation (2432)

Plate 306: Building 145, Larch House, east elevation, looking north-west (2433)

Plate 307: Building 145, Larch House, north elevation (2435)

Plate 308: Building 145, Larch House, detail of colonnade to west elevation (2436)

Plate 309: Building 145, Larch House, entrance hallway, looking north (2437)

Plate 310: Building 145, Larch House, ground floor club room, looking south (2438)

Plate 311: Building 145, Larch House, ground floor club room, looking north (2439)

Plate 312: Building 145, Larch House, toilet block of club room, looking east (2448)

Plate 313: Building 145, Larch House, ground floor billiard room, looking south-west (2443)

Plate 314: Building 145, Larch House, roof of ground floor billiard room, looking southwest (2444)

Plate 315: Building 145, Larch House, fireplace on north side of ground floor billiard room (2446)

Plate 316: Building 145, Larch House, ground floor kitchen, looking north (2450)

Plate 317: Building 145, Larch House, ground floor dining room, looking south-east (2451)

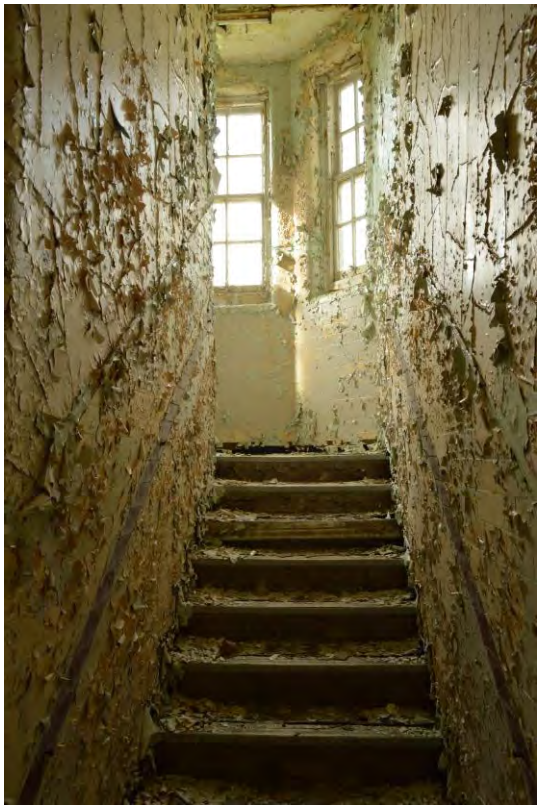

Plate 318: Building 145, Larch House, staircase, looking west (2452)

Plate 319: Building 145, Larch House, first floor corridor, looking south (2458)

Plate 320: Building 145, Larch House, heated first floor bedroom (2460)

Plate 321: Building 145, Larch House, first floor dormitory, looking south (2463)

Plate 322: Building 145, Larch House, WCs and bathroom off the first floor landing, looking east (2457)

Plate 323: Building 145, Larch House, typical second floor bedroom (2471)

Plate 324: Building 145, Larch House, second floor dormitory, looking north-east (2473)

7.30 Attendants' and officers' mess (Figs. 88-89; Plates 325-332)

7.30.1 Building Number: 71

7.30.2 NGR: 599289 228306

7.30.3 Level of record: 3

7.30.4 Function: Attendants' and officers' mess; latterly hospital staff cafeteria

7.30.5 Date of construction: 1910

Description:

General

7.30.6 Building 71 served as the attendant's and officers' mess and is part of the original phase of construction. It is situated within the south-western part of the main hospital complex, on the male side. It loosely mirrors Building 52, its counterpart on the female side, and has a similar layout and original function. The building is roughly rectangular in shape and is aligned east – west. It is built over two storeys and incorporates one of the main hospital corridors which runs through it on its northern side.

7.30.7 The original function of the building was as a staff mess with offices or staff bedrooms above. In recent years the layout of the building has been slightly altered; however, its function has essentially remained the same, latterly serving as a staff canteen.

7.30.8 The building is typical of the style of architecture of the hospital, being constructed in red brick laid in English bond at ground floor level and faced with roughcast at first floor level, with a moulded brick string course separating the two. The roof is hipped and covered with slates, with overhanging eaves with moulded cement soffits and ogee-profile cast iron gutters.

7.30.9 In keeping with the rest of the hospital, windows are double-hung sliding timber sashes with horns and multiple panes. Where stairs and sanitary facilities are located, the fenestration reflects the internal layout: windows lighting WCs are typically narrower and those serving stairs are at half-storey height.

Exterior

7.30.10 The principal elevation faces south onto a large courtyard (Plate 325). The façade has a fairly regular pattern of fenestration with sliding sash windows of six-panes-over-six at first floor level and nine-panes-over-nine at ground floor level. It features a central two-storey canted bay window – partially obscured by a modern single-storey extension – flanked by two single-storey canted

bays. Between the bay windows the building is accessed via two sets of glazed double doors with overlights.

7.30.11 At the west end of the main range is a stair and sanitary block, set back from the main building line and faced entirely with red brick (Plate 326). It has a large sash window of six-panes-over-six at half-height, lighting a stairwell, as well as narrow paired sashes to each floor lighting toilet cubicles.

7.30.12 The north elevation faces another courtyard and presents a more varied façade than that of Building 52 (Plate 327). It has two projecting wings with gabled roofs and sashes of twelve-panes-over-twelve at ground floor level and six-panes-over-six to the first floor. The wings frame a recessed first-floor balcony. The ground floor windows below the balcony are paired and of nine-panes-over-nine, while to the first floor there is a multi-paned glazed door leading onto the balcony, flanked by timber casements.

Interior

General

7.30.13 The interior is laid out with large mess rooms on the ground floor and offices or staff accommodation on the first floor. There is a staircase at either end of the building and WCs are sited at the west end.

7.30.14 The decorative scheme is consistent with that of the rest of the hospital and includes rounded architraves and skirting, four-panel doors and a slender ovolo-moulded dado.

Ground floor

7.30.15 The ground floor comprises two large rooms separated by a kitchen. The west room is the larger of the two (Plate 328) and is labelled attendants' mess on the historic site plan. The room is accessible from the corridor, sanitary block, kitchen and courtyard. It was originally decorated in a similar way to its counterpart in Building 52; however, the original dado and picture rails have been removed, leaving scars on the plaster. A serving counter has also been inserted in the north-east part of the room, relating to its later use as a cafeteria.

7.30.16 The east room is the smaller of the two and is labelled as the officers' mess on the historic site plan. It is identical in style to the west room (Plate 329).

7.30.17 Between the two staff messes there is a small room that originally functioned as a kitchen. The room retains its original recessed dado rail, however it is devoid of all other decorative features and has been subdivided into two smaller spaces.

7.30.18 The ground floor rooms are accessed from a corridor running east – west along the north side of the building, linked to the network of main hospital

corridors. The corridor is relatively plain, but includes the typical recessed dado moulding.

7.30.19 The bathroom and stairs at the west end of the building are typical of the hospital style: both have walls faced with glazed bricks below the level of a recessed ovolo-moulded dado.

First floor

7.30.20 Although the building largely mirrors Building 52, the first floor is arranged slightly differently. Like the latter, the first floor contains offices or staff bedrooms arranged to the north and south of a central corridor. However, the central part of the first floor was originally a large open room, giving access to the balcony on the north side of the building. It has since been subdivided into two (Plate 330). The first-floor rooms are decorated in a simple style, with plain skirting boards and smooth-plastered walls. Although the fireplaces have been blocked, most rooms retain their original fire surrounds. The offices/bedrooms have small cast iron fire surrounds with egg-and-dart mouldings and ogee-arched openings (Plate 331). The larger central room has two fireplaces with tiled surrounds, which are relatively plain with borders embossed with a lozenge motif (Plate 332).

Ground floor extension

7.30.21 Attached to the south side of the building is a flat-roofed timber-framed extension similar to the patients' café attached to Building 52. The building opens onto the south courtyard and presumably served as an extension to the staff cafeteria.

Plate 325: Building 71, south elevation (2251)

Plate 326: Building 71, sanitary block, south elevation (2256)

Plate 327: Building 71, north elevation (2260)

Plate 328: Building 71, west room, facing south-east (2277)

Plate 329: Building 71, east room, facing north east. (2267)

Plate 330: Building 71, first floor main room, facing south-west. (2287)

Plate 331: Building 71, first floor fireplace in office/bedroom, facing west (2285)

Plate 332: Building 71, first floor fireplace in communal room, facing east (2288)

7.31 Airing Court Shelters (Figs. 90-96; Plates 333-336)

7.31.1 Building Nos: 114-123, 125, 146-149

7.31.2 NGR: 599118 228381 (114)
599143 228342 (115)
599160 228308 (116)
599247 228228 (117)
599298 228217 (118)
599393 228229 (119)
599447 228257 (120)
599528 228355 (121)
599539 228393 (122)
599546 228453 (123)
599583 228319 (125)
599244 228332 (146)
599284 228336 (147)
599383 228351 (148)
599430 228360 (149)

7.31.3 Level of record: 2; 3 (115 & 146)

7.31.4 Function: Shelters for patients when using the airing courts

7.31.5 Date of construction: 1910; 1923 x1939 (Shelter 125)

Description

7.31.6 Each of the main ward blocks was provided with an airing court which was used by patients at prescribed times of the day. Each airing court included a shelter, providing a space for patients to sit, to protect them from sun or rain (Ingram Consultancy 2011). Ward routines followed a set pattern for many years and patients who did not work would spend an hour and a quarter in the airing courts twice a day, at 10.15am and 2.30pm no matter what the weather (Gittins 1997, 141).

7.31.7 The airing courts were laid out according to the recommendations of the Commissioners in Lunacy's Suggestions and Instructions (1856), that they *'should be of ample extent so as to afford proper means for healthful exercise [for the patients]. They should all be planted and cultivated, and any trees existing within them should be preserved for shade'.* H C Burdett's influential text Hospitals and Asylums of the World (1891) elaborated on this: *'The courts should be laid out as gardens, and orchards, and lawns. The walks should be twelve or fifteen feet wide, and laid down to asphalt or concrete. All the courts should have sunshades and kiosks'* (National Heritage List for England).

7.31.8 The airing courts around the perimeter of the main hospital buildings were separated and enclosed by a ha-ha and iron railings concealed on the

patients' and external side by hedges (Gittins 1997, 73). Whilst the physical divisions have since been removed, the layout of paths and shelters gives an impression of the arrangement. The male and female working patients' wards were each provided with two shelters, in the airing courts on their southern side, which were enclosed by single-storey corridors and the officers' and nurses' mess buildings (Buildings 71 & 52). When Eden Villa was constructed in 1934 it was provided with its own shelter. Including this, there were 15 shelters in total.

7.31.9 Shelters 119, 147 and 149 had been removed prior to the survey. Shelter 123 had been badly affected by fire and only the charred remains of its principal members remained *in situ*. The shelter south of Eden Villa had lost the majority of its roof tiles and had been extensively damaged by trees and foliage growing through the structure. The other shelters remained reasonably intact.

7.31.10 The shelters are identical in their form, size and construction (Plates 333-336). Each shelter is rectangular in plan and constructed of painted timber, with a fully-hipped roof covered with clay tiles, with ogee-profile cast iron guttering. An integral timber seat is provided to all four sides, enclosed and separated by half-glazed timber partitions. The solid panels of the partitions and the ceiling are of timber match-boarding.

Plate 333: Shelter 146, south of Male Working Patients' Ward (Building 82), south elevation (2140)

Plate 334: Shelter 146, looking south-west (2142)

Plate 335: Shelter 120, in context with the East Wards, looking west (1559)

Plate 336: Interior of Shelter 120, looking east (1560)

7.32 Mortuary (Figs. 97 & 78; Plates 337-350)

7.32.1 Building Number: 103

7.32.2 NGR: 599235 228450

7.32.3 Level of record: 3

7.32.4 Function: Mortuary and post-mortem rooms, latterly offices of estates department.

7.32.5 Date of construction: 1910

Description:

General

7.32.6 The hospital mortuary is located on the northern side of the main hospital complex, to the west of the main entrance block. It is a single storey building set out in a cruciform plan, which lies immediately north of the workshops yard and is attached to a range of workshops on its southern side (Building 104) (Plate 337). To the north and west the mortuary has a peaceful wooded setting, surrounded by several mature yew trees which shade and seclude it from the main perimeter road to the north.

Exterior

7.32.7 The mortuary is faced with roughcast above an English-bonded red brick plinth (Plate 338, 339). The north wing has been extended northwards, notable from a difference in the roughcast (Plate 340). Ordnance Survey maps indicate that it was extended between 1939 and 1952. The roof is of slate with half-timbered gables with heavy bargeboards to the east and west, and a plain gable to the extension to the north with bargeboard and a pointed finial and pendant (Plate 341). The south wing has a glazed roof lantern to its ridge, with louvres to its east and west sides, while the east and west wings have a cast iron ridge vents. Rendered chimneystacks with cast iron ventilation grilles are located at the southern end of the south wing, and midway along the north wing on the site of the former north end wall. Original windows are generally casements with ovolo-moulded exterior frames and moulded cast cills. Inserted windows and those to the north extension are plain timber casements, timber mullion-and-transom windows, and metal Crittall-type windows and have simple timber cills. The junctions of the east and west wings with the north wing are formed by canted sections beneath polygonal roofs, with their eaves set slightly higher than those of the main wings. They contain a tall fifteen-pane metal window giving the appearance of a sash.

7.32.8 The principal entrance to the mortuary, leading to a waiting room via a small lobby, is on the western side of the north wing, via a half-glazed door with sidelights set in a round-arched opening edged with brick headers, of Arts &

Crafts aesthetic (Plate 342). The end walls of the east and west wings each originally contained a doorway which has since been blocked; to the west wing a casement window has been inserted. A boarded double door with louvred upper panels has been inserted on the southern side of the east wing. A secondary entrance, with four-panelled door with louvred upper panels, is sited at the southern end of the east elevation of the south wing; an entrance on its western side with a modern glazed door appears to be a later insertion, although a slender window adjacent to it is original. West of the door is a sign reading 'Estates Dept', indicating the building's later use as offices.

Interior

7.32.9 The historic plan of the site includes the mortuary and indicates the original use of the various parts of the building. The largest wing, to the south, served as the post-mortem room; the north wing housed a small entrance lobby, which provided access to a waiting room and inspection room. The west and east wings respectively contained the male and female mortuaries. Unless otherwise stated, the interior generally has smooth-plastered walls coved to the ceilings, with the standard integral ovolo-moulded dado, and concrete floors. Original internal doors are of four ovolo-moulded panels set in simple rounded architraves.

7.32.10 The principal entrance, on the western side of the north range, leads into a small entrance lobby. On its eastern side is a small room which provides a WC and basin, lit by a metal-framed window. A doorway on its northern side leads to what was originally a waiting room, lit by a pair of six-pane metal casements to the east and a timber mullion-and-transom window to the west, and heated by a fireplace on its north wall (Plate 343). The fireplace has a slender ovolo-moulded timber surround with mantel-shelf, and cheeks of brown glazed bricks. A metal grille to a vent is situated at the top of the chimneybreast. An inserted doorway west of the chimneybreast leads to a further, unheated, room to the north, which is a later addition lit by timber mullion-and-transom windows to the north, east and west.

7.32.11 South of the entrance lobby, and forming part of the south range is a polygonal room which originally served as an inspection room (Plate 344). It is lit by two large windows to the north-east and north-west canted corners of the room. Wide doorways to the east and south lead to the female mortuary and post-mortem room respectively; the southern doorway has been blocked. Presumably, a doorway originally lead to the male mortuary to the west (and is suggested by the historic plan); however, full access to this room could not be gained and no doorway was visible from the male mortuary, although this has been modernised.

7.32.12 The remainder of the south range is occupied by the former post-mortem room. The room has been subdivided along its length by a breezeblock partition, and the resulting western half has modern plasterboard wall linings (Plates 345-347). Originally, it formed a reasonably large, three-bay room, lit by a central roof lantern, and triple casements to east and west with splayed

jambs to maximise natural light. Its walls are faced with Flemish-bonded white glazed bricks below the level of the dado. The roof has two substantial trusses with arch-bracing bolted to the principal rafters and collars, and a lath-and-plaster ceiling at collar height. At its northern end, doorways to the east and west lead to the mortuaries. The room was originally heated by a large fireplace, set in a splayed recess at the southern end of the room, which is also faced with white glazed bricks. The fireplace has been blocked with breezeblocks but its slender green-tiled surround remains visible east of the inserted partition (Plate 348). The eastern splay of the recess creates a small entrance lobby from the original external doorway. The historic plan shows that a basin was sited west of the fireplace and was lit by the slender window which remains *in situ* on the western wall. This area has been altered and now serves as a lobby, formed by modern stud partitions, which provides access to inserted doorways to the east and south to the workshops range (Building 104).

7.32.13 The female mortuary occupies the east wing of the building. It is a two-bay range, with a central roof truss of the same type as those in the post-mortem room (Plate 349). Walls are of painted brick, and the room is ceiled at collar level, with two iron grilles covering vents to the roof ridge. The only light comes from a small window on the north wall. A doorway on the south wall is probably a later insertion, the original doorway, which was on the eastern side, having been blocked. A modern body refrigerator occupies the eastern half of the room, containing nine metal sliding body trays which each rest on a series of metal rollers.

7.32.14 The west wing once served as the male mortuary and has been converted to an office (Plate 350). Its walls have been lined with plasterboard and a suspended ceiling has been inserted. Windows have been added to the southern and western walls; the latter occupies the site of the original external door.

7.32.15 The series of alterations comprising the subdivision of the original post-mortem room the addition of an entrance on its western side, and the conversion of the male mortuary appear to have been carried out to provide office accommodation, which most recently was used by the estates department. The alterations have been carried out in such a way that the offices are entirely self-contained and separate from the remainder of the mortuary, although access was provided to the workshops to the south (Building 104). Presumably this concurs with the decrease of gender segregation from the 1970s onwards (Gittins 1998, 105), as only one room served as body storage after these alterations were made.

Plate 337: Building 103, Mortuary, looking north-east, which is attached to Building 104 on its southern side (2370)

Plate 338: Building 103, Mortuary, looking south-east (2373)

Plate 339: Building 103, Mortuary, looking west (2380)

Plate 340: Building 103, Mortuary, west elevation of extended north wing, showing differences in the render (2374)

Plate 341: Building 103, Mortuary, north gable end (2377)

Plate 342: Building 103, Mortuary, main entrance to west elevation (2375)

Plate 343: Building 103, Mortuary, original waiting room (2396)

Plate 344: Building 103, Mortuary, inspection room, looking south-east (2399)

Plate 345: Building 103, Mortuary, east side of post-mortem room, looking north (2384)

Plate 346: Building 103, Mortuary, east side of post-mortem room, looking south (2385)

Plate 347: Building 103, Mortuary, west side of post-mortem room, roof, looking south (2392)

Plate 348: Building 103, Mortuary, fireplace on southern side of post-mortem room (2388)

Plate 349: Building 103, Mortuary, female mortuary, looking north-east (2386)

Plate 350: Building 103, Mortuary, male mortuary, later office, looking north-west (2393)

7.33 The Chapel (Fig. 98; Plates 351-370)

7.33.1 Building Number(s): 135

7.33.2 NGR: 599263 228568

7.33.3 Level of record: 3

7.33.4 Function: Hospital chapel

7.33.5 Date of construction: 1910

Description:

General

7.33.6 The chapel lies north of the main hospital complex, a short distance north-west of the main entrance block (Building 112A), and immediately north of Firs Villa (Building 134). At the time of the survey, many of the trees on the site had been felled, but the chapel previously occupied a secluded, wooded setting. That it was set apart from the main hospital complex reflects both Commissioner's guidance (which, by 1870, was indicating that chapels should be isolated elements), providing patients with an opportunity to walk to and from services; and also followed the general pattern of fragmentation of asylum complexes by the early 1900s. In its siting, close to the main entrance block, Severalls' chapel reflects the positioning of the chapels at precursors at Exeter (1882), Bexley (1898) and Horton Asylum, Epsom (1902) (Taylor 1991, 167-169)

7.33.7 It is likely that the chapel was not consecrated. Asylum chapels were typically used exclusively for Church of England services, but were not normally consecrated as this allowed the space to be reused for other purposes, if new or larger chapels were required or if building plans changed (Taylor 1991, 167)

7.33.8 The chapel is a substantial building of double-storey height, aligned east-west and with an aisle on its south side. It is of plain, austere character, with echoes of the Arts & Crafts style. Restrained in its ornament, it reflects prevailing early 20th century ideas of appropriate chapel design, recorded in the Commissioners 'Suggestions and Instructions' of 1911: *The building, while being designed on ecclesiastical lines, must not be ornate in detail, or constructed with elaborate stonework'* (Taylor 1991, 166). However, its character and appearance clearly give it an identity which sets it apart from the ward blocks and villas of the hospital site.

Exterior

7.33.9 The chapel is built in red brick in the typical Severalls style, and has a gabled clay-tiled roof with sprocketed eaves, incorporating metal ventilation grilles (Plates 351- 353). Its decorative features comprise pointed-arched window

and door openings, terracotta cruciform finials to the east and west roof terminals of the nave and chancel, and chamfered bricks forming an eaves cornice and roof verges and window surrounds. Unless otherwise stated, the windows are square leaded lights with leading forming trefoils to the window heads.

7.33.10 The west elevation is flanked by a pair of full-height buttresses with tiled shoulders. A central pointed-arched doorway with a surround of four-stepped header courses, with tile creasing to the springing points and giving the appearance of a dripmould around the arch. The doorway houses a pair of ledged doors of narrow oak boards, hung on substantial hinges to the interior face and with decorative false hinges to the exterior (Plates 354 & 355). Remnants of timber fixings, probably for a precursor to a modern lamp above the apex of the doorway, are visible. Three pointed-arched windows with chamfered brick cills, occupy the upper half of the elevation, below which a course of tile creasing runs the width of the elevation at mid-height. To the gable is a narrow lancet opening, covered with mesh and providing ventilation. The east elevation largely matches the west elevation but it omits a doorway and its flanking buttresses have two tiers of tiled shoulders.

7.33.11 The north elevation is characterised by a series of arches, infilled with roughcast and separated by slender brick columns, forming a six-bay blind arcade. Each arch contains a central window excepting the penultimate eastern bay, which contains a doorway with window above, and the western bay which, also has a doorway, at the extreme west end of the elevation. The easternmost bay contains a triple light window to the chancel; this echoes the windows to the east and west gable ends, with the central light being taller than those flanking it. Above each bay of the arcade, excepting that at the eastern end, is a pair of pointed-arched windows with square leaded lights and a tilting opening central section, covered with mesh to allow for ventilation; the leading forms a trefoil motif to the head of the window. Several features indicate that a north aisle was planned, but never built: the arcade is constructed in gault rather than red brick, and to either end of the arcade there is brick toothing into which a later aisle would have been built. Above the arcade, between the upper window pairs, are the upper halves of pilasters which would have remained visible above the roof of the planned aisle. Between the eastern two bays of the arcade is a full-height brick projection which extends above the eaves and has its own small gabled tiled roof. This appears to be an architectural device which reflects the internal separation between the nave and chancel; it has a matching counterpart on the south elevation. Beyond the arcade, to the east, is a plain red brick bay which was never intended to be obscured; it contains a single, square-headed window opening.

7.33.12 The south elevation is obscured at ground floor level by the south arcade; the remainder entirely matches the north elevation. The aisle matches the

construction of the nave and chancel. The south elevation of the aisle comprises nine pointed-arched windows with tile-creasing forming their cills, flanked to either side by a door; both match that to the main entrance in the west elevation. To the western side of the eastern door and to the south-east corner of the aisle are brick buttresses with tiled shoulders. The apex of the arches to both doors are truncated with the remnants of timber fixings, probably for lamps. The west elevation of the aisle contains three equally-sized, slender pointed-arched windows; a matching buttress is situated south of the windows. The east aisle elevation contains a decorative window of two pointed-arched lights, with a roundel containing a leaded quatrefoil above. It has a dripmould of tile-creasing matching those of the doorways.

7.33.13 At the apex of the main roof, towards the eastern end of the building sited between the nave and chancel, is a brick-built belfry (Plate 356). It is gabled to the east and west, with a clay-tiled roof, and has a central open pointed arch which houses a single bell. To its north and south sides are stepped buttresses, each ornamented with a recessed blind pointed-arch.

Interior

7.33.14 The interior of the church is laid out with a simple plan, comprising nave and chancel, with south aisle, and a vestry off the chancel. Like the exterior of the church, the interior is somewhat austere (Plates 357 & 358). It is a double-height space, faced throughout with gault brick; the brickwork forms the columns and arches of a blind arcade to the north and an open arcade of matching construction separates the south aisle from the main body of the chapel. The bricks are stepped to give simple ornament to the arches and columns, the latter being set on octagonal concrete plinths with ovolo-moulding, and simple octagonal concrete capitals (Plate 359). Windows are set within deeply-recessed arches, and those to the north and south have a tilting opening section with iron-framed housing with glazed sides (Plate 360). Within the south aisle two windows are set in full-height arches, to accommodate radiators. To the blind arcade to the north, the windows are set in simple gault brick surrounds, presumably anticipating their removal when the planned north aisle was built.

7.33.15 The floor of the nave has a central band of small terracotta tiles forming a walkway running east-west along the centre, with parquet laid in a herringbone pattern to either side. The tiles branch north and south at its eastern end, along the routes to an external door to the north and the vestry to the south-east corner. The same tiles indicate the position of a walkway running along the north side of the aisle. Scars to the parquet floor in both the nave and the aisle indicate the original locations of pews, which have since been removed.

7.33.16 In the north-east corner of the nave, curved concrete steps lead up to a hexagonal pulpit base, constructed in brick faced with cement render and moulded to match the plinths of the arcade columns (Plate 361). The upper

part of the pulpit, and lectern, which were presumably of timber, have been removed.

7.33.17 The roof trusses above the nave comprise deep-section principal rafters supported on ashlar pieces, with arch bracing to a collar (Plate 362). Each truss is spanned by a horizontal metal tie and is supported on corbels set into the brickwork walls formed by slender chamfered stone or concrete blocks with tile creasing. The trusses support two flights of purlins carrying the common rafters, which are jointed at a ridgeboard at the apex. The roof is covered with sarking boards below its tiled covering. To the aisles, the roof trusses are effectively half a king-post truss with raking struts; again they are supported at the outer wall by ashlar pieces, here carried on corbels formed by three projecting gault bricks (Plate 363). The principal rafters to both nave and aisle are simply ornamented with an applied ovolo-moulding.

7.33.18 The chancel is sited at the eastern end of the nave, from which it is separated by a massive, double-height pointed-archway. It is set at a higher level than the nave and is approached by two central concrete steps; its floor comprises a central panel of black and white tiles, flanked by parquet with scars for choir stalls. At its eastern end is a raised concrete altar, separated from the remainder of the chancel by a balustrade comprising a varnished oak rail above Art Deco-style metal panels (Plate 364). The floor of the altar has black and white tiles matching those in the chancel.

7.33.19 Lighting the chancel and altar on their eastern side, are three stained-glass windows, purportedly fitted in 1963 to celebrate the fifty-year anniversary of the opening of Severalls Hospital. The central window depicts Christ; the left-hand window has an image of a doctor, with a female patient praying, the right-hand window depicts a nurse and a male patient and nurse praying (Plate 365). Above the former is a shield with a cross and three crowns, the emblem of Colchester, and above the latter, a cross entwined with a serpent, possibly a reference to the staff of Asclepius, an ancient Greek deity associated with healing and medicine.

7.33.20 The roof above the chancel is of different form to that of the nave (Plate 367). It forms a canted barrel-vault with arch-bracing; the trusses are carried on matching corbels and have metal horizontal ties.

7.33.21 The chapel organ remains *in situ* on the southern side of the chancel, occupying a wide pointed-arched opening separating the chancel from the vestry (Plate 368). It is a twenty-one pipe organ, within a varnished oak cabinet. The controls note the model as 'DISCUS', produced by Watkins & Watson Ltd, London. A plaque attached to the cabinet reads '*This organ is in the care of Cedric Arnold, church organ builder, Thaxted, Essex. For service – phone Thaxted 338.'* A bell-pull is sited adjacent to the organ to the west.

7.33.22 Steps on the southern side of the chancel, behind the organ, lead down to the vestry, which is housed within the aisle (Plates 369 & 370). A panelled timber screen with leaded clerestorey glazing and a central pair of matching double

doors separates the vestry from the remainder of the aisle. The doors now open into a further private room, partitioned from the aisle by thin veneered timber panels.

Plate 351: Building 135, Chapel, looking north-east (3026)

Plate 352: Building 135, Chapel, north elevation (3028)

Plate 353: Building 135, Chapel, looking north-west (3020)

Plate 354: Building 135, Chapel, west doorway (3038)

Plate 355: Building 135, Chapel, detail of door to west doorway (3054)

Plate 356: Building 135, Chapel belfry, looking north-west (3033)

Plate 357: Building 135, Chapel interior, looking east (3042)

Plate 358: Building 135, Chapel interior, looking west (3043)

Plate 359: Building 135, Chapel, detail of column to aisle, looking south-east (3049)

Plate 360: Building 135, Chapel, detail of windows, north wall (3048)

Plate 361: Building 135, Chapel pulpit, looking north-east (3056)

Plate 362: Building 135, Chapel, roof above nave, looking west (3045)

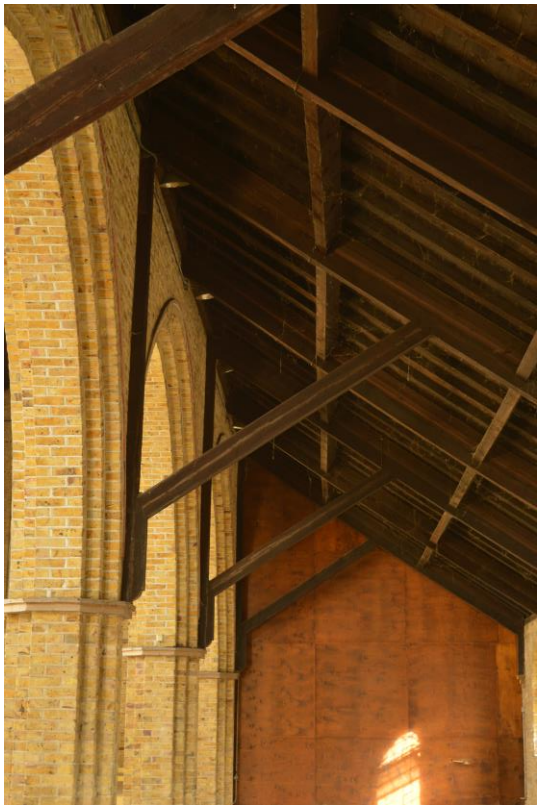

Plate 363: Building 135, Chapel, roof above south aisle, looking east (3058)

Plate 364: Building 135, Chapel, detail of balustrade enclosing altar (3064)

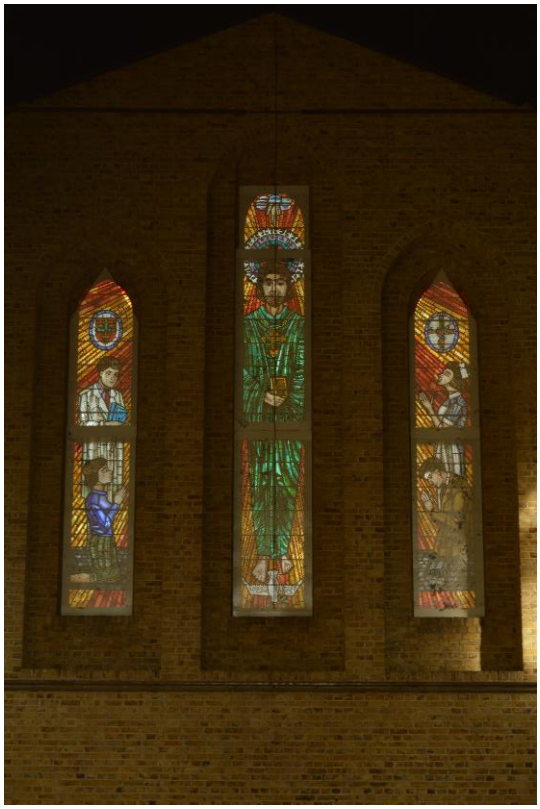

Plate 365: Building 135, Chapel, stained glass windows above altar, looking east (3059)

Plate 367: Building 135, Chapel, roof above the chancel, looking east (3079)

Plate 368: Building 135, Chapel, organ on south side of chancel, looking south (3061)

Plate 369: Building 135, Chapel, vestry, looking south (3068)

Plate 370: Building 135, Chapel, vestry, looking north (3069)

7.34 Myland Court (Figs. 99-100; Plates 371-431)

7.34.1 NGR: 599148 228690

7.34.2 Level of record: 3

7.34.3 Function: Original Paying Patients' Hospital, latterly including Mother & Babies Unit, Occupational Therapy Department, ?ECT Unit

7.34.4 Date of construction: 1910

Description:

General

7.34.5 Myland Court is one of the detached villas of the original hospital development, set within the landscaped grounds north of the main hospital complex.

7.34.6 The building comprises three principal two-storey ranges comprising a central entrance range flanked by quadrangular wings, symmetrically arranged. Each wing is linked to the central range by a single storey corridor structure forming the north side of each quadrangle. A two-storey sanitary block is located centrally within both courtyards formed by the quadrangles. To the rear of the central range is an agglomeration of structures forming service areas. A later single-storey range, which Ordnance Survey maps indicated was built between 1923 and 1939, is attached to the eastern side of the east range. The building faces south-south-east (hereafter south) towards the main hospital complex.

7.34.7 The layout of the building follows the prevailing gender division of the main hospital complex, with the male accommodation originally occupying the west wing and the female accommodation the east wing, to either side of the administrative offices and with service areas to the rear (north). In this way it effectively formed a self-contained hospital for paying patients, removed from the main hospital complex. It is notable that Myland Court has a slightly more elaborate appearance, both internally and externally, than the wards of the main hospital complex, reflecting its status as a private hospital for patients who paid for hospital care. A woman who worked as a nurse at Severalls in 1936 said of Myland Court: *'I did quite a variety of wards, but one that stands out in my mind was the private villa, for paying guests only. It was a lovely change from some of the wards I had been working on. There were carpets, very nice furniture, mostly private rooms, and the food was quite good in comparison to the other wards'* (cited in Gittins 1998, 19). The Ordnance Survey map of 1952-1964 indicates that, by this date, the building was in use as a female hospital.

7.34.8 The first floor of the central range was inaccessible at the time of the survey due to the unsafe condition of the staircase and floors. Full access to the exterior of the rear service range was limited by vegetation growth.

Exterior – Central Range

7.34.9 The central range formed the administrative part of the building, where patients and visitors would have been received, and is of notably more elaborate appearance than the flanking wings to the east and west (Plate 371). The range is of brick construction, comprising red brick laid in English bond at ground floor level, and is faced with unpainted roughcast at first floor level, separated from the brickwork of the ground floor by a moulded brick stringcourse. It has a fully-hipped slate roof with overhanging cement-rendered eaves with an ovolo-moulded and dentillated cornice, and chimneystacks faced with roughcast, which form a group of four flues to both the east and west side of the building, set on a diagonal alignment giving a decorative appearance. Ornamentation to the building is provided by cast concrete features which are of a fine aggregate and give the appearance of stone.

7.34.10 The south elevation is an imposing formal façade. The principal entrance is located centrally between two full-height canted bays, above which is a triangular pediment, which punctuates the eaves and is faced with roughcast. At the centre of the pediment is an elliptical window in a cast concrete surround. The arrangement of the bays and pediment has the effect of creating a central recess, which, at first floor level, contains a balcony, with decorative iron balustrade flanked by a pair of cast concrete columns (Plate 372). At ground floor level a pair of slightly more substantial columns, of matching appearance, rest on a brick plinth and support the balcony above (Plate 373). Behind this recess the main entrance is housed in a brick porch with round-arched opening with cast concrete corbels and keystone. The doorway itself contains a Queen Anne-style half-glazed door with side-lights; all have recessed moulded and fielded panels to the base, above which the glazed panels have shaped heads, that to the door elaborated with a tiny central keystone. The whole has a continuous overlight of six panes.

7.34.11 The windows to the central range comprise plain timber casements with bottom-hinged opening lights above, the latter having either glazing bars or leading. At ground floor level all windows have flat-arched, gauged brick heads and, to the canted bays to the front façade, the casements form doors opening onto a set of concrete steps, which run the width of the façade. At first floor level the window opening onto the balcony is similarly furnished with casement doors. To the east side elevation a tall window comprising two pairs of casements with a top-opening light provides light to a stairwell. Cills are of cast concrete and are ovolo-moulded with rounded edges.

Exterior – East and West Wings

7.34.12 The two flanking wings are attached to the central range via a single storey passageway which runs behind the central range and abuts the service areas at the rear of the building. The passageways are constructed in matching brickwork, although here laid in stretcher bond, with slate roofs (Plates 374 &

375). Both halves of the passageway have a large shallow-curved bay window on their southern side, made up of five horned timber sash windows of four-panes-over-four. Further window openings are typically arranged as a pair of timber sash windows of four-panes-over-four and provide additional light to the passageways.

7.34.13 Both the east and west wings are of two storeys, and are of matching construction to the central range, being faced with brick at ground floor level and roughcast at first floor level, with hipped slate roofs and chimneystacks faced with roughcast (Plates 376 & 377). Although of comparatively more simple appearance, the ranges both employ a moulded brick stringcourse between the ground and first floors, wide overhanging eaves, and ovolo-moulded window cills. The south-facing elevation of each range has a pavilion at either end projecting forward of the main building line, each with a full-height canted bay window. At the centre, a full-height canted bay has matching windows at ground floor, and a pair of windows flanking a round-arched blind recess at first floor level. Windows variously comprise singular and paired horned timber sashes with glazing bars. The end pavilions both contain a doorway on their inside return wall, which provides access to a verandah running the width of the façade between the pavilions, passing the central bay windows. Where the original doors remain *in situ*, these comprise multi-pane fully-glazed doors with overlights. The verandahs are of simple construction, and are possibly slightly later additions as they truncate the ground floor windows, although verandahs are known to have formed part of the original construction of the ward blocks to the main hospital complex. They comprise a glazed mono-pitched roof with timber glazing bars, supported on slender cast iron columns to the open front to the south and on moulded brick corbels embedded in the brickwork of the side walls. The terrace area is of concrete with steps down to the south.

7.34.14 The side elevations of both wings have a much more institutional appearance, with regular fenestration of matching sash windows which belies the internal layout (Plates 378 & 379). A single doorway to the west elevation of the west wing has a six panel door (the upper four panes being glazed), an overlight and cast moulded concrete corbels which would have supported a flat door hood. The inner (west) range of the east wing has a two-storey projection at its northern end. This is of matching appearance and probably contemporaneous with, or occurred soon after, the building's construction (Plate 375 previous). The rear elevations of the outer ranges of the quadrangles are blank with the exception of a single doorway (Plate 380). The inner ranges of the quadrangles are partially obscured by later additions at ground floor level and each has matching sash windows at first floor level.

7.34.15 The courtyard elevations of the east and west wings match the appearance of their side elevations, with a regular arrangement of sash windows (Plate 381). Doorways to the east and west provide external access to the sanitary blocks, which are housed within the courtyards. Where the original courtyard doors survive, these are half-glazed with nine panes above two ovolo-moulded and recessed panels. The north side of each courtyard is enclosed by a single

storey passageway, constructed in stretcher-bonded brick with a projecting eaves cornice of two brick courses. Each passageway has a single doorway opening onto the courtyard. A small single-storey, flat-roofed extension occupies the north-west corner of the west courtyard and the north-east corner of the east courtyard; both are slightly later additions of stretcher-bonded red brick and are lit by two small sash windows.

Exterior – Main Sanitary Blocks

7.34.16 The sanitary blocks, located within the courtyards of the east and west wings, are contemporaneous with the construction of the building. They are of two storeys, and match the appearance of the main ranges, being of brick with roughcast to the first floor, with fully-hipped slate roofs (Plate 382). They have a more functional appearance, with metal Crittall-type casement windows as opposed to sashes and their arrangement reflects the internal layout of bathrooms and cubicles for WCs and washbasins. Originally, each was accessed via a two-storey brick link from the southern range of each wing, and had external accesses to the east and west via the courtyard. The external accesses have since been linked to the main ranges with simple half-glazed passageways of stretcher-bonded brick, with glazed roofs. These appear to be of *c.*1930/40s date and are first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1952-1964.

Exterior – Service Areas and Dining/Recreation Hall

7.34.17 The service areas, located to the north at the rear of the building, were heavily overgrown at the time of the survey and access to the exteriors of these structures was limited. Together they form an agglomeration of single-storey red brick structures, with hipped slate roofs and brick chimneystacks. They surround a double-height dining/recreation hall, which has a gabled slate-covered roof with a large projecting roof lantern. Its gable ends to the east and west are faced with roughcast and each contains an opening timber lunette window in a red brick surround (Plates 383 & 384).

7.34.18 A narrow structure runs perpendicular to the building to the north. To the west of this is a detached square building with fully-hipped roof terminating in a louvred vent at its apex. These two structures are enclosed by a brick wall laid in Flemish bond on the north side of what is effectively a small service yard.

7.34.19 To the rear of the east wing is a single storey extension of late 20th century date (Plate 380 previous). It is constructed in stretcher-bonded brickwork, with brick soldier courses forming the window and door heads, a felt-covered flat roof and joinery to match the main building.

Exterior – Single storey range to east

7.34.20 Attached to the eastern side of the east wing is a single storey, L-shaped range, added between 1923 and 1939 (Plates 385 & 386). It is of matching

red brickwork, with a hipped slate roof which is set behind a parapet to the south elevation; a single squat brick chimney stack occupies the southern roof slope towards its eastern end. The range is joined to the east wing by a flat-roofed matching brick link, lit by a small sash window on both its north and south sides.

7.34.21 The south elevation, which forms the principal façade of the range, has a canted bay at its eastern end, while the remainder of the range is occupied by four groups of three tilting high-level timber windows of six panes each. Below each group is a square window opening with flat-arched head formed by a soldier course, containing a Crittall-type window with top-opening light; queen closers neatly finishing the brickwork to either side of these openings suggest they are contemporaneous with the high-level glazing and formed part of the original construction.

7.34.22 The east elevation has a matching bay window at its southern end, north of which are two regularly-spaced sash windows; the north window has been modified from a smaller opening, to match that to its south.

7.34.23 The north elevations are largely obscured by two single-storey brick additions with flat felt roofs; however, the main range has a further canted bay window, with a half-glazed door opening onto a verandah, which infills the space between the two extensions. The extensions have a more rudimentary appearance than the main part of the range but employ timber sash windows to match its overall character. Historic Ordnance Survey maps suggest that both shortly post-dated the construction of the range: both the extensions and the verandah are included in the first depiction of the range on the Ordnance Survey map of 1939.

Interior – General

7.34.24 Unless otherwise stated, the interior of Myland Court has smooth plastered walls, which are simply coved to lath and plaster ceilings, substantial quarter-ovolo skirting, and a slender ovolo-moulded dado which is recessed into the wall finishes at approximately one third of the room height. Floors are generally suspended timber floors with narrow boards, although some areas, typically service rooms, bathrooms and the north corridors, have solid concrete floors.

7.34.25 The majority of windows are horned timber sliding sashes. The window frames are fitted with timber fillets to limit the extent to which the sashes could be opened. The window openings generally have simple plastered reveals without architraves. Doorways have plain, flat timber architraves with rounded edges. Throughout the building, fireplaces have been removed although chimney breasts remain *in situ*. Where features have been removed the areas have been made good to a high standard with mouldings accurately replicated.

Interior – Central Range

7.34.26 The central range served as the principal access to the building and appears to have provided administrative offices. Prior to the 1960s the deputy matron had a flat at Myland Court (Gittins, 1998, 31, 148); this presumably occupied the first floor of the central range. Although not ostentatious in its appearance, the range employs more architectural features and mouldings than the flanking wings to the east and west.

7.34.27 The principal entrance opens into a short corridor running north and forming a lobby with rooms to either side (Plate 387). The corridor is ornamented with a heavy ovolo-moulded cornice. The doorways off the corridor are simply recessed and a number of four-panel doors remain *in situ*. The southern two rooms at the front of the range are large, and each is lit by a bay window on its southern side. The two rooms are ornamented with a heavy step-and-ovolo moulded cornice, ovolo-moulded picture rail and step-and-ovolo moulded dado; the south-east room retains an ovolo-moulded skirting (Plate 388). Both were heated by corner fireplaces, and scars for tall narrow fire surrounds with a mantel shelf remain visible. The central east room is similarly decorated and retains a later tiled fireplace. The central and northern rooms on the western side have solid floors and presumably had a service function. The central room was heated and the north-west room is particularly plain with remnants of a white tiled finish, suggesting it probably served as toilets, perhaps for visitors.

7.34.28 The stair to the first floor is closed-well type with a half-landing and closed string (Plate 389). The treads have moulded brackets below rounded nosings, and the balustrade, to the upper flight only, has a substantial square newel post with ball finial, and alternate straight and waney splat balusters. A gate has latterly been fitted where the lower flight meets the half-landing with a sign reading *'Occupational Therapy Department Myland Court'*. The stair is lit by a tall window, comprising a pair of casements with two tiers of tilting leaded windows above.

7.34.29 The entrance corridor leads, via a plain segmental archway, to a corridor which runs east-west (Plate 390). This effectively forms a continuation of the corridors on the north side of the flanking wings; it is separated from them by two half-glazed screens, each comprising a pair of double half-glazed doors with sidelights. It is lit centrally by an octagonal roof lantern, and the entrances to the corridors to the east and west are both defined by a plain archway. Beyond the archways the ceilings are vaulted to span the difference in ceiling height between the lantern and the single storey corridors, forming an impressive top-lit space.

7.34.30 The first floor of the central range could not be accessed due to the poor condition of the stairs and floors; however, sketch plans drawn up for an asbestos survey in 2005 (Ensafe Consultants Ltd 2005) suggest that it broadly conforms to the ground floor layout.

Interior – East and West Wings

7.34.31 Both the east and west wings effectively form a quadrangle around an enclosed courtyard. Each wing is laid out around an internal corridor, running around the perimeter of the courtyard. As the north range of each wing is single storey, the first floor of each wing has a U-shaped layout.

Ground floor

7.34.32 On their southern side, both wings are laid out with a series five rooms: two large communal day rooms are located to the south-east and south-west corners, and a further large room is located centrally (Plates 391 & 392). The central rooms are flanked to either side by smaller offices for senior staff. All five rooms are decorated with deep ovolo-and-step-moulded cornices, as well as the standard dado and skirting, and the window openings have timber architraves. In both wings, the central room has been partitioned at its northern end to form a continuation of the corridor (Plate 393). The corridor would originally have terminated on either side of the room with a half-glazed partition comprising double doors, sidelights and overlight; the doors have all been removed.

7.34.33 All the rooms off the south corridor are entered via half-glazed doors. Large, south-facing canted bay windows provide plenty of natural light to the day rooms, and these rooms were heated by a fireplace. The corner day rooms also have a doorway allowing access to the verandah running across the front of each wing; where these remain *in situ* they are fully-glazed and have a large overlight. Prior to the construction of the corridor partition, the central day room would have had internal access to the sanitary block to the north via a half-glazed door set in a canted bay, flanked by a pair of windows overlooking the courtyard. The smaller staff rooms which flank the central day room were each heated by a corner fireplace, and are lit by a pair of sash windows. Signs to the doors of the staff rooms in both wings read *'Charge Nurse'/'Ward Sister'* and *'Consultant admitting this week'*.

7.34.34 The rooms off the corridors running along the west side of the west wing and the east side of the east wing originally functioned as service rooms rather than patient accommodation; the southernmost room was heated and probably served as an attendant's room, although tiled panels and fixings for bathroom fittings indicate its more recent use. All are lit by large sash windows of twelve-panes-over-twelve, contrasting with the notably smaller windows lighting individual patients' rooms. Where they survive, original doors are of four recessed and moulded panels, which occasionally have been modified so that the two upper panels are glazed. The surviving doors in the west wing retain scars in the paintwork providing evidence of earlier signs, comprising *'Domestic Storeroom'*, *'Storeroom & Staff Cloakroom'*, *'Writing Room', 'Patients Room'*, and *'Patients' Suitcases'* (Plate 394)

7.34.35 The corresponding east corridor of the east wing has been subdivided with an inserted partition, with a flush timber door with a sign on its south side reading

'Mother and Babies Unit Admission by Invitation': the northern half of the corridor and the rooms off it, and presumably some rooms off the north corridor, formed part of this unit (Plate 395). The northernmost room of the corridor has been subdivided with modern stud partitions to form a bathroom, whilst the southernmost two rooms have been modified to provide a lobby, leading to the single storey extension to the east, and a small kitchen. The former has been fitted with a series of tall storage cupboards along its north wall, with simple panelled timber doors, which are likely contemporaneous with the construction of the extension *c.*1930 (Plate 396).

7.34.36 The rooms along the east corridor of the west wing and the west corridor of the east wing served as individual secure rooms for patients, with an attendant's room at the southern end of each corridor (Plate 397). The patients' rooms are plain, with substantial ovolo-moulded skirting, and are notable in that all edges and corners are gently rounded, including the jambs of the doorways, to prevent injury. The corridors were originally served by two ventilation flues, and the rear walls of the flues project into the rooms, with rounded corners. The rooms were heated with small cast iron radiators, and have a high level ventilation grille; scars in the wall above the doors indicate the locations of what were probably vents with sliding timber shutters, which have been blocked and fitted with modern plastic vents. The doors of the patients' rooms are of four recessed and moulded panels, which to the room side form four flush beaded panels. All of the doors are set in notably substantial architraves. Each of the rooms has a narrow sash window of nine-panes-over-nine, which were originally furnished with a timber shutter which folded back into a recess in the wall, and could be locked open or shut. The northernmost room, in the west wing only, appears to have been intended as a more secure, possibly padded room: the walls to either side of its doorway are canted, presumably to assist with enforced access/egress of patients. Its modern door contains a spyhole for observation from the corridor and it is the only room to retain its window shutter, suggesting it continued in its original use (Plate 398 & 399).

7.34.37 Following the usual pattern, the attendants' rooms at the southern end of both corridors each have a half-glazed door, a larger sash window of twelve-panes-over-twelve, and were heated by a fireplace on the south wall. The door to the attendant's room in the west wing has a sign reading *'Clinic'*.

7.34.38 The single-storey corridors on the north side of each wing lead to the central range. That to the east wing has been subdivided with modern stud partitions to form a series of three interlinking rooms (Plate 400). At the end of each corridor, adjoining the central range, is a room lit by a large curved bay window on its southern side and a group of four sash windows of four-panes-over-four on its northern side, separated from the corridors to the east and west by half-glazed partitions with double doors (Plate 401). They perhaps served as smaller day rooms or waiting rooms. Modern partitions have since subdivided both rooms and the southern part effectively serves as part of the corridor.

7.34.39 The north corridors provide access to what were originally a pair of rooms on their north side. Both rooms were heated and follow the same general decorative treatment. Their original purpose is unknown, but they perhaps formed staff rooms/offices or consultation/treatment rooms. In the west wing, the larger of the two rooms has been subdivided with a partition to provide a separate WC. In the east wing, a doorway has been inserted between the two rooms which likely involved the removal of a corner fireplace, which remains *in situ* in the west wing (Plate 402). The larger of the two rooms in the east wing opens into a large mid-late 20th century extension, via a double-width doorway with flexible rubber doors. The room is lit by large sash windows of twelve-panes-over-sixteen on its north and east sides, and a series of smaller sash windows, which originally lit the north corridor, are retained in its southern wall (Plates 403 & 404). This large room perhaps functioned as a dormitory or treatment ward. On its west side it opens into a lobby, also part of the extension, with access to the exterior of the building.

Stairs

7.34.40 Each of the flanking wings is served by two staircases, all of which are located towards the rear of the building. All are of cast concrete construction with half-landing and have with walls of glazed bricks below a dado, typical of the Severalls site; the bricks have been covered with a later fibrous wallpaper (Plate 405).

7.34.41 A cupboard beneath the north-east stair of the west wing housed a telephone; a sign on the half-glazed door leading to the stair hall from the corridor to the east reads *'Public Telephone'* and although the telephone has since been removed various telephone numbers remain scribbled on the walls (Plate 406).

First floor

7.34.42 The first floor layout of the east and west wings generally reflects that of the ground floor; however, the majority of the rooms served as patients' accommodation. Each wing has two large day rooms/dormitories to its south-east and south-west corners, which have simple coving to the ceiling rather than the moulded cornice of their ground floor counterparts (Plate 407). The door to the south-east day room in the west wing has a sign reading *'Small Group Room'*, perhaps indicating that in later years it was used for group therapy. Between the corner rooms on the south side are four individual rooms for patients, accessed from an original corridor running along their north side. The projecting central bay to the front elevation and the flues from the ground floor rooms create various canted corners in the rooms (Plates 408-410).

7.34.43 The rooms off both the east and west corridors of each wing also served as patients' rooms. As on the ground floor, each of the patients' rooms has a four-panel door set in a substantial architrave, rounded corners and jambs, a nine-over-nine sash window with a reveal for a lockable shutter, a high level metal

ventilation grille, and a blocked vent above the door (Plates 411 & 412). Each wing has one more secure room, which has canted corners to its entrance and a small, high level window of three-panes-over-six.

7.34.44 At the southern end of both the east and west corridors in each wings, is a heated attendant's room, with half-glazed door and large sash window of twelve-panes-over-twelve. Both the west corridor of the west wing and the east corridor of the east wing have an additional room at their northern end which omits a substantial door architrave and has a matching, larger sash window, suggesting that these rooms did not serve as patient accommodation. Their purpose is unclear; based on layouts of the main hospital wards the rooms may have served as stores.

7.34.45 In the east wing, two additional heated rooms and bathroom facilities are provided at the north end of the east corridor. The purpose of this additional accommodation is unclear; it may have been intended for staff.

Interior – Main Sanitary Blocks

7.34.46 The two-storey sanitary blocks lie within the courtyards of the east and west wings, projecting northwards from their south corridors. That to the east is marginally larger than that to the west, reflecting the provision of additional private facilities for women in the original female wing.

7.34.47 The west sanitary block (male) is accessed via a small lobby off the south corridor, with solid floor covered with small terracotta tiles, and its walls are faced with white glazed bricks below the level of the dado (Plate 413). Doorways to the east and west provide access to the brick link corridors which lead to the east and west corridors. Two doorways with four-panel doors open into the sanitary block, the western door providing access to a separate small sluice room with basin and flushing sluice sink. The sanitary block itself has plain plastered walls, with tiled panels, and a solid floor covered with small terracotta tiles (Plate 414). A spine wall running north-south divides the block approximately into two halves: urinals and separate toilet stalls occupy the western half, and sinks, a bath and shower room and a separate toilet cubicle the eastern half. The layout is replicated at first floor level.

7.34.48 The east sanitary block (female) is accessed via a matching lobby on its southern side, as well as via a small link from the north, a later addition, at ground floor level only. It has a separate sluice room with sluice sink in its south-eastern corner, and the main part of the block provides individual washrooms and sink cubicles along the western side, a larger bath room and shower room, a series of WC stalls along the eastern side, and a second small sluice room at the northern end (Plates 415 & 416). The layout is largely replicated at first floor level, the principal difference being a series of sinks in individual stalls along the north end of the block, each lit by its own window and with a rail for a curtain to provide privacy.

Interior – Service Areas and Dining/Recreation Hall

7.34.49 The service areas and dining/recreation hall are sited behind the central range and are accessed from the corridor on its northern side. To the west of the dining/recreation hall is a small toilet area, and, to the east, a corridor providing self-contained access to the rooms to the north of the hall.

7.34.50 Two doorways provide access to the dining/recreation hall, probably reflecting gender segregation within the hospital, with male access to the west and female access to the east, although presumably men and women originally took meals at different times. A further double-width opening on the north side of the corridor serves a rectangular recess, with a flat glazed panel forming its ceiling, which projects into the hall, where its walls match the general decoration of the room (Plate 417). This suggests it is an original feature; however, where alterations have occurred elsewhere in the building, the detailing has been closely-matched, so it is possible that it is a later modification. The recess is of somewhat obscure purpose; however, its position, facing the main entrance and overlooking the corridor linking the central range with the flanking wings, suggests it could have been a place for a member of staff to sit to supervise the corridor and entrance.

7.34.51 The hall itself has a solid floor overlaid with parquet, and matches the general detailing of the building with ovolo-moulded skirting and dado (Plates 418 & 419). The room was originally open to the roof; and a slatted timber suspended ceiling has been inserted, which carries modern strip lighting. The room is of four bays with three painted timber trusses, each with ovolo-moulded arch braces to the collars, iron king rods and substantial iron straps securing the collars to the principal rafters. The trusses are supported on inverted pyramidal cast corbels with matching pyramidal pendants (cf. the kitchen in Maplehurst). The room is lit by a substantial projecting roof lantern at the apex of the roof with opening lights on its north and south sides operated by a winder mechanism (Plate 420). The roof gables to the east and west ends of the room each contain an opening lunette window operated by the same mechanism. On the north side of the hall a half-glazed door leads to the kitchen, and a wide opening containing a canteen servery counter appears to be a later insertion or modification.

7.34.52 The kitchen has walls faced with white glazed bricks arranged in Flemish bond below an ovolo-moulded dado which runs the perimeter of the room at approximately three-quarters of its height (Plate 421). The bricks have subsequently been painted. On its southern side is a substantial fireplace for the cooking range, constructed in red glazed bricks (Plate 422). The room is of three bays and open to the roof, with two trusses matching those of the hall. Between the two open trusses a square roof lantern with opening lights on its north and south sides provides light, along with two large sash windows on the north wall, each with an additional top-opening light. Rooms to the east and west also have glazed bricks facing their walls and appear to have provided ancillary areas perhaps for separate food preparation or storage (Plate 423). A wide opening to the east providing access to the canteen

servery appears to be a later modification. A heated room in the north-east corner of the kitchen range, lit by a large tripartite sash window, perhaps functioned as a room for kitchen staff. This room can also be accessed from a short corridor running along the eastern side of the hall.

7.34.53 Two structures are located within the small enclosed yard to the north of the kitchen range. A long, linear boiler room is attached to the kitchen range, albeit accessed externally; a pentice roof on its western side forms a covered way leading to a half-glazed door (Plate 424). A pair of ledged and braced doors provide external access from the lane which runs to the north. A mesh-covered window opening in both the east and west side walls provides ventilation. The remaining structure is a small square detached building, which probably served as a larder or cool storage; it closely resembles the meat larder in the kitchen stores of the main hospital complex (Plate 425). It is lit by a small sash window to each of its south and west elevations, protected from the sun by a pentice roof, and is entered via a doorway on its eastern side. A further double doorway on its northern side has been modified from an earlier single-width opening accessing the building from the lane. It has a concrete floor and its internal walls are entirely of white glazed bricks (Plate 426). It is open to the roof, which is formed of I-girders and is hipped with a louvred vent at its apex.

Interior - Single storey range to east

7.34.54 The single storey range to the east of the building, probably added in the 1930s and certainly in place by 1939, is accessed via a short corridor from the eastern side of the east wing. This opens into an L-shaped corridor which runs east before bearing north (Plate 427). A canted bay with half-glazed door provides access to a verandah to the north. South of the corridor is a row of four patients' rooms, each with a four-panelled door set in a substantial quarter-ovolo architrave, with clerestorey glazing above, which opens to provide ventilation. The rooms match the general appearance of the range, and are lit by opening clerestorey windows with an additional Crittall-type window below (Plate 428). A large day room, entered via a half-glazed door, is located at the south-east corner of the range (Plate 429). It is similarly ornamented and is lit by two large bay windows to the south and east, and heated by a fireplace on the western wall. A doorway in its northern wall leads to a small room which also has access from the corridor. This room is lit by a large sash window and probably served as an attendant's room. The corridor areas, day room and attendant's room are laid with parquet floor, but otherwise match the character of much of the main building, ornamented with simple mouldings.

7.34.55 North of the attendant's room is a plain room with canted corners to the west to prevent injury when accessing the door, suggesting it served as a more secure patient's room, which was possibly padded (Plate 430).

7.34.56 Two slightly later additions on the north side provide a small kitchen area and a sanitary block with WC stalls and washbasins with rails for curtains to

provide privacy. Both have tiled wall finishes and the floor is covered with small terracotta tiles which form a convex skirting at the base of the wall for ease of cleaning (Plate 431).

Plate 371: Building 133, Myland Court, central range with east wing in the background, looking north-east (682)

Plate 373: Building 133, Myland Court, detail of principal entrance to south elevation of central range (687)

Plate 372: Building 133, Myland Court, detail of first floor balcony to south elevation of central range (689)

Plate 374: Building 133, Myland Court, passageway linking central range and west wing, looking north (683)

Plate 375: Building 133, Myland Court, passageway linking central range and east wing, looking north (693)

Plate 376: Building 133, Myland Court, façade of east wing, looking north-east (696)

Plate 377: Building 133, Myland Court, façade of west wing, looking north-west (681)

Plate 378: Building 133, Myland Court, west elevation of east wing (691)

Plate 379: Building 133, Myland Court, west elevation of west wing, looking south-west (709)

Plate 380: Building 133, Myland Court, north elevation of east wing (720)

Plate 381: Building 133, Myland Court, east wing, north side of courtyard, looking west. The single storey corridor is to the right-hand side (561)

Plate 382: Building 133, Myland Court, east wing, east side of courtyard, looking south. The sanitary block is to the right-hand side (562)

Plate 383: Building 133, Myland Court, rear service ranges, looking south-east (713)

Plate 384: Building 133, Myland Court, rear service ranges, looking south-west (718)

Plate 385: Building 133, Myland Court, single-storey addition to east wing of *c*. 1930, looking north-east (698)

Plate 386: Building 133, Myland Court, single-storey addition to east wing of *c*. 1930, looking south-west (724)

Plate 387: Building 133, Myland Court, entrance lobby to central range, looking south (617)

Plate 388: Building 133, Myland Court, south-east ground floor room in central range, looking south-east (622)

Plate 389: Building 133, Myland Court, stair in central range (624)

Plate 390: Building 133, Myland Court, corridor on north side of central range, looking east (597)

Plate 391: Building 133, Myland Court, west wing, ground floor, south-west day room, looking south-west (531)

Plate 392: Building 133, Myland Court, west wing, ground floor, south-east day room, looking south-west (552)

Plate 393: Building 133, Myland Court, west wing, inserted partitions form an extension to the corridor along the north side of the central ground floor day room (525)

Plate 394: Building 133, Myland Court, west wing, west corridor, looking south (516)

Plate 395: Building 133, Myland Court, east wing, east corridor, door to Mother & Baby Unit, looking north (632)

Plate 396: Building 133, Myland Court, east wing, service room converted to lobby leading to east extension of *c*.1930 (650)

Plate 397: Building 133, Myland Court, east wing, west corridor, looking north (627)

Plate 398: Building 133, Myland Court, west wing, east corridor, secure patient's room, looking east (549)

Plate 399: Building 133, Myland Court, west wing, east corridor, secure patient's room, looking west (550)

Plate 400: Building 133, Myland Court, east wing, the north corridor has been subdivided by modern partitions to form a series of interlinking rooms (630)

Plate 401: Building 133, Myland Court, west wing, room at the eastern end of the north corridor, looking south-east (592)

Plate 402: Building 133, Myland Court, east wing, possible office/treatment room on north side of north corridor, looking south-west. The doorway is a later insertion. (642)

Plate 403: Building 133, Myland Court, east wing, extension on north side, looking north-east (638)

Plate 404: Building 133, Myland Court, east wing, extension on north side, looking north-west (639)

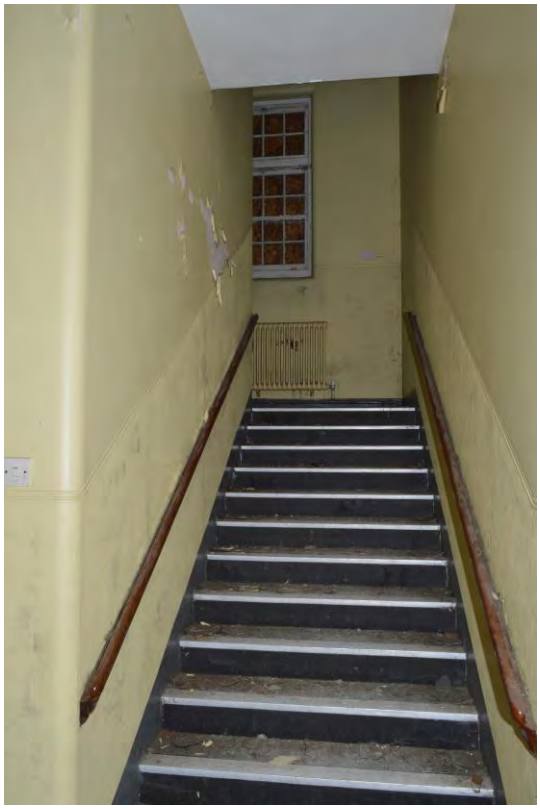

Plate 405: Building 133, Myland Court, west wing, north-west stair (541)

Plate 406: Building 133, Myland Court, east wing, door to telephone housed in cupboard beneath north-west stair (637)

Plate 407: Building 133, Myland Court, west wing, first floor, south-east day room, looking south-east (578)

Plate 408: Building 133, Myland Court, east wing, first floor, south corridor, looking east (664)

Plate 409: Building 133, Myland Court, west wing, first floor, patient's room on south side, looking south (582)

Plate 410: Building 133, Myland Court, west wing, first floor, patient's room on south side, looking north-west (583)

Plate 411: Building 133, Myland Court, east wing, first floor, east corridor, looking south (661)

Plate 412: Building 133, Myland Court, west wing, first floor, patient's room on east side, looking east (576)

Plate 413: Building 133, Myland Court, west wing, ground floor, lobby to sanitary block, looking east towards later glazed link (555)

Plate 414: Building 133, Myland Court, west wing, ground floor of sanitary block, looking north-east (554)

Plate 415: Building 133, Myland Court, east wing, ground floor, sanitary block, sluice room (646)

Plate 416: Building 133, Myland Court, east wing, ground floor, sanitary block, looking north (647)

Plate 417: Building 133, Myland Court, recess on north wall of north corridor, looking north from main entrance hall (598)

Plate 418: Building 133, Myland Court, dining hall, looking east (600)

Plate 419: Building 133, Myland Court, dining hall, looking west (601)

Plate 420: Building 133, Myland Court, roof lantern, looking west (604)

Plate 421: Building 133, Myland Court, kitchen, looking north-east (609)

Plate 422: Building 133, Myland Court, kitchen fireplace on south wall (610)

Plate 423: Building 133, Myland Court, room east of kitchen, looking north-east (614)

Plate 424: Building 133, Myland Court, looking south-east across service yard to boiler room (507)

Plate 425: Building 133, Myland Court, detached larder/meat store on north side of service yard, looking north-east (508)

Plate 426: Building 133, Myland Court, interior of detached larder/meat store on north side of service yard, looking south-west (499)

Plate 427: Building 133, Myland Court, corridor in east extension, looking east (651)

Plate 428: Building 133, Myland Court, typical patient's room in east extension, looking south (654)

Plate 429: Building 133, Myland Court, day room in east extension, looking south-east (657)

Plate 430: Building 133, Myland Court, patient's room with canted walls in east extension, looking west (655)

Plate 431: Building 133, Myland Court, sanitary block to east extension, looking north-west (656)

7.35 Chestnut Villa (Figs. 101-105; Plates 432-453)

7.35.1 Building Number: 136

7.35.2 NGR: 599343 228710

7.35.3 Level of record: 3

7.35.4 Function: 'Idiots block' for children and female patients; latterly pathology laboratory.

7.35.5 Date of construction: 1910 with 1930s additions

Description:

General

7.35.6 Chestnut Villa is one of the detached villas of the original hospital development, situated north-north-east of the main complex. Originally built as the 'Idiots Block' for fifty children and six female patients (Ingram Consultancy 2001), it is depicted as the Hospital Villa for children on the Ordnance Survey map of 1923. The 1939 map describes it as Chestnut Villa, for female patients. The building was converted to a pathology lab in 1983 and it remained in this use until December 2016.

7.35.7 The building is arranged in an E-shaped plan, comprising a main range aligned east – west, with three perpendicular rear wings to its north. A 1930s extension is attached to its western side. Like the rest of the hospital, the villa was segregated by gender, with the east half of the building housing women and girls, and the west half boys. The ground floor comprised communal areas, with dormitories and individual patients' rooms located on the first floor.

Exterior

7.35.8 The villa echoes the general style of Severalls hospital with slight differences. It is constructed in red brick laid in English bond, with an eaves cornice of white brick. Ornamentation to the cornice is provided by projecting brick headers acting as dentils, in contrast to the moulded brick cornice of the main ward blocks. The roof is predominantly hipped and is covered with slate. The main range has relatively shallow eaves with ogee-moulded cast iron gutters, while the middle rear range and sanitary blocks have overhanging eaves with timber soffits.

7.35.9 Like the rest of the hospital, windows are mostly double-hung sliding sashes of various sizes and arrangements. At ground floor level they are predominantly of twelve-panes-over-twelve while to the first floor they are typically of eight-panes-over-eight.

7.35.10 The principal elevation faces south and, apart from the later extension to the west, is broadly symmetrical (Plate 432). The elevation features three projecting square bays, the central one being surmounted by a pediment faced with roughcast. Each bay was originally lit by a tripartite sash window on both floor levels; however, the ground floor bay window on the eastern side has been replaced by double doors.

7.35.11 To either side of the central bay, the building line is stepped to give the effect of a shallow pavilion. On its eastern side is an inserted doorway, occupying an original window opening, above which is a paired casement window at mid-storey height, lighting a stairwell. A blocked doorway is located on its western side. At either end of the original elevation there are entrances with flat door hoods and half-glazed and panelled doors.

7.35.12 The extension to the west is built in an identical style to the rest of the building. Its south elevation simply features regularly-spaced sash windows. At its east end there is a doorway inserted into a former window opening (Plate 433).

East elevation

7.35.13 The east elevation is built in the same style as the south. An additional wing projects eastwards at its north end, originally providing accommodation for adult female patients (Plate 434), which features a single-storey canted bay window and pediment.

West elevation

7.35.14 The west elevation is broadly similar to the others. The western end of the west extension has a metal fire escape stair from a first-floor doorway, while the elevation of the west rear wing is partially obscured by a later flat-roofed brick extension. The remainder is characterised by regularly-spaced sash windows (Plate 435).

North elevations and courtyards

7.35.15 The rear of the building is characterised by two fairly crowded yards, enclosed by the rear wings. The original drawing for the building shows the layout of the two courtyards as being a mirror-image of each other. Projecting into each yard is a small two-storey sanitary block attached to the main range (Plate 436). Both blocks are built of matching red brickwork, but with overhanging eaves with timber soffits, rather than brick cornices. The footprint of the ground floor of each block is larger than that of the first floor. According to the original plans, the yards were only accessible via gateways through brick walls enclosing them on their northern sides, and doorways from the sanitary blocks. The doors to the sanitary blocks have since been blocked and doorways inserted in the centre of the main range. The central rear wing is formed by a group of single-storey structures, matching the simple appearance of the sanitary blocks (Plate 437).

7.35.16 When the building was converted to a pathology laboratory in 1983, outbuildings were constructed within the courtyards. A store for flammable liquids was built in the west courtyard and a plantroom and autoclave was built in the east courtyard. The west courtyard also houses an extension for a goods lift situated between the sanitary block and the main range.

Interior

General

7.35.17 While most of the original structure of the villa survives, conversion of the building to a laboratory in the 1980s left very few original fixtures and fittings. What remains shows moderate differences to the typical scheme of original decoration elsewhere in the hospital. There appears to be no sign of an integral dado moulding, a standard feature elsewhere, although this may have been obscured by later over-plastering, and the windows in corridors have bullnosed jambs with run-out stops. In addition, the stairwells are not decorated with glazed bricks below a dado moulding, but are bricked to the ceiling (Plate 438). Where architraves and skirting boards survive, they are less substantial than those in the rest of the hospital.

Ground floor

South Range

7.35.18 The main range was laid out symmetrically with a ‘mixed school’ and visiting hall occupying the central part of the range, and two boy’s and girl’s day rooms to the west and east respectively. The layout of the range has not changed significantly, but has been altered slightly to accommodate the building’s most recent use as a laboratory. In its most recent form the layout comprises a corridor running along the north side of the range with laboratory rooms and offices to the south.

7.35.19 The room at the east end of the range is largely in its original form. It consists of a narrow entrance lobby and has an external doorway and small window on its south side (Plate 439). The door is original and is of glazed and panelled construction. The room currently serves as a utility room or workshop but was originally described as a boot room. It is mirrored on the boy’s side of the building. The room is served by an original corridor to its north.

7.35.20 To the west of the boot room are two rooms which were originally day rooms; the wall separating the rooms was removed when they were converted to use as a laboratory. Apart from a rounded skirting, none of the original decorative finishes survive and the room is completely plain (Plate 440). The west of the two former day rooms has been partitioned on its northern side to form an extension to the corridor; an original doorway with overlight, leading to the east sanitary block, remains extant on the northern side, although the door itself has been replaced with a modern fire door.

7.35.21 The east sanitary block is divided into two halves by a spine wall running north-south. This is a remnant of the original layout of the block: the two halves were accessed separately via doorways from the day room and the east corridor. None of the original fixtures survive, which is unsurprising as the original plan shows the facilities were communal latrines.

7.35.22 The historic plan shows that the central section of the south range was originally a school room with a visitor's hall to the north. The plan shows that the school, visiting hall, and the dining room in the rear wing were originally separated from each other with half-glazed timber partitions, much like those which survive in some of the day rooms in the main ward blocks. As part of the building's 1980s conversion, the former school room was divided into two offices. The area retains few original features: the west office contains a chimneybreast with bullnosed corners and runout stops; the fireplace has been removed (Plate 441).

7.35.23 To the east of the school room is a staircase which remains largely intact, and to the west is a small storage room which was originally an entrance lobby. Its external doorway has since been blocked and replaced with a high-level fixed window.

7.35.24 The original layout of the west half of the range mirrors that of the east, but is less-altered. The two day rooms remain separate, although the east dayroom has been subdivided to form two offices and a corridor. The west day room survives relatively intact, although it is quite plain (Plate 442). The room has an ovolo-moulded picture rail and the remains of a half glazed, panelled timber partition between it and the neighbouring day room.

East wing

7.35.25 The east wing consists of a corridor with rooms to its west (Plate 443), stairs and WC to the north, and a former day room to the east at its northern end. The original plan shows the wing accommodated female patients. Its original layout has largely survived, although room functions have changed. The former day room has been converted into a radioimmunoassay laboratory; no original features remain. The WC and north part of the corridor have also been partitioned off and combined into a small office, accessible only from the lab.

7.35.26 In the main part of the wing some original decorative features have survived. The windows all have bullnosed and stopped jambs and the doorways retain their original positions and architraves, although their doors have been replaced. The corridors also have ventilation flues in the walls in a similar manner to Myland Court (Building 133) and Maplehurst (Building 155). Apart from the stairs there were originally four rooms accessed from the west side of the corridor: the northern two served as stores and the southern two as a bathroom and lavatory. In recent years the two northern rooms have been combined and used as an office, while the two southern rooms have been used as an office and store.

West wing

7.35.27 The west wing is almost a mirror-image of the east wing, except it lacks a day room and had one less store room. As part of the 1980s refurbishment the two northern rooms on the east side of the corridor were combined and used by the finance department. In recent years the wing was used for IT equipment.

Central rear wing

7.35.28 The central rear wing originally functioned as a kitchen and dining room, with the dining room to the south and the kitchen and its ancillary service rooms to the north. The range is entirely single-storey and has a wide north – south passageway on its western side, the southern part of which is enclosed by a glazed lean-to structure. The historic plan shows this was originally a covered way running along the east side of the west yard. It is now enclosed by metal-framed Crittall-type windows framed by brick piers, suggesting the passage was enclosed in the 1930s.

7.35.29 As part of the 1980s refurbishment of the building, the range has been heavily altered. The three rooms to the north east of the wing originally functioned as a sitting room, bedroom and storeroom. They remain largely intact and later functioned as an office and two stores. The rooms retain their door architraves but any other decorative features, if originally present, have been lost. The rooms at the north end of the range were originally used as a kitchen, pantry and larder but have since been rearranged and most recently served as a specimen reception and office (Plate 444). The former dining room has been divided lengthways to form two laboratories, with a small office in the south east corner. A suspended ceiling has been inserted throughout, covering what would have been an open roof structure. Corbels bearing the feet of roof trusses can be seen on the walls below the level of the later ceiling, and the trusses themselves above it (Plates 445 & 446). The original plans show that the dining hall and kitchen would originally have been lit by roof lanterns, in common with their equivalents in the rest of the hospital. However, all traces of these have been removed.

7.35.30 The north east of the range was originally used as a coal store with access to the kitchen. The room now houses a boiler and can only be accessed externally. The building has a modern extension to the east serving as a plant room.

West extension

7.35.31 The original function of the west extension is unclear; however, it is first depicted on the 1939 Ordnance Survey map and was presumably built in response to growing demand. The form of the extension resembles that of dormitories and day rooms elsewhere in the hospital, comprising a large room heated by fireplaces at opposite ends. The room survives relatively intact, having later served as a file store. It retains its picture rail, skirting and original four-panel doors (Plates 447 & 448).

7.35.32 To the north of the extension is a contemporaneous single-storey sanitary block which has been modified for use as storage. A gap between the sanitary block and the rear west wing has been filled by a more recent extension used for the same purpose (Plate 449).

First floor

7.35.33 The first floor of the south range is laid out in a similar manner to the ground floor. According to the historic plan, each of ground floor day rooms had a corresponding dormitory above, while above the school room was an infant dormitory. The east end of the range has been altered in a similar way to the south, with the corridor extended westwards and the two dormitories modified to form one room. The rooms currently function as a library and staff room and have a movable partition between the two (Plate 450).

7.35.34 The central dormitory has been altered in much the same way as the school room below it. The room has been divided into two offices with an awkward junction where the inserted partition meets the window (Plate 451). The space to the north of the rooms has been left largely open but with inserted partitions forming small offices in the corners. To the west of the former dormitory is a small room that appears on the original plan as being a heated room labelled 'N'. This probably functioned as a nurse's room and although plain, has changed little.

7.35.35 The west half of the south range has been more drastically altered than the east. The corridor has been continued across the length of the range and the two former dormitories have been subdivided into three interconnecting laboratories and an office.

7.35.36 The sanitary blocks were originally divided at first floor level in the same way as the ground floor; however, the original partitions have been removed and they have been adapted for modern WCs.

7.35.37 The first floor of the east rear wing retains its original layout. A dormitory is located above its ground floor day room, and most recently served as an office. The rooms on the west side of the corridor were originally patients' rooms and stores which latterly became offices and a room for a doctor on call (Plate 452). The original plan shows that the rooms for individual patients had shutters like those found in the main hospital wards, however, these have since been removed.

7.35.38 The west rear wing also originally housed patients' rooms and stores at first floor level. The two patients' rooms have been combined, and all of the rooms have been converted to laboratories (Plate 453).

7.35.39 The first floor of the west extension presumably served as a dormitory when it was first built. It has been converted to a histology laboratory with two rooms formed by modern partitions in its south-east corner.

Plate 432: Building 136, south elevation (3346)

Plate 433: Building 136, south elevation of west extension (3121)

Plate 434: Building 136, east elevation (3114)

Plate 435: Building 136: west elevation (3122)

Plate 436: Building 136: west courtyard and sanitary block, facing south (3131)

Plate 437: Building 136, rear central range, looking south-east (3128)

Plate 438: Building 136: stairwell in west wing, facing west (3234)

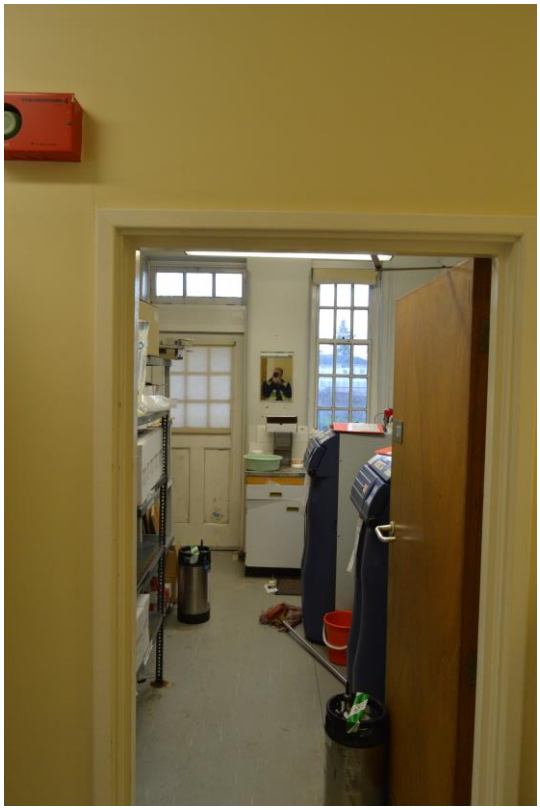

Plate 439: Building 136: east entrance lobby in south range, facing south (3160)

Plate 440: Building 136: former east day room in south range, latterly laboratory, facing west (3228)

Plate 441: Building 136, office in former school room, facing south (3189)

Plate 442: Building 136, west day room, facing south-east (3202)

Plate 443: Building 136, corridor in east wing, facing south (3149)

Plate 444: Building 136, specimen reception in former kitchen, facing south (3175)

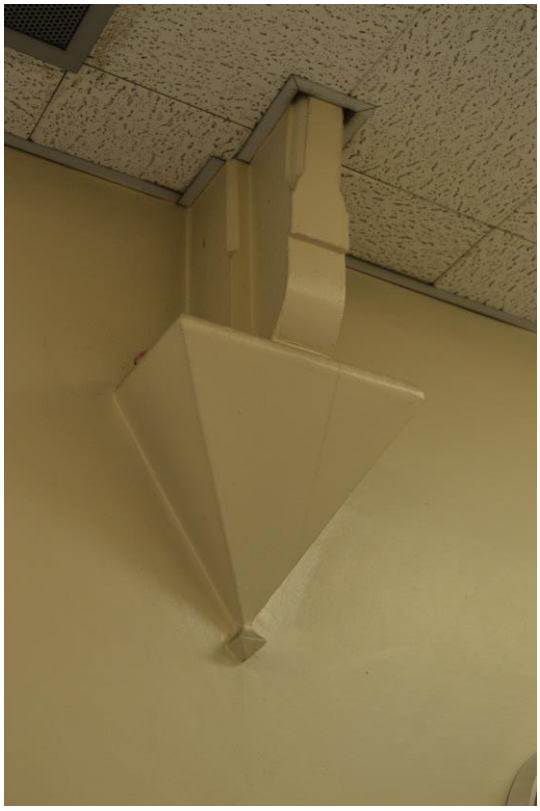

Plate 445: Building 136, base of dining hall roof truss, facing north-west (3171)

Plate 446: Building 136, part of dining hall roof truss obscured by later ceiling, facing north (3355)

Plate 447: Building 136, west extension, facing west (3216)

Plate 448: Building 136, west extension, original door, facing north (3222)

Plate 449: Building 136, modern extension north of west extension, facing south (3226)

Plate 450: Building 136, first floor staff room in former dormitory, facing east (3268)

Plate 451: Building 136, first floor office in former central dormitory, facing south (3287)

Plate 452: Building 136, first floor office in former patient's room in east wing, facing west (3243)

Plate 453: Building 136, first floor laboratory occupying two original patients' rooms, facing north-east (3318)

7.36 Ivy Villa (Fig. 106; Plates 454-464)

7.36.1 Building Number: 140

7.36.2 NGR: 599470 228652

7.36.3 Level of record: 3

7.36.4 Function: Infirmary/consumptive hospital, latterly admissions ward.

7.36.5 Date of construction: 1910

Description:

General

7.36.6 Ivy Villa is one of the original outlying villas of the hospital, located north of the main hospital complex on the eastern side. It was built as a consumptive hospital and is identified on the 1923 Ordnance Survey as 'Infirmary Villa'; by 1939 it was known as 'Ivy Villa (female)'. In the late 1950s it was the female admissions ward (Gittins 1998, 151).

7.36.7 Access to the interior of the building was not possible due to its dangerous structural condition, and many of the windows and doors were boarded over. The majority of the survey was restricted to the exterior, except where interior rooms were easily visible from the exterior.

7.36.8 The main part of the building is a low single storey range aligned east-north-east – west-south-west (hereafter east – west) and at either end of this are two flanking wings which project south-east/south-west at a 45 degree angle. To the rear are two sanitary blocks and a central part-two storey block, which probably housed service areas. The symmetrical nature of the block probably indicates that, although located on the female side of the hospital, the building probably housed both male and female patients occupying separate sides of the building at the outset (Ingram Consultancy 2001, 53). If so, the building likely followed the usual conventions for the site: male patients housed on the west side and female patients on th0e east side.

7.36.9 Like the other hospital buildings, Ivy Villa is predominantly constructed in English-bonded red brick with gauged heads to window and door openings, and originally had a fully-hipped slate roof, which has been seriously damaged by fire and has largely collapsed.

Exterior

7.36.10 The principal elevation faces south towards the main perimeter road (Plate 454). It has a central entrance, recessed behind a segmental brick arch, with splayed reveals each containing an elliptical window (Plate 455). The

doorway itself is a double-width with sidelights beneath a segmental-arched overlight. Openings for two sash windows flank the entrance.

7.36.11 The remainder of the range is arranged symmetrically to either side of the main entrance. Each side has a pavilion with a central bay which has tall sashes and a central doorway, flanked by sash windows (Plate 456). Beyond the pavilions are a series of regularly-spaced double glazed doors with sidelights and opening overlights. The doors open onto glazed verandahs, supported on slender iron columns, which run the full length of the front elevation excepting the central entrance. The rear elevation of the main range has a regular pattern of fenestration and has a central pavilion attaching it to the projecting rear wing (Plates 457 & 458). Both sides have a double doorway approached by a concrete ramp, with modern flush timber doors, that to the east retains a sign reading 'Heath Ward'.

7.36.12 The flanking wings match the appearance of the main range, with regularly-spaced single-width glazed doors with opening overlights. The end walls (to the south-east/south-west) each contain a matching doorway with sidelights and overlight, while the rear (north-east/north-west) walls have a pair of sash windows of eight-panes-over-twelve, arranged symmetrically to either side of a brick chimney stack (Plates 459- 461).

7.36.13 Each side of the building was served by a single storey sanitary block of matching construction, attached to the main building by a short brick-built link. Each has a gable to the north with a heavy timber bargeboard and is lit by paired one-over-one sashes to both the east and west, and has an external door of four bead-moulded panels below a mesh panel, for ventilation, on the north side. Both sides of the building have a small flat-roofed addition within the angle of the main range and sanitary blocks, built of stretcher-bonded brick and constructed post-1972. Each has a series of small window openings and is probably an extension of the sanitary facilities (Plate 462).

7.36.14 The central projecting block is of two storeys at its southern end (Plates 458 previous & 463). This part has a fairly domestic character, having a double M-shaped slate roof with heavy timber bargeboard, and is clad with clay tile-hanging at first floor level above a brick-built ground floor. It has a brick chimneystack to the north wall. The remainder of the rear range is of brick and is single storey, lit by a large window projecting above the eaves on its eastern side and possibly serving a kitchen. Attached to the north is a small brick structure with slate roof of lower height with a louvred timber door on its eastern side, which appears to have housed boilers.

Interior

7.36.15 As described previously, the interior of the building could not be surveyed. The interior of the south-east flanking wings was visible and contains a large open-plan day rooms or dormitory of five bays; as elsewhere this is ornamented with a moulded picture rail, integral ovolo-moulded dado, and

chair rail (Plate 464). It was heated by a fireplace in the central bay on the rear wall.

7.36.16 Interiors of the original sanitary blocks were observed to have white glazed bricks to their walls below a moulded dado, which is particularly characteristic of the sanitary buildings across the site.

7.36.17 The rear two-storey part of the building, which has a somewhat domestic character, may have housed staff accommodation or offices at first floor level.

Plate 454: Building 140, Ivy Villa, principal elevation, looking north-north-east (3081)

Plate 455: Building 140, Ivy Villa, main entrance to south elevation (3082)

Plate 456: Building 140, Ivy Villa, south elevation east of main entrance (3085)

Plate 457: Building 140, Ivy Villa, east half of rear (north) elevation (3097)

Plate 458: Building 140, Ivy Villa, oblique view of rear elevation, looking south-west towards rear central range (3104)

Plate 459: Building 140, Ivy Villa, south-west flanking range, south-east elevation (3083)

Plate 460: Building 140, Ivy Villa, south-west flanking range, oblique view of north-west elevation, looking south (3106)

Plate 461: Building 140, Ivy Villa, south-west flanking range, end (south-west) elevation (3108)

Plate 462: Building 140, Ivy Villa, west sanitary block and extension, looking south-west (3103)

Plate 463: Building 140, Ivy Villa, central range, looking south-west (3096)

Plate 464: Building 140, Ivy Villa, interior of south-east flanking wing, looking north-west (3092)

7.37 Orchard Villa (Figs. 107-108; Plates 465-476)

7.37.1 Building Number: 144

7.37.2 NGR: 599585 228621

7.37.3 Level of record: 2

7.37.4 Function: Female admission ward

7.37.5 Date of construction: *c*.1930

Description:

General

7.37.6 Orchard Villa forms one of the detached villas built subsequent to the initial hospital development to meet a rising demand to accommodate larger numbers of patients. The villa opened in 1934 and initially served as a female admission ward (Gittins 1998, 26). It is located within the site's north-eastern periphery and was built at the same time as Birchwood Villa (Building 154), which is laid out in a similar manner (Ingram Consultancy 2001). The block is first depicted on the 1939 Ordnance Survey map, located between the former Consumptive Hospital (Ivy Villa) and Isolation Hospital (Iris House, demolished).

7.37.7 The building comprises a principal two storey range, aligned approximately east – west, with flanking cross wings at either end. To the rear of the principal range is a central single-storey kitchen block.

Exterior

7.37.8 The building is constructed in red brick laid in English bond at ground floor level, and is faced with white-painted roughcast at first floor level, separated from the brickwork of the ground floor by a projecting tile course. The building has a hipped slate roof with overhanging eaves with painted timber soffits, below which is an integral slender ovolo-moulded cornice. Three brick chimneystacks are situated over the side wings and a single flue is located within the centre of the rear elevation. Windows are generally horned timber sliding sashes with glazing bars, flat gauged brick heads and cast concrete cills, and are generally arranged as six-panes-over-nine. Exterior doors are typically half-glazed with nine panes above two recessed panels.

7.37.9 The principal elevation faces south and has a symmetrical appearance (Plate 465). The first floor has regular fenestration, while the ground floor is centred around a central, single-storey canted bay window with a flat roof and continuous cement band above the window heads. Flanking the bay window are two narrow windows, and two doorways with six pane overlights, set within step-moulded concrete architraves giving the appearance of stone (Plate

466). The flanking wings each have three windows to each floor with the central ground floor windows set in the same concrete architraves as the doors.

7.37.10 The side elevations are of matching brick and render construction. Both comprise a central doorway with overlight, and irregular fenestration, with windows of varying size reflecting the internal layout, and form a mirror-image of each other.

7.37.11 The rear elevation is similar in appearance to the façade (Plate 467). It is broadly symmetrical, with the exception of later additions. The side wings contain large central paired sashes at first floor level to light the internal stairwells, below which a single squat window provides natural light to the area beneath the staircase. The central part of the building is relatively plain, with a regular arrangement of sash windows to each floor. The centre of the elevation is obscured by a single-storey, flat-roofed kitchen block which was probably added soon after construction; it appears on the Ordnance Survey map of 1939. This structure is constructed in matching red brickwork and displays similarities to the main range, including flat gauged brick heads to all openings. The majority of the windows are located on its east side, here too is an external doorway with narrow overlight, as well as three windows of irregular size to its north. The kitchen block incorporates a basement which is accessed via a flight of concrete steps with cast iron gate situated adjacent to its east elevation. The basement was flooded at the time of the survey and was not accessible.

7.37.12 To the east of the kitchen block is a small detached sanitary block. This is a flat-roofed structure constructed in matching brickwork, aligned north: south, providing a single WC and store. It was presumably built not long after the construction of the main range. The building comprises two internal areas, the north of which forms a WC. Both rooms are lit by a single narrow window and are accessed via simple timber boarded doors set within the west elevation.

Interior

General

7.37.13 The building has been subject to little internal modernisation and retains many original features. Unless otherwise stated, the interior has smooth-plastered walls and ceilings, quarter-ovolo skirting, and a slender ovolo-moulded dado which is recessed into the wall finishes at approximately one third of the room height. Floors are of concrete and are laid with a combination of parquet flooring and modern laminate coverings. Ancillary areas have red quarry-tiled floors and skirting, and half-tiled walls; frequently the wall tiles have been painted over. All bathrooms have modern fittings.

7.37.14 Window frames are fitted with timber fillets to limit the extent to which the sashes could be opened. The window openings generally have simple plastered reveals without architraves. Internal doors are typically half-glazed,

with nine panes above two recessed panels, set within plain rounded timber architraves. Throughout the building, fireplaces have been removed although chimney breasts remain *in situ*.

Ground floor

7.37.15 The main range of the building comprises three large rooms of equal size, forming a central dining room flanked by a day room to either side. Each day room is entered from the south via the building's main entrances which are located to either side of a bay window lighting the dining room. The day rooms are decorated with the typical dado moulding at half height, an additional plain timber chair rail and an ovolo-moulded timber picture rail. The partitions separating the three rooms are half-glazed timber screens, each with a central double-width doorway (Plate 468).

7.37.16 The day rooms were originally heated by fireplaces on the north side of the range, one to each outer corner (Plate 469). The dining room was presumably heated via a central chimney breast on its rear wall adjoining the kitchen, which has since been blocked. The kitchen block is accessed via a single doorway. A small plain timber-framed serving hatch is located to the west of the kitchen doorway (Plate 470).

7.37.17 The kitchen block (Plate 471) comprises a main kitchen area with two smaller rooms to its northern side, forming a small store and food preparation area. An external doorway led into range on the eastern side of the food preparation room. All walls have a plaster and tile finish as previously described. The main kitchen area has a suspended timber floor, as it is constructed above a basement; the floor has been covered with modern linoleum which extends around the base of each wall to form a skirting for ease of cleaning. A substantial chimney breast with large open fireplace set centrally on the kitchen's north wall dominates the room.

7.37.18 The two wings at either end of the central range share broadly similar plans, consisting of a central corridor leading from the main range to the external doors with rooms to the north and south. The corridor and rooms within both wings retain their original dado moulding and skirting (Plate 472). The east wing contains a bathroom and separate toilet facilities to the north side of the corridor. The bathroom is unusual in that all visible surfaces have been tiled, including the ceiling (Plate 473). To the south of the corridor is a secondary passage, which provides access to an office and store to the east and two separate bedrooms to the west. The west wing contains a large dormitory with adjoining shoe store on the southern side of the corridor and similar washroom with toilet facilities to the north. The west wing dormitory retains its original parquet flooring and was heated via a fireplace in its north-east corner.

7.37.19 Both wings have staircases located centrally on the north side of the corridors. The staircases differ from the style typical of the hospital, as they lack the glazed brickwork to the walls typically seen in the main ward blocks. The closed-well concrete stairs rise to half landings lit by large windows. The walls

are plastered and include the typical dado moulding which terminates abruptly in an 'S' shape at the foot of the stairs (Plate 474).

First floor

7.37.20 The first floor level follows a similar plan to the ground floor level and is accessed from staircases in the east and west wings.

7.37.21 The first floor of the main part of the range forms three large dormitories, of identical room proportions to those beneath and heated in the same way on their northern side (Plate 475). The rooms are partitioned in the same manner as those at ground floor level with original timber half-glazed screens. The screens retain some mottled glass panes at this level. All three rooms are well-lit, airy spaces with windows to the north and south. The original skirting, dado moulding, chair and picture rails remain *in situ* along the exterior walls.

7.37.22 The first floors of the flanking wings follow the same layout as at ground floor level and are of similar character with wall mouldings intact in most of the rooms serving as dormitories and offices. The ancillary washroom and storage facilities on the north side of each wing are treated in the usual manner. All corridors are additionally lit via internal windows overlooking the stairwell (Plate 476).

Plate 465: Building 144, principal elevation, facing north-west (2734)

Plate 466: Building 144, detail of concrete door architraves to the south elevation (2742)

Plate 467: Building 144, rear elevation, facing south-west (2739)

Plate 468: Building 144, the ground floor dining room in the principal range, facing south-east (2748)

Plate 469: Building 144, corner fireplace which formerly heated the western ground floor day room, facing north-west (2749)

Plate 470: Building 144, serving hatch between the kitchen and dining room, facing north (2747)

Plate 471: Building 144, general view of the kitchen with central open fireplace, facing north-east (2759)

Plate 472: Building 144, eastern side wing corridor arrangement, facing east (2757)

Plate 473: Building 144, bathroom facilities in the eastern side wing, facing north-west. Note the tiled ceiling (2765)

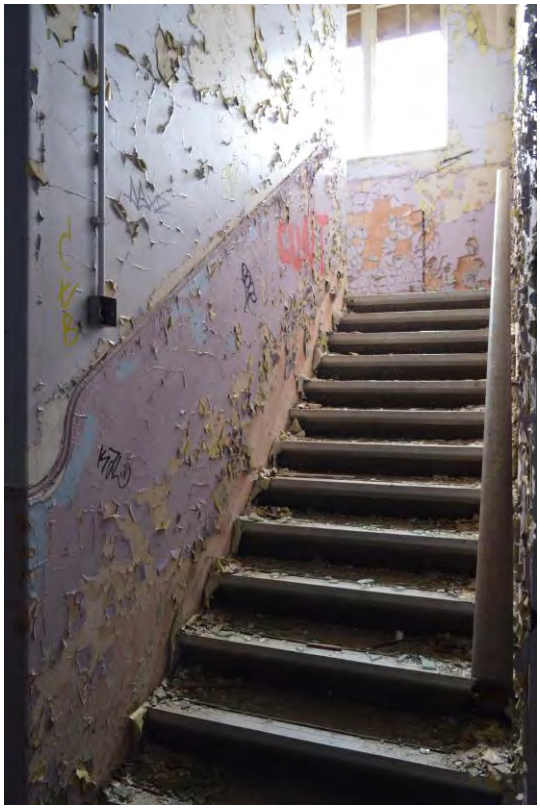

Plate 474: Building 144, view of the stair in the eastern side wing, facing north-west. Note the unusual form of the integral dado moulding (2768)

Plate 475: Building 144, view of the first-floor dormitories in the main range, separated by original partitions, facing east (2781)

Plate 476: Building 144, first-floor corridor in the western side wing, facing east (2789)

7.38 Firs Villa (Fig. 109; Plates 477-481)

7.38.1 Building Number: 134

7.38.2 NGR: 599245 228530

7.38.3 Level of record: 2

7.38.4 Function: Detached villa, possibly built as male admission ward

7.38.5 Date of construction: *c*.1930

Description:

General

7.38.6 Firs Villa forms one of the detached villas built subsequent to the initial hospital development to meet a rising demand to accommodate larger numbers of patients. It also provides an example of the transition in the philosophical approach to patient care during this period towards smaller residential units, away from the more institutionalised approach. The building was originally called Myland Villa and served as a male admission ward in 1963 (Gittins 1998, 56). It is situated to the south of the Chapel, to the north of the main hospital complex. The villa shares similarities with Eden Villa, making it likely that the two structures were constructed at around the same time (Ingram Consultancy 2001).

7.38.7 The building comprises a main range, aligned approximately east – west, with flanking cross wings which are canted outwards at their southern ends. Situated off-centre to the north elevation is an attached single-storey sanitary block.

Exterior

7.38.8 The building is constructed in the typical Severalls style (Plate 477), comprising red brick laid in English bond; the sanitary block appears to be a later addition which is constructed in orange-brown brickwork in matching bond. Its roof is predominantly hipped and covered with slate, and has overhanging eaves with painted timber soffits. Each flanking cross wing is gabled to the south. Four brick chimney stacks with concrete capping punctuate the roof to the east and west sides. Windows have been boarded externally but a historic photograph of the building indicates they generally comprised a combination of tall timber sliding sashes of four-panes-over-six or a wider arrangement of eight-panes-over-eight (Ingram Consultancy 2001). Each window has a cast concrete cill of a fine aggregate giving the appearance of stone. Windows heads generally comprise a brick soldier course, except to the gable ends of the flanking wings, which contain three windows with flat gauged brick heads; on both sides the central window is

larger and has additional detailing in the form of a keystone. Exterior doors are generally half-glazed with nine panes above two recessed panels.

7.38.9 The south elevation (Plate 478) is largely symmetrical with the main range flanked by the southerly projections of its side wings. The façade of the central range has a low-level brick parapet formed by a soldier course with concrete capping. It is punctuated by irregular fenestration at its eastern end, including a series of high-level paired eight-pane timber windows below a continuous rendered cement band which forms the window lintels. The windows are separated from the brickwork below with a projecting course of tiles. Each side wing has a symmetrical appearance, their inner (south-east/south-west) elevations having a central doorway flanked by two windows.

7.38.10 The north elevation largely mirrors the south with the exception of its added sanitary block. The elevation is broadly symmetrical, with a regular pattern of fenestration. The sanitary block has windows to its east and west sides, as well as a blocked central door with two flanking windows to the north. The remainder of the elevation is dominated by a verandah which extends between the sanitary block and a doorway set within the eastern side wing (Plate 479). The verandah is of a relatively simple construction and comprises a glazed mono-pitched roof with timber glazing bars, supported on slender cast iron columns to the open front to the north. At its western end it is enclosed by a half-glazed, panelled timber screen. The whole rests on a concrete plinth.

7.38.11 The inward-facing elevations of the side wings on the north side of the building contain a series of windows of varying sizes, presumably reflecting the internal layout. The fenestration of the north ends of the wings are similarly irregular; each also contains a doorway with overlight. The outward-facing elevations are more regular in their appearance, comprising a doorway at their northern end flanked by small high level windows, south of which are five regularly-spaced sashes (Plate 480). The south-east/south-west gable ends of the wings provide an element of architectural embellishment. Set high within each gable is a narrow opening edged with tile-creasing, which presumably provides ventilation. The gable terminates in a parapet with concrete coping and has tile-creasing forming kneelers to either side (Plate 481).

Interior

7.38.12 The interior of the building was not surveyed during the recording exercise due to its dangerous structural condition. It is likely the interior echoes other villa structures within the hospital site, comprising dormitories/individual patients' rooms within each side wing, with day rooms occupying the central range.

Plate 477: Building 134, north elevation, facing south-west (2594)

Plate 478: Building 134, south elevation, facing north-east (2597)

Plate 479: Building 134, verandah to the north elevation, facing south-east (2593)

Plate 480: Building 134, west elevation, facing east (2589)

Plate 481: Building 134, south-west gable end of side wing, facing south-east (2598)

7.39 Maplehurst (Fig. 110-114; Plates 482-523)

7.39.1 NGR: 599084 228215

7.39.2 Level of record: 3

7.39.3 Function: Original Male Acute Hospital, also known as Hospital Villa (Male) and latterly The Willows/Willow House and Maple/Cedar Units. Cedar Ward provided rehabilitation care for adults with mental illness who were detained (CQC 2011).

7.39.4 Date of construction: 1910, refurbished 2004.

Description:

General

7.39.5 Maplehurst is one of the detached villas of the original hospital development, set within the landscaped grounds south-west of the main hospital complex. Fernholme, the original Female Acute Hospital, was demolished prior to the survey but was built to the same plan and form as Maplehurst in mirror image (Ingram Consultancy 2001).

7.39.6 The building comprises two principal two-storey ranges, aligned approximately north – south and east – west, forming an L shape. Each has a small two-storey sanitary block, attached to the east and north elevations respectively. Attached to the north-side of the east-west range, at its eastern end, is a single-storey service block. A two-storey T-shaped entrance range is attached to the south-west at a 45-degree angle, at the junction of the two main ranges. A later, single-storey range, constructed between 1923 and 1939, is attached to the western side of the north-south range and is of similar layout and appearance to the east extension to Myland Court, with which it is probably contemporaneous.

7.39.7 Maplehurst was originally built as a male-only hospital, and was reasonably self-contained, with its own administrative area and kitchens. Original floorplans for the block are helpful in interpreting its original layout and the functions of various parts of the building, albeit it was actually constructed in mirror image of these plans.

Exterior

7.39.8 The main two-storey ranges of Maplehurst are of English-bonded brick construction at ground floor level, and are faced with unpainted roughcast at first floor level, above a moulded brick stringcourse (Plates 482-485). The building has a fully-hipped slate roof with overhanging eaves, the soffits of which are lined with painted timber boards. A number of chimney stacks are visible to the exterior, where they are faced with rough-cast; however, they have been removed from above the level of the eaves. Windows are

generally horned timber sliding sashes with glazing bars and cast concrete cills, which, to the ground floor have flat gauged brick heads ornamented with a projecting keystone. Exterior doors have largely been replaced with modern flush doors.

Exterior – Entrance Range

7.39.9 The entrance range is aligned north-east – south-west and the principal elevation faces south-west. It was originally accessed by a road branching off the main driveway running around the perimeter of the main hospital complex, which swept past the building on its western side before terminating at the main entrance (Ordnance Survey 1923). The prominent principal entrance is located just north-west of the centre of the elevation and comprises a half glazed, four-panelled door, with leaded sidelights, above which is a flat door hood supported on moulded timber brackets (Plate 486). Above the door hood is a large lunette fanlight with leaded lights, set in a round-arched opening of gauged red brick. Above it, at first floor level, is a large tripartite sash window. A gablet to the hip of the roof above the principal elevation is timber-framed with roughcast infill panels, which, combined with the lunette fanlight lends an Arts & Crafts character to the entrance facade. To the south-east elevation is a projecting canted bay window, with a pyramidal lead-covered roof. Its roof appears to have been altered and it is likely it was originally flat-roofed, matching the bays elsewhere on the building (Plate 487). Approximately halfway along its length the elevation is stepped back and its eaves step up, to match the height of the east-west range. The north-east elevation has a regular pattern of fenestration at ground and first floor level; it, too, steps back and up approximately halfway along its length, and has a modern first floor balcony with timber balustrade and enclosed with metal mesh panels.

Exterior – main ranges

7.39.10 The main ranges both employ a regular pattern of fenestration; broken up with the inclusion of canted brick-built bays to the west and east, which to the south elevation are at ground floor level only. The north elevation of the east-west range has a two-storey projection at its eastern end, as well as a small two-storey projecting sanitary block. A further small sanitary block is located at the southern end of the north-south range, to its east elevation. All are constructed with materials, form and detailing to match the main ranges.

7.39.11 The single-storey service block is attached to the eastern end of the east-west range on its north side (Plates 488-490). It is constructed entirely in red brick with a slate roof which is hipped to the east and gabled to the west with a heavy timber bargeboard; the roof has a small louvred timber ridge vent towards its eastern side. The west gable end is dominated by a large tripartite sash window, while the east elevation has a regular arrangement of fenestration with a window to either side of a doorway inserted into a former window opening. A service entrance is located to the north, recessed

between two small projecting brick structures which match and are contemporaneous with the main construction.

7.39.12 To the west, a single storey addition to the building is joined to the main building by a short flat-roofed, brick-built linking corridor, with a single window opening on its southern side and a doorway to the north (Plate 491). It is of red English-bonded brickwork, with a hipped slate roof which is set behind a parapet to the south elevation; a single squat brick chimney stack occupies the southern roof slope towards its western end. The south elevation, which forms the principal façade of the range, has a pair of narrow sash windows of six-panes-over-six at its western end, while the remainder of the range is occupied by four pairs of tilting timber windows of eight leaded panes each at high level. Below each pair is a wide window opening with modern timber casement windows, with the exception of the window opening at the east end, which has metal-framed Crittall-type windows; the penultimate opening to the west has been modified to a doorway with modern timber sidelights. Queen closers neatly finishing the brickwork to either side of these openings suggest that they are contemporaneous with the high-level glazing and form part of the original construction.

7.39.13 The east elevation has a blocked window, flanked by two narrow sash windows, at its southern end; the remainder comprises two regularly-spaced sash windows, the north of which has been modified from a smaller opening.

7.39.14 The north elevation is largely obscured by two single-storey projecting service blocks with flat roofs, which are of matching construction to and appear to be contemporaneous with the construction of the range; however, the main east-west part of the range has a canted bay window, with a half-glazed door leading onto a verandah which infills the space between the two extensions. The verandah has a simple glazed roof supported to the front by two slender cast iron columns (Plate 492).

7.39.15 Of interest is a mark inscribed on the brickwork of the south elevation of the main east-west range, which bears a close resemblance to apotropaic ('evil-averting') marks known as 'dasiy-wheels' (Plate 493). Such marks are commonly found on domestic and agricultural buildings in contexts suggesting dates from the mid-16th to the early 18th century (Hall 2005), yet are not unknown on buildings of the late 19th and early 20th centuries (Timothy Easton, pers.comm.). Whilst the reason(s) behind this mark is unknown, it is most likely it was made by a patient during time spent outside in the enclosed garden south of the building.

Enclosed external areas

7.39.16 Maplehurst is served by three secure enclosed garden areas, to the north, south and west of the building. All are enclosed by tall modern metal railings, and the extent of access from the main building could be further limited by a smaller enclosure within the south garden. The garden to the

north has a pond at its centre and abuts the north-south range of the building; seating is attached to its eastern wall.

Interior

General

7.39.17 The interior of Maplehurst has been thoroughly modernised as a result of the building's refurbishment in 2004, but retains some original features. Unless otherwise stated, the interior has smooth plastered walls, which are simply coved to lath and plaster ceilings, substantial quarter-ovolo skirting, and a slender ovolo-moulded dado which is recessed into the wall finishes at approximately one third of the room height. Simple moulded picture rails are a feature of communal and staff areas. Modern suspended ceilings have been inserted and floors are laid with modern laminate coverings.

7.39.18 The majority of windows are horned timber sliding sashes. The window frames are fitted with timber fillets, to limit the extent to which the sashes could be opened. The window openings generally have simple plastered reveals without architraves. Internal doors are all modern flush timber fire doors, each with a small glazed panel, and where they are set within the original architraves, these are generally plain, flat timber architraves with rounded edges. Throughout the building, fireplaces have been removed although chimney breasts remain *in situ*. Where features have been removed the areas have been made good to a high standard with mouldings being accurately replicated.

Ground floor

7.39.19 The main entrance to the building, on its south-west side, leads into an entrance lobby open to a stairwell to the south-east. On the north-west wall of the entrance lobby is a wall plaque, which reads *'This plaque celebrates the formal opening of the Cedar Unit and the Maple Unit following an extensive programme of renovation and refurbishment. Friday 1st October 2004.'* On the north-east side of the lobby is a pair of rooms, which were both heated by a corner fireplace. The historic plan indicates that the west room functioned as a waiting room, and a sign on the door indicates this was its most recent use; the other room formed an attendant's room (Plate 494). The latter has most recently been used as a kitchen with modern tiling and kitchen units to its walls. South-east of the entrance lobby are a series of small rooms forming WCs and storage beneath the staircase, and a large room with a canted bay window, which has its own access to the WCs/storage room. This larger room is identified on the historic plan as the 'Exam Room', and was heated by a corner fireplace (Plate 495). A blocked doorway on its north-east wall would originally have led to a verandah shown on the early plans. This room latterly served as 'Cedar B Reception' and has a modern 'stable' door opening into the entrance lobby which could serve as a reception counter.

7.39.20 The entrance lobby opens into what was originally a large open-plan dormitory. Its footprint is canted, running north-east before bearing north (Plate 496). The original room was lit by regularly-spaced large sash windows, providing plenty of light and ventilation, and had access, to the verandah on the southern side of the building via a doorway on its south-eastern side. The room is enclosed on its eastern side by a modern glazed stud partition, and a series of three rooms, created by modern partitions, occupies its northern end. The eastern room appears to have served as a lobby, leading to the north corridor, and the two rooms on its western side served as a bedroom and a 'Clinic Room', accessed from the large room to the south.

7.39.21 The north corridor runs along the eastern side of the north-south range, providing access to a series of rooms to the west, and is lit by a series of regularly-spaced large sash windows, with two doorways opening into an enclosed garden to the east (Plate 497). Two recesses on its western wall appear to have provided cross-ventilation, each housing two flues (Plate 498). At the southern end of the corridor is a large room with canted bay window on its western side, which has been subdivided with modern stud partitions to provide two bathrooms. Historic plans indicate that this was originally intended to serve as a 'Treatment Room'. The remainder of the rooms off the corridor are secure patients' rooms; an attendant's room is situated at its northern end. The patients' rooms are plain, with substantial ovolo-moulded skirting, and all edges and corners are gently rounded to prevent injury, including the jambs of the doorways and the rear walls of the ventilation flues which project into the rooms (Plate 499 & 500). The rooms were heated by cast iron radiators, which have been enclosed by modern casings, and are each lit by a narrow sash window of nine-panes-over-nine. The windows were originally furnished with a timber shutter which folded back into a recess in the wall, and which could be locked open or shut; evidence for these remains as scars in the wall plaster All doors have been replaced but retain their original architraves which are notably substantial. The central two rooms of the four were originally intended as more secure rooms and have canted corners to either side of the doorway, presumably to assist with enforced access/egress of patients, and were possibly padded (Plates 501 & 502). They were originally furnished with a much smaller high level window; this is evident from the scars for the shutter recesses, which are smaller than the windows, and an absence of queen closers to the exterior brickwork either side of the lower half of the existing windows.

7.39.22 The former attendant's room, which lies north of the patients' rooms, is lit by a larger sash window of eight-panes-over-twelve, and was heated by a fireplace on its northern wall (Plate 503). It has in more recent times been used as a patient's room. At the far north end of the corridor is a small room, lit by a large tripartite sash window which occupies a former double doorway. Its walls are of glazed brick below the level of the dado, and have been painted. The room has most recently served as a laundry room; historic plans indicate it may originally have served as a small mortuary (Plate 504).

7.39.23 The east-west range originally formed two large open spaces, which historic plans indicate served as a day room and a dining room, separated by a glazed partition spanning the width of the range. Each was lit by a series of sash windows to the north and south sides and a canted bay window to the south. The rooms were probably heated by two chimneystacks on the north wall, although no signs of a fireplace are visible internally. The two rooms have subsequently been subdivided with modern stud partitions to form a series of rooms on the southern side of the range, with a corridor running along the northern side (Plate 505). The westernmost of these inserted rooms most recently served as a 'Quiet Room' and an office, east of which are two patients' rooms, fitted with glazed doors with a sidelight, a further office/meeting room, and two small offices/stores (Plate 506). The east end of the range is occupied by two original rooms, accessed from a short corridor running along their north side, and with a doorway between them, which has subsequently been blocked. The western of the two rooms is finished with glazed bricks beneath the level of the dado, which have been painted, and original plans indicate it served as a washroom. The room to the east is plain and has been subdivided with modern stud partitions to form a small lobby, WC and office. The original plans indicate it served as a boot room, and had an exterior access, which is now occupied by a window. At the far end, beneath the staircase are two cupboards which could not be accessed; the original plans suggest this area functioned as a WC for staff.

Service Range

7.39.24 On the north side of the east-west range is the service range, including the former kitchen and servery, scullery and stores. This block has a spine corridor running north to an external doorway; however, the corridor originally terminated approximately halfway along its length and access to the exterior ran directly through the kitchen, which has since been partitioned to extend the corridor. The kitchen is open to the roof, which has two substantial painted timber trusses, each with ovolo-moulded arch braces to the collars and substantial iron straps securing the collars to the principal rafters (Plates 507 & 508). The trusses are supported on inverted pyramidal cast corbels with matching pyramidal pendants. It is lit by a large, tripartite sash window on its western side, and the original plans suggest it was also once top-lit by a roof lantern, in common with the other kitchens on the hospital site, although this has since been removed. Its walls are half-tiled with glazed bricks below the level of the dado, which have since been painted, and a substantial range, also of painted glazed brick, is located on the southern wall. To the south of the kitchen, and accessed from it, is the former servery to the original dining room to the south. This room is also plain and lit by a pair of sash windows on its western wall. It most recently served as a gymnasium.

7.39.25 East of the corridor are three rooms. The southern room is of similar character to the servery, and was heated by a corner fireplace. The historic plan indicates that it was used as the attendants' mess room. To its north is the former scullery, which now functions as a boiler room. A doorway which

originally provided access from the kitchen has been blocked, and the room can only be accessed from the exterior via a doorway inserted into a former window opening. A fireplace is located on its south wall. North of the boiler room / former scullery is a small narrow room which most recently served as file storage, and in fact the original plans indicate that it was always intended as a store, although given its location this was presumably intended for provisions.

7.39.26 At the northern end of the range, an exterior doorway opens into a yard area, covered with a slate pentice roof. This area provides access to two small store buildings attached to the main service range. The western building is accessed via a doorway with timber door of four flush bead-moulded panels. It has plain plastered walls and is lit by two pairs of small casement windows (Plate 509). It is identified as a larder on the original plans. A doorway with ledged-and-braced timber door leads into the eastern building. This is subdivided into two rooms, the smaller of which serves as a WC, lit by a small timber casement window. Its walls are of painted brick and the larger of the two rooms is open to the roof and lit by a small sliding sash window (Plate 510). The original plans identify this building as a WC and coal store.

Stairs

7.39.27 Maplehurst has three staircases, one at the end of each of the three main ranges. All are of cast concrete construction, and are closed-well type with half landings lit by sash windows (Plate 512). They are typical of the hospital site, with walls of glazed brick below the level of the dado, which have been subsequently painted. As mentioned above, the area beneath the east and west staircases provided WC facilities; beneath the north staircase is a storage cupboard. The east and west staircases have an additional small first floor cupboard above the stairs.

First floor

7.39.28 The first floor largely follows the original arrangement of the ground floor; it has also been subject to modern alterations. The first floor of the entrance range generally replicates the ground floor layout, the staircase leading to a landing which provides access to three rooms within the entrance range and the former dormitory to the north-east. On the north-west side of the landing are two rooms heated by corner fireplaces which originally served as attendants' rooms. Access to the south-west of these rooms was originally from the head of the stair via a doorway which has been blocked; the base of the chimneystack serving the room has been removed to allow for an inserted doorway with a modern flush timber 'stable'-type door with a sign reading *'Clinic Room 1'* (Plate 513). The room to its north-east most recently served as a meeting room. South-east of the stair is a large room, lit by a pair of sash windows on its south-eastern wall. The room is fitted with modern kitchen units; however, the original plans suggest that it was previously an attendant's bedsit (Plate 514).

7.39.29 North-east of the landing is a large former dormitory, with canted footprint replicating that at ground floor level (Plate 515). One of the windows on the western side has been converted to a doorway leading to a modern timber balcony, fully enclosed with wire mesh panels, with a corrugated metal roof. Two rooms formed by modern stud partitions have been inserted at the room's northern and south-western ends, with large glazed panels overlooking the main space, presumably to enable supervision. On its eastern side is a patient's room, also formed by modern stud partitions, with a lobby on its eastern side. The room has secure doors and its window has been partially covered to create a high-level opening with an electric window shutter operated from outside the room (Plate 516)

7.39.30 The north-south range is, as at ground floor level, occupied by a series of individual patients' rooms, with a heated room for an attendant at the northern end. However, at first floor level there appears not to have been any provision for more secure rooms as found at ground floor level and all are broadly similar. Beyond the north corridor, adjacent to the staircase, is a small, plain room which most recently served as a laundry room; historic plans suggest that its original purpose was as a linen store. At the southern end of the range is a large room with canted bay window, which, as at ground floor level, has been subdivided with modern stud partitions to create two bathrooms accessed by a small lobby. The original plans suggest that this was intended to serve as a large staff room or office for attendants.

7.39.31 The first floor of the east-west range was once occupied by two large dormitories. As at ground floor level, the two large spaces have been subdivided with modern stud partitions to provide a series of individual patients' rooms running along the southern side of the range, accessed via a corridor to the north side (Plate 517). Each room is lit by a single sash window and is accessed via a modern flush door flanked by a narrow full-height opening panel (Plate 518). At the western end of the range are two interlinking rooms, the west of which forms a secure room with five-point locks to both its doors; the door from the room to the east has a glazed panel allowing for observation. The west room is lit by the top quarter of a sash window of which the lower part has been blocked effectively creating high level glazing. The window is covered by a blind which is operated remotely from the adjoining room.

7.39.32 At the eastern end of the range are a series of rooms accessed by an original corridor, leading to and from the east stair. Three rooms on the southern side of the corridor originally formed an attendant's room, heated by a corner fireplace, washrooms and a bathroom. The former attendant's room has been subdivided to provide a patient's room to the east, which retains the original corner chimneystack, and an office/store. The former washroom has walls of glazed brick, now painted, and inserted modern glazed panels to its north wall, to either side of the doorway. It most recently served as an art room. The bathroom remained in use as such; however, it has been subdivided with modern partitions to provide separate WC cubicles. North of the corridor, two attendants' rooms were formerly located

to either side of a store. The store and east attendant's room have been combined and the wall to the corridor removed, to form a large open-plan space, which appears to have served as a dining area (Plate 519). The western attendant's room is fitted out as a kitchen and a serving hatch to the dining area is located in its east wall.

Sanitary blocks

7.39.33 Maplehurst has two original sanitary blocks serving the north-south range and the east-west range. Each is of two storeys and typical of the hospital site. The walls, including surviving original partitions, are faced with glazed brick below the level of the dado, which has been painted, although the layout is has been extensively modified with the insertion of modern stud partitions (Plate 520). Various small sash windows light individual WC or shower cubicles. The layout of both blocks is replicated at first floor level.

Single storey extension to west

7.39.34 It is notable that the extension to Maplehurst closely resembles the east addition to Myland Court, in terms of its layout and appearance, and it is likely that both ranges were constructed contemporaneously. The extension is accessed via a short corridor attached to the western side of the north-west range, and is laid out around an L-shaped corridor which runs west before bearing north. The floor of the corridor is laid with parquet arranged in a herringbone pattern, but otherwise the rooms match the character of much of the main building, ornamented with simple mouldings. All doors are modern flush doors set in plain timber architraves. A canted bay with half-glazed door provides access to a verandah to the north (Plate 521).

7.39.35 A series of individual patients' rooms along the south side of the corridor has been altered, including the removal of the partition between the two central rooms (Plate 522). At the south-western corner, accessed from the north branch of the corridor, is a former large day room, heated by a fireplace on its eastern wall and lit by windows to the west and south. The room has been subdivided to form two separate rooms and has an inserted doorway to access the room to its east. The northernmost room of the north branch of the corridor can be identified as a secure patient's room, as it has canted corners to either side of its doorway, and may originally have been padded (Plate 523). Its moderately large sash window replaced a smaller, high level window.

7.39.36 To the north of the building, two short ranges house toilets and a kitchen area; both are entirely plain with modern wall and floor finishes and fittings.

Plate 482: Building 155, Maplehurst, entry range, looking north-east (863)

Plate 483: Building 155, Maplehurst, west elevation (866)

Plate 484: Building 155, Maplehurst, south elevation, looking north-west (876)

Plate 485: Building 155, Maplehurst, north elevation (887)

Plate 486: Building 155, Maplehurst, south-west elevation of entry range (864)

Plate 487: Building 155, Maplehurst, south-east elevation of entry range (877)

Plate 488: Building 155, Maplehurst, service range, east elevation (884)

Plate 489: Building 155, Maplehurst, service range, north elevation (886)

Plate 490: Building 155, Maplehurst, service range, west elevation (893)

Plate 491: Building 155, Maplehurst, western addition of *c.*1930, south-west elevation (867)

Plate 492: Building 155, Maplehurst, western addition of *c.*1930, looking south-west (895)

Plate 493: Building 155, Maplehurst, south elevation, possible daisy-wheel on brickwork (882)

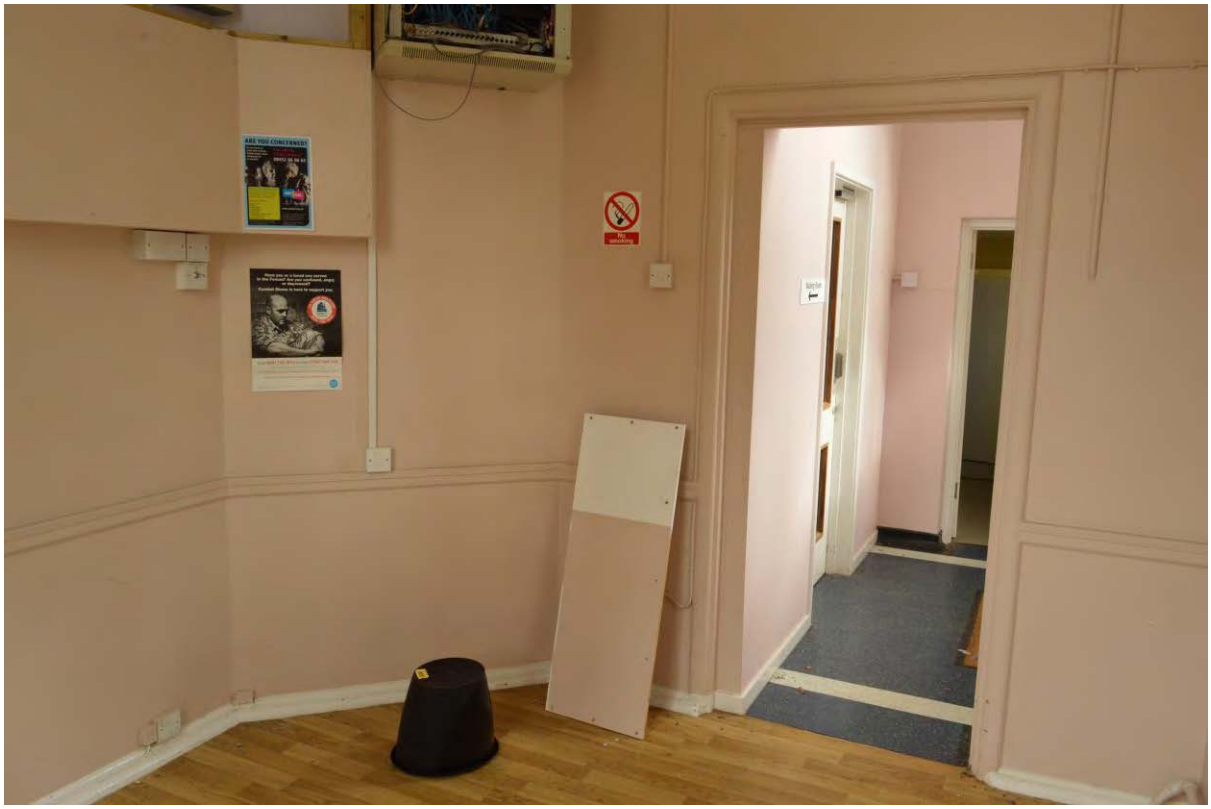

Plate 494: Building 155, Maplehurst, ground floor waiting room in entry range, looking south-east (787)

Plate 495: Building 155, Maplehurst, 'Exam Room' in entry range, looking south-east (782)

Plate 496: Building 155, Maplehurst, ground floor dormitory, looking north-east (773)

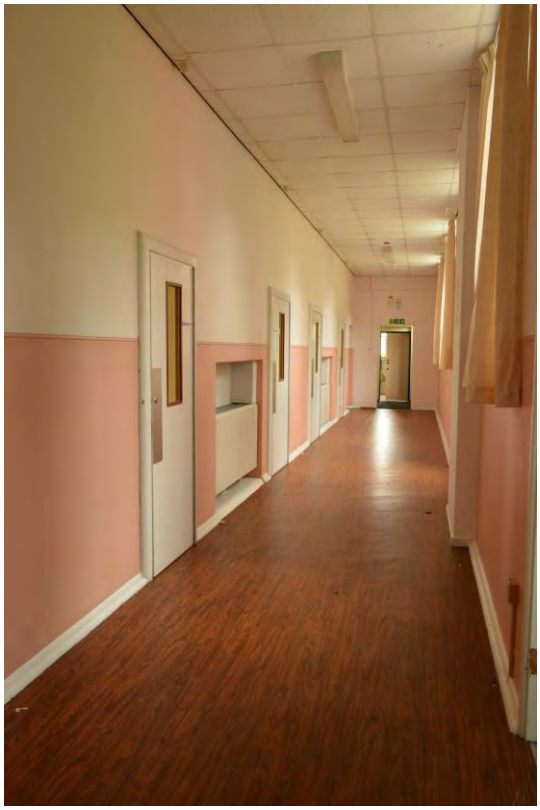

Plate 497: Building 155, Maplehurst, ground floor, north corridor, looking north (749)

Plate 498: Building 155, Maplehurst, example of ventilation flues in north corridor (752)

Plate 499: Building 155, Maplehurst, ground floor, patient's room, looking west (753)

Plate 500: Building 155, Maplehurst, ground floor, patient's room, looking east (754)

Plate 501: Building 155, Maplehurst, ground floor, more secure patient's room, looking east (761)

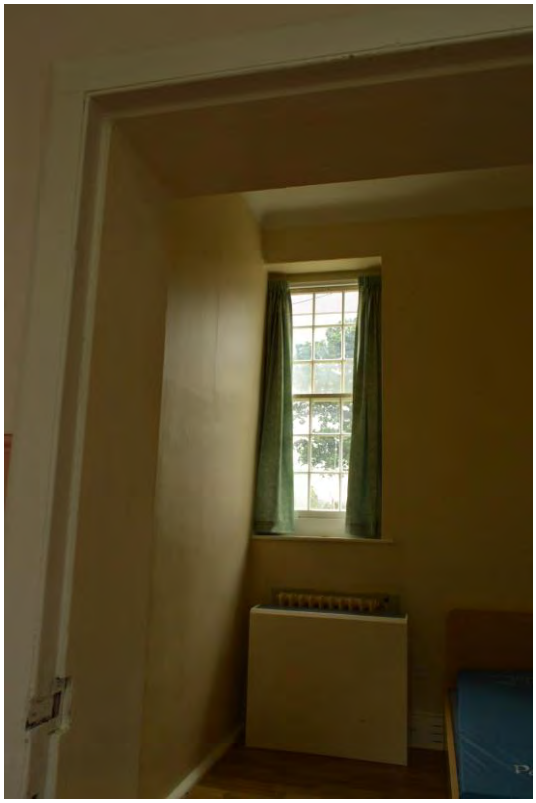

Plate 502: Building 155, Maplehurst, ground floor, more secure patient's room, looking west (762)

Plate 503: Building 155, Maplehurst, ground floor, former attendant's room, looking west (755)

Plate 504: Building 155, Maplehurst, ground floor, ground floor room at north end of north corridor, looking north (759)

Plate 505: Building 155, Maplehurst, ground floor, former day room, subdivided with modern partitions, looking south-east (789)

Plate 506: Building 155, Maplehurst, ground floor, patient's room formed by inserted partitions in the former day room, looking south (792)

Plate 507: Building 155, Maplehurst, kitchen in service range, looking south-west (814)

Plate 508: Building 155, Maplehurst, kitchen roof, looking east (815)

Plate 509: Building 155, Maplehurst, former larder, looking north-west (819)

Plate 510: Building 155, Maplehurst, former coal store, looking south-west (818)

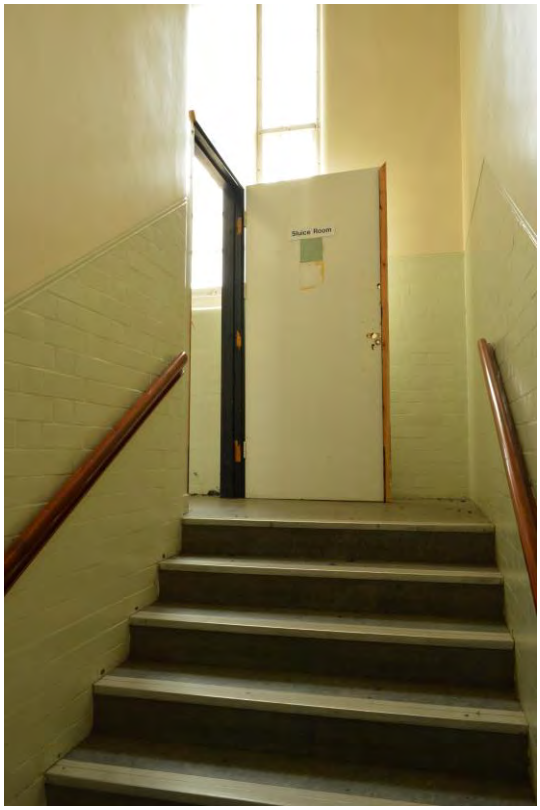

Plate 512: Building 155, Maplehurst, north staircase, looking north (760)

Plate 513: Building 155, Maplehurst, first floor, former attendant's room in entrance range with doorway inserted through chimneybreast, looking south-east (856)

Plate 514: Building 155, Maplehurst, first floor, former attendant's bedsit in entry range, now kitchen, looking south-east (858)

Plate 515: Building 155, Maplehurst, first floor dormitory, looking south-west (840)

Plate 516: Building 155, Maplehurst, first floor, secure patient's room inserted on east side of dormitory, looking south (839)

Plate 517: Building 155, Maplehurst, first floor, inserted corridor along north side of east – west range, looking west (833)

Plate 518: Building 155, Maplehurst, first floor, typical modern patient's room in east – west range, looking south (834)

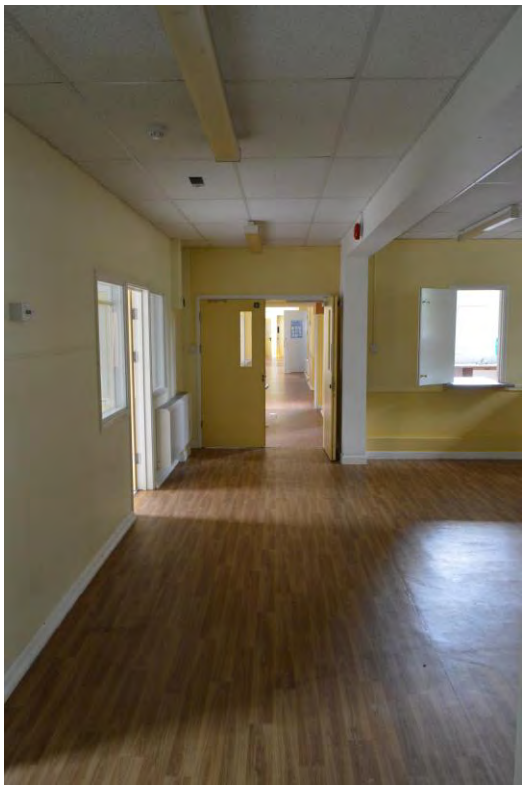

Plate 519: Building 155, Maplehurst, the first floor corridor in the east-west range, which has been extended into rooms on its north side to form a dining area and kitchen, looking west (823)

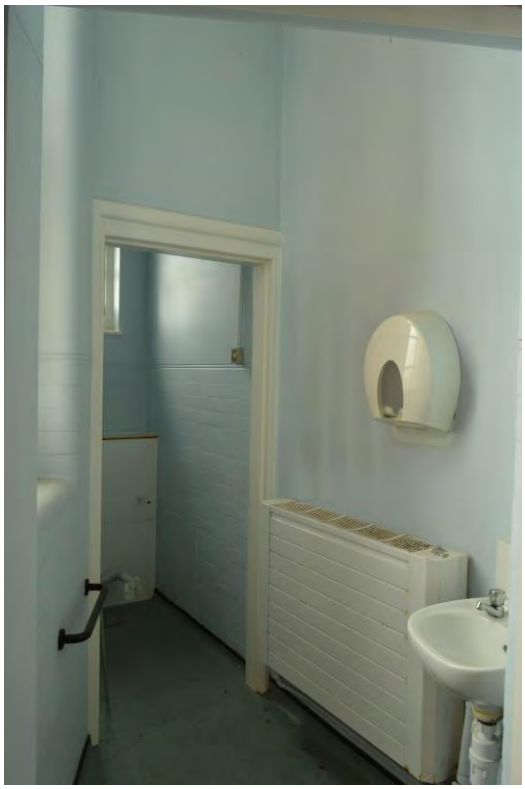

Plate 520: Building 155, Maplehurst, ground floor of sanitary block to north range, looking north-east (764)

Plate 521: Building 155, Maplehurst, corridor in extension of *c*.1930, looking north-west (735)

Plate 522: Building 155, Maplehurst, modified patients' rooms in the extension of *c*.1930, looking south-west (743)

Plate 523: Building 155, Maplehurst, canted doorway in patient's room in north corridor of extension of *c.*1930, looking east (745)

7.40 Birchwood (Figs. 115-116; Plates 524-533)

7.40.1 Building number: 154

7.40.2 NGR: 599210 228178

7.40.3 Level of record: 2

7.40.4 Function: Detached villa

7.40.5 Date of construction: *c*.1930, refurbished 1997

Description:

General

7.40.6 Birchwood is one of the detached villas built in the 1930s, subsequent to the original hospital development, to meet a rising demand for space. It is situated to the south-east of Maplehurst on the male side of the hospital and was built with a similar plan to Orchard Villa (Building 144) (Ingram Consultancy 2001).

7.40.7 The building comprises a main two-storey range, aligned approximately east – west, with flanking cross wings at either end (Plate 524). Attached to the rear of the main range is a single-storey kitchen block and there is a two-storey extension to the north of the west wing (Plate 525). The rear wings all appear on the 1939 Ordnance Survey map.

7.40.8 Birchwood was originally built as a male-only villa, and was originally known as South Villa (Gittins 1998, 26). When the main hospital was closed Birchwood was renovated and became the area headquarters of the North Essex Partnership NHS Foundation Trust.

Exterior

7.40.9 The building is of brick construction, comprising red brick laid in English bond at ground floor level, and faced with white painted roughcast at first floor level, separated from the brickwork of the ground floor with a projecting course of tiles. The building has a hipped slate roof with overhanging eaves with painted timber soffits. Windows are generally horned timber sliding sashes with glazing bars and cast concrete cills, which to the ground floor have flat gauged brick heads. Exterior doors are generally four-panel timber doors with glazed upper panels.

7.40.10 The principal elevation faces south towards a formal garden. The elevation is laid out symmetrically with the main range flanked by the two side wings. The façade is punctuated by regular fenestration to the first floor, while the ground floor is broken up by a central canted bay window. Flanking the bay window are two narrow windows and two doorways set within step-moulded concrete architraves. The flanking wings each have three windows to each floor with

the central ground floor windows set in concrete architraves to match the doorways.

7.40.11 The side elevations have more irregular fenestration, reflecting the interior layout of the side wings. The east elevation contains a roughly-central doorway, with a half-glazed door, flanked by narrow sash windows with three windows replicating this arrangement first floor level (Plate 526). The west elevation is similarly arranged (Plate 527); however, it extends further northwards with the extension to the west wing. The style of the extension is identical, although the storey height is noticeably lower. The ground floor is fenestrated with regular paired sash windows while the first floor has single sashes.

7.40.12 The north elevation largely mirrors the south. The elevation is broadly symmetrical, although unbalanced by later additions. The central part of the building is relatively plain, with regular sash windows to each floor and narrow windows at the ends and centre, to either side of an external brick chimney stack. The centre of the elevation is partly obscured by a single storey, flat-roofed kitchen block which was probably added soon after the building's construction. The kitchen block has most of its openings, including a doorway, on its east side, as well as a window and blocked door to the north. The angle of the main range and east wing is occupied by a modern entrance porch, providing the principal entrance to the building.

7.40.13 The north elevation of the east wing is dominated by a tall cross-type central first floor window, lighting a stairwell. This is flanked by two narrow windows. The window is matched at ground floor level by a wide and squat window, lighting the space beneath the stairs. Most of the west wing's north façade is obscured by a later extension; however, the layout was probably identical to the east wing and the top of the stair window can be seen above the roofline of the extension.

7.40.14 The east elevation of the extension mirrors the west, while the north elevation consists of a single window to the first floor and a door on each floor, with a metal fire escape stair leading from the first floor door.

Interior

General

7.40.15 The interior of Birchwood has been thoroughly modernised as a result of the building's refurbishment in 1997, but retains some original features. Unless otherwise stated, the interior has smooth-plastered walls, plain modern skirting, and a slender ovolo-moulded dado which is recessed into the wall finishes at approximately one third of the room height. Modern suspended ceilings have been inserted and floors are laid with modern laminate coverings.

7.40.16 The majority of windows are horned timber sliding sashes (Plate 528). The window openings generally have simple plastered reveals without architraves. Internal doors are all modern flush fire doors, each with a small glazed panel, and where they are set within the original architraves, these are generally plain with rounded edges. Throughout the building, fireplaces have been removed although chimney breasts remain *in situ*. Where original features have been covered or removed during the building's refurbishment no attempt has been made to replicate original mouldings or details.

Ground floor

7.40.17 The main entrance to the building, on its north side, leads to a reception area at the west end of the main range (Plate 529). The main range comprises two large meeting rooms and a server room, with a corridor running along its south side. The main range would have originally been more open and was probably laid out with two open dormitories flanking a central day room, to match the arrangement of Orchard Villa. The meeting rooms were inserted during the 1997 refurbishment. Evidence for this is provided by the characteristic dado moulding, which appears only on the external walls of the range, where the building's fabric has not been altered, as well as the regular pilasters which support steel ceiling beams and are a feature of the open rooms in the other hospital buildings (Plate 530). The north and south walls largely retain their original rounded skirting whereas the modern partitions do not.

7.40.18 The range was originally heated by fireplaces on its north side, one in each corner and one in the middle. A corridor between the two meeting rooms leads to the kitchen block to the north of the main range. No original fixtures or fittings in the kitchen survive, therefore its original function is not obvious. However, the large chimneybreast in the middle of the room indicates the building was probably built as a kitchen.

7.40.19 The two wings at either end of the central range share broadly similar plans, consisting of a central corridor leading from the main range to the external doors with rooms to the north and south. Both wings have staircases in middle of the wings to the north of the corridors (Plate 531). The staircases differ from the style typical of the hospital, as they lack the glazed brickwork to their walls, characteristic of the main wards. The stairs rise to half landings lit by large windows. The walls are plastered and include the typical dado moulding which terminates abruptly in an 'S' shape at the foot of the stairs; this feature is also found in Orchard Villa.

7.40.20 The corridor of the east wing retains its original dado moulding and skirting, indicating the space survives relatively intact (Plate 532). The west wing remains relatively intact with original skirting and dados to the corridor and rooms. Another corridor runs from the west wing to the extension on its north side.

7.40.21 The rear extension is also decorated with a dado moulding to most of its walls and was probably built soon after the original building. The original function of

the space is not clear. It mostly comprises a large, well-lit open space, latterly used as an office. It may have been constructed as extra dormitory space.

First floor

7.40.22 The first floor appears to have originally been laid out in a similar manner to the ground floor and was adapted in a similar way in 1997. The first floor is accessed from staircases in the east and west wings.

7.40.23 It appears that the central range of the first floor was used for dormitories. The space has latterly been subdivided to form various offices, with a corridor on the north side of the building (Plate 533). Pilasters can be seen between every window and the original skirting and dado moulding is evident on the external walls.

7.40.24 The first floor wings follow the same layout as the ground floor and are in a similar condition with dado mouldings intact in most of the rooms. The corridors are lit from internal windows overlooking the stairwell.

7.40.25 The north-west extension remains completely open and is furnished similarly to the ground floor. The room appears to have originally served as a dormitory; however, like much of the building, evidence for its original function has been lost.

Plate 524: Building 154, south elevation (483)

Plate 525: Building 154, kitchen block and west wing extension to rear of building, facing west (463)

Plate 526: Building 154, east elevation (498)

Plate 527: Building 154, west elevation (479)

Plate 528: Building 154, double hung sash window, facing south (354)

Plate 529: Building 154, reception area, facing north (370)

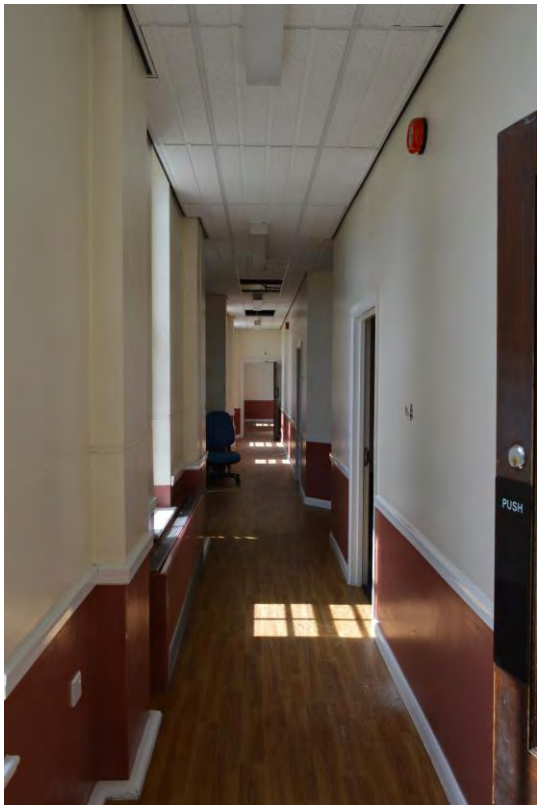

Plate 530: Building 154, corridor to north of central range with pilasters and dado moulding, facing west (374)

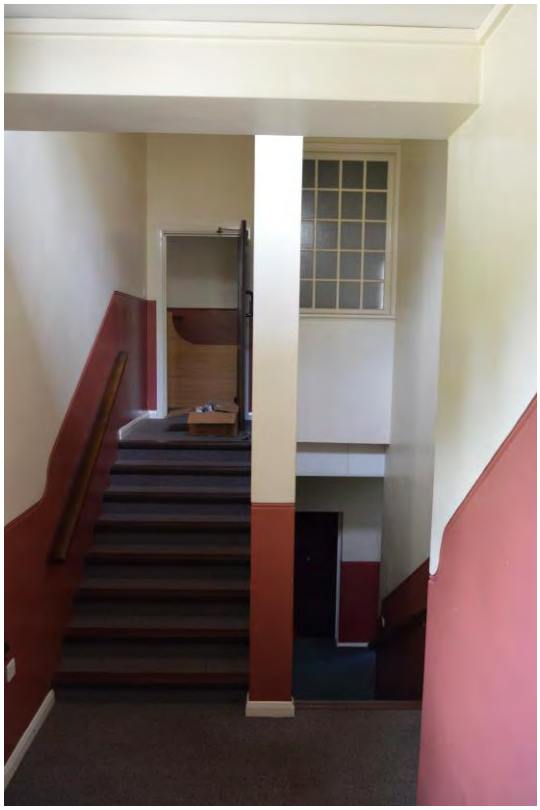

Plate 531: Building 154, staircase in west wing, facing south (412)

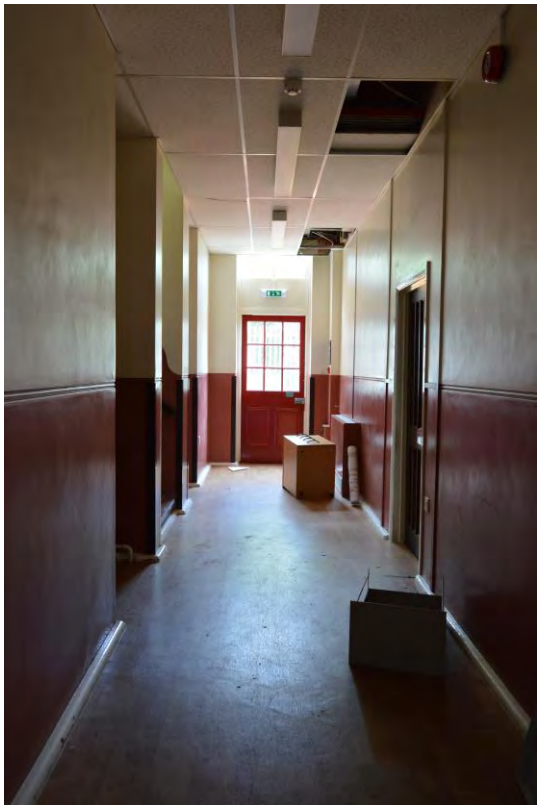

Plate 532: Building 154, corridor in east wing, facing east (361)

Plate 533: Building 154, later first-floor room in original dormitory, facing south (435)

7.41 Eden Villa (Figs. 117; Plates 534-540)

7.41.1 Building Number: 124

7.41.2 NGR: 599584 228353

7.41.3 Level of record: 2

7.41.4 Function: Detached villa, built as a female ward

7.41.5 Date of construction: *c*.1930

Description:

General

7.41.6 Eden Villa is one of the detached villas built in the 1930s, subsequent to the original hospital development, to meet a rising demand for space. It is situated to the east of the east wards, on the female side of the hospital, and was built with a similar plan to Firs Villa (Ingram Consultancy, 2001). The building originally accommodated female patients; however, it is labelled as a male ward on the Ordnance Survey map of 1963-1972.

7.41.7 The villa comprises a single-storey central range, aligned approximately north – south, with two cross-wings. It is constructed in red brick laid in English bond and has a slate roof with hips and gables. The building has a combination of double-hung timber sash windows with horns and multiple panes, and timber casement windows. The external doors are mostly half-glazed. Although the style of the building is broadly in keeping with that of the rest of the hospital, there are some features which betray its later date of construction, such as the brick window heads laid in soldier courses.

7.41.8 The poor structural condition of the building precluded a close inspection of its interior.

Exterior

7.41.9 The principal elevation faces west towards the main hospital (Plates 534 & 535). The façade is laid out asymmetrically, featuring regular fenestration and a door on the north of the elevation, sheltered by a glazed verandah. The south of the elevation is occupied by an attached sanitary block jutting out at an acute angle. The space at the corner of the central range and north wing is occupied by a small roughcast outbuilding, possibly an extension, built beneath the roof of the verandah.

7.41.10 The inward facing elevations of the two flanking wings are both built in a similar style, with regular fenestration and projecting west ends. At the west end of the south wing a door has been inserted in the position of a former window.

7.41.11 On all three elevations the roof terminates in an overhanging eaves with timber soffits and moulded cast-iron gutters (Plate 536).

7.41.12 The south elevation presents a more varied façade (Plate 537). The façade has similar fenestration to the west and north elevations, as well as a continuous cement band forming the window lintels. The elevation has three evenly-spaced projecting bay windows. The two outer bays are canted and have parapets, while the middle bay is square and has a hipped roof and overhanging eaves.

7.41.13 The east elevation is relatively simple and features the flat façade of the central range flanked by the projecting gables of the side wings (Plate 538). The gables are both identical and feature a central paired sash window flanked by two narrow sashes of the same height (Plate 539). Set high within each gable is a narrow opening edged with tile-creasing, which presumably provides ventilation. The gable terminates in a parapet with concrete coping and has tile-creasing forming kneelers to either side.

7.41.14 The façade of the central range has a parapet above two flush concrete bands. The façade is dominated by a repeating pattern of openings for the individual patients' rooms. Each room has a blocked external door which has since become a casement window, as well as a high-level window occupying the width of the room. At the south end of the façade the pattern is broken by a doorway flanked by two large sash windows and at the north end by a single sash window.

Interior

7.41.15 Most of the building was in too dangerous a condition to enter; however, a general impression of the internal layout could be gleaned from the outside and the main corridor.

7.41.16 The layout of the villa is broadly similar to that of the wards and other villas, with a plan based around individual patient rooms, day rooms, kitchens and sanitary facilities. The central range contains a corridor on its east side, providing access to patients' rooms on the west side (Plate 540). The wings at either end contain large rooms which would have either served as day rooms or dormitories.

7.41.17 Despite being a later building the decorative scheme is consistent with the rest of the hospital. Architraves and skirting boards are characteristically simple and rounded, and the walls are decorated with a slender ovolo-moulded dado, recessed into wall finishes. The floors are covered with parquet which has in turn been covered with linoleum.

Plate 534: Building 124, west elevation, facing east (325)

Plate 535: Building 124, west elevation, facing south-east (286)

Plate 536: Building 124, eaves and gutter on north elevation of north wing (275)

Plate 537: Building 124, south elevation (335)

Plate 538: Building 124, east and north elevations, facing south west (273)

Plate 539: Building 124, east elevation of north wing (271)

Plate 540: Building 124, central range corridor, facing south (301)

7.42 Gamma Building – Nurse Training Unit (Figs. 118-119; Plates 541-569)

7.42.1 Building Numbers: 137 & 138

7.42.2 NGR: 599591 228672, 599359 228625

7.42.3 Level of record: 3

7.42.4 Function: Originally a Nurses' Home, later converted to a Nurse Training Unit

7.42.5 Date of construction: 1928

Description:

General

7.42.6 The Nurse Training Unit was built in 1928, as recorded on a date stone above its principal entrance. A drawing dated 1927 indicates that the building was intended as a Nurses' Home (Ingram Consultancy 2001). The building has been subject to modifications as a result of its conversion to a Nurse Training Unit, which has resulted in the opening-up of a number of rooms to form larger areas that better-serve this later purpose.

7.42.7 The building forms a three-storey range, aligned approximately east – west, with its principal elevation facing south. It has a rectangular footprint with two projecting stair towers located on the north elevation. The building is located within the site's northern periphery a short distance from the main hospital complex to the south. Unlike other buildings post-dating to the original hospital development, this building has undergone little external alteration.

Exterior

7.42.8 The building is of brick construction, with a plinth of smooth orange brick laid in English bond, above which it is faced with painted roughcast, separated from the brickwork of the plinth by a simple projecting tile course. The building has a fully-hipped slate roof with overhanging eaves with painted timber soffits, below which is a moulded brick stringcourse. There were formerly eight chimneystacks, four to both the north and south sides, which have been removed, although their positions remain visible within the roof tiling. Windows are generally timber sliding sashes with glazing bars, which utilise projecting tile courses at ground and second floor level as a continuous cill; those at first floor level have cast concrete cills. Exterior doors have been boarded-over; viewed from the interior they largely comprise half-glazed timber doors with nine panes above two recessed panels.

South Elevation

7.42.9 The principal elevation (Plate 541) faces south and has a regular pattern of fenestration at ground, first and second floor levels. The façade is dominated

by the central doorway which forms the building's principal entrance (Plate 542). The doorway has an ornamental concrete surround which has utilised a fine aggregate to create the appearance of stone. It has a projecting plinth at its base, two substantial concrete steps to the entrance, and its door jambs are ornamented with step and ovolo mouldings. Above the doorway, two tiers of cast concrete projections form a door hood and encase a central cast date stone displaying the building's construction date of 1928. The architrave to the first floor window above is integral with the door surround. It is step-moulded and is capped with a segmental-arched pediment and flanked by decorative scroll mouldings. A series of similar step-moulded architraves adorn alternating first floor windows to either side of the central display (Plate 543). These simpler window surrounds have a projecting lintel and cill with a moulded panel beneath. At second floor level a series of raised square rendered panels are situated between each window and a plain projecting plat band runs beneath the tile course forming the cills. Windows at ground floor level comprise sashes of six-panes-over-nine (Plate 544), while as those at first and second floor level are of six-panes-over-six.

Side Elevations

7.42.10 The side elevations (Plates 545 and 546) match each other in appearance at first and second floor levels. They have a regular pattern of fenestration at each level, comprising a central pair of sashes of four-panes-over-four, flanked to either side by a single sash of the same type. The moulded cornice, raised rendered panels, plat band and projecting tile courses found on the south elevation continue on both side elevations. The east elevation is dominated by a large central canted bay window at ground floor level, with a slate roof and sashes of six-panes-over-nine. Rather than a bay, the west elevation features a single central doorway flanked by two sashes of six-panes-over-nine. The doorway is half glazed with a top-hung overlight of three panes, and is accessed by a simple concrete step. Its overall appearance indicates its intended use as a secondary entrance.

Rear Elevation

7.42.11 The north elevation (Plate 547) is noticeably plainer in appearance in keeping with its function as the service side of the building. The elevation omits the raised panelling between the second floor windows, and all window and door openings are plain. Much like the other elevations, the overall appearance is broadly symmetrical. The central part of the elevation is flanked by two projecting stair towers and has regular fenestration at first and second floor levels, generally comprising sashes of six-panes-over-six. At the very centre are two three-pane casements at first floor level, which are a later alteration serving a staff common room. Above these is a pair of sashes of four-panes-over-four. The ground floor has a more irregular arrangement: it has a central doorway, identical to that described within the west elevation, which is flanked by two sashes of six-panes-over-nine to the west and a single window of the same type to the east. The far eastern end contains a narrow three-pane casement, which replaced an earlier, larger window immediately to its west.

7.42.12 The stair towers replicate the character of the main part of the building. Each has a mono-pitched slate roof with simple timber soffit, and paired sash windows at both first and second floor level. At ground floor level each has two small openings housing louvred timber vents, presumably to provide ventilation to the under stair areas.

7.42.13 Beyond the west stair tower, the remainder of the north elevation of the main range has a regular pattern of fenestration, with two sash windows at each floor level; the first and second floors each have an additional small two-pane casement; a matching small ground floor window has been blocked. Beyond the east stair tower the appearance is similar to the western side, but the small casement windows have all been blocked. At ground floor level there are two doorways and simple modern steel vents. A single-width doorway with modern flush timber door and overlight provides access to the main part of the building, while a pair of modern timber doors leads to a self-contained plant room.

Interior

General

7.42.14 The interior of the Gamma Building has been thoroughly modernised as result of its conversion to the Nurses' Training Unit, but retains some original features. Unless otherwise stated the interior has smooth-plastered walls and ceilings, a combination of substantial three-tier stepped skirting (Plate 548) and slender quarter-ovolo skirting, and a slender ovolo-moulded dado which is recessed into the wall finishes at mid-height within all principal circulation areas (Plate 549). Modern suspended ceilings have been inserted throughout and floors are laid with modern laminate and carpet coverings.

7.42.15 The majority of windows are horned timber sliding sashes. The window openings generally have simple plastered reveals without architraves and slender timber cills. Internal doors are all modern flush timber fire doors, which are either plain or contain a small glazed panel, and where they are set within original architraves, these are generally plain, flat timber architraves with stepped inner edges. Throughout the building, fireplaces have been removed although chimneybreasts remain *in situ*.

Ground floor

7.42.16 The principal entrance to the building, on south side, leads into a large entrance lobby formed of the original entrance hall and a room to its east. On the west side of the lobby, a large reception window has been inserted (Plate 550). The room west of the lobby, which served as a reception area, has been opened into a large room to its west to create a post room; a central chimneybreast between the two original remains *in situ*. The post room has been partitioned at its centre to create a separate room within its western end, which most recently functioned as a print room; this alteration presumably occurred when the post room and reception were joined. The room to the

immediate east of the entrance lobby retains its original arrangement and best-illustrates the original layout and character. This room comprises a large open space which was heated by a central fireplace on its west side (Plate 551). The room was most recently utilised as a student common room, with a small modern kitchenette along its east wall.

7.42.17 The entrance lobby opens into a central spine corridor aligned east – west. On its northern side is a central lobby serving the rear entrance (Plate 552). The spine corridor has an arched opening at both its east and west ends (Plate 553); similar arched openings lead to the north and south entrance lobbies. The corridor provides access to a series of small rooms to the north. West of the rear entrance lobby are two small rooms which were originally heated by back-to-back fireplaces. Rooms to the east of the rear lobby would have mirrored this arrangement but have been altered to create male and female WCs, all of modern construction. It is likely these rooms originally served either as individual bedrooms or small offices during the building's use as a nurses' home.

7.42.18 The stair towers are located at the east and west ends of the spine corridor, on its northern side. The western stair hall has a narrow storage cupboard beneath the staircase, lit by a tiny two-pane casement (Plate 554). The eastern stair tower differs in layout from that to the west in order to accommodate a rear entrance. It has been partitioned from the main corridor by a lightweight stud partition, containing a doorway with semi-circular two-pane overlight (Plate 555). The doorway has a slightly unusual stepped architrave emulating the original skirting found throughout the ground floor. A small lobby to the east of the staircase serves the secondary rear doorway. The lobby retains its integral dado moulding, indicating the doorway is an original feature (Plate 556). Beneath the stair, a small cupboard was originally lit by a pair of small two-pane casements; the glass has been replaced with plastic vents as the cupboard most recently housed plant equipment.

7.42.19 At the eastern end of the main corridor is single large room, lit by two large sash windows to the south, and a canted bay window to the east. The room was originally heated by a fireplace occupying a central position on the west wall. The north-west corner is occupied with a large fitted cupboard with flush timber doors and plain timber architrave, all of modern construction.

7.42.20 The western end of the corridor is similarly occupied by a single large room. Ceiling down-stands indicating the original layout, which comprised a room to the north and south of the spine corridor, which presumably continued to the western external doorway (Plate 557). The existing room contains a single chimneybreast within the south-east corner.

Staircases

7.42.21 The building has two rear staircases: both are of cast concrete construction, and are closed-well type with a half-landing lit by paired sash windows (Plate 558). The walls incorporate the standard integral dado moulding which

continues unbroken from the ground floor corridor to first and second floor level. As well as the ground floor cupboards described previously, both staircases have an additional small second floor cupboard above the stairs.

First floor

7.42.22 The first floor largely retains its original layout and better-illustrates the original layout. The staircases are separated from the central corridor by inserted part-glazed partitions, identical in design to that found at ground floor level. The main corridor replicates that at ground floor level and is spanned by three round-arched openings (Plate 559). All wall, ceiling and dado detailing remains the same on this floor, except that the skirtings are slender quarter-ovolo type (Plate 560).

7.42.23 The eastern end of the corridor opens into a large room, most recently in use as a lecture room. The room occupies the entire width of the building and is lit via large sash windows to the north, east and south. Like the room immediately below at ground floor level, the room contains a large cupboard within its north-west corner, again of modern construction (Plate 561).

7.42.24 The original layout with the corridor continuing to the western end of the building is preserved at first floor level. The western end of the corridor is lit by a large sash, set above the external ground floor doorway. To both the north and south sides are two rooms, each accessed by an original door opening from the corridor. Both rooms to the north have been converted into WCs; all fittings and finishes are modern. The eastern of the two rooms on the southern side of the corridor contains a large chimneybreast on its east side. The lack of an obvious fireplace location within the west room suggests it was used either as a store or has been created by the partitioning of a larger single room.

7.42.25 Sandwiched between the two northern stair towers is a large central room, flanked by a single small room to either side. Both end rooms retain a single chimneybreast and are lit from the north by a single sash window. The large central room was originally heated at either end by a fireplace. It is lit from the north by a series of sash windows.

7.42.26 On the southern side of the corridor are a series of smaller rooms which correspond to the ground floor layout. A narrow room (Plate 562), most recently in use as a modern kitchen, occupies the central space and mirrors the proportions of what would have formed the original ground floor entrance lobby. The kitchen is flanked to the east and west by three individual rooms accessed from the corridor to the north. Each room was heated by a single fireplace (Plate 563).

Second Floor

7.42.27 The second floor layout is virtually identical to the first floor level. Both staircases were originally separated from the central corridor by an arched opening. This has since been infilled with a modern door set with the same

overlight and stepped timber architrave as described at ground floor level (Plate 564).

7.42.28 The eastern end of the corridor leads to a large lecture room, as on the floors below. The western rooms are also arranged in the same manner as those at first floor level.

7.42.29 The room layout between the northern stair towers replicates the layout at first floor level. The sign to the door of the large central room indicates it was most recently used as a conference room (Plate 565). The rooms to the east and west conform were most recently utilised as a print room and kitchen respectively.

7.42.30 The rooms to the south side of the corridor have been modified within the western half of the building. The western wall of the narrow room above the main entrance, in use as a filing room with modern shelving, has been opened up into the adjacent room to the west and a door inserted to the room beyond the latter (Plate 566). The far western room comprises a large single space but originally would have formed two small room like those to the east. As a result, this large room, most recently used as an office, is lit by two sash windows to the south and has a chimneybreast to both its east and west sides. It has a substantial stepped skirting like that found throughout the ground floor and an inserted coved cornice (Plate 567).

Building 138

Overview

7.42.31 Building 138 forms an ancillary building which was part of the Nurses' Training Unit (Plate 568). It is located a short distance to the north-east of Building 137. The building is single storey and is aligned approximately north – south. It is of masonry construction, faced with render above an English-bonded red brick plinth. The roof is covered with slate and is fully hipped at its north end and gabled to the south. The south side of the building is adjoined by a smaller structure of matching construction, with a hipped slate roof set at a lower level than the main part of the building. Windows have been boarded over externally but comprise modern timber casements with glazing bars and top-opening lights.

7.42.32 The interior is entirely modern in terms of its fixtures and finishes. The southern part of the building appears to have served as a small reception area or computer room while the remainder forms a large lecture room to the north (Plate 569).

Plate 541: Building 137, south elevation (2673)

Plate 542: Building 137, principal entrance to south elevation (2674)

Plate 543: Building 137, detail of first floor window architraves on the south elevation, (2675)

Plate 544: Building 137, typical ground floor window to south elevation (2678)

Plate 545: Building 137, west elevation, facing north-east (2676)

Plate 546: Building 137, east elevation (2706)

Plate 547: Building 137, north elevation (2708)

Plate 548: Building 137, typical detail of the stepped timber skirting found throughout the ground floor (2667)

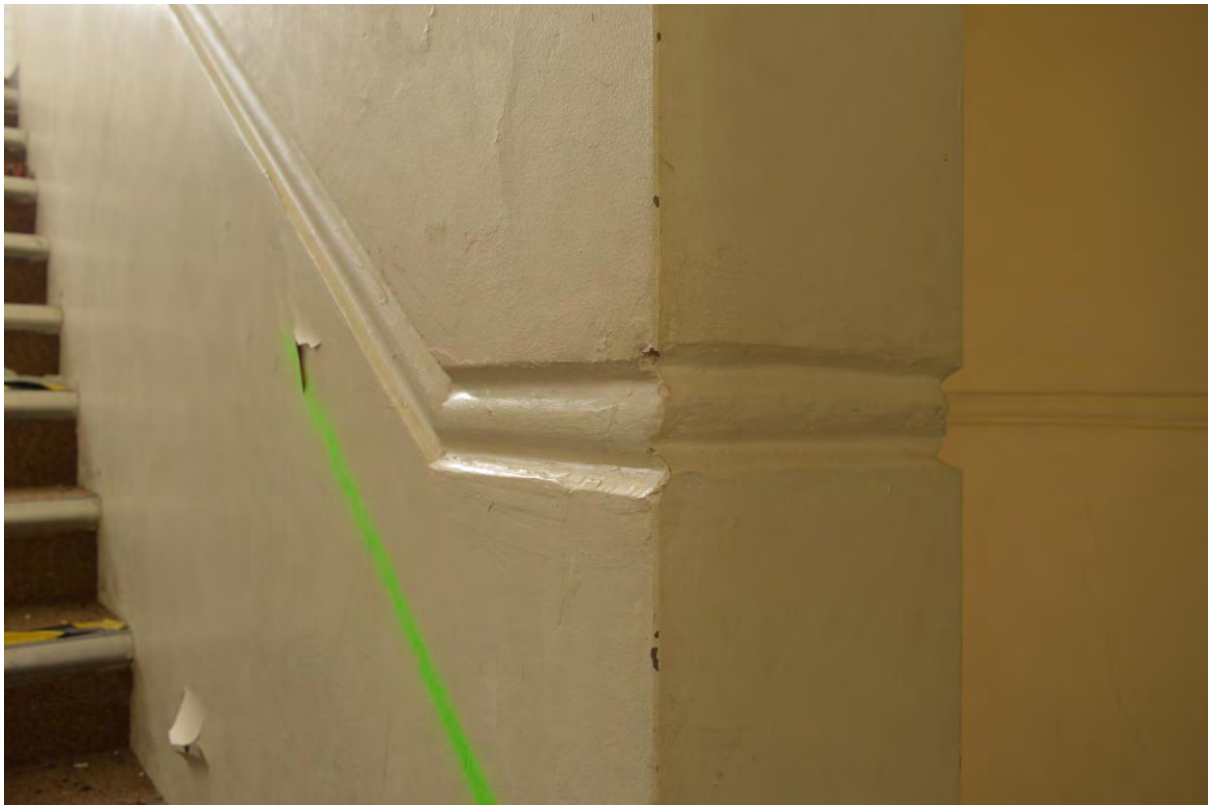

Plate 549: Building 137, typical detail of the integral dado moulding found within all circulation areas (2658)

Plate 550: Building 137, ground floor reception lobby with inserted window and arched corridor entrance, facing north-west (2663)

Plate 551: Building 137, student common room, facing south-west (2659)

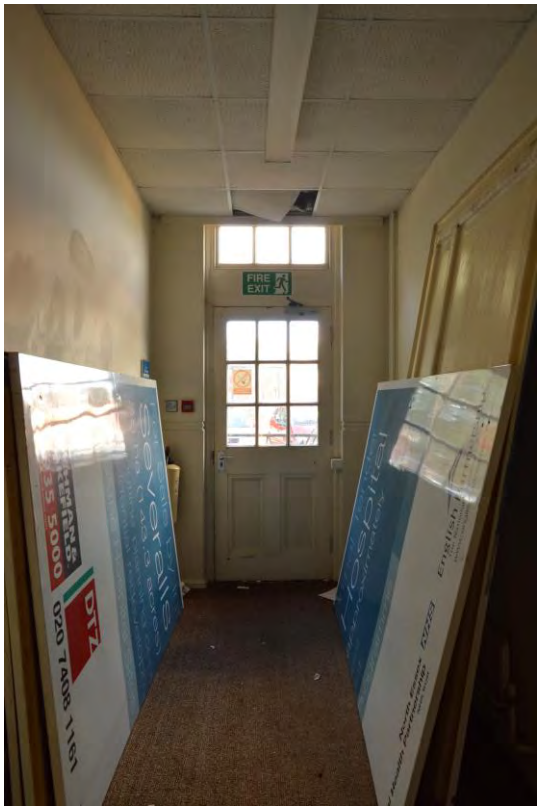

Plate 552: Building 137, central north doorway lobby, facing north (2664)

Plate 553: Building 137, view of the ground floor corridor, facing east (2654)

Plate 554: Building 137, cupboard beneath western stair, facing north (2669)

Plate 555: Building 137, partition separating the eastern stairwell from the main corridor, ground floor, facing north (2655)

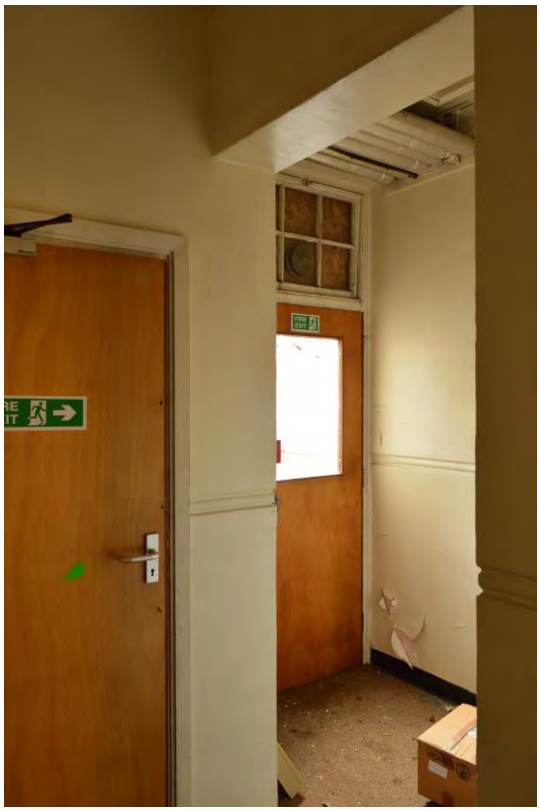

Plate 556: Building 137, lobby to rear entrance adjacent to eastern stairwell, facing north-east (2656)

Plate 557: Building 137, large ground floor room at western end, facing south-west. Note the ceiling down-stands indicating the original arrangement, (2671)

Plate 558: Building 137, western staircase, first floor, facing north-east (2680)

Plate 559: Building 137, view of the central corridor, first floor, facing west (2684)

Plate 560: Building 137, Detail of the quarter-ovolo timber skirting within the circulation areas at first floor level, facing east (2683)

Plate 561: Building 137, view of the lecture room occupying the eastern end of the first floor, facing north (2691)

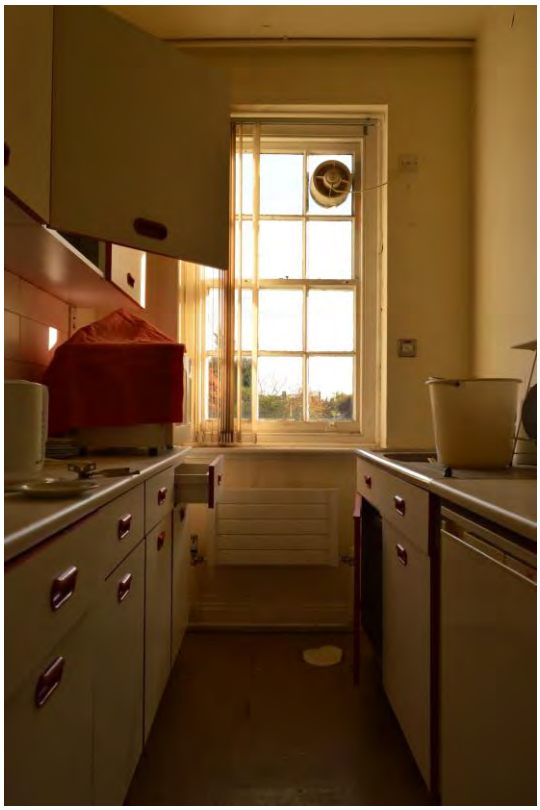

Plate 562: Building 137, the narrow first-floor kitchen occupying the space above the main ground floor entrance lobby, facing south (2687)

Plate 563: Building 137, typical first-floor room, facing south-east (2685)

Plate 564: Building 137, partition separating the second floor eastern stairwell from the central corridor, facing north (2695)

Plate 565: Building 137, conference room, second floor, facing north-west (2698)

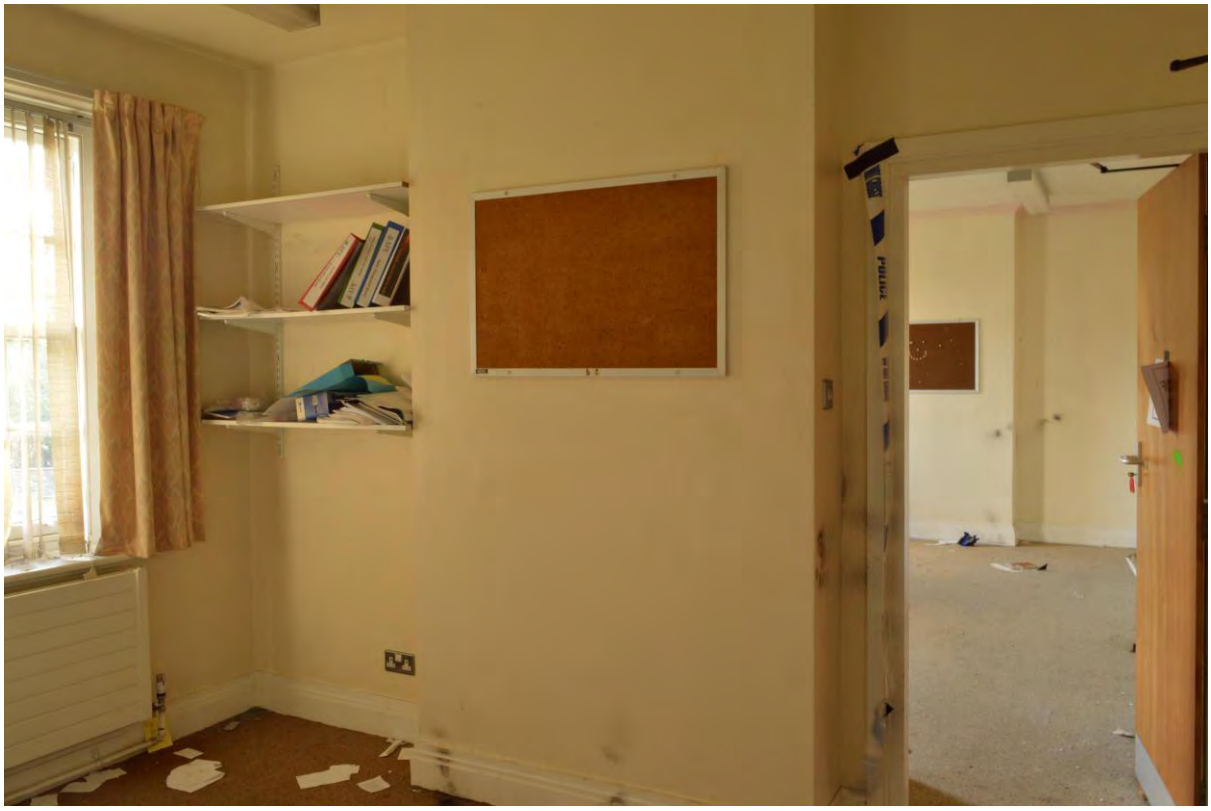

Plate 566: Building 137, office west of the filing room, note inserted door into west wall, facing south-west, second floor (2700)

Plate 567: Building 137, large office on south side of corridor second floor, facing south-west (2701)

Plate 568: Building 138, facing north-east (2712)

Plate 569: Building 138, interior of lecture room, facing south-east (2719)

7.43 Alpha Building (School of Nursing) (Fig. 120; Plates 570-584)

7.43.1 Building Number: 139

7.43.2 NGR: 599404 228548

7.43.3 Level of record: 2

7.43.4 Function: Nurses' administration / educational facility

7.43.5 Date of construction: *c*.1930

Description:

General

7.43.6 The School of Nursing (Alpha Building) was constructed subsequent to the original development of the site and appears on the 1938 Ordnance Survey map. It is likely to be broadly contemporary with the nearby Nurses' residence (Building 137) which was built in 1928. The building was most recently used by Anglia Ruskin University as their Institute of Health and Social Care and has been subject to modernisation throughout.

7.43.7 The building comprises a main two-storey range, aligned approximately south-west – north-east, with a flanking cross wing at its south-western end. Attached to the south-western end of the rear (north-west) elevation are two individual single-storey extensions, perpendicular to the main range. An additional single-storey flat-roofed extension adjoins the north-eastern end of the same elevation. A single storey lean-to extends between the later additions. The principal range has a slate-covered hipped roof, with four rendered chimneys capped with a brick soldier course. A basement is located beneath the far north-east end of the principal range and is accessed via an external flight of concrete steps, enclosed by an iron fence and gate. The basement was inaccessible during the recording exercise due to asbestos contamination.

Exterior

7.43.8 The building is of masonry construction, and is faced with painted render above a red brick plinth, laid in Flemish bond, to a height of *c.*1.20m. A projecting course of tiles runs around the perimeter of the building between the render and brickwork and at first floor level. The hipped slate roof of the principal range has overhanging eaves, with painted timber soffits, below which a continuous rendered moulded brick cornice extends around the entire range. Windows generally comprise timber casements with cast concrete cills. Exterior doors were boarded over externally but generally comprise half-glazed doors above two recessed panels.

7.43.9 The south-east elevation (Plate 570) fronts the site's principal circulation road and faces the main hospital complex. The elevation is laid out symmetrically with the main range flanked by its projecting north and south ends. The façade is punctuated by regular fenestration to both ground and first floor levels. Set between each window at first floor level is a raised rendered panel giving simple embellishment to the otherwise flush façade. The side wing projections both contain a central, single-storey, canted bay window with flat roof. The ground floor windows have been boarded over but those at first floor level comprise paired six-pane timber casements with top-opening lights.

7.43.10 The side elevations are similar in their appearance and contain much more irregular fenestration. The south-west elevation contains a variety of casement windows and a central doorway. The doorway has a Flemish-bonded red brick surround capped with a soldier course and is protected by an open-sided timber porch with ovolo-moulded arch-braces to both sides and a mono-pitched, tiled roof. The entrance is reached by a modern concrete ramp. Above the doorway is a large central window, lighting an internal stairwell. The north-east elevation is similarly arranged (Plate 571). Its central doorway has a matching surround and porch and is reached via a flight of concrete steps.

7.43.11 The rear (north-west) elevation bears a resemblance to the main façade but has since been cluttered with later additions, which largely obscure the ground floor of the range (Plate 572). The extensions generally replicate the materials of the main building. The flat-roofed extension at the south-western end contains windows of the typical type on all external elevations. The adjacent addition with pitched roof has windows on its north-east and north-west sides; all are plain timber casements, and a single door in the east elevation is half-glazed with six upper panes. The central lean-to has matching brick and render finishes with a slate roof and is lit by a series of regularly-spaced windows.

Interior

General

7.43.12 The interior of the building has been thoroughly modernised as a result of the building's refurbishment for its use by Anglian Ruskin University as their Institute of Health and Social Care, but retains some original features. Unless otherwise stated, the interior has smooth-plastered walls which are coved to the ceiling and a plain modern skirting, with many rooms decorated with a slender ovolo-moulded timber dado typical of the hospital site. The walls of former service areas, many of which have since been converted to offices, have been faced with tiles which extend to two-thirds the height of each wall, as seen elsewhere around the hospital complex. Ceilings are either smooth plaster with plain cornice detailing or have latterly been covered with suspended fibreboard panels. Floors are generally laid with modern carpet, and laminate covers the ancillary areas.

7.43.13 Window openings generally comprise simple plastered reveals without architraves, although some retain an ovolo-moulded timber pelmet. Internal doors are all modern flush timber fire doors, each with a small glazed panel. Doors to the first floor stairwell are housed in a glazed timber partition and comprise two recessed lower panels with nine upper panes. Where original architraves remain, these are generally plain, flat architraves with rounded edges. Each door has a timber-framed, bottom hung three pane opening overlight. Throughout the building, fireplaces have been removed although chimney breasts remain *in situ*. Where original features have been covered or removed no attempt has been made to replicate original mouldings or details.

Ground floor

7.43.14 The main entrance to the building, on its south-west side, leads into an entrance/stair hall. A depressed archway has been inserted through the wall on its north-western side leading to create a reception area (Plate 573). The stair occupies the south-eastern side of the hall and which is influenced by the Art Deco style (Plate 574). It is of timber with a rounded curtail step, closed string and steel balustrade. The corresponding stair at the north-eastern end of the building is of matching appearance. The hall provides direct access to a large room located to the south-east which a sign indicates most recently served as a Reading Room One (Plate 575). This room retains its skirting, dado and coved plastered walls as elsewhere and is dominated by a large bay window and chimneybreast.

7.43.15 The remainder of the south-west wing is accessed via a narrow corridor accessed on the north-west side of the entrance/stair hall and provides access to a lobby/reception, WC, Library Work Room and a kitchen at the north-west end with adjoining store. These rooms predominantly retain their skirting and a plain cornice, excepting the kitchen which has half-tiled walls. The kitchen is dominated side by a large chimneybreast on it south-western side; the fireplace recess has remained open. The WC is situated to the north-east of the corridor and has been partitioned from the south-western end of the principal range. Adjoining the corridor on its north-western side is the pitched-roof extension block. This block forms a single open space with carpeted floors, modern casement windows and plain plastered walls which are coved to the ceiling (Plate 576).

7.43.16 The principal range contains a large open space which is partially divided at either end to create a series of smaller areas. This area has been subject to highest degree of alteration due to its conversion to a library whilst under university occupation. The range is entered at the south-western end via two separate flat-arched openings. This area formed the library reception with a small amount of modern pine furniture retained in addition to a security barrier. This area was originally heated via a chimneybreast to the south-west wall. To the north-east of the reception is the main library area (Plate 577) (identified as Reading Room 3) comprising a large open-plan area, partitioned to the north-west to provide an additional Reading Room and Circulatory Control Desk (Plate 9 – 578). All openings within this room comprise the typical

depressed archways as seen elsewhere. The room is lit from the south-east by a series of regularly-spaced windows; between each window is a pilaster which supports a steel beam ceiling construction. Two arched openings located to the north-east end of the range provide access to an IT room, with accompanying signage reading 'Computerised searching facilities' and a Quiet Room. The Quiet Room mirrors the appearance of Reading Room One situated at the opposing end (Plate 579). Timber flooring at this end of the range suggests the basement extends beneath the full extent of the north-eastern end of the building.

First floor

7.43.17 The first floor appears to have originally been laid out to provide individual bedrooms within the main range, with the principal circulatory routes and bathroom areas located within the end wings. Larger rooms situated in the wings are likely to have served as communal rooms.

7.43.18 The first floor is accessed via staircases situated at the north-east and south-western ends of the principal range (Plate 580). Since the building's conversion, the first floor bedrooms have been converted into offices, arranged as six rooms to either side of a central spine corridor (Plate 581). Each office is treated in the same manner as the ground floor rooms, with skirting and dado mouldings largely intact (Plate 582).

7.43.19 The western side wing contains a large room on the south-eastern side of the central stair landing. To the north-west, a corridor provides access to a pair of offices and WCs (Plate 583). All retain their original tiled wall surrounds, despite later conversion (Plate 584).

7.43.20 The eastern end of the principal range is similar to that to the west in terms of its ancillary appearance. This end comprises a small kitchenette, WC, store and two large offices.

Plate 570: Building 139, south-east elevation, facing north-west (2604)

Plate 571: Building 139, north-east elevation, facing south (2601)

Plate 572: Building 139, north-west elevation, facing south-east (2600)

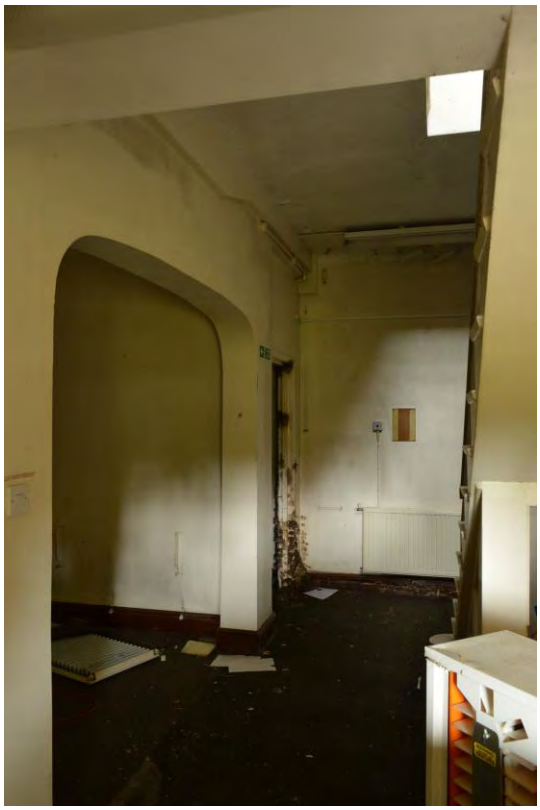

Plate 573: Building 139, south-western lobby, facing north-east (2608)

Plate 574: Building 139, detail of the south-western staircase, facing south-west (2610)

Plate 575: Building 139, southernmost ground floor room, Reading Room One, facing south (2621)

Plate 576: Building 139, interior of the pitched-roof extension block adjoining the building's north-western elevation, facing north-west (2619)

Plate 577: Building 139, ground floor of the principal range, most recently utilised as a library (Reading Room Three), facing north-east (2628)

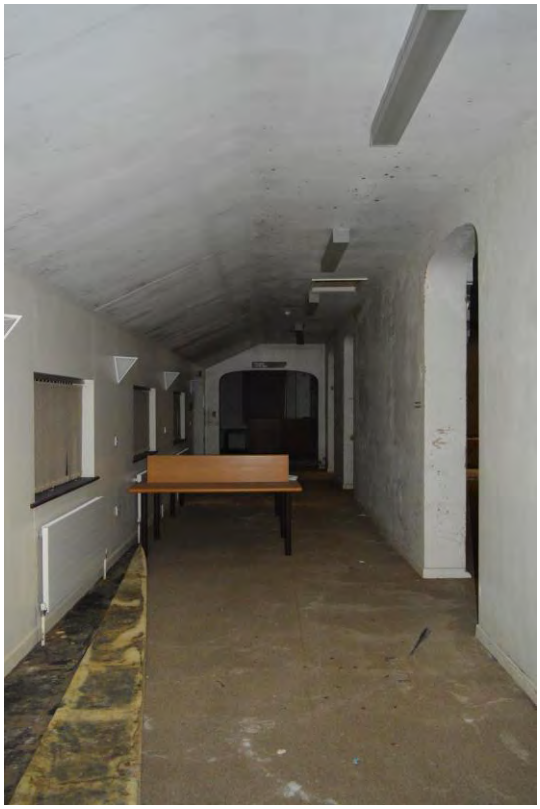

Plate 578: Building 139, Reading Room Two and Control Desk, facing north-east (2624)

Plate 579: Building 139, Quiet Room, facing east (2649)

Plate 580: Building 139, glazed partition to the north-east stairwell at first floor level, facing south-west (2647)

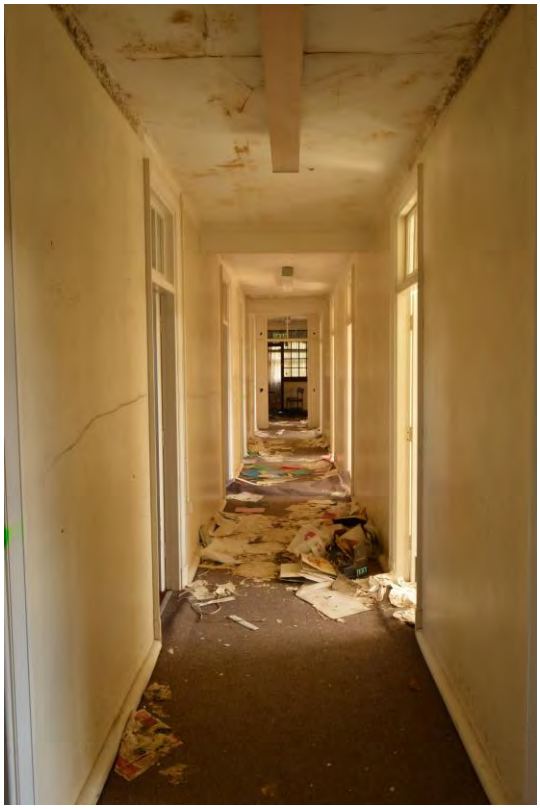

Plate 581: Building 139, general view of the central corridor at first floor level, facing north-west (2650)

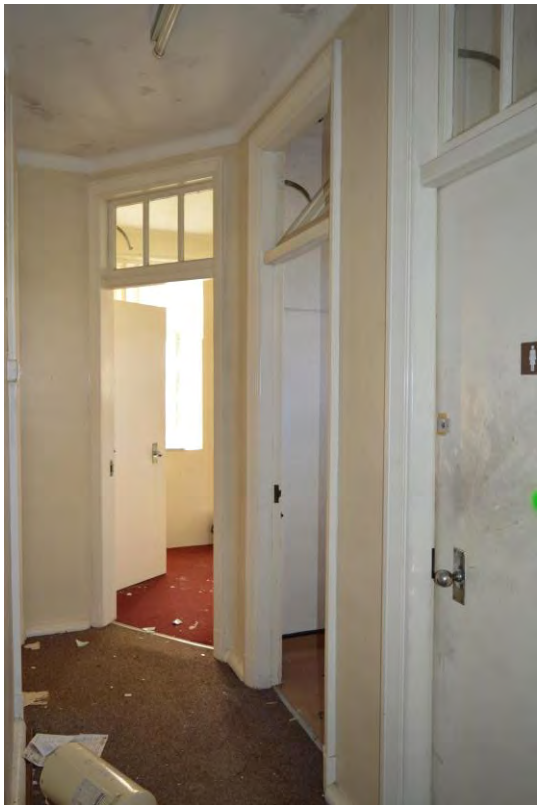

Plate 582: Building 139, typical first floor office within the main range, facing south-east (2636)

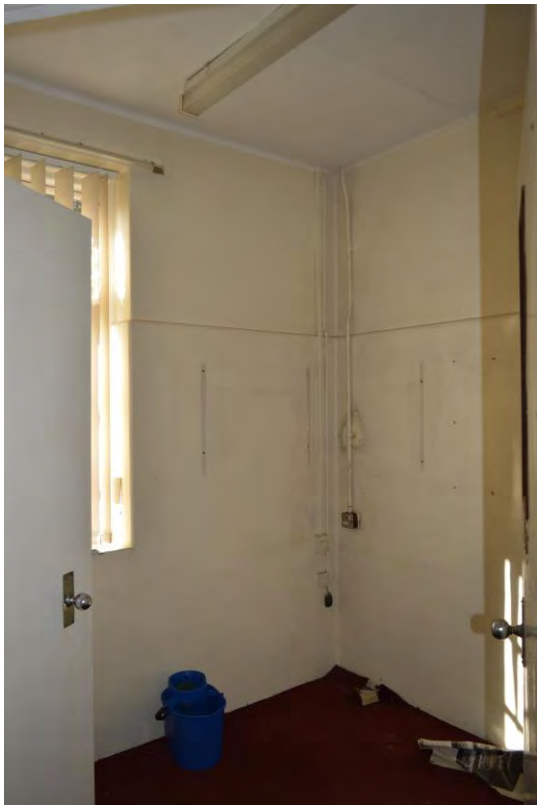

Plate 583: Building 139, first floor corridor in the south-western wing, facing north-west (2632)

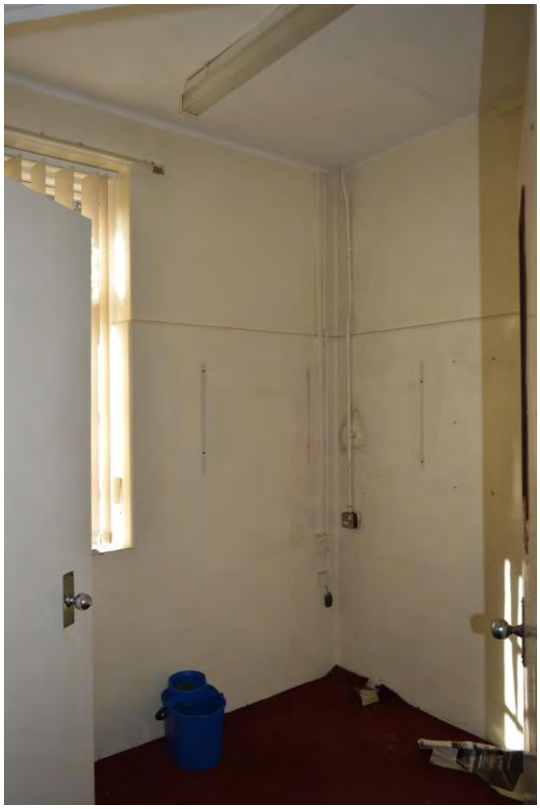

Plate 584: Building 139, first floor office in the south-western wing, facing west. Note the tiled wall finish, typical of the service/sanitary facilities (2634)

7.44 The Lodge (Fig. 121; Plates 585-592)

7.44.1 Building Number: 126

7.44.2 NGR: 598991 228552

7.44.3 Level of record: 3

7.44.4 Function: Accommodation for gatekeeper

7.44.5 Date of construction: 1910

Description:

General

7.44.6 The Lodge is one of a group of detached houses built for staff, near the main entrance to the hospital on Boxted Road. The Lodge was built as the gatekeeper's house and is located on the north side of the junction between Boxted Road and the entrance drive (Plate 585).

7.44.7 The building is a two-storey, double-pile house, aligned north – south with a single-storey extension to the north. The house is constructed in brick, faced with roughcast, and has a fully-hipped slate roof. The principal elevation faces west towards Boxted Road.

Exterior

7.44.8 The west elevation comprises three bays; the central bay projects slightly. The northern two bays have timber casement windows to the ground and first floors while the southern bay contains the main entrance and has a blank first floor (Plate 586). The main entrance is protected by a mono-pitched timber canopy and the ground floor window to the central bay has a slate pentice roof above it. The front door is of timber construction and is fully-glazed with small panes. The first floor window to the central bay is at a lower level to the other first floor windows, due to its position lighting the stairwell. The north extension has a timber casement facing the road, in a similar style to the rest of the building.

7.44.9 The south elevation contains windows on its west side at both ground and first floor level; the rest of the elevation is blank. The first floor window is a three-light timber casement while the ground floor window is smaller.

7.44.10 The east elevation faces towards the hospital and a small garden area. It contains a central door, of similar construction to the front, with a large canted bay window to the south (Plate 587). The roof of the bay extends over the door. To the north of the door is a smaller casement window lighting the bathroom. The first floor has two similar windows to the south and centre of the elevation.

7.44.11 The north elevation of the main building is largely obscured by the later extension. The main building has a single two-light window to the first floor. The extension is built in the same style as the house and has its own hipped slate roof. Its north elevation has a three-light casement window and a timber door. The joinery is designed to match the style of the original building but is made with double-glazed window panes.

Interior

General

7.44.12 The original building is laid out with two rooms to the rear and two to the front. A stairwell is at situated at the front of the building between the two front rooms. The building has been altered over the years but remains largely in its original condition. The internal finishes are fairly consistent throughout, consisting of smooth-plastered walls with skirting boards and architraves with quarter-ovolo mouldings. The windows are all original and comprise small-pane timber casements in various sizes depending on the room size. All of the doors have been replaced with modern fire-doors and all of the fireplaces have been removed, although chimney breasts remain *in situ*. Where features have been removed the areas have been made good to a high standard with mouldings being accurately replicated.

Ground floor

7.44.13 The main entrance leads into a small entrance lobby in the south-west corner of the building (Plate 588). The room is lit by a small two-light casement window to the south. The room was originally larger and opened into the stairwell, where it was separated from the stairwell by a brick partition with a large arched opening at its east end. A partition has been inserted, closing part of the arch opening and creating a small passage to the east of the entrance lobby.

7.44.14 The stairwell occupies the centre of the building and projects westwards in the central bay. The staircase is a simple open-string dog-leg design, with square newels and plain splat balusters (Plate 589). The staircase rises to a half landing lit by a three-light window before returning. Beneath the staircase a partition has been inserted with a modern doorway leading to a small utility room.

7.44.15 The north-west room is accessed from a door leading from the stairwell. It is lit with a three-light window to the west and has its original architrave and skirting boards (Plate 590). It also has a cornice with a quarter-ovolo moulding and a blocked fireplace on the east wall.

7.44.16 The south-east room is accessed directly from the rear door of the building as well as from the stairwell. The room retains its original skirting boards and architrave; however, it appears a doorway leading to the room to the north is

an insertion. The room is dominated by a large blocked fireplace to its west and a bay window to its east (Plate 591).

7.44.17 The north-east corner of the main building has been substantially altered, probably when the north extension was built. Originally, there would have been one large room with a fireplace on its western wall, which remains *in situ* but has been blocked. The room has been partitioned to create a small bathroom and a corridor on its western side, leading to the extension to the north.

7.44.18 The extension was probably built in the late 20th century. It is similar to the extensions added to the other detached staff houses and, like them, contains a kitchen. It also contains another room to the west which is only accessible from the kitchen.

First floor

7.44.19 The first floor is laid out in a similar way to the ground floor and appears to be unaltered. It has a room in each corner of the building, as well as a bathroom, situated between the rear two rooms, and a landing occupying the central part of the floor. The rooms are finished in a similar manner to the ground floor, with original skirting boards and architraves. The rooms extend partially into the roof space, so that the ceilings slope towards the outside of the building. Consequently, none of the rooms have cornicing; however, the two north rooms have a picture rail to their full height walls (Plate 592).

7.44.20 The stairwell and landing have been separated by a modern timber-framed glazed partition with reinforced glass. The style is consistent with public buildings of the 1980s and appears jarring in a domestic context. The same arrangement has been replicated in all of the detached houses.

Plate 585: Building 126, view from Boxted road, facing north (2)

Plate 586: Building 126, west elevation (6)

Plate 587: Building 127, east elevation (11)

Plate 588: Building 127, entrance lobby, facing south-west (23)

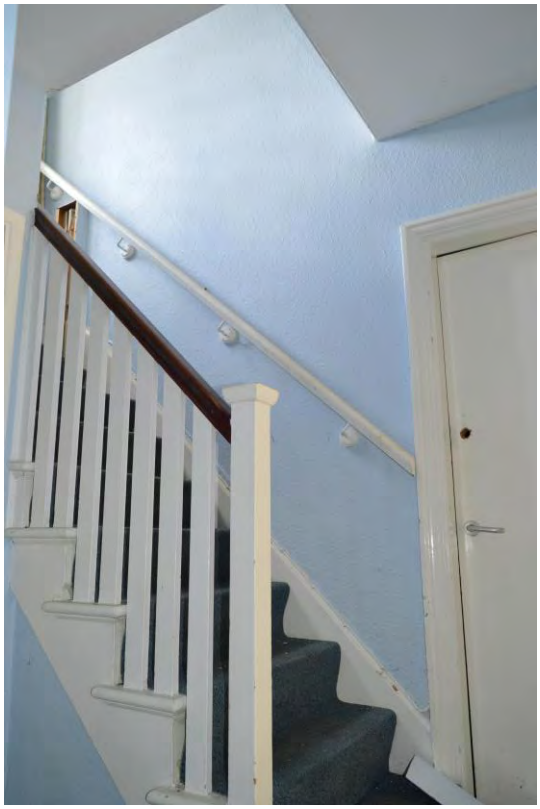

Plate 589: Building 127, staircase, facing north-west (24)

Plate 590: Building 127, north-west room, facing north-west (25)

Plate 591: Building 127, south-east room, facing north-west (14)

Plate 592: Building 127, first floor, north-east room, facing west (44)

7.45 Avon Dene (Fig. 122; Plates 593-601)

7.45.1 Building number: 127

7.45.2 NGR: 599003 228584

7.45.3 Level of record: 3

7.45.4 Function: Engineer's house

7.45.5 Date of construction: 1910

Description:

General

7.45.6 Avon Dene is one of a group of detached houses built for staff, near the main entrance to the hospital on Boxted Road. Avon Dene was built as the engineer's house and is located between Boxted Road and the drive leading to the north of the hospital. The house is situated to the north of the Lodge and to the south of Oak House (Plate 593).

7.45.7 The building comprises a two-storey, double-pile house, aligned north – south with a single-storey extension to the east. The house is constructed in brick, faced with roughcast, and has a fully-hipped slate roof. The principal elevation faces west towards Boxted Road.

7.45.8 The majority of windows are timber casements, the larger of which are subdivided by mullions to form three-light windows. They contain glazing bars forming six panes per light.

Exterior

7.45.9 The west elevation comprises a large double-storey projecting square bay window at its southern end (Plate 594). The centre of the elevation contains the main entrance with a three-light casement window directly above. The opening is wide, with a relatively small door: a glazed timber sidelight makes up the difference. Over the doorway is a flat timber canopy. The door itself appears to be original and is of half-glazed timber construction. The north part of the elevation has a small ground floor window on an otherwise blank wall.

7.45.10 The south elevation has two large windows on each floor. The east window on the ground floor is a large canted bay with French doors and an access ramp (Plate 595).

7.45.11 The east elevation is mostly obscured by a modern single storey extension which, like the extensions to the other detached staff houses, is designed to fit in with the style of the original building. The first floor of the main building

has a single three-light window to the north and the extension has two similar windows on its east side (Plate 596).

7.45.12 The north elevation is blank on its east side and has two first floor windows and two ground floor windows on its west side as well as a doorway.

Interior

General

7.45.13 The main part of the building is laid out in a similar manner to the other detached houses. An entrance hall and stairs runs west to east along the centre of the building. The original layout consisted of two large rooms to the south of the passage, and smaller ancillary rooms to the north. The layout has been altered in recent years with the addition of two further rooms to the east end of the building, housed in an extension, and the opening up of the space to the north of the entrance hall.

7.45.14 The internal finishes are fairly consistent throughout, consisting of smooth-plastered walls as well as skirting boards and architraves with quarter-ovolo mouldings. The windows are all original and comprise small-pane timber casements in various sizes depending on the room size. All of the doors have been replaced with modern fire-doors and all of the fireplaces have been removed, although chimney breasts remain *in situ*. Where features have been removed the areas have been made good to a high standard with mouldings being accurately replicated.

Ground floor

7.45.15 The main entrance opens into a passage leading to the rear of the building with a dog-leg staircase near the entrance (Plate 597). The stairs are similar in style to those in the other detached houses, consisting of an open-string staircase with square newels and plain splat balusters. The stairs rise to a half landing above the front door.

7.45.16 The two rooms to the south of the entrance passage have effectively been combined with the removal of their dividing wall, although the chimney breast still stands awkwardly in the centre of the room (Plate 598). The room retains most of its original decorative features, with original skirting boards and ovolo-moulded cornice. The door that would have led from the south-west room to the entry-passage has been blocked leaving no visible trace. The doorway from the south-east part of the room has a rounded architrave similar to those found in the main hospital buildings, indicating that it, too, may have been altered. A doorway has also been inserted through the east wall, leading to the modern extension.

7.45.17 It appears that the original building would have originally had a fairly large room in its north-east corner heated by a large fireplace. The room has been

partitioned to provide a ground floor bathroom and a passage leading to the north-west room. The chimney breast now stands proud in the passage.

7.45.18 Presumably, the north-west room would originally have been accessed from the door immediately north of the front door. This now leads only to a small room, and the north-west room is accessed from the passage inserted through the north-east room. The room is a narrow space which currently serves as a secondary kitchen (Plate 599). It is likely that it was originally built as a kitchen. It has an external door in its north wall as well as two small windows.

7.45.19 The rear extension is divided into two rooms separated by a continuation of the entrance passage, which terminates with a cupboard at its western end. The south room serves as a kitchen and the north room is plain. Like the extensions to the other detached houses, it has been built in a sympathetic style, with modern versions of the original timber casement windows.

First floor

7.45.20 The first floor is laid out in a similar way to the ground floor layout. It has two main rooms to the north and south as well as bathroom, accessed off the half-landing of the stair. The main central landing has been partitioned from the stairs with a modern door. Although the rooms occupy their original positions, the layout of the landing and doorways has been altered and modern architraves used. The rooms project partially into the roof space, so that the ceilings slope towards the outside of the building (Plate 600).

Outbuildings

7.45.21 To the north of the building there is a range of outbuildings comprising three sheds in a line (Plate 601). The western shed is constructed of breeze blocks and has large double doors and almost continuous glazing along its south side. Its double doors face west towards Boxted Road and it probably served as a garage. The central shed is faced with corrugated cement sheets and the east shed is timber-framed, weather-boarded and glazed almost continuously. The sheds presumably relate to the main building's function as the engineer's house.

Plate 593: Building 127, view of south and west elevations, facing north-west (0047)

Plate 594: Building 127, west elevation (0048)

Plate 595: Building 127, south elevation (0053)

Plate 596: Building 127, east and north elevations, facing south-east (0051)

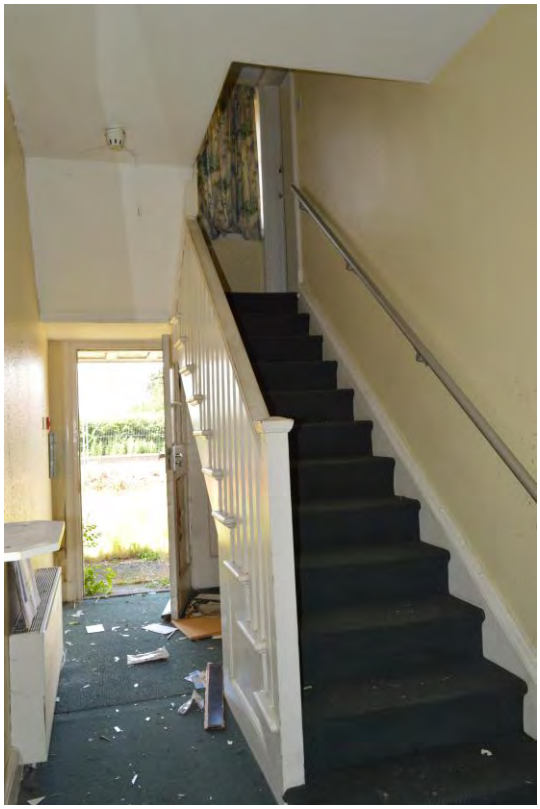

Plate 597: Building 127, entrance passage and stair, facing west (0059)

Plate 598: Building 127, south rooms, facing south-west (0060)

Plate 599: Building 127, north-west room, facing west (0078)

Plate 600: Building 127, first floor, north-east room, facing north-east (0093)

Plate 601: Building 127, sheds to north, facing south-west (0097)

7.46 Oak House (Fig. 123; Plates 602-608)

7.46.1 Building Number: 128

7.46.2 NGR: 599005 228617

7.46.3 Level of record: 3

7.46.4 Function: Asylum Clerk's house

7.46.5 Date of construction: 1910

Description:

General

7.46.6 Oak House is one of a group of detached houses built for staff, near the main entrance to the hospital on Boxted Road. The building is located to the north of Avon Dene, between Boxted Road and the drive leading to the north of the hospital.

7.46.7 The building comprises a two-storey, double-pile house, aligned north – south with a single-storey extension to the east and a walled yard to the north. Stylistically, the house is similar in appearance to some of the detached hospital buildings such as Maplehurst and Birchwood. It is constructed in red brick laid in English bond at ground floor level, with the first floor faced with roughcast. The building faces west towards Boxted Road. The house has a fully-hipped clay-tiled roof. Its windows generally consist of timber casements, often subdivided by mullions and glazing bars; however, some windows are also horned timber sliding sashes, with and without glazing bars.

Exterior

7.46.8 The west elevation, which faces Boxted Road is an unbalanced composition with a central doorway with two small casement windows to its north; the rest of the ground floor is blank (Plate 602). The first floor has a central large three-light casement window. The ground floor windows have gauged brick flat-arched heads as does the front door. The jambs of the front door are constructed from moulded bricks forming an angle bead with run-out stops. The front door is of half-glazed panelled construction with two lower panels and four panes in the top half. The brickwork and roughcast are separated by a moulded brick string course.

7.46.9 The south elevation could also be considered a principal elevation: it is formed almost symmetrically with a central door flanked by two large windows on each floor. The door is of similar construction to the west door, except it has three panels to its base. At first floor the windows are triple sashes of four-panes-over-four. To the west of the door there is a canted bay window, made up of

three sashes, which interrupts the string course. To the east of the door is a simple three-light casement window with plain-glazed panes.

7.46.10 The east elevation is partially obscured by the modern extension, which is built in red brick with a tiled roof to echo the ground floor of the main building, but the brickwork is laid in stretcher-bond. Above the extension, the first floor has a central sash window plus a paired sash window to the north.

7.46.11 The north elevation is partially enclosed by a walled courtyard to the north of the building (Plate 603). Most of the elevation is blank, apart from two ground floor sash windows and a blocked doorway which would have opened onto the yard, as well as three windows in similar positions at first floor level. The north elevation of the east extension contains a doorway flanked by a pair of casements.

Interior

General

7.46.12 The original part of the building is laid out in a similar way to the other detached houses, and bears a particular resemblance to Avon Dene. The building is laid out with a principal room in each corner and passage leading east from the front door to the rear of the house.

7.46.13 The internal finishes are fairly consistent throughout, consisting of smooth-plastered walls with skirting boards and architraves with quarter-ovolo mouldings. All of the doors have been replaced with modern fire-doors and all of the fireplaces have been removed, although chimney breasts remain *in situ*. Where features have been removed the areas have been made good to a high standard with mouldings being accurately replicated.

Ground floor

7.46.14 The main entrance opens into a passage leading to the rear of the building with a dog-leg staircase near the entrance (Plate 604). The stairs are similar in style to the other detached houses, consisting of an open-string staircase with square newels, ball finials and splat balusters. The stairs rise towards the front door where they meet a half-landing. The entry passage continues east to a large cupboard housed within the modern extension.

7.46.15 The north-west corner of the building is divided up into a number of small cupboards and two small rooms. A small room to the north-west contains a small kitchen, while a slightly larger room north of the stairs is now a bathroom. It appears originally the space was a single room, with a door leading into the yard. Judging by its awkward location and similarity to Avon Dene, the room was probably the original kitchen. It was probably subdivided when the modern extension was built to the east of the building, providing a larger kitchen. The space is lit by two sash windows on the north wall and two small casement windows on the west wall.

7.46.16 The south-west room is mostly in its original condition and retains its original architrave, skirting boards, picture rail and cornice, all of which are ornamented with quarter-ovolo mouldings (Plate 605). The room is lit by a canted bay window to the south with sliding sashes. The east part of the room forms a small passage leading from the central passage to an external door on the south side of the room. It is likely that the passage would originally have been enclosed and the wall between the passage and room was demolished to combine the space. This is evidenced by stub walls at either end of the passage and a ceiling downstand overhead.

7.46.17 The south-east room is lit by a three light casement window on its south wall and has a large blocked fireplace on its east wall. The skirting boards and cornice are original, however the door architrave is modern, indicating that the position of the door may have changed. If the passage between it and the south-west room was enclosed, then a door may have opened on to it (Plate 606).

7.46.18 The north-east room retains its original form, except that its east wall largely been removed to connect it to the modern extension. The room has its original skirting board but its door architrave is modern and there are no other decorative flourishes. The room was heated by a fireplace in the west wall. There are no windows in the room which must have originally been lit from the east.

First floor

7.46.19 The first floor is laid out in a similar manner to the ground floor. It has two main rooms to the south and a series of smaller rooms to the north and east as well as a bathroom accessed from the north side of the stair half-landing. The main landing and stair are separated by a modern timber and glass partition; a similar arrangement occurs in The Lodge.

7.46.20 The south-west room appears to remain in its original condition with original skirting boards, picture rail, cornice and architrave (Plate 607). The room was heated with a fireplace on the north wall and lit by a three-light window to the south.

7.46.21 The south-east room is also in its original condition. It was heated with a fireplace on its east wall and lit by three-light window to the south wall. The space to the north of the chimney breast contains a built-in cupboard with a four-panelled door.

7.46.22 The north and east of the first floor are subdivided into several smaller rooms, all with original fixtures in a layout which appears to be original. The north east corner of the floor is divided into two rooms, one in between the north-east and south-east rooms. Some of the space in the middle room has been taken by a cupboard opening into the landing. The remains of a hearth for a fireplace in the north-west corner of the room can be partially seen beneath the

cupboard. The room is lit from the east with a single sash window. The north-east room has a blocked fireplace in the south-west corner of the room and is lit by a single sash window to the east.

7.46.23 Two small rooms occupy the central part of the north of the first floor and consist of a WC and a bathroom.

Outbuildings

7.46.24 To the north of the building there is a walled courtyard, contemporaneous with the construction of the house, with outbuildings along its northern side. The courtyard is accessed from a gateway in its west wall and would also have been accessed by a door to the house. The north-west corner of the courtyard is occupied by a small brick building which was formerly a WC and the north east corner of the houses a timber shed which was probably added later (Plate 608).

Plate 602: Building 128, south and west elevations, facing north-west (0107)

Plate 603: Building 128, north elevation (0113)

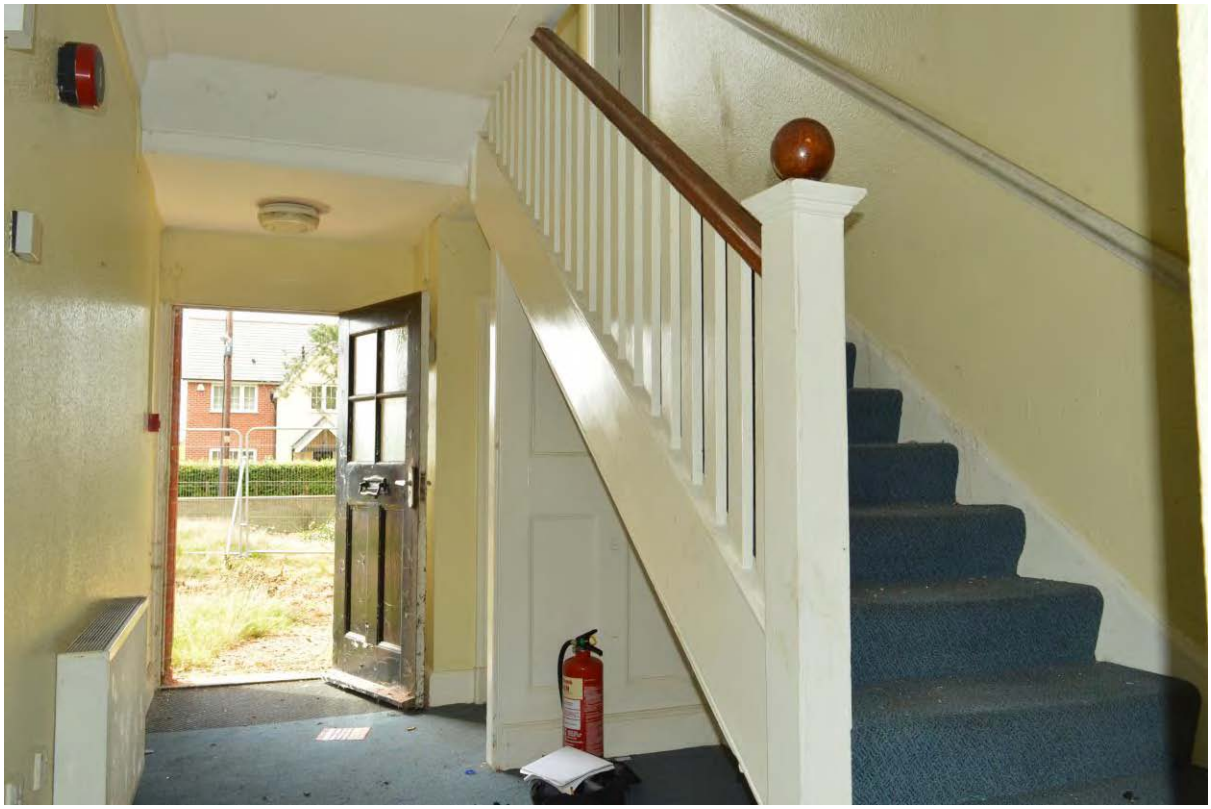

Plate 604: Building 128, entrance passage and staircase, facing west (0126)

Plate 605: Building 128, south-west room, facing south-east (0135)

Plate 606: Building 128, south-east room, facing south-east (0142)

Plate 607: Building 128, first floor, south-west room, facing south-west (0157)

Plate 608: Building 128, courtyard and outbuildings, facing west (0115)

7.47 The Laurels (Fig. 123; Plates 609-615)

7.47.1 Building Numbers: 131 & 132

7.47.2 NGR: 599049 228575

7.47.3 Level of record: 3

7.47.4 Function: Inspector's house

7.47.5 Date of construction: by 1923

Description:

General

7.47.6 The Laurels is one of a group of detached houses built for staff, near the main entrance to the hospital on Boxted Road. The 1950s Ordnance Survey map identifies the Laurels as the Inspector's house. The building is located to the east of the other detached houses and to the south-west of Myland Court.

7.47.7 The building is a two-storey house comprising a front range and rear wing. The principal elevation faces south towards the main hospital drive; however, the main entrance to the house faces west. The building is of masonry construction, faced with roughcast, and has a fully-hipped slate roof.

7.47.8 The windows are all timber casements with multiple small panes, the larger of which are subdivided by timber mullions.

Exterior

7.47.9 The south elevation is a symmetrical façade made up of two full-height canted bay windows (Plate 609). Although it has the presence of a principal elevation and faces the main hospital complex, the elevation contains no doors.

7.47.10 The west elevation is largely blank, apart from the main door to the north side and a first floor window above it (Plate 610). The main door is of half-glazed and panelled construction, similar to the doors of the other staff houses. The east elevation is similarly austere with only a ground and first floor window at its north end.

7.47.11 The north elevation is more varied (Plate 611). The east and central part of the elevation projects forward as a rear wing to the building. The elevation is punctuated by a tall mid-height stair window to the west and two smaller windows to the east which are possible insertions. Between the two blocked windows an area of roughcast is disturbed indicating the presence of a blocked doorway. The east part of the elevation is obscured by two attached lean-tos: one faced with roughcast and the other weather-boarded. Both have

slate roofs. At first floor level, a single small window is located on the west side of the projecting rear wing.

Interior

General

7.47.12 The building is laid out slightly differently to the other detached houses. The house is entered from its west side where a hallway leads towards the east of the building with a staircase rising towards the door. The southern part of the building is dominated by two large rooms on each floor. The rear of the building contains smaller rooms and services.

7.47.13 The internal finishes are fairly consistent throughout, consisting of smooth-plastered walls as well as skirting boards and architraves with quarter-ovolo mouldings. The windows are all original and consist of timber casement windows with multiple panes. All of the doors have been replaced with modern fire-doors and all of the fireplaces have been removed, although chimney breasts remain *in situ*. Where features have been removed the areas have been made good to a high standard with mouldings being accurately replicated.

Ground floor

7.47.14 The main entrance opens into a hallway leading to the rear of the building with a dog-leg staircase near the entrance (Plate 612). The stairs are similar in style to the other detached houses, consisting of an open-string staircase with square newels and plain splat balusters. The stairs rise towards a half-landing above the front door. The hallway provides access to the two southern rooms, a pair of large cupboards to the north of the hallway and the room in the north-eastern part of the rear wing.

7.47.15 The two south rooms are roughly equal in size and in plan. They are both accessed from the hallway and are each lit by a canted bay window to the south (Plate 613). The rooms were heated by fireplaces to their north walls which have since been blocked. The rooms retain their original skirting boards, architraves and picture rails.

7.47.16 The north-east room is smaller in size and is lit by a smaller window to the east. It was heated by a fireplace to its south wall. The room retains its architrave and skirting boards but has no picture rail.

7.47.17 The north-east room provides access to the lean-tos built against the north of the building. The larger lean-to currently functions as a kitchen and is accessed from the house through the smaller lean-to. The larger one was probably built first and would have only been accessible from the exterior.

First floor

7.47.18 The first floor is laid out in the same way as the ground floor. The southern part of the building has two large rooms almost identical to those at ground floor level (Plate 614). They lack picture rails and are built partially into the roof space with sloping ceilings towards the outer walls. The north-east room also matches the layout of its ground floor counterpart. To the north of the landing there is a bathroom.

Outbuilding

7.47.19 At the north edge of The Laurel's yard there is a timber-framed shed, aligned approximately north – south (Building 132) (Plate 615). The shed is clad in weatherboarding and has double doors on its north side and a continuous run of casement windows on its remaining sides.

Plate 609: Building 131, south elevation (0175)

Plate 610: Building 131, west elevation (0177)

Plate 611: Building 131, north elevation (0186)

Plate 612: Building 131, entrance passage and staircase, facing east (0202)

Plate 613: Building 131, south-west room, facing south-east (0209)

Plate 614: Building 131, first floor, south-east room, facing south-east (0242)

Plate 615: Building 132, outbuilding to the Laurels, facing north (0246)

7.48 Workshops to the north west of the male ward blocks (Figs. 125; Plates 616-625)

7.48.1 Building Number(s): 93, 93a, 94

7.48.2 NGR: 599118 228446 (Building 93); 599113 228425 (Building 93a); 599094 228470 (Building 94)

7.48.3 Level of record: 2

7.48.4 Function: Workshops

7.48.5 Date of construction: post-1964

Description:

General

7.48.6 The workshops are a series of single-storey buildings, situated on the west side of the main hospital complex, north-west of the male ward blocks. When Dr Russell Barton was appointed medical superintendent in 1960, he immediately set up industrial units to provide vocation for patients. As the buildings do not appear on the Ordnance Survey map of 1964, it seems unlikely they were the first industrial units on the site - the first is likely to have been Building 40, attached to the female wards in a corresponding position to Building 93, which was constructed between 1952 and 1964 – however, the similarity of their construction with Building 40 suggests they followed in reasonably quick succession. Work in the industrial units including the manufacture of dolls houses and, possibly, cement breeze blocks (Gittins 1998, p.71). Buildings 93 and 94 are steel-framed, single-storey structures; Building 93a is prefabricated portakabin. At least in more recent times the buildings appear to have been associated with the hospital kitchen gardens, which were sited to their north and contained glasshouses and cold frames (since-demolished) (National Heritage List for England).

Building 93

7.48.7 Building 93 is a long, linear range of nine bays, aligned north-east – south-west (Plate 616). Its walls are of breeze block construction with a wide Crittall-type windows occupying each bay, and its roof is gabled to the north-west and south-east and is clad with corrugated asbestos-sheet cement. Its north-west end houses a pair of sliding corrugated metal doors, with a sign attached reading ‘Grounds & gardens department’, pertaining to its most recent use (Plate 617). Attached to its south-western elevation at the south-eastern end is a short two-bay, perpendicular range of matching construction (Plate 618). This is a later addition which effectively gives the building an L-shaped footprint. Entry to this range is on the north-west side via a pair of timber half-glazed doors. The range is attached to Building 91, the

northernmost of the male ward blocks, by a flat-roofed link of matching breeze block construction.

7.48.8 The interior has been modified with the insertion of a modern suspended ceiling and breeze block and stud partitions, but originally was largely open-plan, with the exception of a small enclosed office on the north-east side, with half-glazed partitions, presumably for staff to provide supervision of working patients (Plate 619). The western end of the range remains open-plan (Plate 620). The floor is of concrete. A drill press labelled 'Meddings Pacera', produced by W.J. Meddings Ltd, Slough, remains *in situ* at the western end of the building (Plate 621).

Building 93a

7.48.9 Building 93a lies immediately to the south of building 93. It is of lightweight pre-fabricated construction, comprising cement panels with a flat roof and metal-framed casement windows (Plate 622). The interior was not accessed due to the building's structural condition.

Building 94

7.48.10 Building 94 is a short linear range of four bays, aligned approximately north-south, which lies north-west of Building 93 (Plates 623 & 624). Its walls and gabled roof are clad with corrugated asbestos cement sheets; behind the cladding the walls are formed by concrete blocks. It has a pair of timber sliding doors to the south and windows are metal framed with tilting opening lights. To the interior, blockwork half-partitions create a separate area at the northern end of the building (Plate 625). The floor is of concrete and the roof comprises bolted angle iron trusses.

Plate 616: Building 93, looking south-east (2998)

Plate 617: Building 93, north-west elevation (2999)

Plate 618: Building 93, range added to south-west side, looking south-east (3003)

Plate 619: Building 93, interior partitions forming small room, looking south-east (3011)

Plate 620: Building 93, interior, looking north-west (3012)

Plate 621: Building 93, drill press (3013)

Plate 622: Building 93a, looking south-east (3004)

Plate 623: Building 94, looking south-west (2992)

Plate 624: Building 94, south elevation (2994)

Plate 625: Building 94, interior, looking north (2995)

7.49 Incinerator, Store & Workshop (Fig. 107; Plates 626-630)

7.49.1 Building Numbers: 142 and 143

7.49.2 NGR: 599591 228672, 599606 228667 & 599636 228660

7.49.3 Level of record: 2

7.49.4 Function: Incinerator, Store & Workshop

7.49.5 Date of construction: *c.*1960s

Description:

General

7.49.6 Three structures are situated within an ancillary compound aligned east – west a short distance to the north of Orchard Villa (Building 144) within the north-eastern periphery of the hospital site. The compound is defined by a concrete block partition wall (Plate 626). The structures post-date the Ordnance Survey map of 1952-1964 which is consistent with their external appearance. Although the buildings do not appear until the latter half of the 20th century, the structures are located within the vicinity of an enclosure, clearly discernible on historic mapping from 1880, which may explain the positioning of the current complex. A small rectangular structure was present in this general location in 1880 but was no longer shown by 1923, indicating all present structures in this area are of a modern construction. A building to the west, Orchard Cottage (Building 141) had been demolished prior to the current programme of building recording.

7.49.7 The interiors of the structures were not surveyed during the recording exercise due to asbestos contamination. Internal areas inspected from the exterior appear to be of wholly modern construction with walls predominantly comprising concrete block or modern timber stud partitions.

Incinerator

7.49.8 Building 141 (Orchard Cottage) was formerly situated immediately west of the incinerator. The building has since been demolished and all that remains is a retaining concrete block wall to the south and east and a small area of concrete hardstanding forming a rectangular footing. All built fabric retained within this area is associated with the site incinerator which is set within its own concrete block enclosure. The incinerator itself is constructed in cast iron and steel plating and contains both an upper and lower furnace with tall cylindrical chimney (Plate 627). A stretcher-bonded Fletton brick wall backs onto the rear of the incinerator to the north and forms a simple structure on which to mount the associated control board switches and manual access hatch for the upper furnace. This control panel is in turn covered by an

ephemeral corrugated asbestos sheet roof supported by a simple I-section steel frame, open to all sides.

Building 142 – Store / Workshop

7.49.9 Building 142 forms the eastern end of the enclosure, and all walls excepting that to the north are of concrete block construction as found elsewhere (Plate 628). The north elevation is of lightweight timber-framed stud construction which has been covered with roofing felt. Its pitched roof is gabled to the east and west sides and is clad with corrugated cement / asbestos roof sheeting. The building has a rectangular footprint and is accessible via its north and east elevations. All openings contain glazed timber doors of modern construction (Plate 629).

Building 143 – Store / Workshop

7.49.10 Building 143 is a modern rectangular structure, aligned north – south and set a short distance to the east of the enclosure. The building is of concrete block construction with a pitched roof, gabled to the north and south and clad with corrugated cement / asbestos sheets. The gables have been faced with timber weather-boarding and corrugated steel sheeting (Plate 630). The principal south elevation has a large doorway with sliding door of corrugated steel, serving as a vehicular access. To the west of the central doorway is a secondary opening, the doors of which have been lost. The northern end of the west elevation contains a timber pedestrian door and modern casement window.

Plate 626: General external view of ancillary enclosure housing incinerator, workshop and store, facing north-east (2720)

Plate 627: Incinerator with switch board controls, facing south-west (2728)

Plate 628: North-west corner of Building 142, facing south-east (2729)

Plate 629: South-east corner of Building 142, facing north-west (2731)

Plate 630: South-west corner of Building 143, facing north-east (2732).

7.50 Toilet Block (Fig. 126; Plates 631-633)

7.50.1 Building Number: 113

7.50.2 NGR: 599348 228470

7.50.3 Level of record: 2

7.50.4 Function: Male and female toilet facilities

7.50.5 Date of construction: *c.*1960s

Description:

General

7.50.6 Building 113 is a detached toilet block, constructed during a later phase of the site's development. Although mundane in its appearance, the building forms the sole example of a detached toilet block within the site. Unlike all other WC facilities within the hospital grounds, it is set aside from any residential wards, indicating its intended use by visitors rather than patients. The building's location set in close proximity to the hospital's main entrance building supports this theory. The toilet block is a simple, single-storey, rectangular structure, aligned east – west. The structure is situated to the north of the main hospital complex and fronts the site's principal perimeter road to the north.

Exterior

7.50.7 The building is of brick construction, comprising pale orange brick laid in Flemish bond (Plate 631). The building has a flat roof behind a brick and tile parapet. Its windows are metal-framed casements frosted panes. Each window has a tiled cill and the window heads are formed by a brick soldier course which runs unbroken across the window openings. The windows set within the principal north elevation are separated with a single panel of roughcast. The building contained both male and female facilities, served by separate doorways to the east and west sides. Each entrance is entered via a plain brick un-roofed porch which is open to the south (Plate 632). Both doorways have electrically-lit signage comprising a panel set in a metal frame; the western sign retains its lettering reading 'Ladies' (Plate 633). Both doorways have been covered externally with timber boards.

Interior

7.50.8 The interior of the building provides separate male and female toilet facilities to the west and east respectively, in line with the predominant gender separation across the hospital site. All visible internal fixtures and fittings are of modern appearance.

Plate 631: Building 113, general view of the toilet block from the site's principal perimeter road, facing south-east (2583)

Plate 632: Building 113, north elevation (2582)

Plate 633: Building 113, detail of the sign to the ladies' WC, north elevation (2585)

7.51 Water tanks (Figs. 85 & 127)

7.51.1 Building Numbers: 151, 152, 153

7.51.2 NGR: 599177 228461, 599284 228226, 599514 228521

7.51.3 Level of record: 2

7.51.4 Function: Water storage

7.51.5 Date of construction: Modern

Description:

7.51.6 The three structures are modern water tanks located at the south-west and north-east ends of the main hospital complex, and immediately south of Larch House (Building 145). The tanks are situated above ground level, enclosed by timber fencing and are cuboid features of modular glass reinforced plastic construction.

7.52 Garage east of Severalls House (Fig. 85 & 127; Plate 634)

7.52.1 Building Number(s): 130

7.52.2 NGR: 599064 228521

7.52.3 Level of record: 2

7.52.4 Function: Garage; latterly a store.

7.52.5 Date of construction: By 1923

Description:

7.52.6 A former garage lies to the east of Severalls House, the medical superintendent's house, and appears to have been associated with it due to its position and orientation.

7.52.7 The building is a small, single-storey structure, aligned east-west (Plate 634). It is of masonry construction, faced with painted roughcast and has a gabled, clay-tiled roof. To its north and south elevations is a single timber window, with a top-hinged light, having the appearance of a sash of three-panes-over-three. A pair of timber doors occupy the west elevation, facing Severalls House.

7.52.8 The interior of the building could not be accessed. It is currently used as a store for the NHS Works Department (NFM Engineering Ltd 2016).

Plate 634: Building 130, garage, looking south-east (3018)

7.53 Derelict sheds to west of main hospital complex (Fig. 85 & 127; Plates 635-636)

7.53.1 Building Number(s): 156 & 157

7.53.2 NGR: 599081 228315 (Building 156); 599071 228404 (Building 157)

7.53.3 Level of record: 2

7.53.4 Function: Stores/workshops.

7.53.5 Date of construction: Post-1964 (Building 156) 1939 x 1952 (Building 157)

Description:

Building 156

7.53.6 Building 156 is a workshop/store of two bays, aligned north-east south west with a gabled roof; the roof covering has been removed (Plate 635). The walls are of concrete blocks and a pair of double timber doors in the north-east elevation open onto a drive leading to the main hospital perimeter road. Metal-framed Crittall-type windows light the building to the remaining elevations. The floor is of concrete, and the roof structure comprises bolted angle-iron trusses. A yard of similar footprint to the building and formed by low concrete block walls is attached to the north-west, with its north-east end open towards the drive leading to the perimeter road.

Building 157

7.53.7 Building 157 was heavily overgrown at the time of the survey (Plate 636). It is a small shed, aligned approximately east-west. Its walls are formed of concrete panels and its roof is of corrugated asbestos cement sheet. It has a single-width doorway to both its north and south elevations.

Plate 635: Building 156, workshop/store, looking south (3015)

Plate 636: Building 157, shed, looking north (3110)

7.54 Cricket Pavilion

7.54.1 Building Number(s): N/A

7.54.2 NGR: 599311 228056

7.54.3 Level of record: N/A

7.54.4 Function: Cricket pavilion, destroyed *c.*2015

7.54.5 Date of construction: 1923 x 1939

Description:

7.54.6 The land south of the main hospital complex was turned over to a sports ground, with a bowling green and a bandstand. The cricket pavilion was added between 1923 and 1939, and burnt down *c.* 2015. In the 2001 assessment of the site by Ingram Consultancy, the cricket pavilion was described as of timber construction, and is shown in an accompanying photo as having an open verandah to the north, and a fully-hipped roof with central gable with a clock (Plate 637). A club house which was known by the time of the 2001 survey as the social club, was constructed at a broadly similar date. This too has been demolished; the Ingram Consultancy Survey describes it as a timber structure of temporary nature, clad with plasterboard (Ingram Consultancy 2001).

Plate 637: The cricket pavilion in 2001 (Ingram Consultancy Ltd)

7.55 Tunnels (Figs. 129-131; Plates 638-642)

7.55.1 Building number: N/A

7.55.2 Level of Record: 3

7.55.3 Function: Service ducts and access tunnels

7.55.4 Date of construction: 1910 onwards

Description:

7.55.5 The hospital was served by an extensive network of subterranean tunnels and service ducts across the site, known as walk-ways and crawl-ways or 'creep-ways', which supplied services to various parts of the hospital and may also have provided an alternative means of access. The layout of the tunnels and ducts is illustrated in Fig. 129.

7.55.6 The tunnels were inaccessible at the time of the original survey due to the presence of asbestos. Representative areas were subsequently surveyed on 19th July 2017, after being made safe during demolition works. The areas surveyed are illustrated in Fig. 130.

7.55.7 The tunnels extend to all the buildings on the site, their primary function being as conduits for services such as electricity, heating and water. The largest tunnels, which are 2.7m wide and 2.0m in height, are big enough to accommodate pedestrians and lie underneath the corridors of the main part of the hospital. The construction of the pedestrian tunnels comprises yellow stock brick walls with reinforced concrete roofs and floor slabs (Plates 638 & 639). Smaller tunnels link the main network with most of the outlying buildings; these are 1.2m wide and 1.4m deep and are constructed in a similar manner to the pedestrian tunnels (Plates 640 & 641). A third class of tunnel branches off from the main network and runs beneath individual buildings. The example surveyed measures 1.5m wide and 1.26m deep and is constructed from red and fletton bricks, plastered internally (Plate 642).

7.55.8 The pedestrian tunnels are fitted with wooden pegs and brackets along one side for holding pipes and cables, as well as steel bearers for pipes, which are suspended from the ceiling on the opposite side. The smaller tunnels have only the metal bearers, leaving enough space for a person to crawl through.

Plate 638: Typical pedestrian tunnel (Tunnel C), facing east (3727)

Plate 639: Junction of typical pedestrian tunnels (Tunnels C & D), facing south (3733)

Plate 640: Excavated service tunnels (Tunnel F), sub-building tunnel to left, outlying service tunnel to the right, facing south (3736)

Plate 641: Typical outlying service tunnel (Tunnel F), facing south (3741)

Plate 642: Typical sub-building service tunnel (Tunnel F), facing east (3738)

7.56 Water Tower (Interior) (Plates 643-654; Figs. 83, 132-135)

7.56.1 NGR: 599203 228402

7.56.2 Level of record: 3

7.56.3 Function: Water supply

7.56.4 The interior of the water tower was recorded on 20th April 2017 in a separate phase of work, due to access restrictions at the time of the original survey of the exterior.

Description:

General

7.56.5 The water tower comprises seven storeys, with a double height ground floor level. Each floor is accessed via a narrow, open-tread metal stair, set against the internal face of the exterior walls, rising in an anti-clockwise direction. The stair at ground floor level has been removed to deter unauthorised access. The internal walls are faced with brick, predominantly laid in English bond, although a more haphazard bond is used to some upper floor levels. At ground and first floor levels, the walls are of Staffordshire blue brick, above which the walls are of orange-red brick. Ground and first floor walls are substantial, measuring *c.*1m thick, and are painted white. Wall widths above the first floor reduce incrementally with each floor level, each bearing a decreasing load. Both historic and modern painted wall signs remain in place throughout the structure. The ground floor is of concrete while the upper levels comprise timber floorboards laid over I-section steel joists which are set into the walls.

Ground floor

7.56.6 The ground floor level has three full-height doorways set to the east, west and south sides. Each opening has canted jambs and a recessed, round-arched head. No original doors remain. The arched heads of both the west and south openings have latterly been filled with concrete blockwork. The west doorway originally provided access to the stoking space of the boiler room to the north, and in-turn provided access into the engine room, coal bunkers and engineer's yard. The south doorway provided access to a service passage into the network of tunnels across the hospital complex. The east doorway served as an external entrance/exit, opening adjacent to a small soot door which is located at the base of the south side of the chimney at the tower's north-east corner.

7.56.7 The room is dominated at its lower level by a series of iron pipes, which run to the upper levels and originally exited the tower through the perimeter walls; the holes are now mostly infilled. The lower level is occupied by two large power units, set upon concrete plinths, to the north and south sides. Identifiable machines include a Westinghouse rectifier – for electrical

measuring instruments – and a Lister electric generator (Serial No. 6505) (Plate 643), manufactured in Dursley, England and coloured in a characteristic mid-range shade of Brunswick Green. To the south side is an air compressor produced by Ingersoll Rand, London (Type 30, Serial No. TP75604). A set of three measuring devices is mounted to the north wall, adjacent to the electrical power unit. These comprise numerically-marked timber boards, fitted with steel rails and a movable float. The float is free to rise and fall between the rails, presumably indicating the tank water measurements.

7.56.8 The upper level of the ground floor (Plate 644) is fitted with a continuous perimeter walkway which was originally accessed on its south side via a steel staircase (now removed). The walkway is formed by a timber-boarded floor carried on angle-iron brackets, with a tubular metal balustrade. The walkway provides access to a number of pipes with manual operation wheel valves; Nos. 2 and 3 are set on an additional platform within the north-east corner. Each pipe has associated hand-painted wall signage with accompanying direction arrows (Plate 645), as follows:

'No.1, 9 From Fire Pumps' (north wall)
'In case of fire open No. 1 valve and shut No. 2 valve down if fire pumps are working' (north wall)
'No.2, 9 to 40 TND, Gall. Tank' (east wall)
'No.3, 9 to 40 TND, Gall. Tank' (east wall)
'4, 6-Domestic- from 40 TND Gall. Tank' (south wall)

7.56.9 Below the level of the first floor is a large steel I-girder, spanning the building east – west and carried on stone padstones set flush with the walls. The exact function of this feature is uncertain; however, its position above the main external entrance suggests a possible use as a rail for a hoist.

7.56.10 The ground floor is lit by two round window openings at upper ground floor level, to the south and west walls. Each window contains twenty individual panes, with the central four panes forming a tilting opening casement.

First Floor

7.56.11 The first floor level is accessed at its south-west corner via an open-tread metal stair with a manufacturer's mark reading *'St Pancras Iron Work Co. London'.* The stair has a simple metal balustrade with a handrail which terminates in a scrolled end above a chamfered newel post. The first floor is dominated by a large bolted steel water tank at its centre (Plate 646), which is identified on drawings of the building from 1910 as the low level towns supply, holding 12,000 gallons (Fig. 83). The tank is supported on its underside by eleven steel joists, above which are timber floor boards, 140mm wide (Plate 647). The tank is labelled with painted signage *'Tank 1'* and is served by inlet/outlet valves to the east and west sides. Flat-bar ladders, set on the inner face of the tank walls, provide a means of entry, presumably for cleaning and maintenance purposes. A walkway, of identical construction to that at ground

floor level, continues unbroken around the tank. The floor is also lit by round window openings, as described above; these are set to all but the east side.

Second Floor

7.56.12 The second floor level is accessed at its south-east corner, via the same type of stair as the floor below. The floor arrangement is the same, except that the central tank, labelled '*Tank 2'*, is supported by an additional steel joist and was designed to serve as the rain water tank storage feed, serving the boilers and laundry (Fig. 83). This floor is lit from the south, north and west by tall, recessed, metal-framed windows with round-arched heads (Plate 648), each comprising twenty-eight panes with the central four panes forming a tilting opening casement.

Third Floor

7.56.13 The third floor is entered at its north-east corner; a section of staircase has been replaced with an open-tread steel flight with flat-bar handrail and slender tubular uprights. The layout and window arrangement is identical to that at second floor level, comprising a central steel water tank and perimeter walkway (Plate 649). The tank at this level, labelled '*Tank 3',* originally served as the hot water storage tank, with a holding capacity of 12,400 gallons (Fig. 83; Plate 650). The tank itself is supported by eight steel joists. A series of substantial iron pipes occupy the north-east corner where they run through the walkway floor from the fourth floor tank to the floors below.

Fourth Floor

7.56.14 The fourth floor is accessed at its north-west corner, and, like the floors below, contains a central tank, labelled *'Tank 4'*. The tank appears to have been split to form a heating expansion tank and hot water feed and expansion tank (Fig. 83). The pipe feeds are situated within the north-east corner of the perimeter walkway and an additional pipework bracket is located at the southern end of the east wall, where a hole in the walkway suggests the original passage of a pipe to the floor below. The remainder of the room arrangement matches the floors below.

Fifth Floor

7.56.15 The fifth floor is entered at its south-west corner and contains the building's largest water tank, *Tank 5*, which occupies the fifth and sixth floors. The tank capacity is 40,000 gallons and it originally served as the domestic supply and hydrant tank (Fig. 83). Like the construction below, the tank is supported on thirteen steel joists; however, additional strength is provided in the form of a projecting three-course brick band, which continues around the underside of the floor level (visible from the fourth floor). The fifth floor contains no windows and is lit from the natural lighting above at sixth floor level. A series of small square openings are instead arranged in three rows within each wall. Each opening measures 150mmx150mm, and contains an iron grille, presumably

providing ventilation. A series of inlet/outlet water pipes are set to the north and east of the central tank; each is served by manual wheel operation open-shut valve and bears the manufacturer's stamp of Mansfield & Kennedy Co. (patent no. 763665).

Sixth Floor

7.56.16 The sixth floor comprises the uppermost level of the water tower and is accessed at its north-west corner. The floor is open to the roof and is dominated at it centre by the upper level of the tank described above. The pipework on this level is predominantly situated within the north-east corner and bears the serial number 59501 (AVK / 2115A) (Re-SES Swiss). The room is lit on the south, north and west sides by large timber Diocletian windows (Plate 651). Each window has a gauged brickwork surround with flush brick voussoirs giving a cog-like appearance, and brick soldier-course cill. Each opening contains a central two-leaf glazed door of four panes, providing access to a balcony platform. An internal walkway runs around the perimeter of the tank, and is punctuated by a single hole at each corner, which once allowed the passage of pipework to the lower levels (now removed). A single-width opening has been inserted through the southern end of the east wall, to provide an additional access point to the external balcony on this side.

7.56.17 A continuous balcony platform, measuring a width of *c.*1m, is located on all four external elevations at this level (Plate 652). The balcony rests upon iron cantilevered supports which are, in turn, supported on cement corbels carried by six courses of brick corbelling to the internal face of each wall (visible from the floor below) (Plate 653). The balcony platform is of concrete, and is enclosed by cast iron railings, each panel comprising diagonal struts joined at a lozenge-shaped central plate, with a mid-height stirrup shaped guardrail. A single steel girder with hooped end is located on the southern side of the balcony, and appears to have formed a component of a hoist.

7.56.18 The roof (Plate 654) comprises brick vaulting from each corner forming a cross-shaped arrangement, supporting softwood construction comprising common rafters with side purlins and high-set collars.

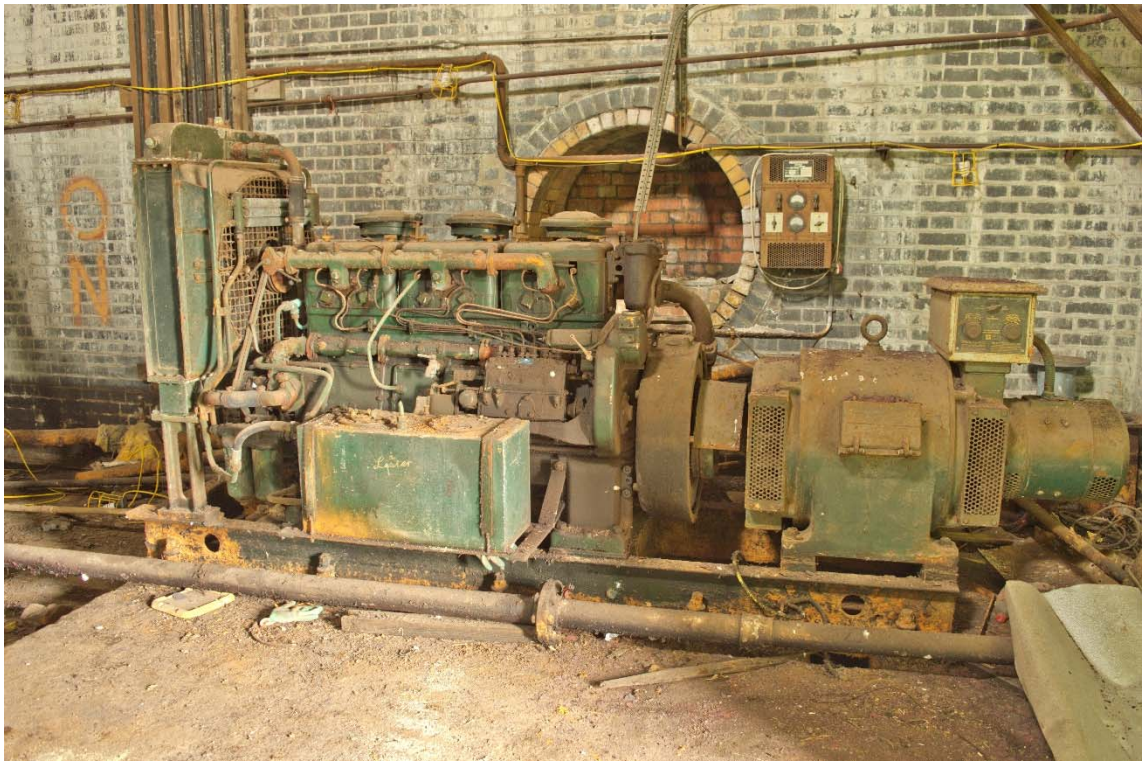

Plate 643: Detail of the Lister electric generator and round window arrangement at ground floor level, facing north (3720)

Plate 644: General view of the ground floor level, taken from the upper level walkway, facing south-east (3691)

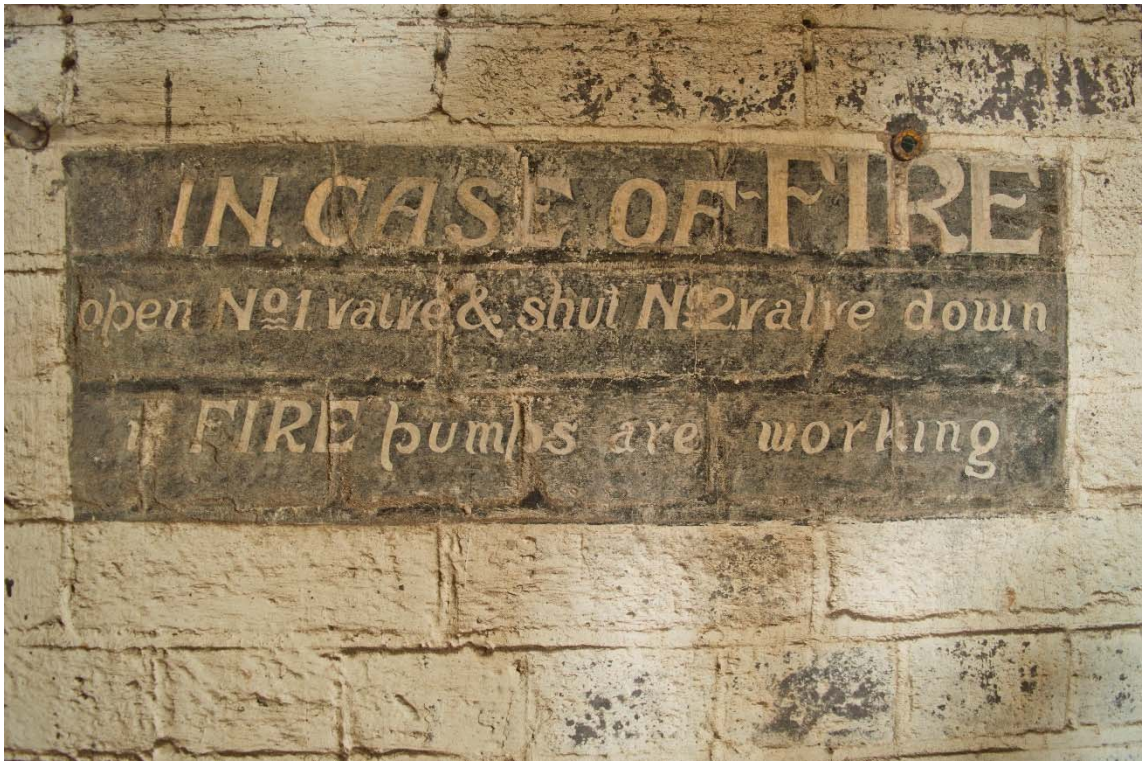

Plate 645: Detail of the wall-painted signage within the upper ground floor level, facing north (3696)

Plate 646: Detail of the walkway and tank arrangement at first floor level (note the window type), facing north (3680)

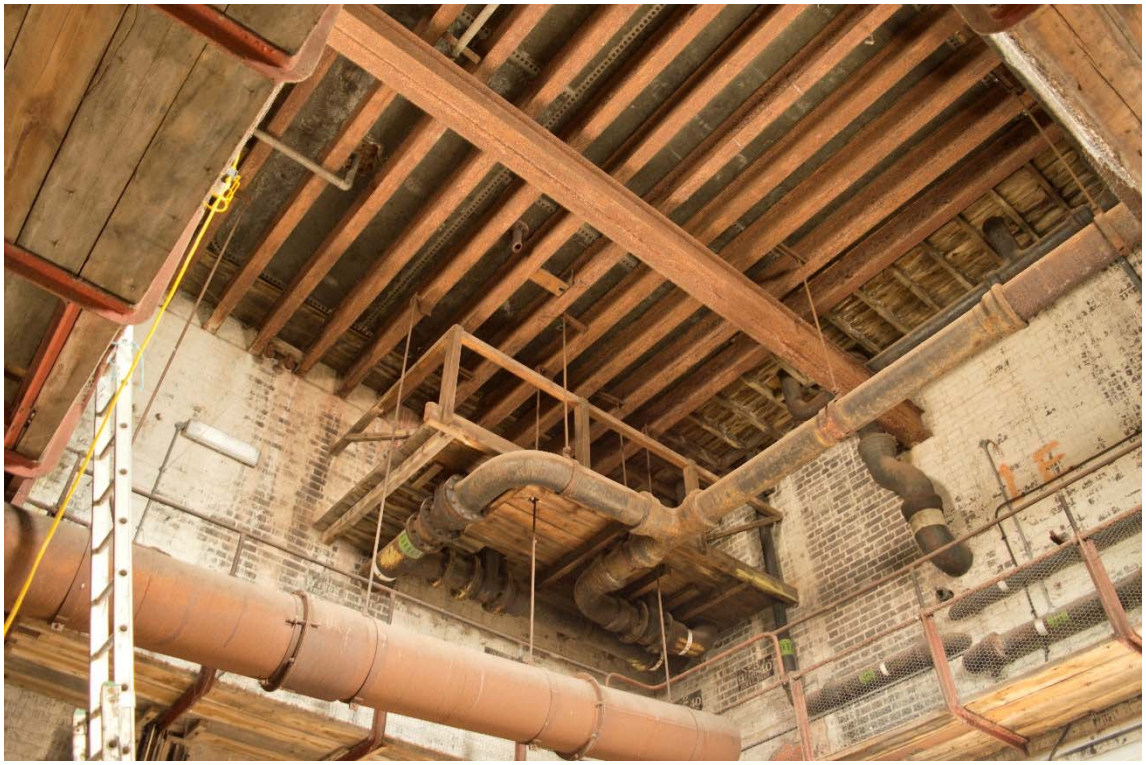

Plate 647: View of the general floor construction comprising steel joists and timber boards (taken at ground floor level but replicated on all floors), facing north-east (3707)

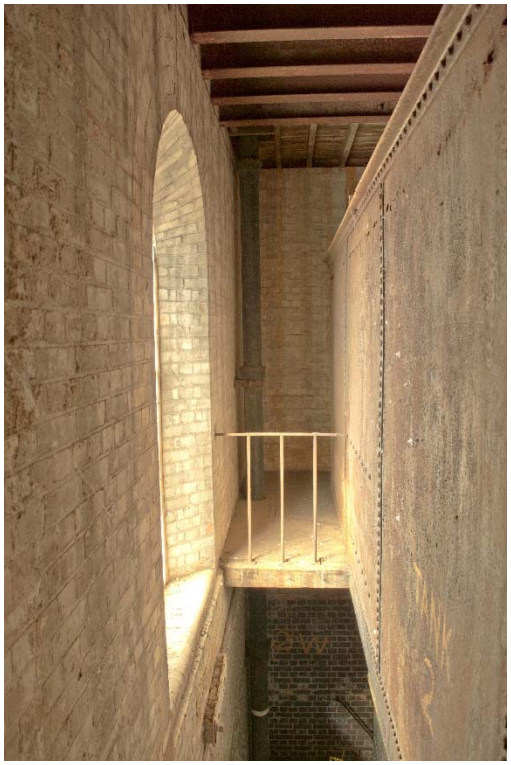

Plate 648: Detail of the window, walkway and tank arrangement at second floor level, facing west (3669)

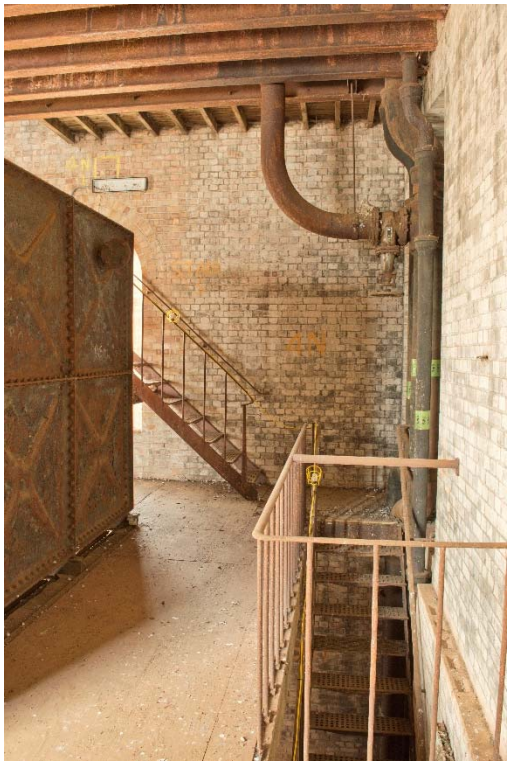

Plate 649: General view of the third floor level, with representative staircase access, facing north (3658)

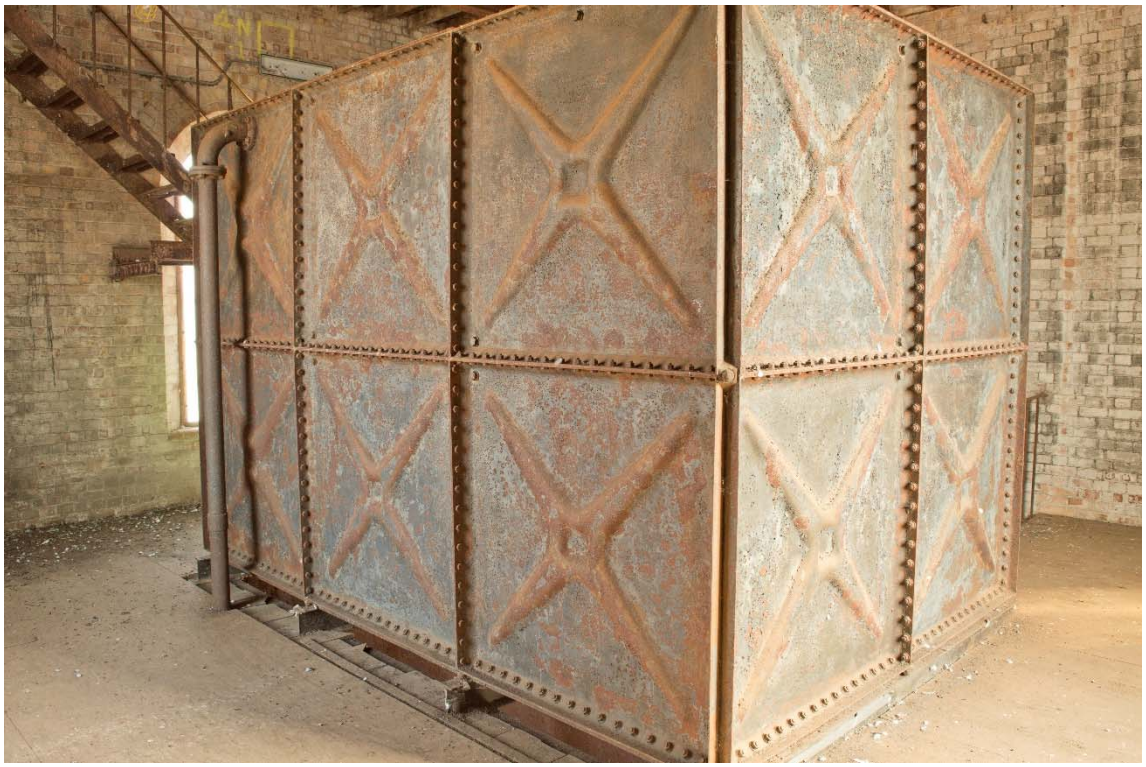

Plate 650: General room arrangement at third floor level, facing north-east (3660)

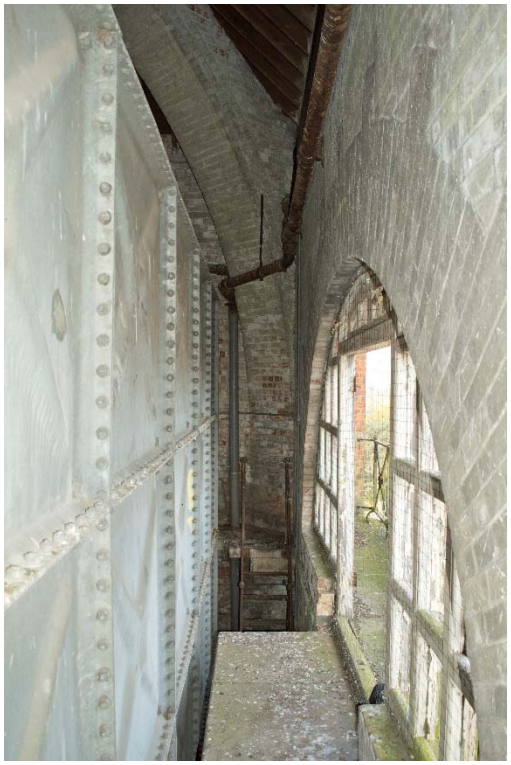

Plate 651: Window detail at sixth floor level, facing west (3604)

Plate 652: Detail of the external balcony at sixth floor level (south elevation), facing east (3626)

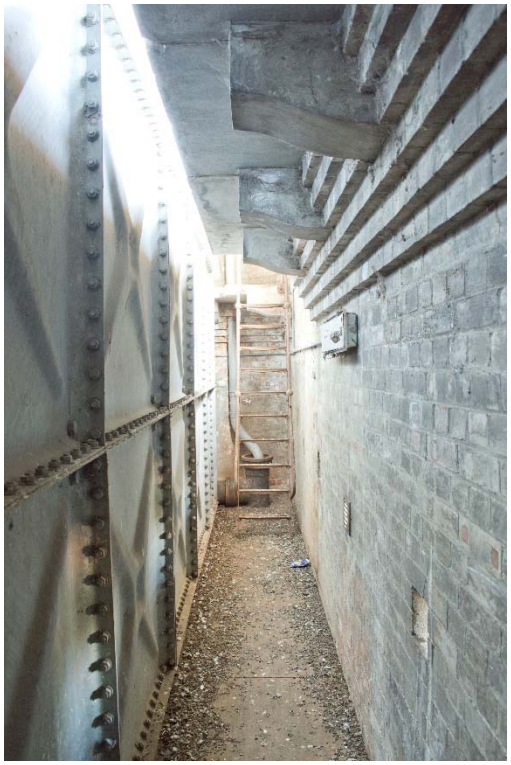

Plate 653: Detail of the cantilevered supports at fifth floor level which support the sixth floor level balcony, facing west (3628)

Plate 654: Detail of the roof arrangement above the sixth floor, facing north-west (3616)

8.0 DISCUSSION

8.1 Despite later alterations, the buildings of Severalls Hospital provide an evocative and reasonably complete example of a large early 20th century asylum, the culmination of developments in asylum design during the latter part of the 19th century. The buildings serve as a physical illustration of the prevailing attitudes of the time towards mental illness and its treatment, as well reflecting the wider social conventions of the time.

8.2 Severalls echoes the layout of earlier asylums set out *en échelon*, although the use of smaller, detached villas demonstrates the growing influence of the 'colony system', which aimed to reduce the institutional character of the asylum by the dispersal and separation of its components. The main hospital complex, however, with its seemingly endless external brick elevations and network of corridors, is firmly rooted in the institutional tradition. The simple, yet not unattractive appearance of the buildings, however, has parallels with Hine's earlier asylum at Claybury. In reference to the latter, Taylor (1991, 151) notes how the utilitarian, brick idiom, with interest provided by canted bays, pavilion blocks and the varied skyline of hipped roofs and service elements, and the inclusion of elements such as the water tower, give the development an almost urban quality. Overall, the simple appearance of the majority of the buildings at Severalls appears to accord with the advice of the Commissioners in Lunacy, which provided that the buildings should be attractive whilst avoiding superfluous decoration.

8.3 The recommendations for asylum design set out by the Commissioners in Lunacy can clearly be seen at Severalls Hospital. These include the isolated setting and landscaped surroundings, the south-facing elevations of the ward blocks with their airing courts and verandahs for the benefit of patients, and health and safety considerations such as sanitary annexation and the provision of fireproof cast concrete staircases. Of particular interest is the provision of cross-ventilation throughout all the buildings, provided by opening sash windows and ventilation shafts incorporated into the chimneys. Ventilation systems were a common feature of hospital buildings of the 19th century, intended to counteract dangerous 'miasma' – exhalations of the human body which had to be dispersed by a system for constant fresh-air ventilation (Taylor 1991). The provision of airing courts and their use by patients at prescribed times of day may also reflect this idea. This is particularly pertinent when considering how the 'polluting' power of the mad and of madness were feared, a concept most clearly illustrated by the systems which operated in the laundry buildings where patients' laundry was dealt with separately from that of nursing staff, and patients who worked in the laundry did not do so on the days when the staff laundry was being processed (see section 7.16.7; Gittins 1998, 21-22).

8.4 The hospital was planned to function as a self-sufficient community, and in this regard the buildings which provided occupational activity, such as the workshops, sewing rooms and laundry, for instance, also had a practical function - they contributed to the self-sufficient workings of the hospital. Given

the scale of the site, its layout was meticulously planned for efficiency and ease of access – the proximity of the working patients' wards to the laundry and workshop buildings, and the position of the bath-houses close to the acute wards, where 'continuous baths' were prescribed as a treatment, are particularly illustrative of this.

8.5 As well as these practical considerations, the site and its individual buildings convey concepts of hierarchy, control and segregation, which frequently overlap. There are clear hierarchies evident in both the layout of the site as a whole, and the organisation and appearance of the individual buildings. The differences in the uniform appearance of the buildings occupied by patients, and the more 'domestic' character of those occupied by staff, are clear. Such differences were not limited to the exteriors of the buildings, but also extended to the interiors: for example, the attendant's rooms on the wards, while not ostentatious, are decorated with additional mouldings and were heated by fireplaces. Similarly, the slightly more elaborate interior and exterior of Myland Court, originally the private hospital for paying patients, and its larger individual rooms for patients, can be contrasted with the comparative simplicity of the main wards, and no doubt conveyed impressions of the status of the patients who were treated there. Hierarchies amongst staff are also in evidence in the provision of separate sitting rooms and offices, and accommodation away from the main hospital complex for senior staff.

8.6 Many of the spaces in the hospital were designed to facilitate the containment and control of patients: locked self-contained wards, individual patients' rooms with peep-holes, padded rooms, enclosed airing courts and supervisory features such as windows overlooking dormitories, all served as a physical means of control. The buildings also conveyed notions of power and control in more symbolic ways: the main entrance building with its imposing formal façade served as the public face of the asylum and would no doubt have made an impression on staff and patients arriving at the hospital for the first time, making their way through this building into the main hospital complex. The water tower, whilst part of the infrastructure of the hospital with a practical purpose, can be seen from many parts of the site, and indeed from Colchester, where it forms a landmark on the horizon. Intentionally or not, its constant presence creates an atmosphere of supervision in the manner of a panopticon, emphasised by its lunette windows.

8.7 The buildings illustrate the classification and segregation of patients on a variety of grounds: by their type of mental illness, their ability to work, class, and, perhaps most strikingly, by gender. The emphasis on segregating men from women was clearly ideological as well as practical, as it occurred even when it is unlikely to have caused any risk of scandal or difficulty – even in death there was a gender divide, as the separate areas for men and women in the mortuary convey. In wider terms, the relatively isolated position of the hospital site, the boundaries that contained it, and its self-sufficiency as a community created a distinction between those who were considered mentally ill and those who were not.

8.8 Later alterations to the hospital are also illustrative of its development over time. The expansion of the site reflects an increase in numbers of patients and, consequently, staff in the first half of the 20th century. Changes in attitudes to treatment are in evidence, for example, an increasing emphasis on occupational therapy led to the addition of new buildings for this purpose and the change of use of others. The development of new drugs and treatment therapies led to the removal of many of the secure boundaries and padded rooms. As the hospital became less self-sufficient as part of the wider National Health Service, in-house facilities became redundant and this is reflected in the repurposing of many of the buildings, such as the laundry and bakery, for alternative uses.

8.9 The sheer size of the Severalls site, the provision for housing staff nearby and on-site, and the inclusion of facilities such as the sports ground for both patients and staff all serve to illustrate the scale of what was effectively a community on the outskirts of Colchester. As Gittins (1998, 223) concludes, Severalls *'was for a great many people from all walks of life a vibrant and thriving – if not always trouble-free or entirely benign – community which, over time, offered valuable employment, refuge, asylum, and a sense of cooperation and belonging…Contradictions abound: it is…just as foolish to romanticise Severalls past as it is to demonise it.'*

8.10 In 1961, Enoch Powell as Minister of Health announced that mental hospitals had 'had their day' and should be replaced by wards or wings in general hospitals, and the enactment of a government bill in 1963 encouraged the movement toward 'care in the community' (Richardson 1998, 181). Large-scale hospitals solely for the purpose of treating mental illnesses therefore became redundant, and the eventual closure of the hospital in 1997 and its subsequent dereliction illustrates these changing attitudes towards mental illness and its treatment through the second half of the 20th century.

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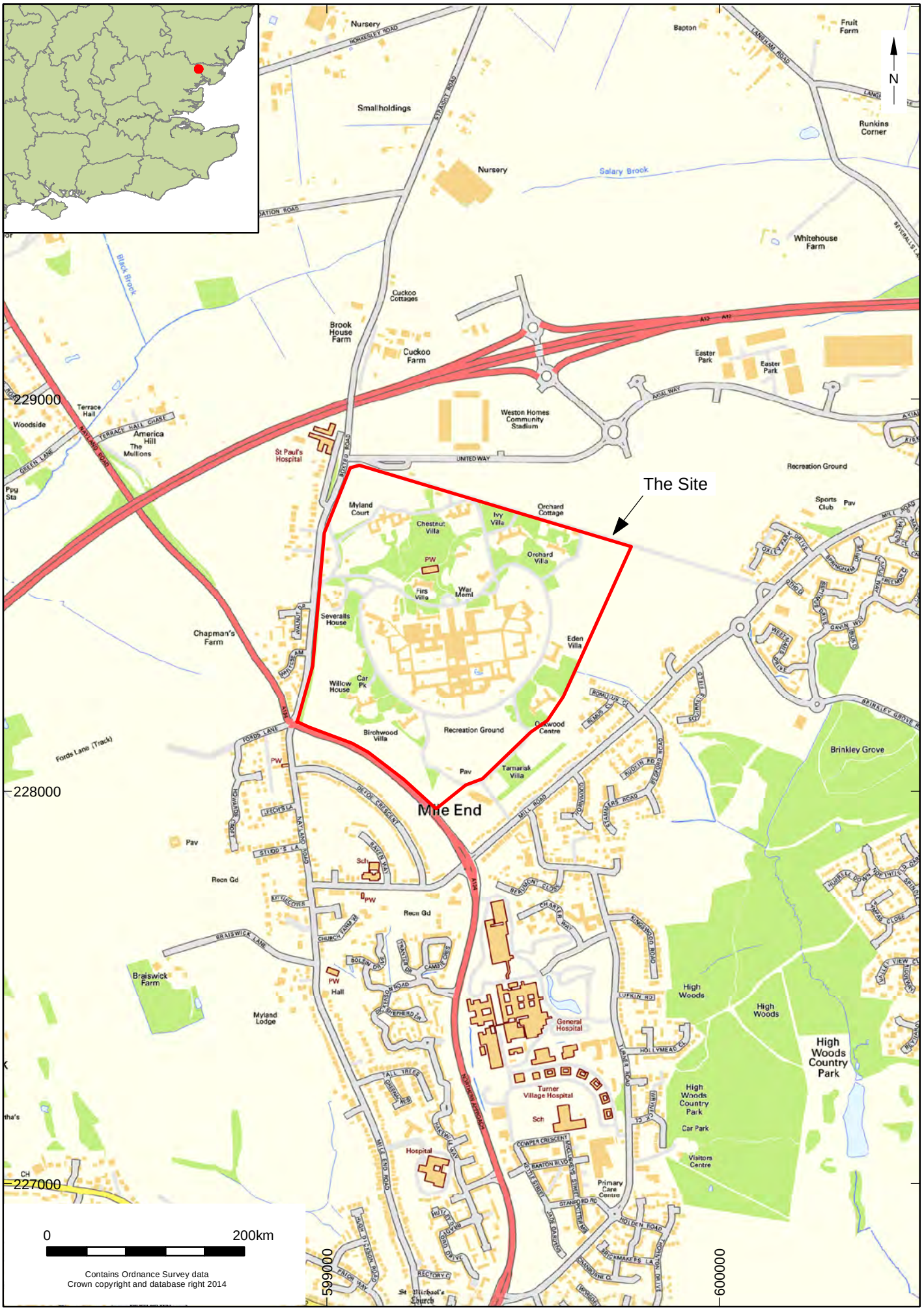
10.0 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

A full archive intended for deposition with Colchester & Ipswich Museums has been prepared. The archive has been assigned the site code MCC3127. The full site archive will be prepared in accordance with the principals of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects* (1991). The archive will comprise a hard copy of the full report, a pdf version of the report on CD, the full photographic record with registers, field notes and drawings.

11.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeology South-East would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning this Historic Building Record on behalf of Bellway, Bloor Homes and Taylor Wimpey, Jess Tipper for monitoring the works on behalf of Colchester Borough Council, and RSK Environment Ltd, K2 Consultancy Ltd and Mick George Ltd for facilitating access to the site and buildings.



© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 160012	May 2016	Site Location	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: HG		

N

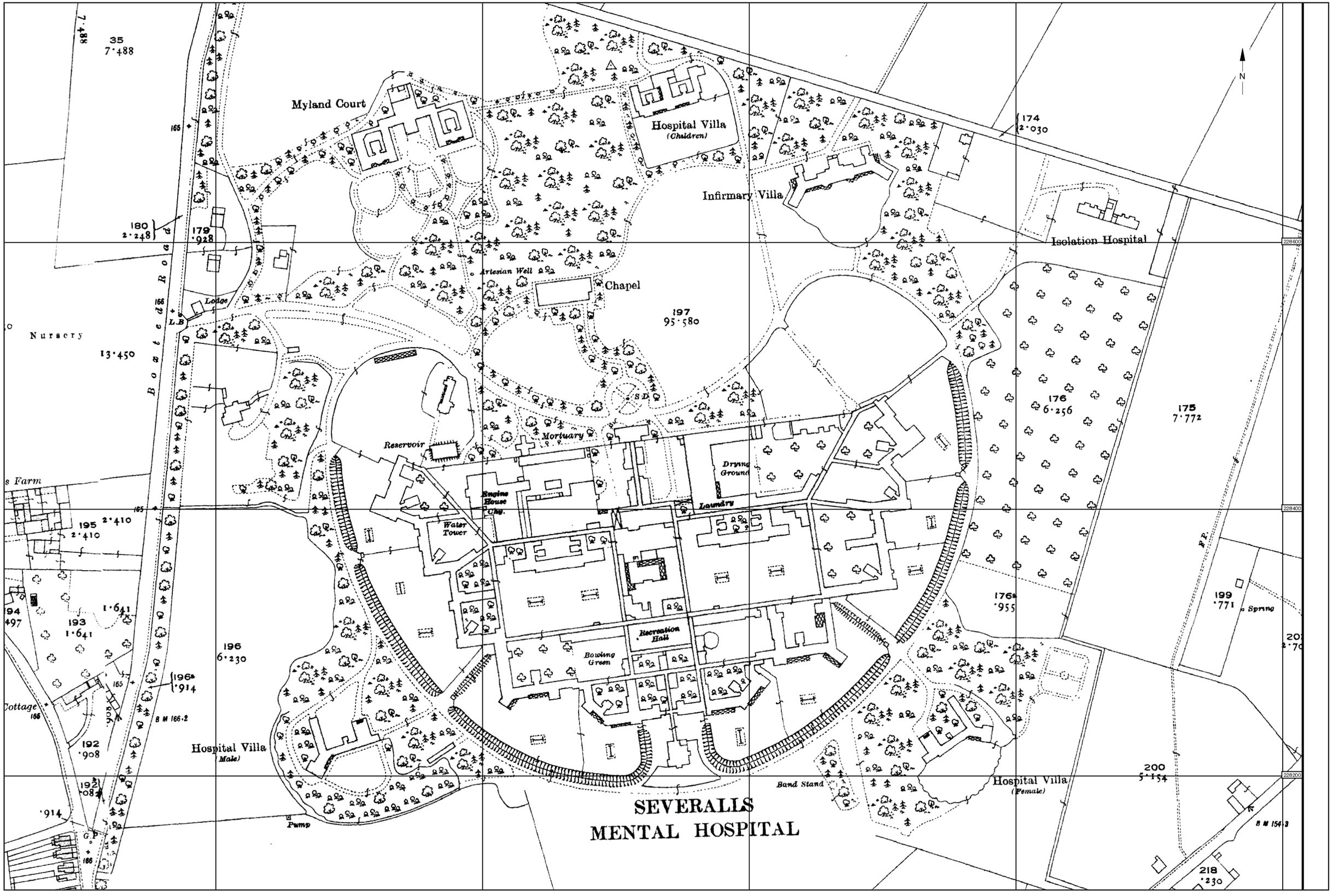
KEY

Level 2 Record

Level 3 Record

0 40m

© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 160012	Jan 2017	Site plan identifying building numbers and levels of record	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: KRH		



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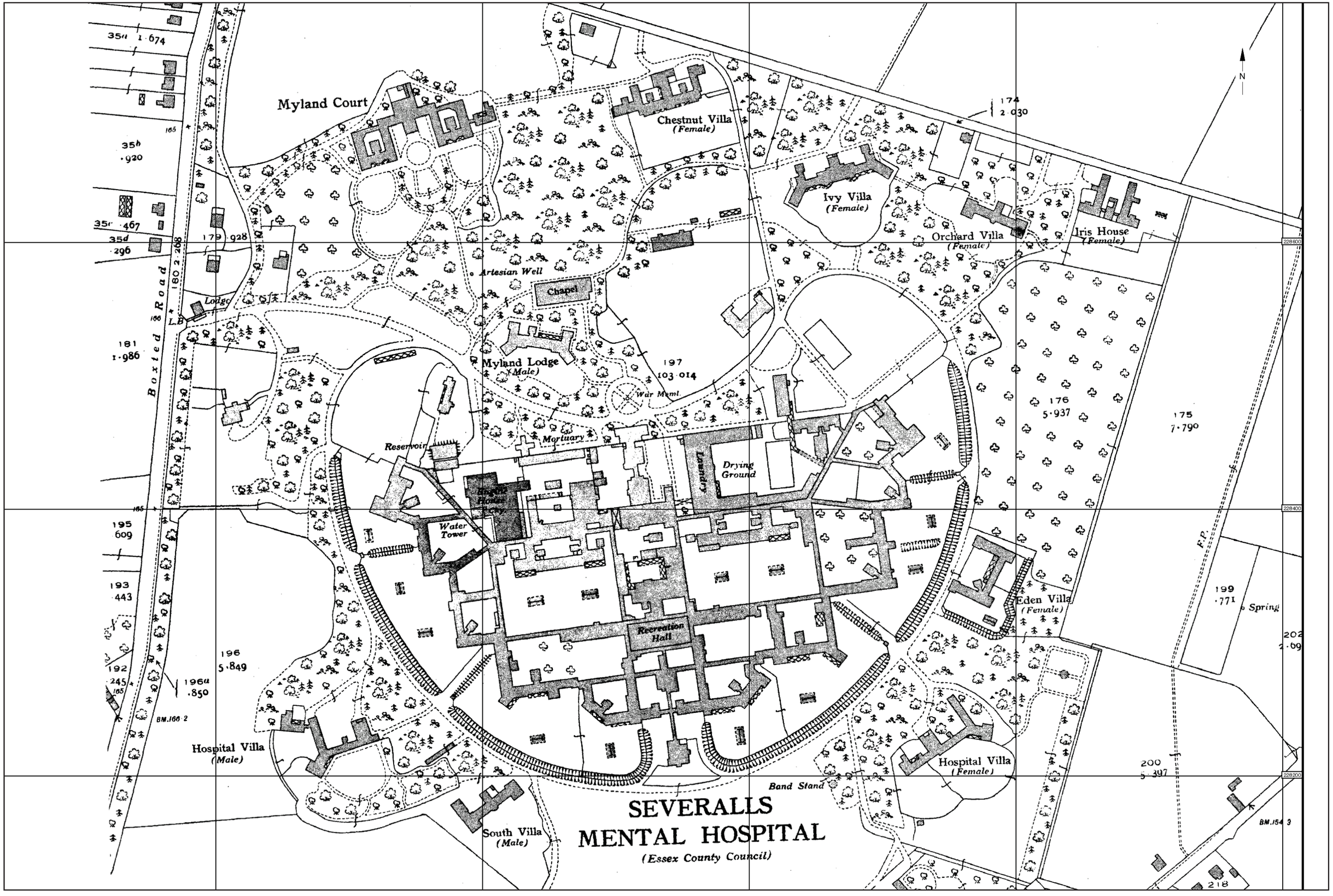
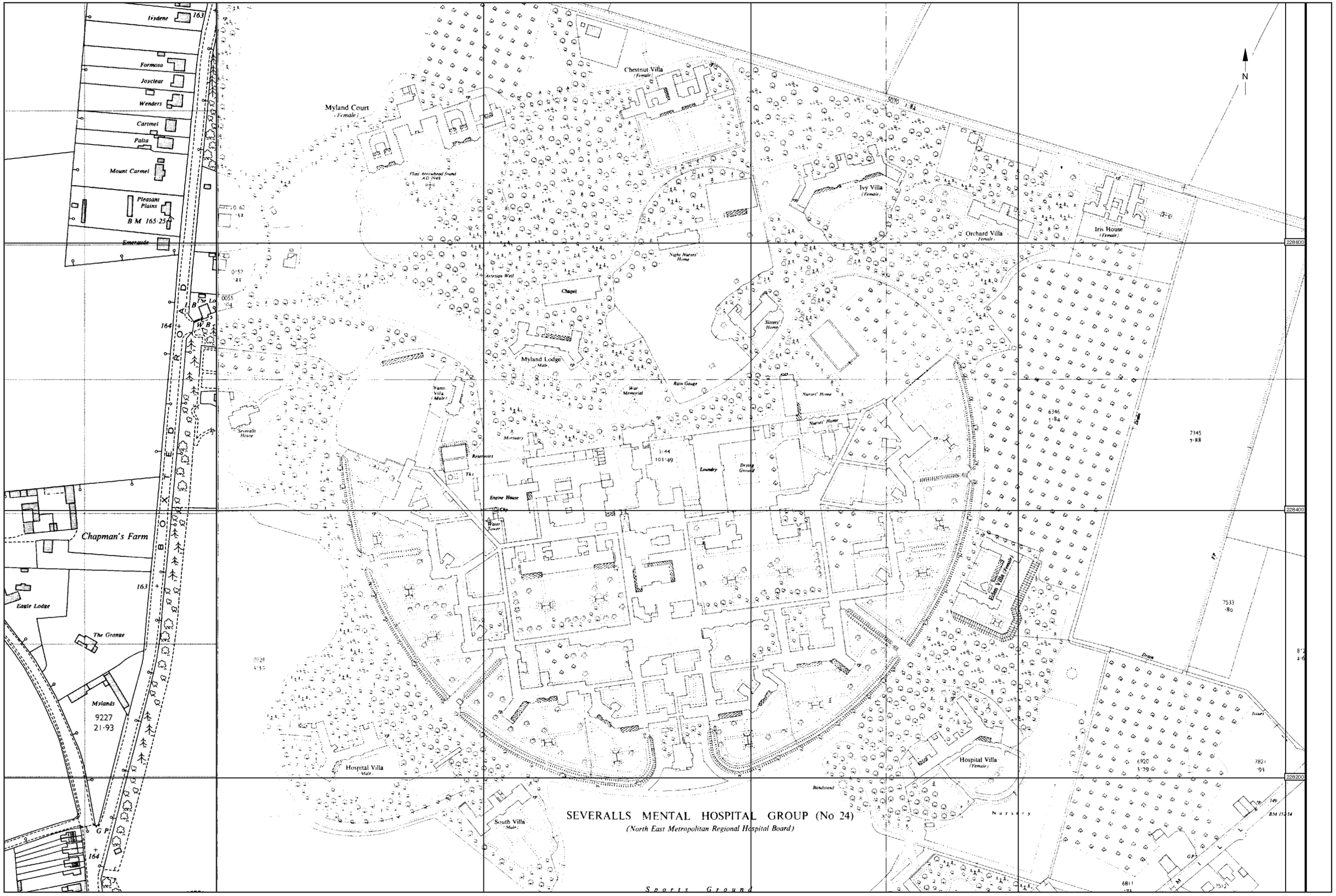
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Ordnance Survey, 1:2500, 1923	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

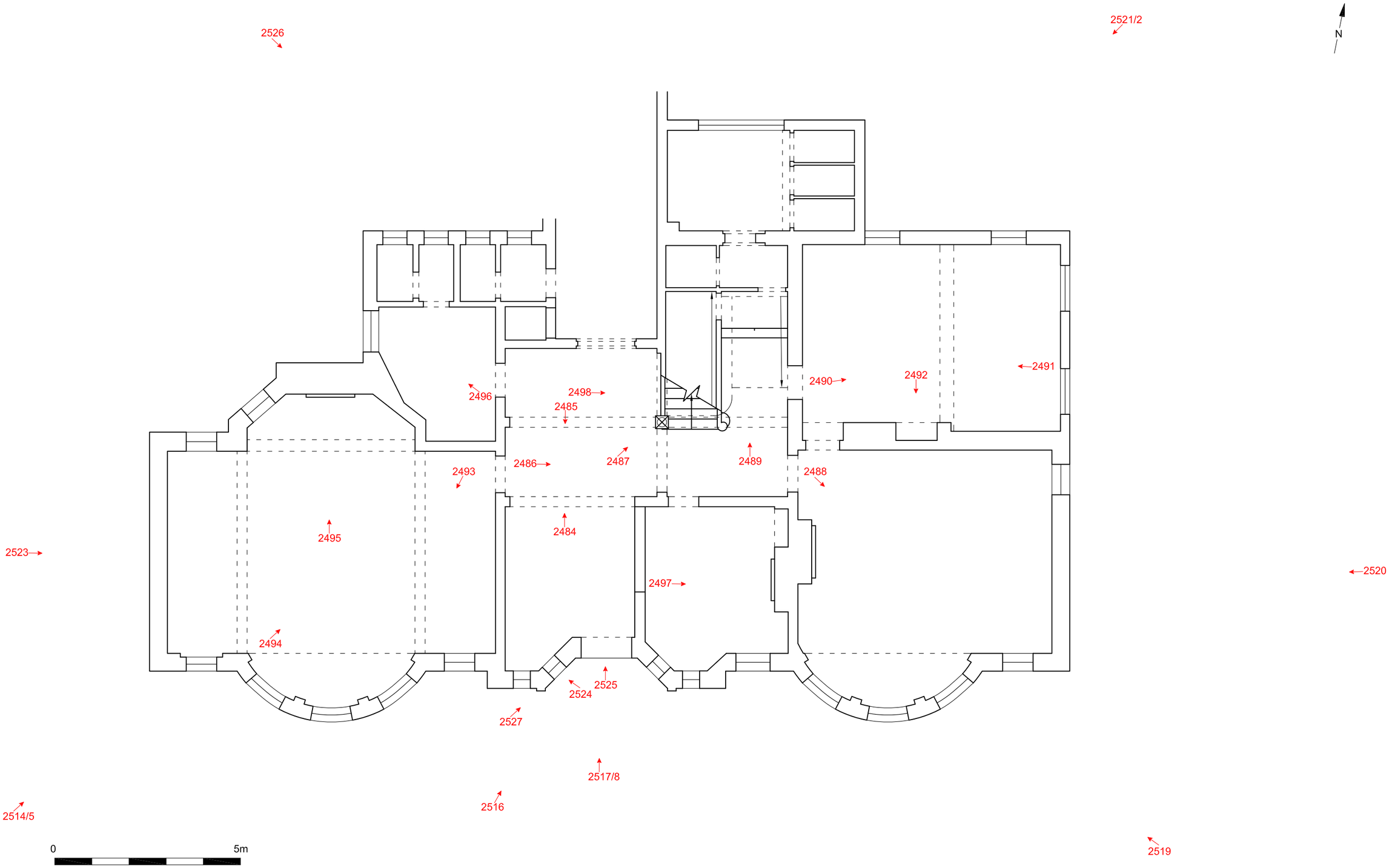


© Archaeology South-East		Severals Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Ordnance Survey, 1:2500, 1939	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

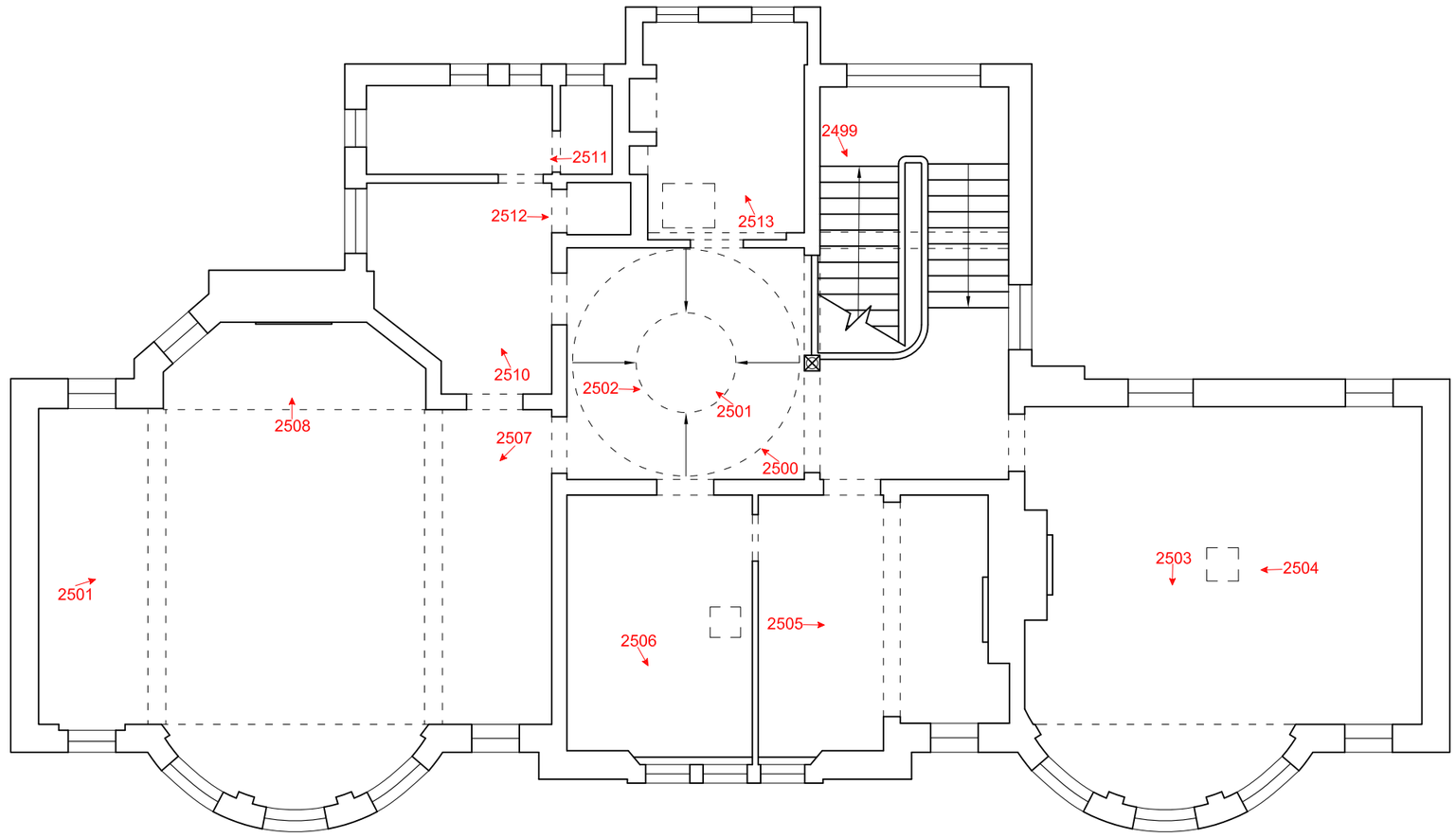


© Archaeology South-East		Severals Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Ordnance Survey, 1:2500, 1952-64	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

© Archaeology South-East		Severals Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 6
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Ordnance Survey, 1:1250, 1963-72	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 7
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Main Entrance/Administration Building (Building 112a), ground floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 8
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Main Entrance/Administration Building (Building 112a), first floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

SIZES OF WINDOW OPENINGS CLEAR BETWEEN BRICKWORK.		
	SIGNIFIES	6'-0" WIDE
	Do	4'-0" "
	Do	3'-0" "
	Do	2'-6" "
	Do	2'-0" "
SIZES OF DOORS.		
	SIGNIFIES	7'-6" 6'-0" WIDE FOLDING.
	Do	7'-0" x 4'-6" " FOLDING.
	Do	7'-0" x 3'-3" "
	Do	6'-9" x 3'-0" "
	Do	6'-9" x 2'-6" "
	Do	6'-4" x 2'-4" "
	Do	GLAZED.

NCE BLOCK.

-½ FOUNDATION PLAN-

-½ ROOF PLAN-

10 20 30 40 50

-FIRST FLOOR PLAN-

-GROUND PLAN-

F. WHITMORE,
COUNTY ARCHITECT.
AND
W.H.TOWN. A.R.I.B.A.
ARCHITECT.
4. DUKE ST,
CHELMSFORD.

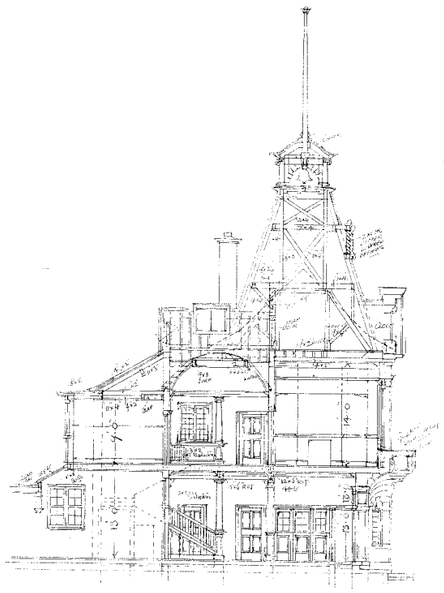
© Archaeology South-East		Severals Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 9
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Main Entrance/Administration Building (Buildings 112/112a), floor plans - 1909	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

326-48

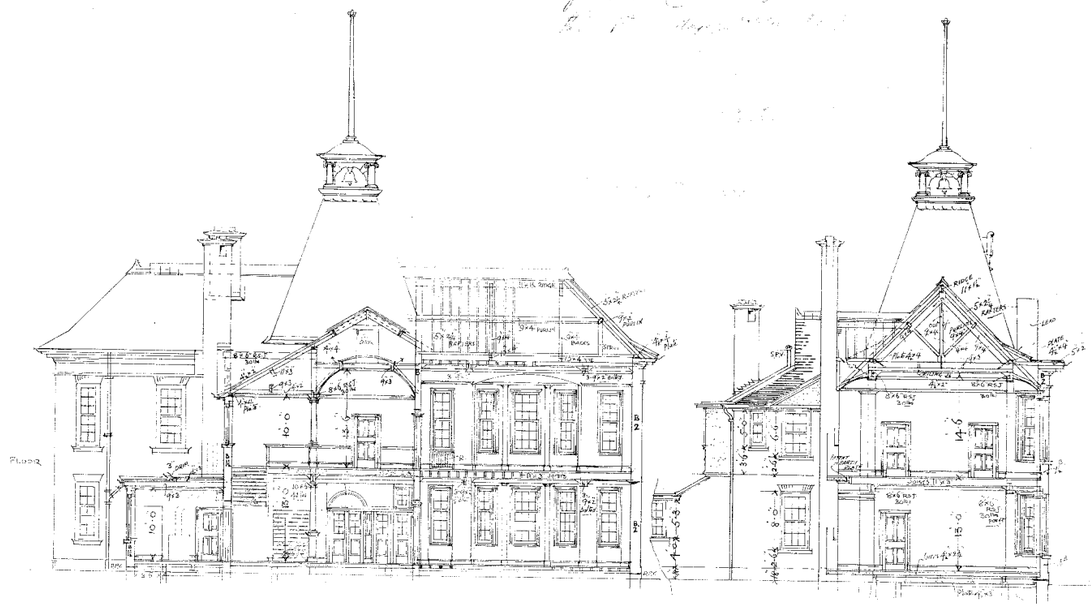
ESSEX SECOND COUNTY ASYLUM.
COLCHESTER.

CONTRACT Nº 2

SOUTH ELEVATION



SECTION A.A.

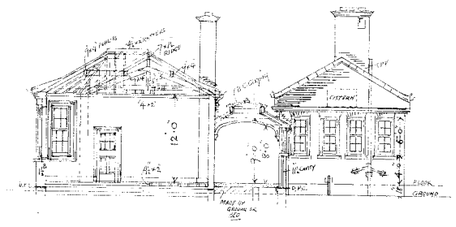


SECTION B.B.

SECTION C.C.

NORTH ELEVATION

Nº55 ENTRANCE BLOCK



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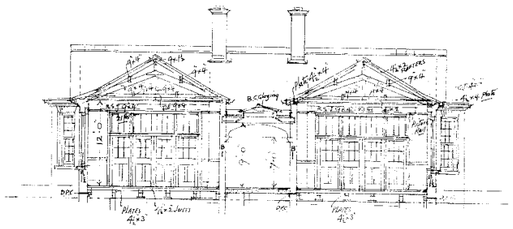

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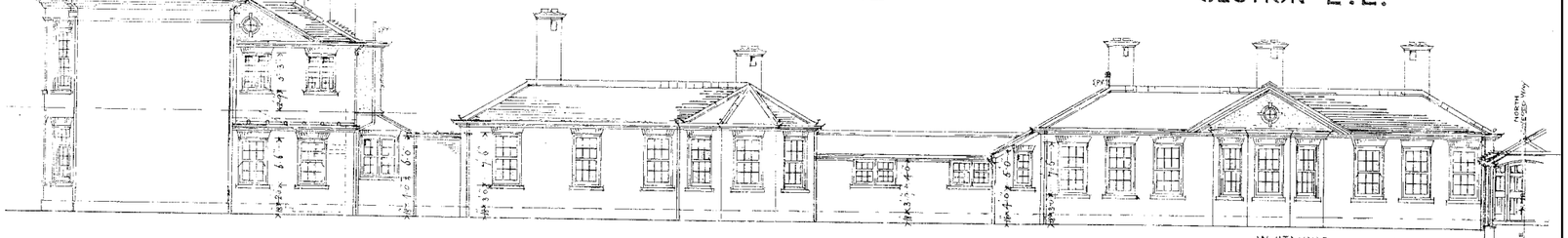

EAST ELEVATION

WHITMORE
COUNTY ARCHITECT
AND
W.H.TOWN, A.R.I.B.A
ARCHITECT

9 DUKE ST.
CHELMSFORD.

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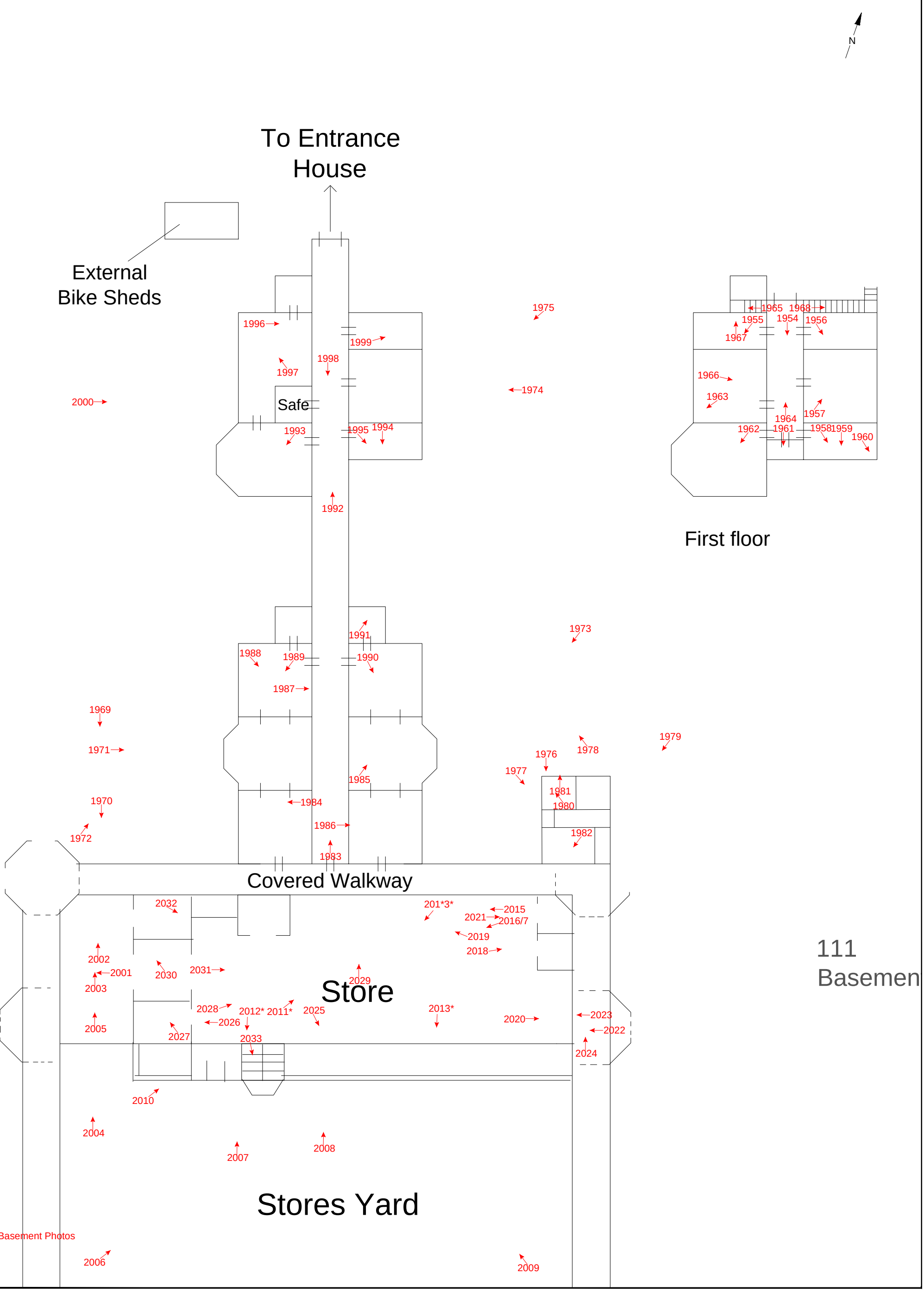
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Main Entrance/Administration Building (Buildings 112/112a), elevations - 1909	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



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Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Administrtion block/offices and main stores (Buildings 111/112), floor plans	
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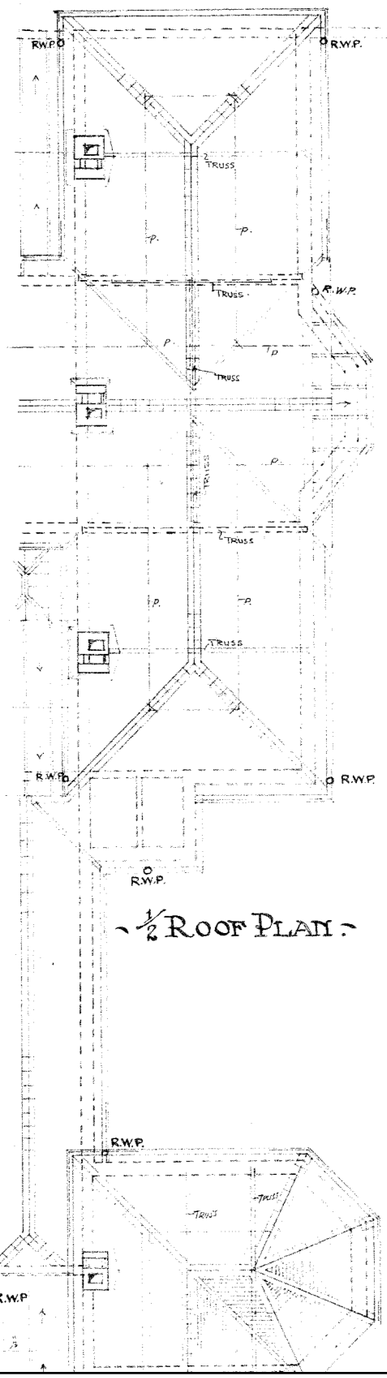
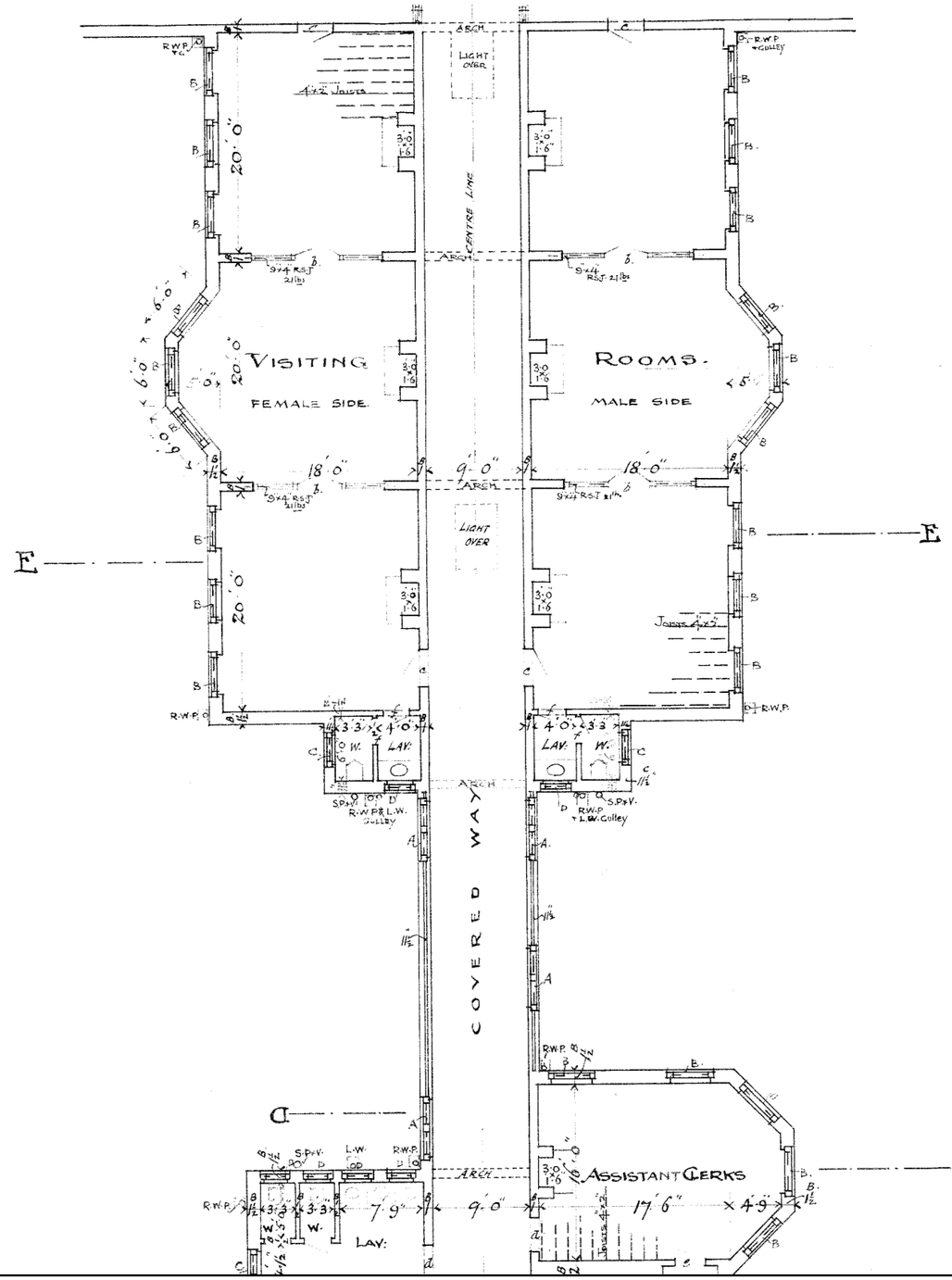


½ Foundation Plan

½ Roof Plan



COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY
15 OCT. 1906
RECEIVED
COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY
29 JAN. 1907
RECEIVED
COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY
13 APR. 1907
RECEIVED
COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY
28 MAY 1907
RECEIVED
HOME OFFICE
31 MAY 1907
RECEIVED
COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY
22 JUL. 1907
RECEIVED

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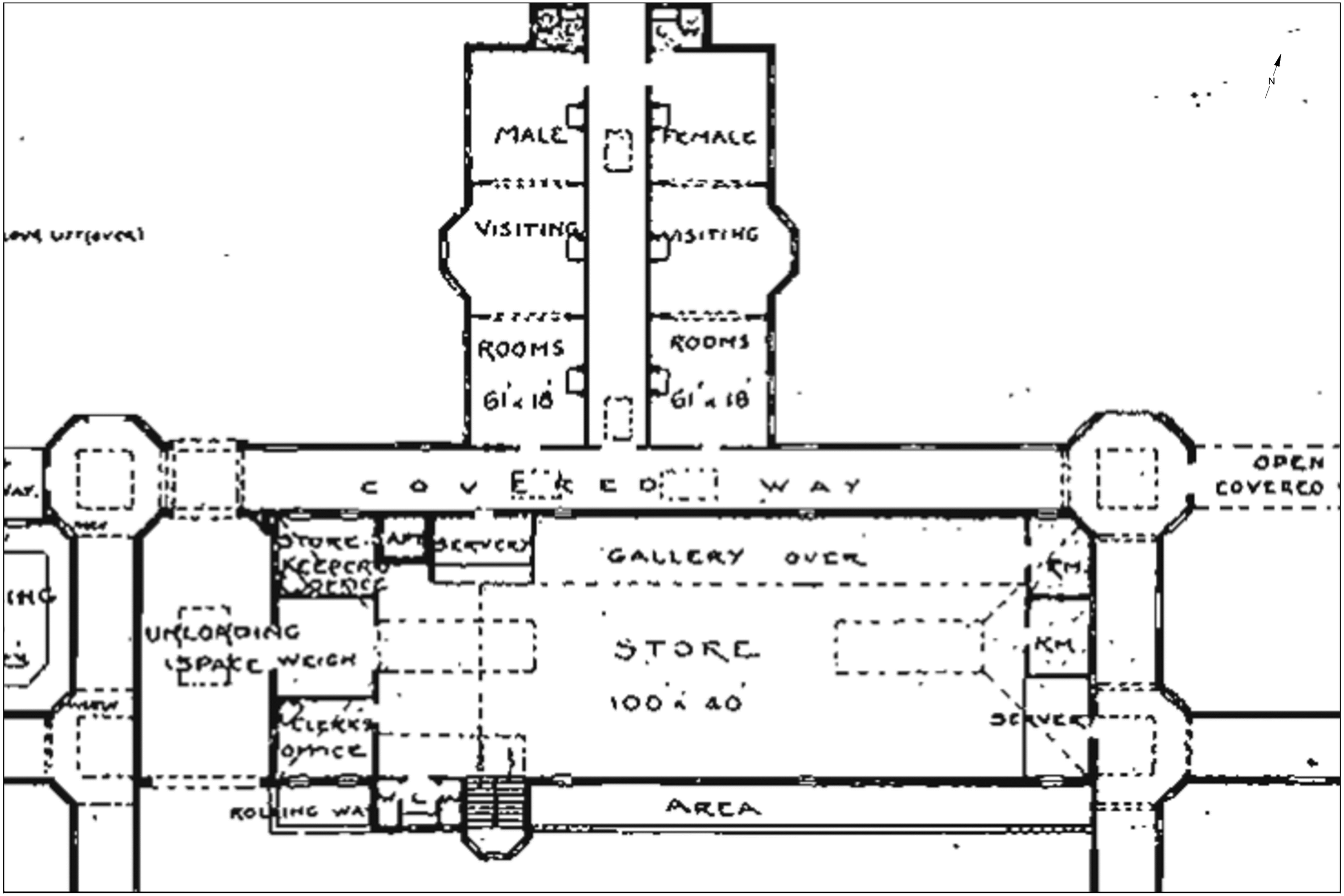
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Administration Building (Building 111), plans- 1909	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



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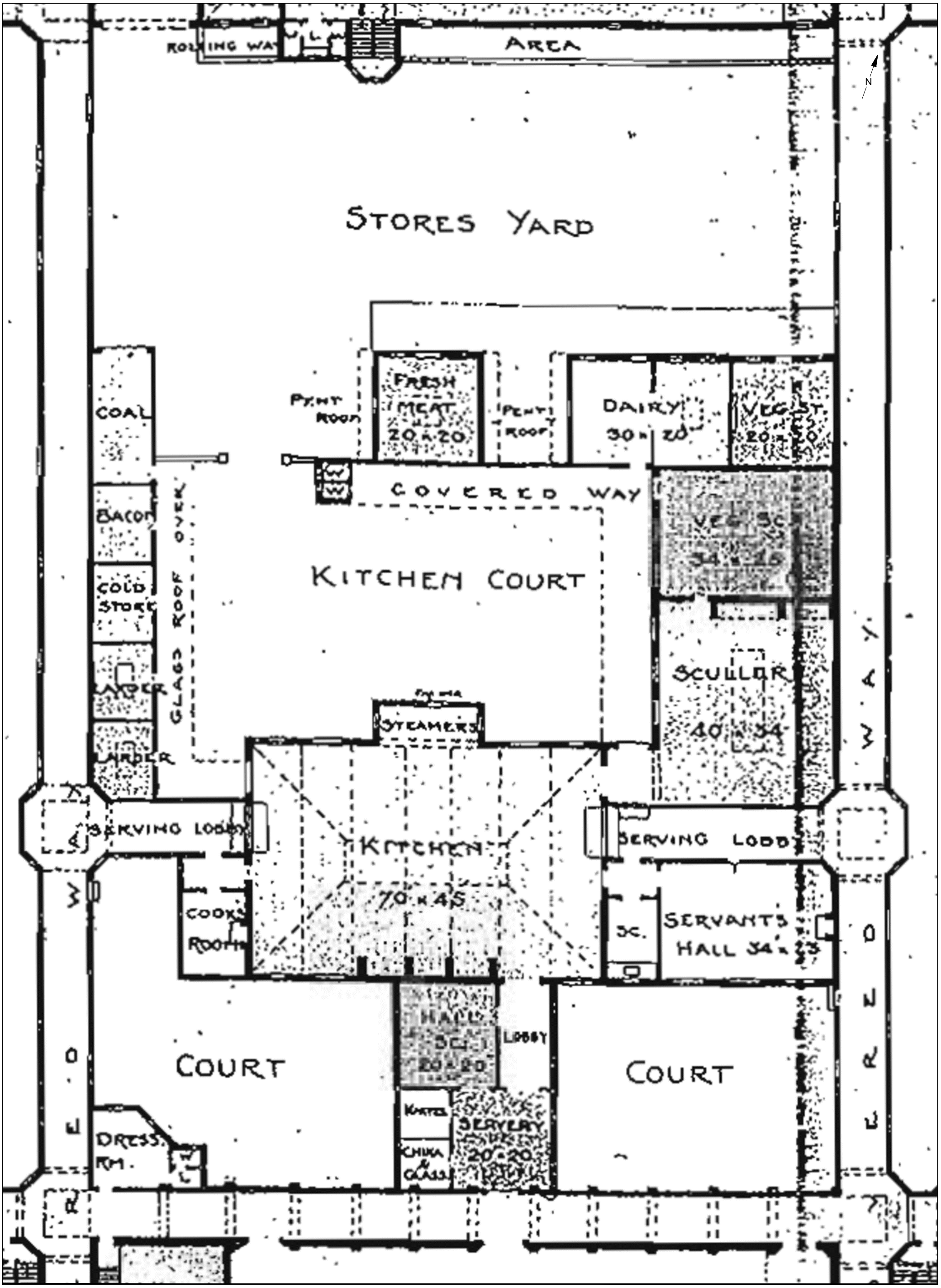
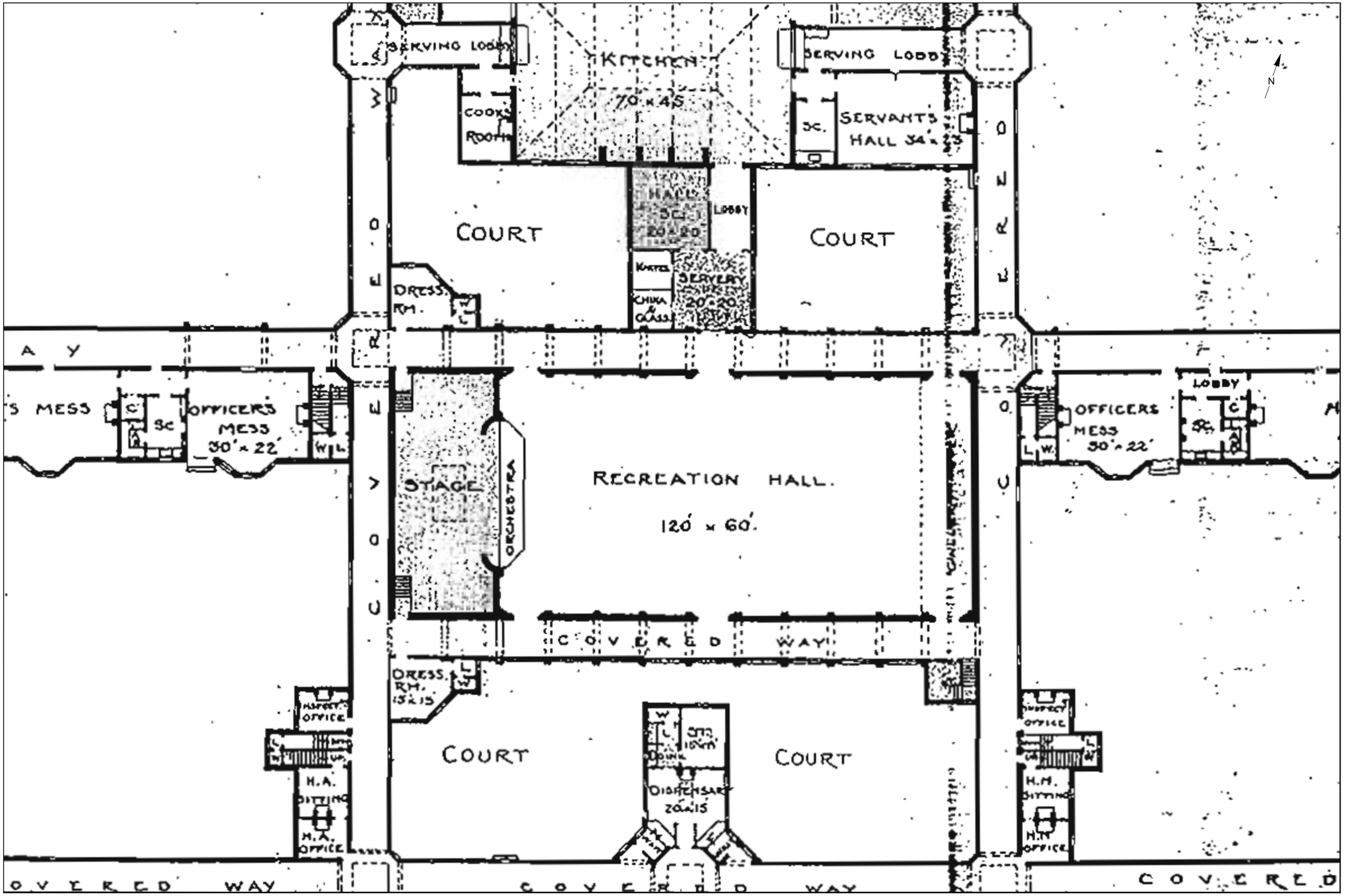
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Administration block/offices and main stores (Building 111), site plan, 1906	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 14
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Main kitchen and stores (Buildings 76-80), floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

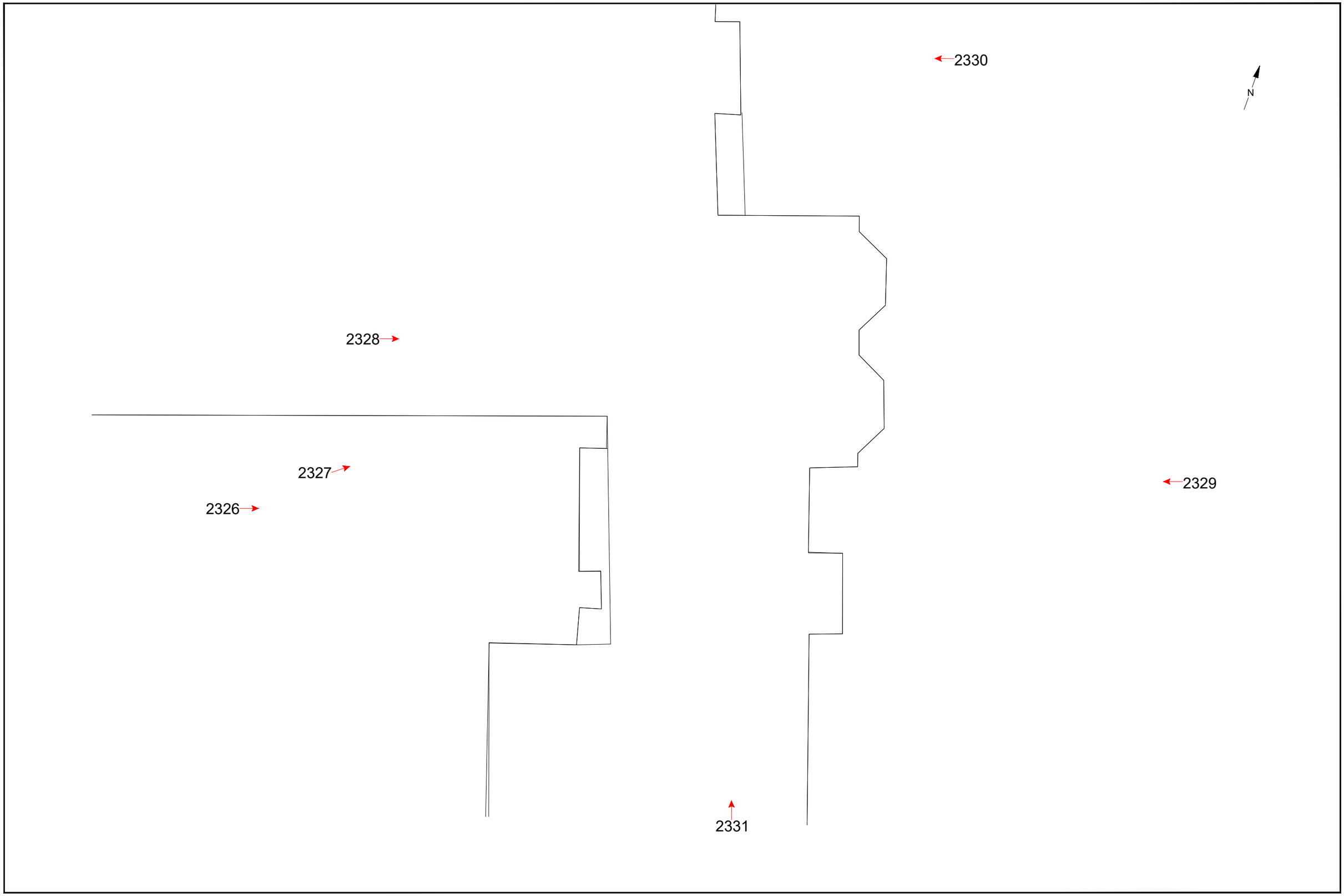


© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 15
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Main kitchen and stores (Buildings 76-80), site plan, 1906	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

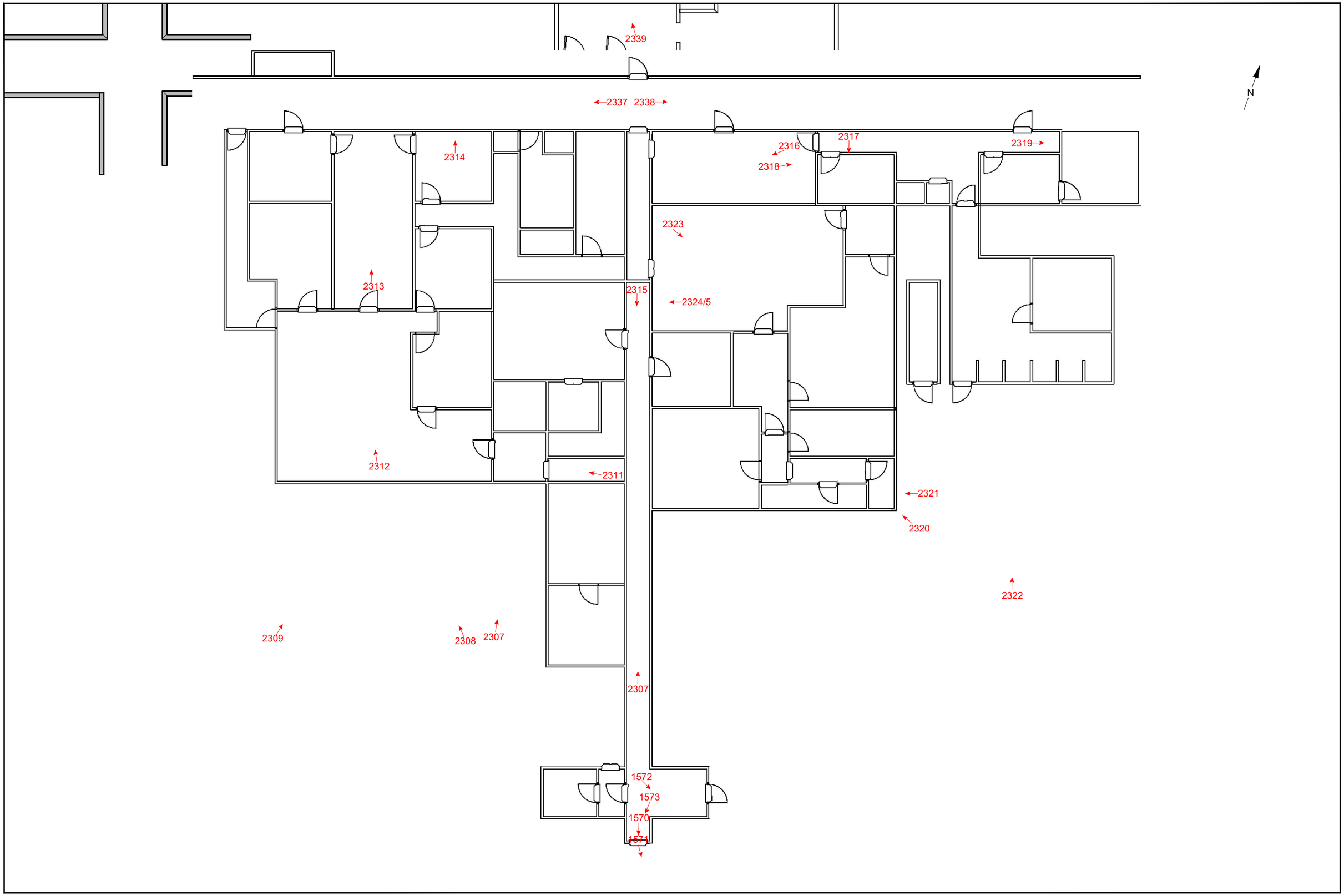
© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 16
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Assembly/recreation hall (Building 70), floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



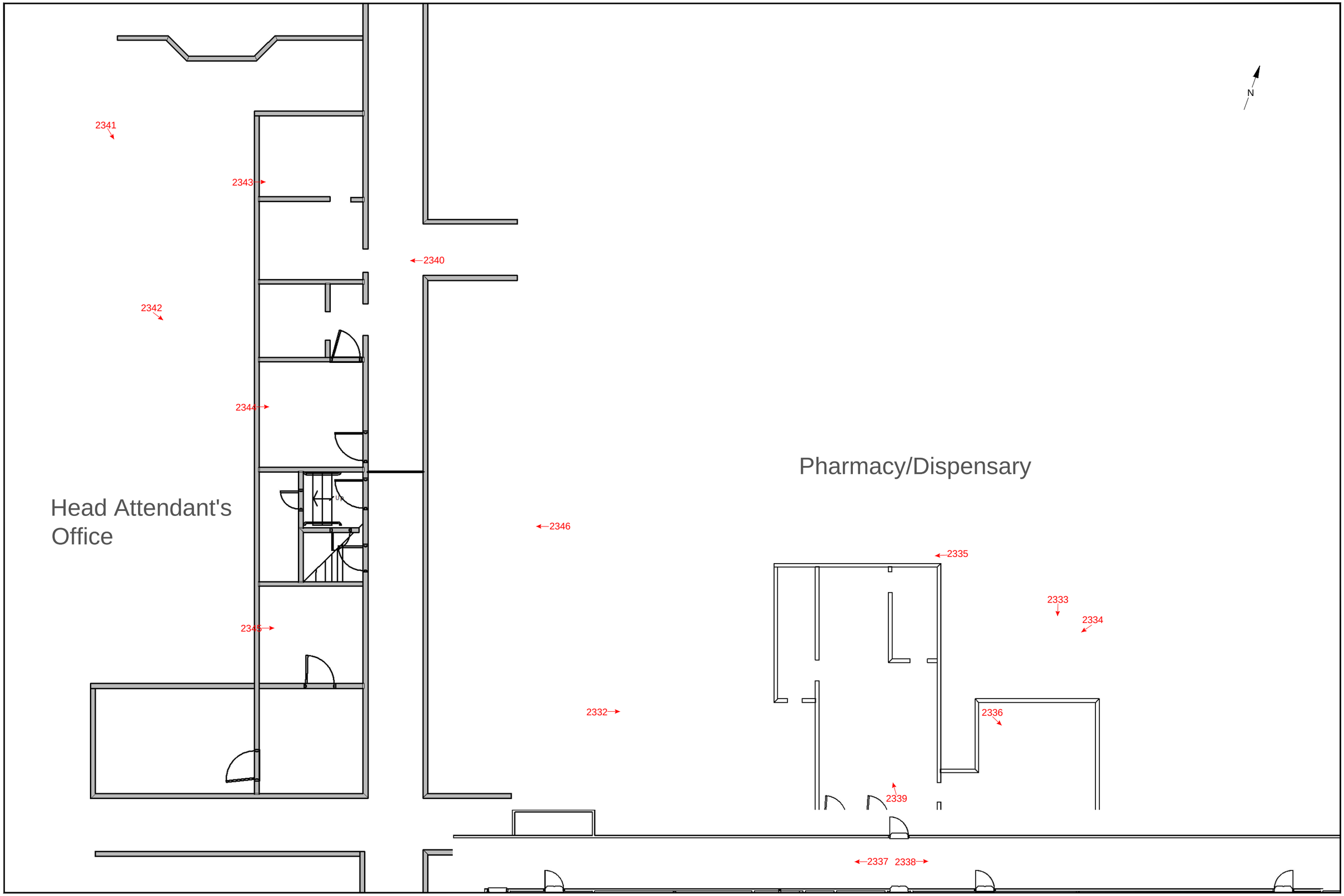
© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 17
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Assembly/recreation hall (Building 70), site plan, 1906	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



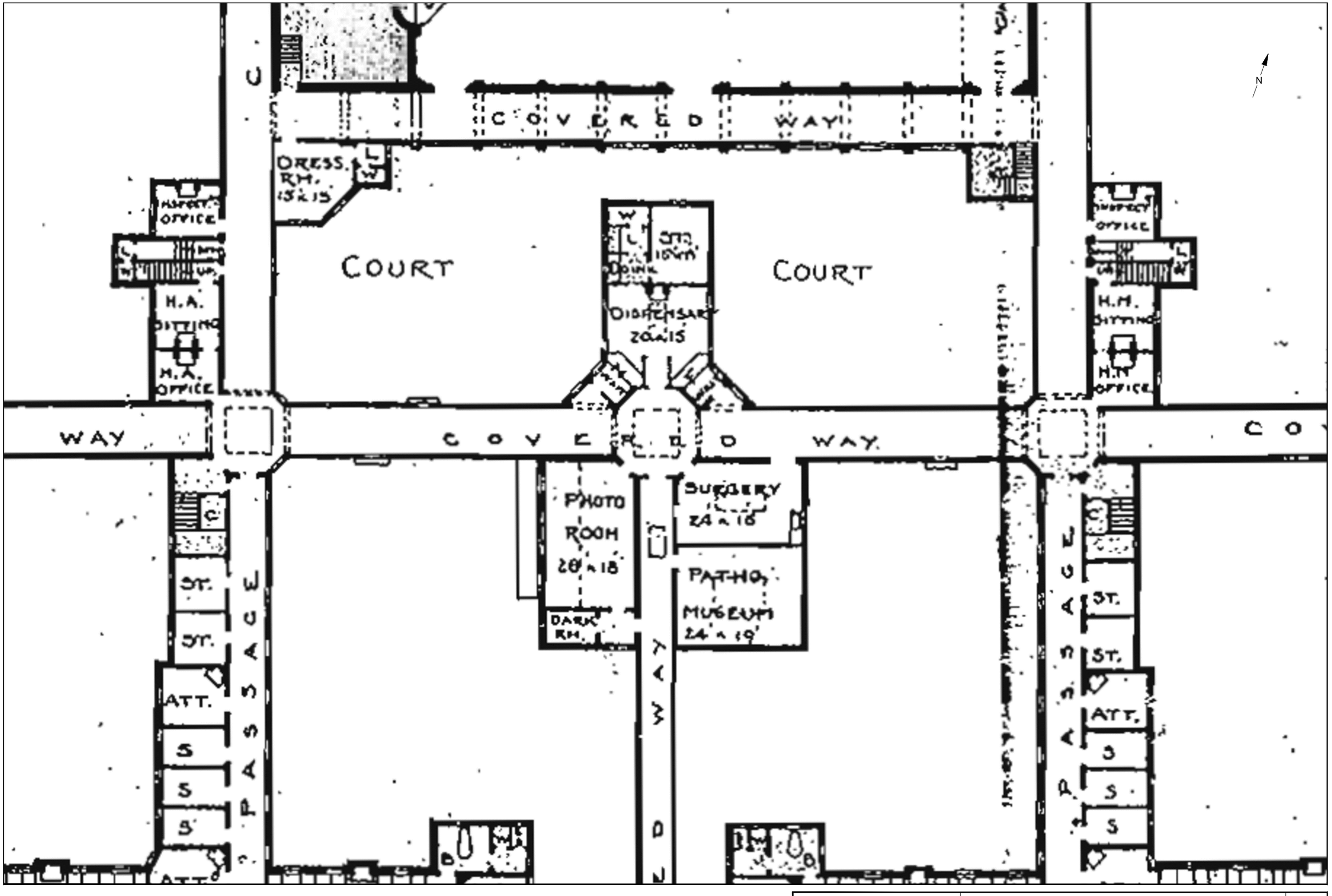
© **Archaeology South-East**		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 18
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Head Matron's office (Building 54, no access), floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



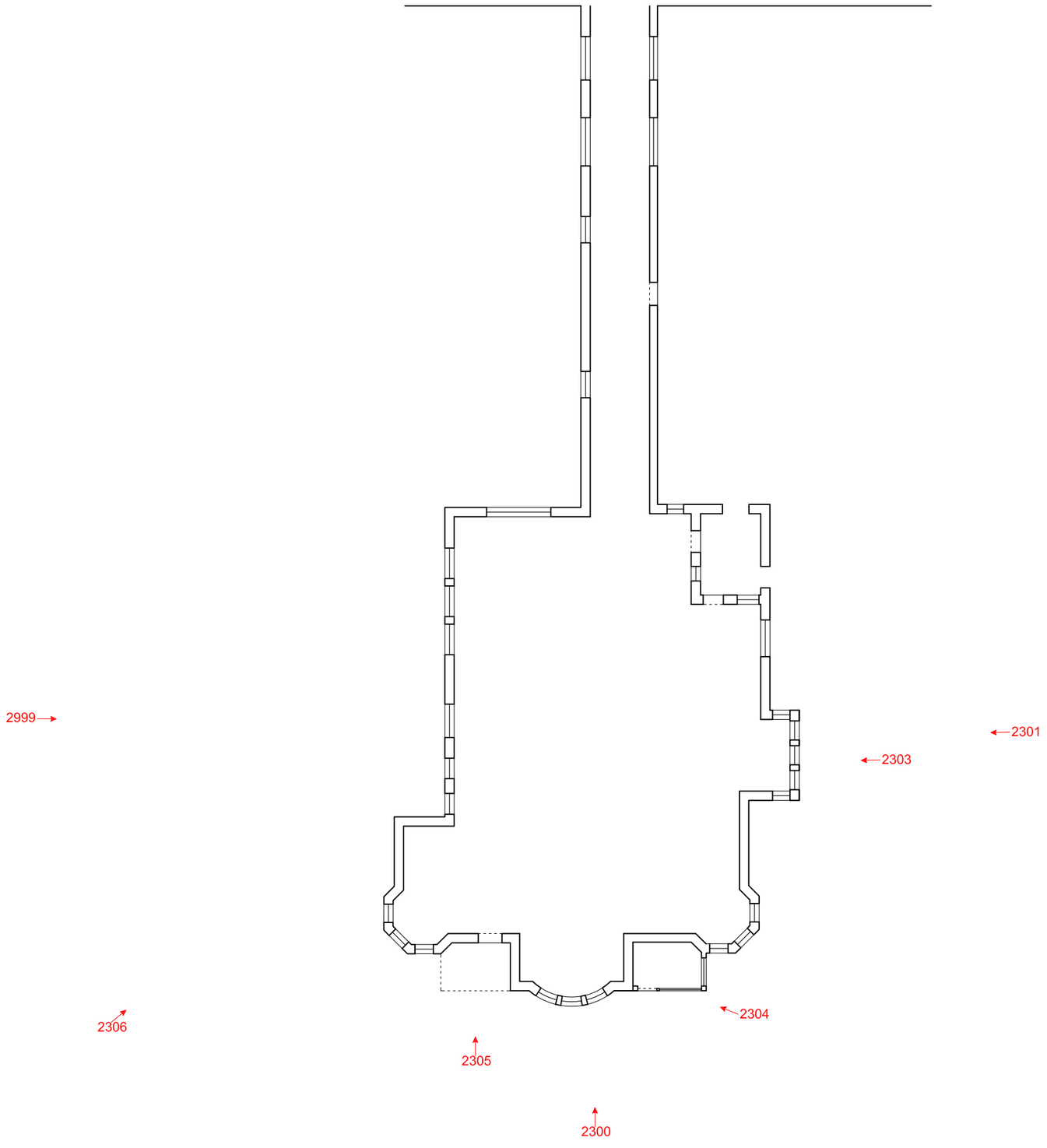
© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 19
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Theatre and X-Ray (Building 65), floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



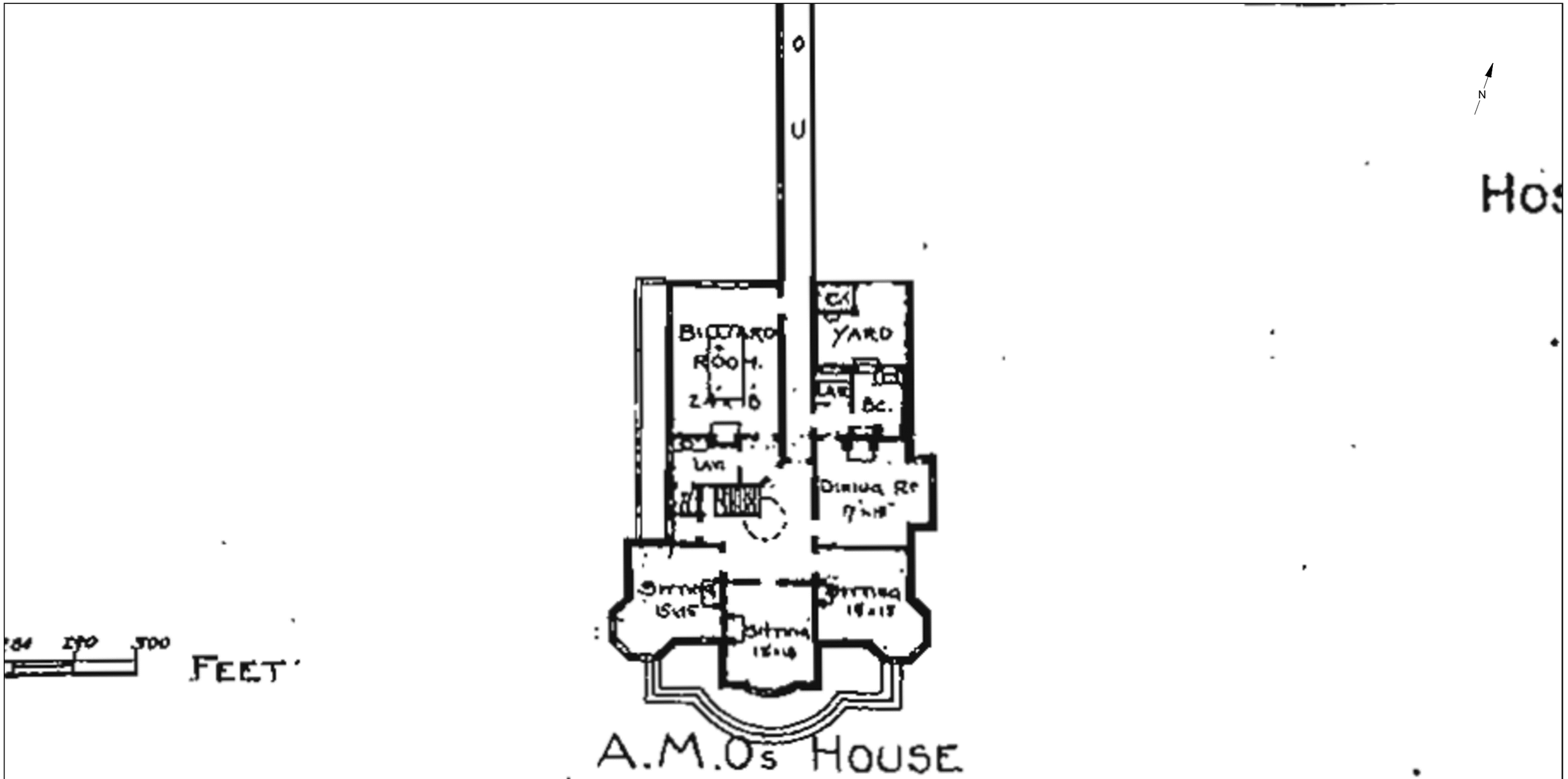
© **Archaeology South-East**		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 20
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Head Attendant's office and Pharmacy/Dispensary (Buildings 68/69), floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



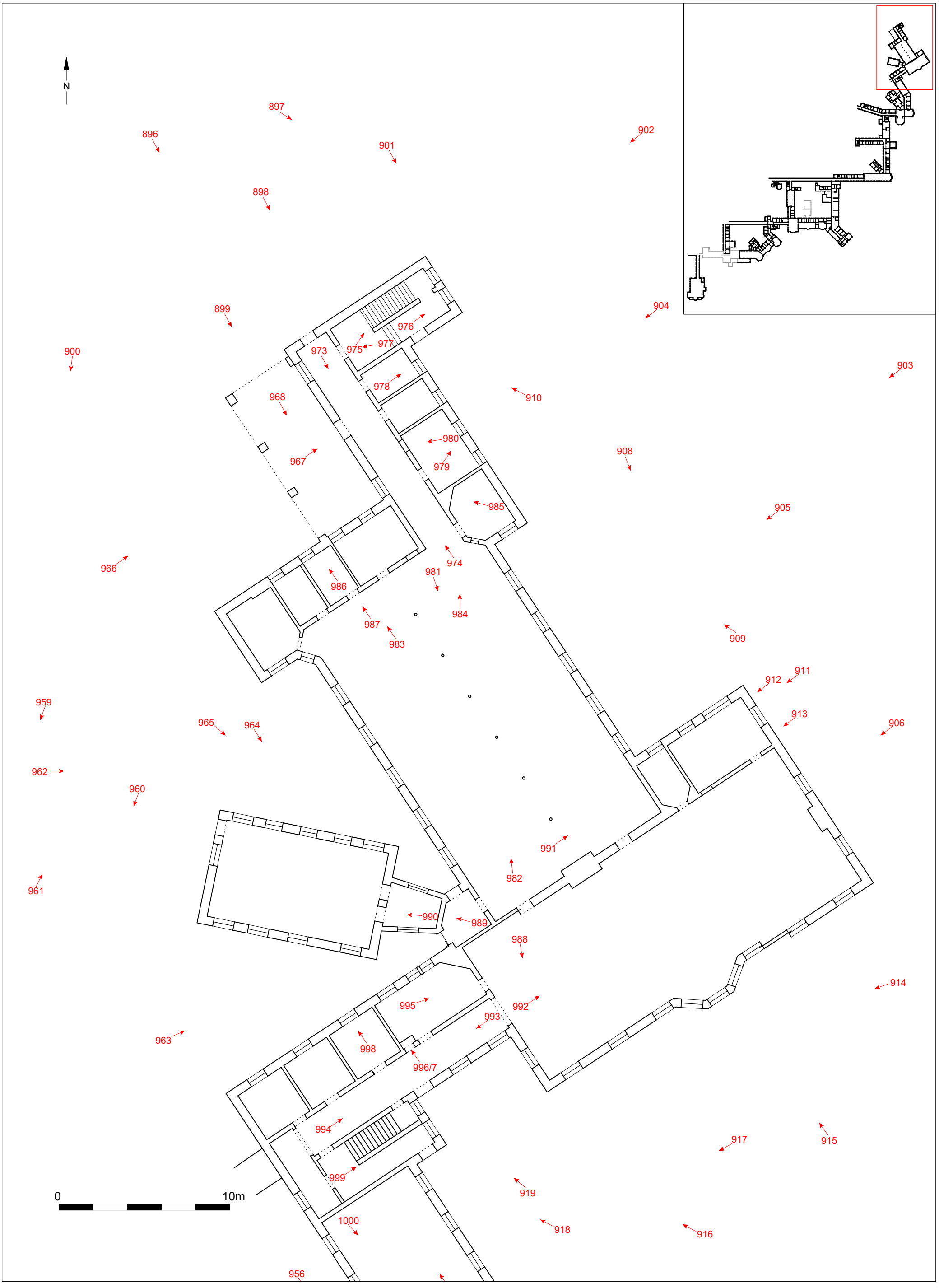
© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 21
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Head Matron's office, Theatre and X-Ray, Head Attendant's office and Pharmacy/Dispensary (Buildings 54,65,68,69), site plan, 1906	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



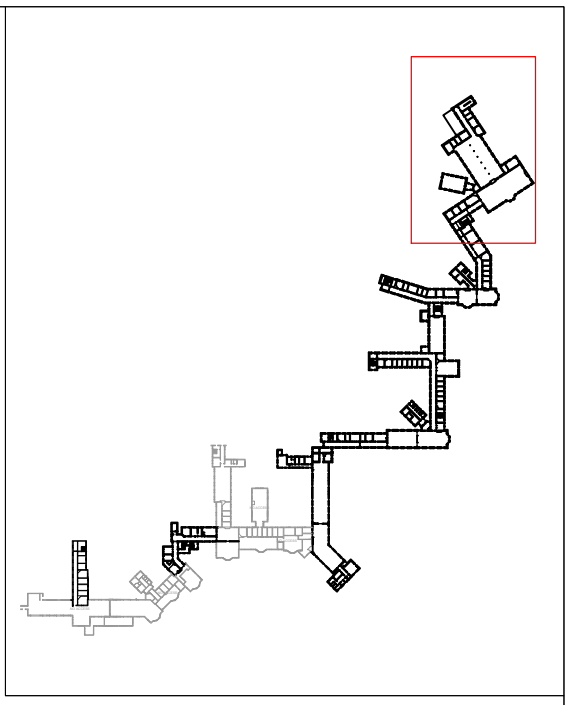
© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 22
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Assistant Medical Officer's house (Building 19, no access), floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

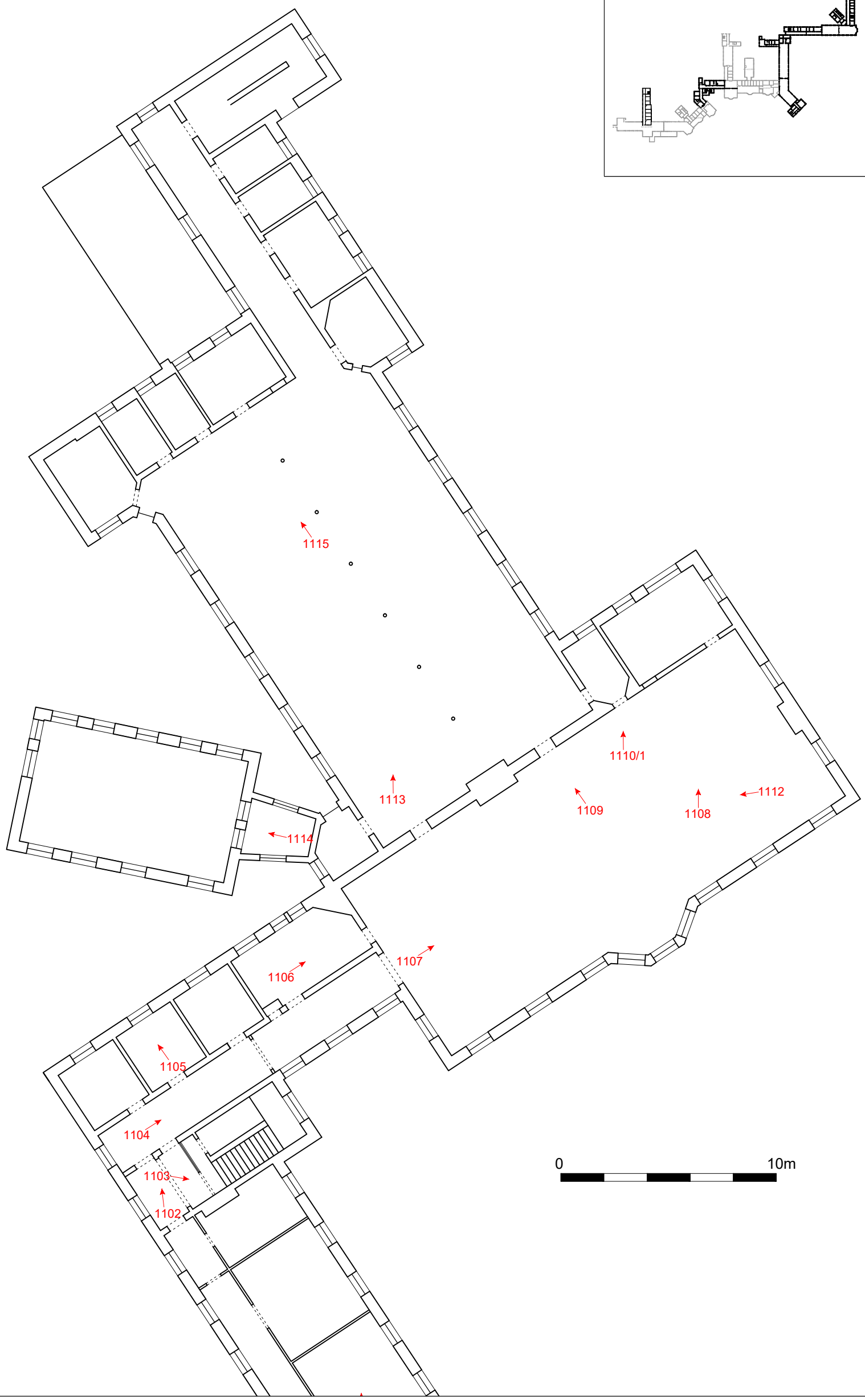


© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 23
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Assistant Medical Officer's House (Building 19), site plan, 1906	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

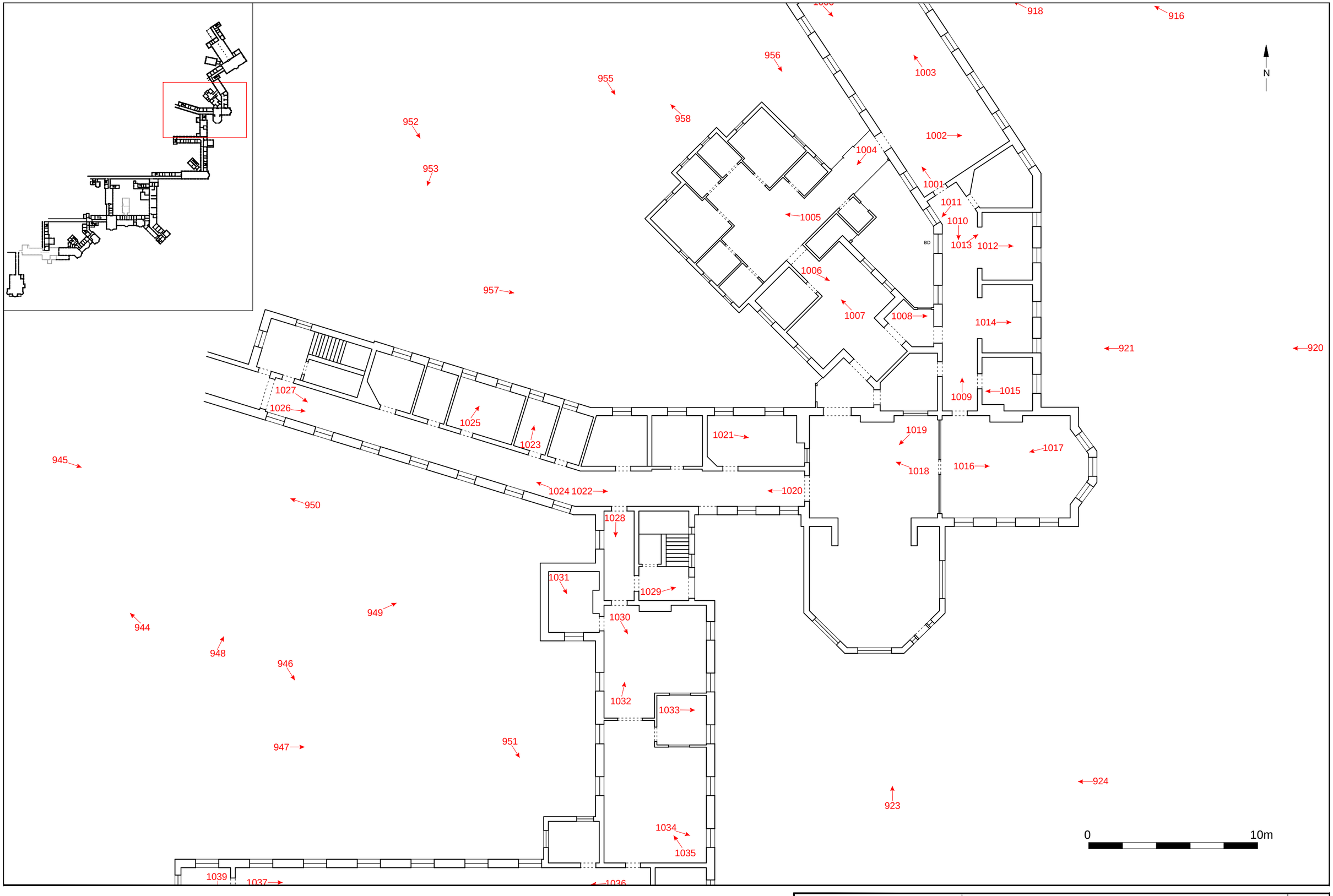


© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 24
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Female Epileptic Ward (Buildings 36-39,55), ground floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

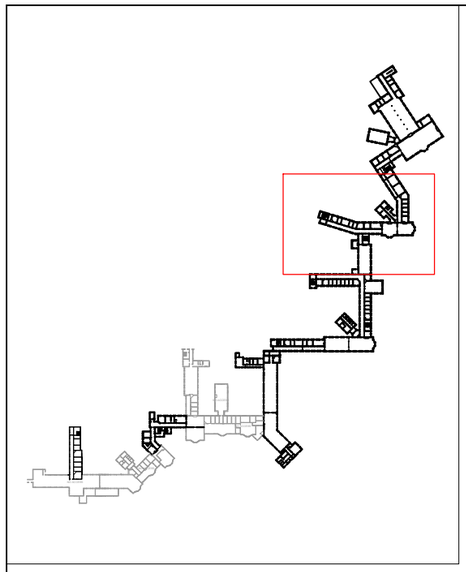


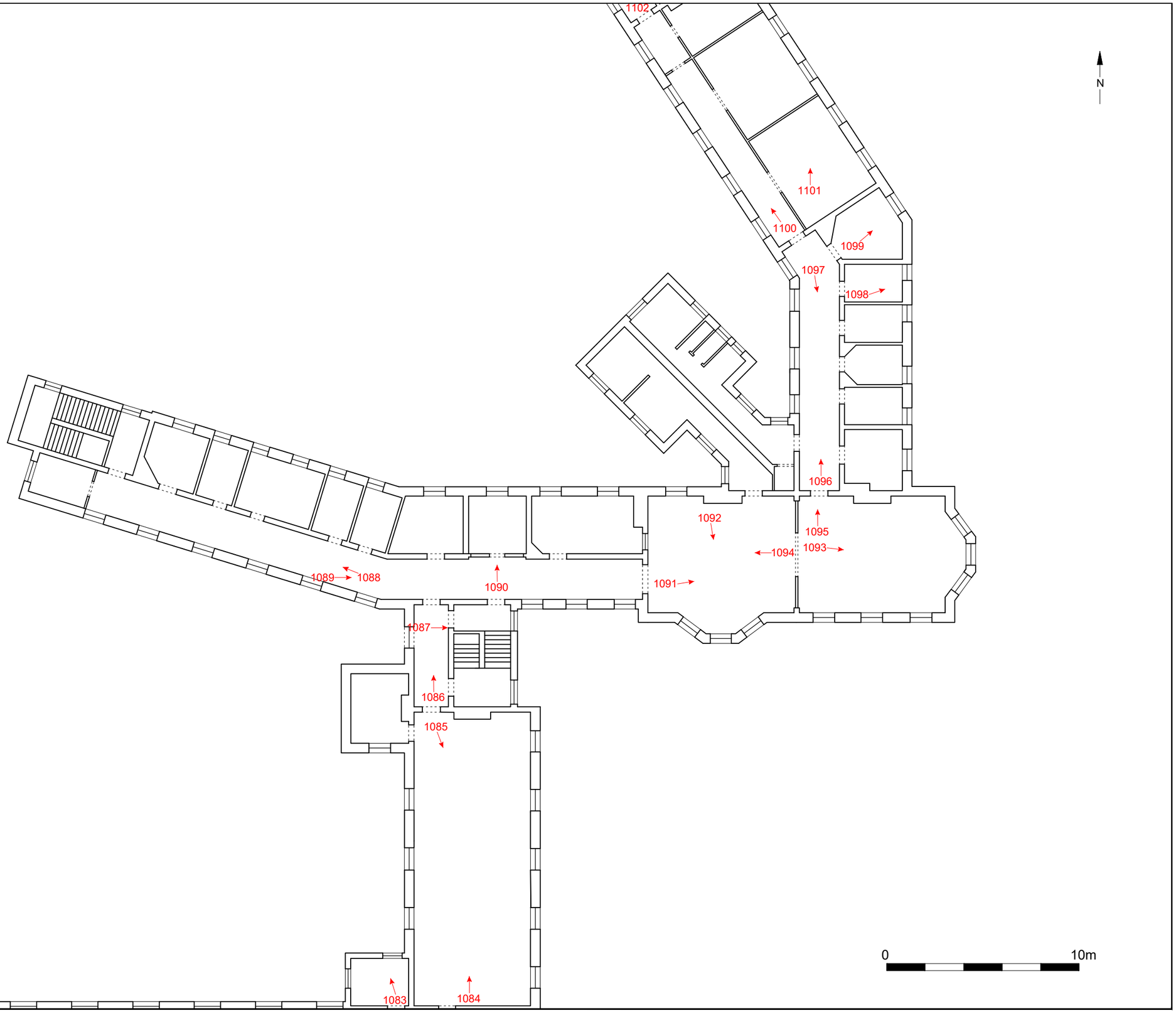


© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 25
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Female Epileptic Ward (Buildings 36-39,55), first floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

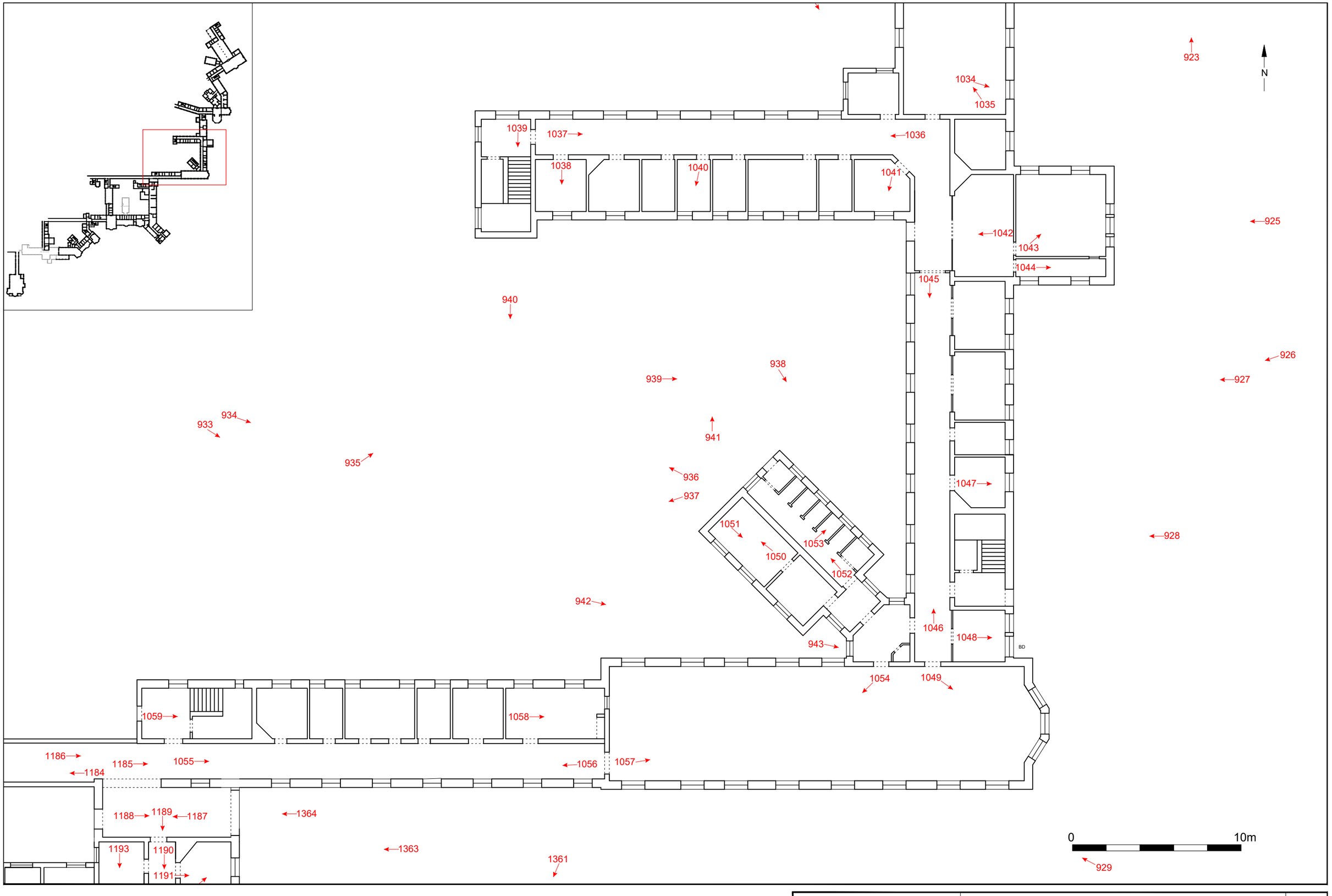


© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 26
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Female Acute Ward No.1 (Buildings 31-35,57-58), ground floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

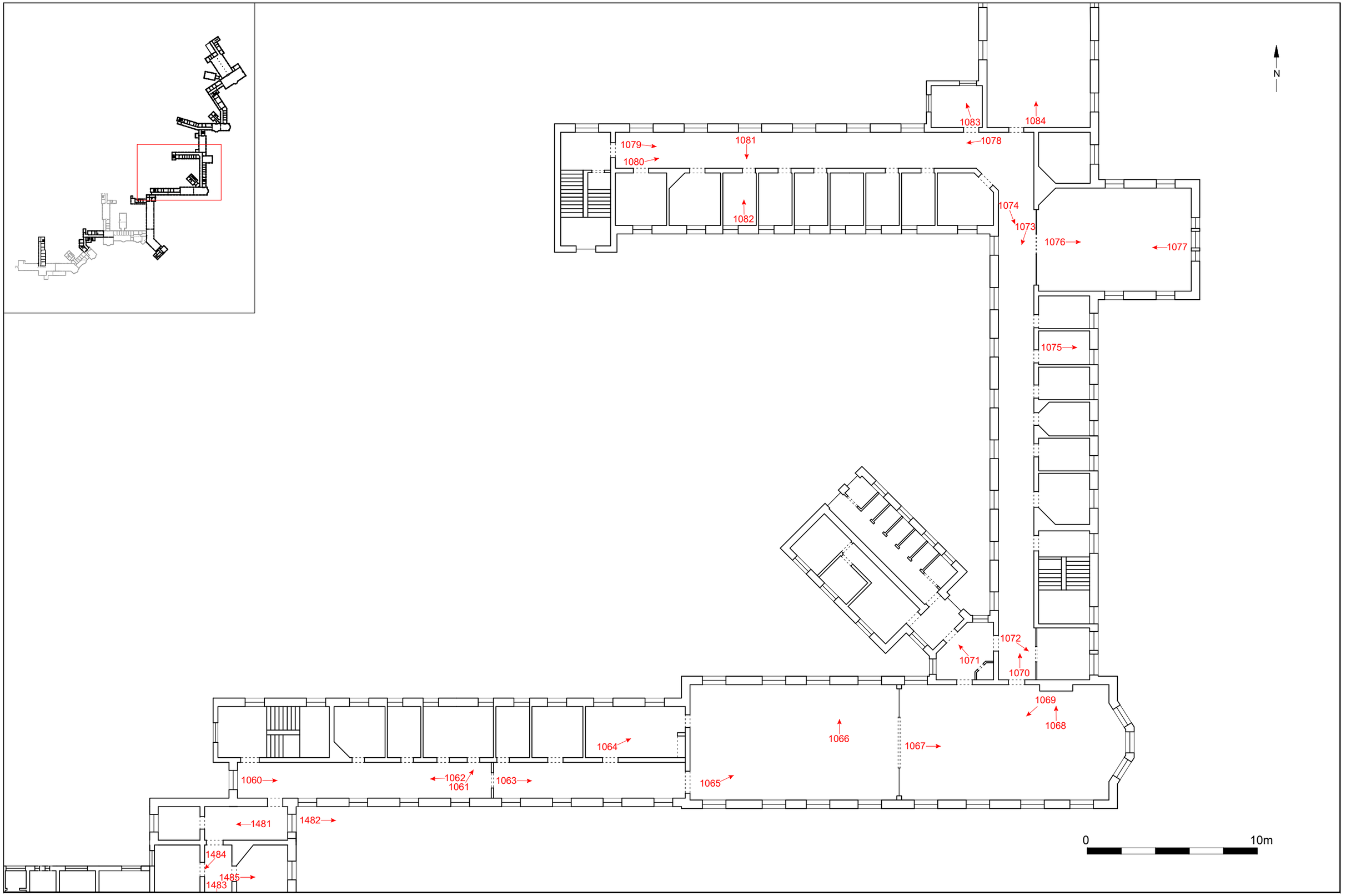




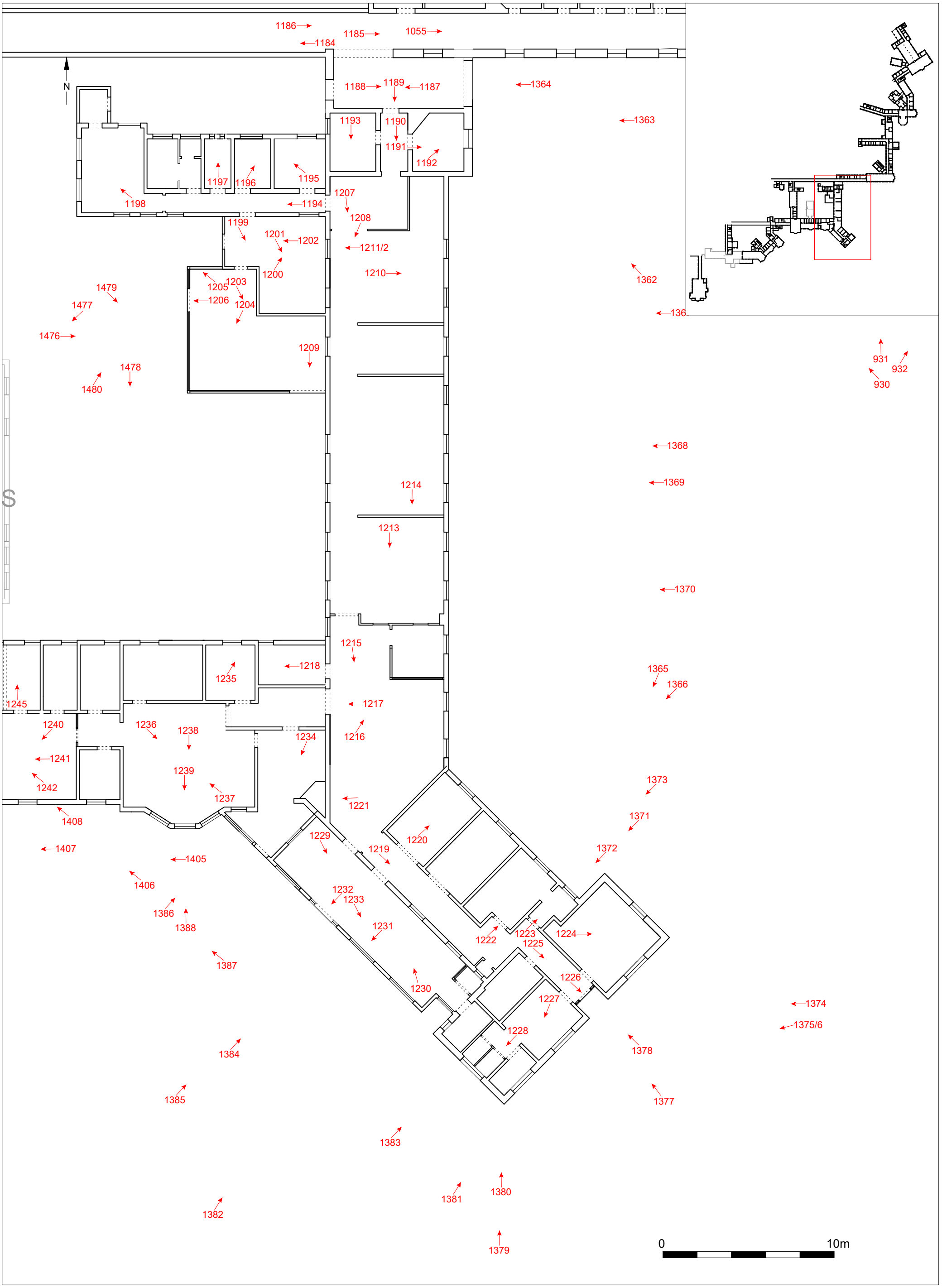
© **Archaeology South-East**		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 27
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Female Acute Ward No.1 (Buildings 31-35,57-58), first floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



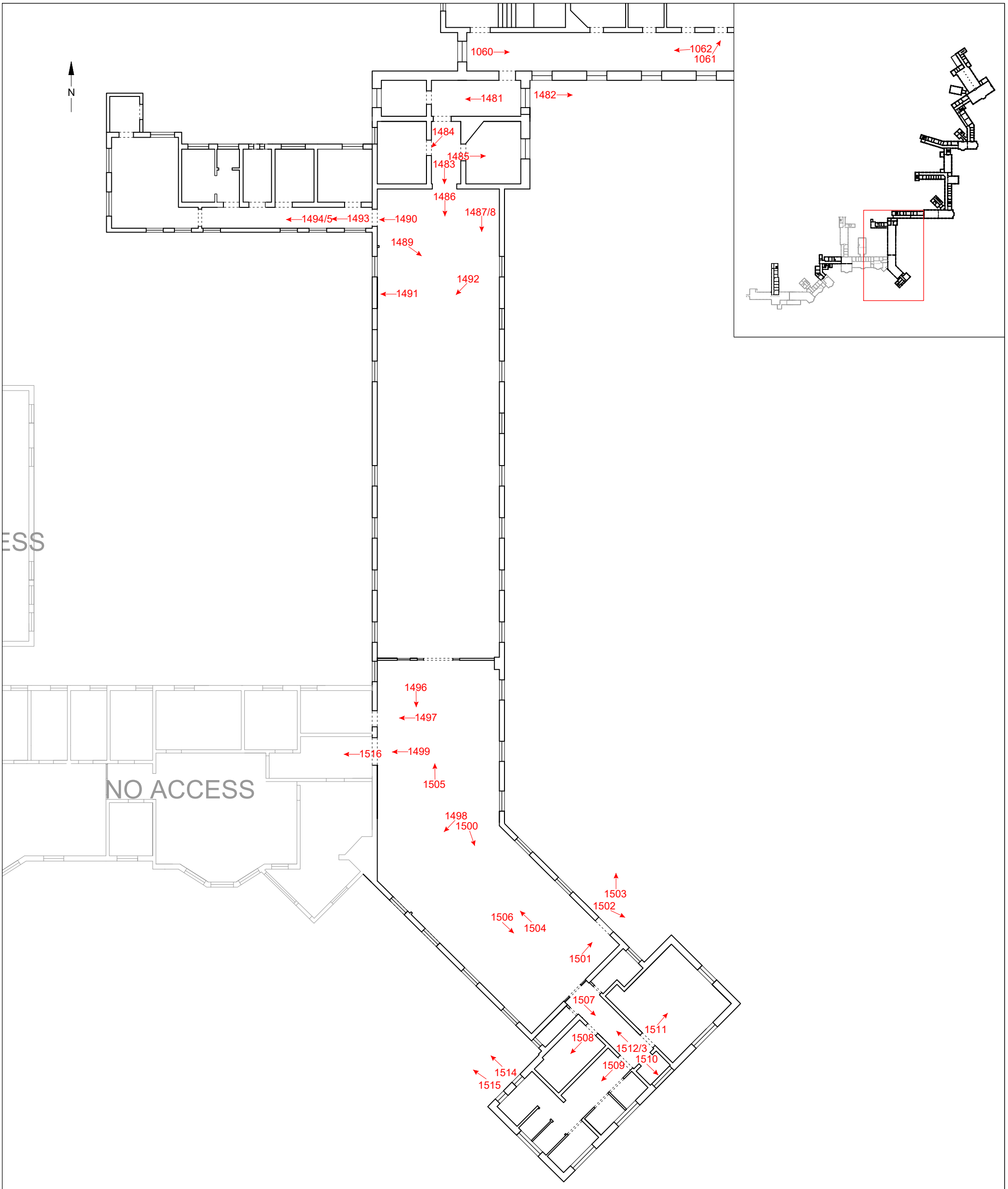
© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 28
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Female Acute Ward No.2 (Buildings 28-30,59), ground floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



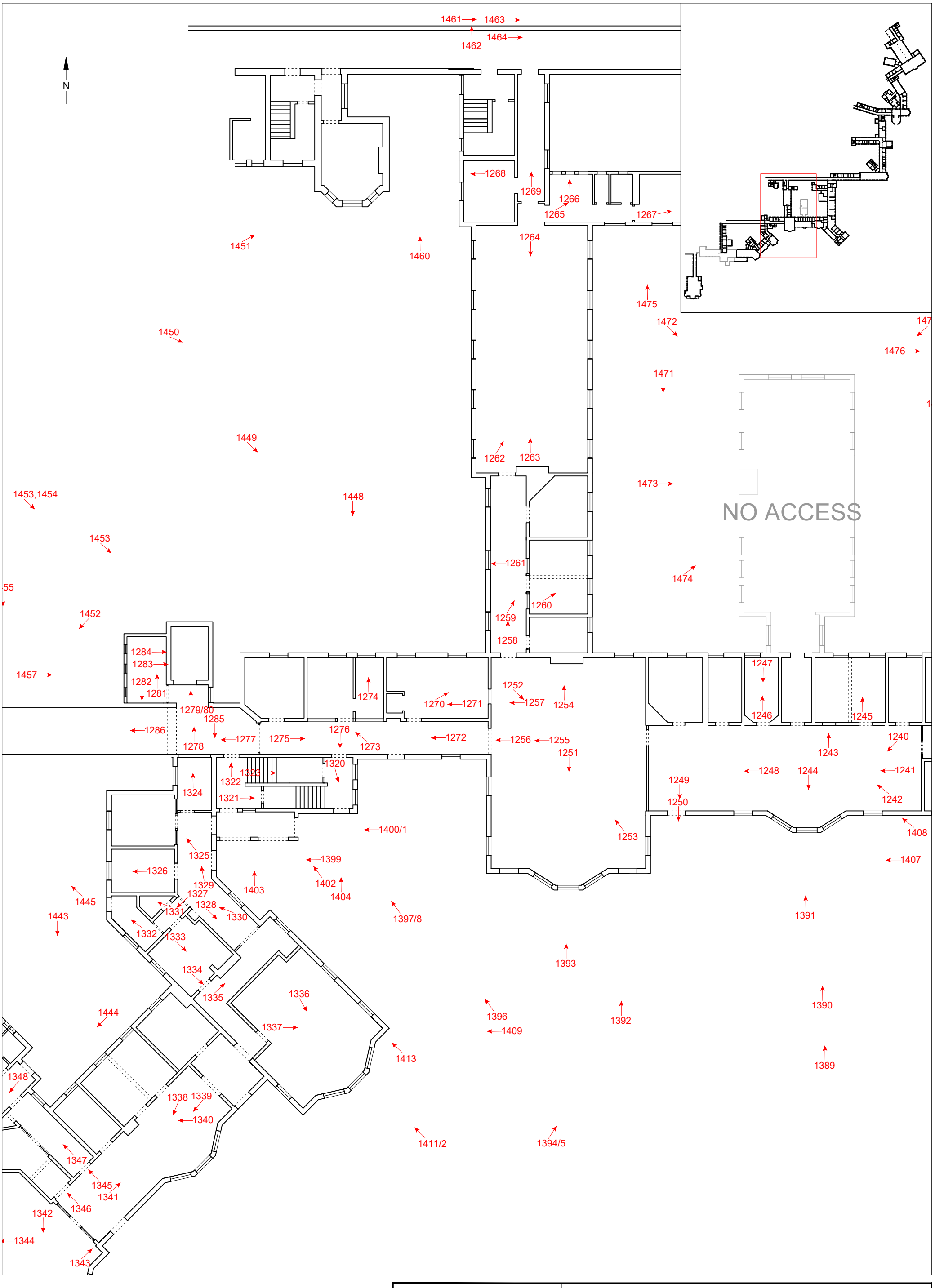
© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 29
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Female Acute Ward No.2 (Buildings 28-30,59), first floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



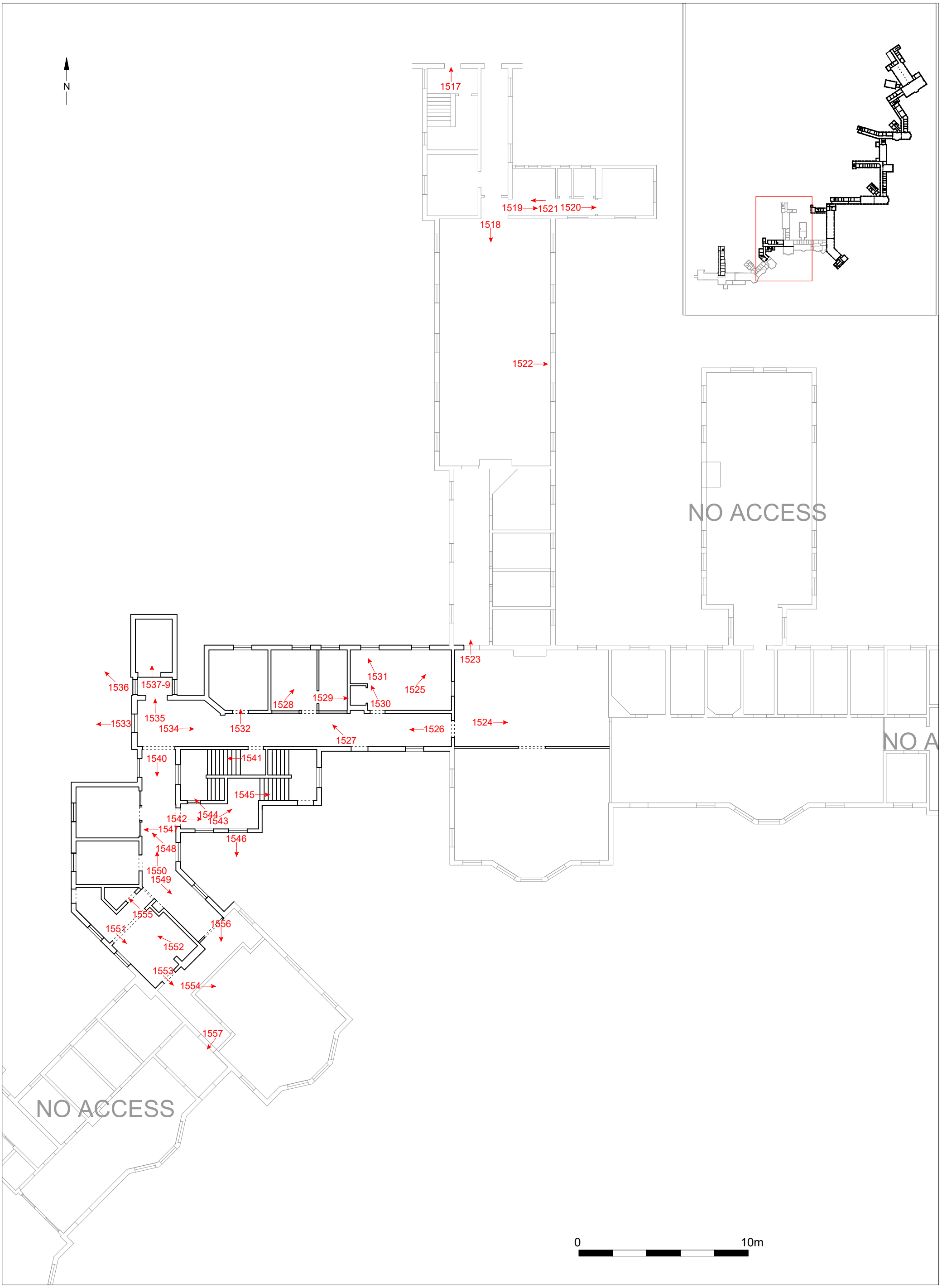
© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 30
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Female Sick & Infirm Ward (Buildings 25-27,61), ground floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



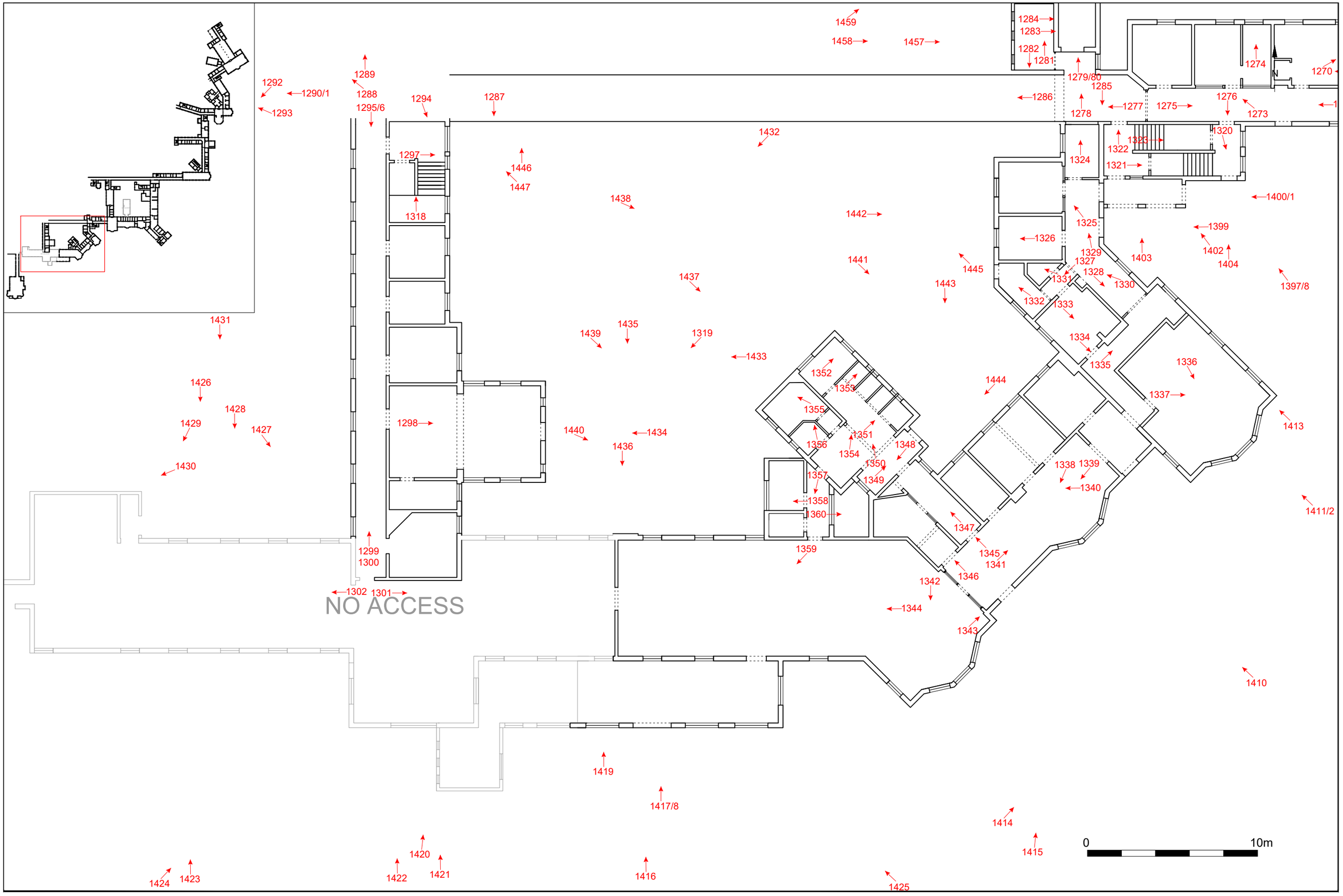
© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 31
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Female Sick & Infirm Ward (Buildings 25-27,61), first floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



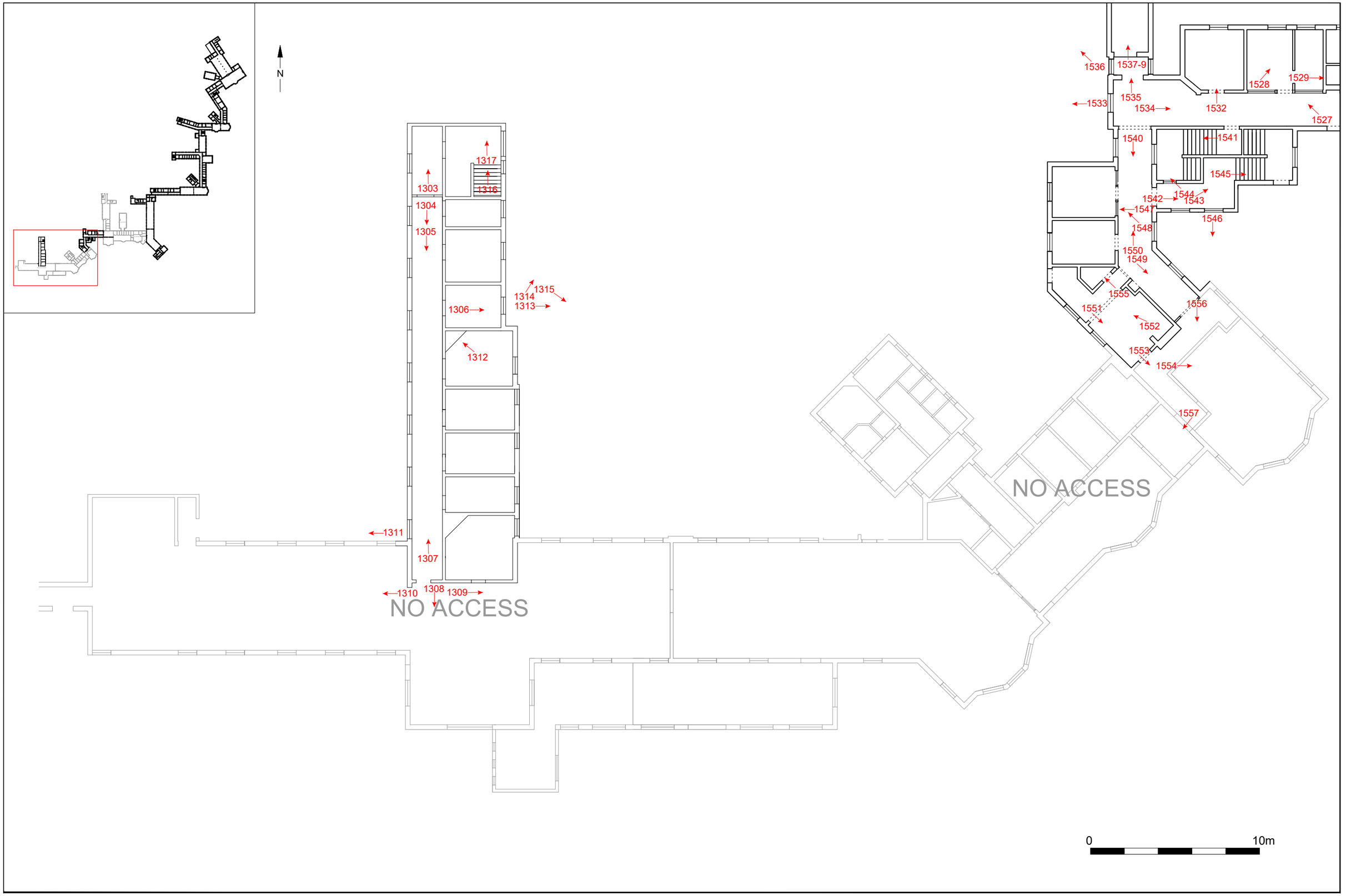
© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 32
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Female Sick & Infirm and Hospital Ward (Buildings 23-25,53), ground floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



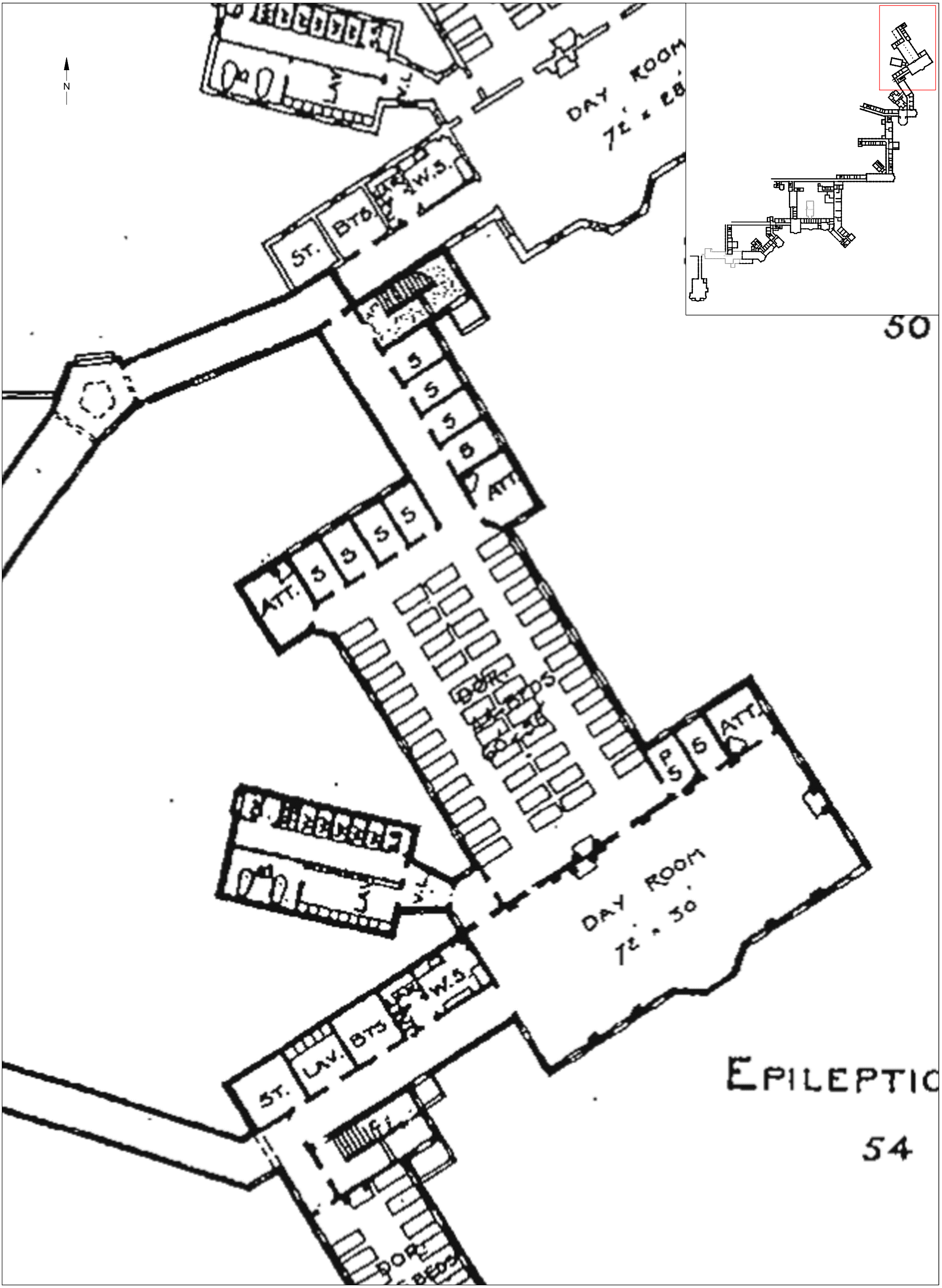
© **Archaeology South-East**		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 33
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Female Sick & Infirm and Hospital Ward (Buildings 23-25,53), first floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



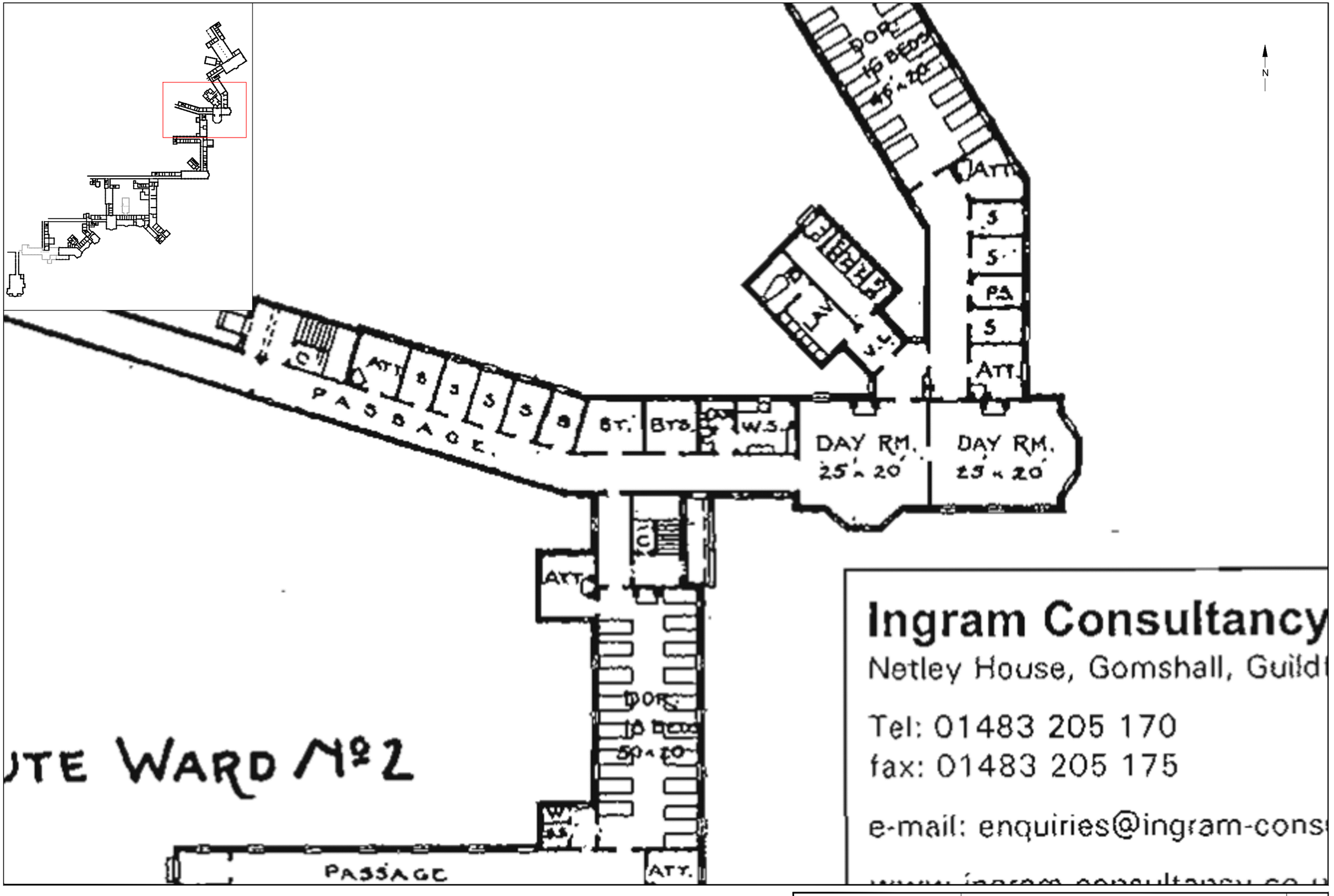
© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 34
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Female Hospital Ward (Buildings 20-23,63-64), ground floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 35
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Female Hospital Ward (Buildings 20-23,63-64), first floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 36
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Female Epileptic Ward (Buildings 36-39,55), site plan, 1906	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



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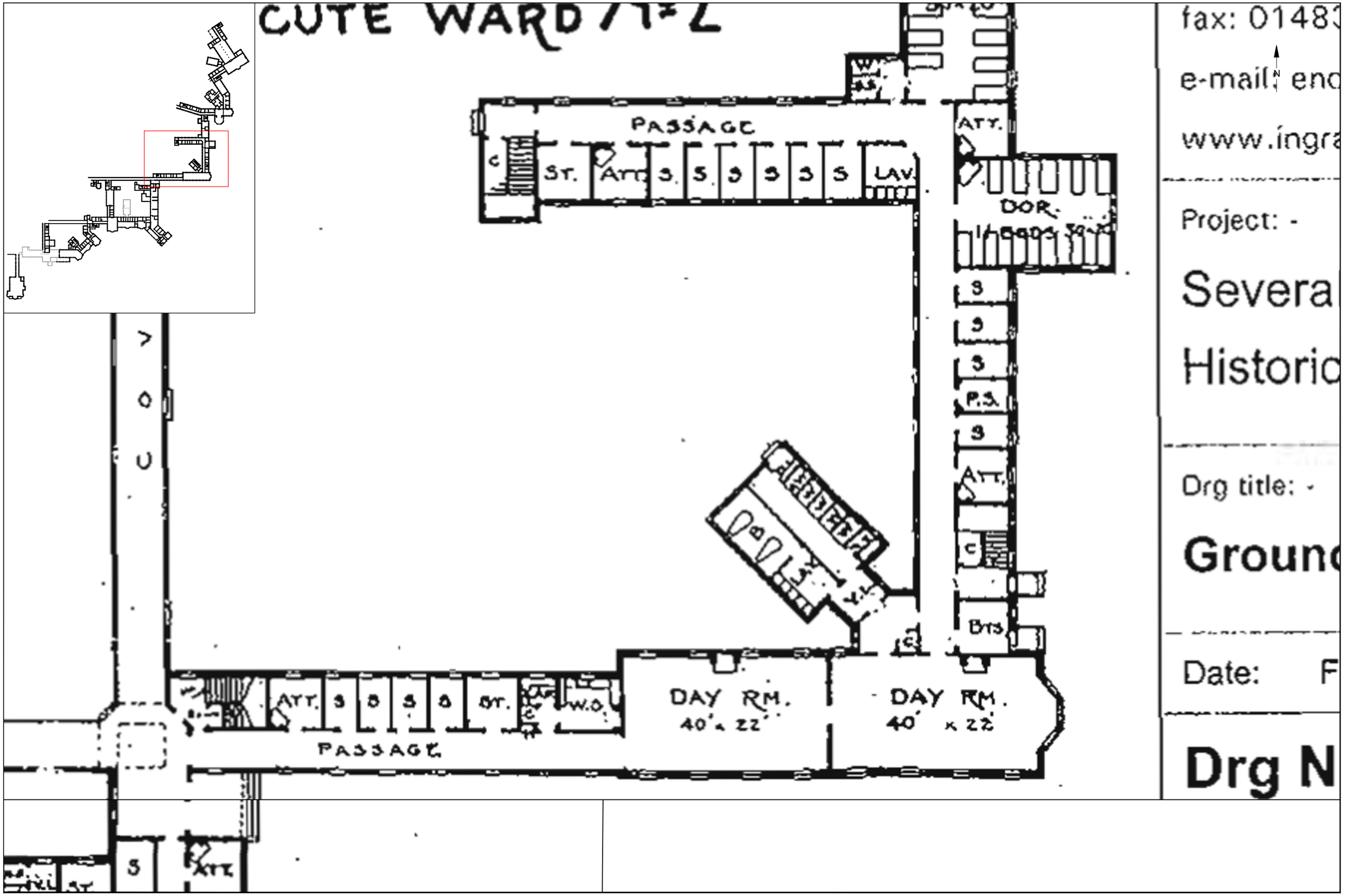
© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 37
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Female Acute Ward No.1 (Buildings 31-35,57-58), site plan, 1906	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



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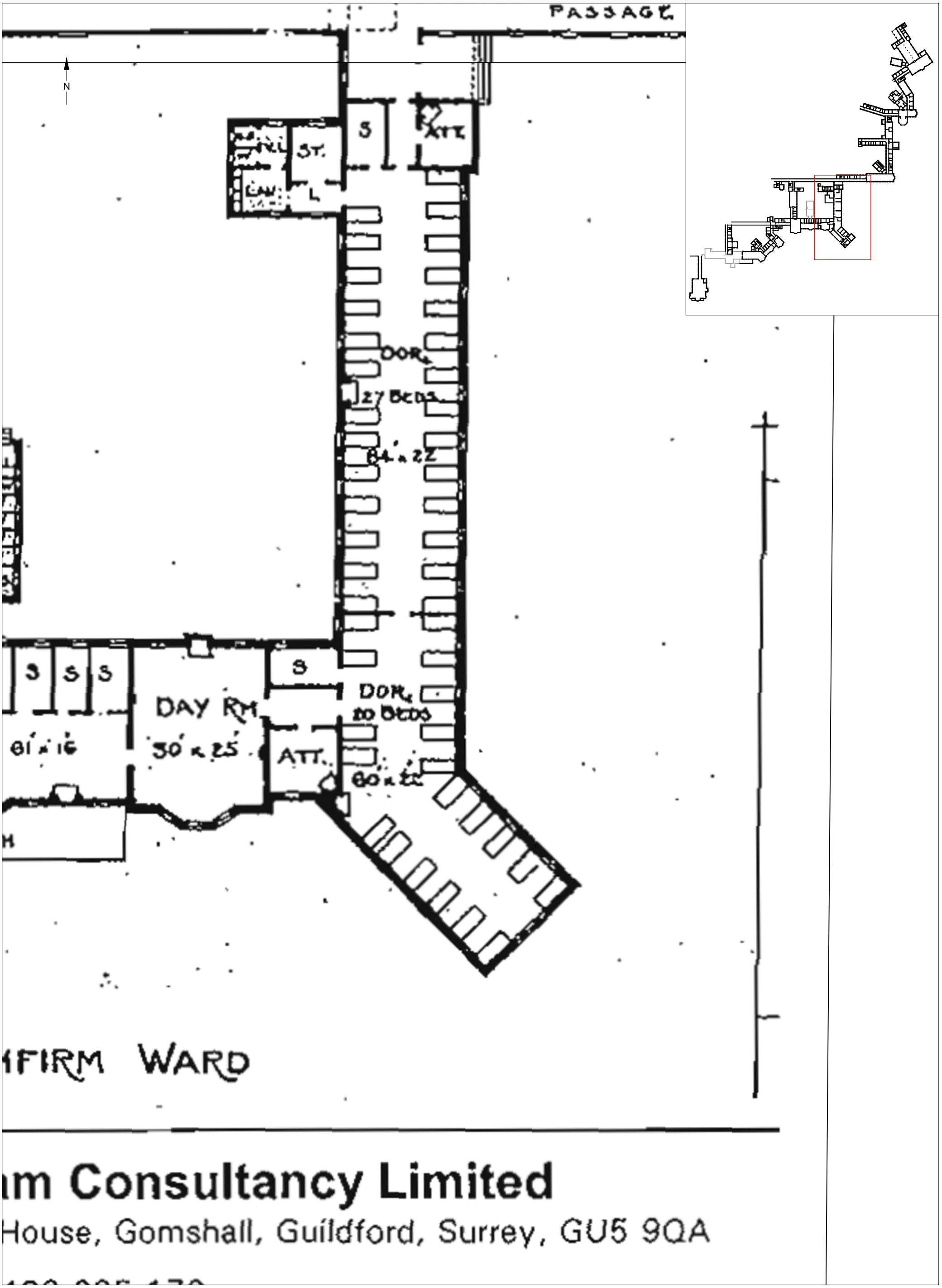
© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 38
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Female Acute Ward No.2 (Buildings 28-30,59), site plan, 1906	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



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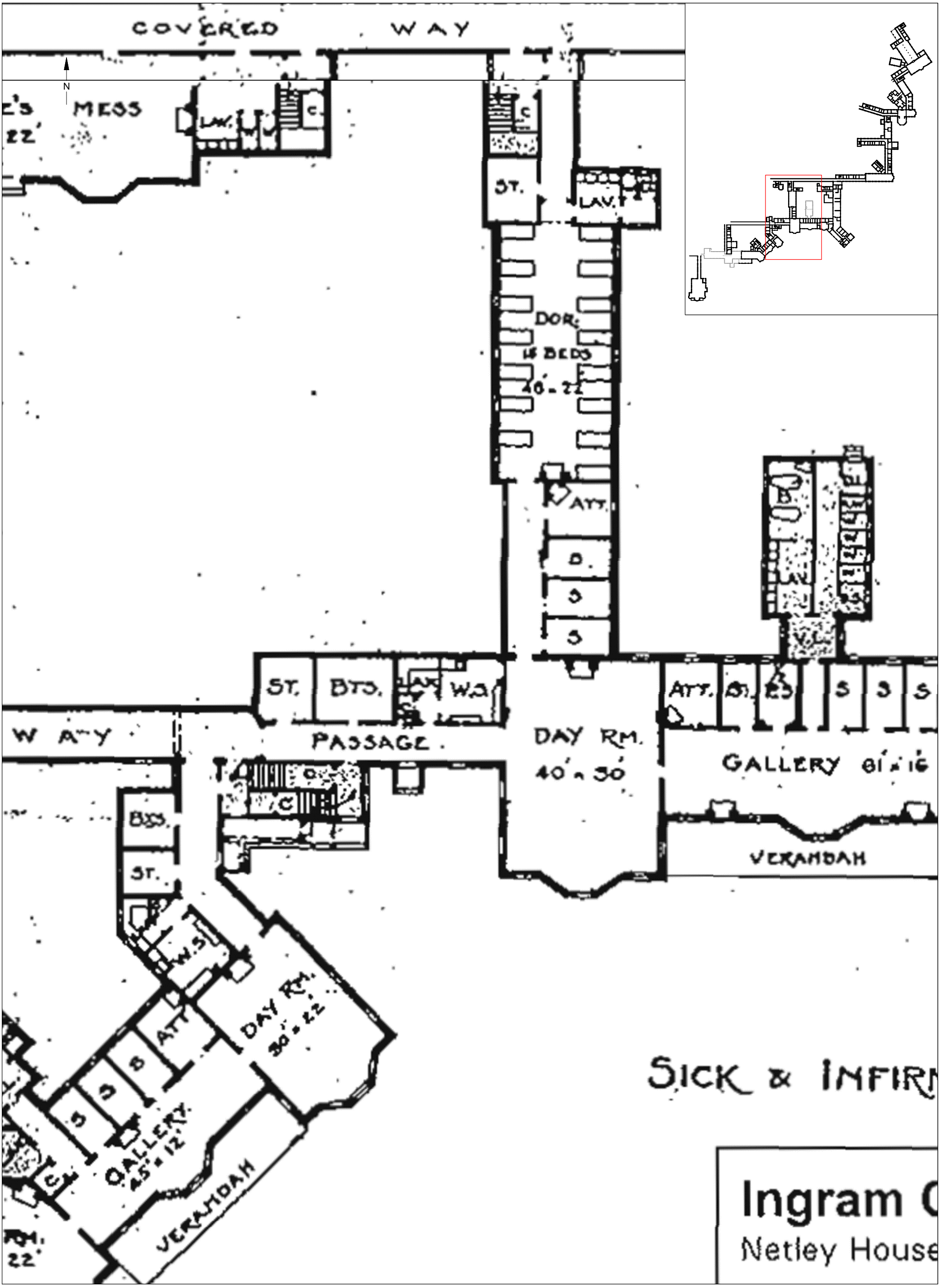
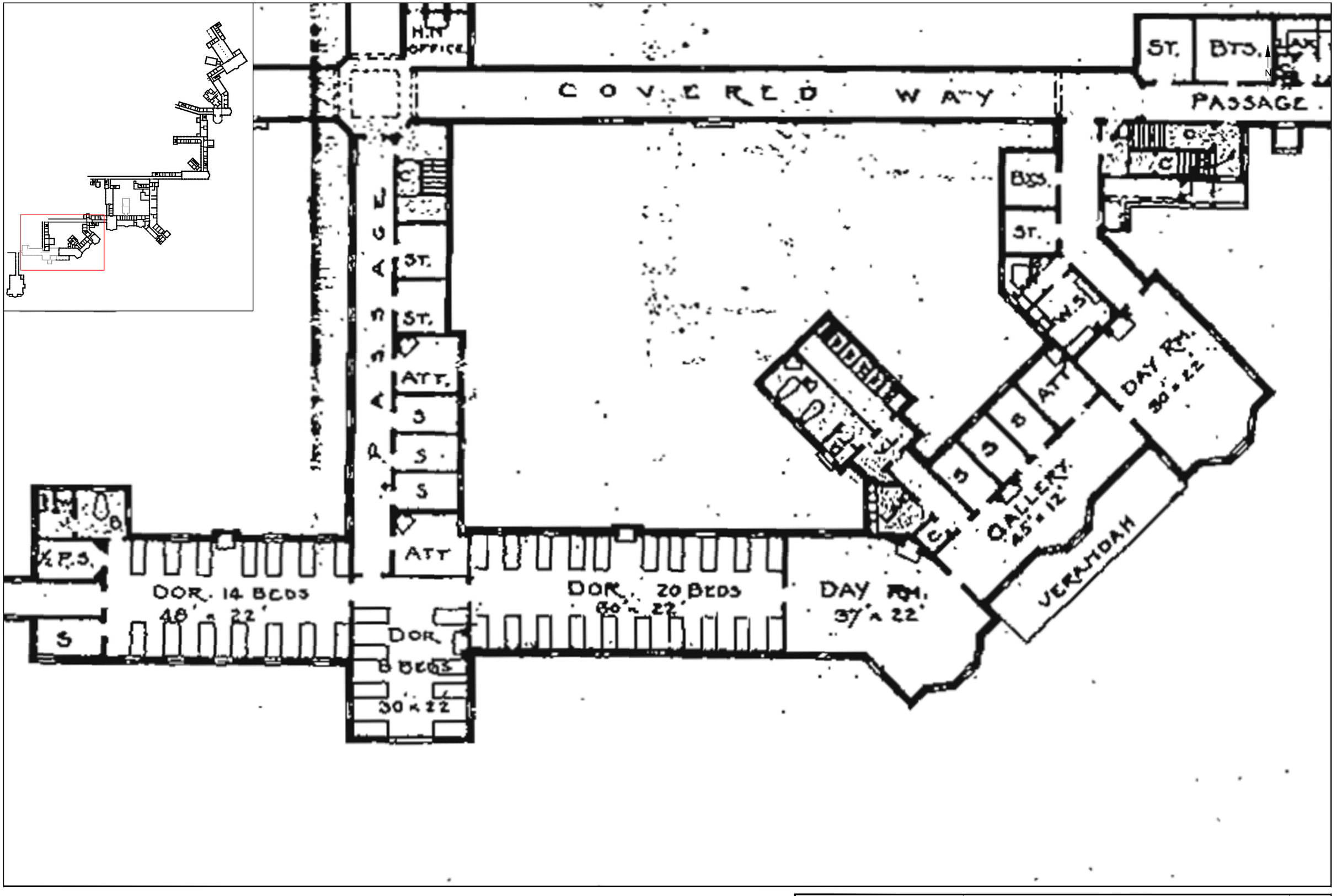
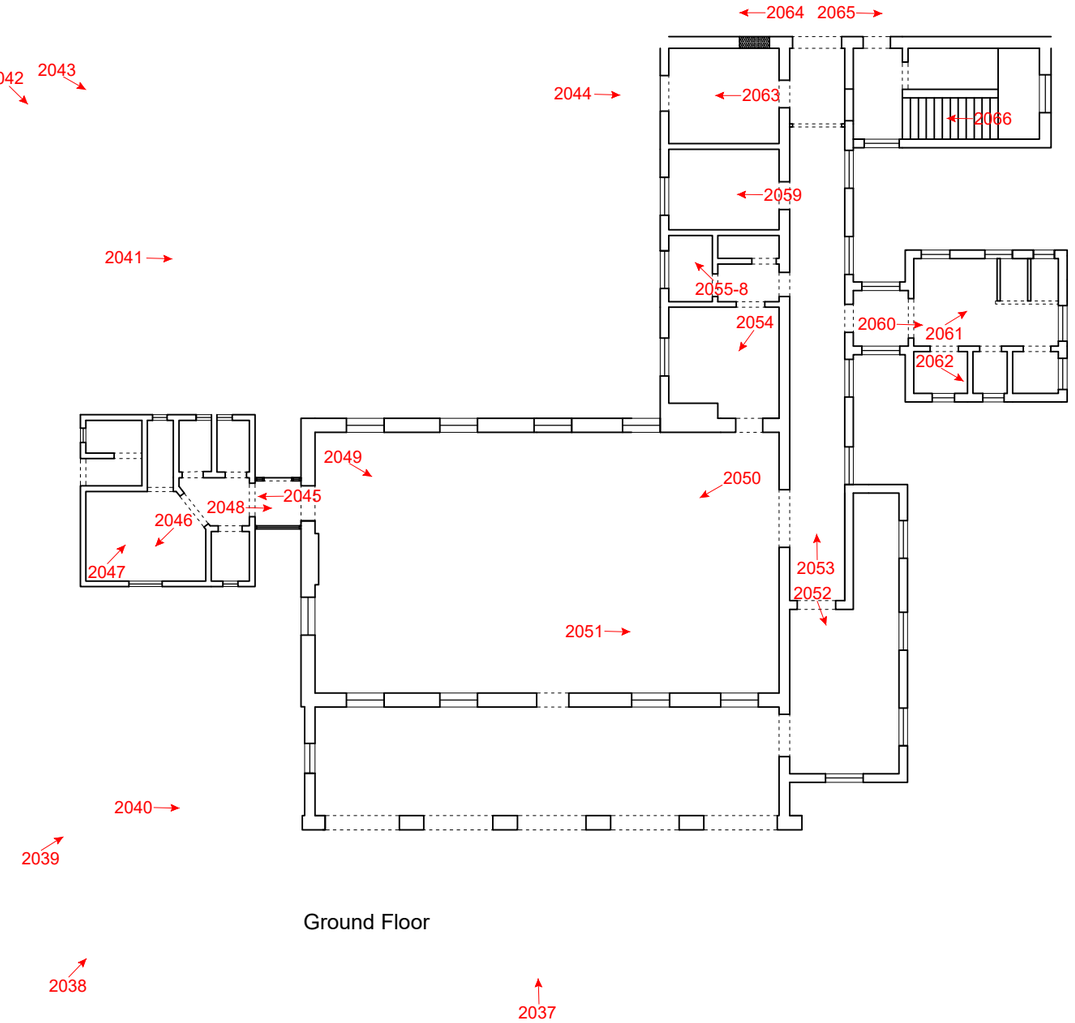
© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 39
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Female Sick & Infirm Ward (Buildings 25-27,61), site plan, 1906	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



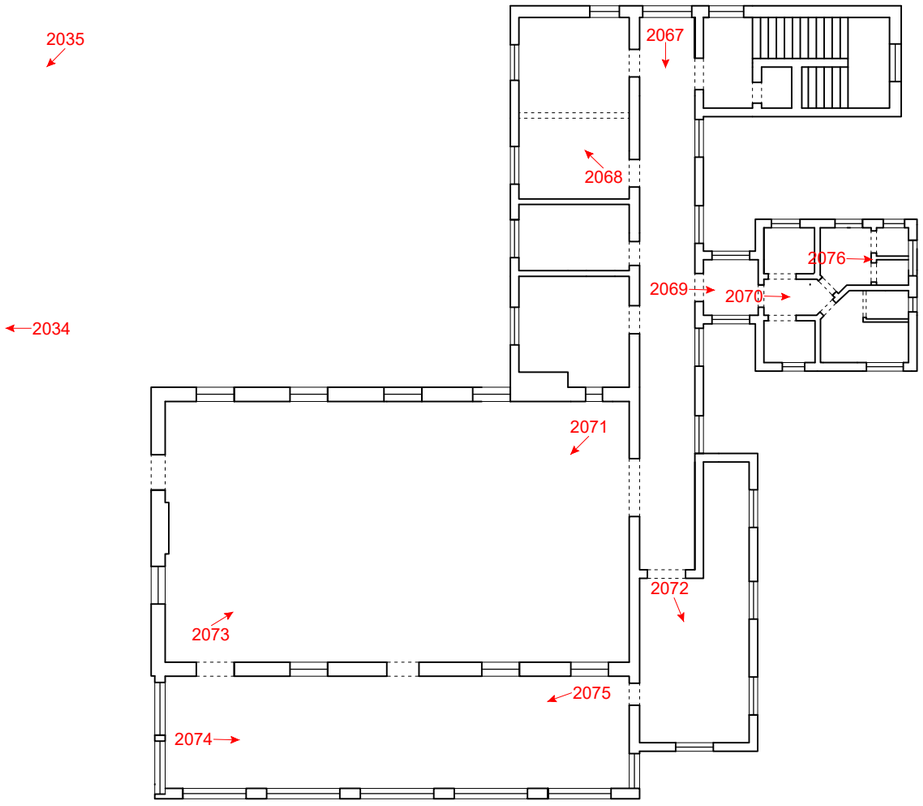
© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 40
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Female Sick & Infirm and Hospital Ward (Buildings 23-25,53), site plan, 1906	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 41
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Female Hospital Ward (Buildings 20-23,63-64), site plan, 1906	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



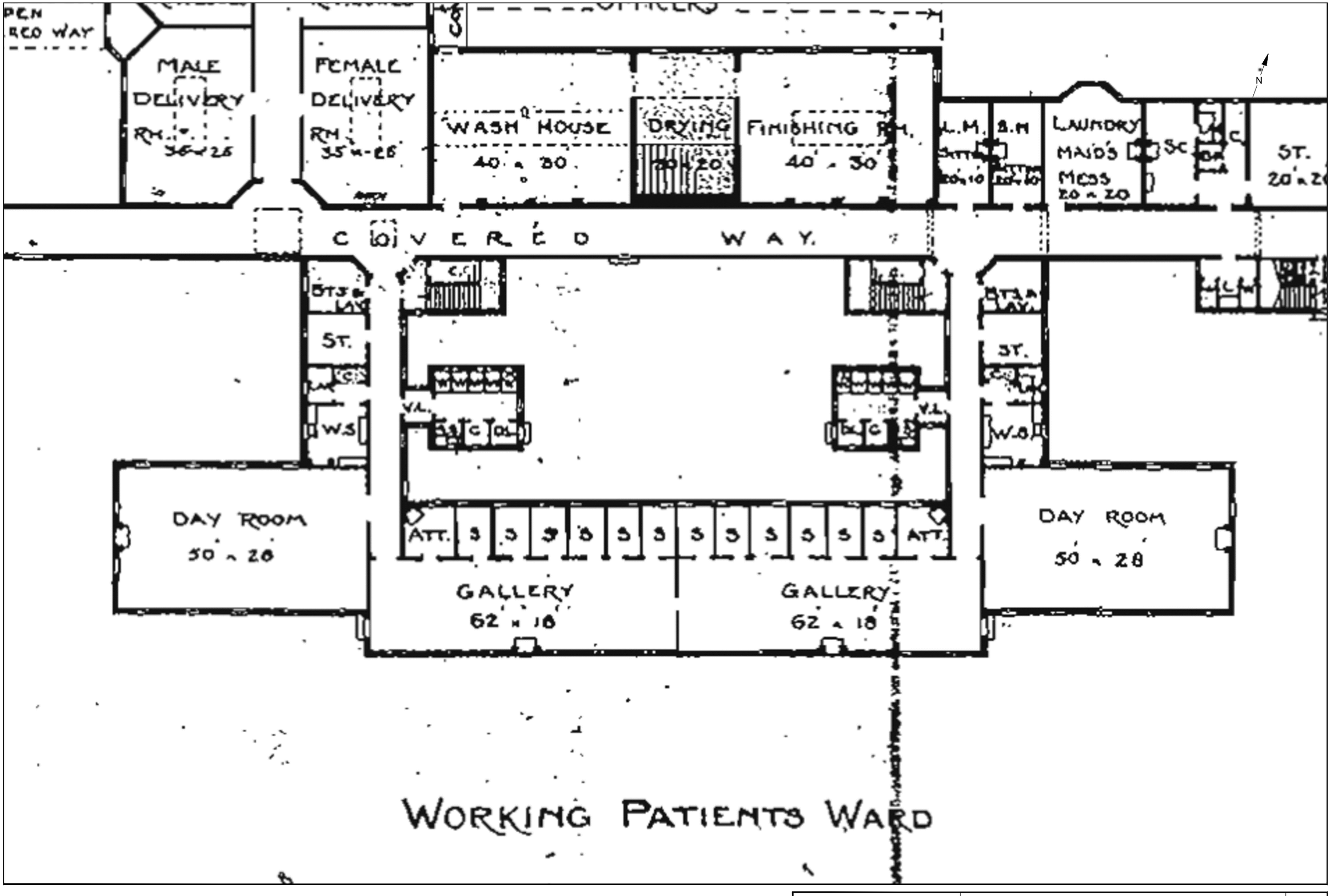
Ground Floor



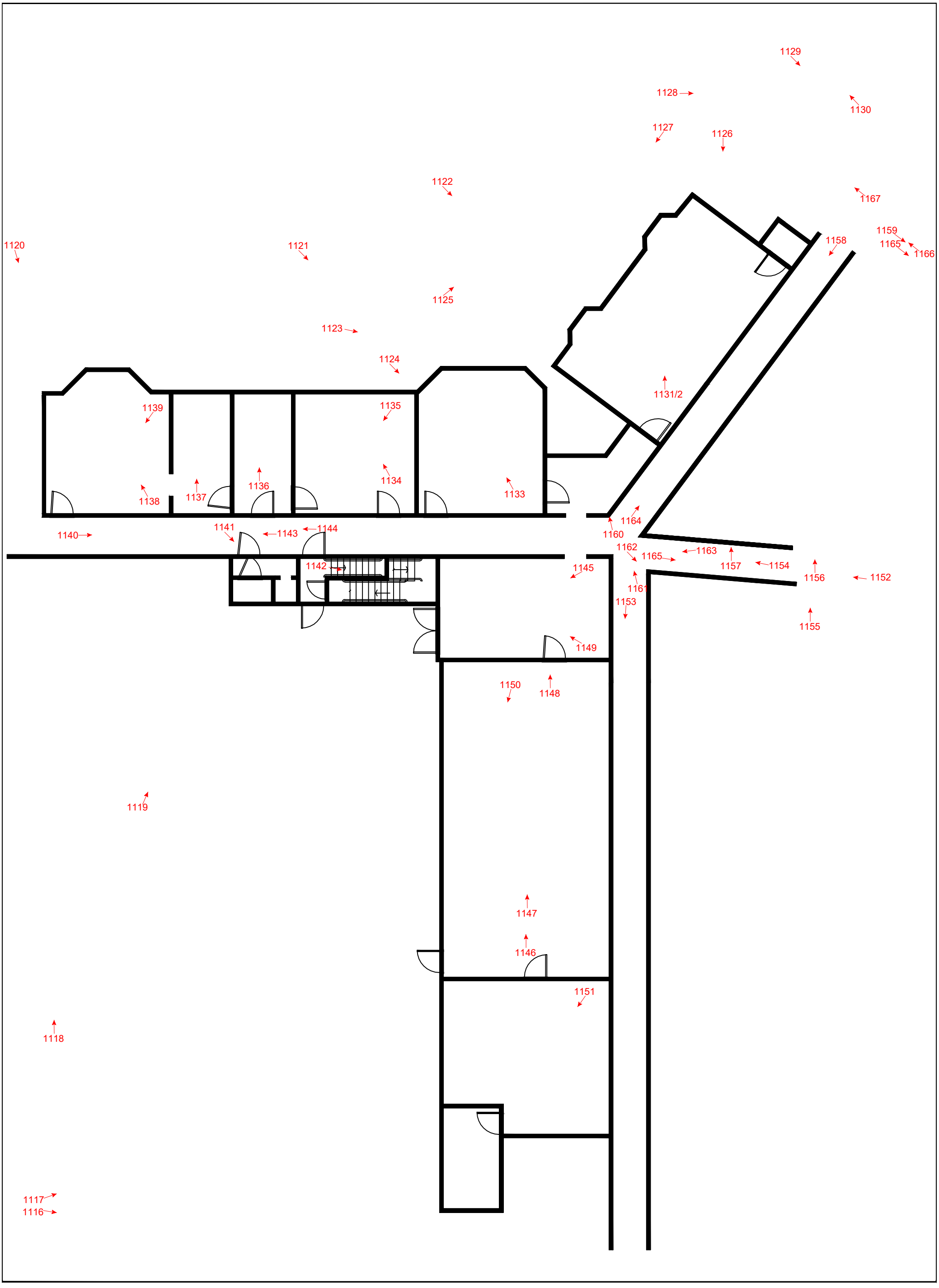
First Floor

0 10m

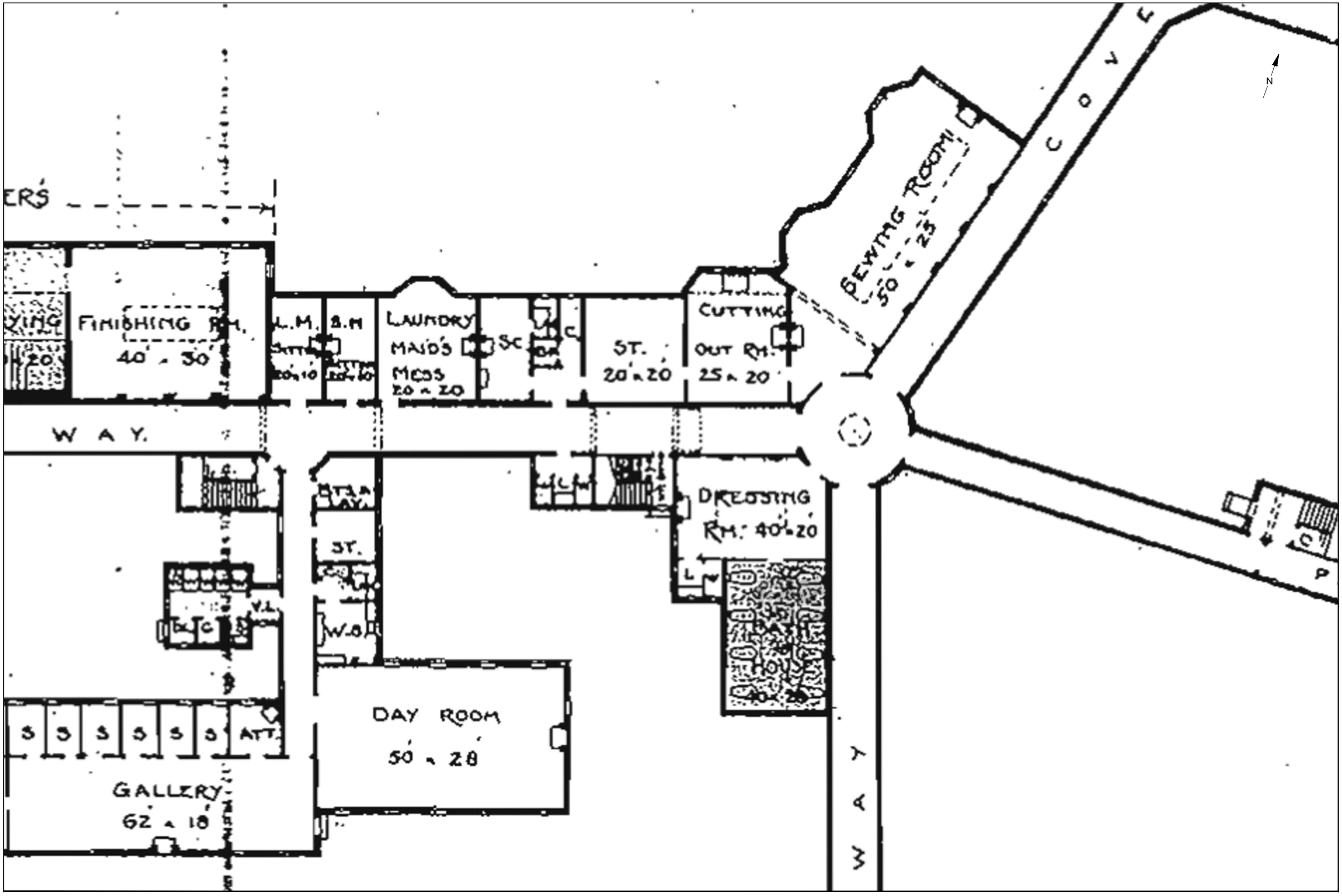
© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 42
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Female working patients' ward (Building 75), floor plans	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 43
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Female working patients' ward (Building 75), site plan, 1906	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

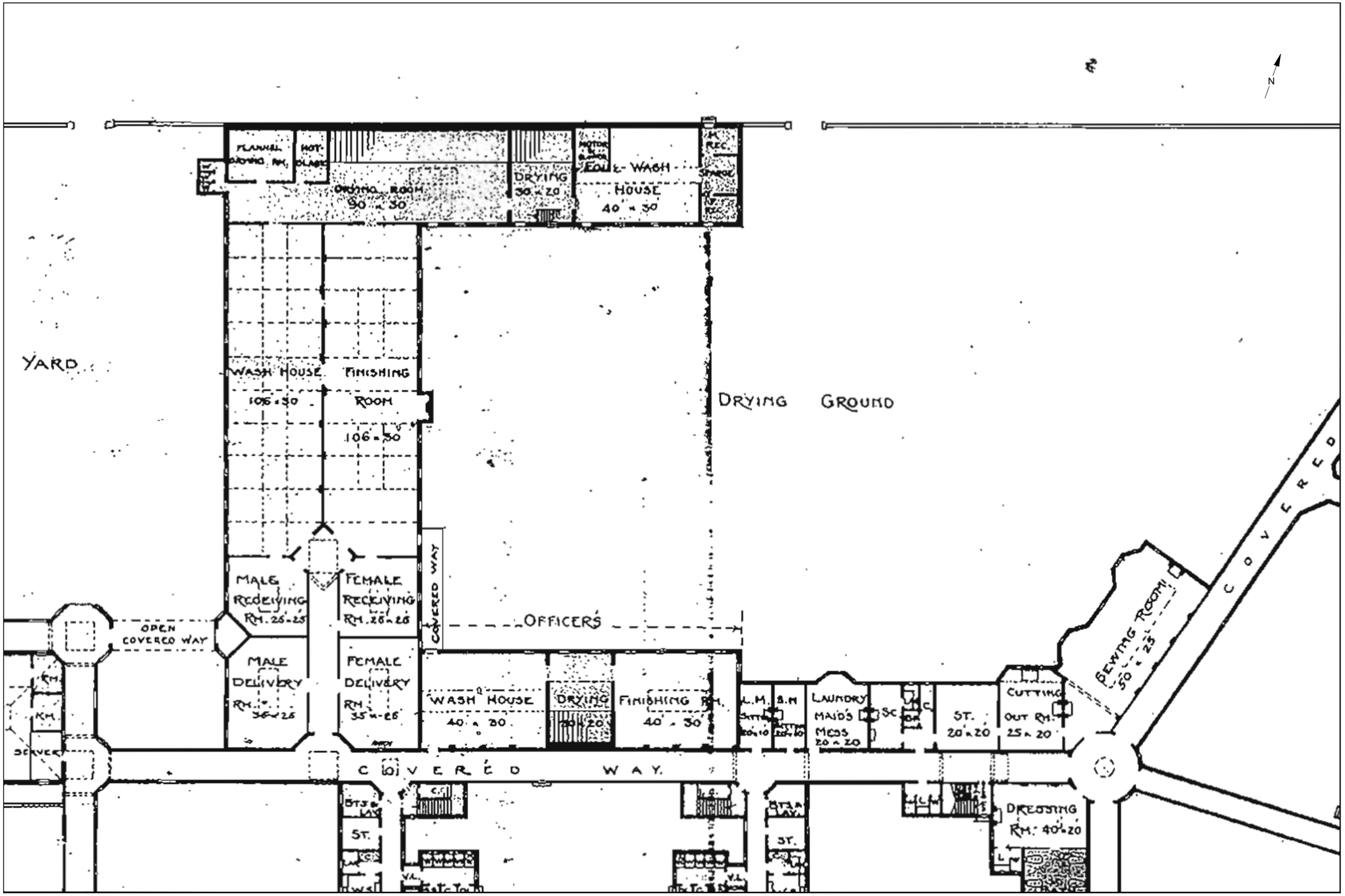


© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 44
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Sewing Room, Female Bath House and Laundry Maids' Rooms (Buildings 48-49,51), floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

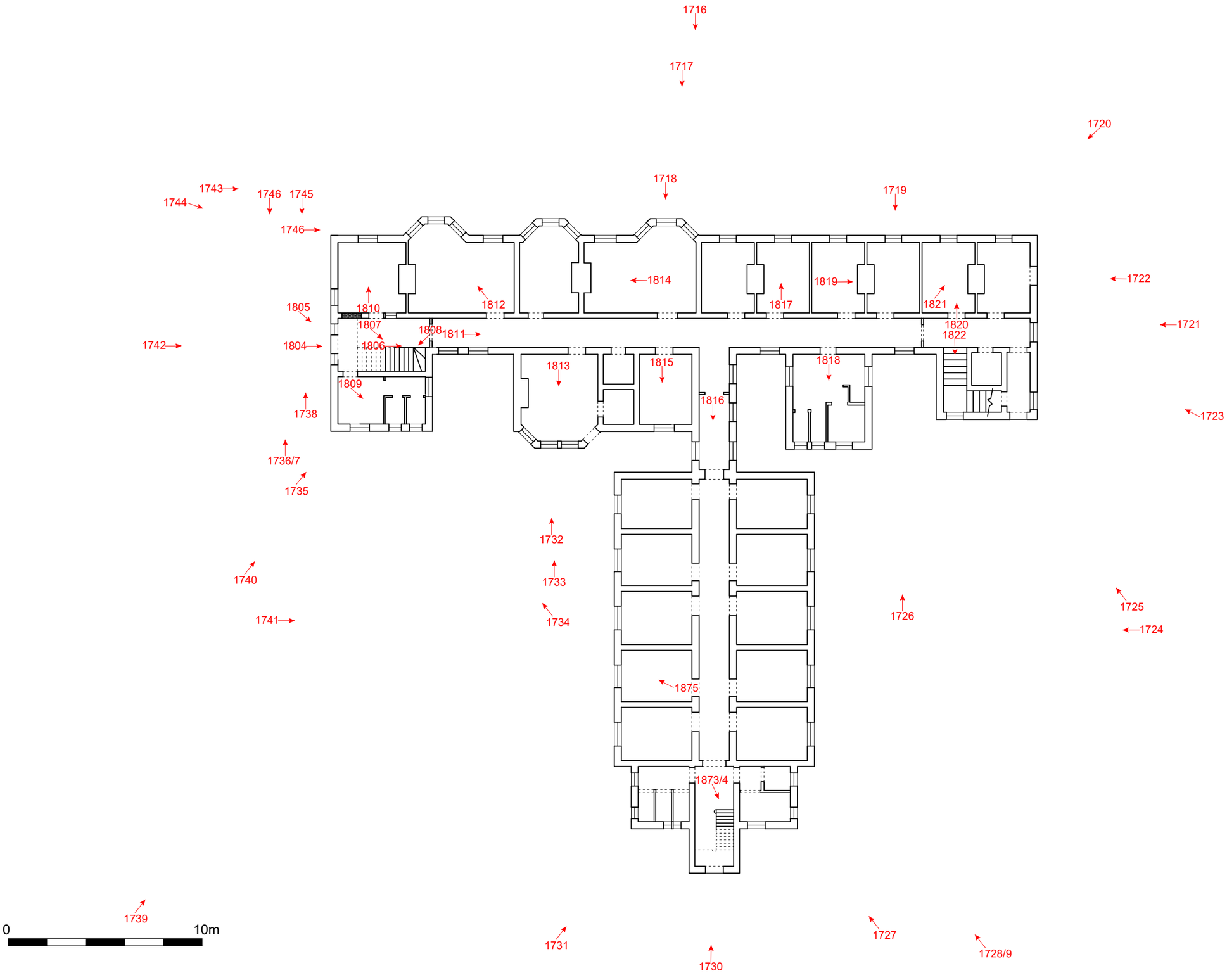


© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 45
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Sewing Room, Female Bath House and Laundry Maids' Rooms (Buildings 48-49,51), site plan, 1906	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

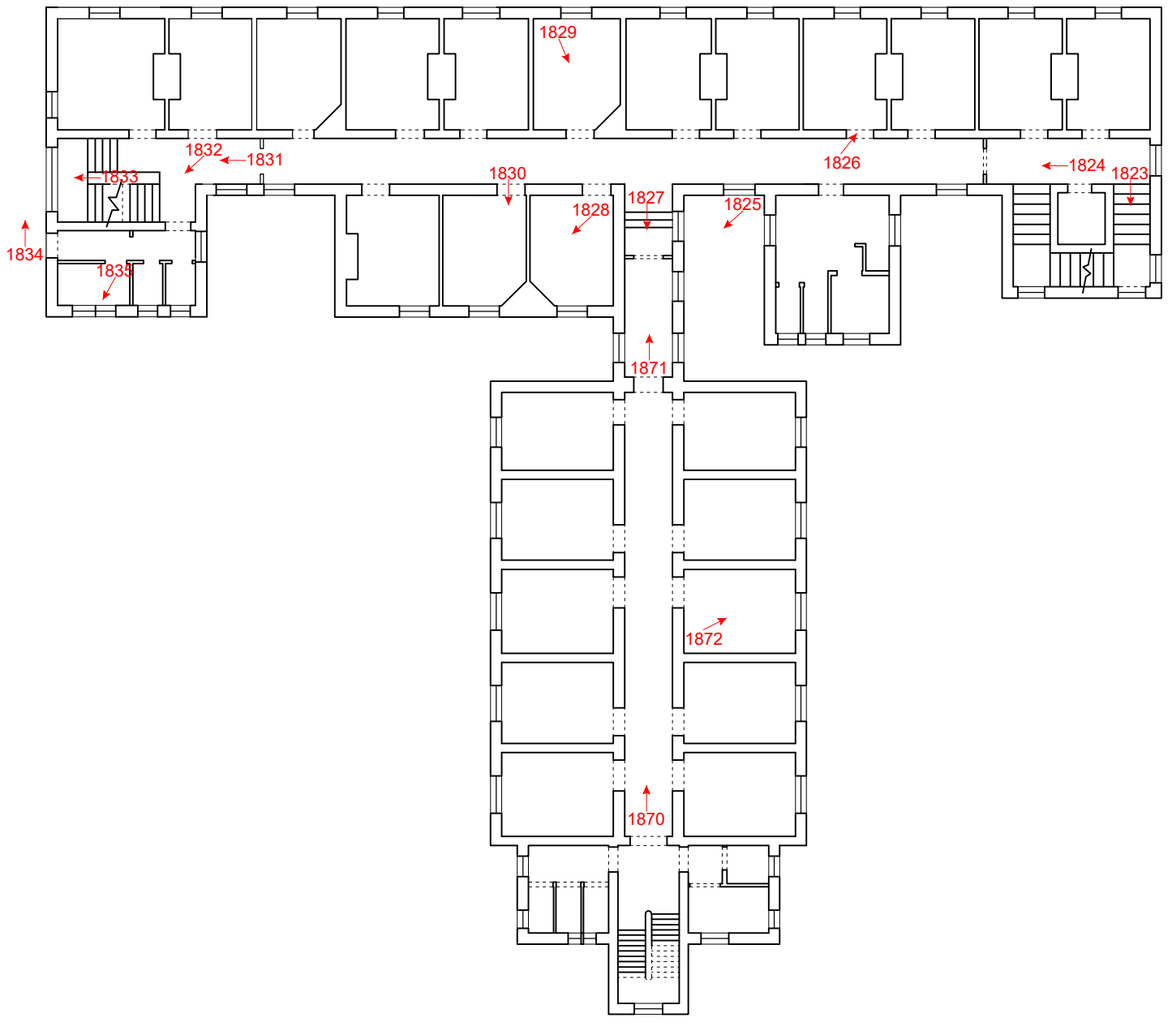
© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 46
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Laundry, latterly Central Production Unit (Buildings 44-47), floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 47
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Laundry, latterly Central Production Unit (Buildings 44-47), site plan, 1906	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



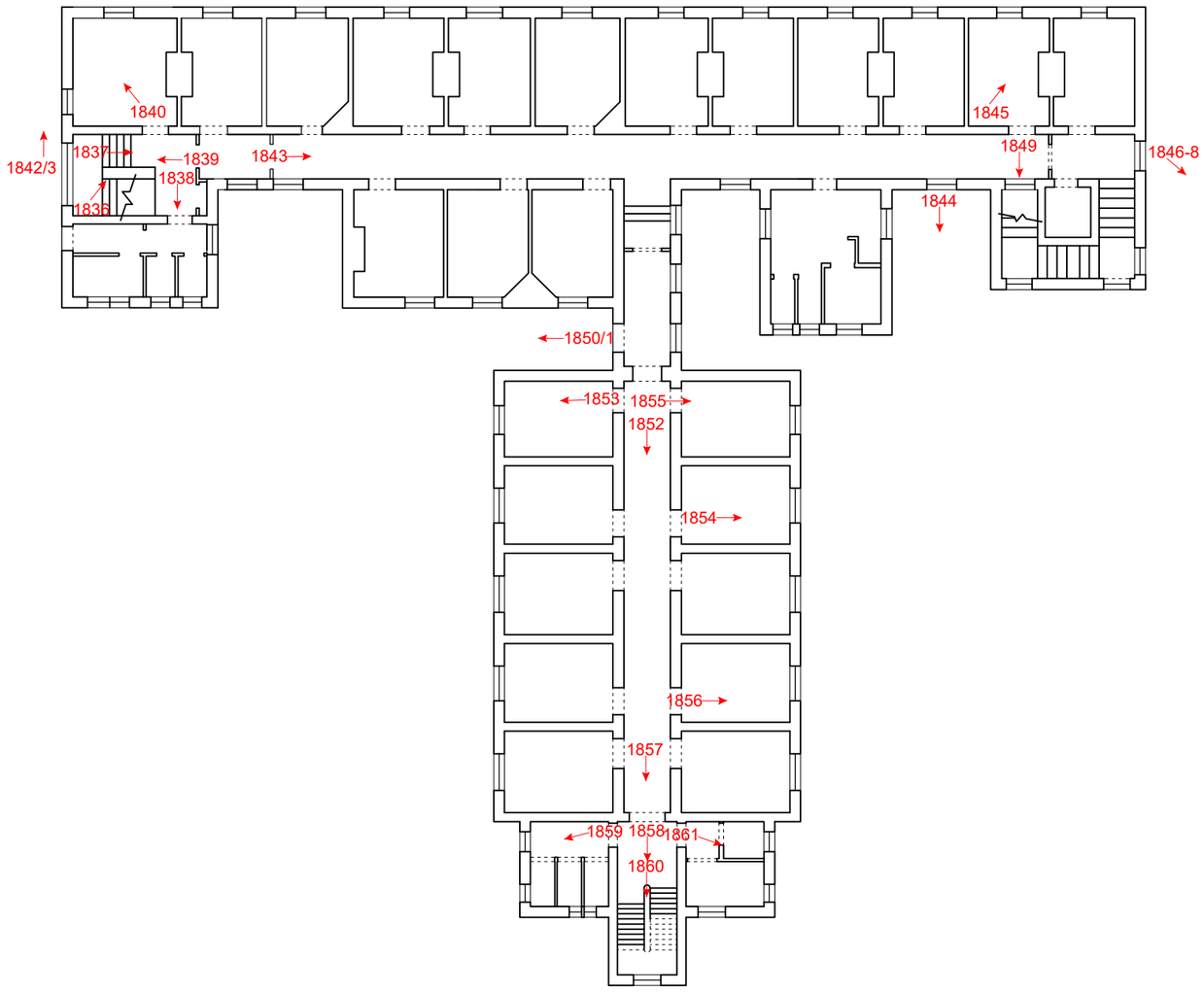
© **Archaeology South-East**		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 48
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Nurses' home (Buildings 42 & 50), ground floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



N

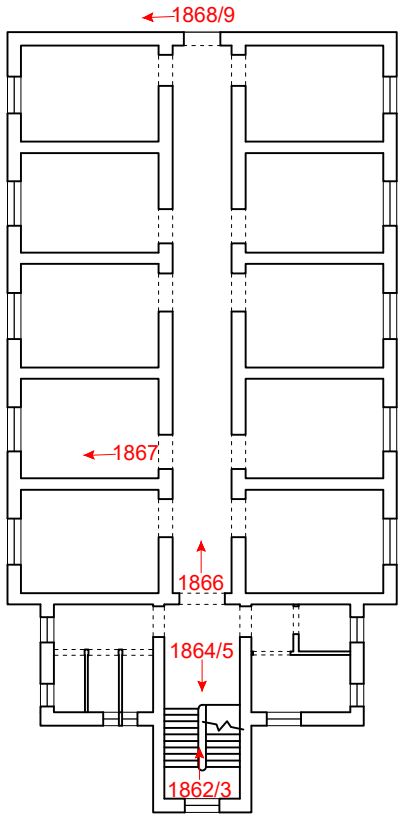
0 10m

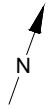
© **Archaeology South-East**		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 49
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Nurses' home (Buildings 42 & 50), first floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



0 10m

© **Archaeology South-East**		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 50
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Nurses' home (Buildings 42 & 50), second floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		





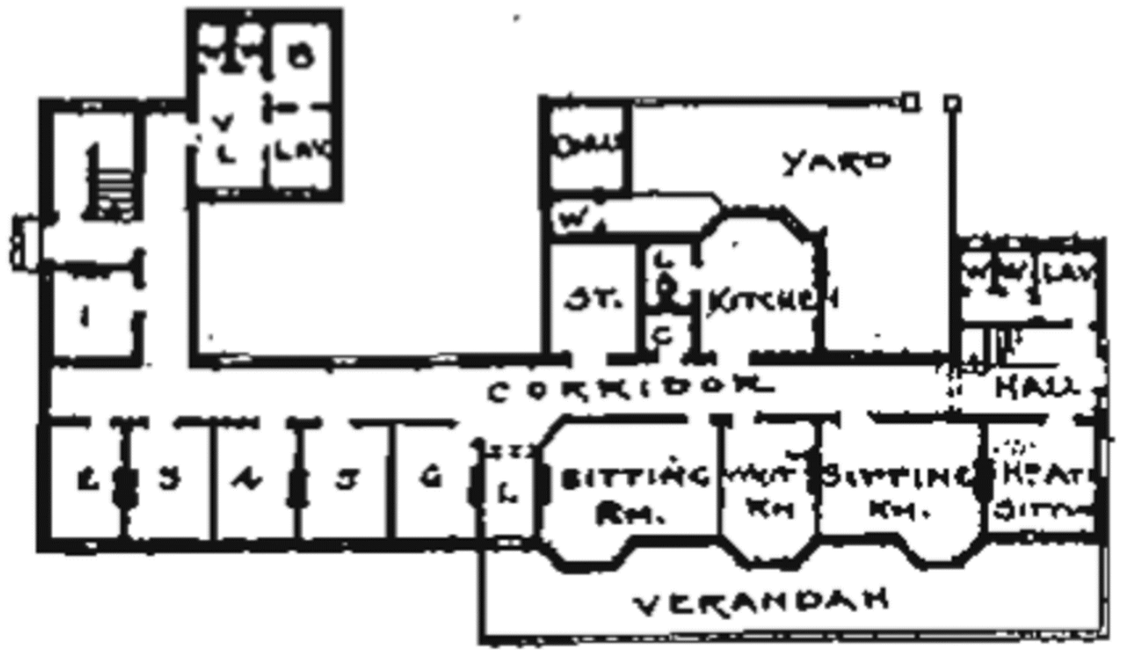
© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 51
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Nurses' home (Buildings 42 & 50), third floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

Ground floor

First floor

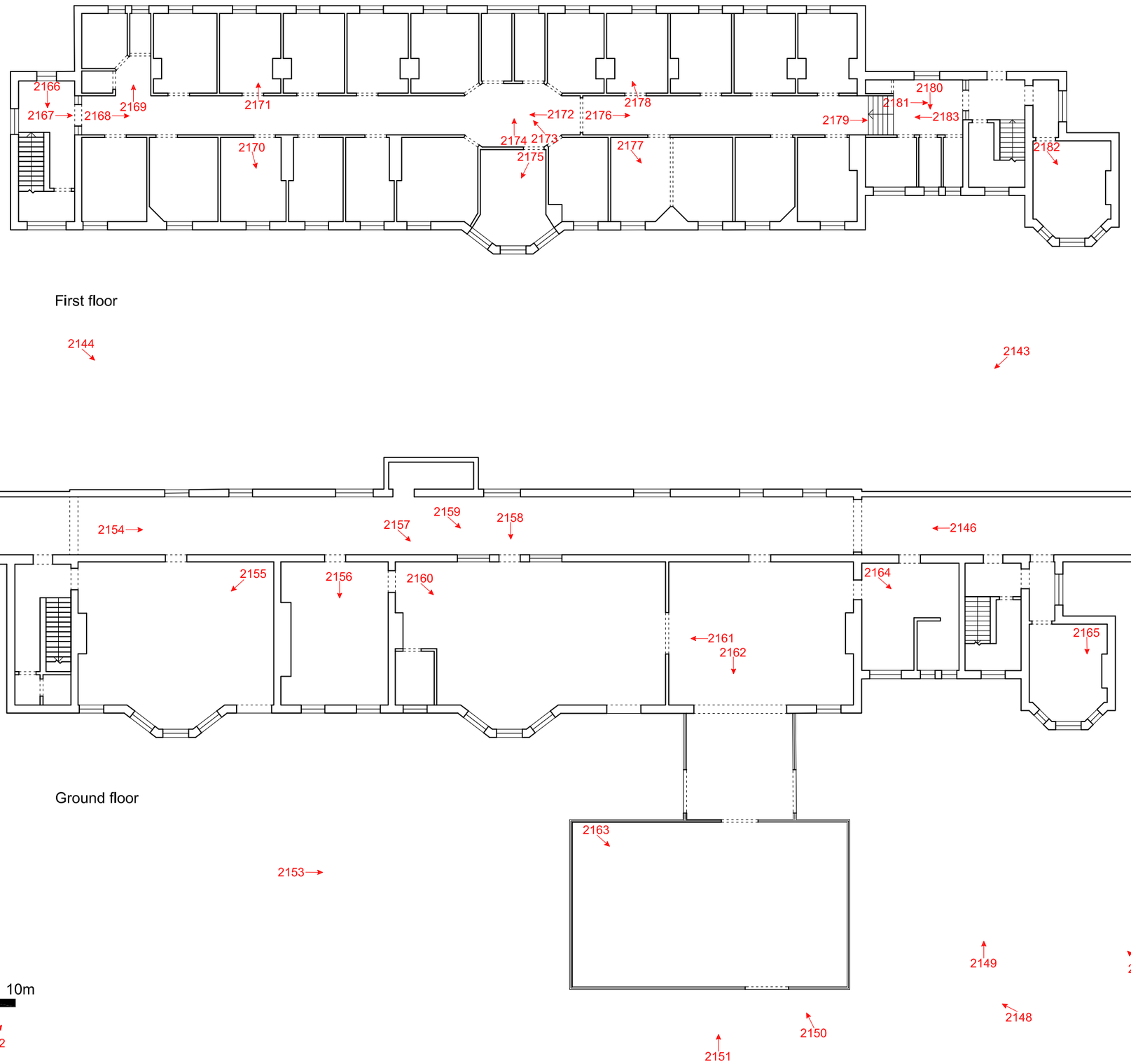
Second floor

© **Archaeology South-East**		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 52
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Beta Building (Nurse Training Unit, Building 43), floor plans	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

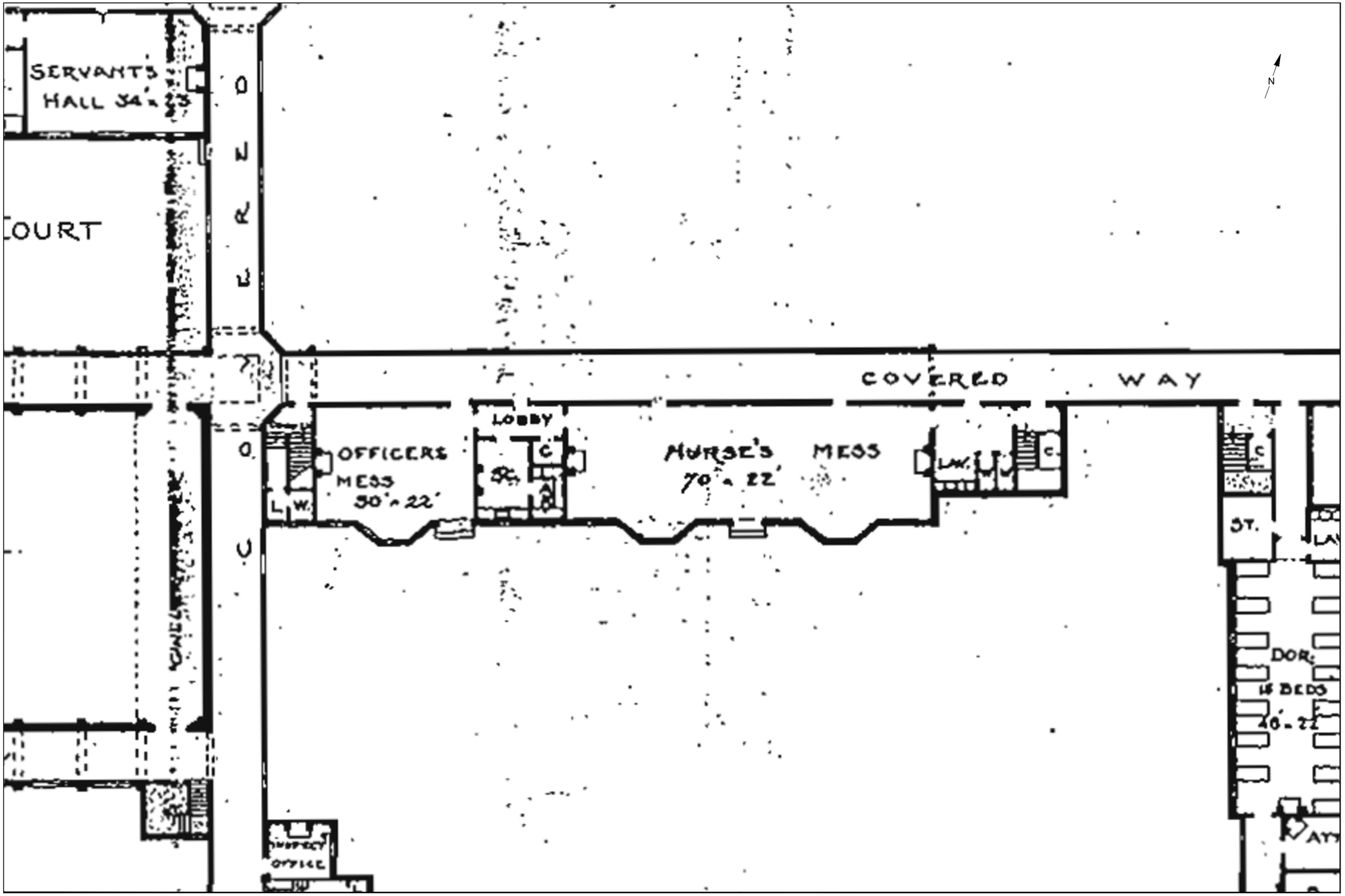


NURSES HOME

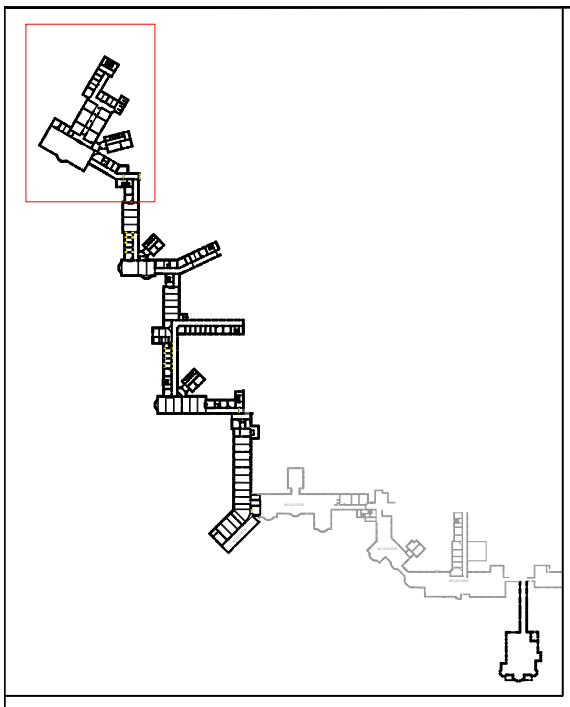
© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 53
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Nurses' Home and Beta Building (Buildings 42,43,50), site plan, 1906	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

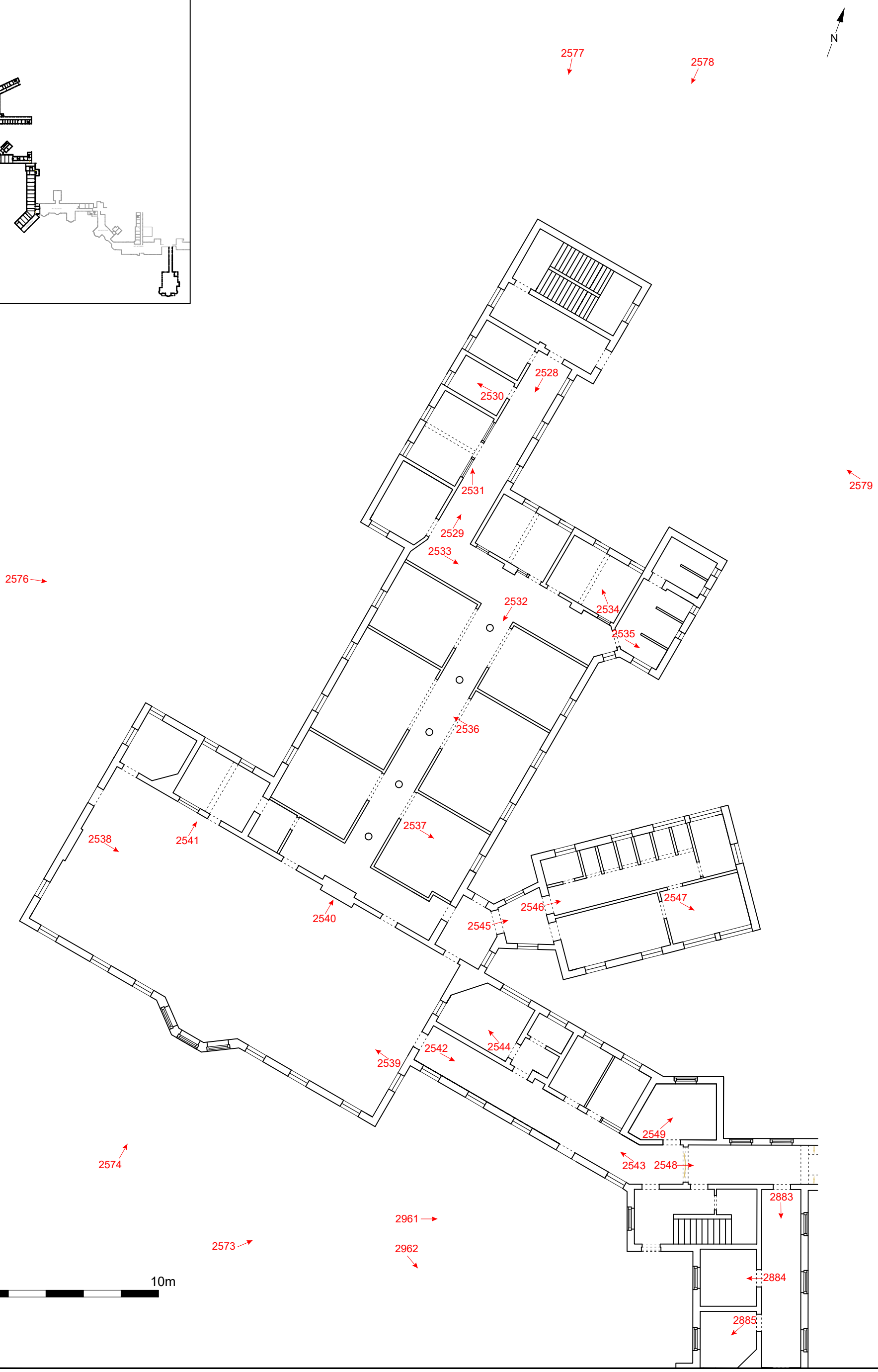


© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 54
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Officers' and Nurses' Mess (Building 52), floor plans	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

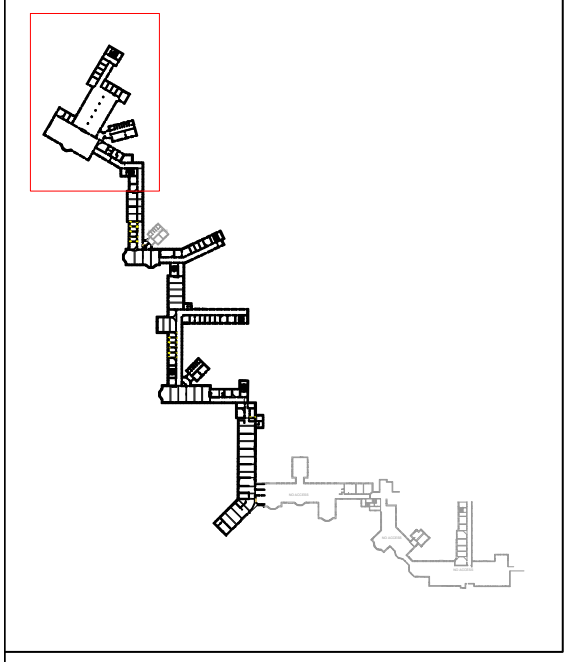


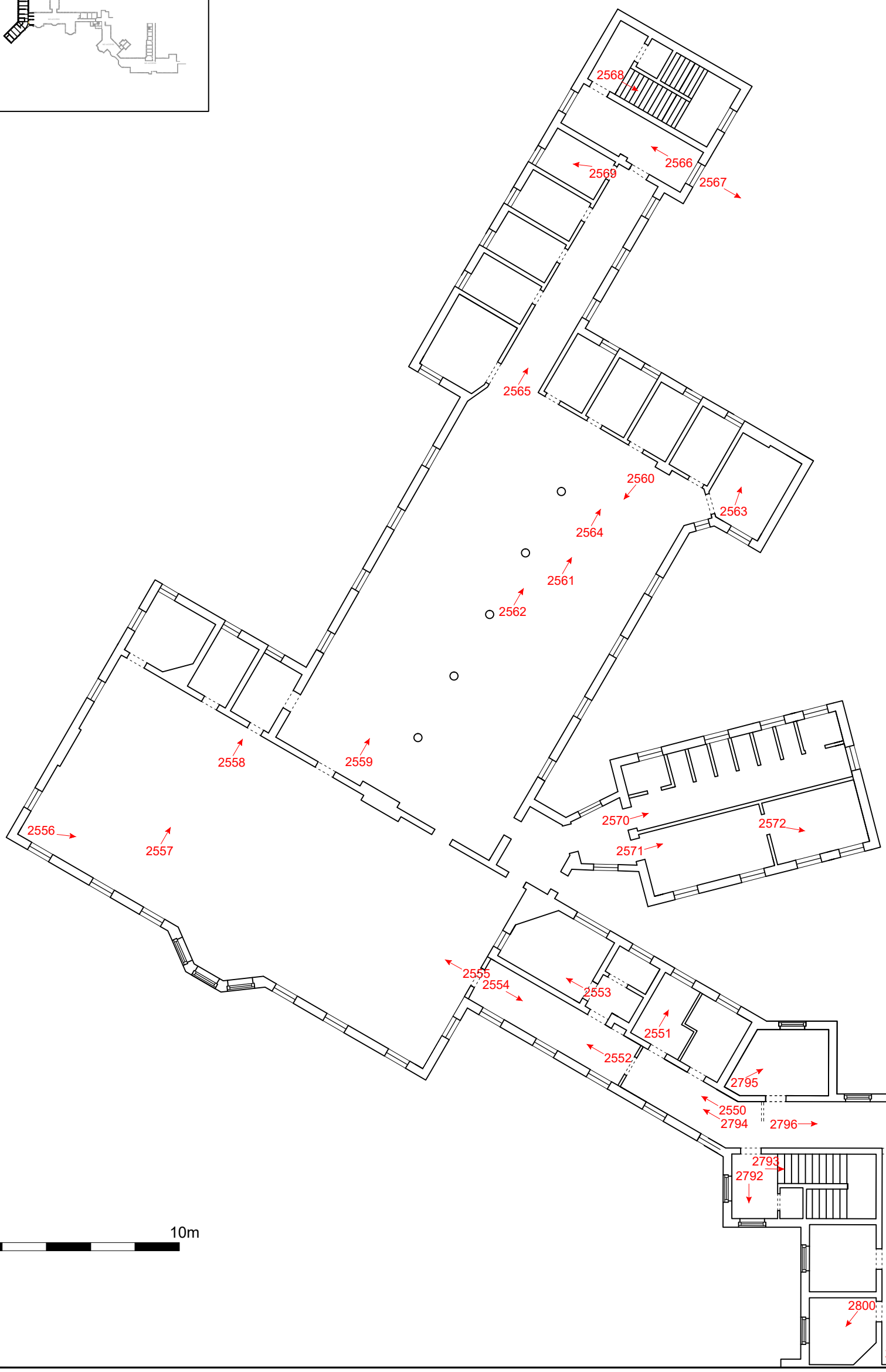
© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 55
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Officers' and Nurses' Mess (Building 52), site plan, 1906	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



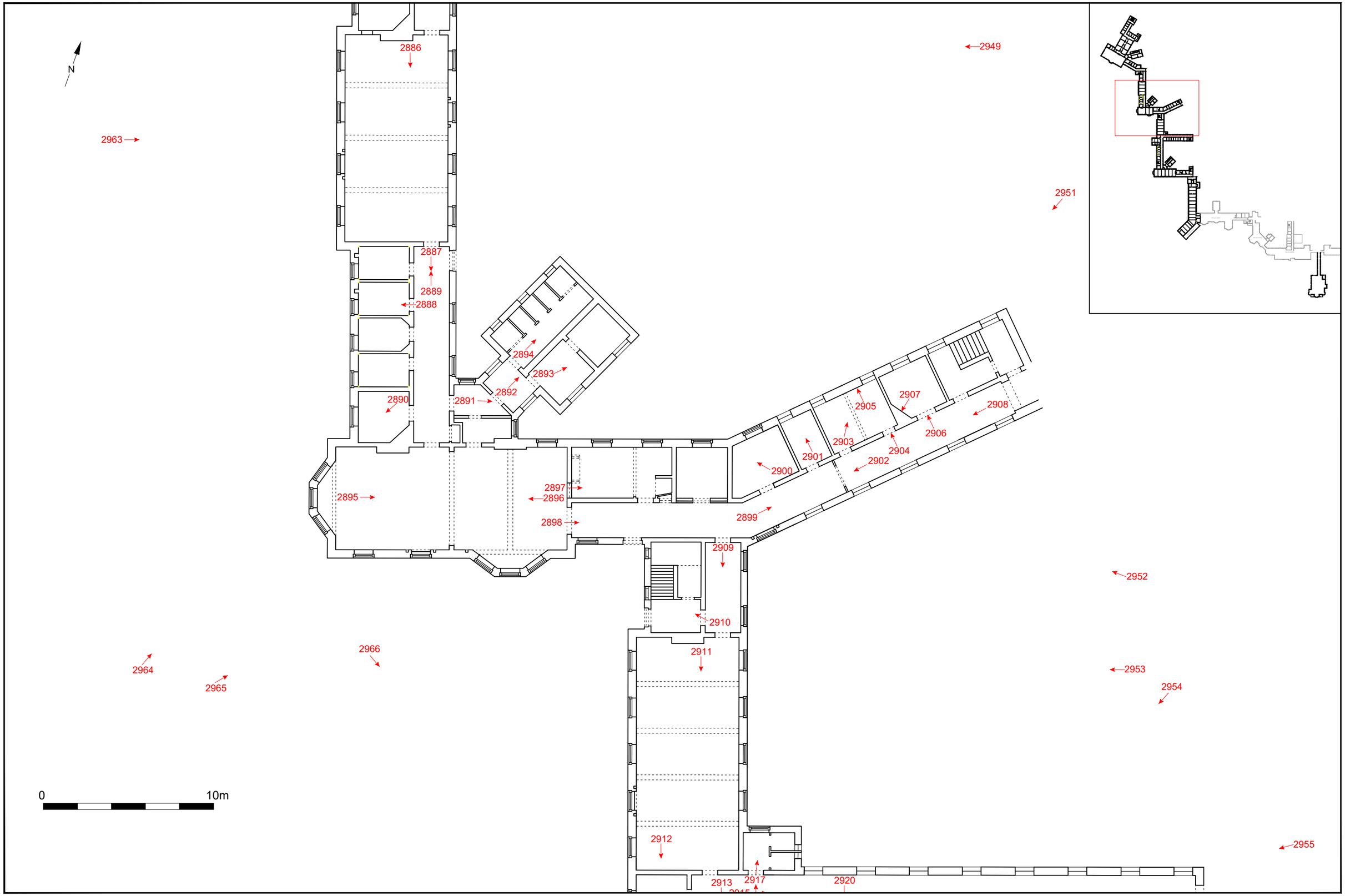


© **Archaeology South-East**		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 56
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Male Epileptic Ward (Buildings 88-92), ground floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

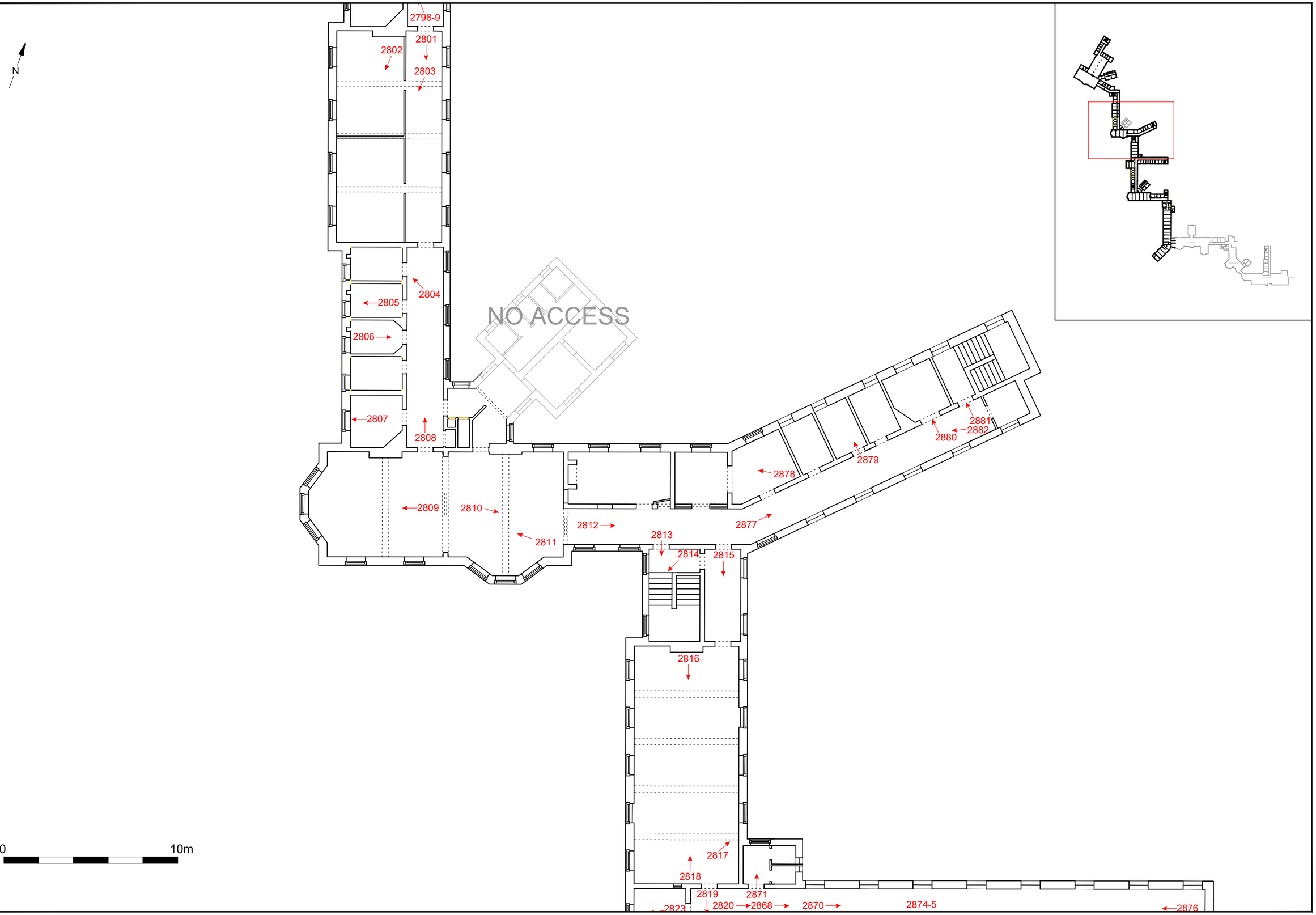




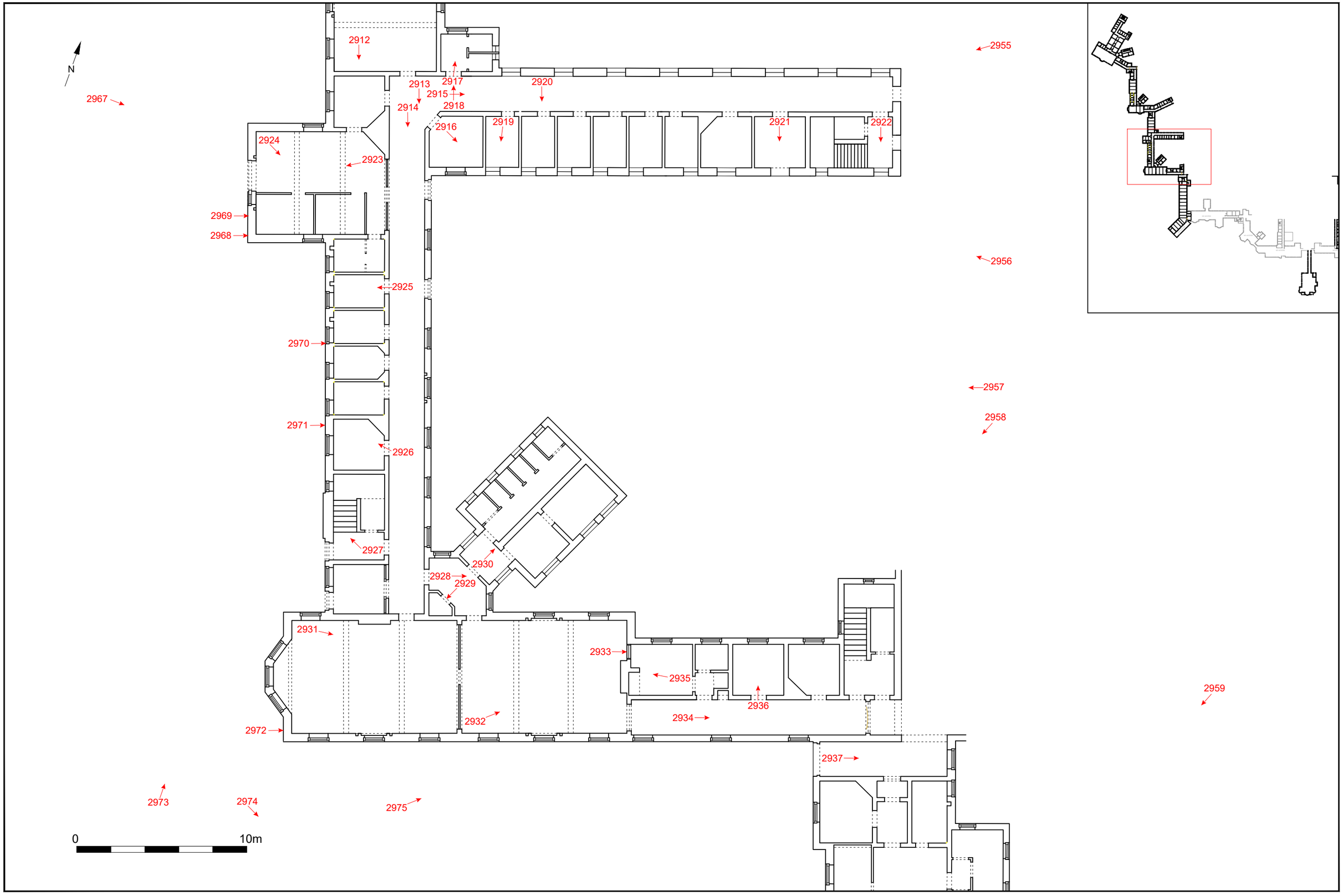
© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 57
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Male Epileptic Ward (Buildings 88-92), first floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



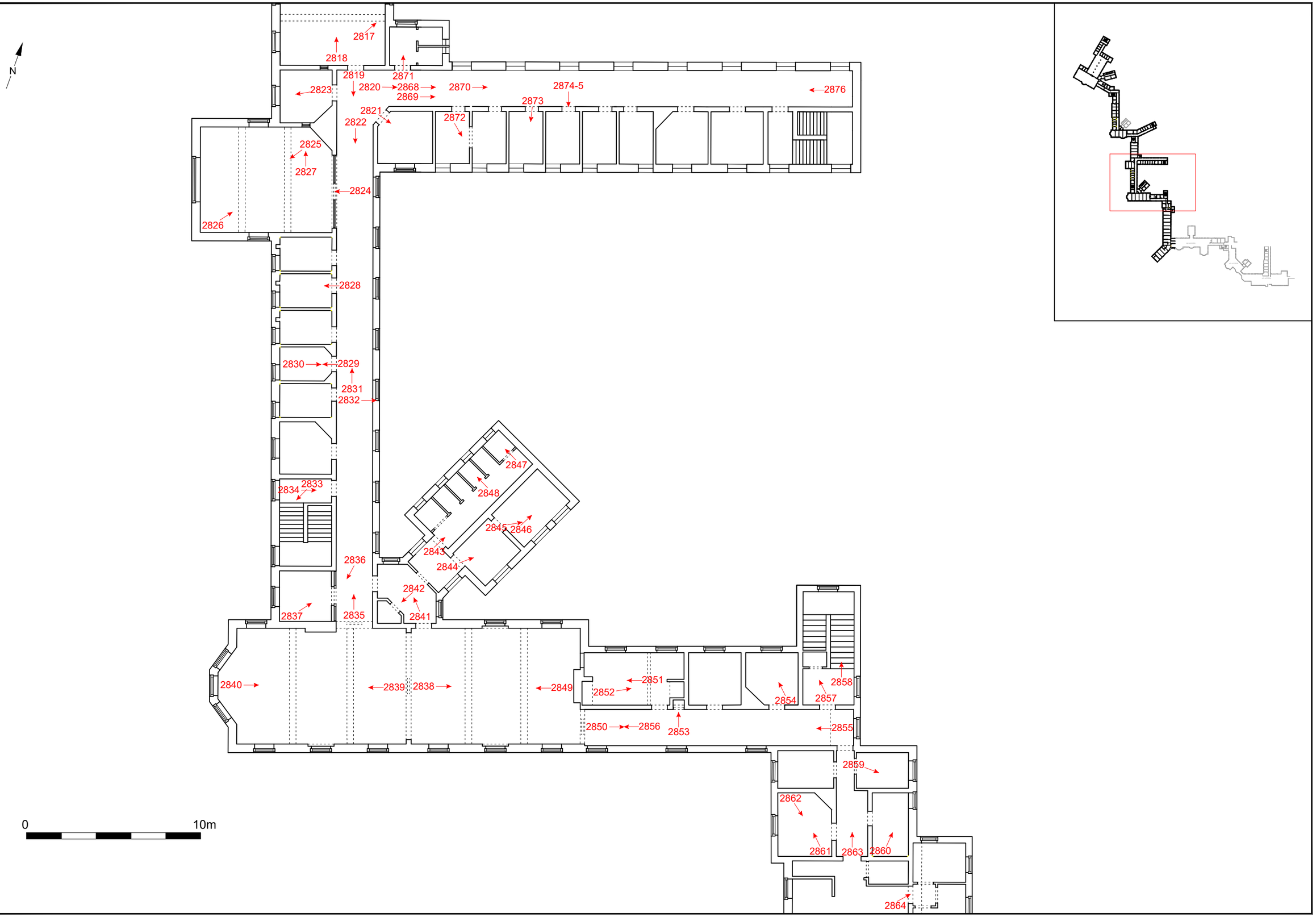
© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 58
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Male Acute Ward No. 1 (Buildings 1-3, 85-87), ground floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



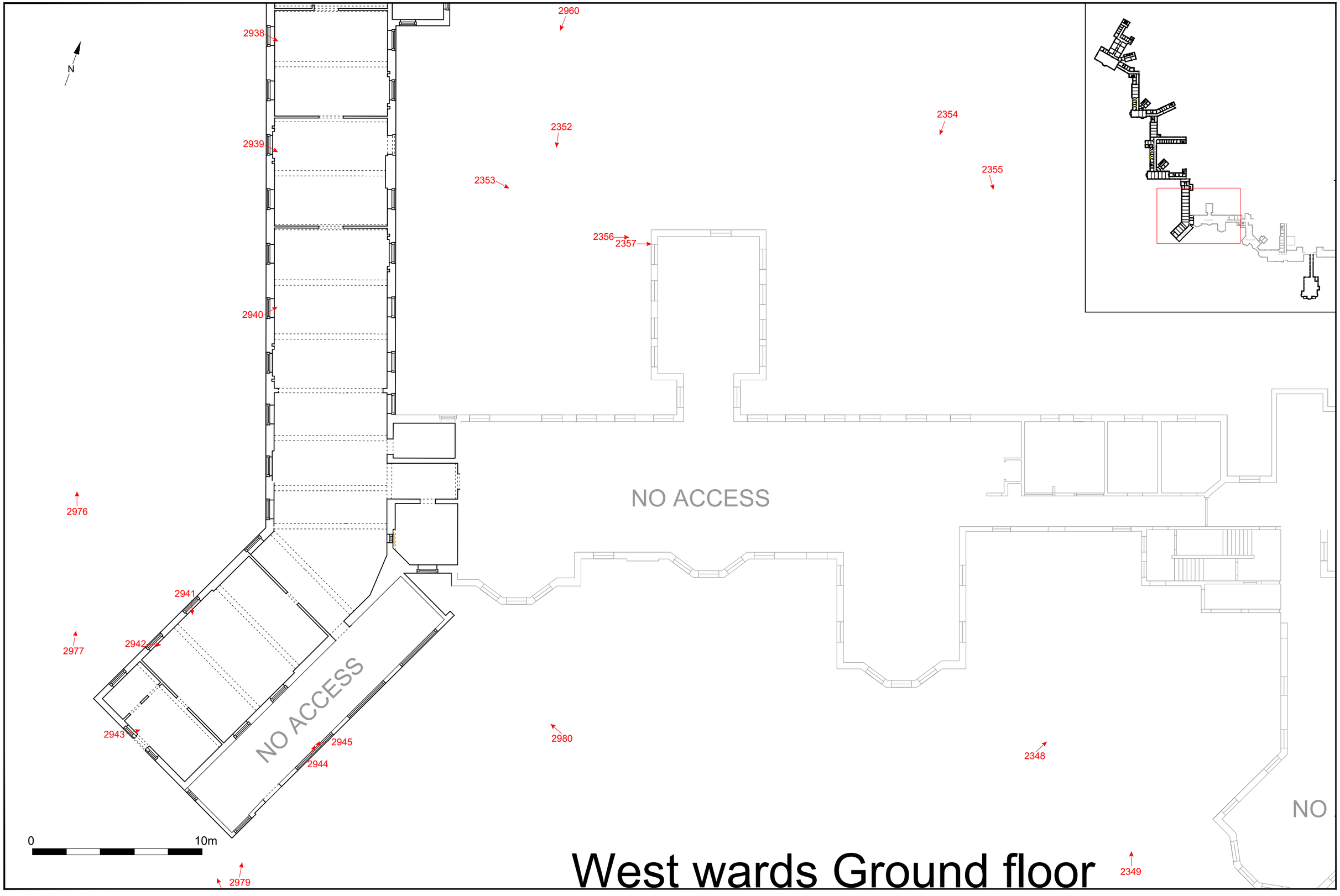
© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 59
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Male Acute Ward No. 1 (Buildings 1-3, 85-87), first floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



© **Archaeology South-East**		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 60
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Male Acute Ward No. 2 (Buildings 4-7, 83 & 84), ground floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

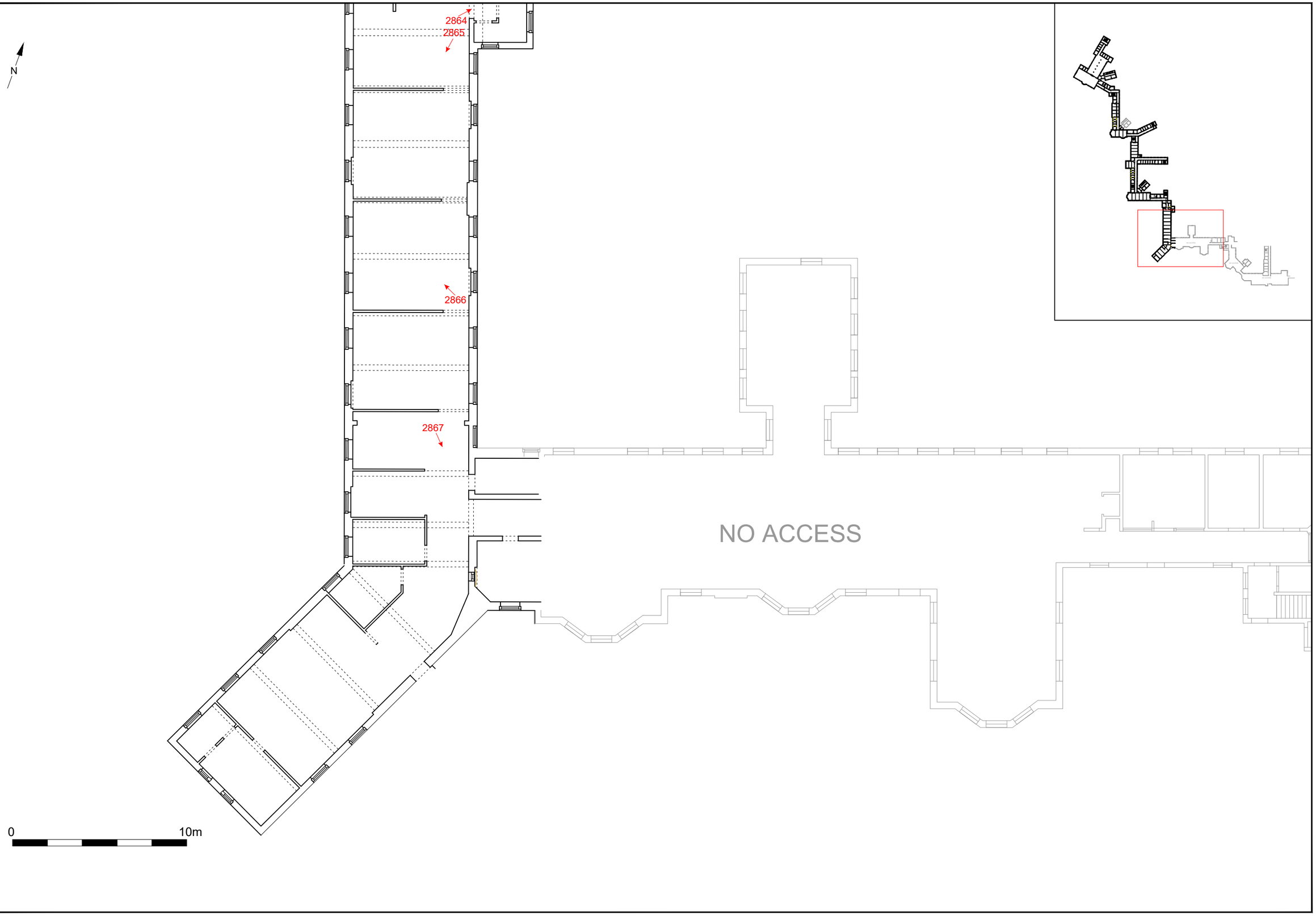


© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 61
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Male Acute Ward No. 2 (Buildings 4-7, 83 & 84), first floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

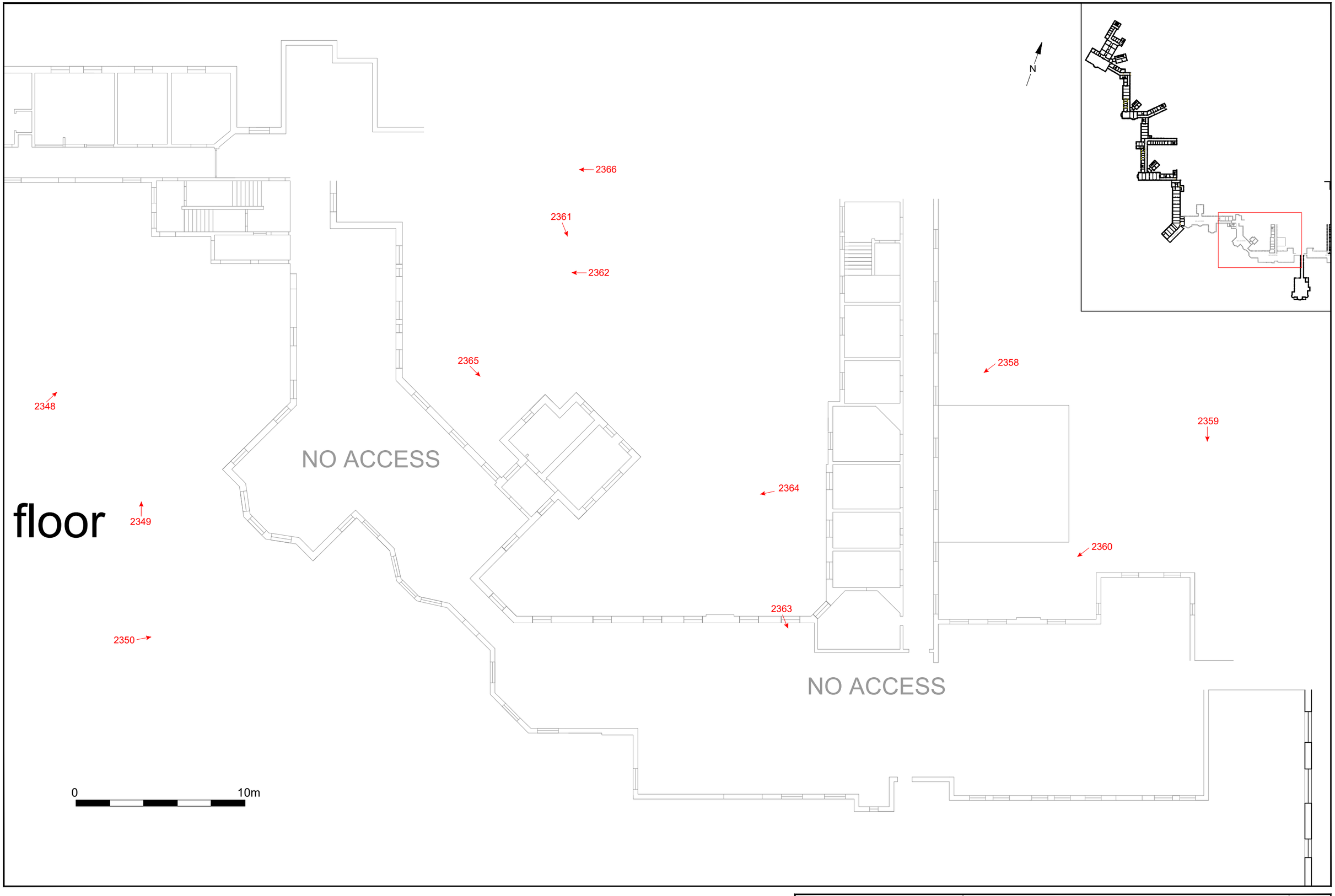


West wards Ground floor

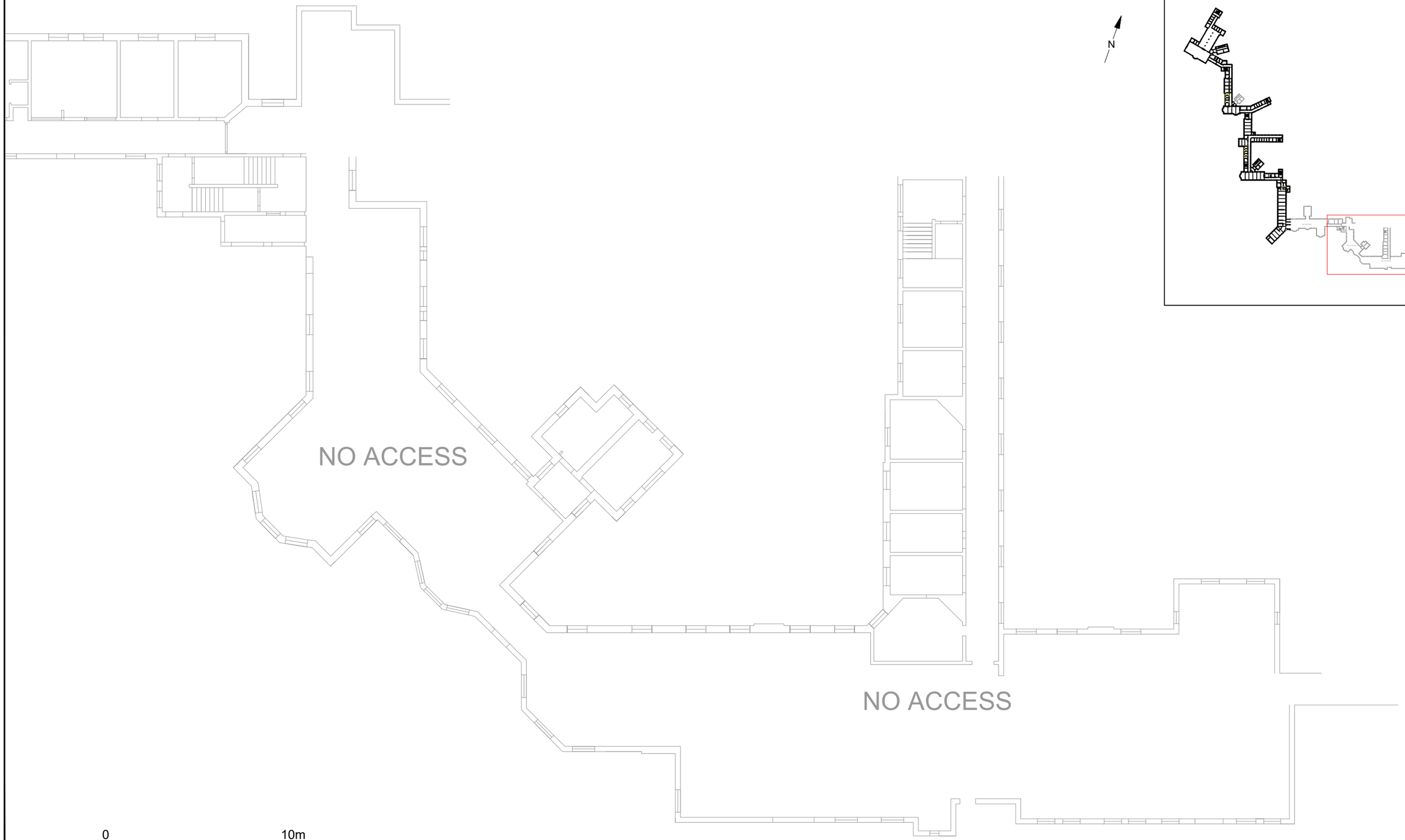
© **Archaeology South-East**		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 62
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Male Sick & Infirm Ward (Buildings 8-13, 72 & 73), ground floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



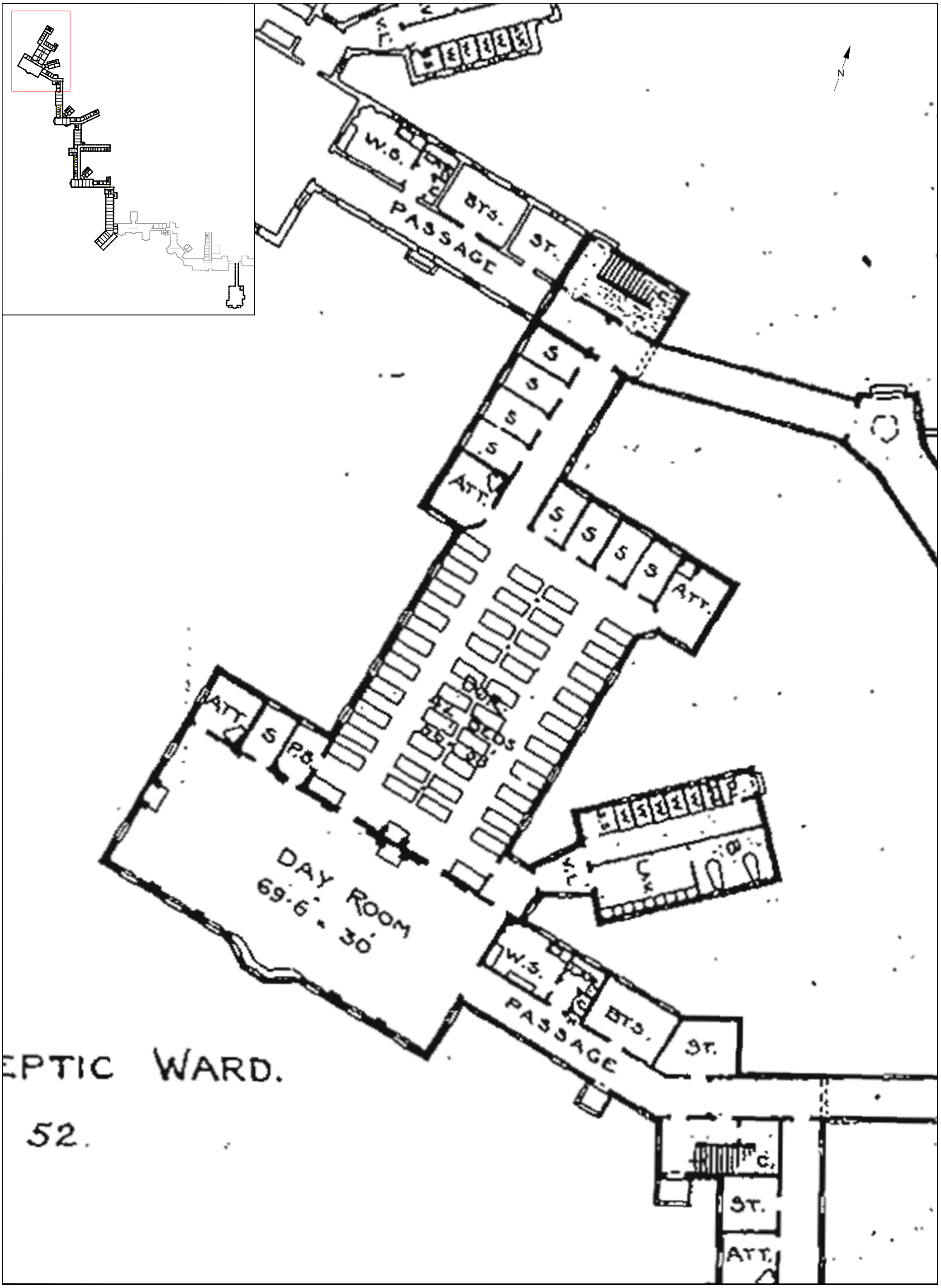
© **Archaeology South-East**		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 63
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Male Sick & Infirm Ward (Buildings 8-13, 72 & 73), first floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



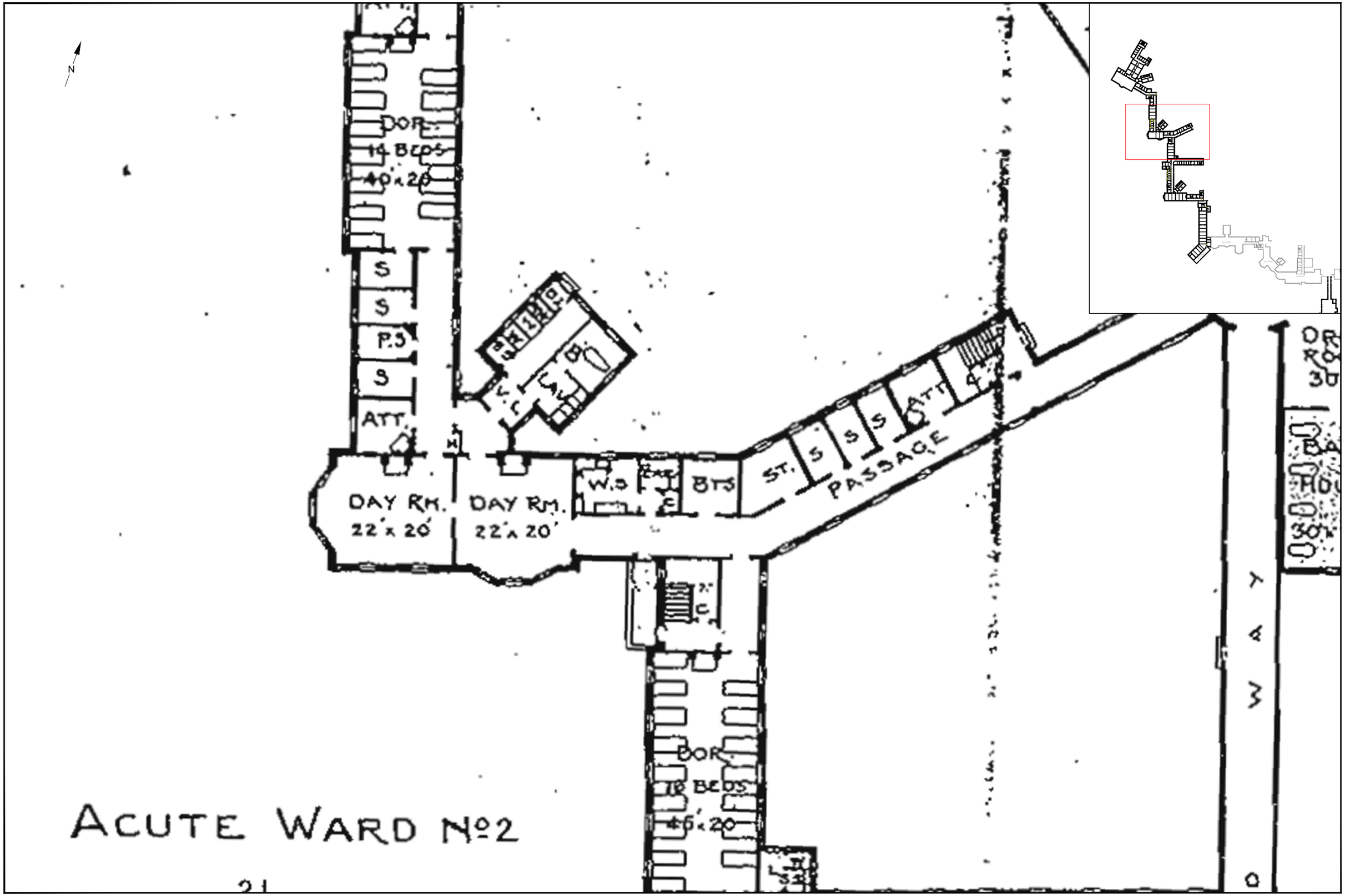
© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 64
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Male Hospital Ward (Buildings 15-17, 67), ground floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



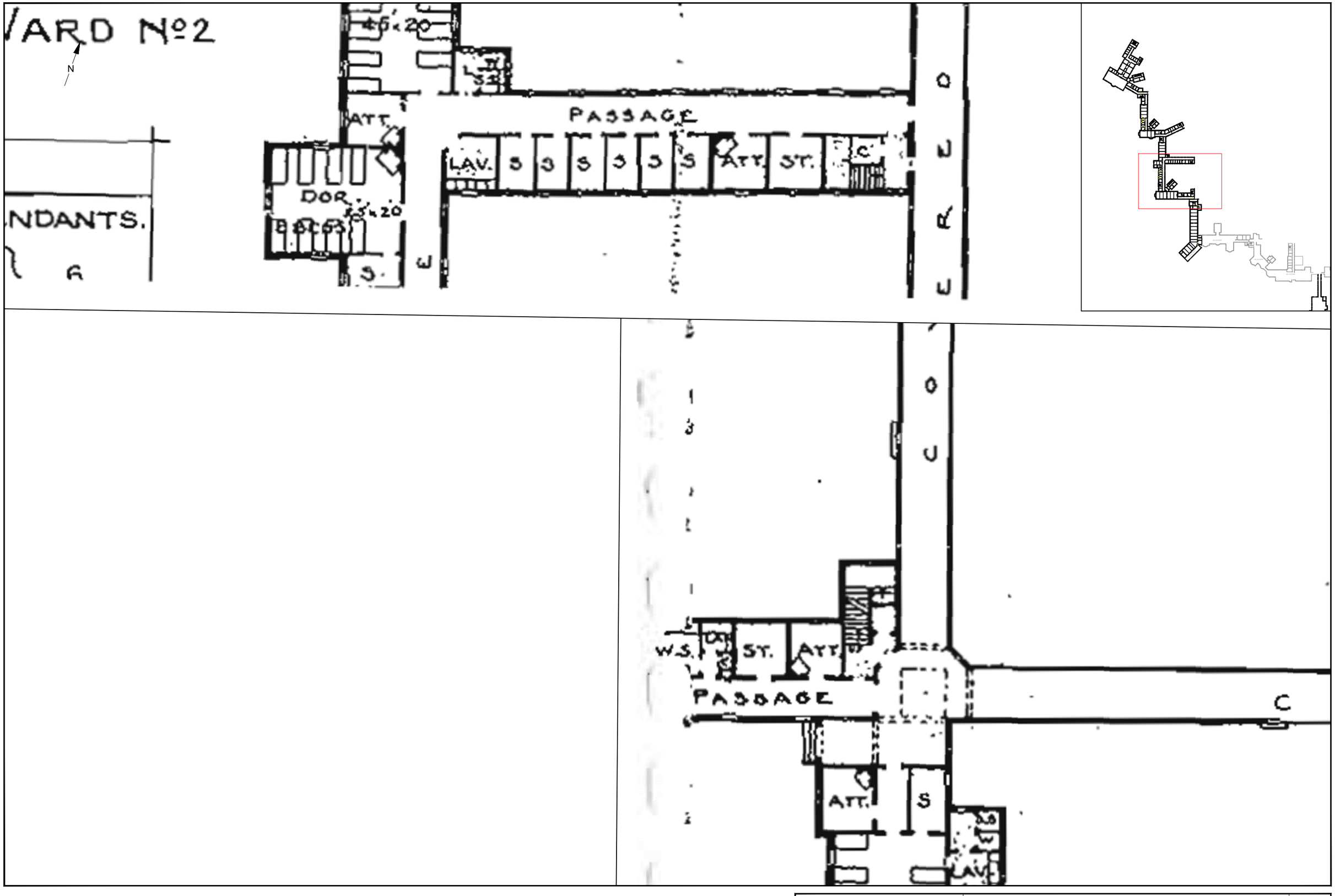
© **Archaeology South-East**		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 65
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Male Hospital Ward (Buildings 15-17, 67), first floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



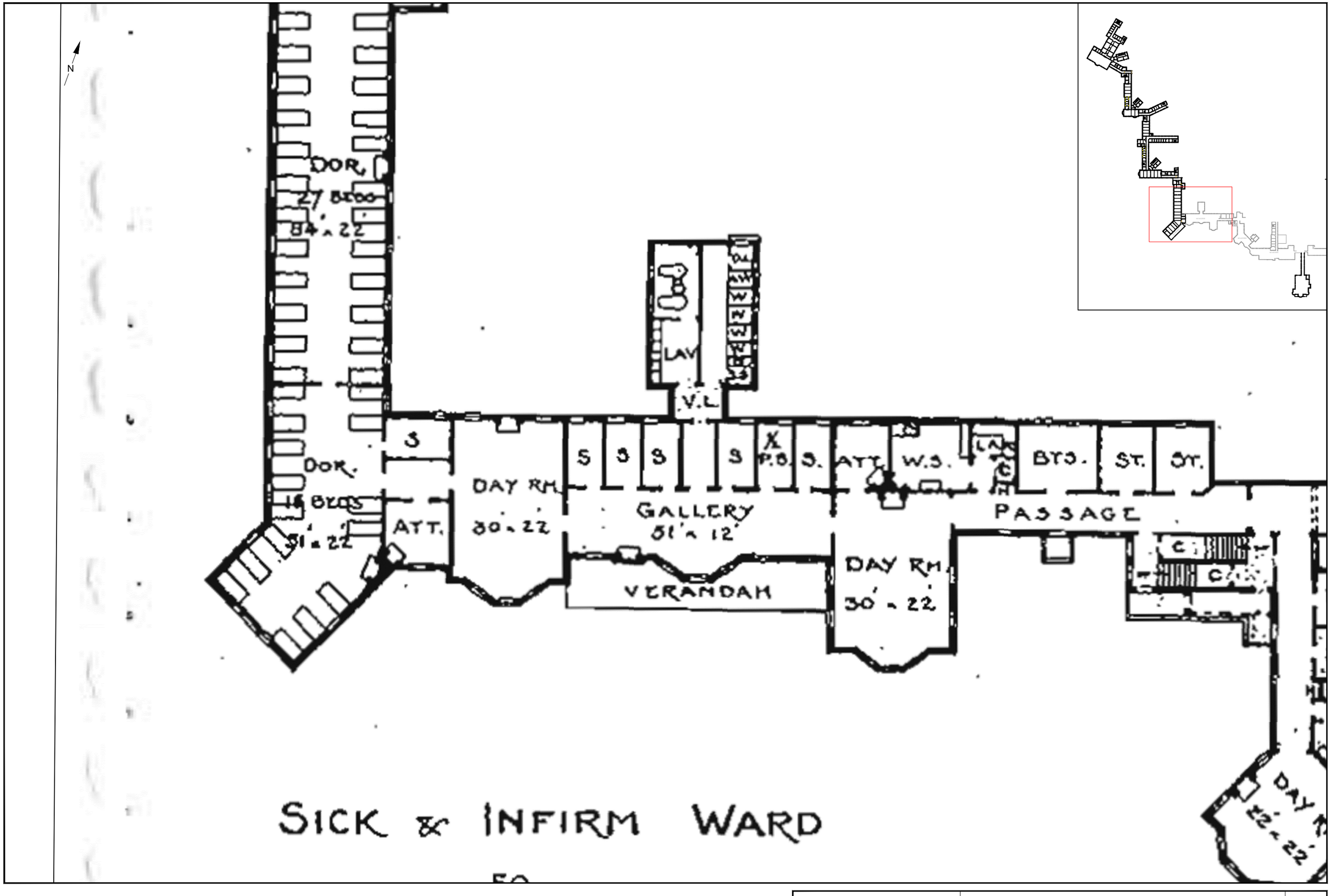
© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 66
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Male Epileptic Ward (Buildings 88-92), site plan, 1906	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 67
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Male Male Acute Ward No. 1 (Buildings 1-3, 85-87), site plan, 1906	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

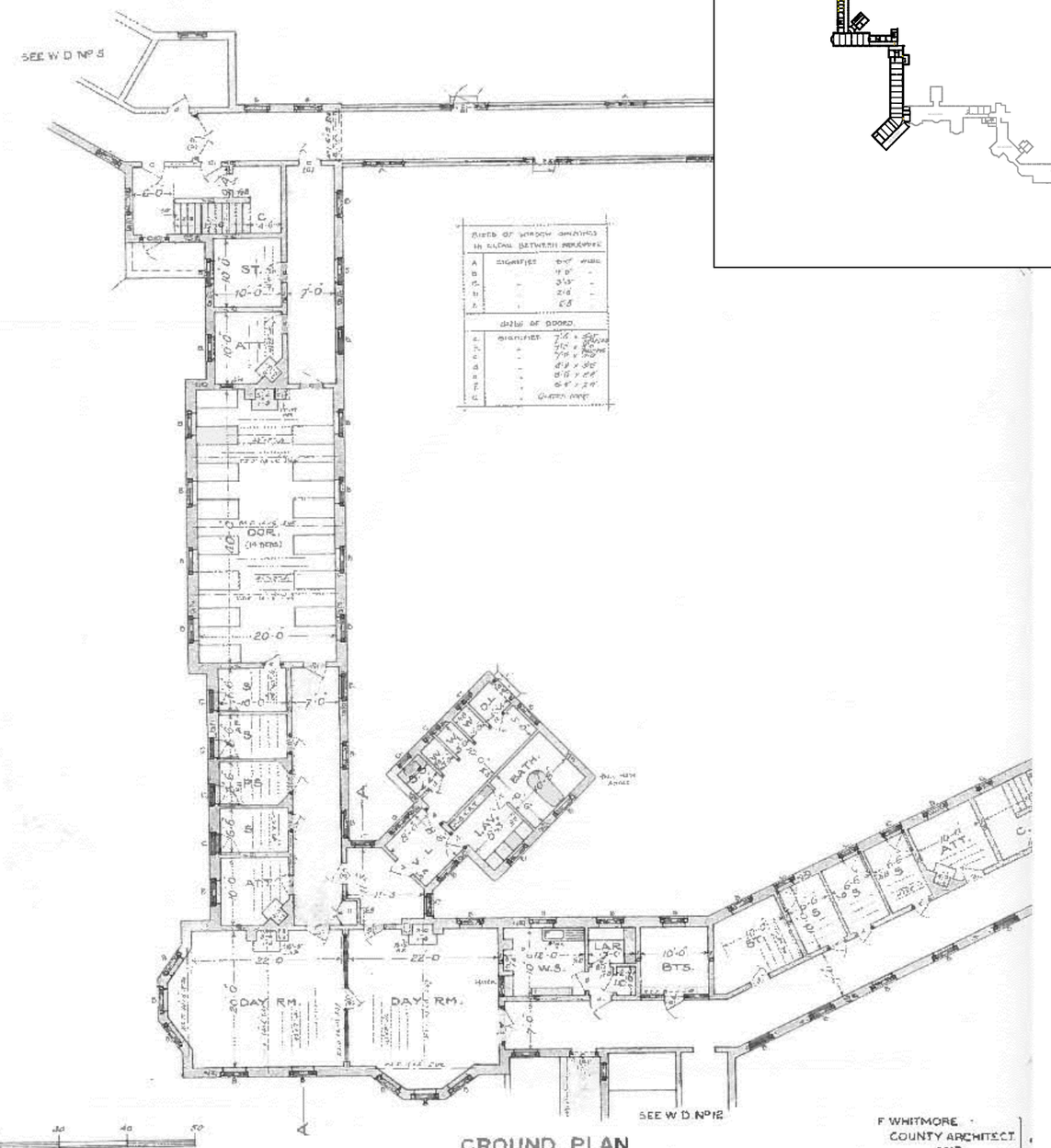


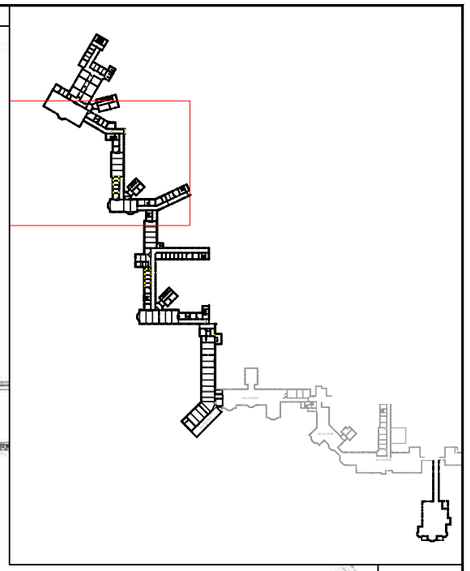
© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 68
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Male Acute Ward No. 2 (Buildings 4-7, 83 & 84), site plan, 1906	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 69
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Male Sick & Infirm Ward (Buildings 8-13, 72 & 73), site plan, 1906	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

SEX SECOND COUNTY ASYLUM.
COLCHESTER.

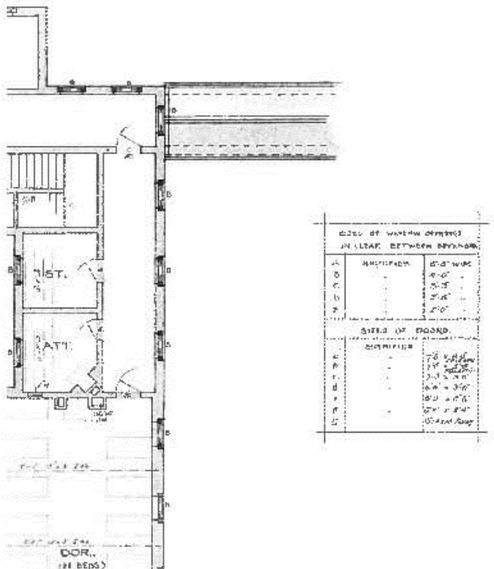




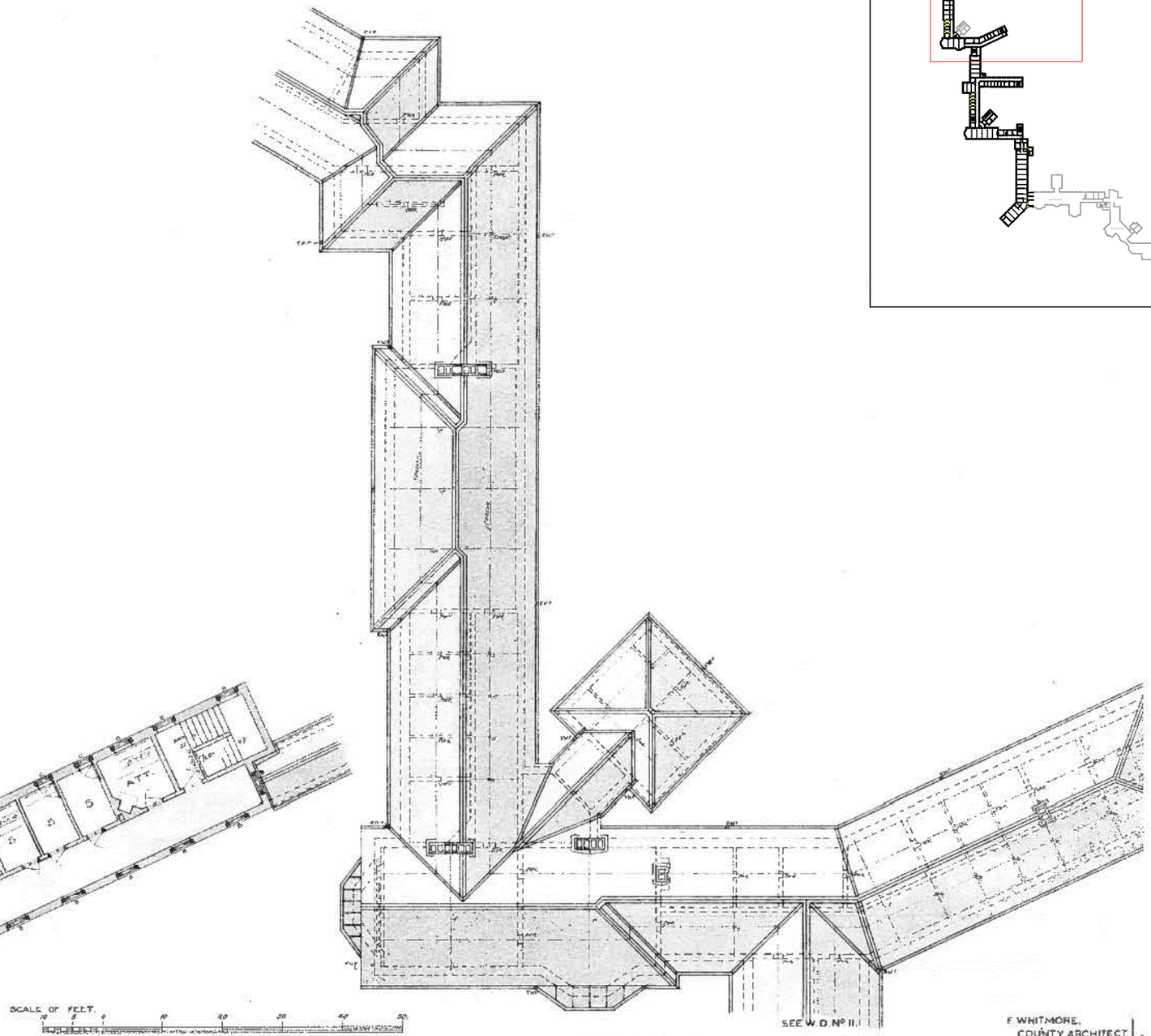
ACUTE WARD Nº2
MALE SIDE

© **Archaeology South-East**		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 70
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Male Acute Ward (Buildings 1-3, 85-88), ground floor plan, 1910	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

ISSEX SECOND COUNTY ASYLUM.
COLCHESTER.

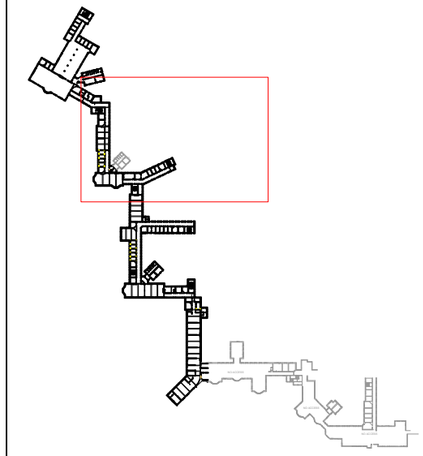


FIRST FLOOR PLAN



ROOF PLAN

SCALE OF FEET.



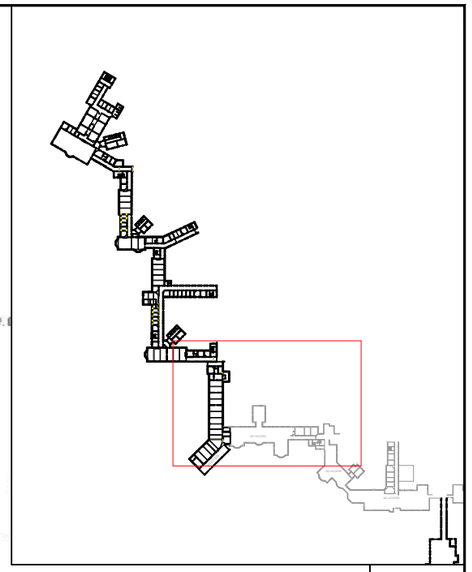
ACUTE WARD Nº2

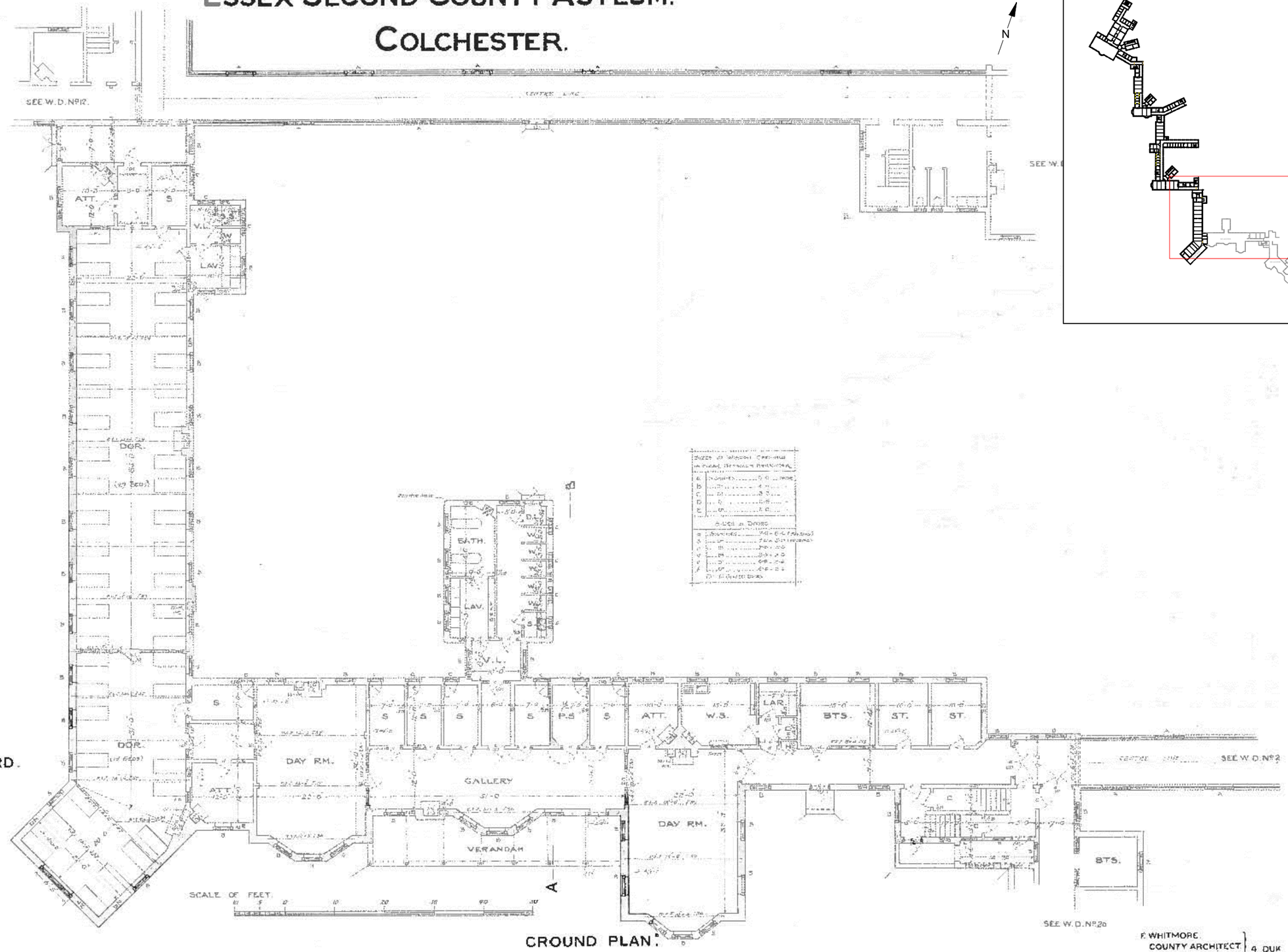
MALE SIDE

F. WHITMORE.
COUNTY ARCHITECT.
AND
W.H. TOWN A.R.I.B.A.
ARCHITECT.

© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 71
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Male Acute Ward (Buildings 1-3, 85-88), first floor and roof plan, 1910	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

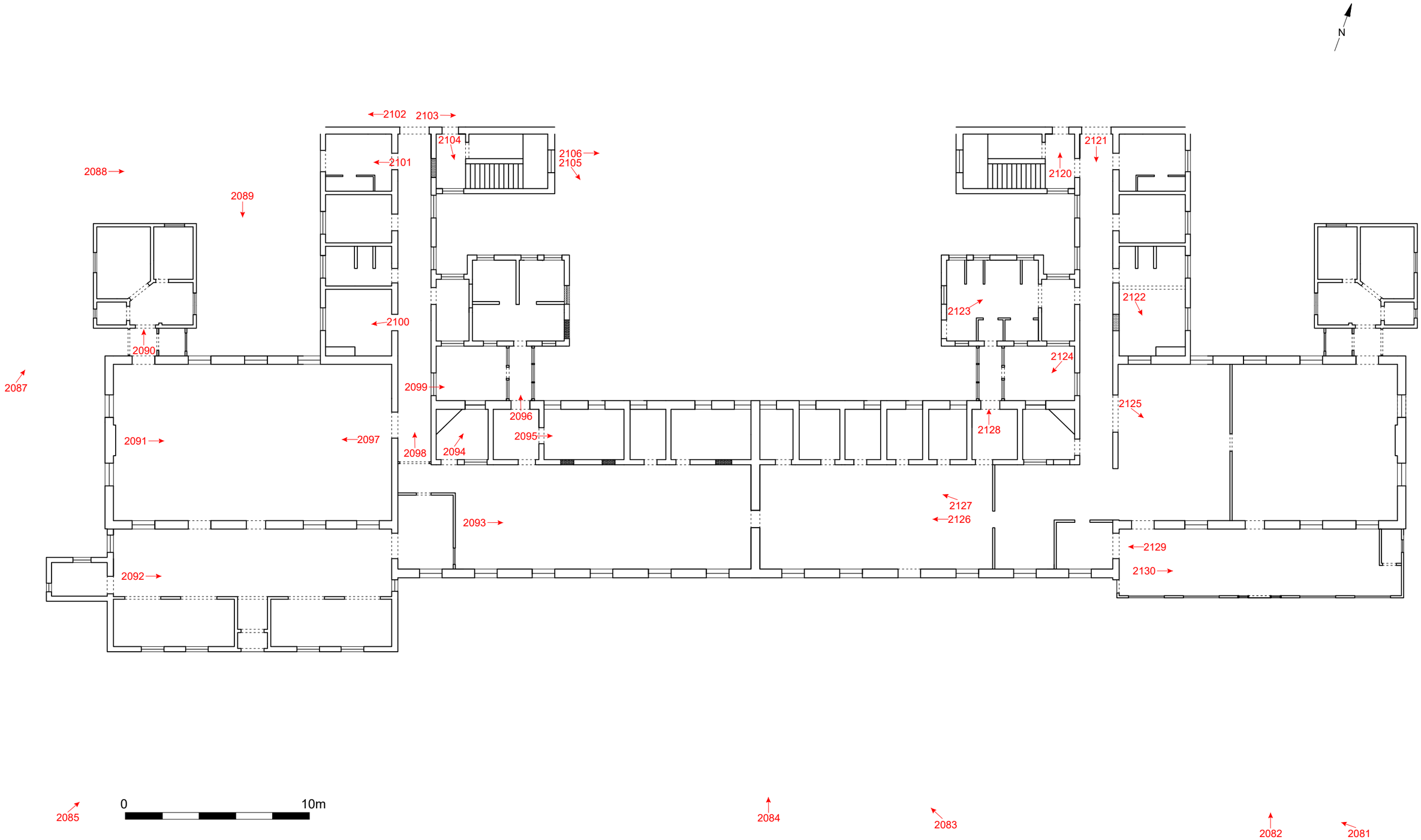
ESSEX SECOND COUNTY ASYLUM.
COLCHESTER.



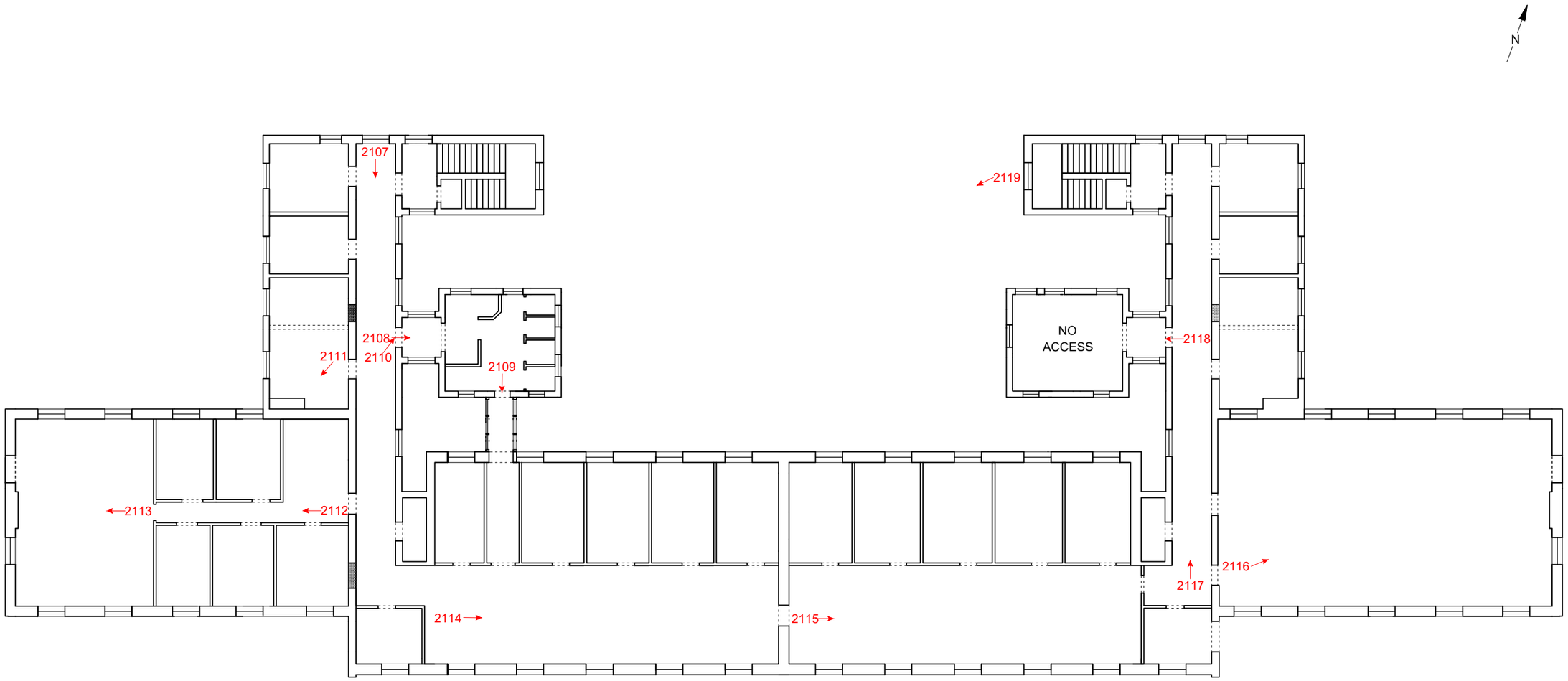


GROUND PLAN.

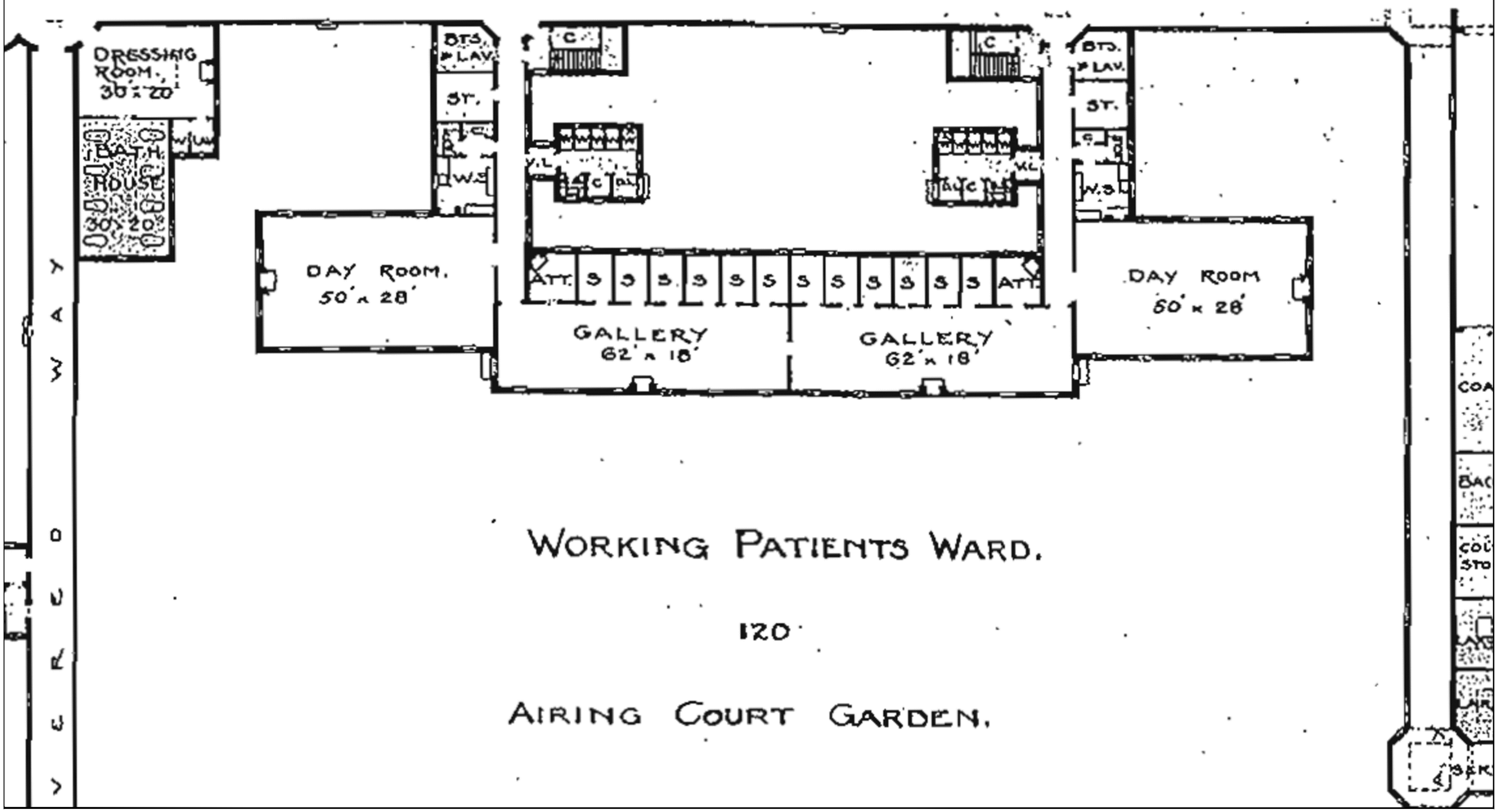
© **Archaeology South-East**		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 72
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Male Sick and infirm ward (Buildings 7-14, 73-73), ground floor plan, 1910	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



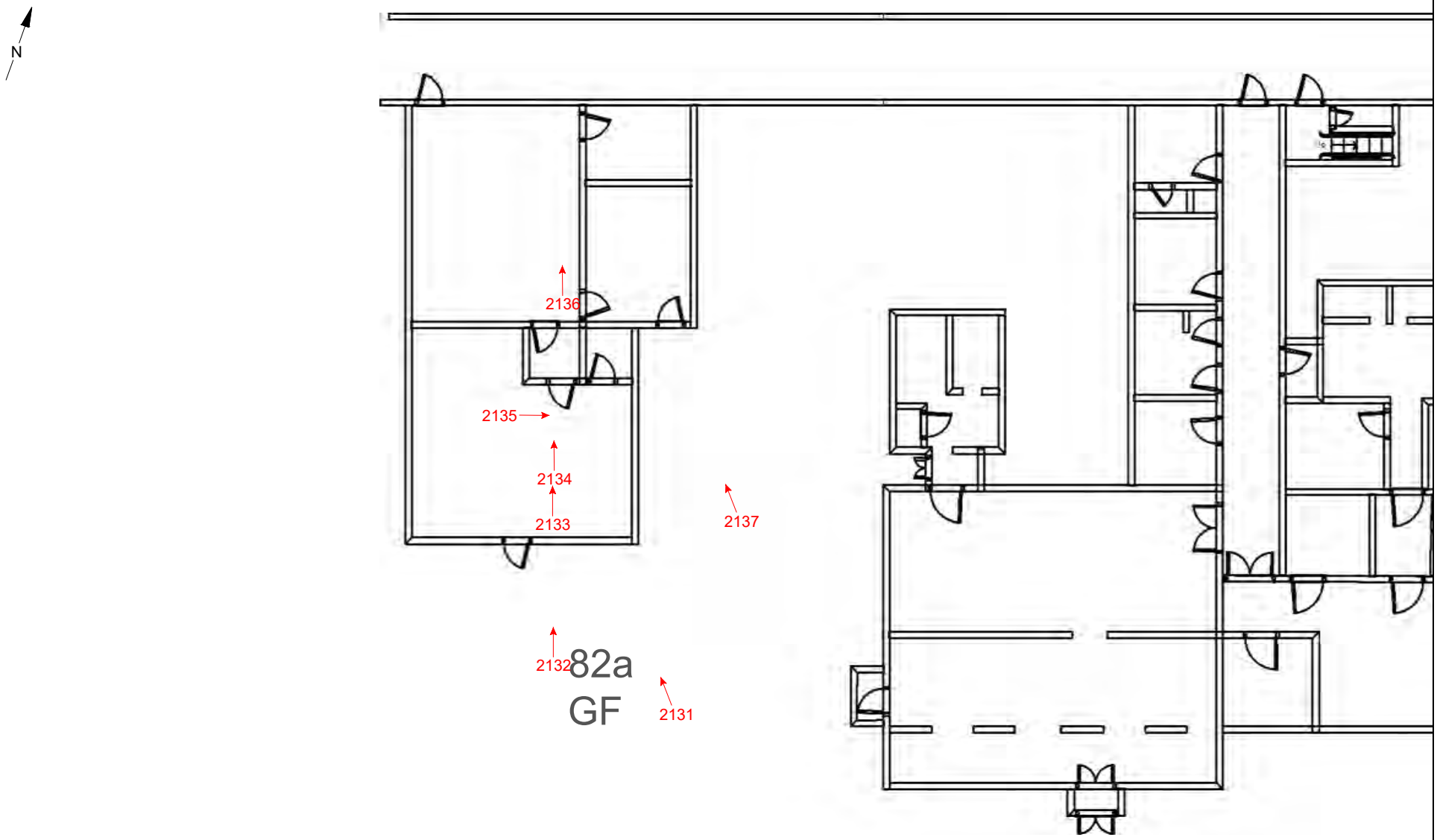
© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 73
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Male working patients' ward (Building 82), ground floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



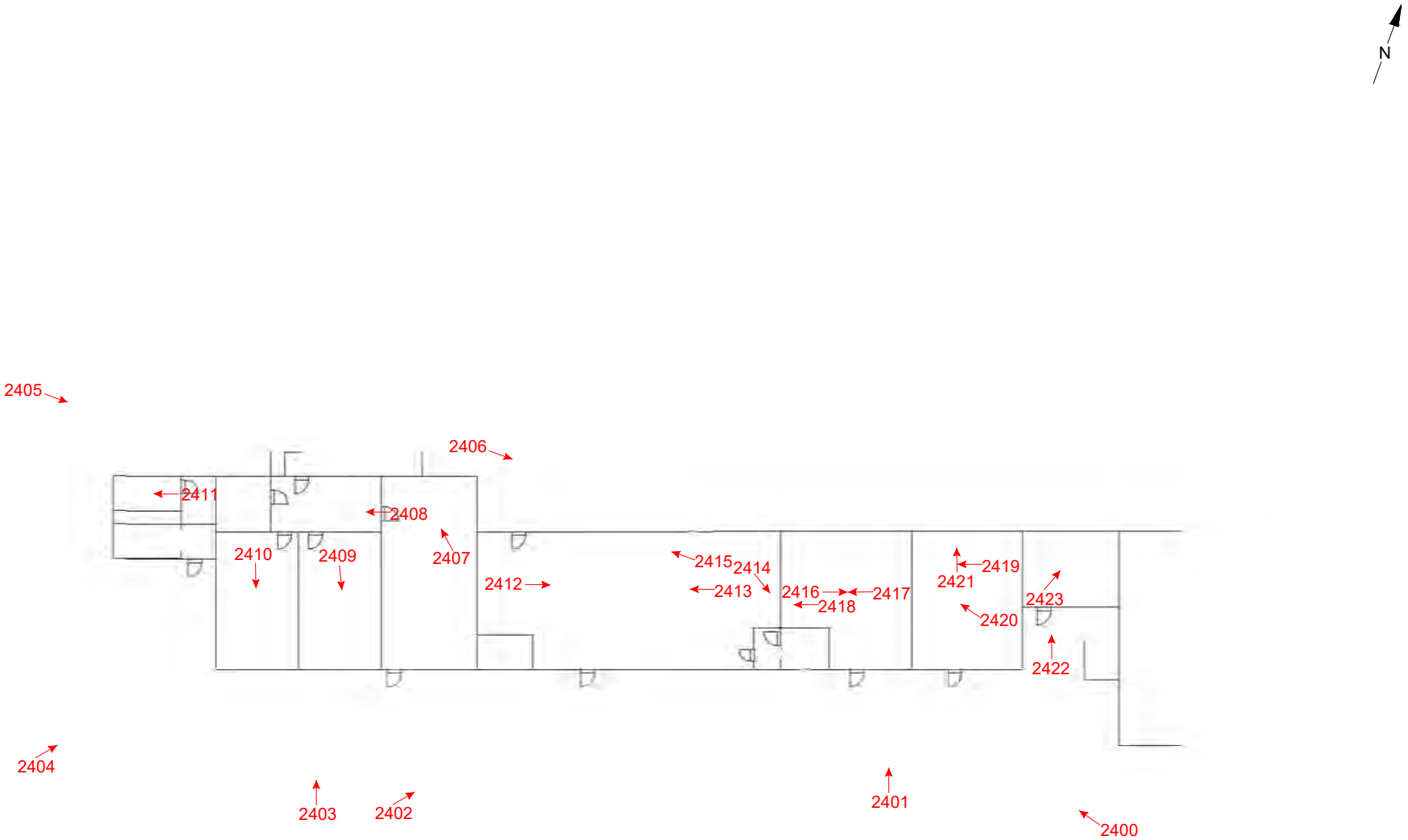
© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 74
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Male working patients' ward (Building 82), first floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 75
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Male working patients' ward and bath house (Buildings 82 & 82a), site plan, 1906	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 76
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Male bath house (Building 82a), floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 77
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Plumbers', Carpenters' and Painters' workshop (Buildings 104 &109), floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

Drg

N

MORTUARY

WAIT. RM.

INSPECT.

MALE MORT.

FEMALE MORT.

POST MORTEM 25 x 15

PLUMBERS 35 x 20

CARPENTERS 80 x 20

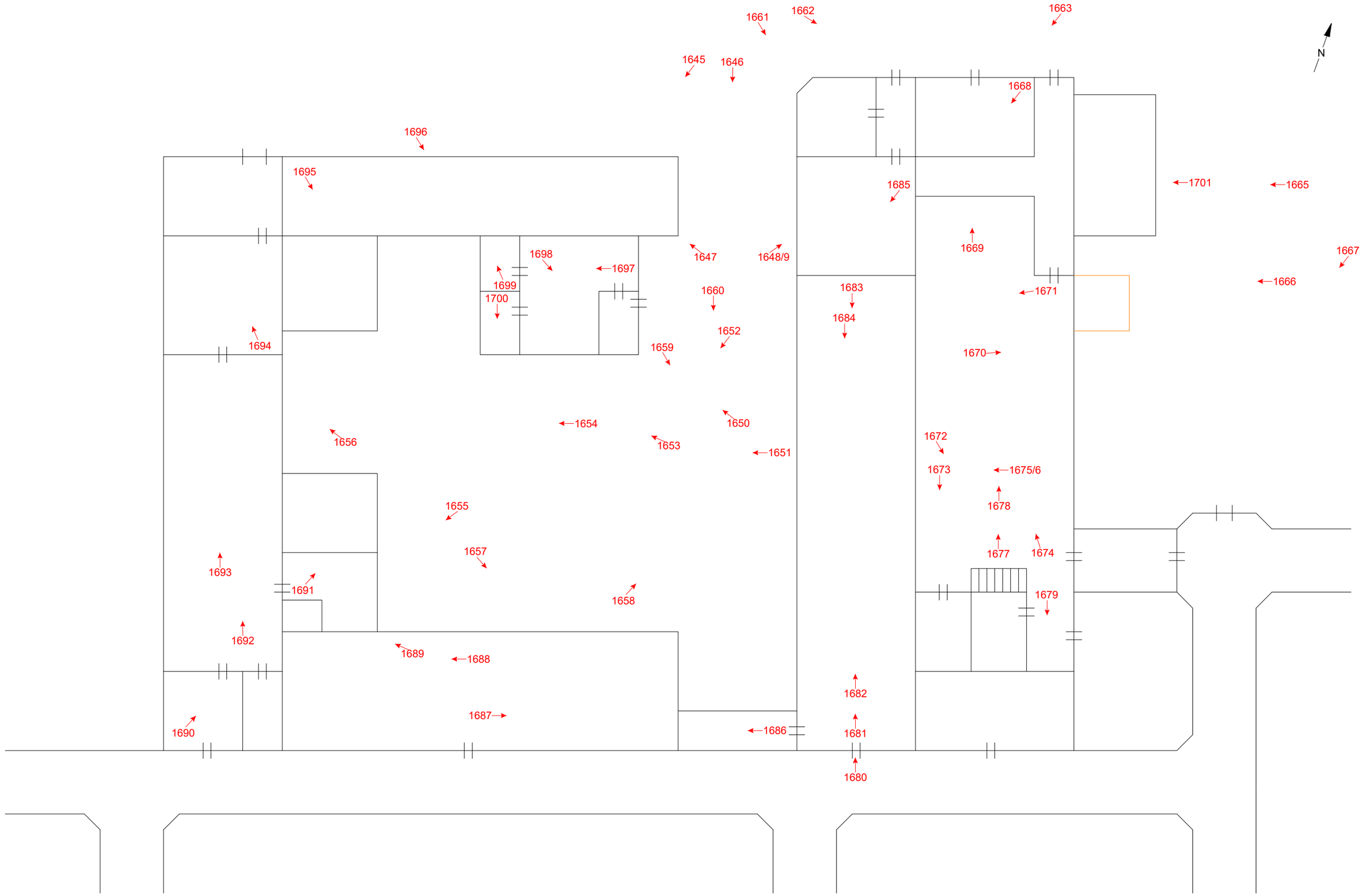
PAINTERS 45 x 20

U.

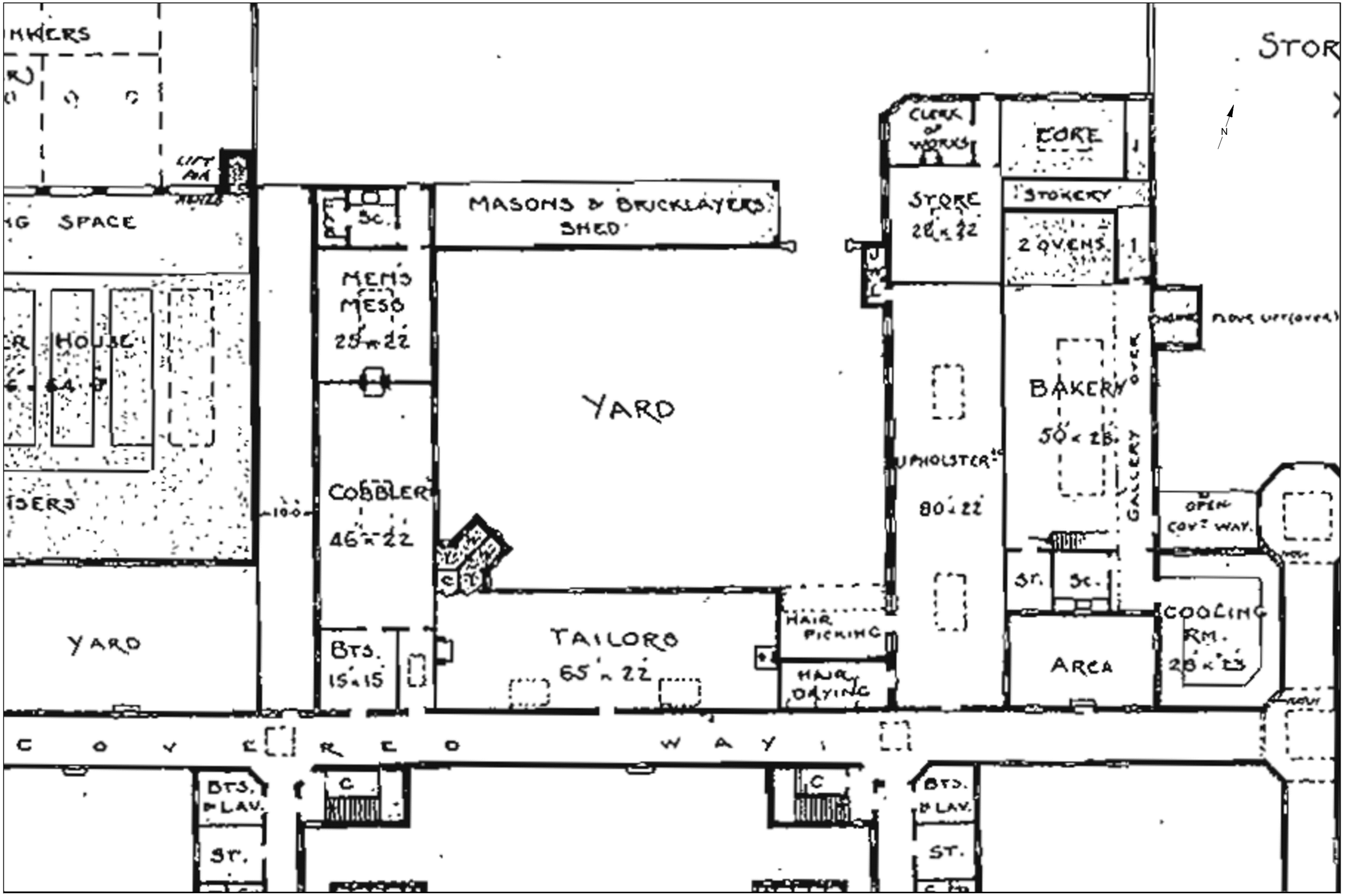
'S YARD

WORKSHOPS YARD

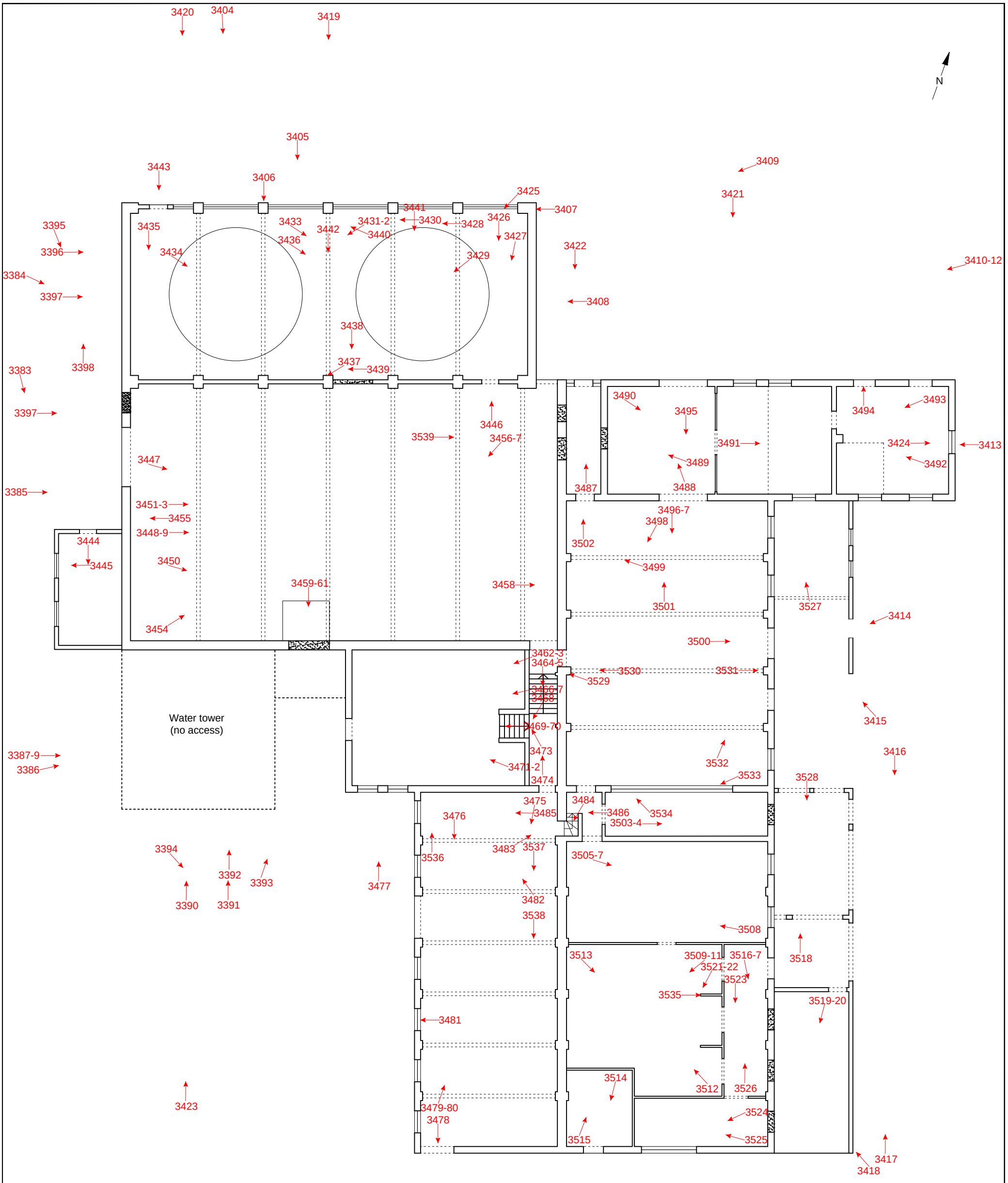
© **Archaeology South-East**		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 78
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Plumbers', Carpenters' and Painters' workshop and Mortuary (Buildings 103,104 &109), site plan, 1906	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



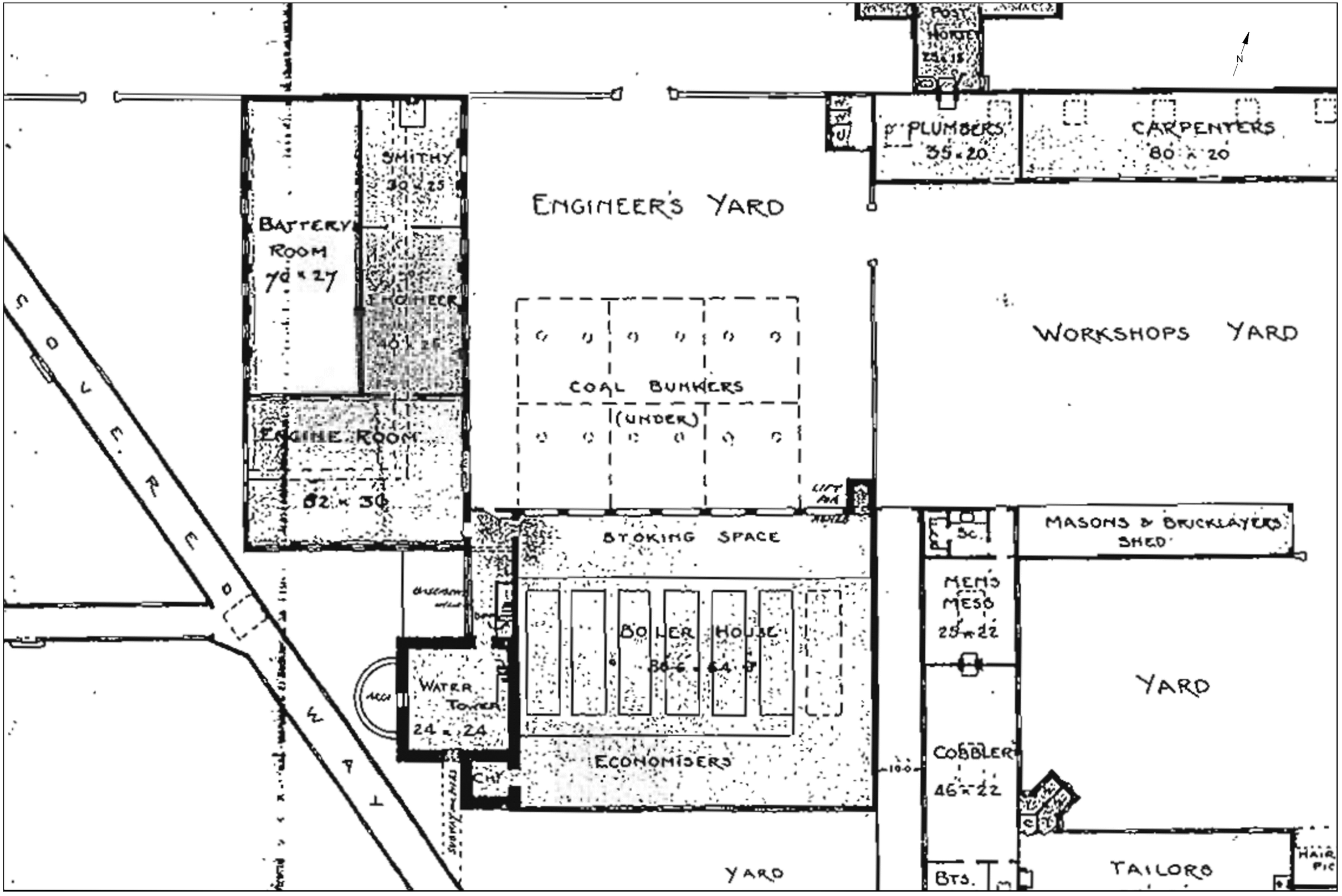
© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 79
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Upholsterers', cobblers', tailors' and fire engine shed (Buildings 106-108, 110), floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 80
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Upholsterers', cobblers', tailors' and fire engine shed (Buildings 106-108, 110), site plan, 1906	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



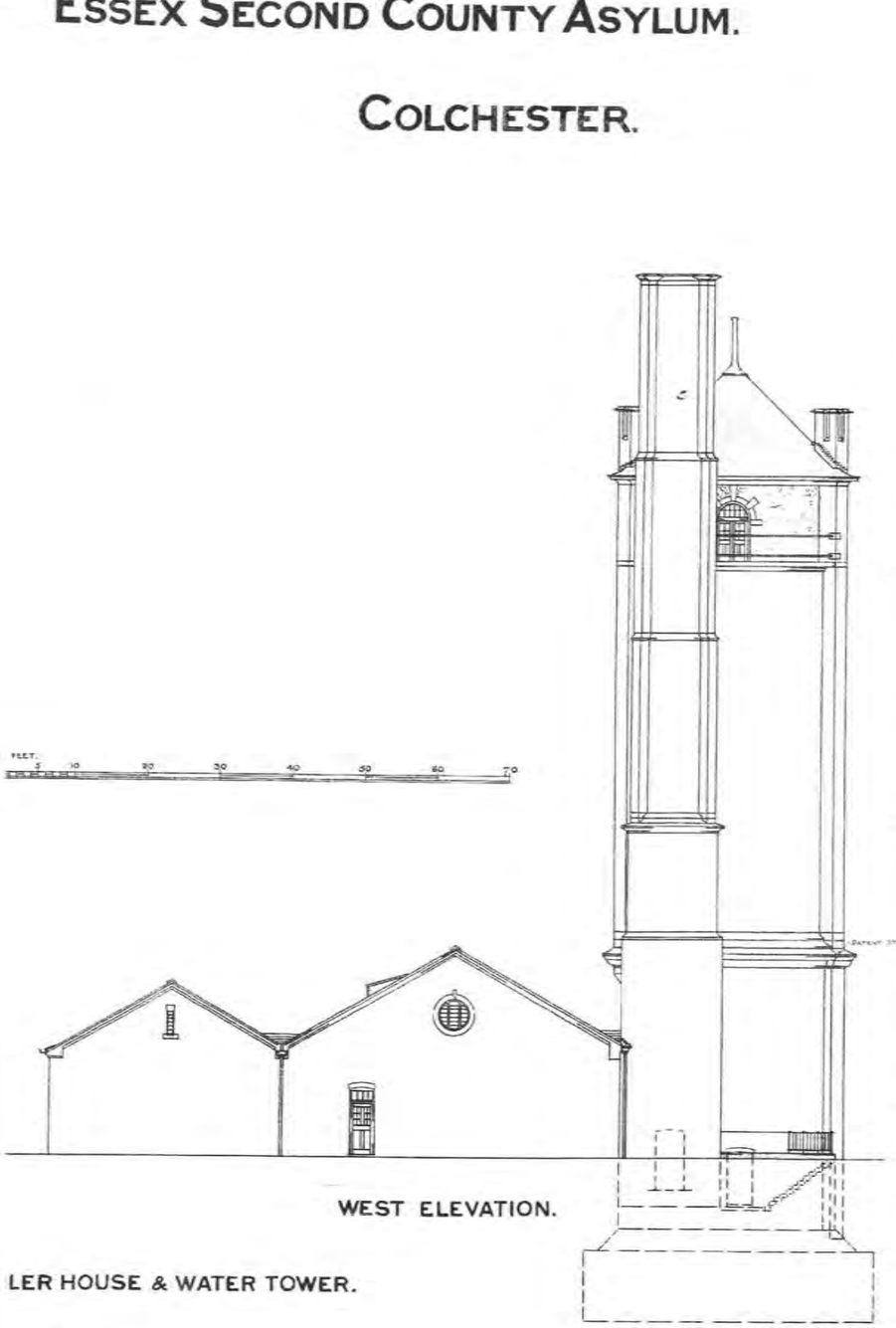
© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 81
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Boiler House (Buildings 99-102), floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 82
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Boiler House (Buildings 99-102), site plan, 1906	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

ESSEX SECOND COUNTY ASYLUM.

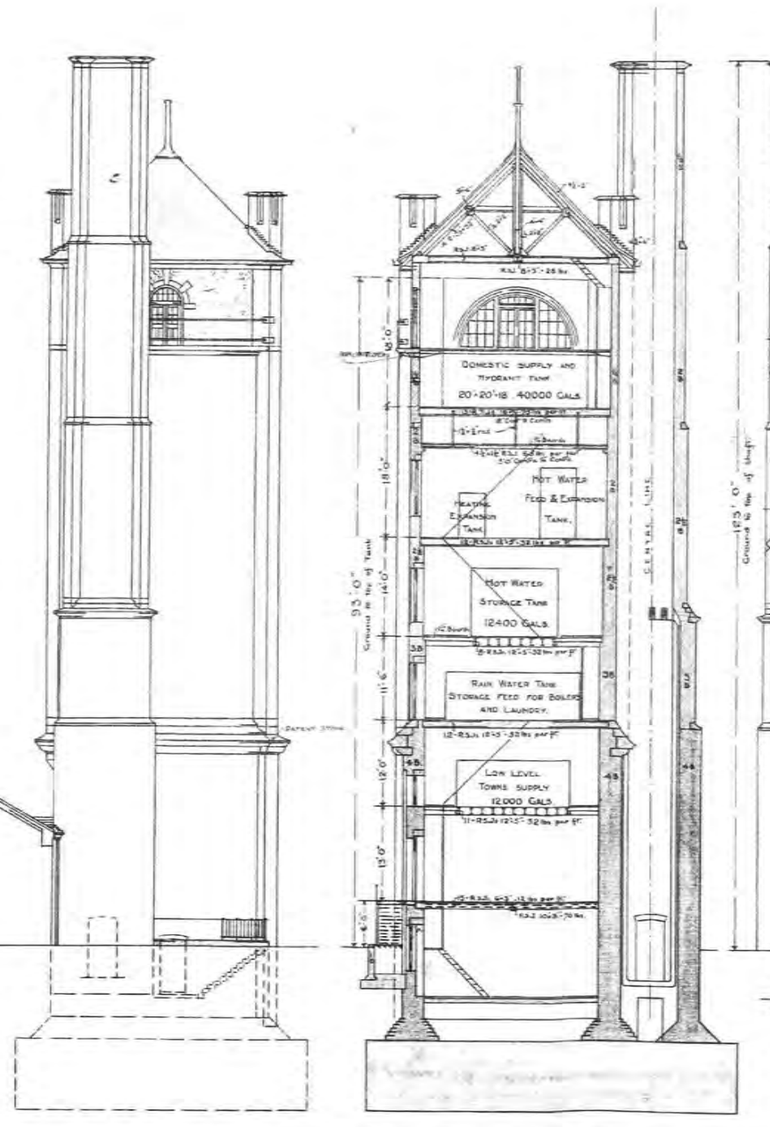
COLCHESTER.



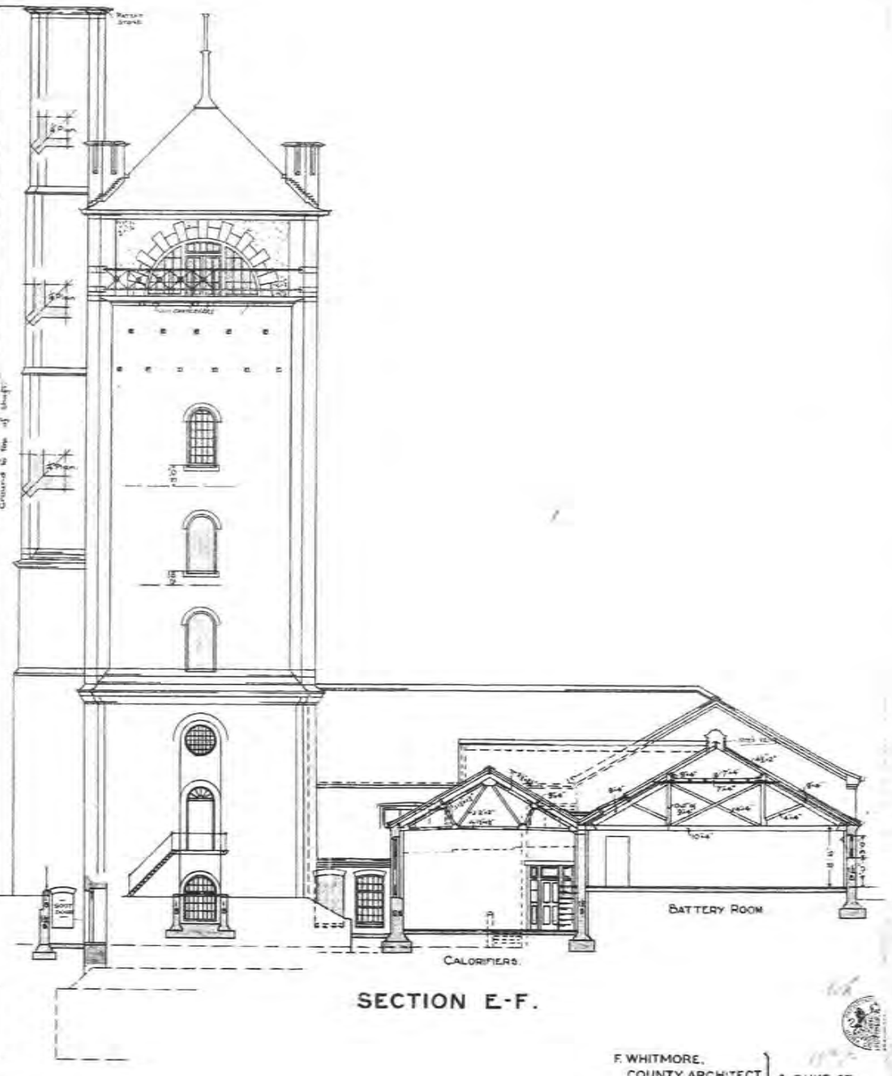
WEST ELEVATION.

LER HOUSE & WATER TOWER.

°68.



SECTION THRO' WATER TOWER.



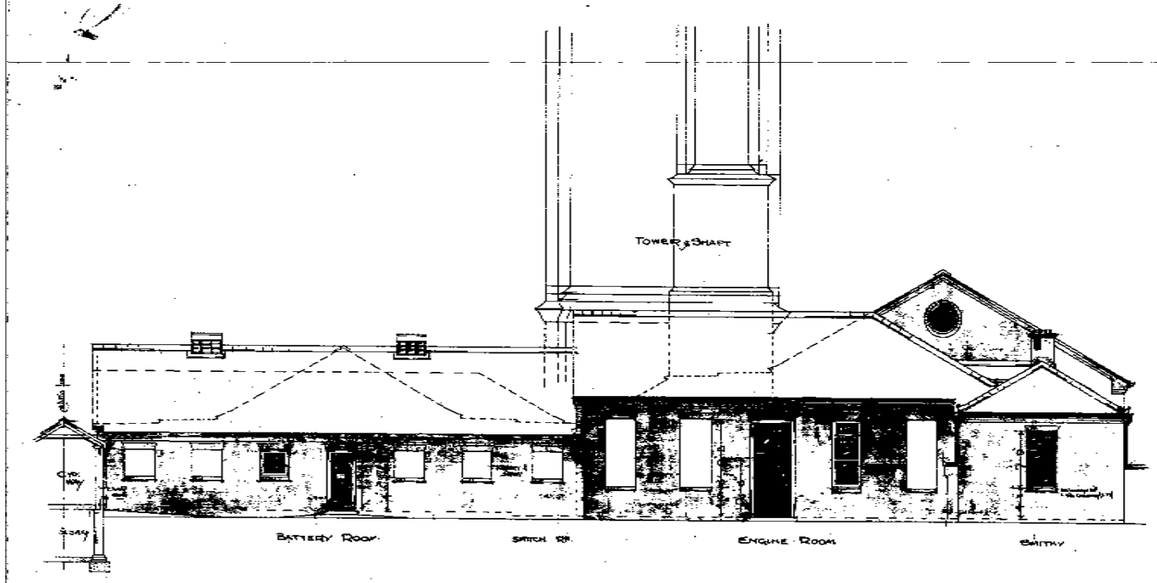
SECTION E-F.

F. WHITMORE, COUNTY ARCHITECT. AND W.H. TOWN. A.R.I.B.A. ARCHITECT. } 4. DUKE ST, CHELMSFORD.

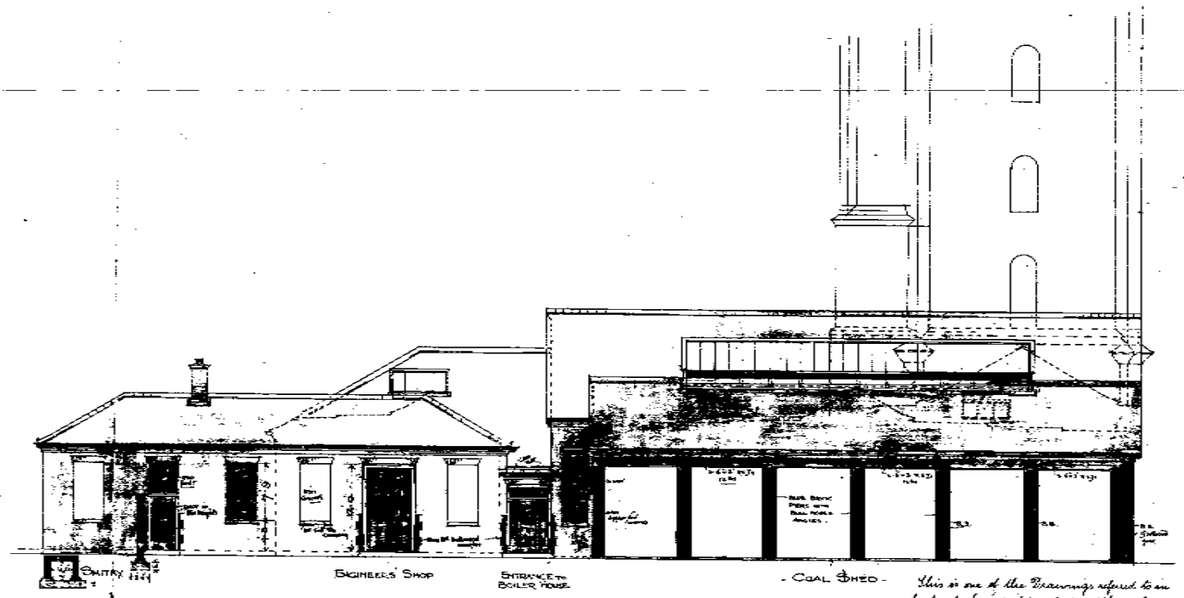
© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 83
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Boiler House (Buildings 99-102), elevations and sections, 1910	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

ESSEX SECOND COUNTY ASYLUM.
COLCHESTER.

CONTRACT Nº 2



EAST ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION

This is one of the Drawings referred to in Contract signed this 1st day of March 1909

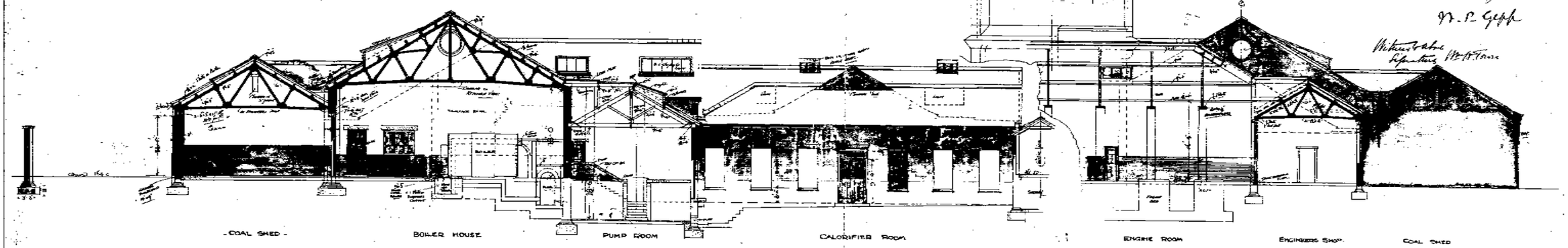
William Haig
M. P. Gepp

Witness
J. H. Hill

This is one of the Drawings referred to in Contract signed this 1st day of October 1908.

R. A. Hewitt
A. H. Brown
M. P. Gepp

Witness to the signatures W. H. Town



SECTION A.B.

SECTION C.D.

BOILER HOUSE & WATER TOWER

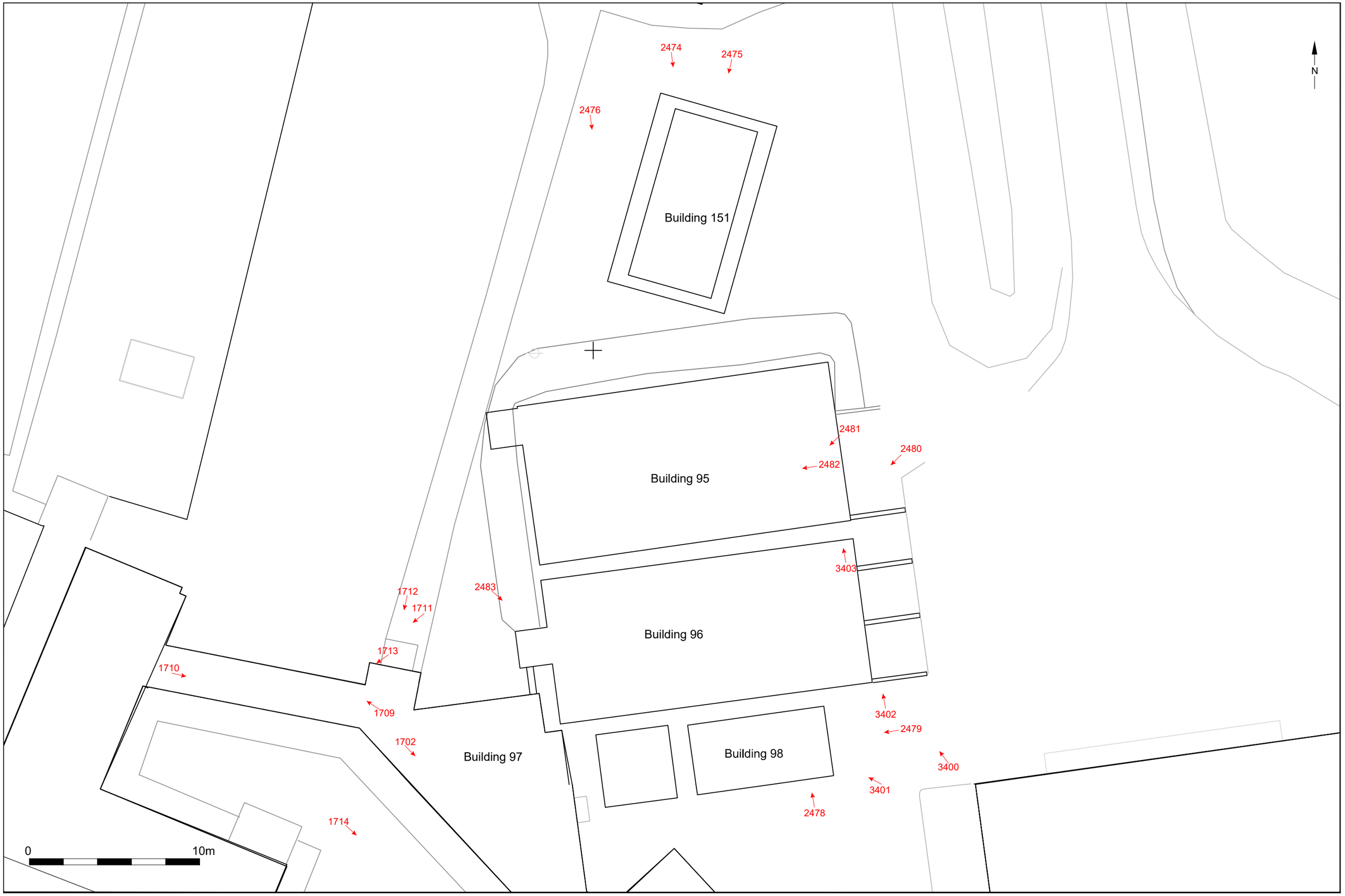
Nº 69.

F. WHITMORE
COUNTY ARCHITECT
AND
W. H. TOWN A.R.I.B.A.
ARCHITECT.

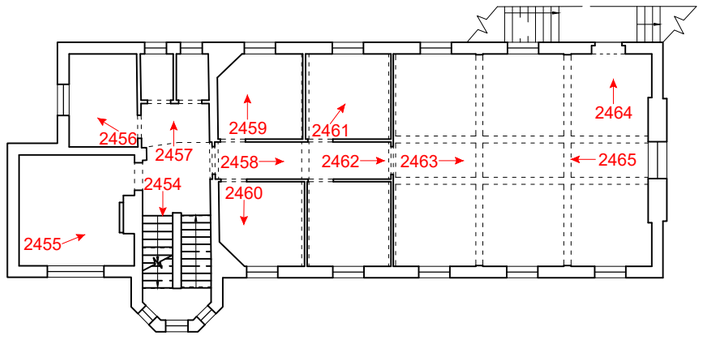
4 DUKE ST.
CHELMSFORD.

© Archaeology South-East

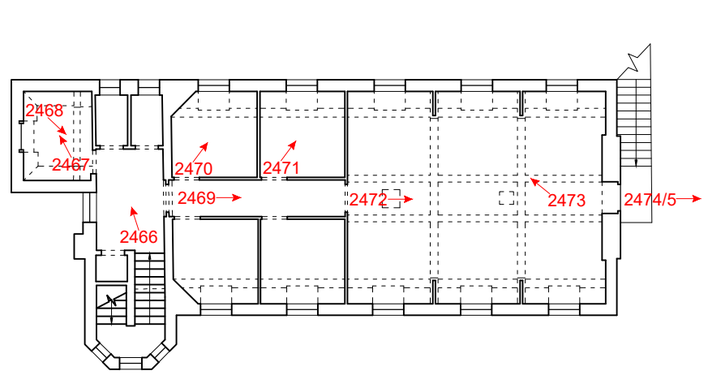
Severalls Hospital, Colchester		Fig. 84
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Boiler House (Buildings 99-102), elevations and sections, 1910
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC	



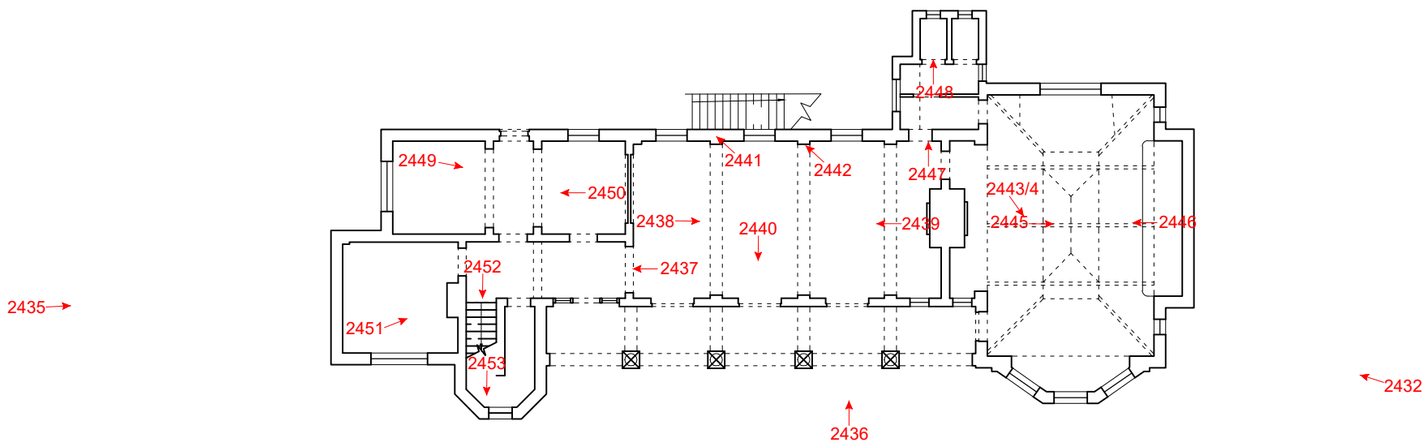
© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 85
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Covered reservoirs and water tank (Buildings 95-98 & 151), floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



First floor



Second floor



Ground floor

2431

© **Archaeology South-East**		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 86
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Larch House (Building 145), floor plans	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

ESSEX SECOND COUNTY ASYLUM.
COLCHESTER.

ATTENDANTS' RECREATION ROOMS ETC.

This is one of the drawings referred to in the Contract dated the day of October 191
William S. Whitwell

COUNTY OF ESSEX. Read. 4 OCT 1910 No. Acted. Acc.

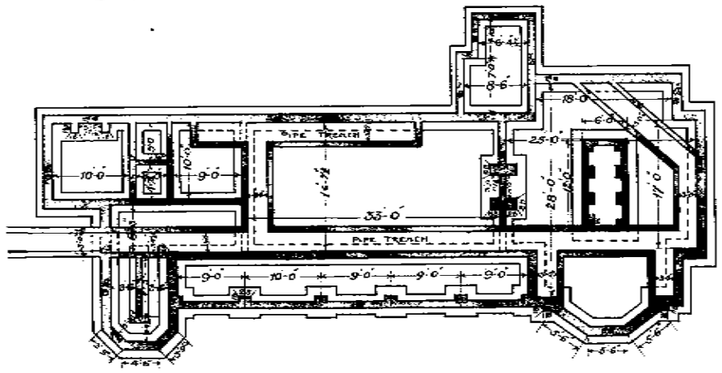
Approved by the County Council of Essex
Clerk of the Council
4/10/10

18th January 1911
Approved by the Colchester Borough Council on the
Town Clerk

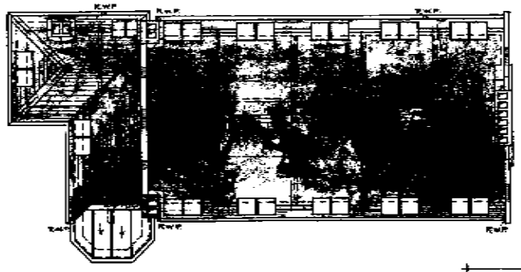
12 APR 1906 RECEIVED
2 OCT 1906 RECEIVED
3 SEP 1907 RECEIVED
23 MAR 1908 RECEIVED
22 APR 1908 RECEIVED
20 JAN 1909 RECEIVED
23 OCT 1911 RECEIVED
17 MAR 1912 RECEIVED

13132

Presented to the Lobbies Borough Council on 9th February 1912
H. Cecil Whitwell

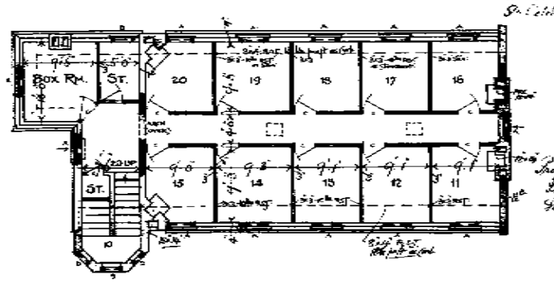


FOUNDATION PLAN.

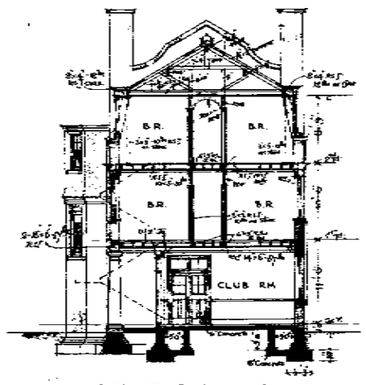


ROOF PLAN.

SIZES OF WINDOW OPENINGS IN CLEAR BETWEEN BACKWORK		
	SIGNIFIES	SIZE WIDE
A.	-	2'9"
B.	-	2'6"
C.	-	2'0"
D.	-	3'0"
SIZES OF DOORS		
a.	SIGNIFIES	7'0"x8'0"
b.	-	7'0"x3'0"
c.	-	6'9"x2'6"
d.	-	6'6"x2'6"

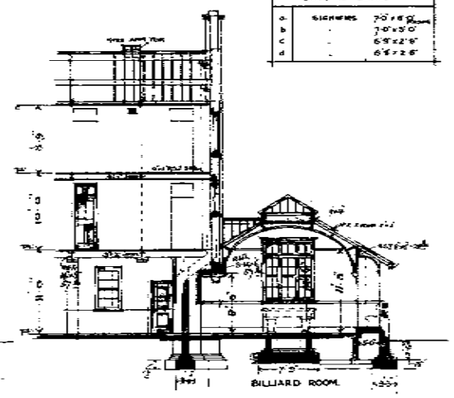


SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

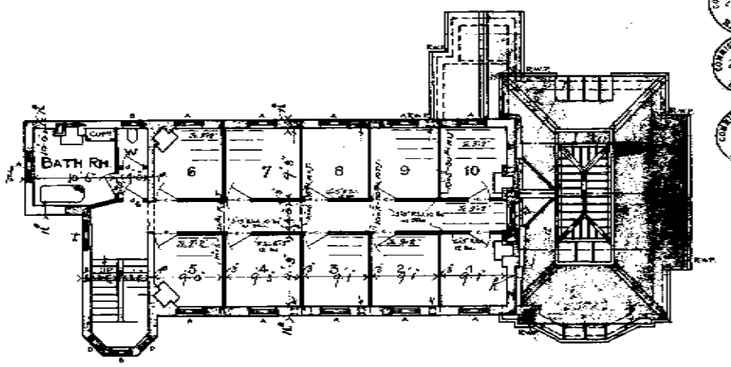


SECTION A-B.

NORTH ELEVATION.



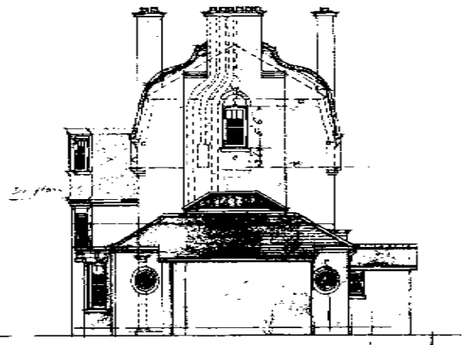
SECTION C-D.



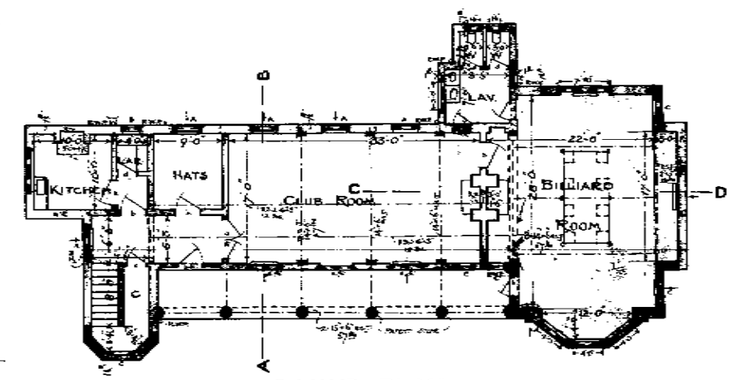
FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

WEST ELEVATION.

SOUTH ELEVATION.



EAST ELEVATION.



CROUND PLAN

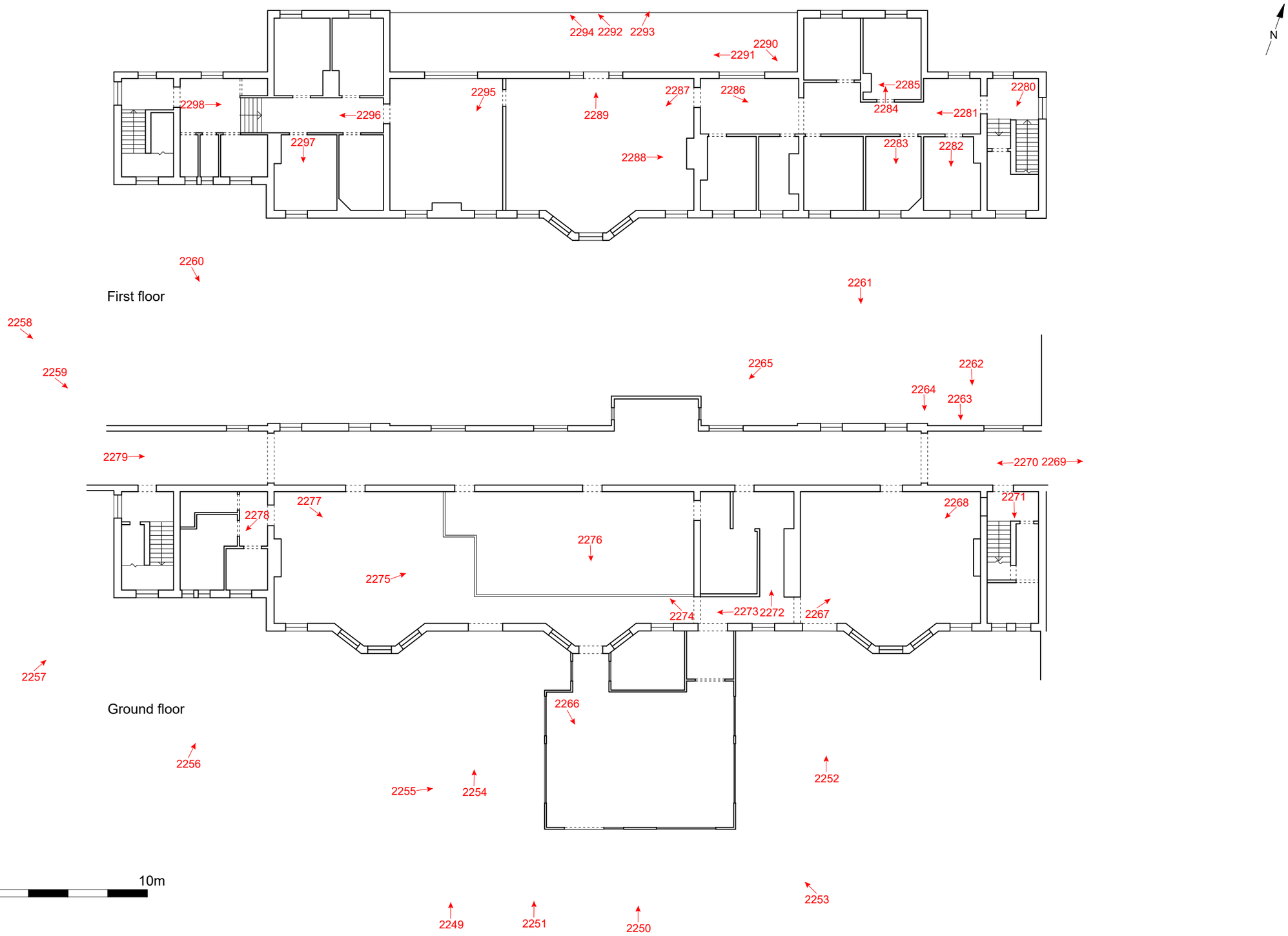
SCALE OF 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 FEET

F. WHITMORE. COUNTY ARCHITECT. AND W.H. TOWN. A.R.I.B.A. ARCHITECT. } 4. DUKE ST. CHELMSFORD.

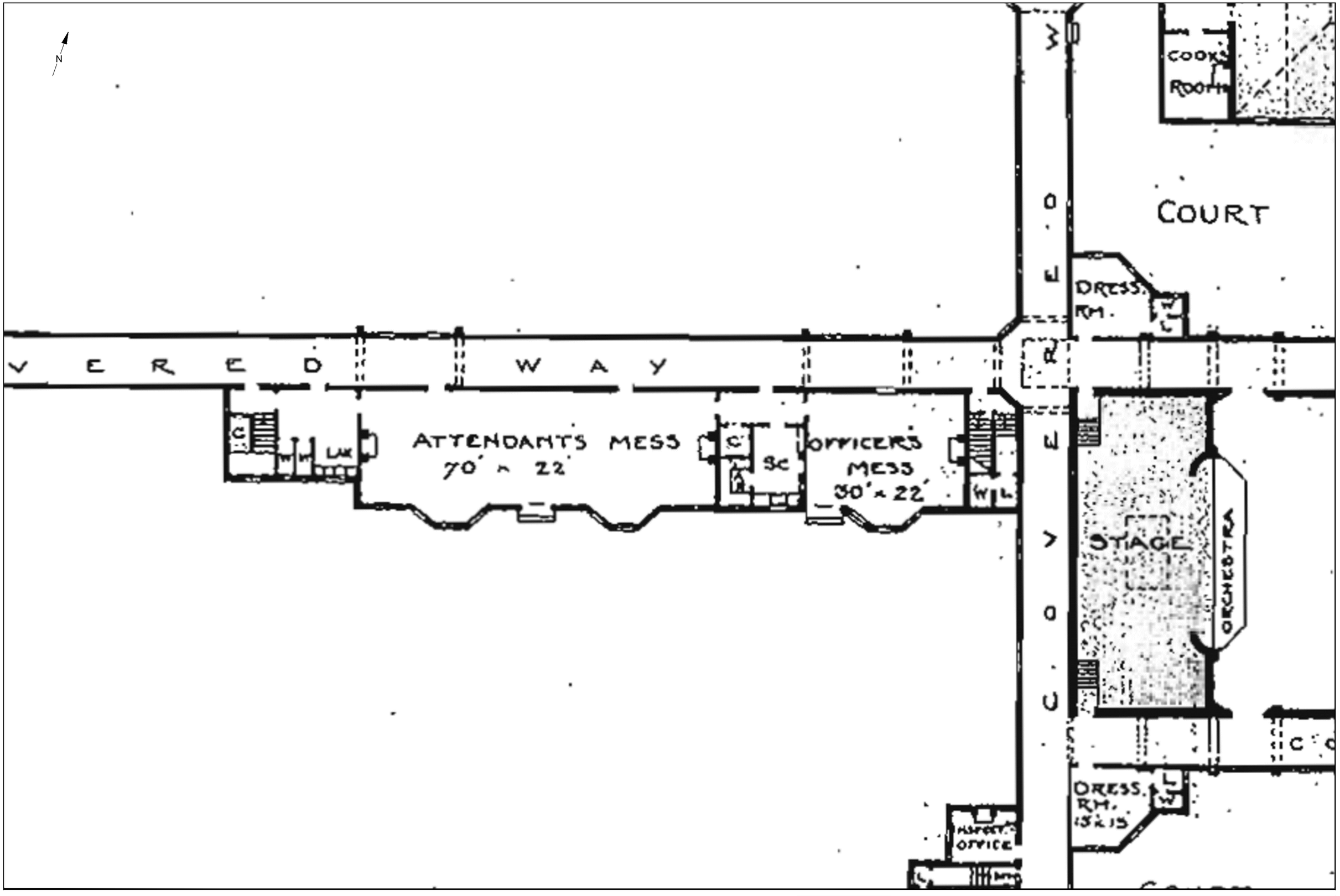
Nº 90

© Archaeology South-East

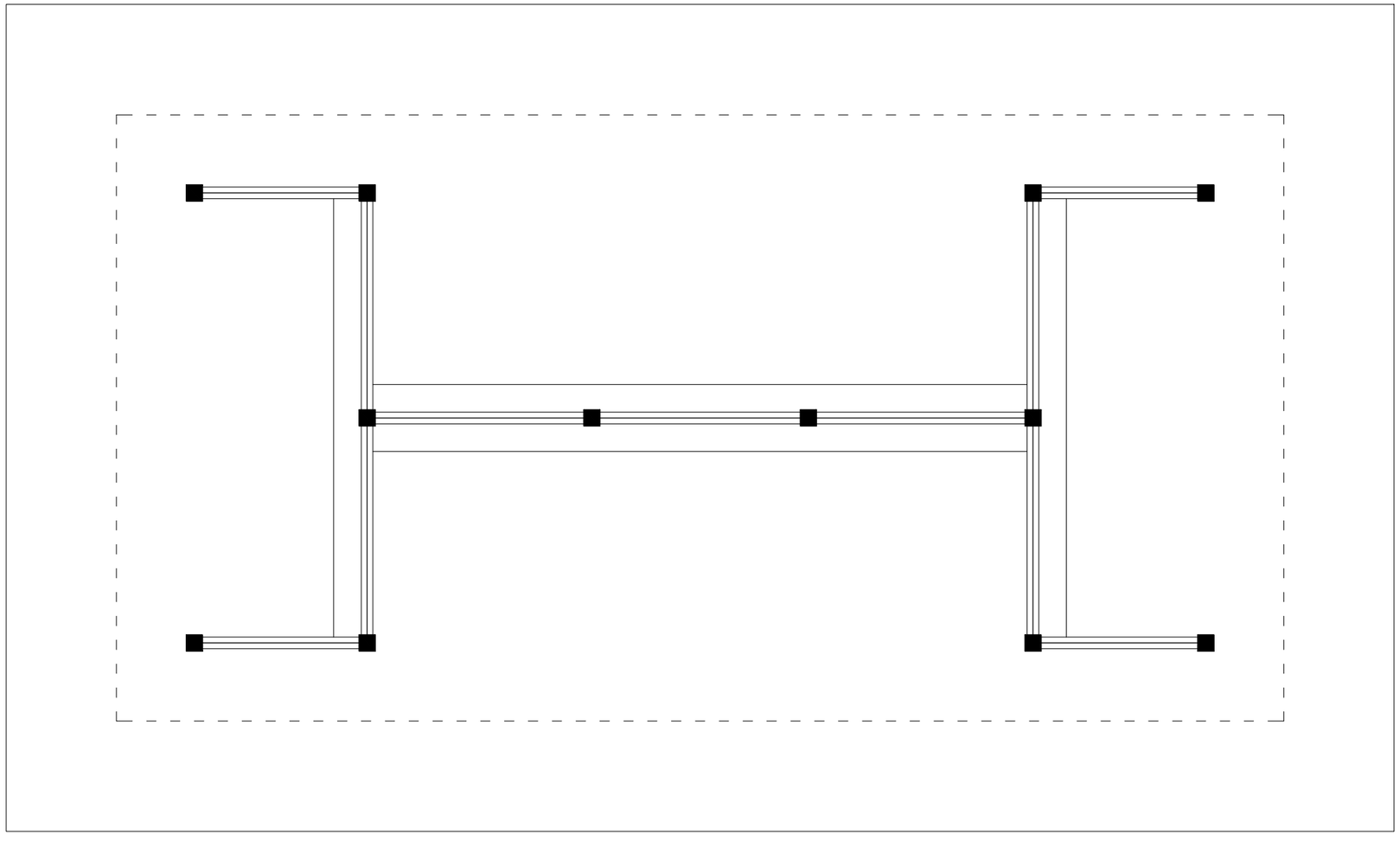
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 87
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC	Larch House (Building 145), drawings, 1905	



© **Archaeology South-East**		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 88
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Officers' and attendants' mess (Building 71), floor plans	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

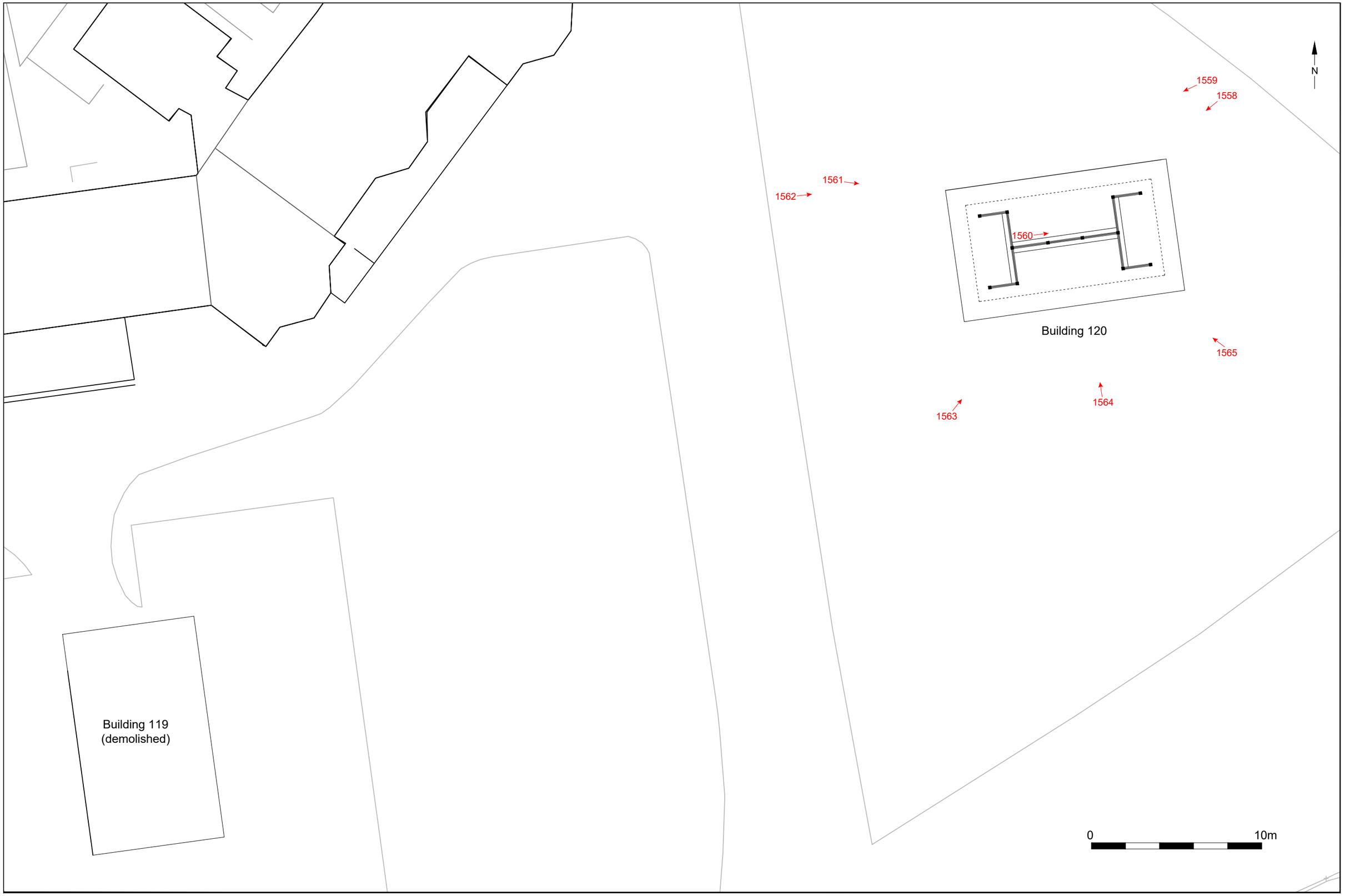


© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 89
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Boiler House (Buildings 99-102), site plan, 1906	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

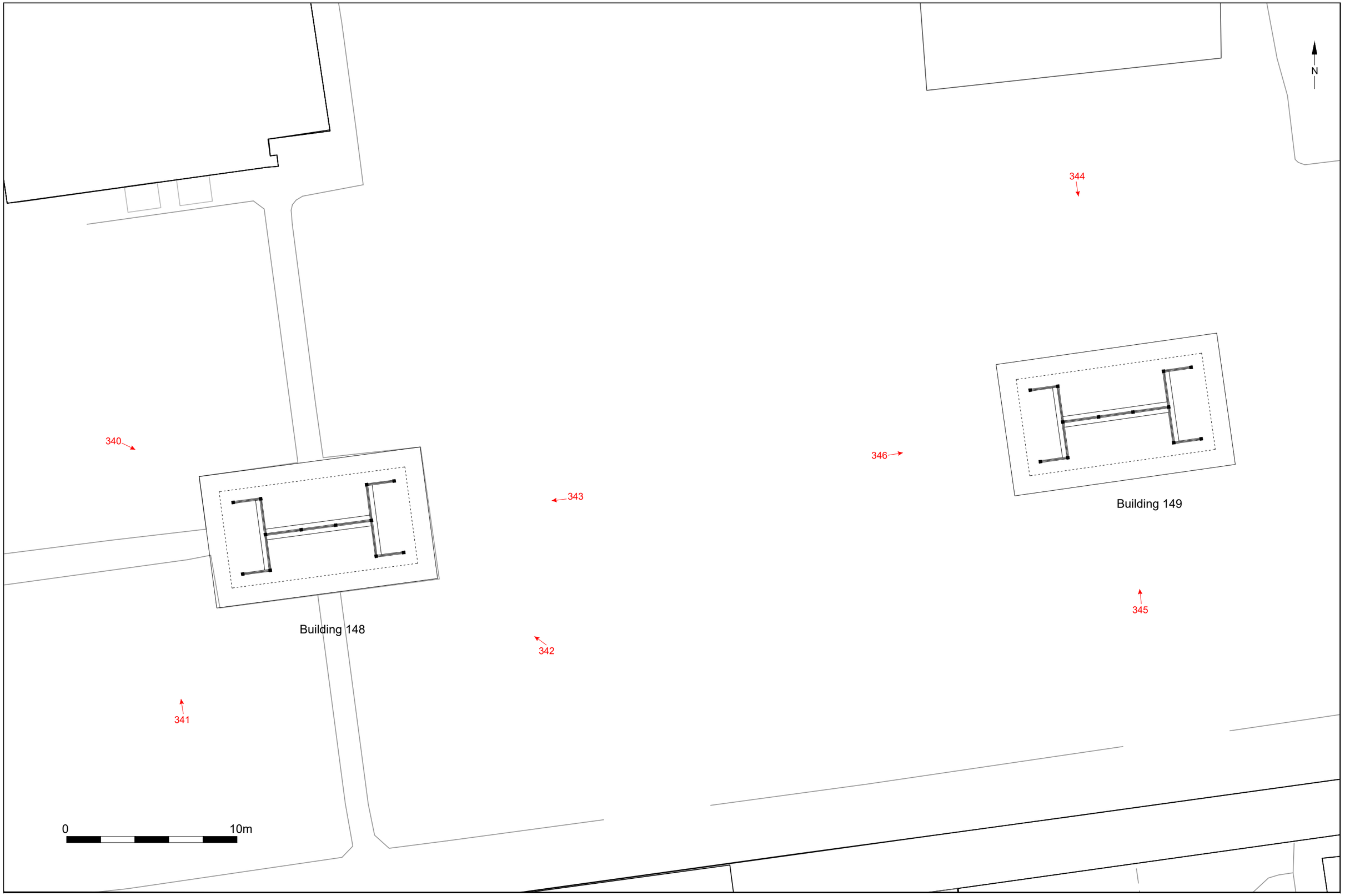


0 2m

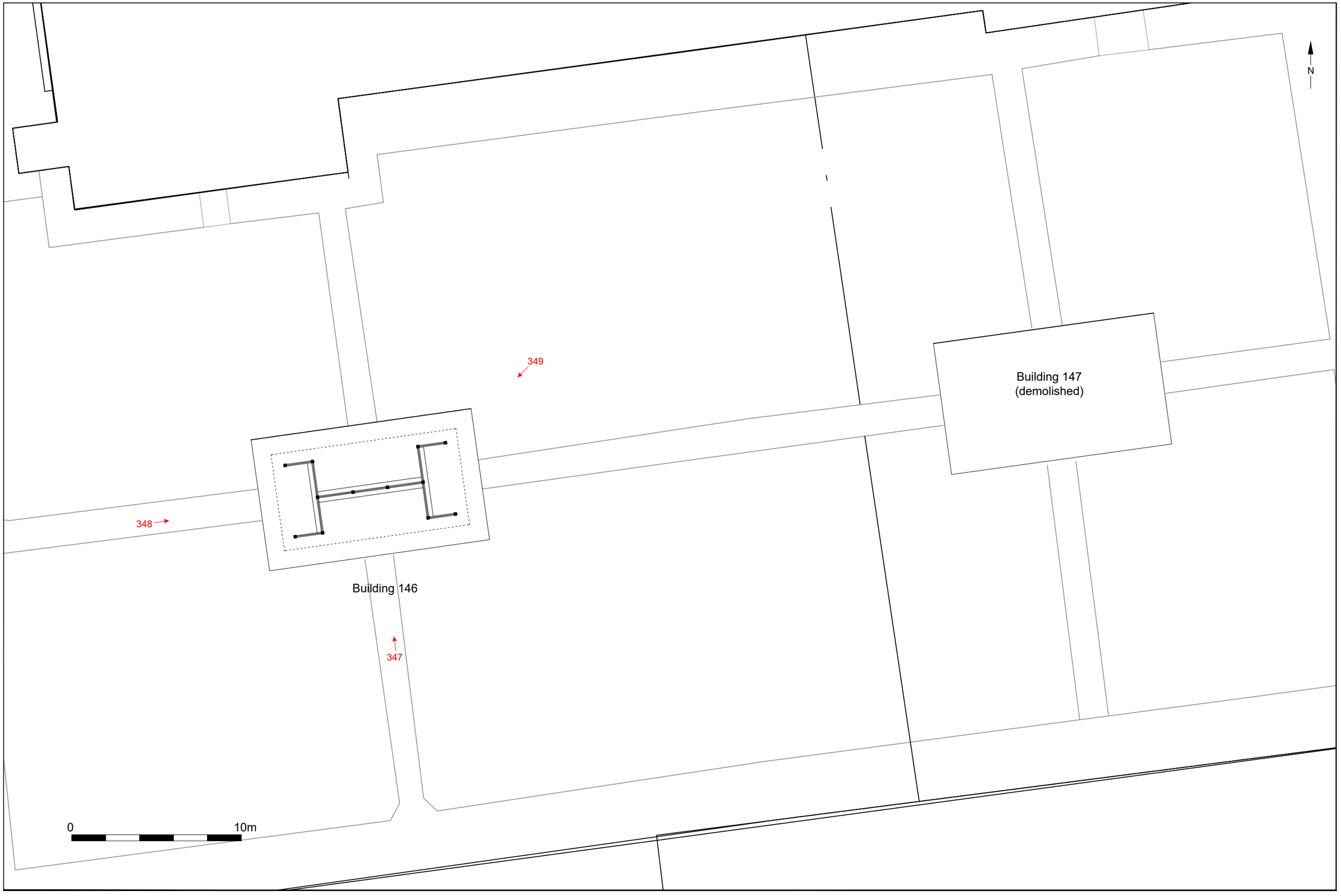
© **Archaeology South-East**		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 90
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Typical airing court shelter (Building 146), plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



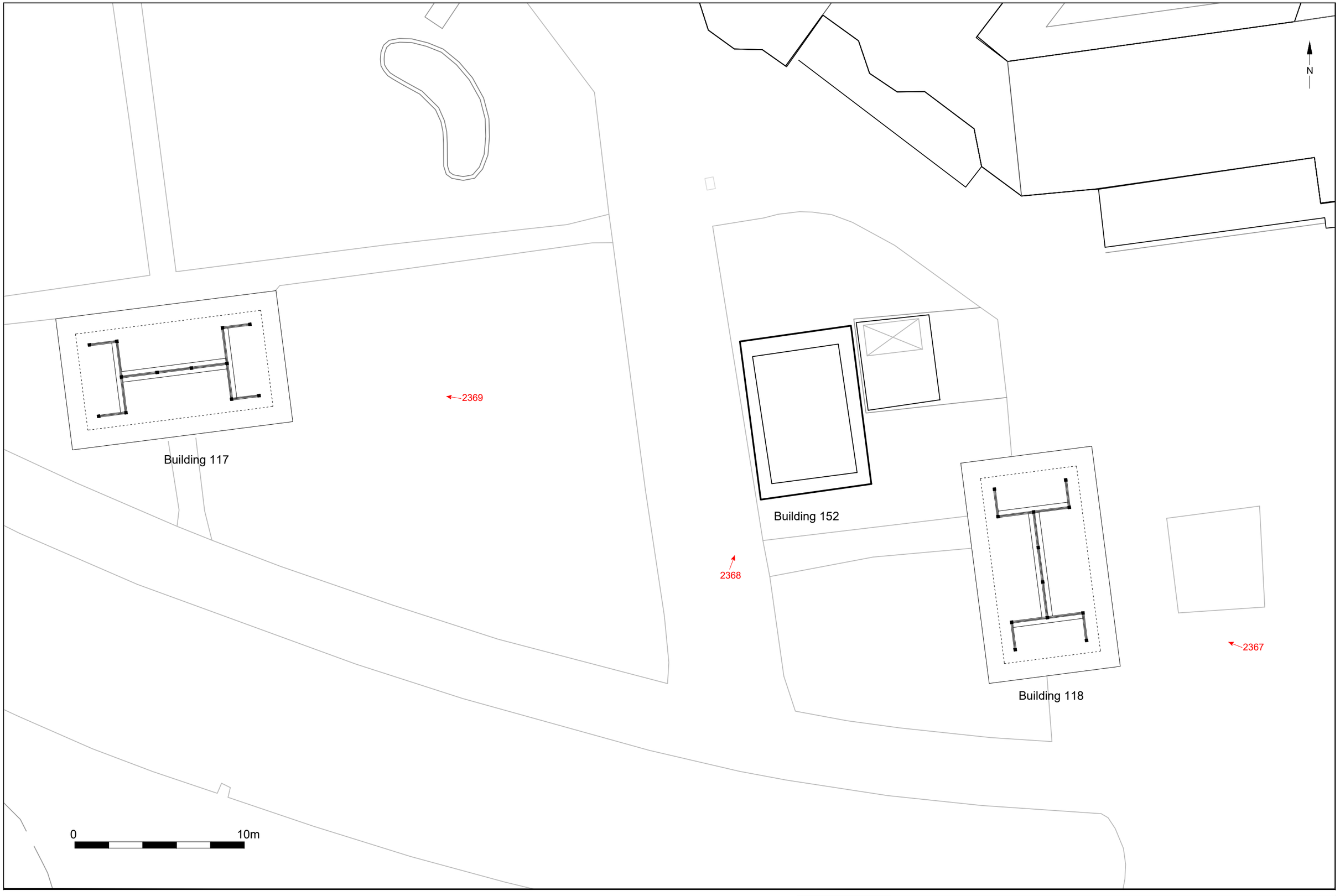
© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 91
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Airing court shelters (Buildings 119-120), floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 92
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Airing court shelters (Buildings 148-149), floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



© **Archaeology South-East**		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 93
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Airing court shelters (Buildings 146-147), floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 94
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Airing court shelters and water tank (Buildings 146-147 & 152), floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

N

Building 123

3571

3573

3567

1173

1174

1182

1179

1180

1177

1181

1175

3566

Building 122

1178

1176

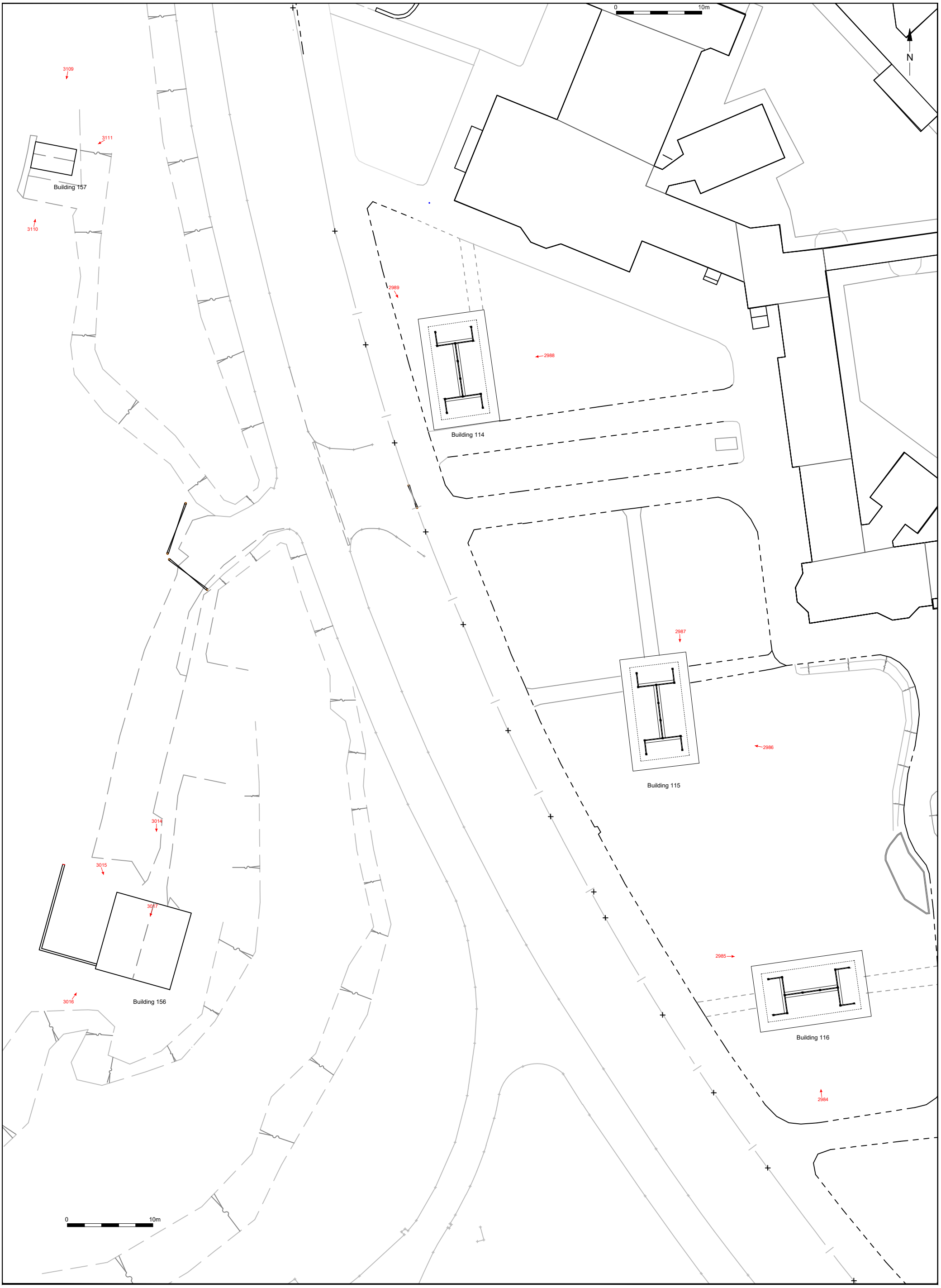
3567

1183

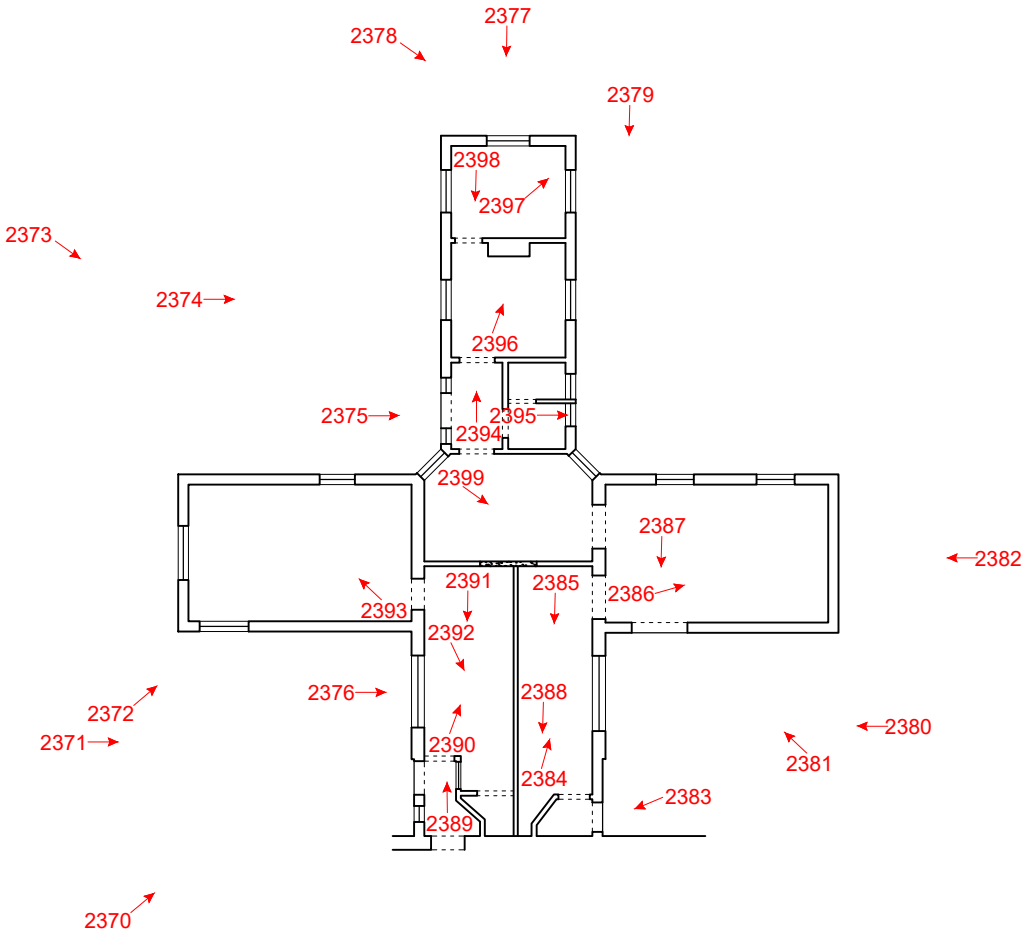
Building 121

0 10m

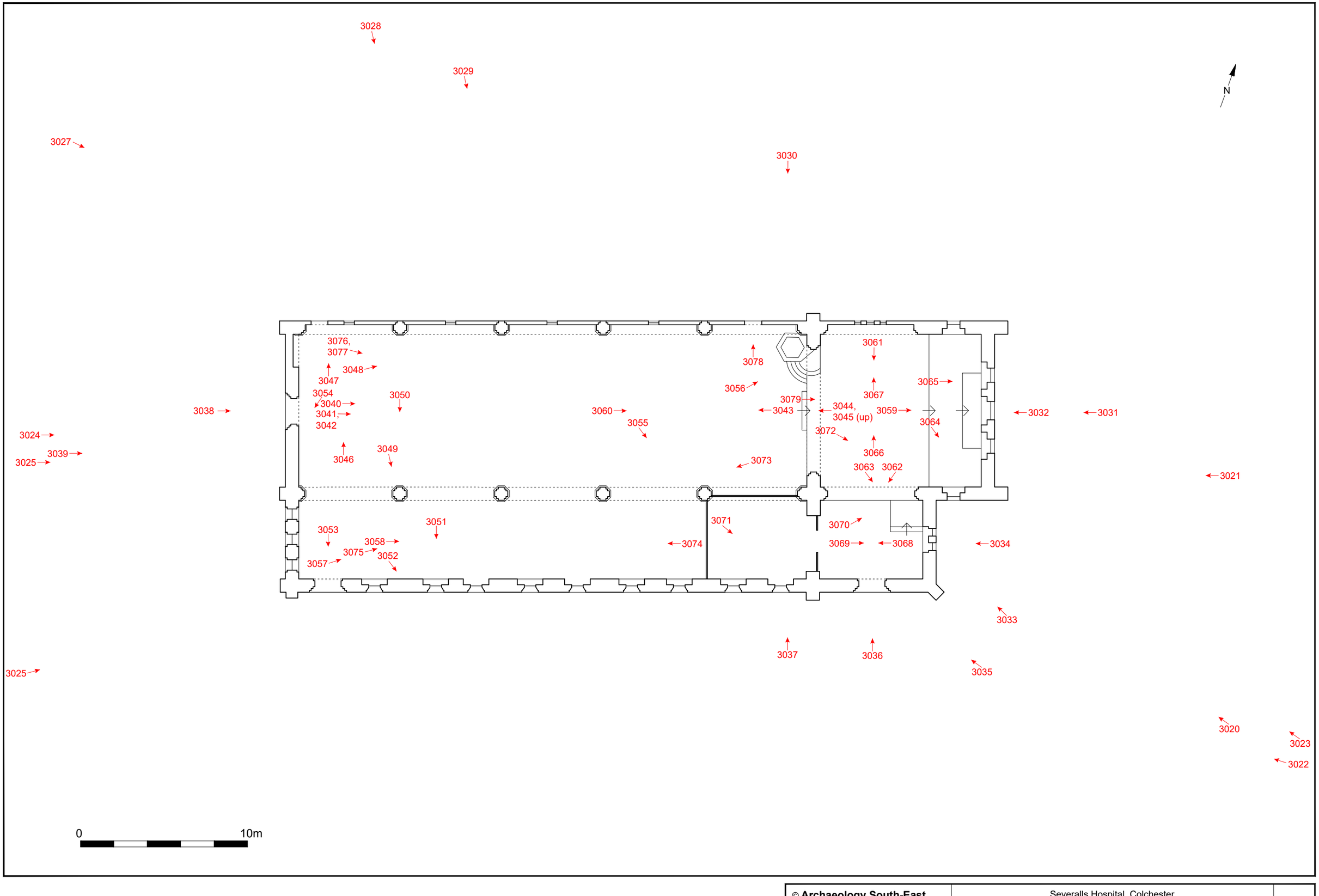
© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 95
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Airing court shelters (Buildings 121-123), floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



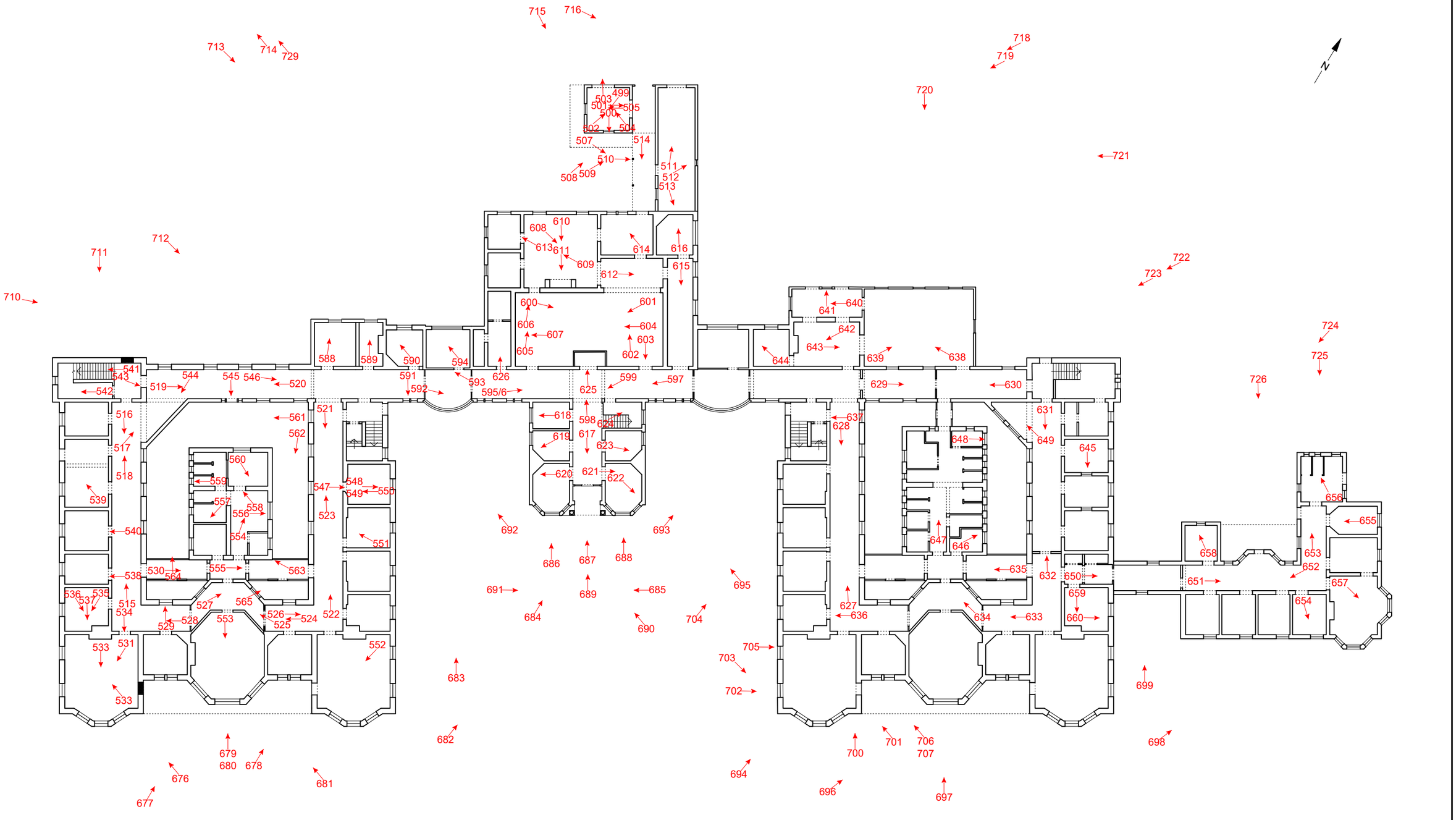
© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 96
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Airing court shelters and derelict sheds (Buildings 114-116 & 156-157), floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



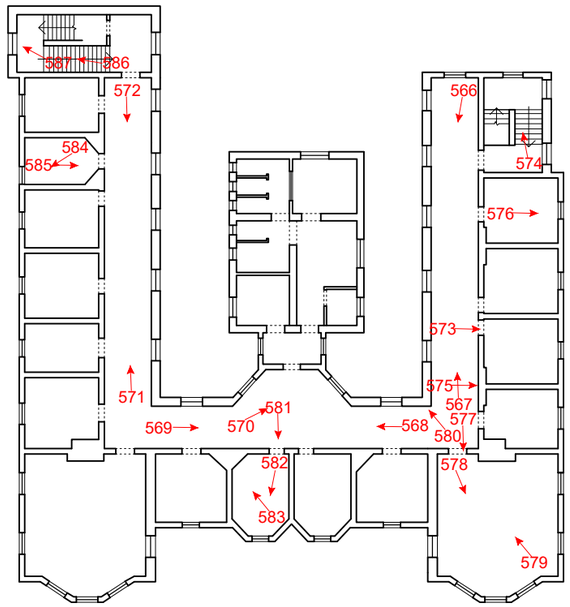
© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 97
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Mortuary (Building 103), floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



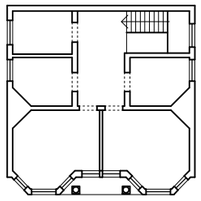
© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 98
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Chapel (Building 135), floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



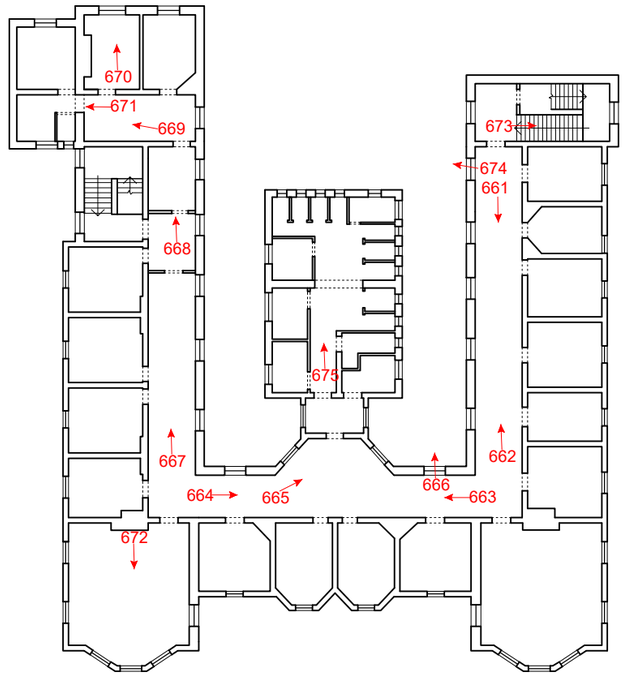
© **Archaeology South-East**		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 99
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Myland Court (Building 133), ground floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



West Wing First Floor



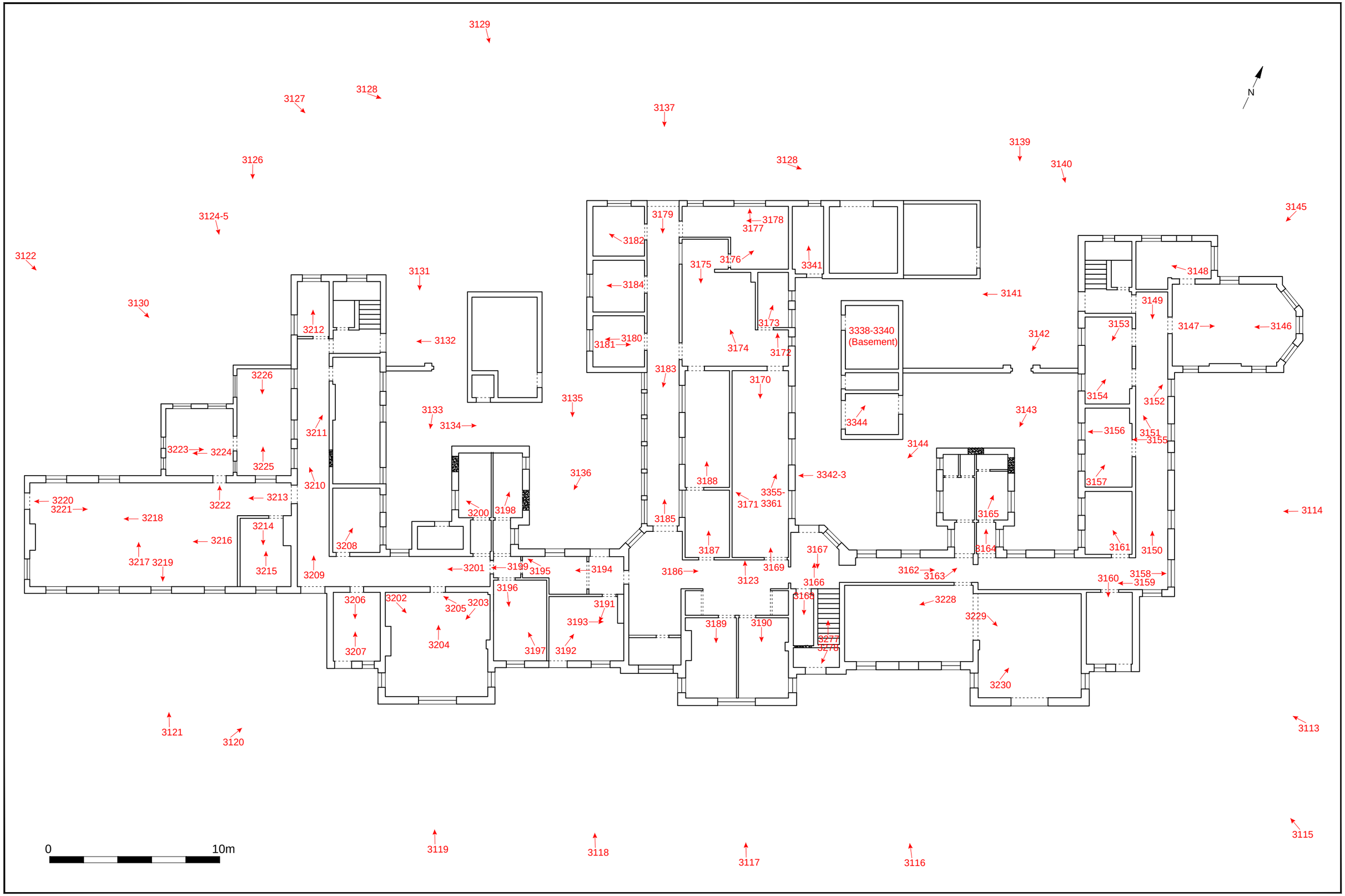
Central Wing, First Floor
No access, layout indicative



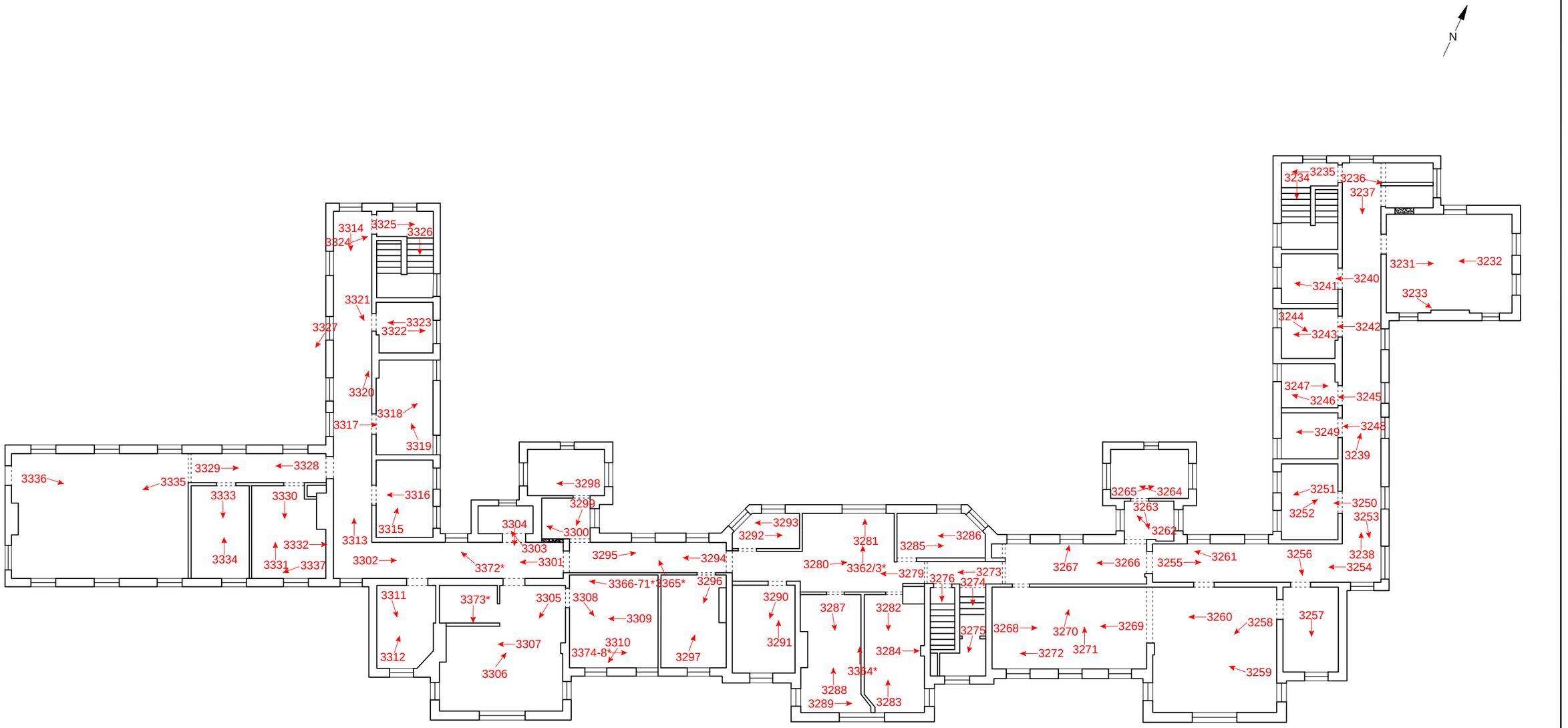
East Wing First Floor

0 10m

© **Archaeology South-East**		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 100
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Myland Court (Building 133), first floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 101
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Chestnut villa (Building 136), ground floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

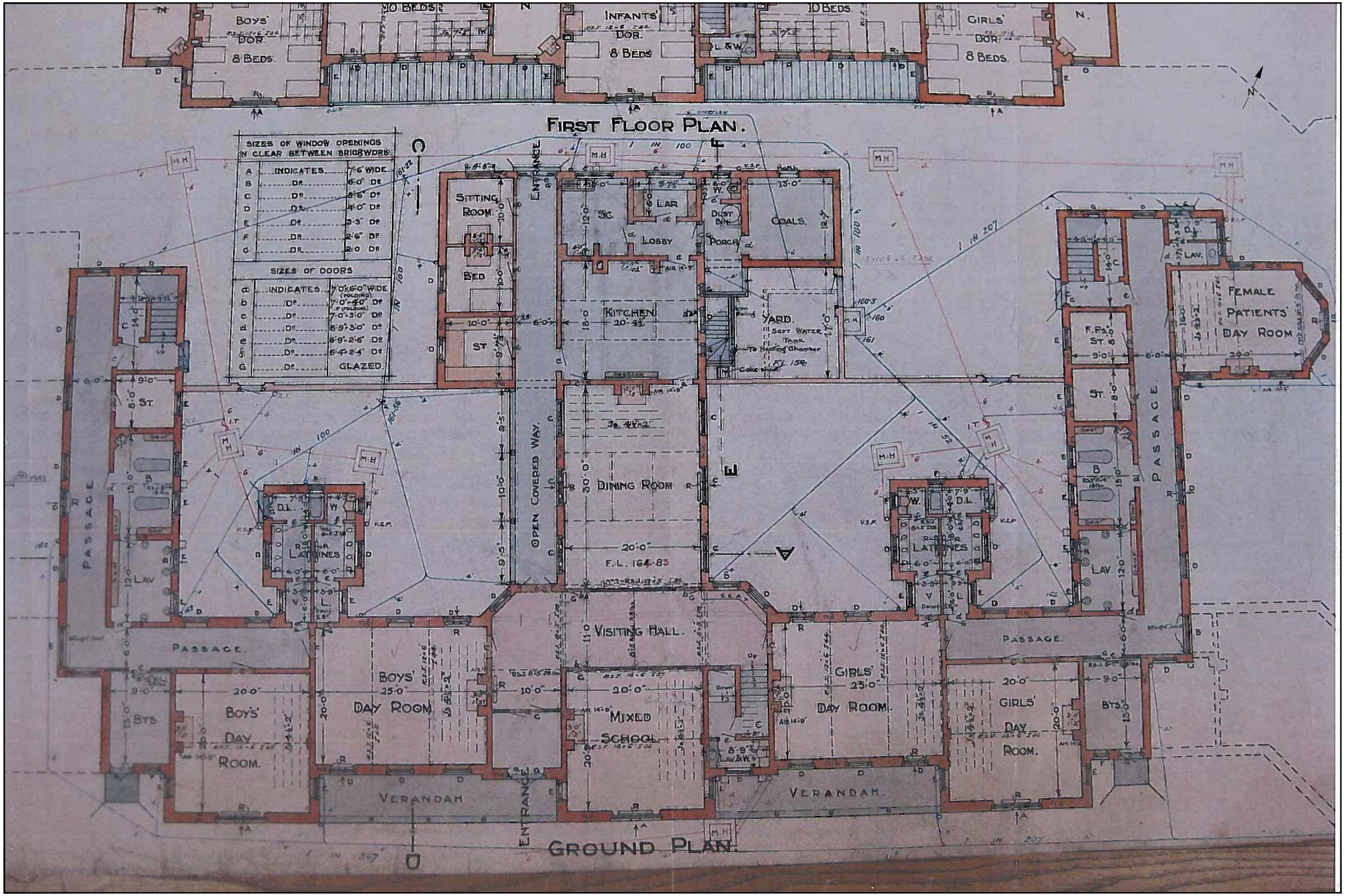


*Roof Photo

0 10m

© Archaeology South-East

Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 102
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC	Chestnut villa (Building 136), first floor plan	



© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 103
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Chestnut villa (Building 136), ground floor plan, 1910	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

UNTY ASYLUM.

R.

PASSAGE.

ST.

S

S

S

U

N

LW.

BOYS' DOR 8 BEDS.

BOYS' DOR 10 BEDS

N

INFANTS' DOR. 8 BEDS

CLOTHES.

CLOTHES.

GIRLS' DOR. 10 BEDS.

GIRLS' DOR. 8 BEDS.

N.

PASSAGE

ST.

S

S

F.Ps ST

PASSAGE.

W

LAV.

FEMALE PATIENTS' DOR 6 BEDS.

D.L.

S.S.

W

W

V

L

R.W.P.

SIZES OF WINDOW OPENINGS IN CLEAR BETWEEN BRICKWORK.

A	....INDICATES.....	7'-6" WIDE.
B	Do	6'-0" Do
C	Do	5'-6" Do
D	Do	4'-0" Do
E	Do	3'-3" Do
F	Do	2'-6" Do
G	Do	2'-0" Do

FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

SITTING ROOM.

ENTRANCE

SC.

LOBBY

LAB.

DUST BIN

PORCH

COALS.

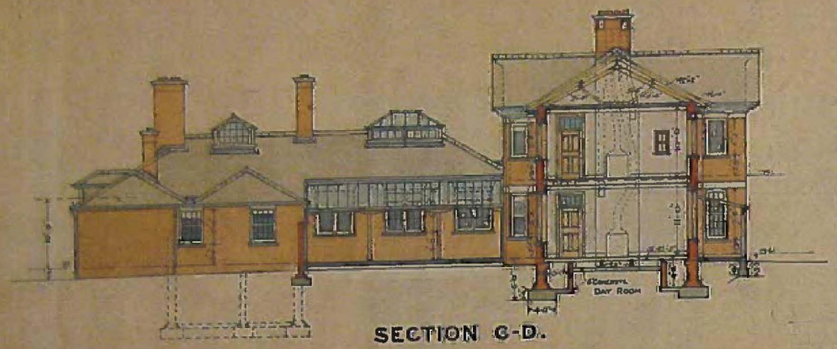
M.H

LAV.

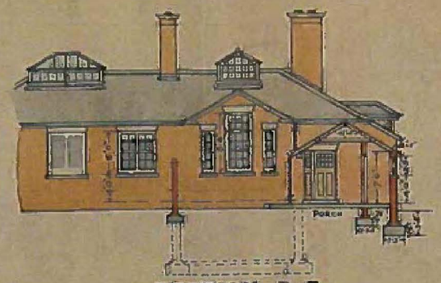
1 IN 207

© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 104
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Chestnut villa (Building 136), first floor plan 1910	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

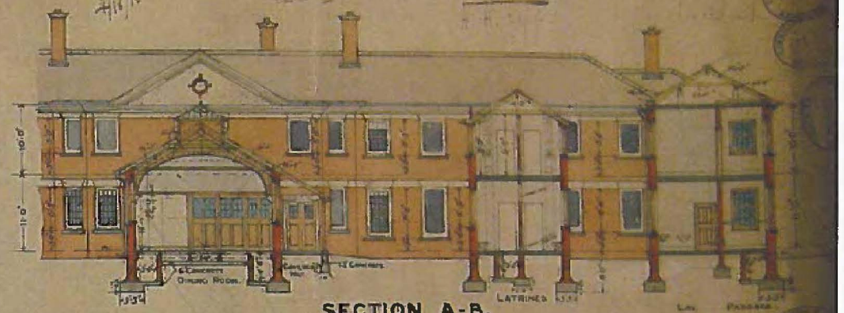
ESSEX SECOND COUNTY ASYLUM.
COLCHESTER.



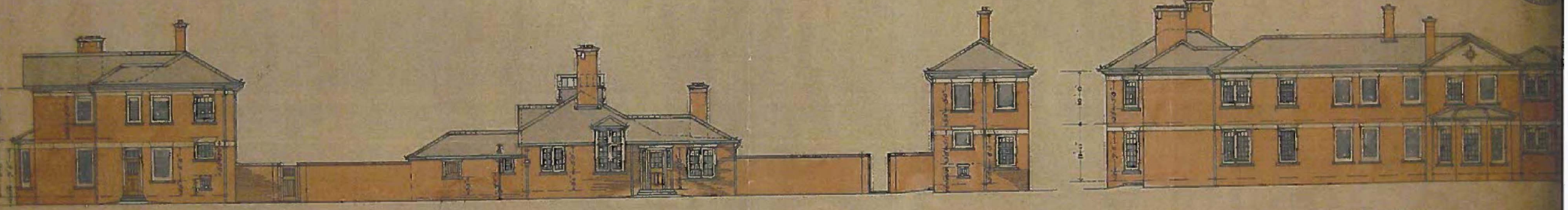
SECTION C-D.



SECTION E-F.

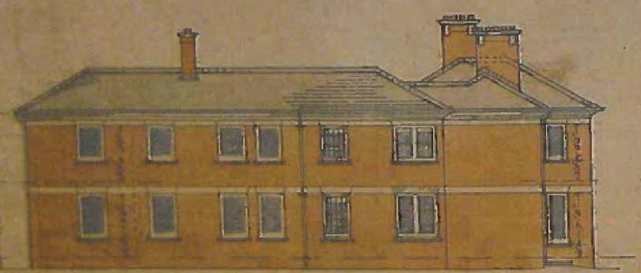


SECTION A-B.

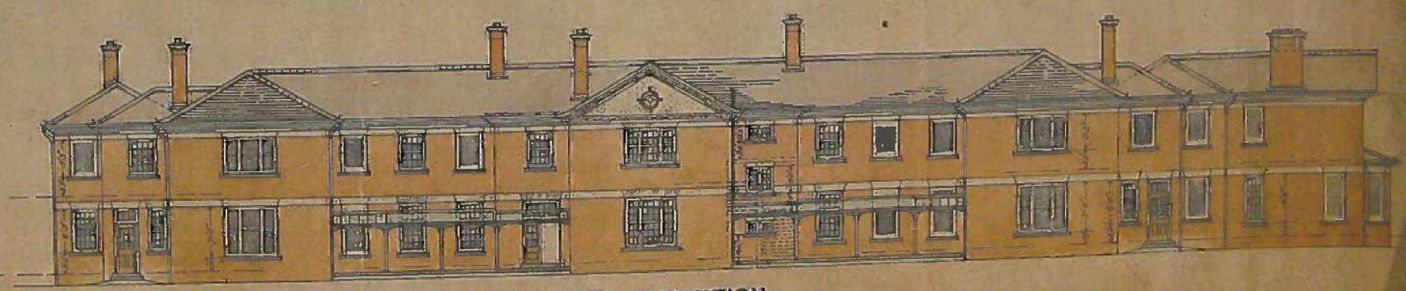


NORTH ELEVATION.

EAST ELEVATION.



WEST ELEVATION.



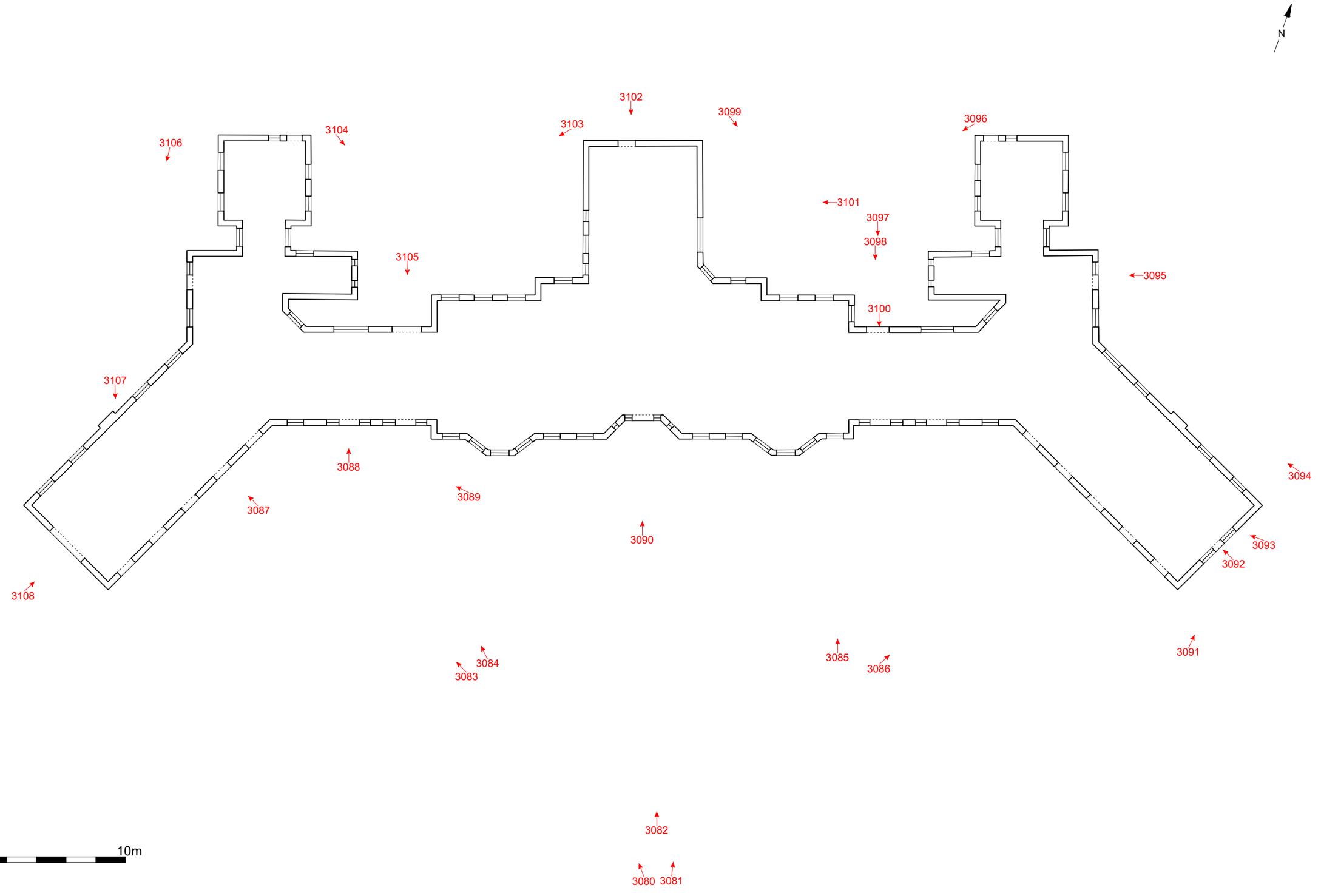
SOUTH ELEVATION.

F. WHITMORE. COUNTY ARCHITECT AND W.H. TOWN, A.R.I.B.A. ARCHITECT — 4 DUKE ST. CHELMSFORD.

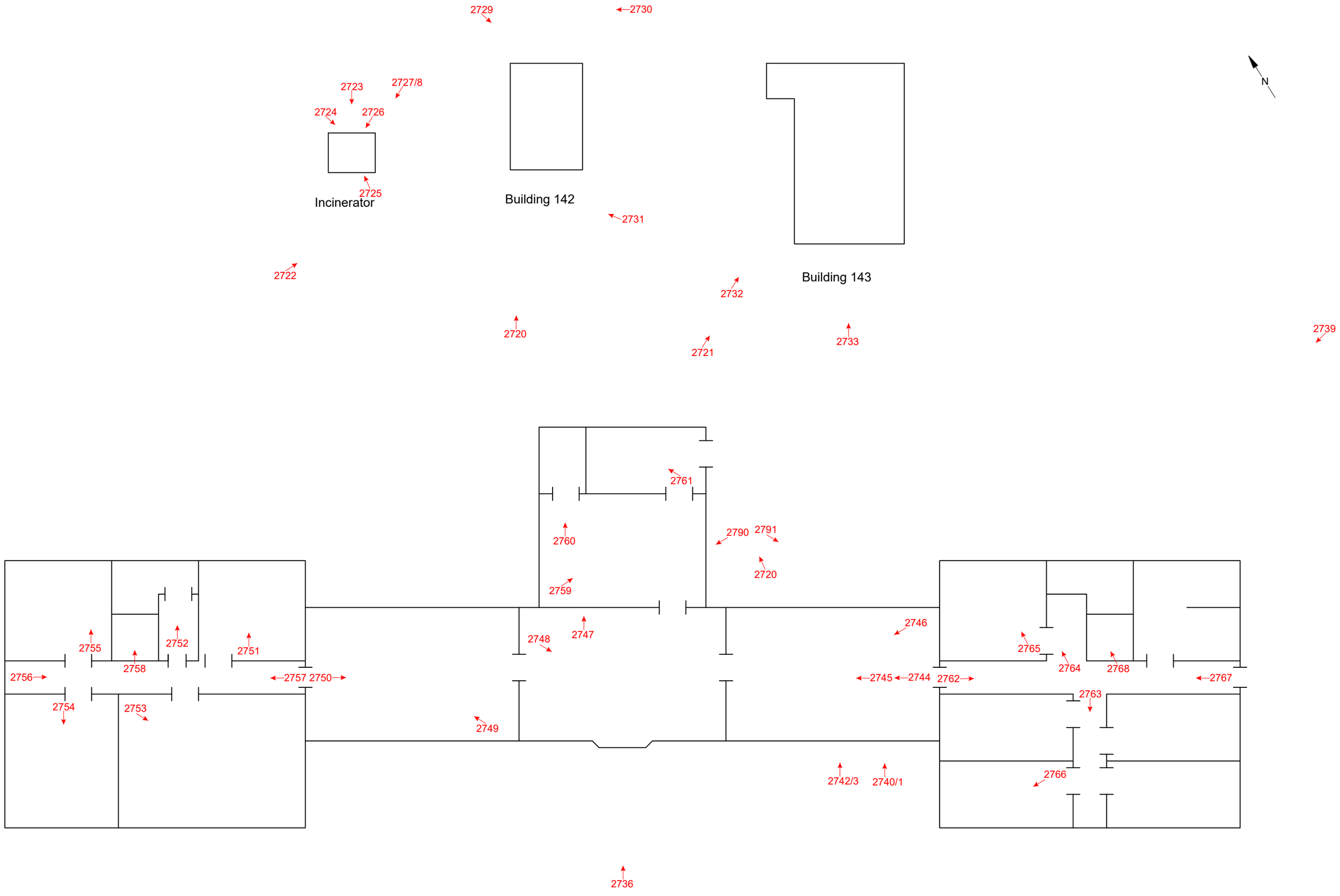
No 95

IDIOTS BLOCK.

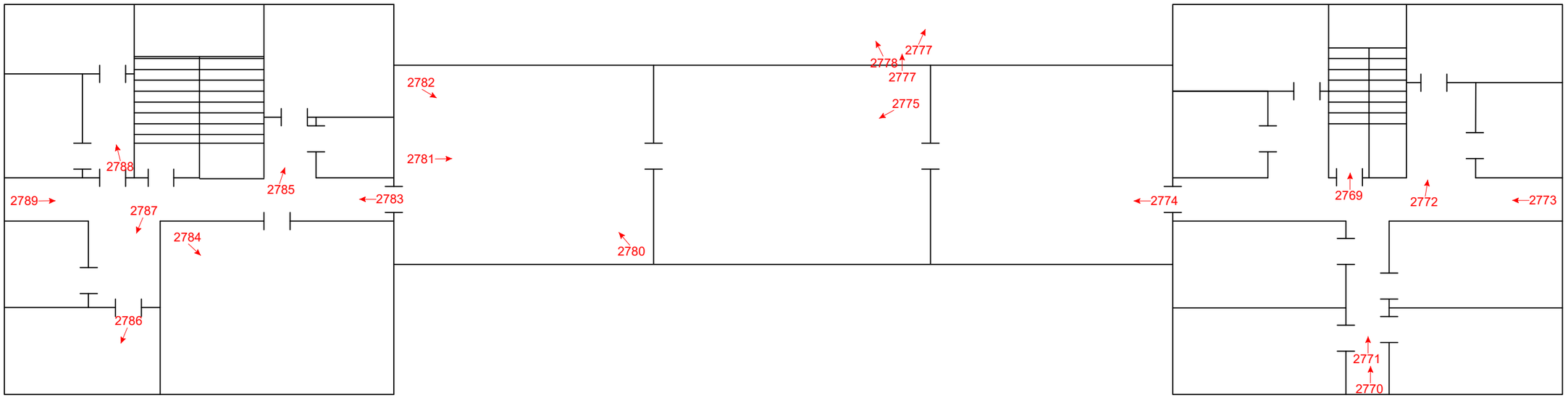
© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 105
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Chestnut villa (Building 136), elevations 1910	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



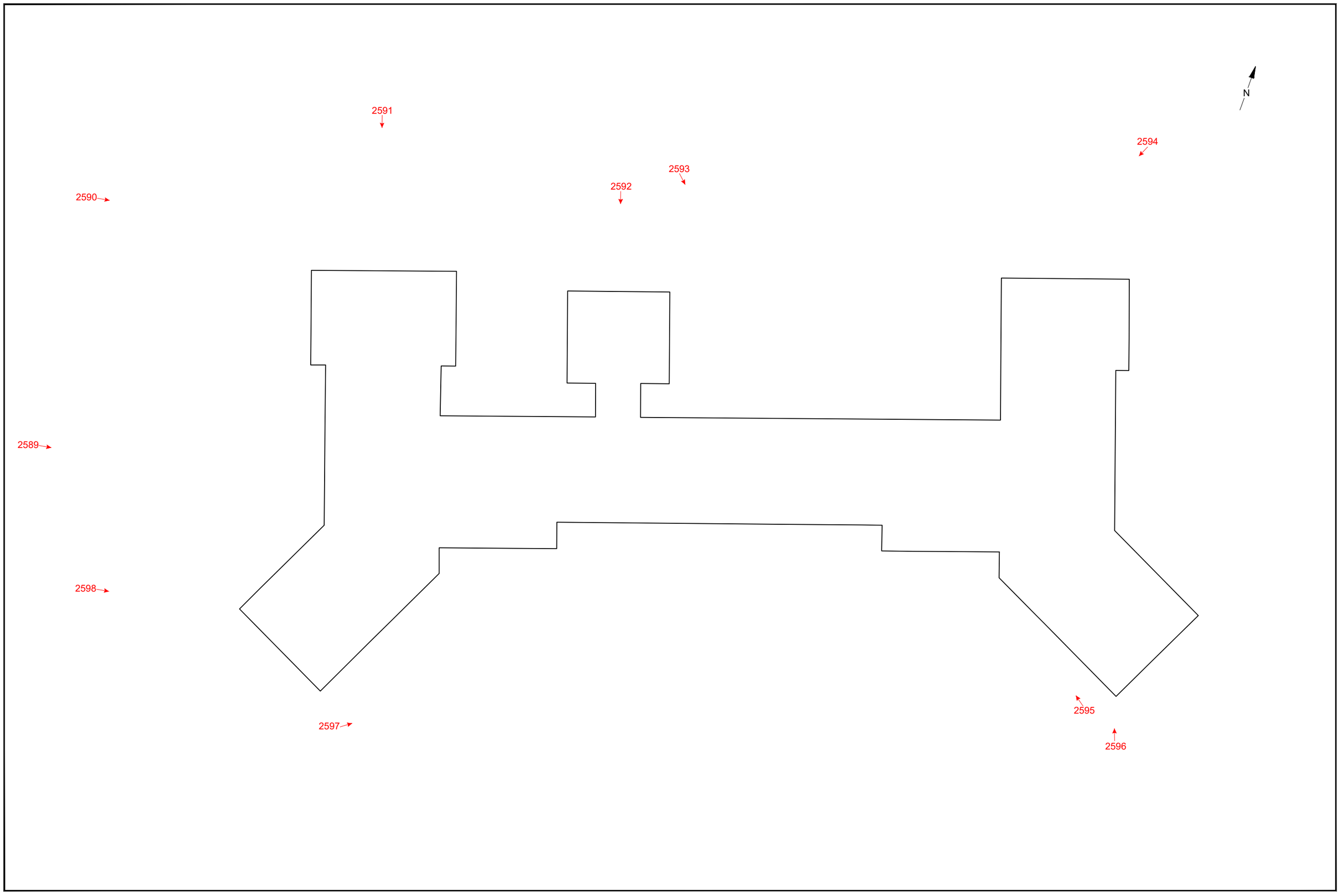
© **Archaeology South-East**		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 106
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Ivy Villa (Building 140), floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



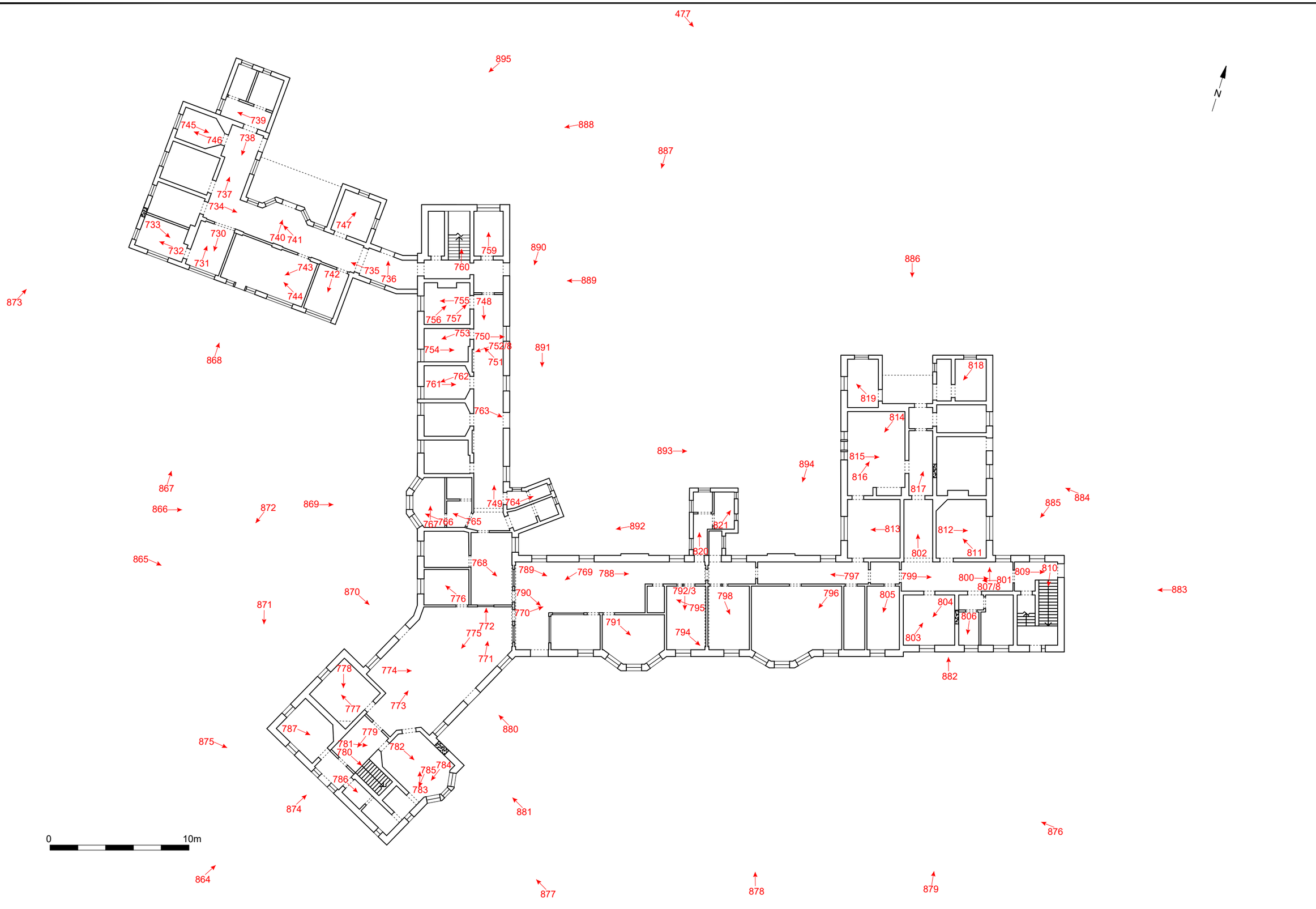
© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig.107
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Orchard Villa and workshops (Buildings 141-144), ground floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



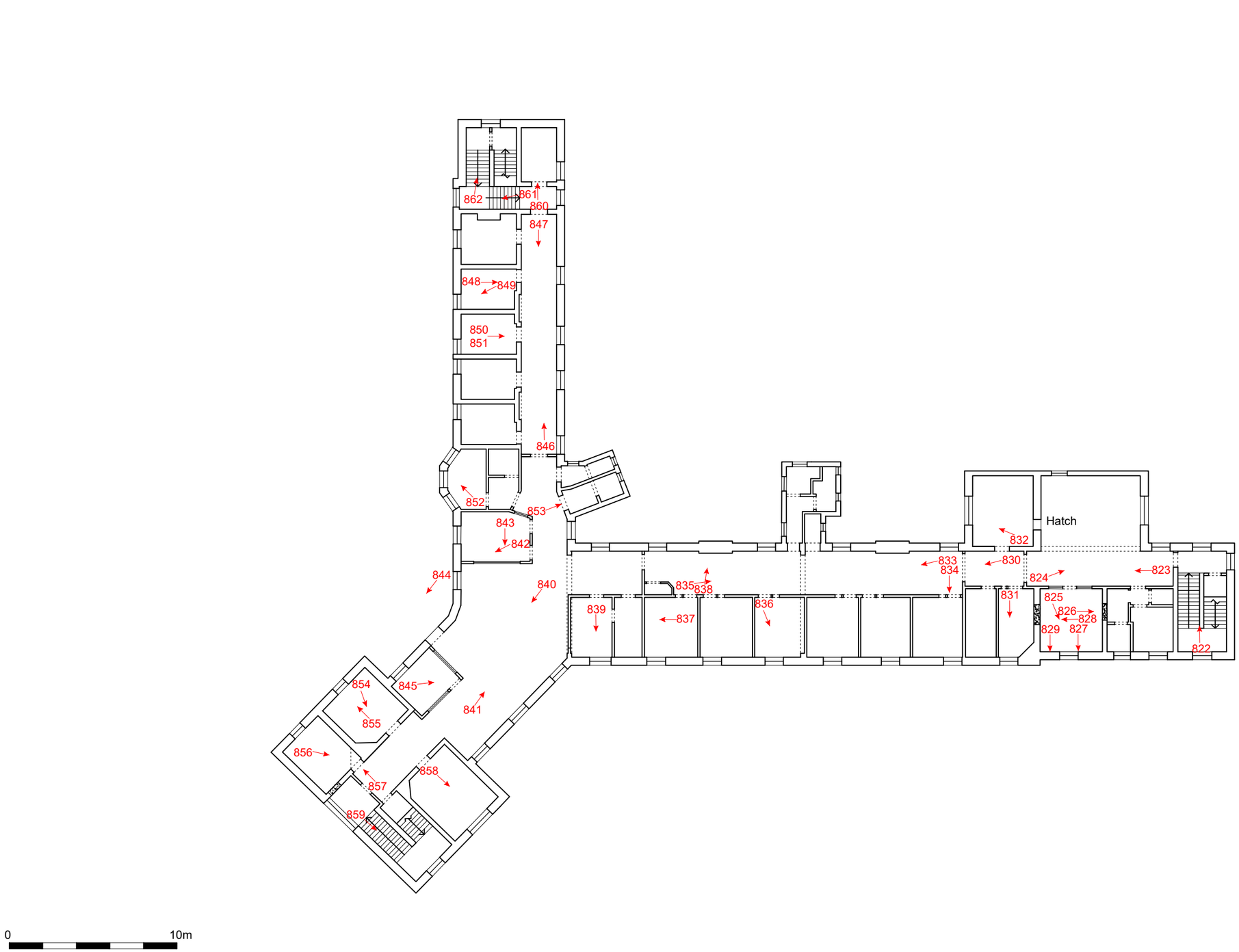
© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig.108
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Orchard Villa (Buildings 144), first floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



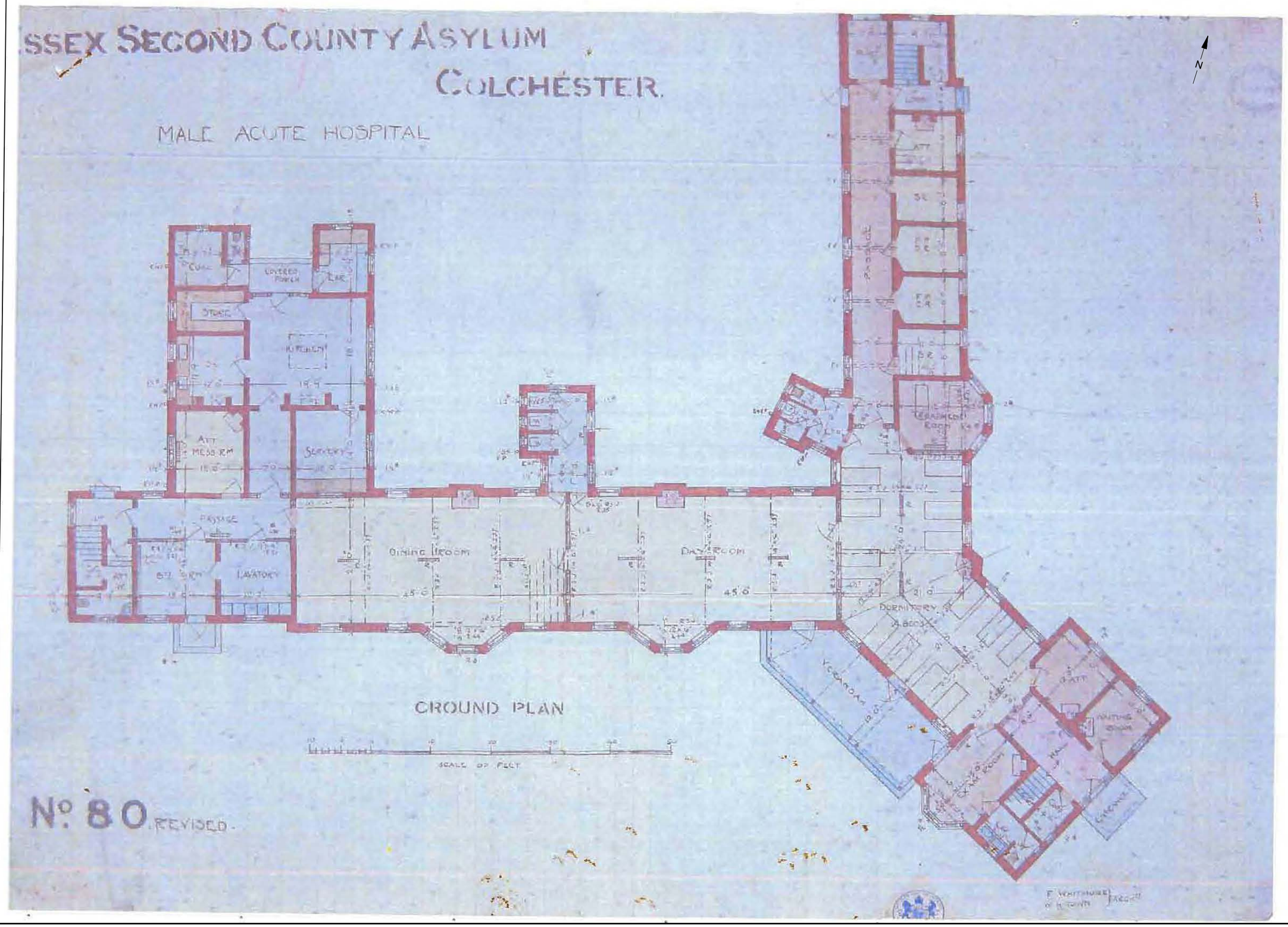
© **Archaeology South-East**		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 109
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Firs Villa (Building 134, no access), floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 110
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Maplehurst (Building 155), ground floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 111
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Maplehurst (Building 155), first floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

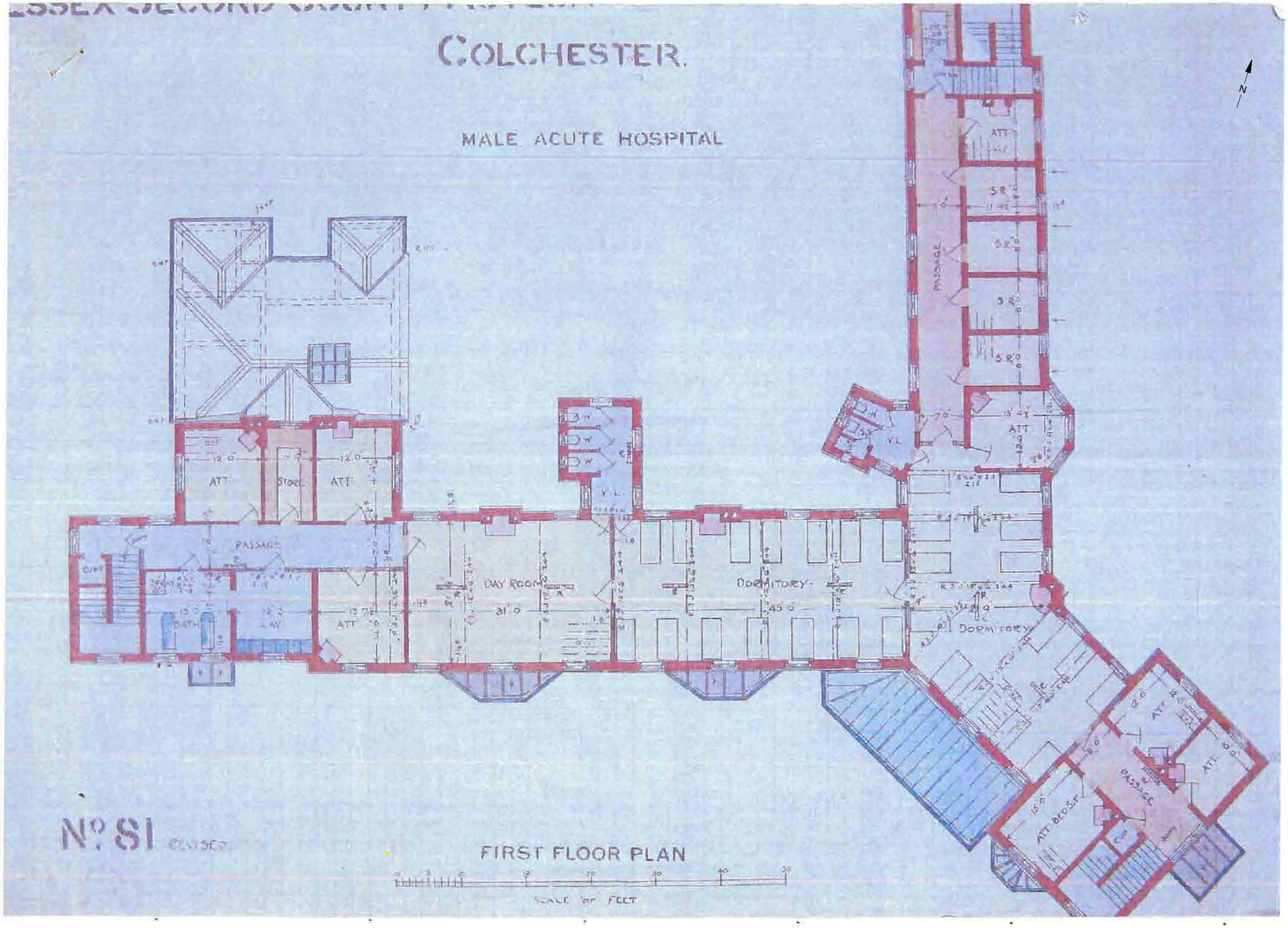


© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 112
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Maplehurst (Building 155), ground floor plan, 1910	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

ESSEX SECOND ASYLUM

COLCHESTER.

MALE ACUTE HOSPITAL


ATT
STORE
ATT
PASSAGE
BATH
LAV
ATT
DAY ROOM
31' 0
DORMITORY
45' 0
PASSAGE
ATT
ATT
ATT

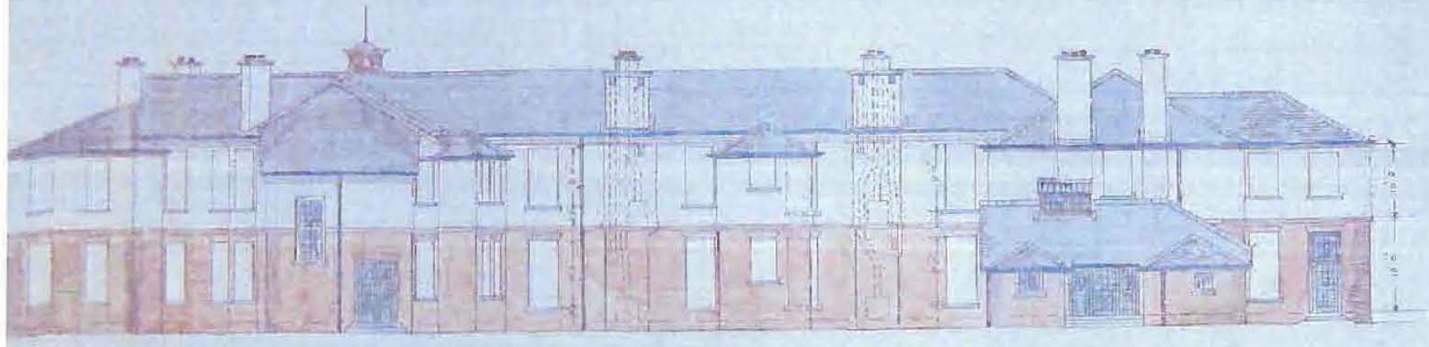
ESSEX SECOND COUNTY ASYLUM.
COLCHESTER.

CONTRACT N° 3

N

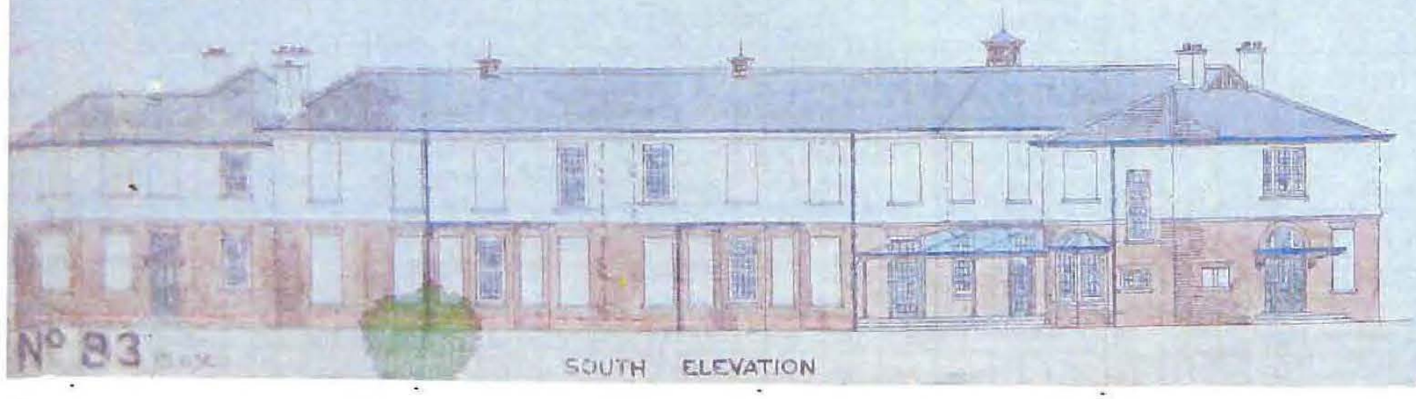
EAST ELEVATION

SECTION A.A



NORTH ELEVATION

WEST ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION

S.E. ELEVATION

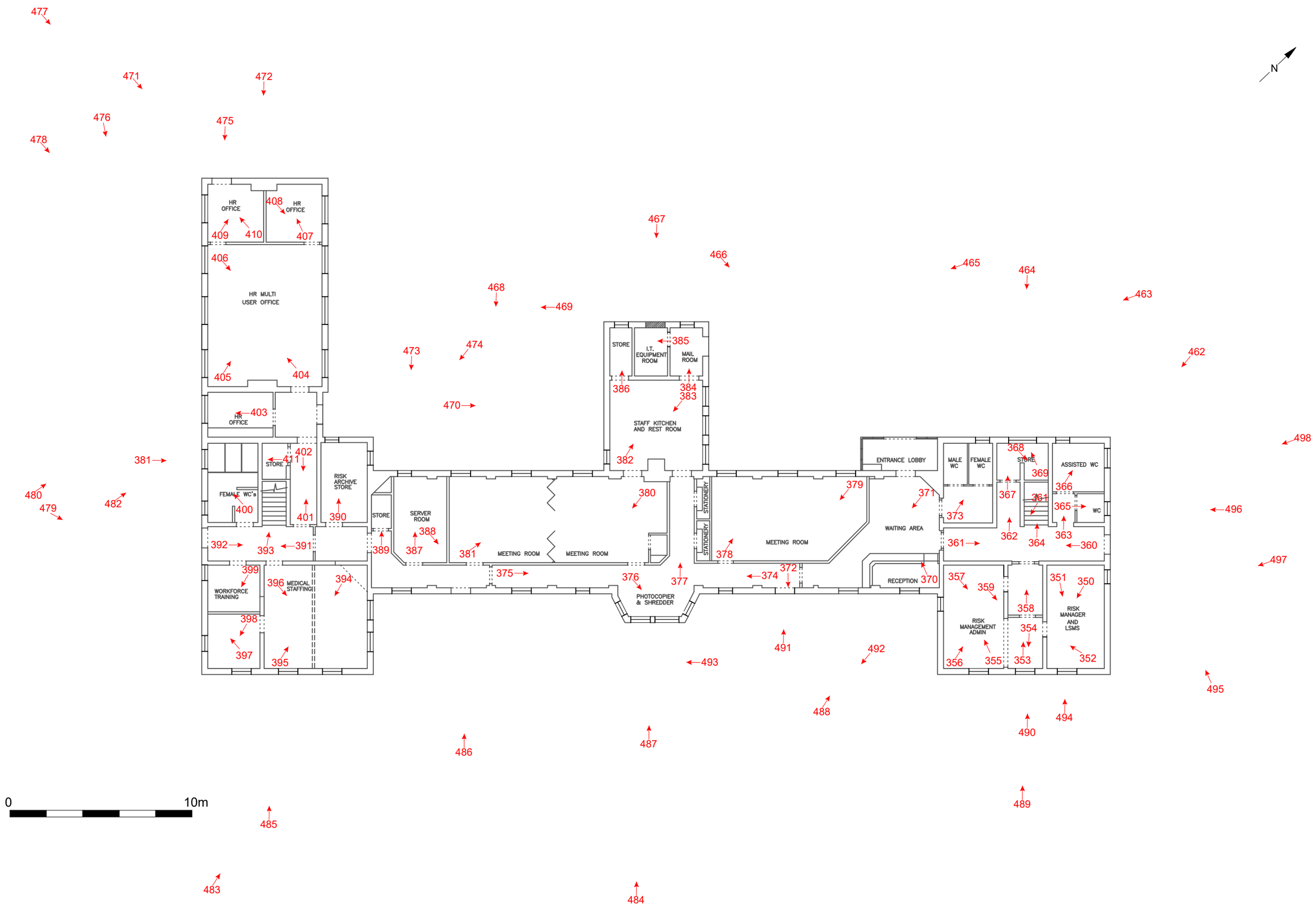
© Archaeology South-East

Project Ref: 160012	January 2017
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC

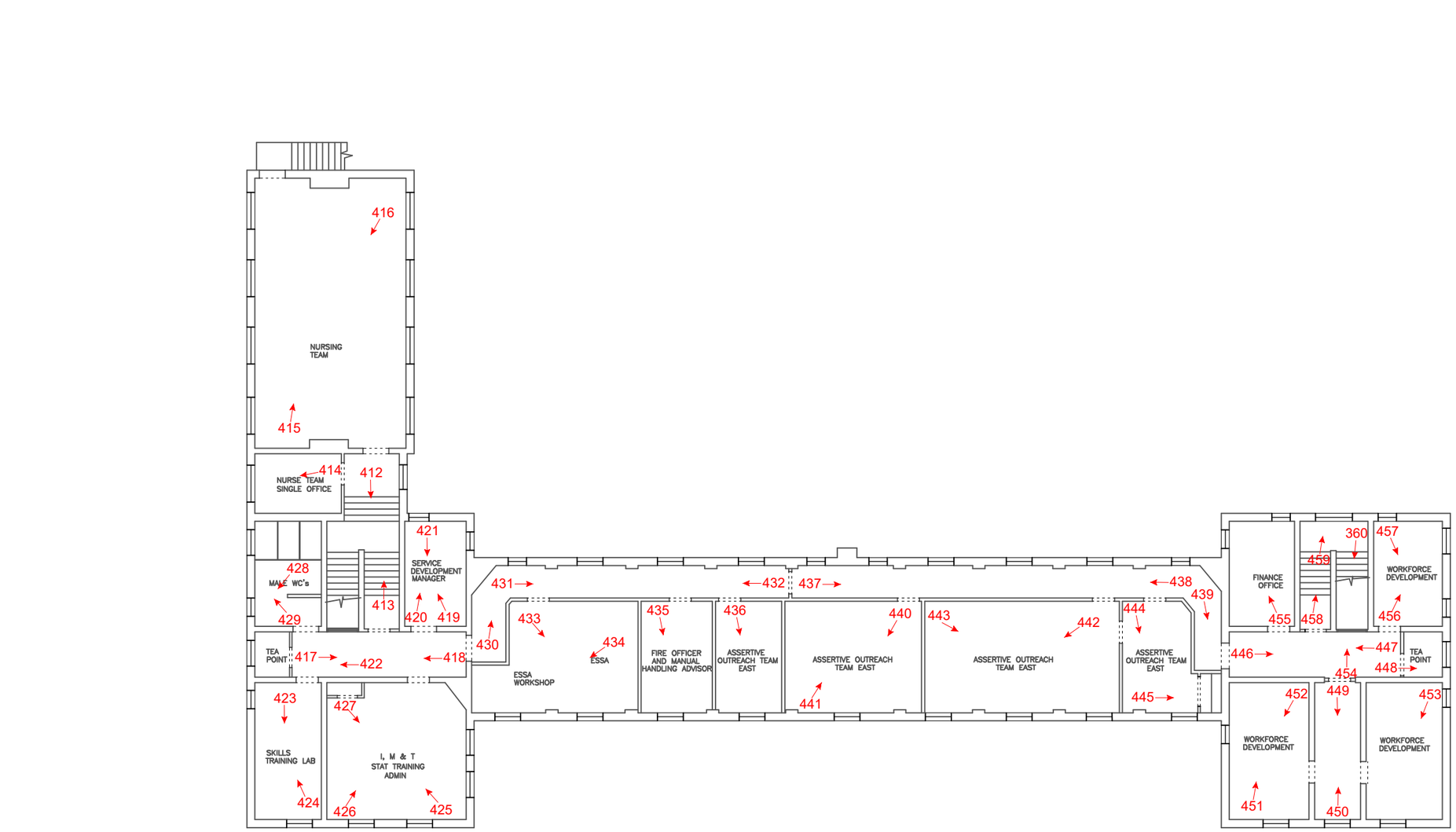
Severalls Hospital, Colchester

Maplehurst (Building 155), elevations, 1910

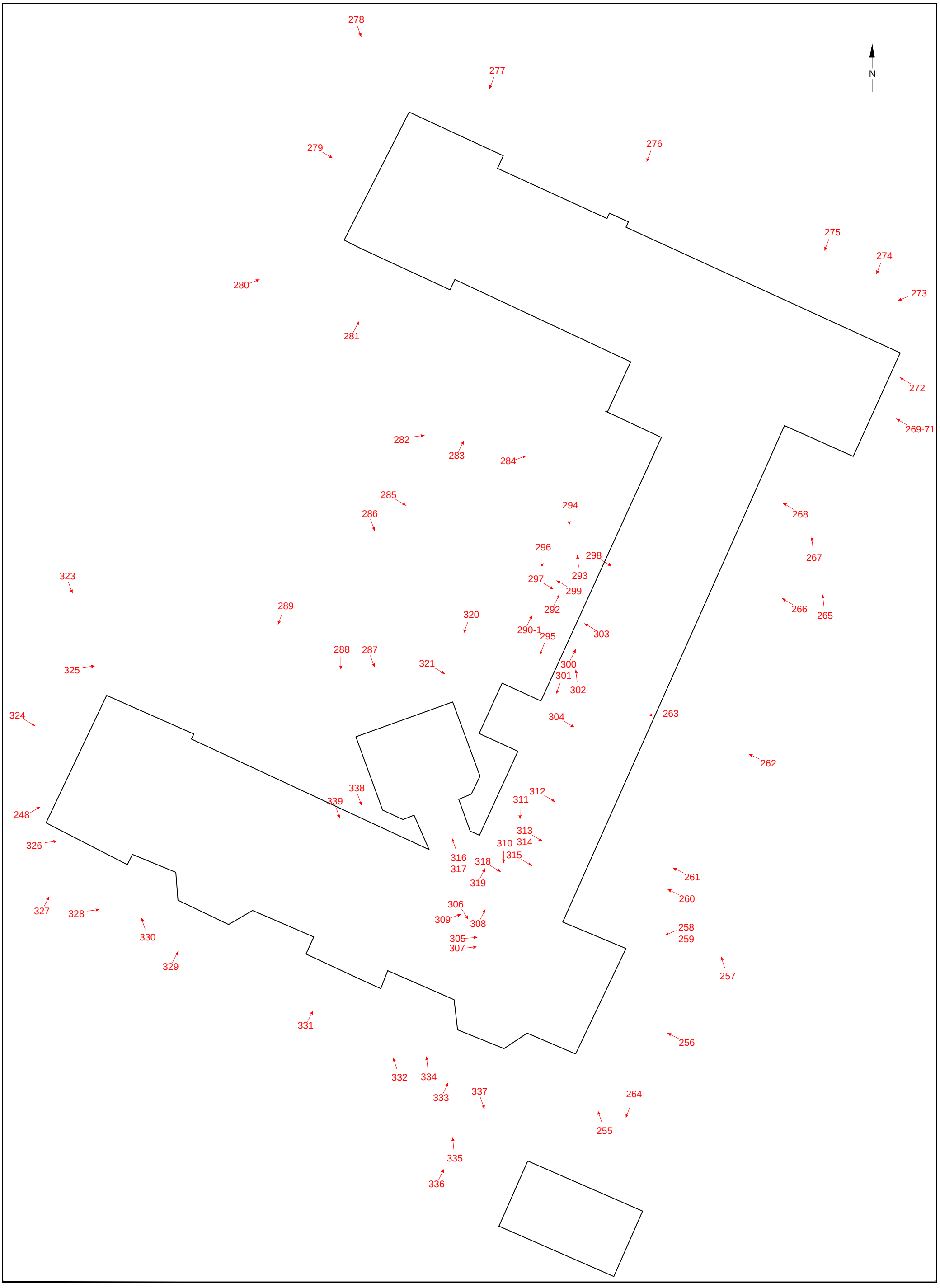
Fig. 114



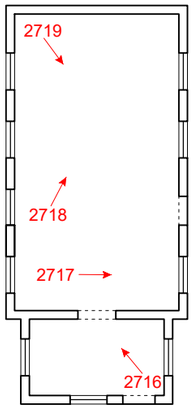
© **Archaeology South-East**		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 115
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Birchwood Villa (Building 154), ground floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



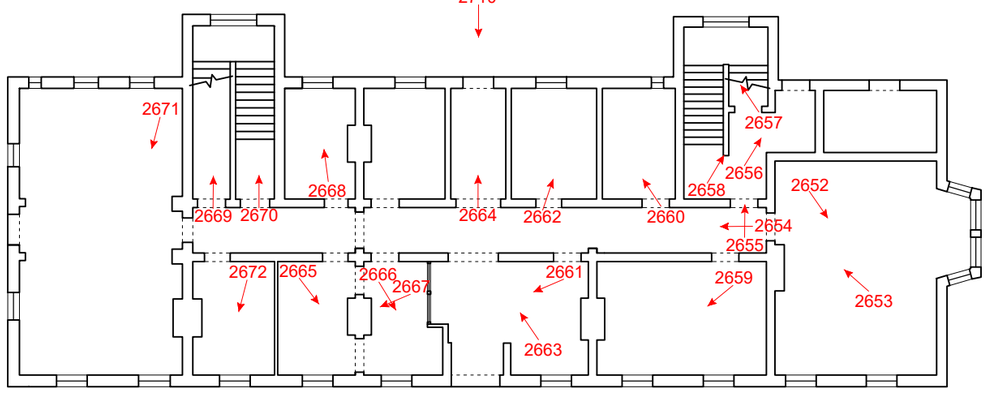
© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 116
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Birchwood Villa (Building 154), first floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 117
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Eden Villa and shelter to south (Buildings 124-125), floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

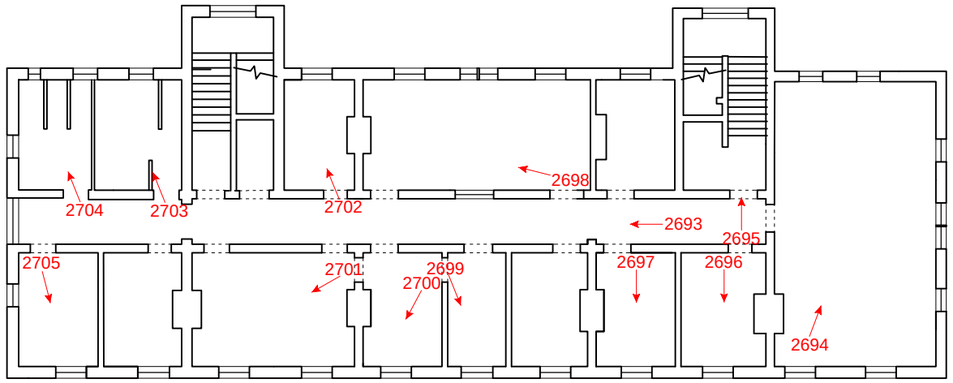


Building 138 - ground floor

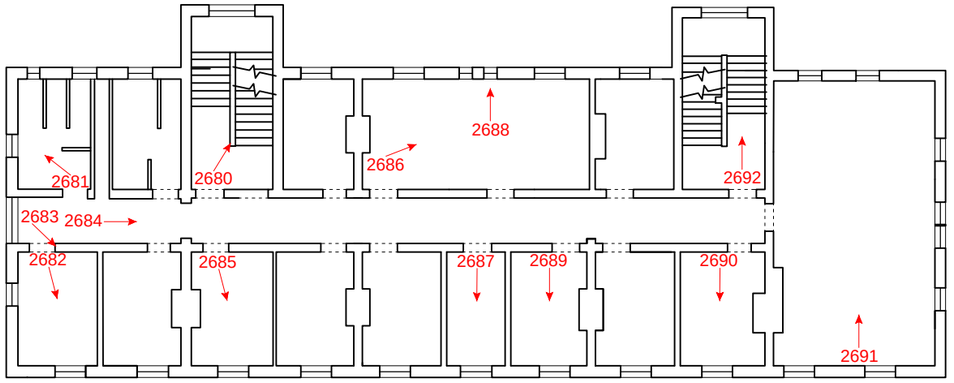


Building 137 - ground floor

© **Archaeology South-East**		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 118
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Gamma Building - Nurse Training Unit (Buildings 137-138), ground floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



Building 137 - second floor

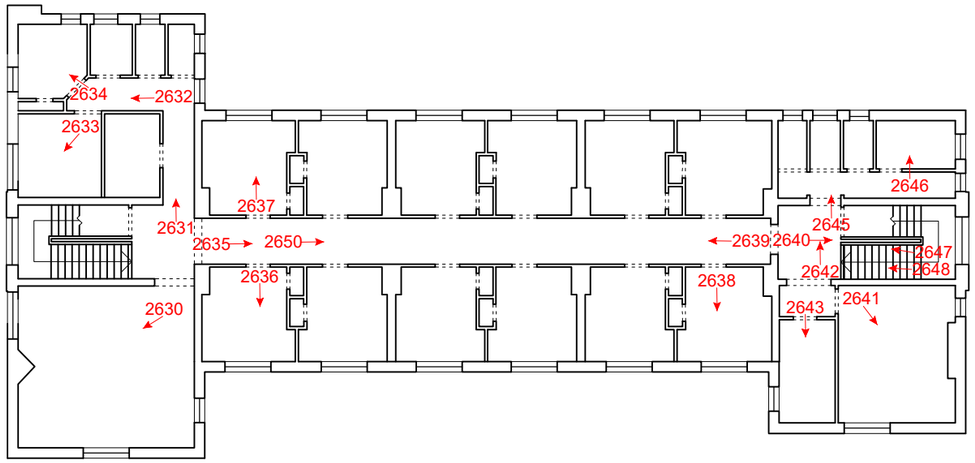


Building 137 - first floor

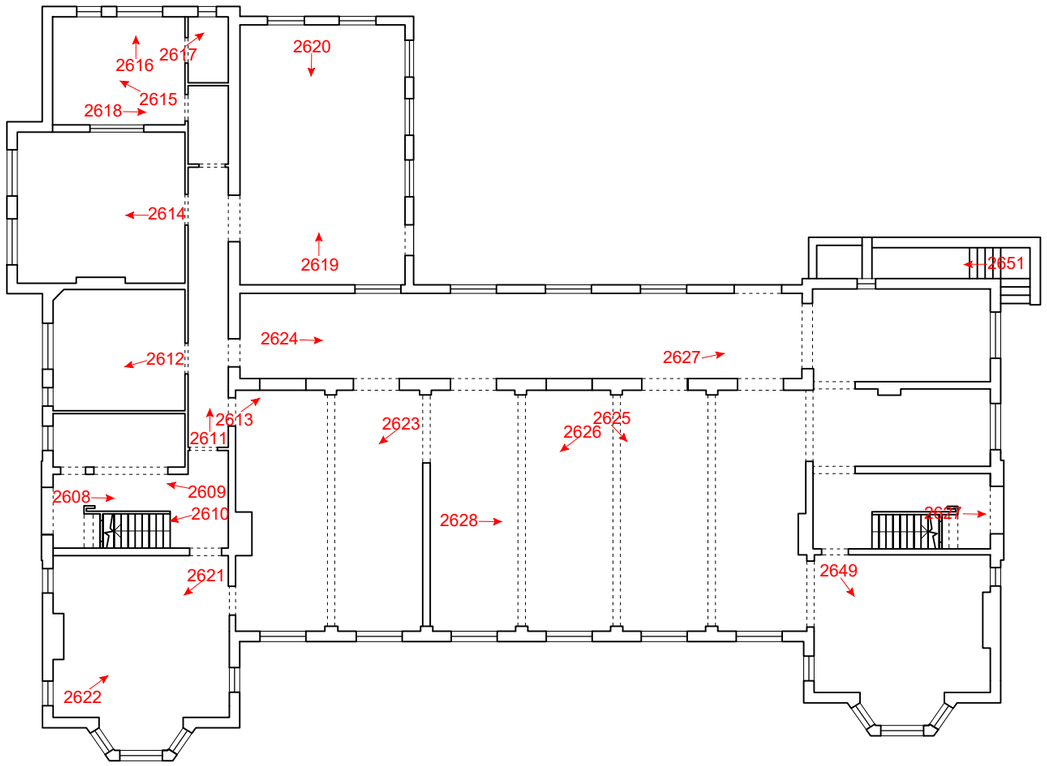
N

0 10m

© **Archaeology South-East**		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 119
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Gamma Building - Nurse Training Unit (Building 137), first and second floor plans	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

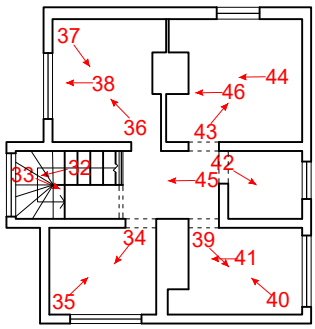


First floor

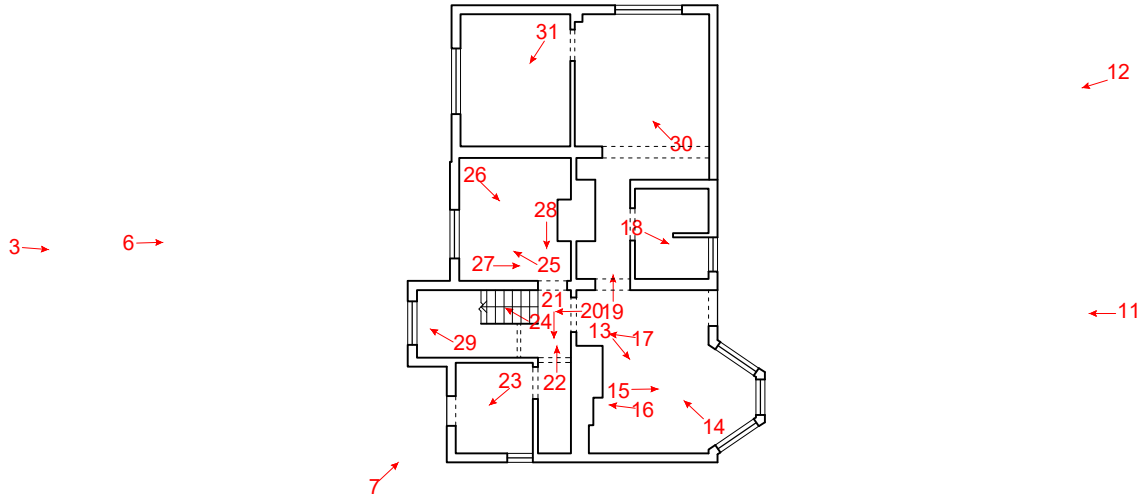


Ground floor

© **Archaeology South-East**		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 120
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Alpha Building - School of Nursing (Building 139), floor plans	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

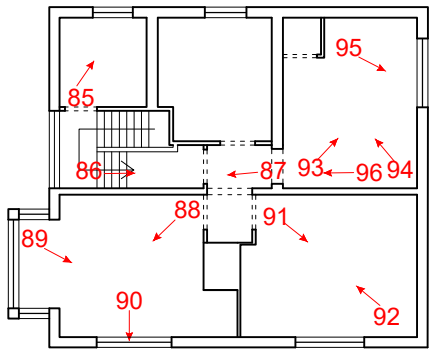


First floor

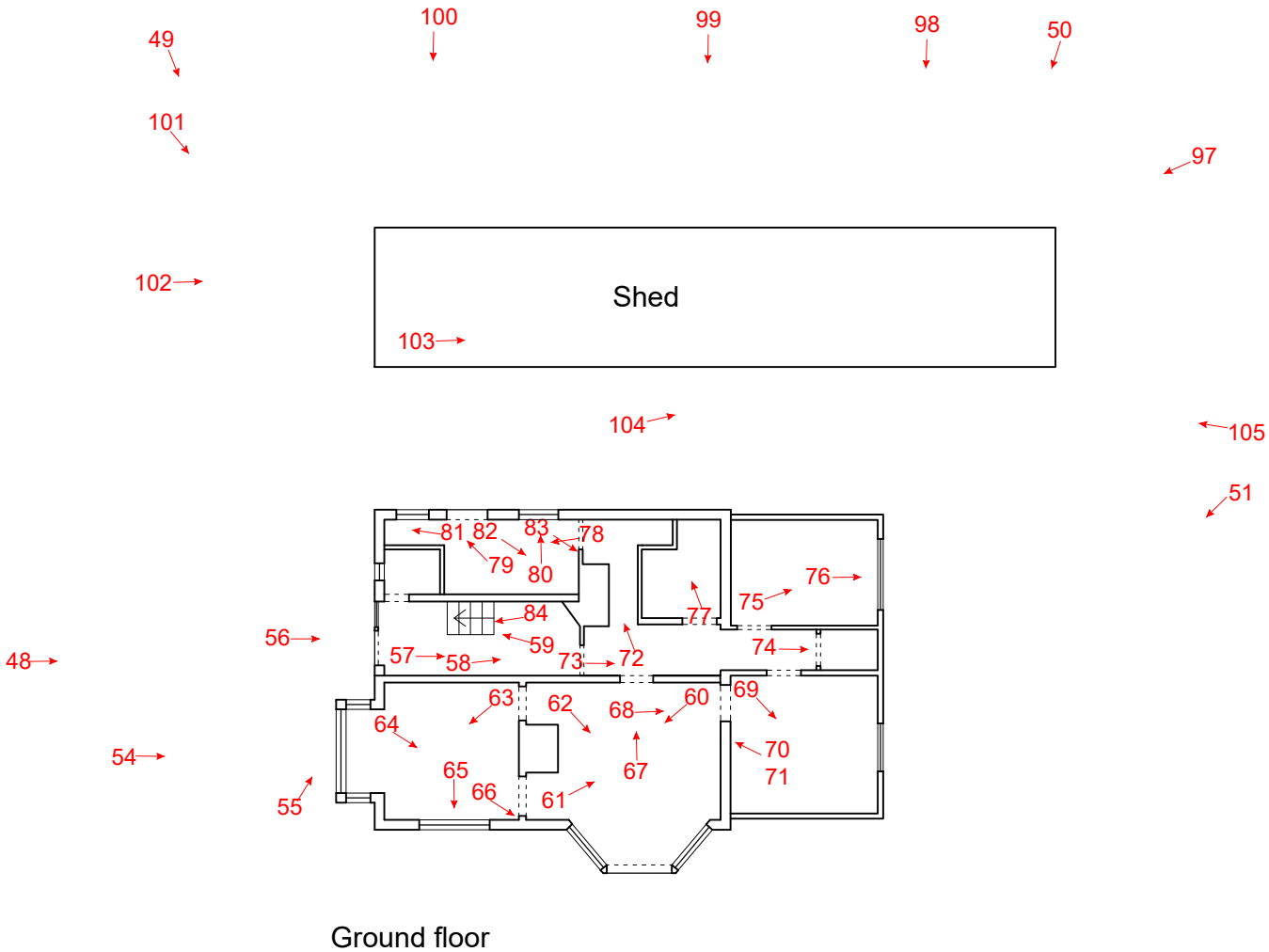


Ground floor

© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 121
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	The Lodge (Building 126), floor plans	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

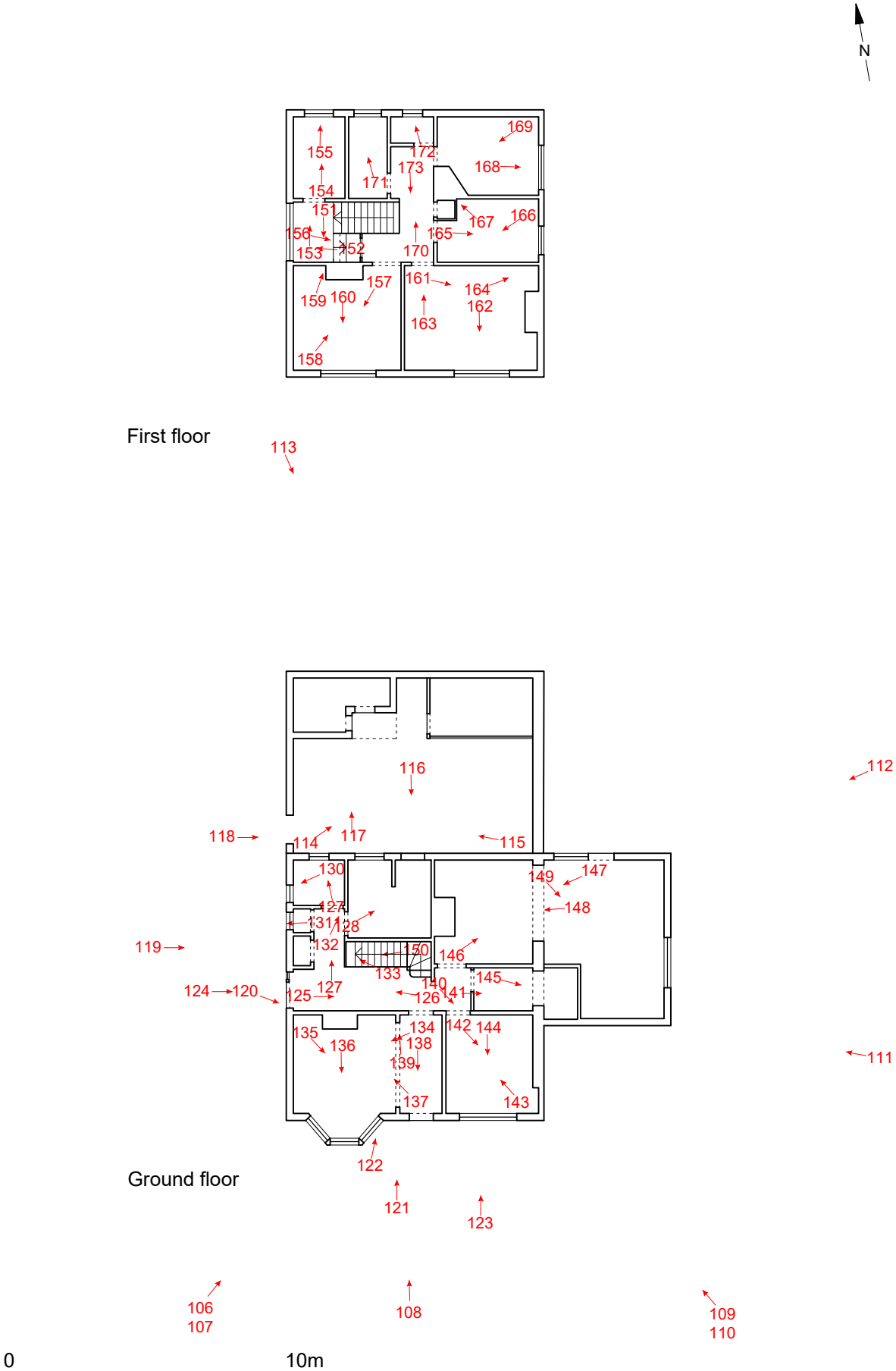


First floor

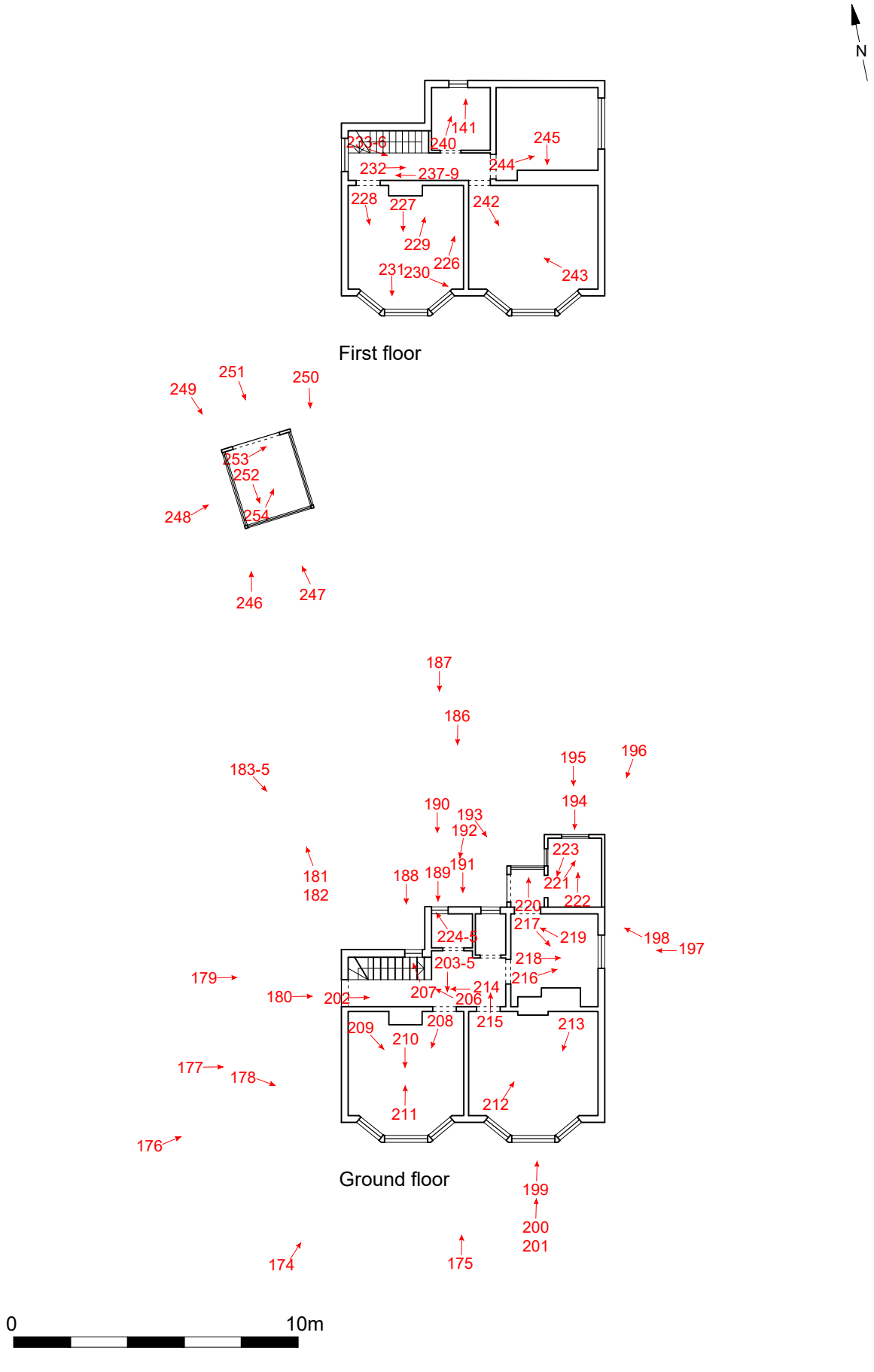


Ground floor

© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 122
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Avon Dene (Building 127), floor plans	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

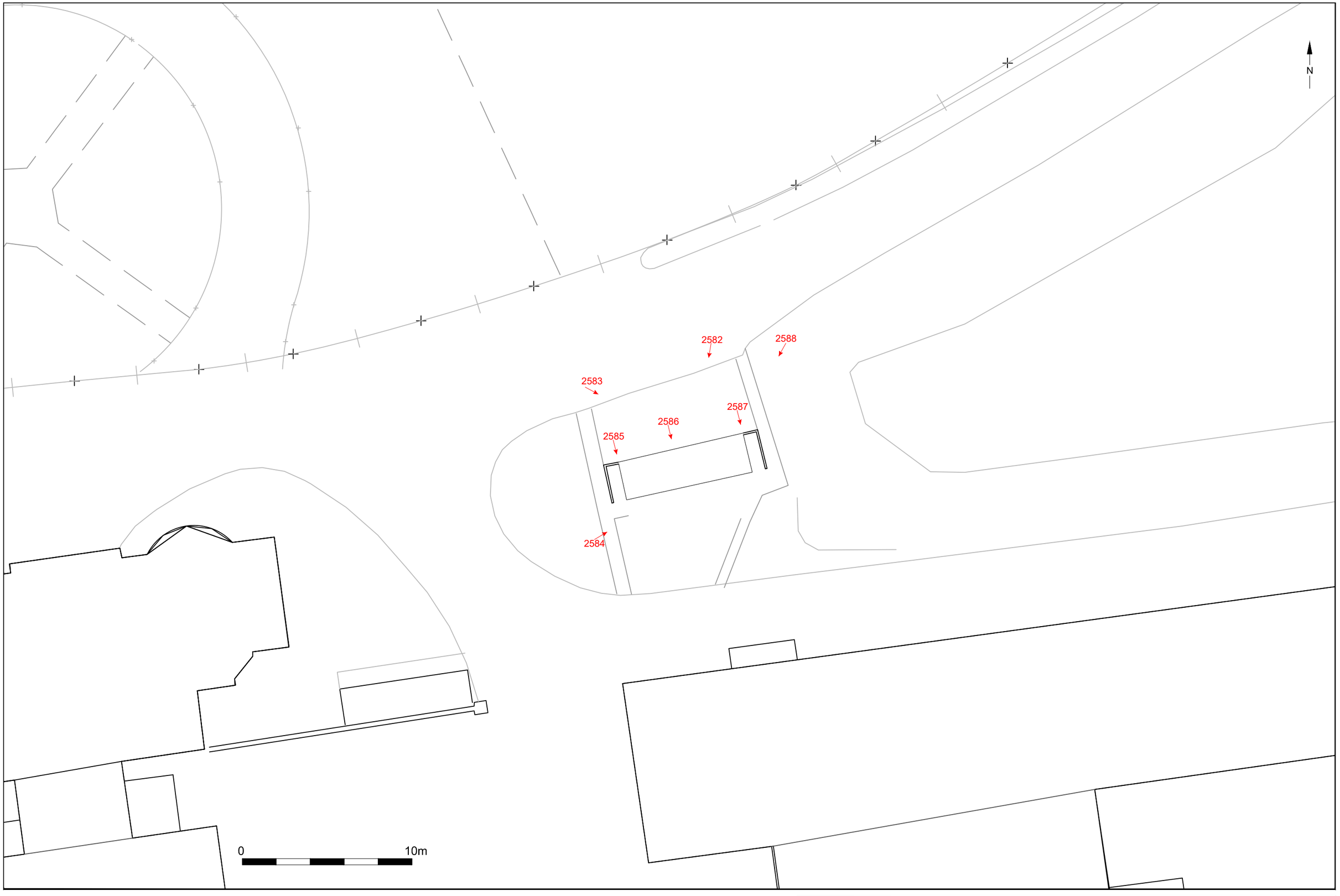


© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 123
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Oak House (Building 128), floor plans	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

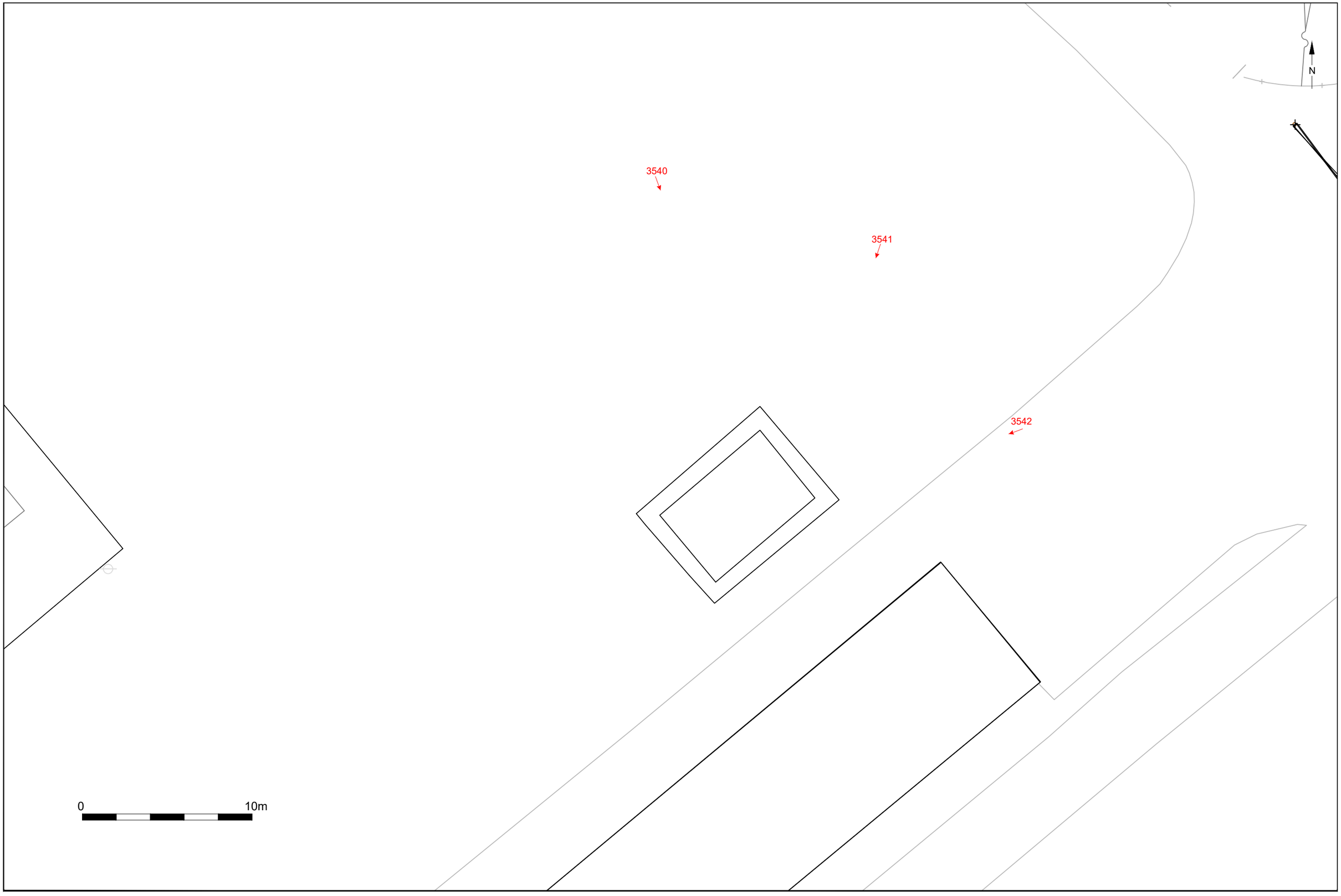


© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 124
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	The Laurels and shed to north (Buildings 131-132), floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

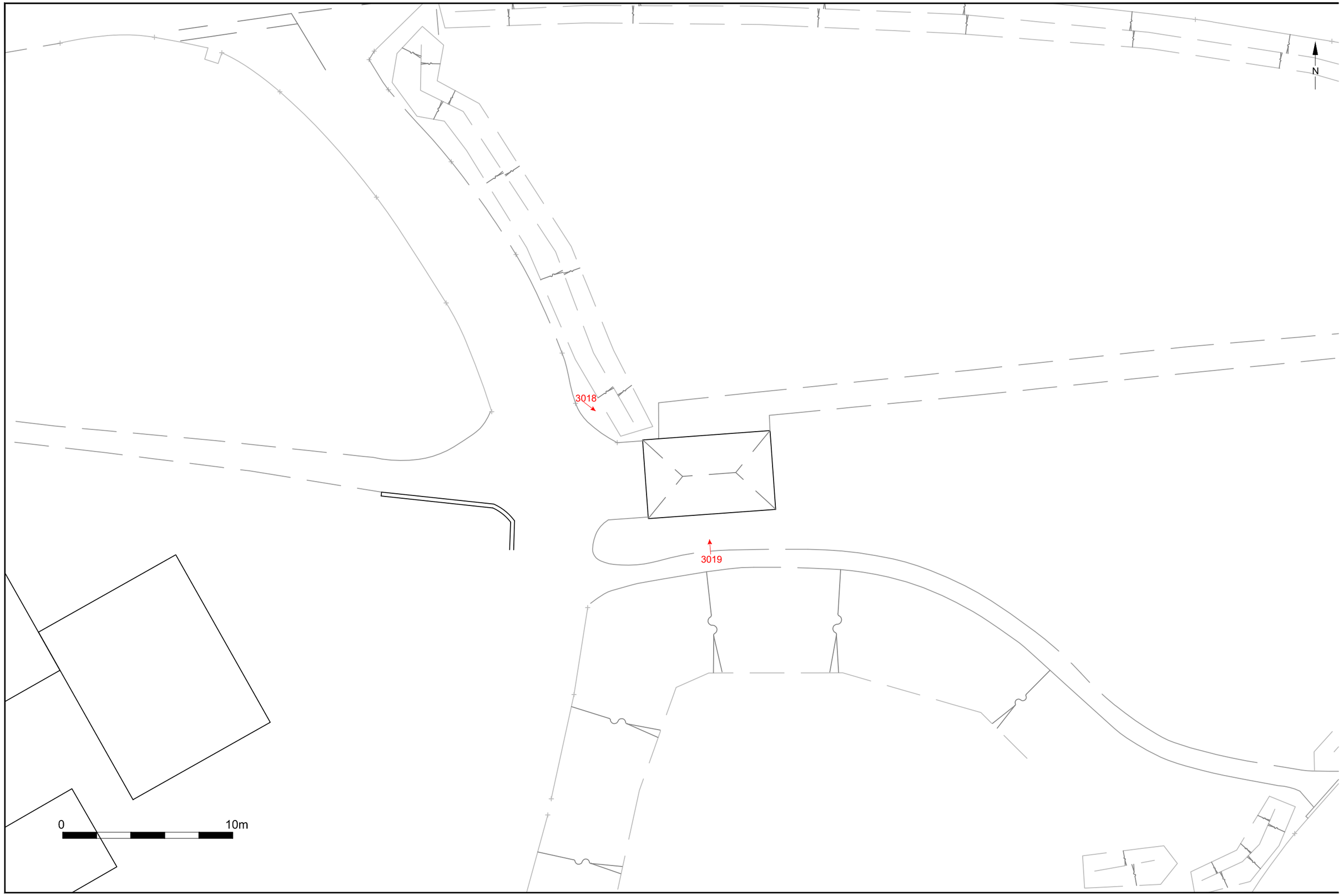
© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 125
Project Ref: 160012	Jan 2017	Workshops to the north west of the male ward blocks (Buildings 93-94), floor plan	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: KRH		



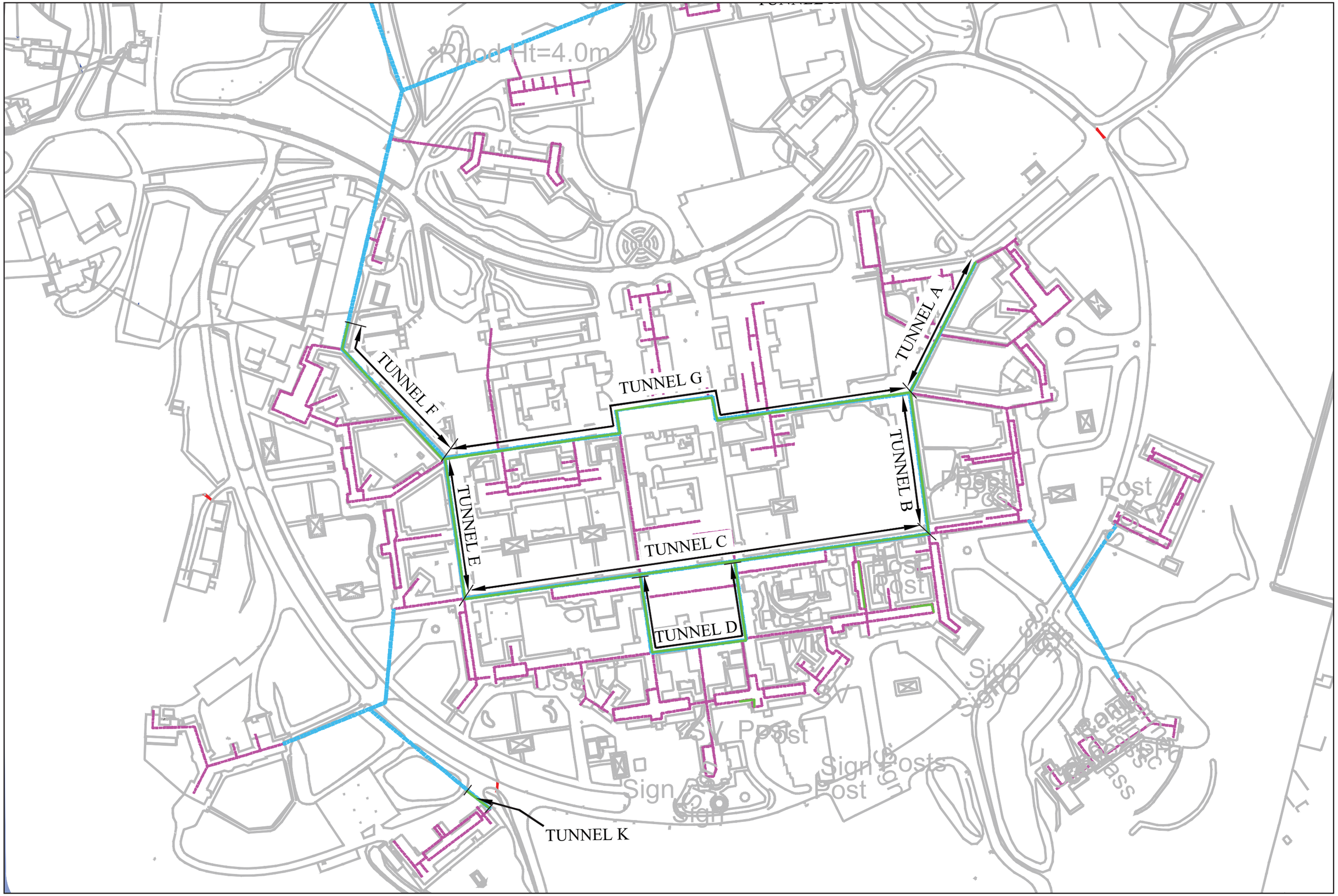
© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 126
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Toilets east of main entrance (Building 113), floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 127
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Water tank (Building 153), floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

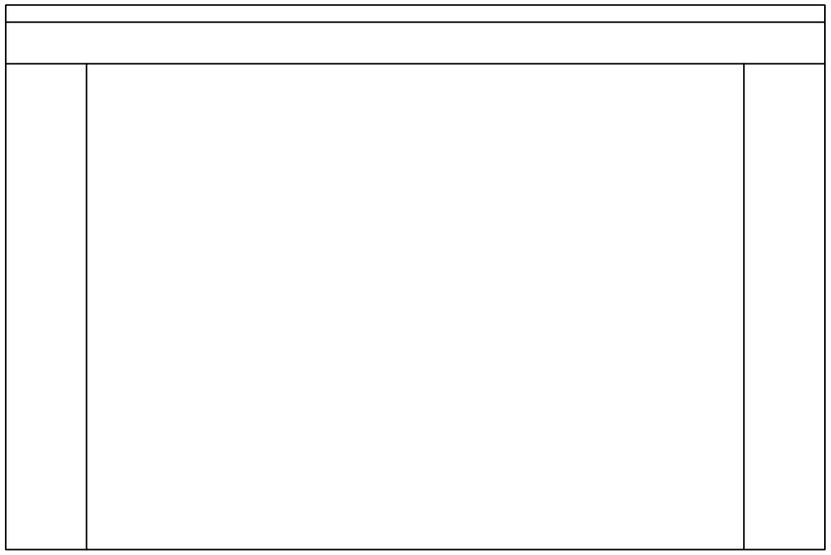


© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 128
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Garage (Building 130), floor plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

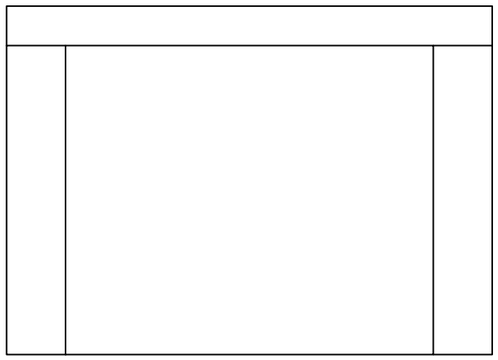


© **Archaeology South-East**		Severals Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 129
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Plan of tunnels	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

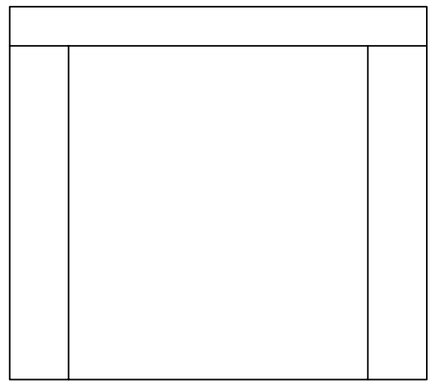
© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 130
Project Ref: 160012	July 2017	Tunnels - photo location plan	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		



Tunnel C



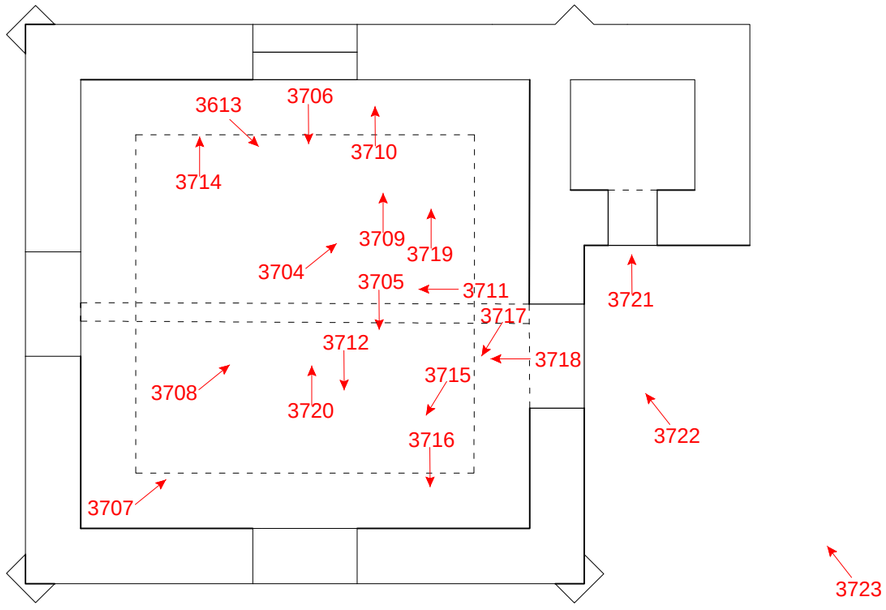
Tunnel F- link to buildings



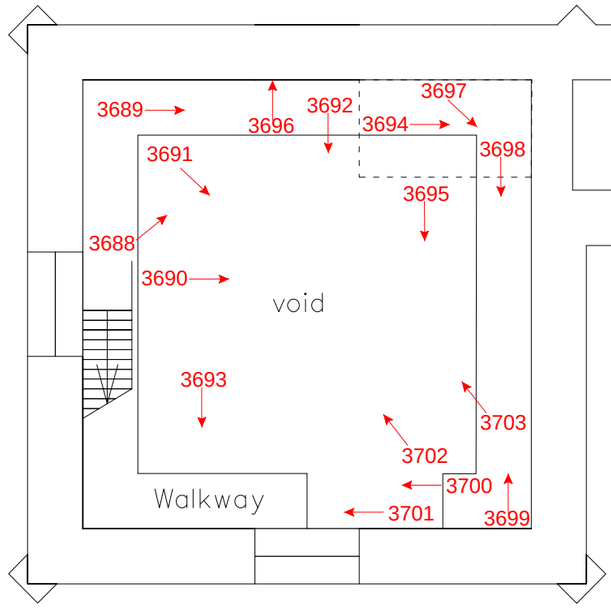
Tunnel F-under buildings

0 1m

© **Archaeology South-East**		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 131
Project Ref: 160012	June 2017	Representative sections of tunnels	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

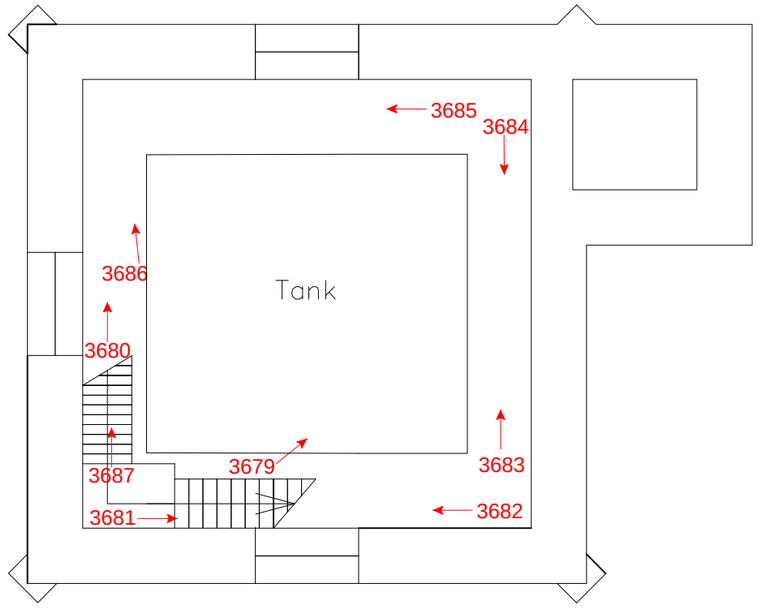


Lower Ground Floor

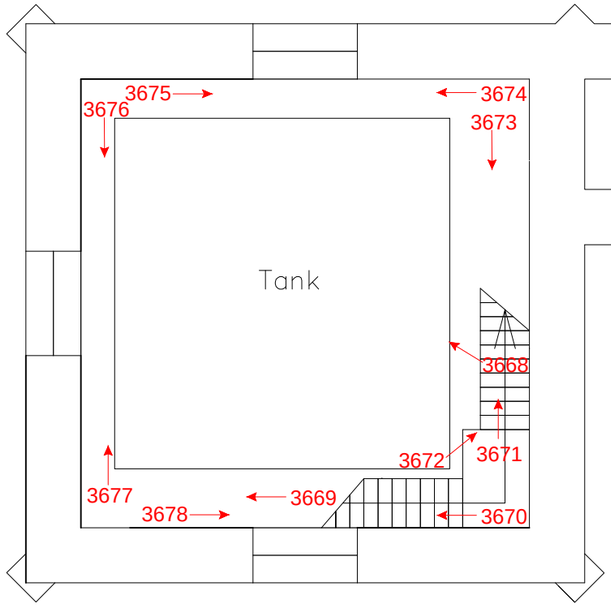


Upper Ground Floor

© **Archaeology South-East**		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 132
Project Ref: 160012	July 2017	Water Tower, lower ground & upper ground floor plans (1:100)	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: HG		



First Floor

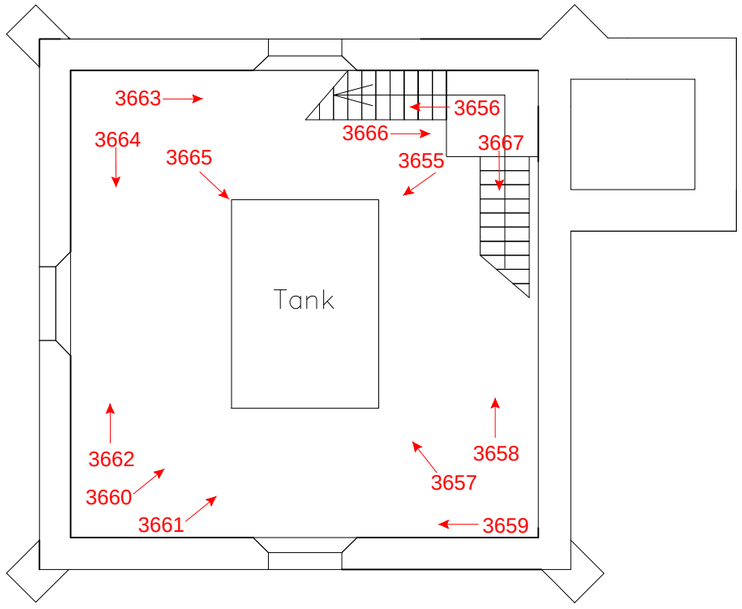


Second Floor

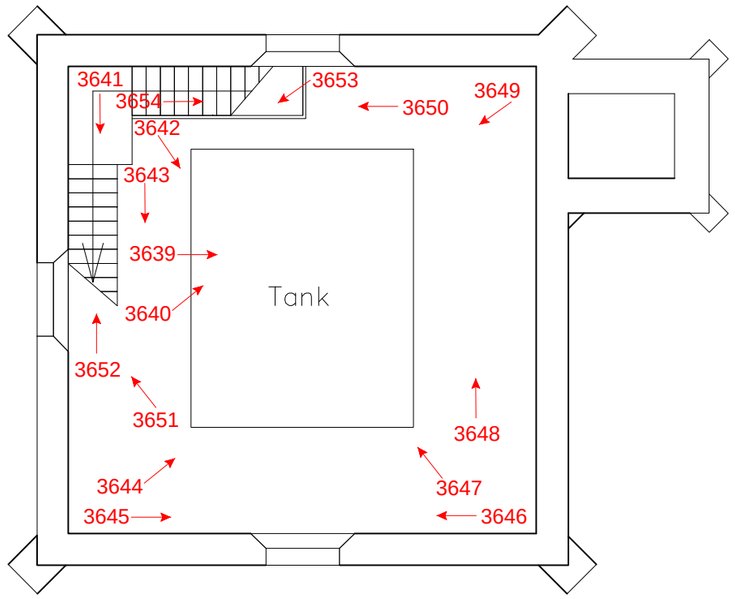
N

0 2m

© **Archaeology South-East**		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 133
Project Ref: 160012	July 2017	Water Tower, first & second floor plans (1:100)	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: HG		

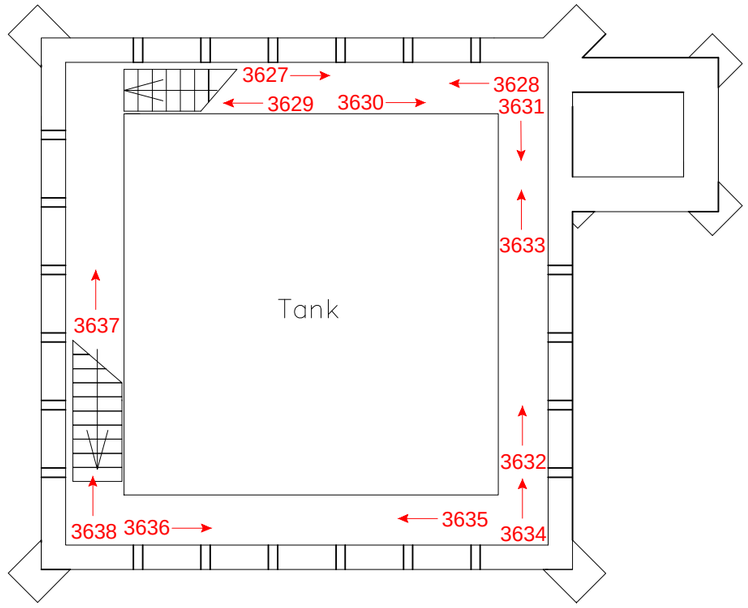


Third Floor

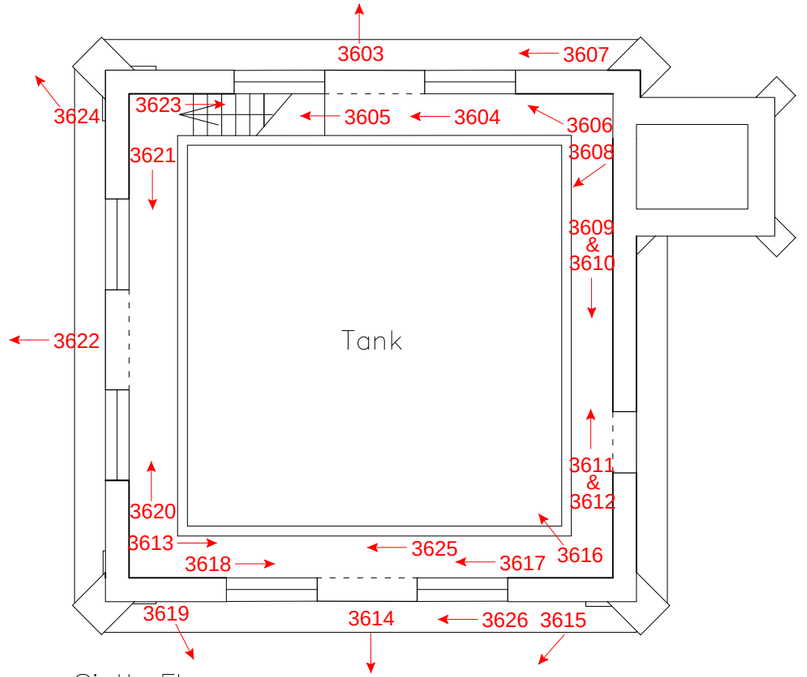


Fourth Floor

© **Archaeology South-East**		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 134
Project Ref: 160012	July 2017	Water Tower, third & fourth floor plans (1:100)	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: HG		



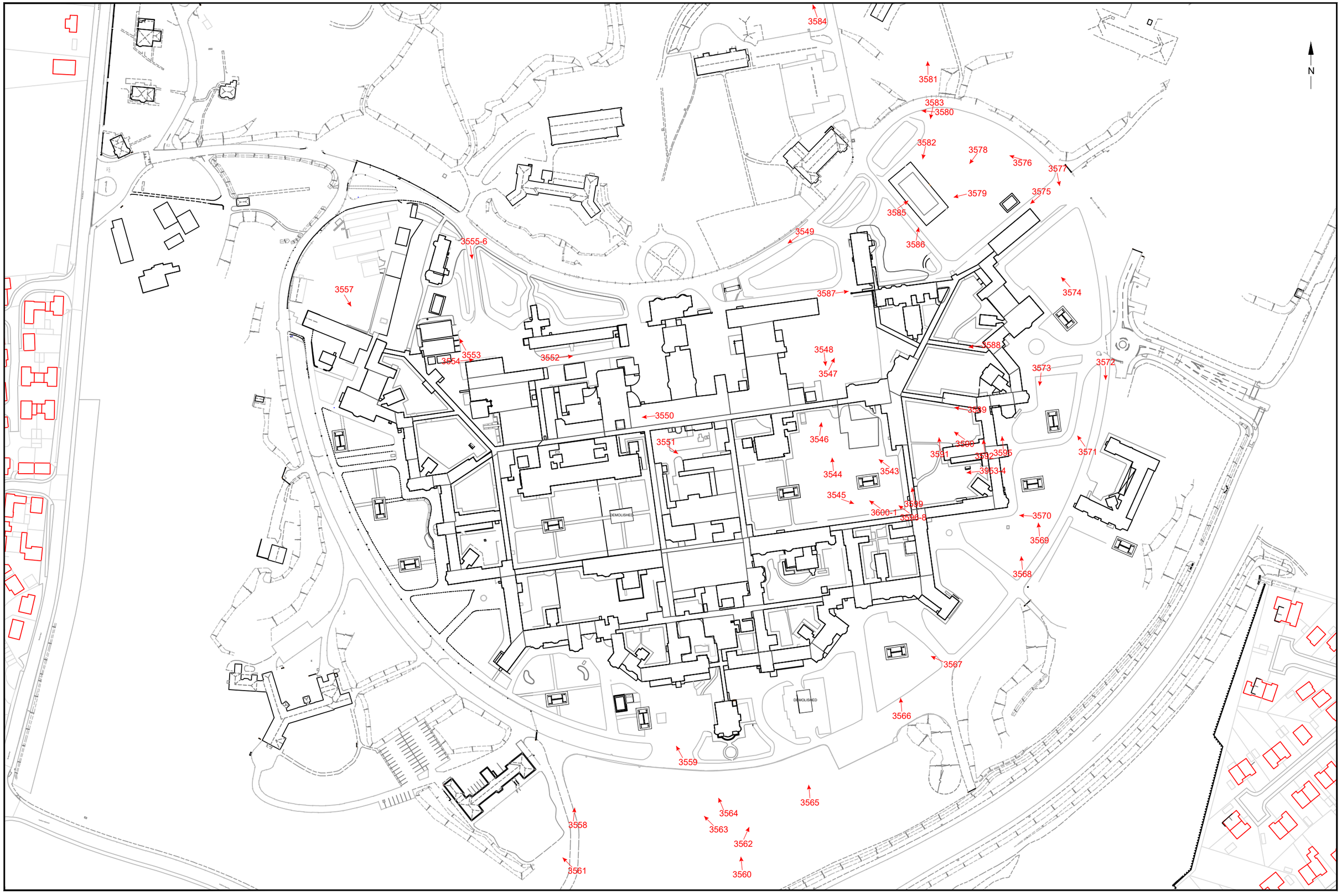
Fifth Floor



Sixth Floor

0 2m

© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 135
Project Ref: 160012	July 2017	Water Tower, fifth & sixth floor plans (1:100)	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: HG		



© Archaeology South-East		Severalls Hospital, Colchester	Fig. 136
Project Ref: 160012	January 2017	Site photos	
Report Ref: 2016269	Drawn by: CPC		

Appendix 1 Index of Digital Photographs

MCC3127-0001

MCC3127-0002

MCC3127-0003

MCC3127-0004

MCC3127-0005

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MCC3127-0007

MCC3127-0008

MCC3127-0009

MCC3127-0010

MCC3127-0011

MCC3127-0012

MCC3127-0013

MCC3127-0014

MCC3127-0015

MCC3127-0016

MCC3127-0017

MCC3127-0018

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MCC3127-0019

MCC3127-0020

MCC3127-0021

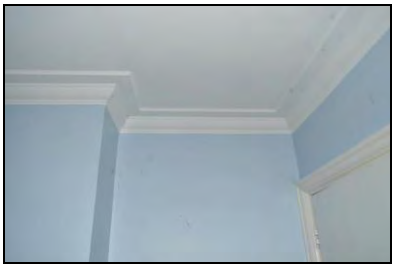
MCC3127-0022

MCC3127-0023

MCC3127-0024

MCC3127-0025

MCC3127-0026



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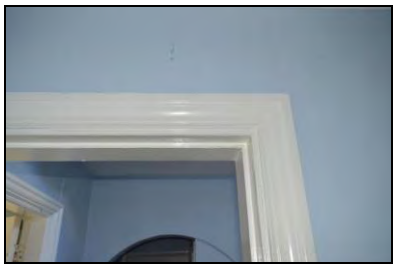

MCC3127-0028

MCC3127-0029

MCC3127-0030

MCC3127-0031

MCC3127-0032

MCC3127-0033

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MCC3127-0035

MCC3127-0036

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MCC3127-0037

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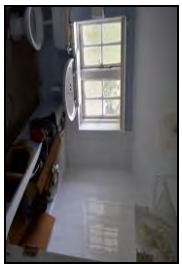
MCC3127-0041



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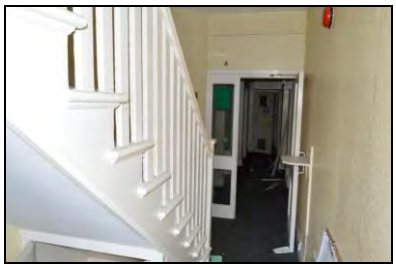

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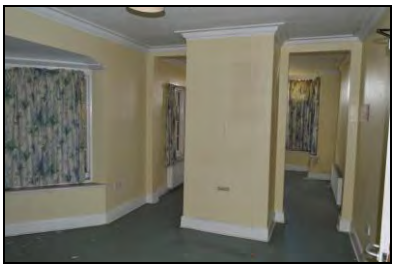

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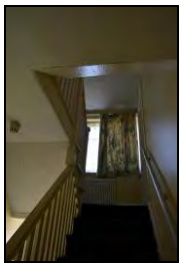

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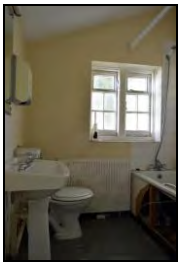

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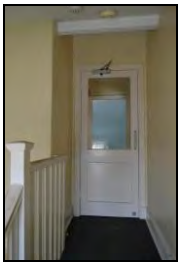

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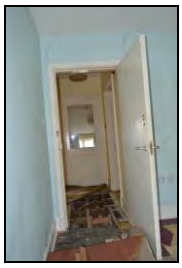

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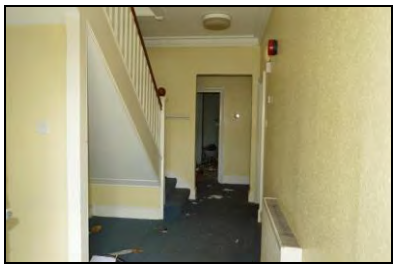

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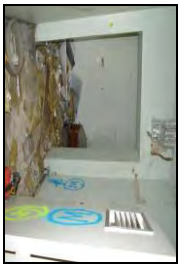

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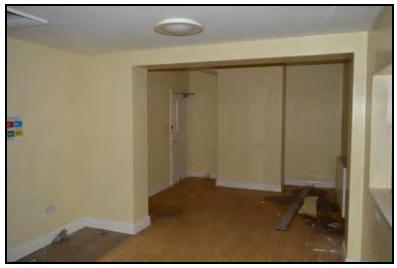

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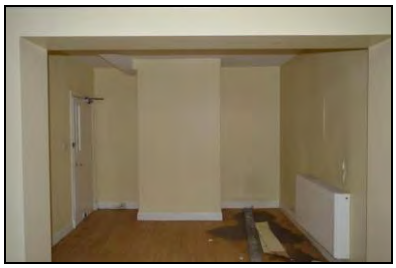

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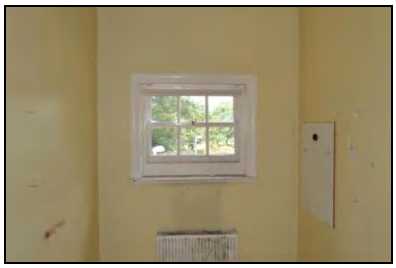

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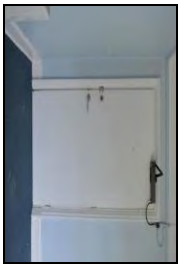

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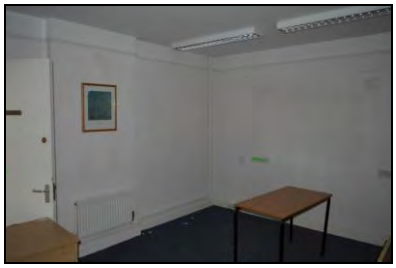

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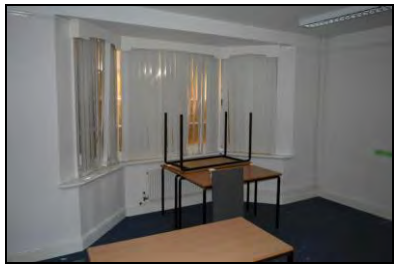

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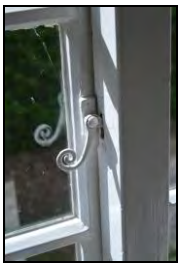

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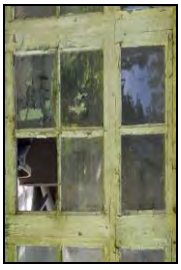

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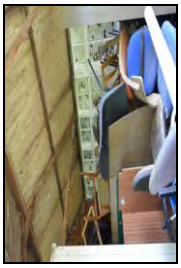

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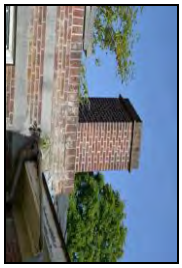

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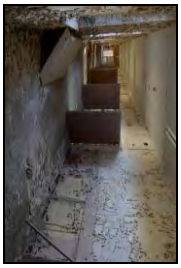

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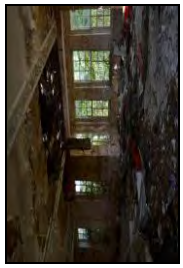

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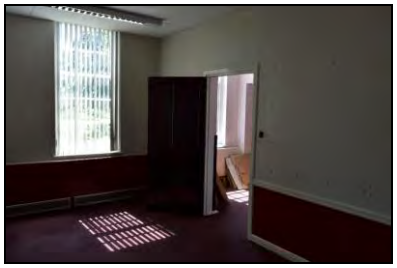

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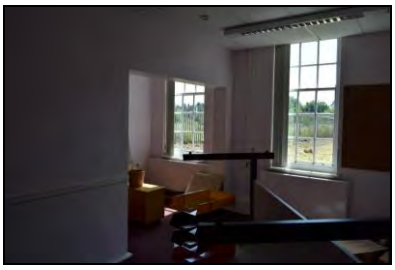

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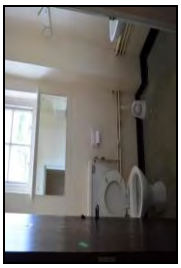

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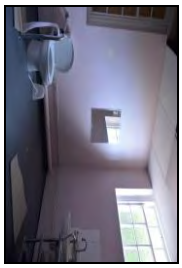

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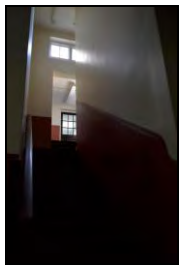

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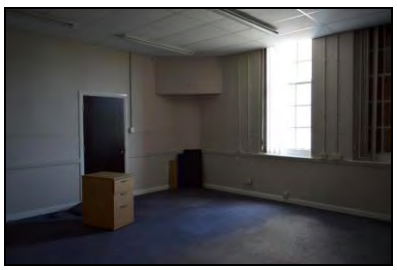

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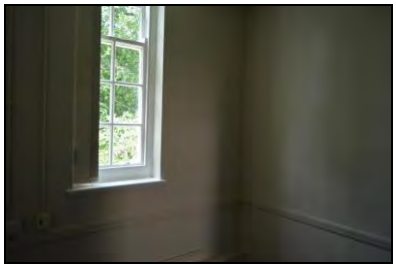

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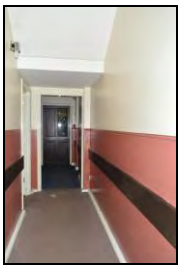

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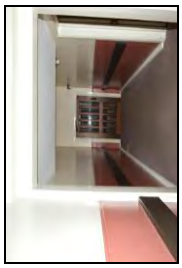

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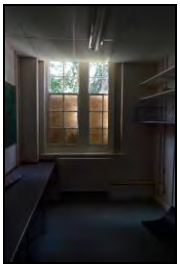

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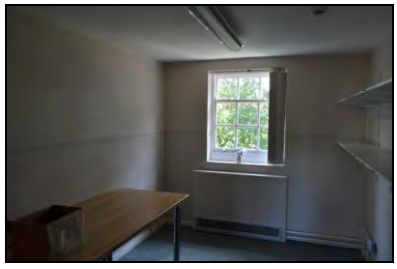

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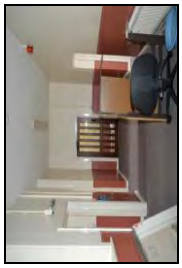

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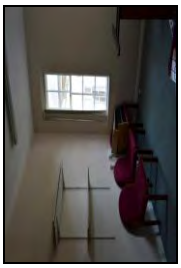

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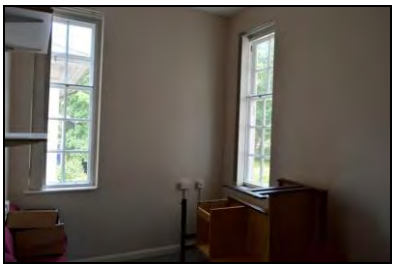

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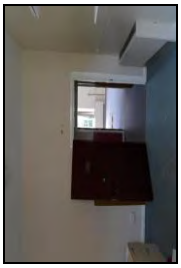

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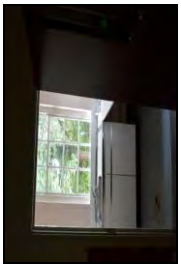

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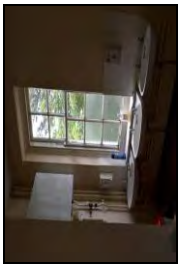

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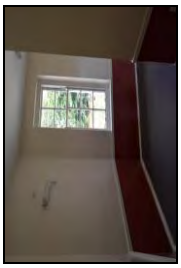

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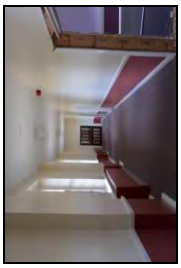

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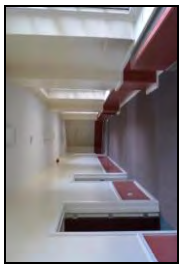

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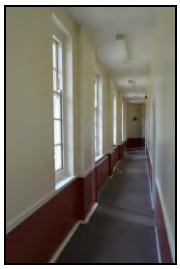

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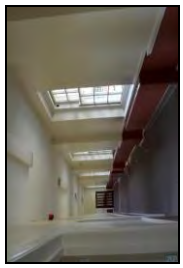

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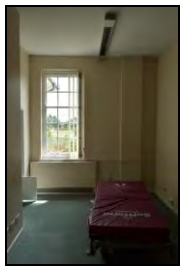

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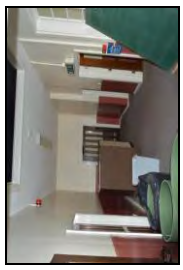

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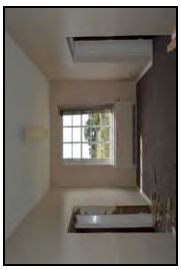

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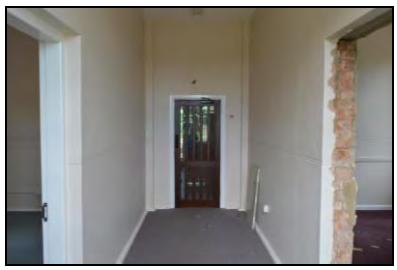

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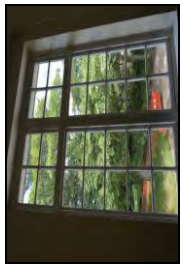

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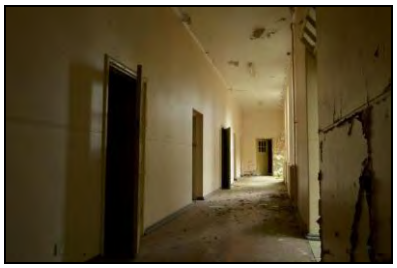

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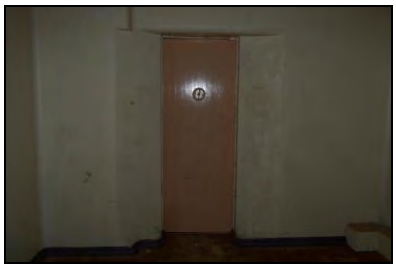

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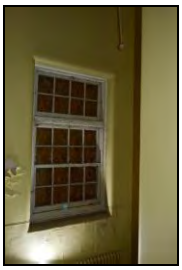

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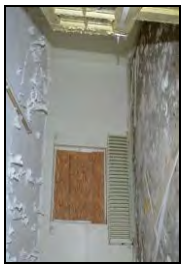

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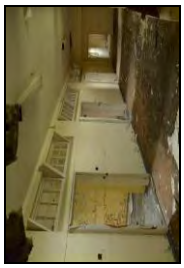

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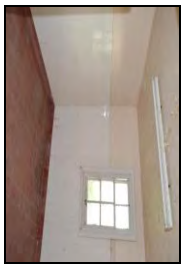

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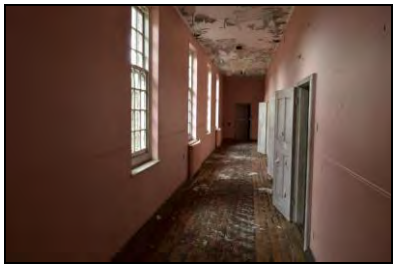

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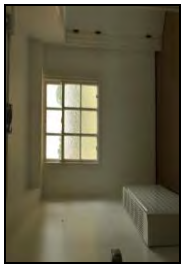

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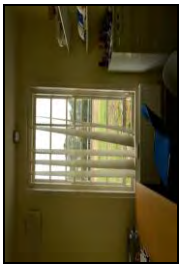

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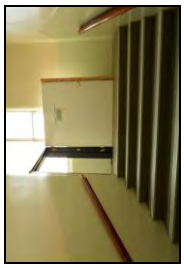

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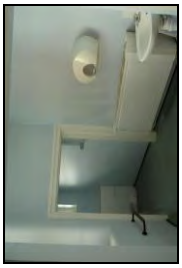

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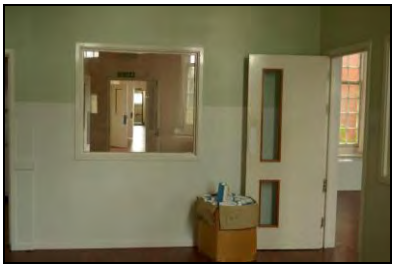

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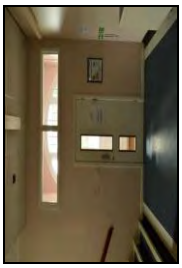

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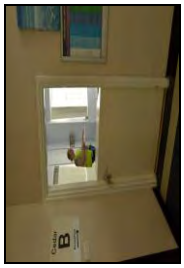

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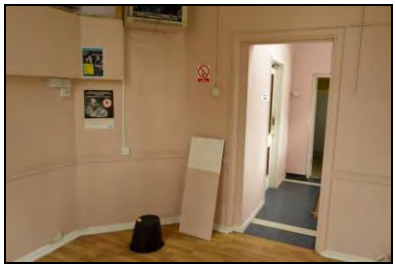

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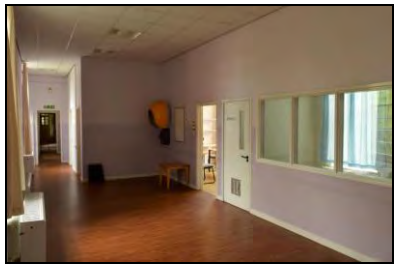

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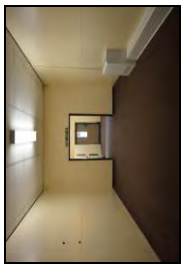

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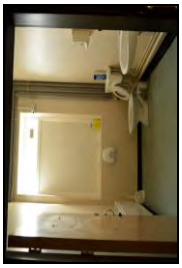

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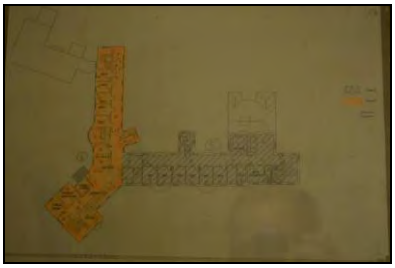

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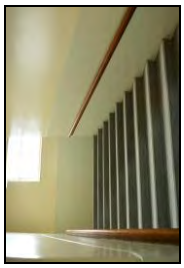

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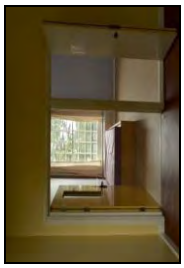

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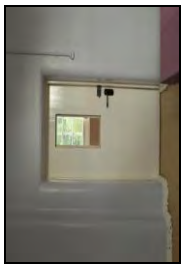

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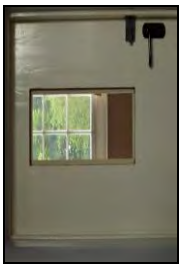

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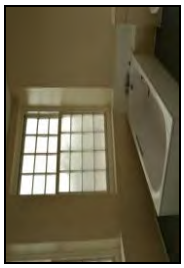

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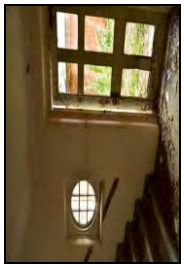

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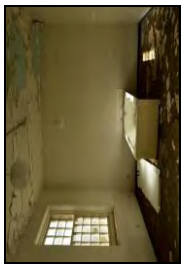

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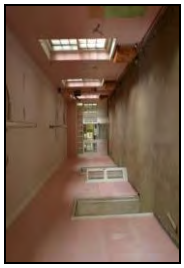

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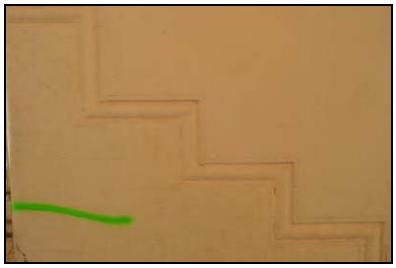

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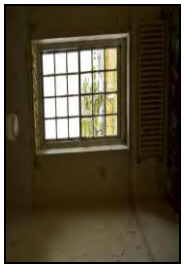

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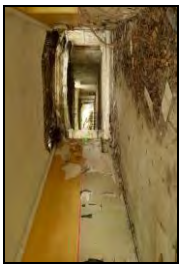

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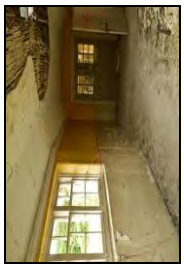

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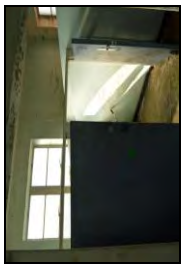

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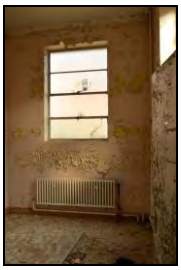

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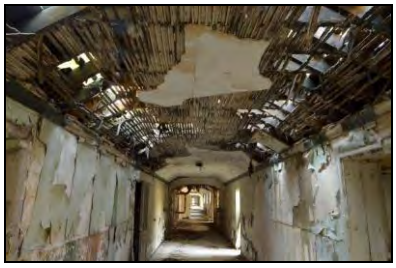

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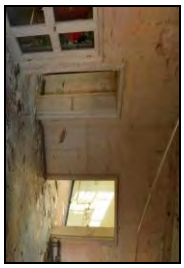

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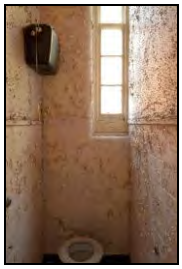

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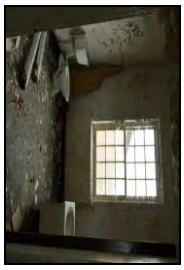

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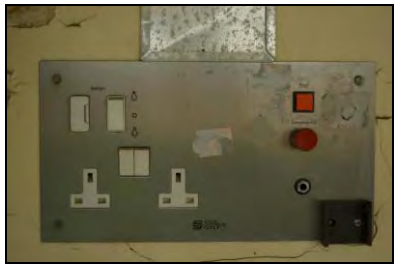

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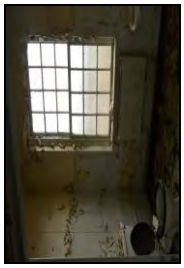

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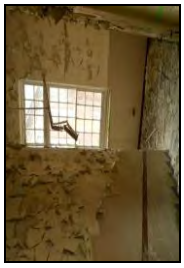

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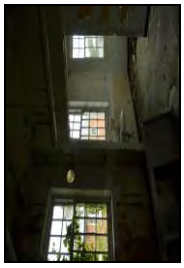

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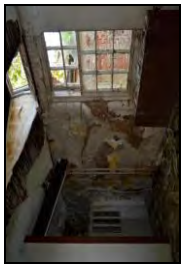

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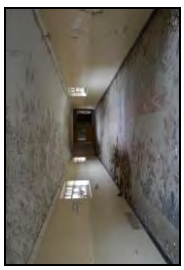

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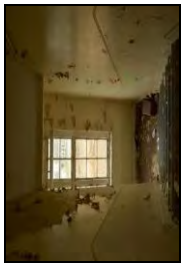

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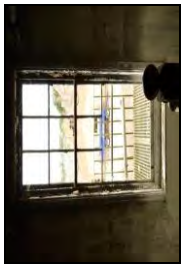

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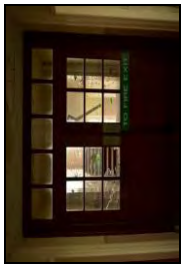

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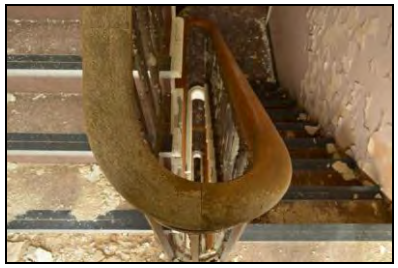

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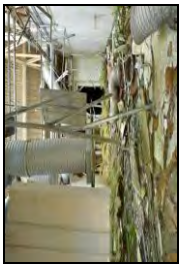

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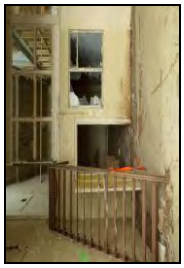

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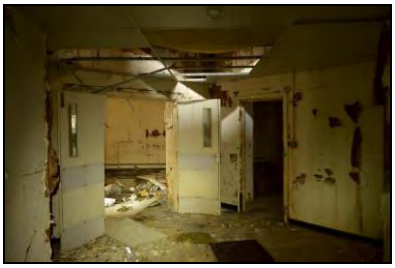

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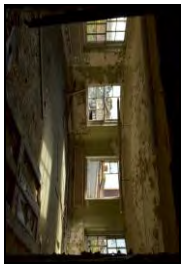

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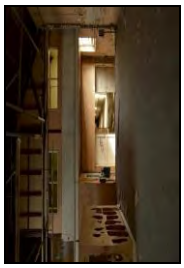

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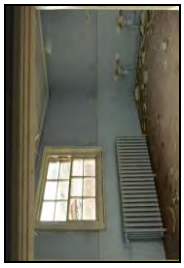

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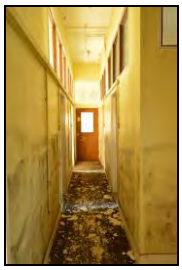

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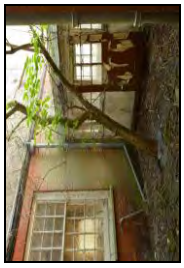

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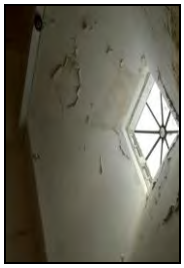

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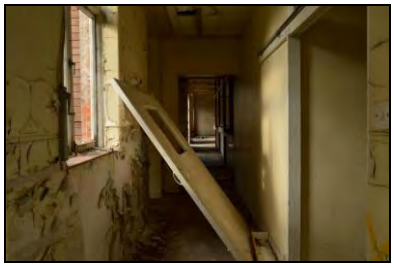

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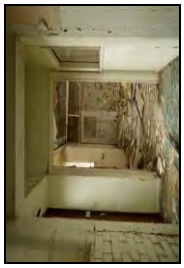

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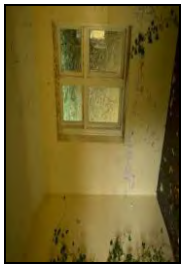

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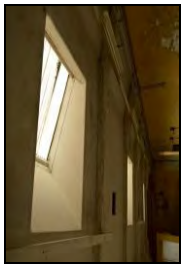

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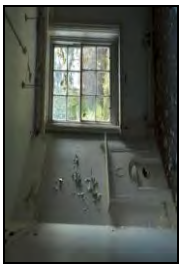

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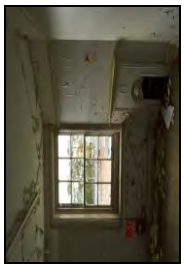

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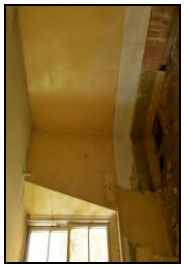

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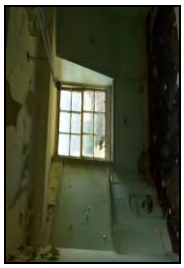

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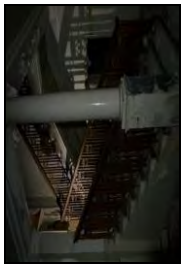

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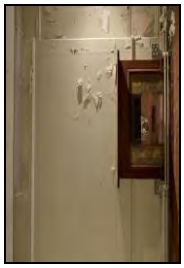

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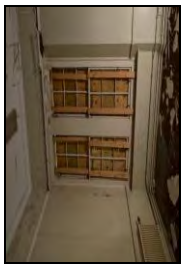

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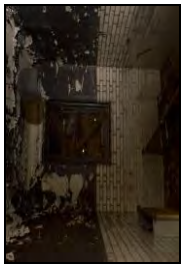

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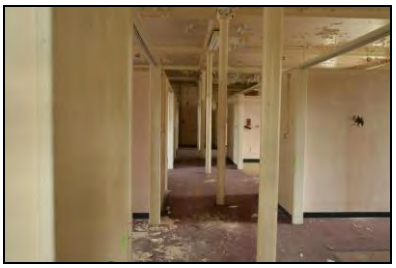

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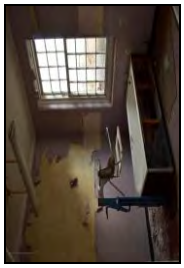

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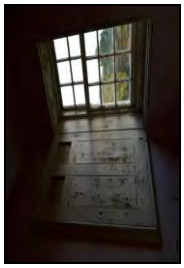

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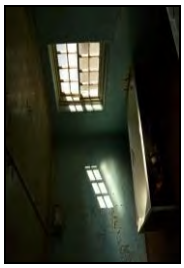

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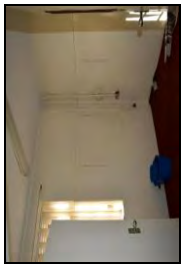

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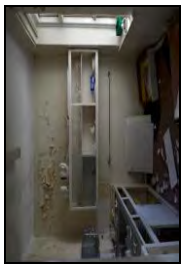

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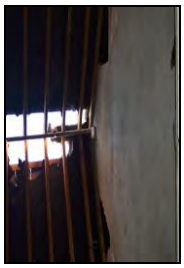

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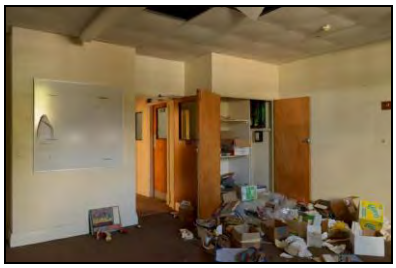

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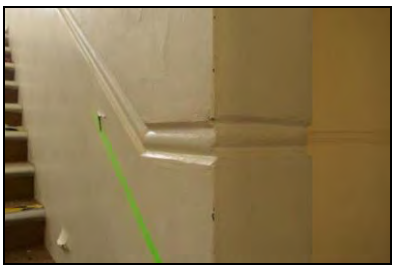

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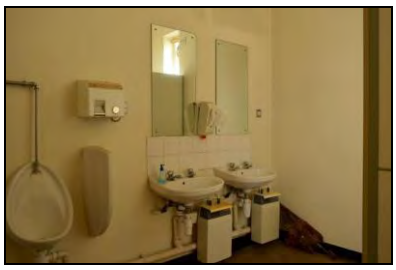

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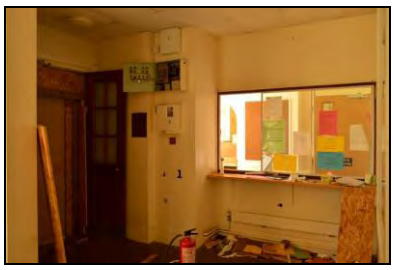

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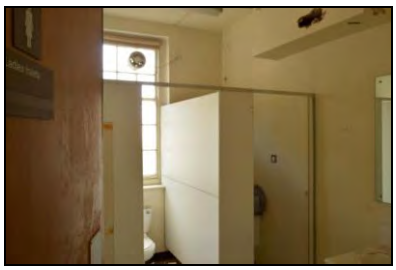

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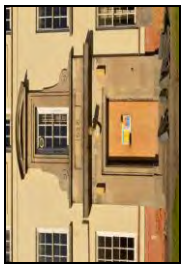

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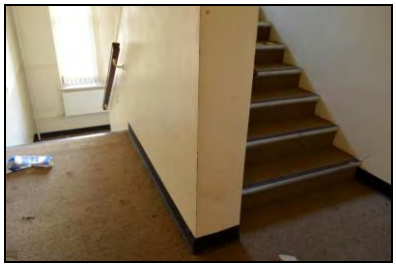

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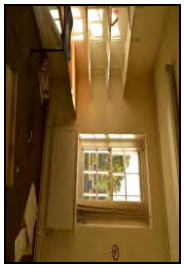

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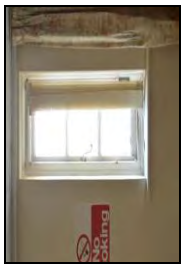

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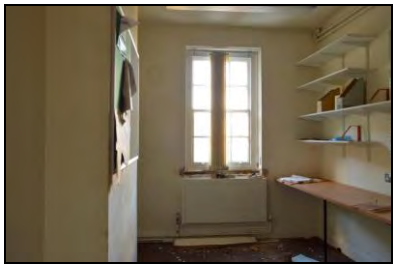

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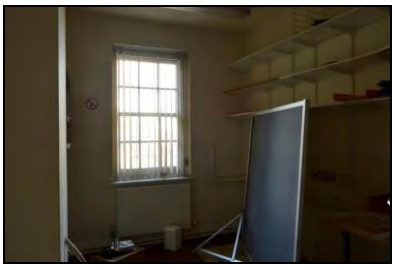

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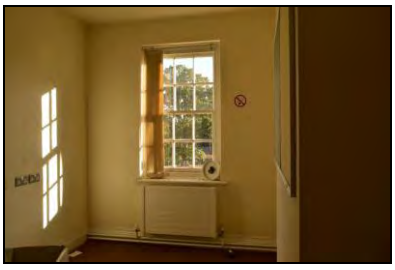

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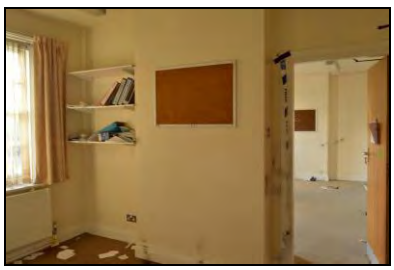

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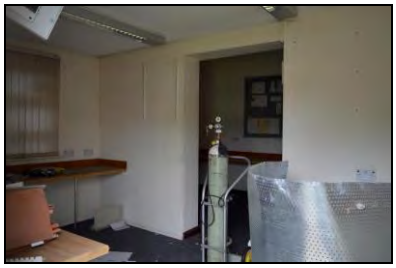

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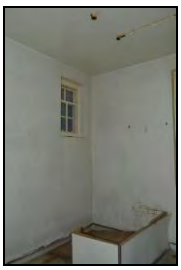

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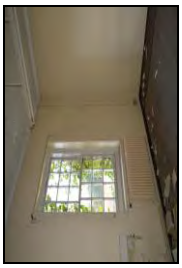

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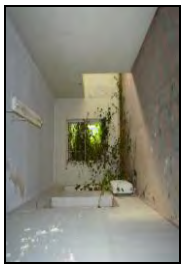

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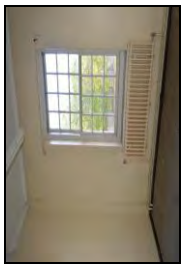

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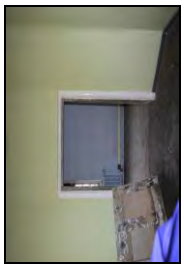

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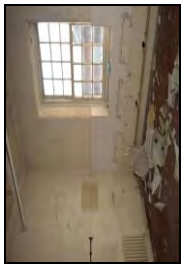

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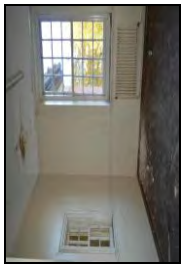

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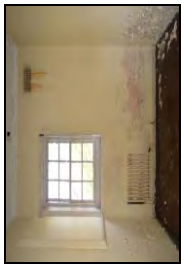

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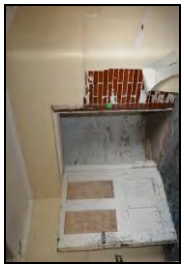

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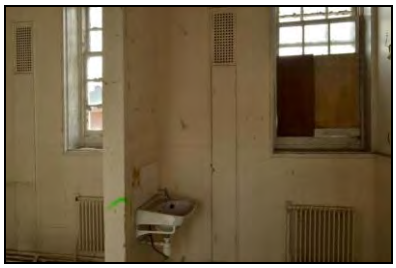

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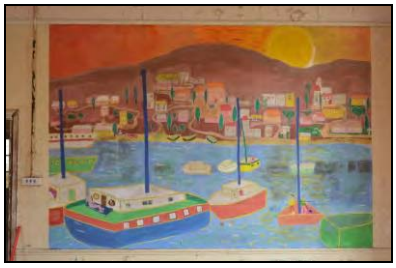

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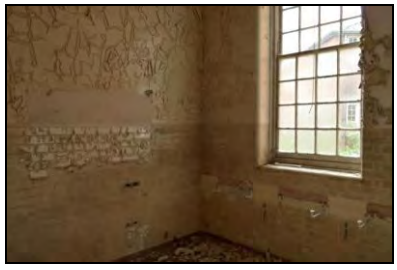

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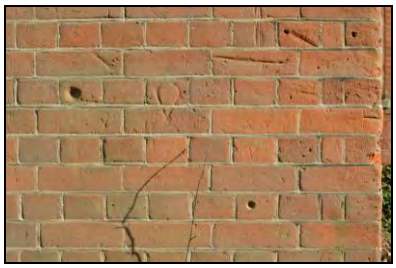

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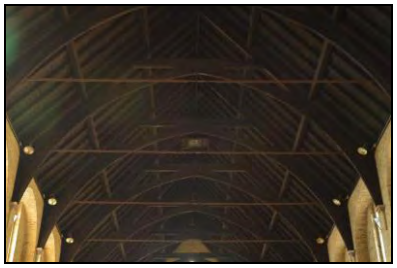

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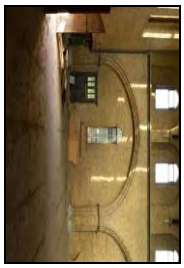

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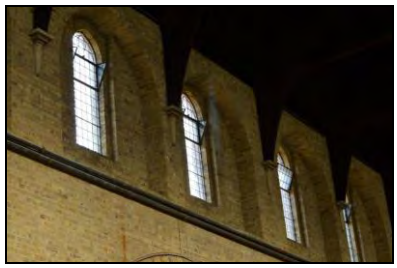

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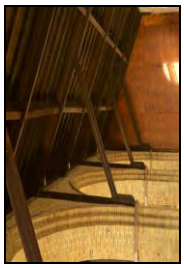

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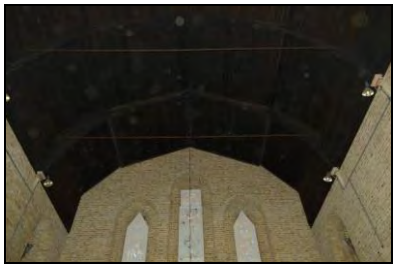

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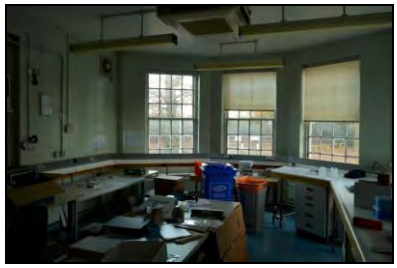

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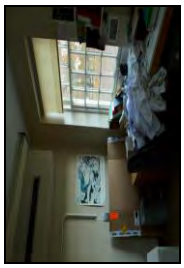

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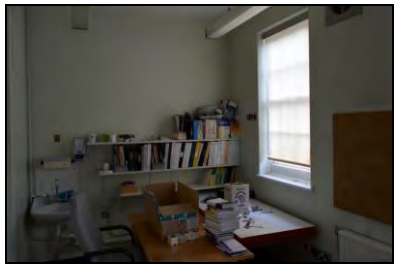

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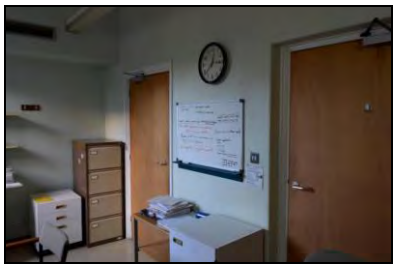

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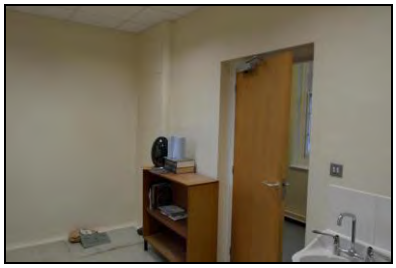

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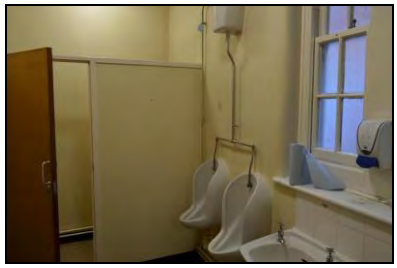

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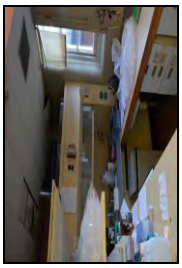

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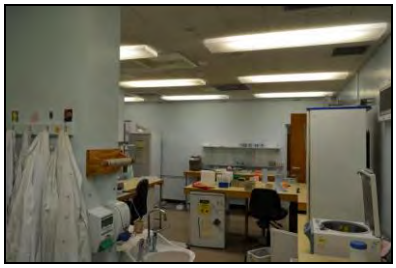

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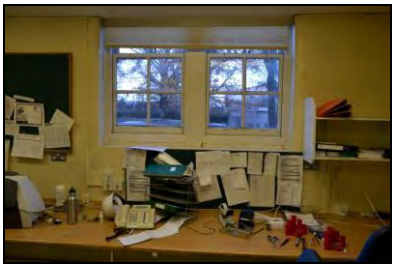

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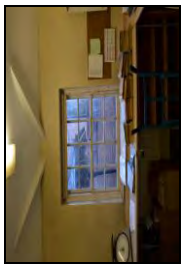

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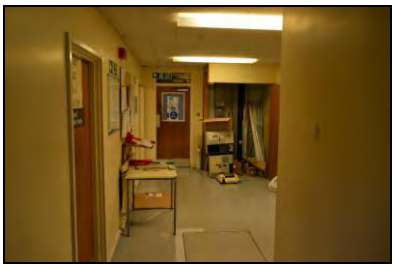

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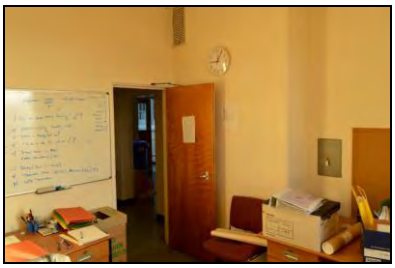

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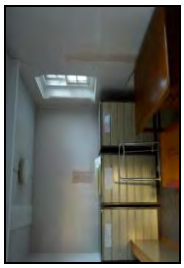

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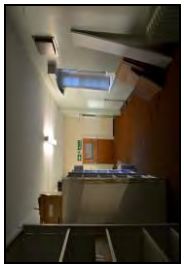

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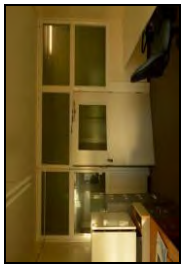

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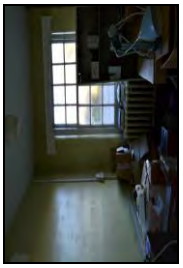

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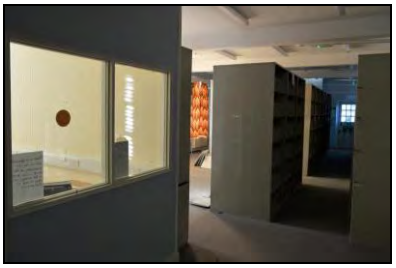

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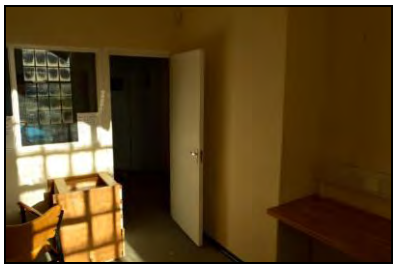

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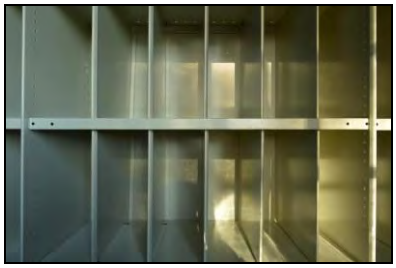

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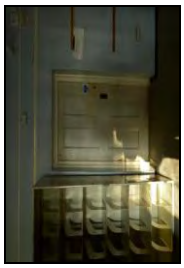

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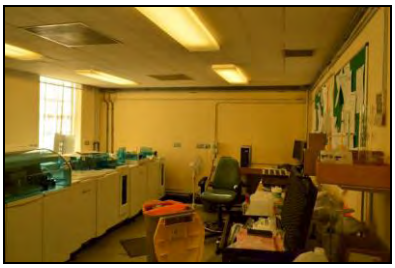

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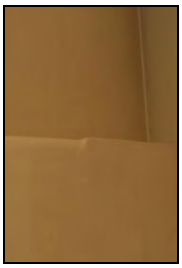

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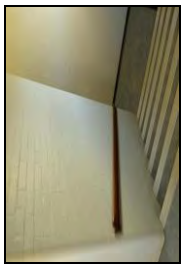

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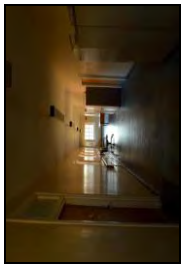

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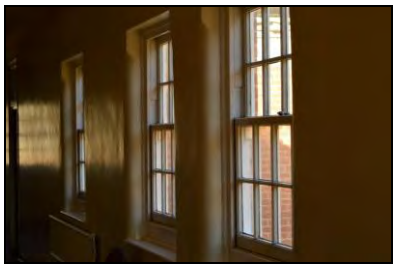

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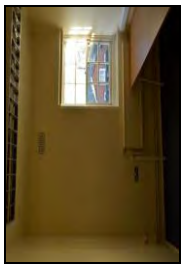

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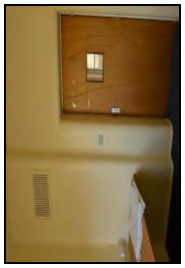

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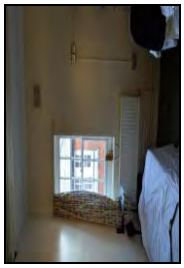

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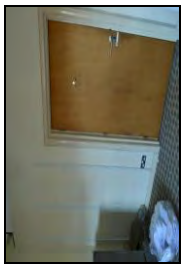

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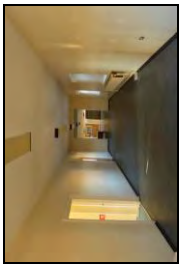

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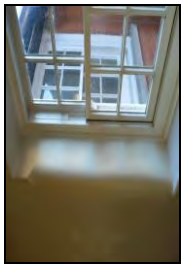

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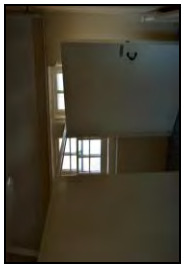

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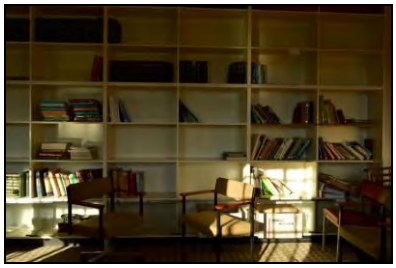

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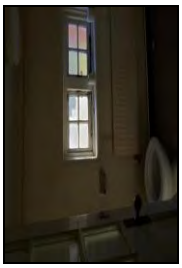

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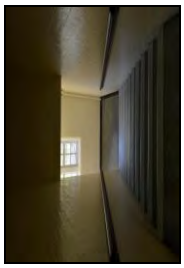

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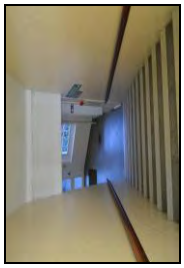

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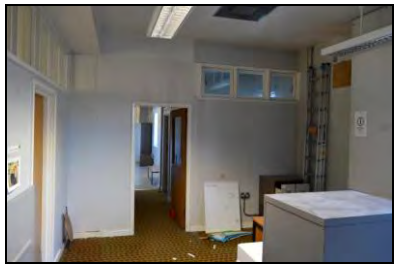

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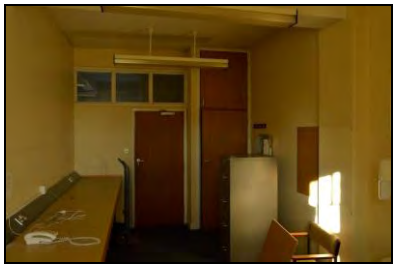

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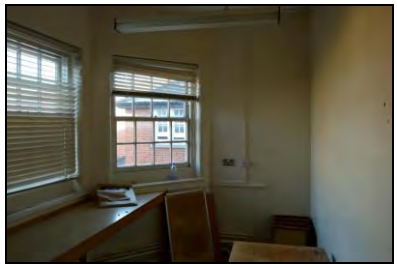

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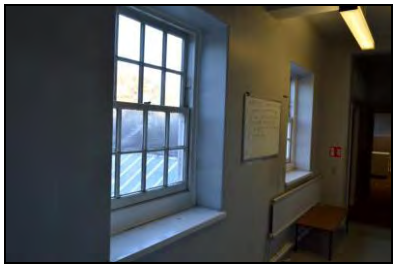

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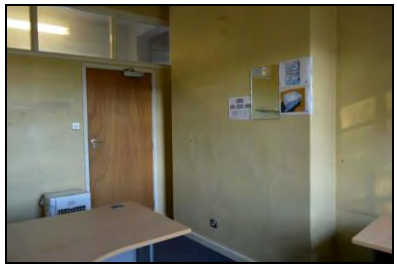

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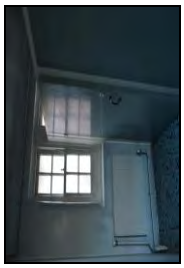

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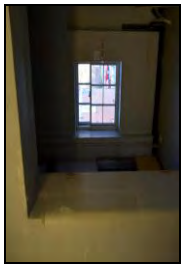

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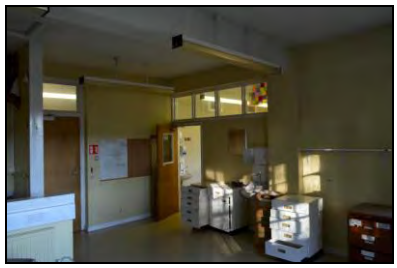

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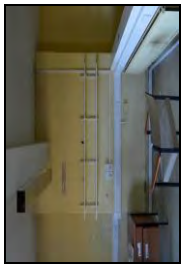

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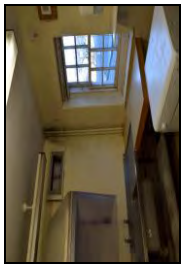

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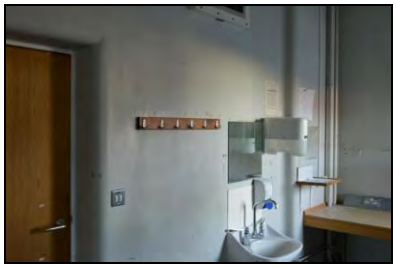

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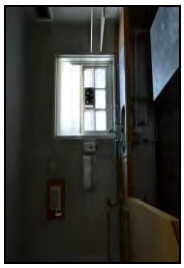

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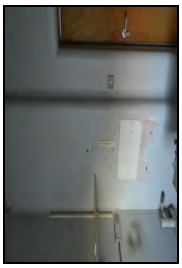

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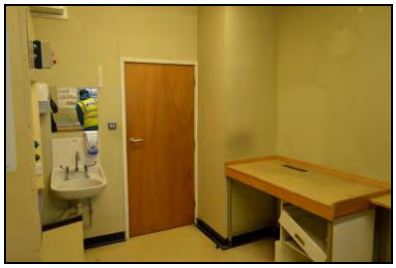

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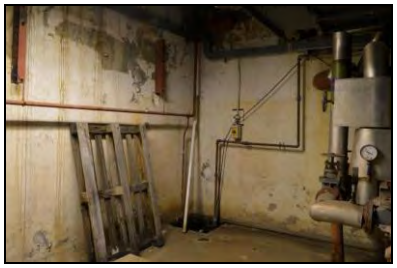

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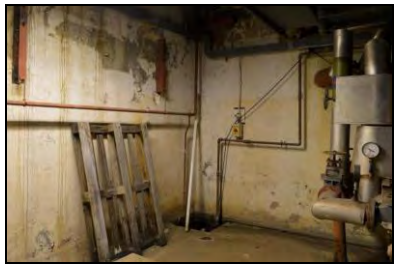

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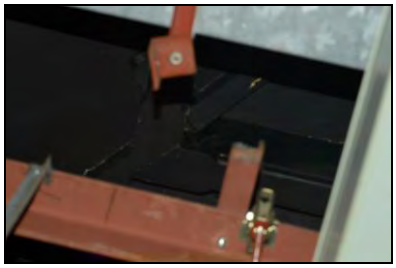

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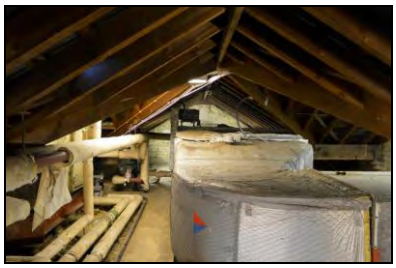

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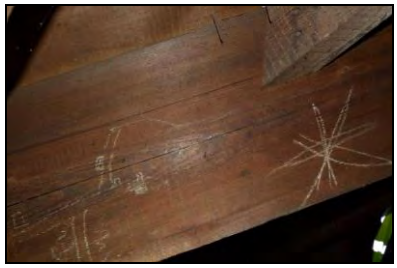
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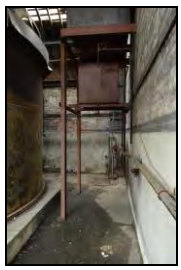

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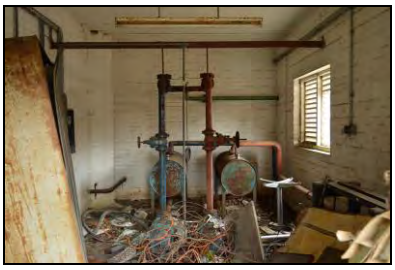

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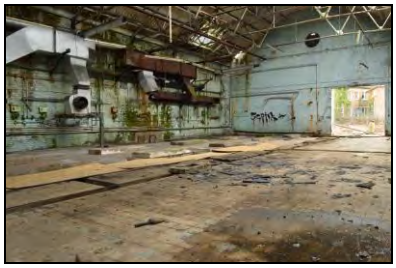

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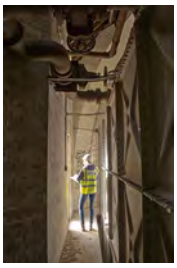

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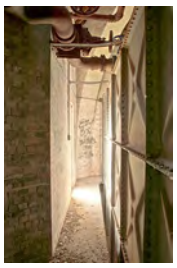

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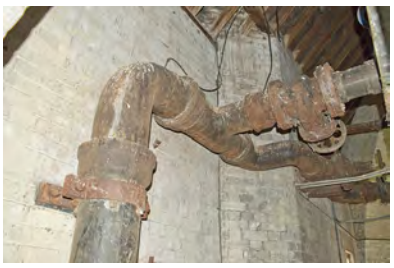

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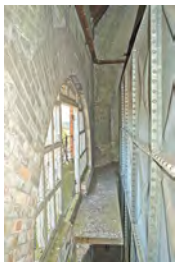

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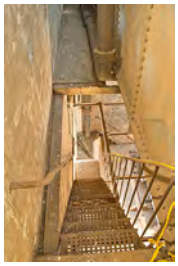

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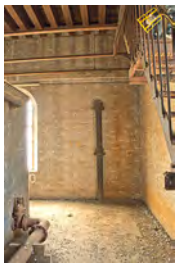

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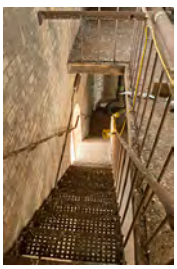

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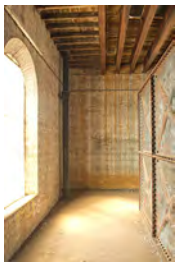
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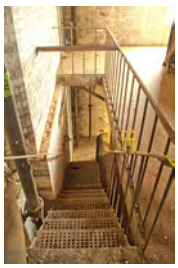
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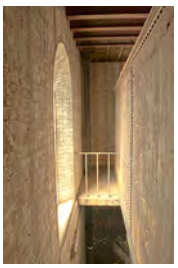
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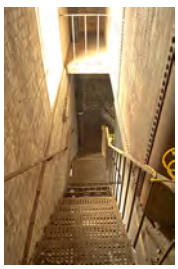
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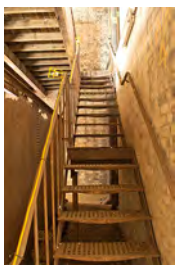
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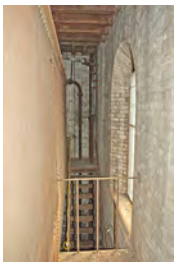

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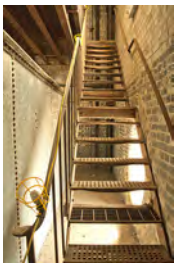

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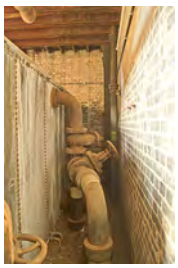

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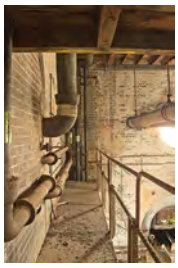

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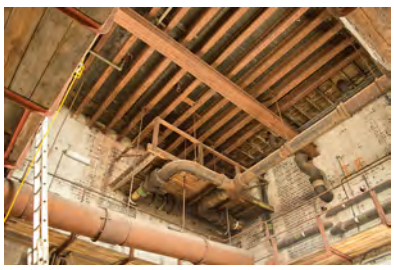

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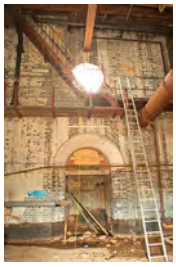

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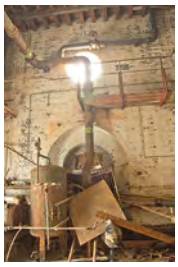

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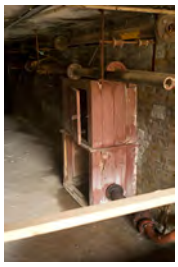

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Appendix 2: List descriptions

2.1 ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AT SEVERALLS HOSPITAL

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AT SEVERALLS HOSPITAL

List entry Number: 1395299

Location: ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AT SEVERALLS HOSPITAL, BOXTED ROAD

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.
County: Essex
District: Colchester
District Type: District Authority
Parish: Myland
National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 10-Nov-2003

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Reasons for Designation

The Adminstrative Building to Severalls Hospital, opened in 1910 to the designs of Essex County Council architect Frank Whitmore, is a fine Queen Anne Style building with a handsome facade and well preserved interior, that makes a dignified architectural announcement to this early-C20 echelon plan former county asylum, the landscape of which is Grade II on the Registry of Parks and Gardens.

Details

584/0/10056 BOXTED ROAD 10-NOV-03 Administration Building at Severalls Hospital

II Administrative Building. 1910-13. Frank Whitmore, Essex County architect and W.H. Town, ARIBA. Red brick with stone dressings, hipped and mansard tile roofs. 2-storey rectangular plan building in a Queen Anne style, sited at the northern apex of the central spine of buildings in this echelon plan asylum.

EXTERIOR: NORTH elevation symmetrical with central entrance bay flanked by 5-window bay ranges. These are have multi-pane sashes, taller at first floor, and dominant 2-storey bows of 3 bays. A deep cornice follows the bows to the slightly advanced central entrance bay. This has a prominent stone portal with deep overhanging segmental arch canopy on stone brackets, within which a canted entrance with abstract voussoirs radiating from the round-headed doorway, and a fixed light with keystone to each side above stone dedication plaques. Double wooden doors have metal detailing to overlight with 'S', the 3-sword symbol of Essex, and 'X'. First floor has group of 3 tall paned sashes within stone surround to cornice level, above which a deep stone segmental pediment with central clock. Behind this a tall mansard tower with circular louver in scrolled copper surround, and capped with stone cupola supported by arched openings with corner dwarf ionic columns. Deep cornice wraps

to SIDE elevations, blind except for narrow sash to rear. REAR elevation has small later-C20 extension and links to the central spine of the hospital complex that is not included in the listing.

INTERIOR: includes plastered beamed ceilings, tall wood fireplaces, and wide stair framed by tall ionic columns with metal balusters in Art Nouveau style. Central dome to first floor with glazed oculus.

HISTORY: This formed the main administrative building to the second Essex County Lunatic Asylum, a large echelon plan complex built 1910-13 to serve c.1500 patients. Plaques announce the foundation stone was laid in 1910. SOURCES: Elain Harwood, The History and Plan Forms of Purpose Built Lunatic Asylums. Harriet Richardson, Ed. English Hospitals 1660-1948. RCHME, 1998. Adam Garwood, Essex Hospitals 1800-1948. ECC 1999.

Administration Building with a handsome facade and well-preserved interior that makes a dignified architectural announcement to this early-C20 echelon plan former county asylum, the landscape of which is Grade II on the Registry of Parks and Gardens.

National Grid Reference: TL 99315 28457

2.2 SEVERALLS HOSPITAL

This garden or other land is registered under the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act 1953 within the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens by English Heritage for its special historic interest.

Name: SEVERALLS HOSPITAL

List entry Number: 1001599

Location:

The garden or other land may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.
County: Essex
District: Colchester
District Type: District Authority
Parish: Myland
National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first registered: 11-Mar-2002
Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Details
The grounds of a large, echelon-style psychiatric hospital, opened in 1913, laid out from 1910 by the County Architect, Frank Whitmore. Work on laying out the grounds continued after the opening, including the airing courts in 1914-15, using patient labour.

HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

The second Essex County Lunatic Asylum was designed c 1905-7 by the County Architect Frank Whitmore, assisted by William Town, and erected from 1910 (Green 2001). The asylum was intended to serve the pauper agricultural population of rural Essex and for this purpose 300 acres (125ha) of the Severalls estate was acquired from Colchester Corporation by Essex County Council in 1904. The land was at that time laid out with a rectangular pattern of agricultural fields. In 1906 Whitmore and Town produced a design (in Green 2001) to accommodate c 1500 patients in ward pavilions laid out in echelon arrangement to form a broad arrow plan. The echelon style, developed in the 1870s and 80s, had by this date become the common pattern for asylum buildings. The wards were each intended to be occupied by a different medical class of patient, including sick and infirm, recent and acute, and epileptic. The airing courts were arranged adjacent to the wards as in earlier asylum designs, and wooded parkland enclosed the building and courts. Accommodation for private patients was provided in detached villas scattered in the grounds around the main building. The asylum opened in 1913.

The structure of the landscaping was laid out towards the end of the construction of the main buildings, from 1910 onwards, and an asylum farm was built. By March 1915 £17,000 had been spent on the laying out of estate roads and paths (Annual Report, March 1915). The external airing courts were surrounded by iron railings sunk in ditches in the fashion of a ha-ha, and the whole estate was surrounded by 2m high oak palings (Gittins 1998). Much of the detailed landscaping, particularly the planting, was carried out from 1913 by patients as part of the therapeutic regime, as had been the case in many other asylums. This work was disrupted during the First World War, when 4000 troops were billetted on the asylum site and

many asylum staff left to join the war effort. However, the airing courts were laid out and planted during the winter of 1914-15.

Several peripheral buildings were added during the mid C20, including a nurses' home. Housing was built during the 1920s and later C20 along the south-east and south boundaries. The asylum, renamed Severalls Hospital in the mid C20, closed in 1997 and is at present (2002) awaiting redevelopment.

DESCRIPTION

LOCATION, AREA, BOUNDARIES, LANDFORM, SETTING Severalls Hospital stands in north-east Essex, 4km north of the centre of Colchester. The c 50ha site lies on largely level ground, set at the northern edge of Colchester, and is enclosed by suburban housing to the south and south-east and open agricultural land to the north and north-west. To the west the site is bounded by Boxted Road; to the north by a straight track, Severalls Lane, dividing it from the former asylum farmland beyond; to the south-east by houses on Mill Road; and to the south by Defoe Crescent. The west boundary is marked by a belt of trees. The former farm buildings, known as Cuckoo Farm, stand 600m north of the entrance to the main hospital building on the east side of Boxted Road. Cuckoo Farm stands at the edge of the former farmland (outside the area here registered) which the patients worked and is now divided from the main site by the A12 dual carriageway.

ENTRANCES AND APPROACHES The main approach to the hospital enters the site 350m west of the main, north entrance to the hospital building, off Boxted Road. The entrance is marked by a two-storey lodge (early C20) standing on the north side of the drive, and a turning circle. A gateway was removed in the 1960s. From here the drive curves east flanked by lawns planted with mature trees, passing to the north of the former nursery at the north-west corner of the main building and continuing along the north side of the main building.

The drive arrives at a turning circle in front of the main entrance to the hospital building, set at the centre of the north front. The ornate, two-storey front of the administration block overlooks a circular lawn surrounded by the carriage turn, on which formerly stood a war memorial (now gone). The turning circle is largely enclosed to the north by mature trees and shrubs. From here the drive continues north-east along the north front of the main building, turning south 200m north-east of the main entrance to the building to sweep around the whole building and exterior airing courts, returning to join the section giving access from Boxted Road, by the former nursery. Thus the drive forms a kidney-shaped enclosure from which spurs lead off to the peripheral villas and other buildings scattered in the parkland.

A spur leads north off the main drive 30m east of the main entrance, running through woodland flanked by rhododendrons. The spur then turns north-east 80m north of the main drive. An arm of this spur formerly led north from this point alongside Boxted Road giving direct access within the asylum estate for the patients working at Cuckoo Farm. The path was separated from the road to the west by a belt of trees. The spur continues north-east along the north front of Myland Court and on past Chestnut Villa, before turning south past Ivy Villa and two nurses' homes to rejoin the main drive 150m north-east of the entrance to the main hospital building.

The drive system was laid out from 1910, to designs by Frank Whitmore.

PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS The two-storey hospital building (F Whitmore assisted by W Town 1910-13) stands at the centre of the site, built of brick with stone dressings as a series of pavilions set in echelon form. The Queen Anne-style administration block projects from the centre of the north front, with a prominent water tower to the south-west. The administration

block terminates the north end of a central, spinal service block, including kitchens, laundry, and a recreation hall. This service block is in turn flanked to the west by the former male accommodation pavilions, linked by corridors, and to the east by the former female accommodation pavilions, linked in similar fashion. On the north front, to the west and east of the administration block respectively, lie service yards and former drying grounds. The south, west, and east sides of the pavilions overlook the airing courts and grounds beyond. The detached brick-built chapel stands 100m north of the entrance to the main building, from which it is screened by mature trees and shrubs and linked by a serpentine path.

Scattered within the grounds is a series of villas for private patients, each set in their own informal grounds, including Willow House (standing 300m south-west of the entrance to the main hospital), Oakwood Centre (standing 300m south-east of the entrance to the main hospital), and Chestnut Villa (standing 225m north of the entrance to the main hospital), which by 1920 (OS) were referred to as Hospital Villas for men, women, and children respectively. The larger Myland Court stands on the north side of woodland at the north-west corner of the site.

GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS The gardens consist largely of a series of airing courts for the patients' recreation. Ten of these surround the outer perimeter of the pavilion wards, which open directly onto them. They are largely laid to lawn and planted with scattered mature trees, particularly London planes, and overlook the parkland beyond. Each contains a formal path system, at the centre of which stands a large, rectangular wooden shelter, open on all four sides. Formerly these airing courts were surrounded on their outer sides by a long curving iron fence, sunk into an open ditch in the style of a ha-ha, which largely followed the line of the perimeter drive. The divisions between the courts were also formed in this manner. The fences were taken down and the ditches filled in in the mid C20, but the sites of the divisions are still visible. The Assistant Medical Officer's house stands at the centre of the south side of the building, projecting from the ward pavilions to which it is linked by a corridor. It is set in its own hedged grounds and overlooks the sports ground to the south. The airing court perimeter fence and ha-ha formerly broke here, curving in on either side of the AMO's garden to join the ward pavilions (OS 1939).

Several further airing courts are laid out within the main building between the ward pavilions and the spinal service buildings. The two largest internal courts are laid out with a formal pattern of paths surrounding panels of lawn planted with scattered trees and shrubs. At the centre of each stand two shelters in similar style to those in the outer courts. These two courts were intended for use by the working patients (annotated plan by Whitmore and Town, 1906) whose wards projected into the spaces, and who would be allowed greater access to the grounds. In this way the outer courts were reserved for those patients who were unable to go beyond their confines but were deemed to require the benefit of views over the parkland.

The airing courts were laid out according to the recommendations of the Commissioners in Lunacy's Suggestions and Instructions (1856), that they 'should be of ample extent so as to afford proper means for healthful exercise [for the patients]. They should all be planted and cultivated, and any trees existing within them should be preserved for shade'. This was amplified in H C Burdett's influential text Hospitals and Asylums of the World (1891): 'The courts should be laid out as gardens, and orchards, and lawns. The walks should be twelve or fifteen feet wide, and laid down to asphalt or concrete. All the courts should have sun-shades and kiosks'. The result of Whitmore and Town's estate plan, laid out from 1910, is illustrated in particular detail on the 1964 25" OS map.

The detached villas, including Willow House, Oakwood Centre, Chestnut Villa, Ivy Villa, and Myland Court stand in their own informal landscapes, set within scattered mature trees or

woodland. These too had their own garden enclosures for confined patient recreation, but the fences do not seem to have been sunk (OS 1962). The gardens were each laid out on the opposite side of the building to the main entrance and contained informal lawns with winding paths and scattered groups and belts of trees, with views out to the surrounding parkland. Myland Court, erected for private patients, has the most elaborate garden layout (OS 1920-1), its perimeter planting of mature trees and evergreen shrubs being raised on a bund, and a series of looping paths focused on an oval lawn on the south side of the building.

PARK The parkland surrounds the hospital and villas and is laid out with strips and blocks of woodland which enclose the detached buildings; these were planted in the early C20 for this purpose. A belt of mixed deciduous and coniferous trees runs along the west boundary with Boxted Road. There are many tree species planted throughout the site. The detached villas are linked to the main building by a series of paths running through the woodland. Between the wooded areas lie various open spaces laid to lawn as part of the early C20 design. The largest of these areas is the sports ground lying immediately to the south of the main building, flanked by Willow House and Birchwood Villa to the west and Oakwood Centre to the east. On the south side of the sports ground stands a wooden sports pavilion (early C20) with a verandah and tiled roof, which was formerly thatched. This is backed by mature trees which screen it from a mid C20 villa beyond to the south, and a bowling green lies nearby to the north-west. Formerly a rustic, thatched wooden bandstand (now gone) stood at the north-east edge of the sports ground (OS 1920?1, 1939; Green 2001), backed by trees and shrubs. Further open areas run along the southern end of the west boundary, and along the north boundary to the north of Myland Court. An area of orchard, now arable land (2002), occupied the area north of Eden Villa, east of the main building; a further open area runs south-east from Chestnut Villa to the north-east corner of the main building. The parkland was reduced in size in the mid C20 with the construction of the houses along Mill Road and Defoe Crescent.

Various staff residences, set in their own gardens, stand to the north and south of the lodge on the west boundary. That to the south of the lodge appears to have been the Medical Superintendent's House, standing in a spacious garden and approached via a spur off the main drive to the north.

KITCHEN GARDEN The c 0.5ha kitchen garden lies at the north-west corner of the main building, on what was originally the male side of the building. Now (2002) derelict, it formerly contained glasshouses and cold frames (OS 1939) and during the 1990s it was used as a plant centre. It is overlooked by the three-storey Farm Villa standing at the east edge.

REFERENCES

Commissioners in Lunacy, Suggestions and Instructions (1856, revised 1887, 1898, 1911) Annual Report of the Essex County Lunatic Asylums, Severalls Asylum, March 1915 (at Wellcome Library) D Gittins, Madness in its place: narratives of Severalls Hospital, 1913-1997 (1998) L S Green, Severalls Hospital, Colchester, Historic study of its layout and grounds, (Report for Architectural Association, March 2001)

Maps Whitmore and Town, Plan of Severalls site layout, c 1910 (in Green 2001)

OS 6" to 1 mile: 3rd edition revised 1920-1 OS 25" to 1 mile: 1939 edition OS 1:2500: 1964 edition Archival items Hospitals file 101579, (NMR, Swindon)

Description written: January 2002 Register Inspector: SR Edited: November 2002

National Grid Reference: TL 99330 28366

Appendix 3 OASIS Data Collection Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-259044

Project details	
Project name	Severalls Hospital, Colchester
Short description of the project	From July 2016 – July 2017 Archaeology South-East (a division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology, UCL) carried out a programme of historic building recording of the former Severalls Hospital, Colchester. The work was carried out to satisfy conditions placed on planning permission and listed building consent for the redevelopment of the site for residential use. The site contains over 100 buildings, comprising those original to the early 20th century asylum, buildings added in the 1920s and 30s, and some later hospital buildings, structures and additions. Key buildings were recorded at Historic England Level 3, while the remaining structures on the site were recorded at Level 2 (Historic England 2016). An historic building assessment by Ingram Consultancy (2001), a desk-based assessment by CgMs (2015), and two heritage statements by Heritage Collective (2015 and 2016) have previously been produced for the site. Severalls Hospital provides an evocative and reasonably complete example of a large early 20th century asylum, the culmination of developments in asylum design during the later part of the 19th century. The buildings serve as a physical illustration of the prevailing attitudes of the time towards mental illness and its treatment, as well reflecting as wider social conventions.
Project dates	Start: 14-07-2016 End: 19-07-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	160012 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECC3803 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	MCC3127 - Sitecode
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Listed Building
Site status	English Heritage List of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest
Site status (other)	Locally listed buildings
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL Modern

Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	'"Measured Survey"',"'Photographic Survey"',"'Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"'
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	ESSEX COLCHESTER MYLAND Severalls Hospital
Postcode	CO4 5HG
Study area	498160 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 99491 28397 51.917786306166 0.901162330987 51 55 04 N 000 54 04 E Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	ASE/CgMs
Project director/manager	Ron Humphrey
Project supervisor	Katya Harrow
Type of sponsor/funding body	private client
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Colchester and Ipswich Museums Service
Digital Archive ID	MCC3127
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Colchester and Ipswich Museums Service
Paper Archive ID	MCC3127
Paper Media available	"Photograph","Plan","Report","Survey "
Project bibliography 1	
	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Publication type	
Title	SEVERALLS HOSPITAL, COLCHESTER: HISTORIC BUILDINGS RECORD (HISTORIC ENGLAND LEVELS 2-3)
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Harrow, K.
Other bibliographic details	2016269
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Archaeology South-East
Entered by	Katya Harrow (k.harrow@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	1 August 2017

Appendix 4 List of Plates

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