

Conservation Management

University of East London,
Barking Campus,
Longbridge Road, Barking

Historic Building Recording



Wessex Archaeology

**UNIVERSITY OF EAST LONDON
BARKING CAMPUS
LONGBRIDGE ROAD
BARKING**

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Prepared on behalf of:

**CgMs Consulting
Morley House
26 Holborn Viaduct
London
EC1A 2AT**

By

**Conservation Management
Wessex Archaeology
Portway House
Old Sarum Park
Salisbury
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB**

Report reference: 66181.01

October 2007

Contents

| | | |
|----------|--|-----------|
| 1 | INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| | 1.1 Project Background | 1 |
| | 1.2 Scope of Works | 1 |
| | 1.3 Site location..... | 2 |
| 2 | METHODOLOGY | 2 |
| | 2.1 Introduction | 2 |
| | 2.2 Site survey..... | 2 |
| | 2.3 Documentary research | 2 |
| | 2.4 Photographic record..... | 2 |
| 3 | BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS | 3 |
| | 3.1 Building A - Main Building | 3 |
| | 3.2 Building A - Linear Rear Range | 6 |
| | 3.3 Building B | 8 |
| | 3.4 Building C | 10 |
| | 3.5 Building D | 10 |
| | 3.6 Building E | 11 |
| | 3.7 Building F | 13 |
| | 3.8 Building G | 15 |
| | 3.9 Building L | 15 |
| | 3.10 Building M..... | 16 |
| | 3.11 Building N | 17 |
| | 3.12 Building T | 17 |
| | 3.13 Halls of Residence | 18 |
| 4 | BIBLIOGRAPHY | 18 |

FIGURES and PLATES

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Front cover | North elevation of Building A |
| Back cover | North elevation of Building B |
| Figure 1 | Site location |
| Figure 2 | Building A: Plan of Ground Floor |
| Figure 3 | Building A: Plan of First Floor |
| Figure 4 | Building A: Plan of Second Floor |
| Figure 5 | Building B: Original plans of Ground and First Floors |
| Figure 6 | Building B: Original plans of Second and Third Floors |
| Figure 7 | Building E: Plans of Basement and First Floors |
| Figure 8 | Building E: Plan of Ground Floor |
| Figure 9 | Building F: Floor plan |
| Plate 1 | Western cross-wing of Building A |
| Plate 2 | Building A: Front entrance |
| Plate 3 | Decorative detail above the main entrance to Building A |
| Plate 4 | Western entrance to Building A |
| Plate 5 | Building A: Clock tower |
| Plate 6 | Access to clock tower via spiral cast iron staircase |
| Plate 7 | Rear (south) elevation of Building A and courtyard |
| Plate 8 | Decorative Crittall windows on rear elevation of Building A |
| Plate 9 | East - west running corridor in Building A |
| Plate 10 | Original 1930s door with brass latch |
| Plate 11 | Building A: Staircase with cast iron balustrade and brass handrail |
| Plate 12 | Building A: Stairwell lit by large Crittall multi-light window |
| Plate 13 | Building A: Reception Hall on Ground floor |
| Plate 14 | Building A: Assembly Hall on Ground floor |
| Plate 15 | Building A: Art Deco proscenium arch and decorative ironwork |
| Plate 16 | Building A: Lecture theatre on First floor converted from the original library |
| Plate 17 | Building A: Cafeteria on Second floor |
| Plate 18 | Building A: Kitchens on Second floor |
| Plate 19 | Building A: Original 1930s classroom |
| Plate 20 | Building A: Office created from divided classroom |
| Plate 21 | Building A: Classroom with north-light roof and steel trusses |
| Plate 22 | Building A: Original 1930s toilet cubicles on the First floor |
| Plate 23 | Building A: Main reception with ramp allowing disable access |
| Plate 24 | Building A: Link block between Main Building and Linear Rear Range |
| Plate 25 | Building A: South elevation of Linear Rear Range |
| Plate 26 | Building A: North elevation of Linear Rear Range |
| Plate 27 | Building A: Three-storey extension to west of Linear Rear Range |
| Plate 28 | Building A: Classroom in Linear Rear Range |
| Plate 29 | Building A: Lecture theatre on First floor in western expansion to Linear Rear Range |
| Plate 30 | Building B: Viewed from the south-west |
| Plate 31 | Building B: Viewed from the north-west |
| Plate 32 | Building B: Entrance porch on east elevation |
| Plate 33 | Building B: Large computer suite on the Ground floor |
| Plate 34 | Building B: Central corridor present on all floors |
| Plate 35 | Building B: Typical classroom on the First floor |
| Plate 36 | Building B: Staircase |
| Plate 37 | Building C: East elevation |
| Plate 38 | Building C: Viewed from the south-west |
| Plate 39 | Building D: South elevation |

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| Plate 40 | Building D: Entrance on south elevation |
| Plate 41 | Building D: Northern elevation |
| Plate 42 | Building E: West elevation of gymnasium |
| Plate 43 | Building E: East elevation |
| Plate 44 | Building E: Large window on north elevation |
| Plate 45 | Building E: Modern extension on west elevation |
| Plate 46 | Building E: Central courtyard viewed from the north-west |
| Plate 47 | Building E: Central east - west running corridor |
| Plate 48 | Building E: Changing rooms |
| Plate 49 | Building E: Swimming hall |
| Plate 50 | Building E: Original 1930s wooden toilet cubicles |
| Plate 51 | Building E: Western gymnasium |
| Plate 52 | Building F: North elevation |
| Plate 53 | Building F: Three-storey tower on south elevation |
| Plate 54 | Building F: South elevation |
| Plate 55 | Building F: Covered walkway connecting Buildings A and F |
| Plate 56 | Building F: Central corridor |
| Plate 57 | Building F: Classroom |
| Plate 58 | Building F: Workshop |
| Plate 59 | Building F: Sliding door on north elevation |
| Plate 60 | Building G viewed from the south-west |
| Plate 61 | Building G: East elevation |
| Plate 62 | Building L: South elevation |
| Plate 63 | Building L viewed from the north-west |
| Plate 64 | Building M viewed from the north-west |
| Plate 65 | Building M viewed from the north-east |
| Plate 66 | Building T: Veranda supported by brick pillars |
| Plate 67 | Building T: Toilets and boiler house |
| Plate 68 | Building T: Southern range and courtyard |
| Plate 69 | Marley Hall of Residence viewed from the east |
| Plate 70 | Marley Hall of Residence stair tower and entrance |

Summary

Conservation Management, a specialised division of Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out a programme of building recording and assessment at the Barking Campus of the University of East London, centred on Ordnance Survey NGR 548640, 187918. The aim of the project was to produce a building record of the structures on the site prior to their demolition or rebuilding. This was achieved through two site visits where photography was used to capture the elevations. In addition, brief investigation and analysis of the buildings and their development was carried out as well as a review of the existing documentary research which had been gathered previously.

Although the University of East London Barking campus has developed over the last 70 years investigation of the earliest phase of buildings (Buildings A, E and F) discovered that much of the original fabric and layout still survives and many of the interiors are little changed from their original form.

Analysis of the largest and most imposing building (Building A) found that much of the interior remained largely unaltered when compared to original plans published in the 1936 edition of *'The Builder'*. As well as the grand art deco exterior, numerous original 1930s decorative features survive throughout the interior. These range from the impressive decorative entrance hall and assembly hall on the ground floor, through to simpler features including the cast iron and brass balustrades in the stairwells, original wooden cubicles in some of the lavatories and brass door furniture found throughout the building.

Elsewhere most of the buildings appear to have been adapted or altered to the changing needs of the technical college and, later, university. This is shown particularly in Building B where smaller classrooms have been expanded in size to form large computer suites, which were used until very recently in the teaching of information technology.

Whereas the quality and style of the original 1930s buildings is unquestioned, many of the buildings constructed from the 1950s onwards have less architectural merit, being of utilitarian construction and often assembled from poorer quality building materials.

Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting. Conservation Management is grateful for the assistance of David Divers of Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS) for his advice.

The project was managed for Conservation Management by Paul Falcini. Elaine Wakefield carried out the photographic survey and Matt Rous carried out the building analysis. This report was written by Matt Rous and the illustrations were prepared by Will Foster.

UNIVERSITY OF EAST LONDON BARKING CAMPUS LONGBRIDGE ROAD BARKING

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Conservation Management, a specialised division of Wessex Archaeology, was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out a programme of building recording and assessment at Barking Campus of the University of East London, centred on Ordnance Survey NGR 548640, 187918. The campus site is to be subject to comprehensive re-development with only elements of the main college building being retained.

1.1.2 The campus buildings are made up of a variety of architectural styles, ages, and materials although most were constructed between the 1930s and 1960s. None of the buildings are listed however, the main college building (Building A) is recognised by the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham as a locally listed building.

1.2 Scope of Works

1.2.1 The aim of the project was to produce a building record of the structures on the site prior to their demolition or rebuilding. This was to be achieved through site visits where photography was used to capture the elevations. In addition, brief investigation and analysis of the buildings and their development was to be carried out as well as a review of the existing documentary research which had been gathered previously.

1.2.2 Four buildings (Building A, (including the main college building and linear rear range) Building B, Building E and Building F) were recorded to Level 2 standard, while a further eleven other buildings were recorded to Level 1 as set out in *UNDERSTANDING HISTORIC BUILDINGS: A guide to good recording practice* (1st Edition, English Heritage, 2006).



- 1.2.3 The building recording and analysis was carried out during two visits which occurred on the 16th - 17th July and 30th July 2007. The documentary analysis took place during August 2007. The works were undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Wessex Archaeology 2007) and the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings and Structures* (1996, revised 1999).

1.3 Site location

- 1.3.1 The University of East London Barking Campus is located in the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham approximately 2.5km to the north-east of Barking town centre (**Figure 1**). It is bounded on the north and west sides by the Longbridge Road (A124), to the south by Mayesbrook Park and to the east by Lodge Avenue. The site contains 9.58 hectares and comprises a number of buildings surrounded by associated parking and green spaces (CgMs 2007, 2).

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The aim of the building recording as set out in the project design was to provide a record of the buildings to be demolished at the time of survey in their setting before work commences. This was undertaken by a visual examination of the elements that make up the buildings to identify the means of construction and relevant historic details.

2.2 Site survey

- 2.2.1 Observations on the form and, where possible, the function of each of the buildings were recorded in varying degrees of detail depending on whether the building was to be recorded to Level 1 or 2. In addition, observations were made of significant changes or development to the buildings over time, which was aided by the use of historic mapping, and, in the case of Buildings A and F, from plans of the building shown in a 1936 article from *'The Builder'*.

2.3 Documentary research

- 2.3.1 Reference was made to existing documentary research including historic mapping included in two previous CgMs reports; Historic Building Analysis Ref: TG/AB/7289 as revised in March 2007, and Archaeological Desk Based Assessment dated June 2006.

2.4 Photographic record

- 2.4.1 External and internal elevations of the building, and interesting architectural details, were photographed using the highest quality jpg setting, as was the setting of the building providing image sizes of 3072 x 2048 pixels. The photographic record comprises digital coverage, colour slide film and black and white film. In total, 257 digital images were taken with 162 black and white and colour slide images. A representative selection of the digital images is presented in this report. Digital photography was carried out using a Canon 10D digital SLR camera, with 6 million pixel capability. Film photography was carried out using 35mm SLR cameras.
- 2.4.2 Where plans of the building were available, these have been reproduced in this report showing the location and direction of photographic views represented in the report plates. The plans are included as figures in the report (**Figure 2 - 9**).
- 2.4.3 This recording methodology is broadly in line with Level 1 - 2 as expressed in the document *Recording Historic Buildings: A Descriptive Specification* (3rd Edition, RCHME 1996).

3 BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

3.1 Building A - Main Building

Brief History

- 3.1.1 The Barking Regional College of Technology was opened in 1936 and designed by the Essex County architect John Stuart. The building provided facilities for secondary and further education in the south-east Essex area including Engineering, Building, Science, Commerce, Art and Domestic Science (CgMs 2007).

Construction - Exterior

- 3.1.2 The Main Building comprises a large symmetrical, 3-storey, H-plan Administration Block with projecting wings and a seven-bay centre with a central clock tower (**Front cover, Figure 2**). The seven-bay central block is set forward and flanked by fifteen bay wings which are butted by nine bay cross-wings (**Plate 1**). Construction is of buff coloured brick in Flemish bond with artificial stone detailing throughout. Each range has a separate hipped roof clad in tile in Italian pattern which is partially obscured from the ground by parapet walls.
- 3.1.3 The decorative style of the building is predominantly Georgian. In particular, the ground floor is clad in rusticated stonework and



Georgian styling can be seen elsewhere in the elevations, particularly in the central bay, where an artificial stone cornice, architrave, coping and first floor balcony supported by scrolled brackets can be seen (**Plate 2**). In the centre of the balcony are the arms of Essex County Council. Immediately below the balcony and set above the five entrances are carved stone keystones representing man and four beasts of the British Empire (springbok, elephant, bear and kangaroo) (**Plate 3**).

- 3.1.4 Twelve-light and fifteen-light steel Crittall pivot windows are present throughout the elevations with the exception of the projecting wings and central bay where seven tall steel Crittall windows with artificial stone surrounds dominate and include marginalised glazing and doors which open onto the first floor balcony. The central window of each bay wing on the first floor is also decorated with artificial stone surround topped with a plain pediment supported by scrolled brackets.
- 3.1.5 In addition to the main entrance in the northern elevation, smaller entrances to the block are located in the west and east elevations of the cross-wings (**Plate 4**).
- 3.1.6 At the top of the building a square clock tower is constructed of solid brickwork clad in artificial stone. Decoration is simple and typical of 1930s design with recessed rectangular panels and louvred openings with Roman numeric clock face on the north and south elevations (**Plate 5**). Access to the mechanism is possible from the third floor via a cast iron spiral staircase (**Plate 6**).
- 3.1.7 The rear (south) elevation of the building is much plainer than the north, east and west elevations with minimal stone detailing and unadorned entrances facing out across the courtyard (**Plate 7**). Multi-light steel Crittall pivot windows predominate throughout the elevation with decorative multi-louvred lights with marginalized glazing incorporating decorative leadwork present in the assembly hall façade (**Plate 8**).

Construction - Interior

- 3.1.8 The interior rooms of the Main Building are accessed by three principal corridors, the shape and location of which are identical on all three floors. A central east - west corridor runs between the cross-wings and is accessed via the two entrances on the east and west side of the building as well as the reception area located at the front (north) of the building. In addition two north - south corridors run the length of the cross-wings and link with the ends of the east - west corridor. These cross-wing corridors continue south providing access to the east and west end of the Linear Rear Range. The corridors are simply decorated with painted walls and linoleum or carpeted flooring with a dado rail at approximately 1.2m high and black skirting board (**Plate 9**). Doorways show evidence of 1930s styling with moulded jambs and plinth blocks. Original door furniture also survives well with brass handles and latches present throughout the building (**Plate 10**).
- 3.1.9 At the entrance to the east and west cross-wings are original dog-leg staircases leading to the first and second floors with stylish 1930s cast iron balustrades with brass covered handrails (**Plate 11**). The staircases are lit by tall steel multi-light windows which span the height of the stairwell (**Plate 12**).
- 3.1.10 The principal entrance to the building is through the northern entrance which leads into the reception hall, which is richly decorated in art deco style with polished travertine floors and walls and green marble octagonal pillars supporting a moulded plaster ceiling with recessed lighting (**Plate 13**). Opposite the entrance way three double doorways lead into the assembly hall.
- 3.1.11 The assembly hall is a large double-storey hall with numerous original features surviving including the parquet flooring and wooden panelling which extends to nearly 3m in height (**Plate 14**). Above this height decorative windows on the south wall allow light into the hall. At the western end is a stage with attractive art deco ironwork panels and a proscenium arch (**Plate 15**) which is matched by the moulded ceiling. The eastern side of the hall has a first floor balcony with entrances to the rear (east) and shutters to allow the showing of films from the projector room which lies to the rear of the hall on the first floor.
- 3.1.12 On the first floor, and located above the entrance hall, the former library has been converted into a spacious lecture hall with four rows of fixed wooden desks and seating (**Plate 16**). Additional seating is provided by a viewing balcony divided into separate booths which is accessed from cast iron spiral staircases located in the south-east and north-east corners of the room, and from the second floor corridor.
- 3.1.13 The decorative scheme, which comprises natural wood, painted woodwork, black leather and fabric is typical of that seen from the early - mid 1970s. The decorative hardwood joinery visible in the

ceiling is the sole survivor of the 1930s library which once occupied this room. The library and ground floor assembly hall are the only examples of double-height spaces within Building A.

- 3.1.14 Of interest on the second floor is the cafeteria which comprises a large open space with parquet flooring, although this has been redecorated recently with the addition of a suspended ceiling (**Plate 17**). A servery and kitchens are located to the west showing many phases of alteration with white and pale blue tiles to approximately 1.8m in height, low partition walls and a walk-in freezer and storeroom (**Plate 18**). Light enters the kitchen from large square-plan steel and glass roof lights above.
- 3.1.15 Throughout the building there are numerous offices and classrooms which remain largely unaltered from their 1930s design. Original features include high ceilings, dado rails and skirting boards, original parquet floors (although these are commonly hidden beneath carpets) and doors with brass handles or latches (**Plate 19**). Changes include the division of rooms to make offices or smaller classrooms (**Plate 20**) and some ceilings have been altered with the addition of lightweight suspended ceilings. A number of the classrooms on the second floor have north-light roofs partly revealing original steel trusses (**Plate 21**). On the first floor original wooden cubicles survive in the ladies toilets (**Plate 22**) although other 1930s features have been replaced and the room redecorated.

Additions/alterations

- 3.1.16 The vast majority of original features and spaces survive when present day plans of the building are compared to the original 1936 plans and photographs. As mentioned previously, some rooms have been divided up into smaller class rooms and offices e.g. the ground floor male and female large cloak rooms. Extra offices have also been added on the inner courtyard face of the southern cross-wing. A study of the cartographic evidence reveals that this episode occurred post-1977 at the same time as the extension to the north elevation of the Linear Rear Range.
- 3.1.17 The only major adaptation to a principal room is the library which was converted during the 1970s to form a lecture hall, although it still retains its original 1930s decorative ceiling. Smaller changes include the reception hall which has an added reception booth at the eastern end, interior glass doors and a ramp to facilitate disabled access (**Plate 23**).

3.2 Building A - Linear Rear Range

Brief History



- 3.2.1 As part of Building A, the former Science Block was designed by the Essex county architect John Stuart and opened in 1936. Originally the range was intended as a three-storey wing, but as the result of early financial cuts was reduced to a single storey block when the college opened. The additional two storeys were added at a later date.

Construction - Exterior

- 3.2.2 Parallel to the Main Building, and to the south of the central courtyard is the former Science Block, presently known as the Linear Rear Range. The building comprises a narrow rectangular shaped block which is aligned east - west and is connected to the cross-wings of the Main Building by link blocks which encompass corridors on all three floors (**Plate 24**) These link blocks enclose a central courtyard.
- 3.2.3 In contrast to the Main Building the Linear Rear Range is utilitarian in design as this part of Building A was not visible from the main road to the north. Construction is of buff coloured brick in Flemish bond with few interesting decorative features. The south elevation is lit by a series of 12-light and 24-light steel Crittall windows (**Plate 25**). The north elevation facing the courtyard has been redesigned and extended creating two protruding bays. The bays have been decorated with panels of mathematical tile with continuous horizontal alignment of steel Crittall windows on all three floors. The recessed central bay has this arrangement on the first and second floors whilst retaining its original combination of 12-light and 24-light steel Crittall windows on the first floor (**Plate 26**).
- 3.2.4 On the western elevation of the Linear Rear Range, a three-storey rectangular extension has been recently constructed in buff coloured brick in stretcher bond (**Plate 27**). The extension incorporates a shop at ground floor with rusticated stone-effect cladding matching that seen elsewhere on the Main Building elevations.
- 3.2.5 The roof of the building is flat with a felt covering which is obscured from the ground by low parapet walls topped with coping stones.

Construction - Interior

- 3.2.6 On all floors, a central east - west corridor runs the length of the building with rooms leading off on either side. At the eastern and



western extents of the corridor it is joined by two north - south corridors which link the Linear Rear Range to the Main Building. Two dog-leg stairwells are also located at opposite ends of the building providing access to all three floors.

- 3.2.7 Relatively few of the classrooms remain unaltered from their 1930s design and the building has increased in size considerably from the 1950s onwards with the extension of the building and division of the original room arrangement to form numerous offices and smaller classrooms. Original features including high ceilings, dado rails and skirting boards survive well in the central corridor, and doors with brass handles or latches survive in the classrooms to the south of the corridor.
- 3.2.8 Most of the later offices and classrooms are utilitarian in design and decoration (**Plate 28**) with the only room of interest, a lecture room, located on the second floor and incorporating fixed wooden desks and seating.

Additions/alterations

- 3.2.9 From an examination of the plans shown in the 1936 edition of The Builder and the available Ordnance Survey mapping, the building can be seen to have been significantly altered from its original design. Originally the building was thinner, with only one range of classrooms located to the south of the east - west corridor. Between 1951 and 1960 the single storey building was increased in size with the addition of a first and second floor. To allow access to these floors the two staircases at the east and west extent of the building were constructed to the north of the corridor, appearing for the first time on the 1960 map. Post-1977, classrooms were constructed on the northern side of the corridor. As mentioned previously, the last phase of development involved the recent construction of an extension block on the western elevation which incorporates a shop on the ground floor, lecture theatres on the first floor (**Plate 29**) and offices on the second floor.

3.3 Building B

Brief History



- 3.3.1 The building was designed by the Essex county architect, Harold Conolly as an engineering block. According to Pevsner the building dates to c.1965. This is confirmed with cartographic evidence. The building does not appear on the 1960 Ordnance Survey map but is present in 1977.
- 3.3.2 At the time of survey, the building had recently been occupied by the School of Computing & Technology.

Construction - Exterior

- 3.3.3 Building B comprises a large rectangular brick built (stretcher bond) ground floor podium block with a 3 storey reinforced concrete-frame block above (**Plate 30**). The 3 storey block extends slightly over the north and south ends of the ground floor block supported by cantilevered beams. The building is orientated north - south along its long axis. Steel Crittall windows are present throughout the building on all floors comprising 2 large panels with ventilation provided by the upper pivot light. Large recessed windows on the ground floor elevation are decorated below sill height with dark grey mosaic tiled panels (**Plate 31**). The main entrance is situated on the east elevation with a covered porchway and step leading to double doors (**Plate 32**). Access to the ground floor interior of the building leads into a reception area at the southern end of the building.

Construction - Interior

- 3.3.4 A central north - south running corridor leads from the reception. Staircases to the upper floors are situated at either end of the building and accessed via the corridor. Either side of the central corridor are a number of large class rooms/computer suites (**Plate 33**). The first floor is similarly laid out with a central north - south running corridor (**Plate 34**) with a mixture of small offices and larger class rooms/computer suites leading off on the east and west sides (**Plate 35**). On the first, second and third floors, light enters the central north - south corridors from high level Crittall windows on the interior walls. The second and third floors are identical to the first floor except for a male toilet block, located to the west side of the corridor at the southern end of the building on the second floor, and a female toilet block located in the same position on the third floor. Interior decoration comprises recently carpeted floors and lightweight suspended ceilings in the offices and classrooms.
- 3.3.5 Original decorative features are confined to the corridors and staircases which consist of polished terrazzo with inlaid pale mosaic tiles. Wood and black painted steel handrails on the staircases and timber and safety-glass doorways to the stairwells are typical of the mid-late 1960s and early 1970s (**Plate 36**).

Additions/alterations

- 3.3.6 The interior room arrangement appears to have been largely altered with evidence visible of room enlargement to form computer suites with the removal of interior walls. Decorative finishes, including lightweight suspended ceilings and carpets, have assisted in hiding of the evidence for previous room arrangement. Apart from the doorways into the stairwells, all other doors appear to have been recently replaced with wooden fire doors with safety glass panels.

3.4 Building C

Brief History

- 3.4.1 No date is directly attributable for this building, however, Ordnance Survey mapping evidence indicates that the building was constructed between 1951 - 60. At the time of survey, the building had recently been occupied by the Students Union.

Construction - Exterior

- 3.4.2 Building C comprises a flat roof single-storey rectangular block with adjoining flat roof two-storey block to the north-east (**Plate 37**). The building is constructed from brick in stretcher bond. The principal entrance is located on the east elevation of the two-storey block with other entrances located on the south and west elevation of the single-storey block (**Plate 38**). Light enters the building from steel Crittall windows and through roof lights in the single-storey block and horizontal glazing at first floor level.

Construction - Interior

- 3.4.3 This was not accessed. Evidence of use can be suggested and it appears that the first floor was occupied by a bar or café.

Additions/alterations

- 3.4.4 The only evidence of alteration is the creation of a glass and steel shop front on the ground floor of the eastern elevation of the two-storey block.

3.5 Building D

History

- 3.5.1 No date is attributable for this building, however, Ordnance Survey mapping evidence indicates that the building was constructed



between 1951 - 60. At the time of survey, the building had recently been occupied by workshops.

Construction - Exterior

- 3.5.2 Building D is a large single-storey L-plan building constructed from brown coloured brick in Flemish bond (**Plate 39**). Although unremarkable in form, the main entrances to the building are interesting with brick columns and concrete porches with decorative artificial stone and brick dentil course below coping stone level on the parapets (**Plate 40**). Throughout the building parapet walls enclose areas of flat roof and parapeted gabled pitch roofs which are arranged over the workshop areas. Light enters the building from skylights set on the eastern and northern slopes of the pitch roofs (**Plate 41**). Steel Crittall casement windows are found throughout with plain brick segmental arches above.

Construction - Interior

- 3.5.3 This was not accessed. Photographs of the interior seem to suggest that internally a side corridor provided access into the individual workshops. Internal features consist of painted brickwork and concrete floors.

Additions/alterations

- 3.5.4 From an examination of the building fabric and cartographic sources, no evidence could be observed of any adaptations or alterations to the building.

3.6 Building E

Brief History

- 3.6.1 The building is contemporary in date with Building A indicating that it dates from c.1936 and was designed by the County architect J. Stuart as the Sports Centre Block.

Construction - Exterior

- 3.6.2 Building E consists of a range of mostly single-storey buildings with a principal large swimming pool building to the north with two gymnasia to the south separated by small central courtyard (**Plate 42**). Running

along the south side of the swimming pool building and connecting it to the gymnasium is a two-storey block with corridor at ground floor and offices located on the first floor. Construction throughout is in brown coloured brick in stretcher bond.

- 3.6.3 The swimming pool block is a tall building with gables on the east and west elevations and parapet walls with coping stones enclosing a concrete tile clad roof. A large rectangular chimney butts-up against the east gable from the boiler room in the basement (**Plate 43**). Light enters the building on the north elevation from 7 large vertical lights each made up of frosted glass bricks with louvred glass ventilation bricks set within a decorative concrete surround (**Plate 44**). The central 5 windows extend to ground level. Glass brick dormers are also present on the south pitch of the roof. The swimming pool block is enclosed to the east and west by a single storey changing area with parapet walls enclosing a flat roof and steel Crittall casement windows with plain segmental flat arches.
- 3.6.4 The western changing room has been later extended in similar style but with the addition of modern uPVC double glazed casements (**Plate 45**). Between the gymnasium and the swimming pool the central corridor rises to two-storeys in height in the centre of the building with a flat roof with concrete deck covered in asphalt and monitor roof lights allowing light into the corridor below.
- 3.6.5 The two large gymnasiums are two-storey in height and rectangular in plan with flat roofs and parapet walls. Large, multi-light, Crittall windows and doors are present on the east and west elevations.
- 3.6.6 The overgrown central courtyard is enclosed to the south by a single-storey rectangular block with flat roof (**Plate 46**). No access was possible to this part of the building.

Construction - Interior

- 3.6.7 Access to the building is via either end of the central east - west running corridor (**Plate 47**) which provides access to the gymnasium, swimming pool and changing rooms. Decorative features are few and comprise carpet over concrete floors with occasional parquet flooring and painted wall plaster or brickwork.
- 3.6.8 The western changing room retains a possibly original hardwood floor, although elsewhere decorative features consist of modern vinyl floors, tiled and painted brickwork and wooden slatted benches (**Plate 48**). Of particular interest is the swimming hall where the roof is supported by nine reinforced concrete trusses. Tiling is present to 1.4m and

above that the walls are decorated with painted pebble-dash render (**Plate 49**).

- 3.6.9 The large rectangular swimming pool (deepest at the east end) is accessed from the changing rooms to the east and west and from a central double doorway to the south. This doorway leads to a rectangular stairwell to the north of the central corridor leading up to the first floor administrative block. This small collection of offices retains some original features including door furniture, parquet flooring and a toilet block with original 1930s wooden cubicles (**Plate 50**).
- 3.6.10 The gymnasias are simply decorated with painted brickwork and hardwood floors. The western gymnasium has surviving timber climbing bars and gymnastic apparatus fixed to the walls (**Plate 51**). The flat roofs above the gymnasias are supported by a series of painted concrete beams. The eastern gymnasium has four double concertina doors on its western wall allowing access onto the veranda and down into the overgrown courtyard.

Additions/alterations

- 3.6.11 The building has undergone relatively few alterations except for the enlargement of the western changing rooms and the creation of simple single-storey structures (not possible to access) in the south-west and south-east corners of the building.

3.7 Building F

Brief History

- 3.7.1 The building is contemporary in date with Building A indicating that it dates from c.1936 and was designed by the County architect J. Stuart as the Workshop Block.

Construction - Exterior

- 3.7.2 Building F comprises a single-storey range which is roughly rectangular in shape and orientated east - west along its longest axis. The building is parallel to Building A, which lies to the north. Construction is of brown coloured brick in stretcher bond which is rendered on the north and south wall in pebble-dash style (**Plate 52**). This has subsequently been painted.
- 3.7.3 The east and west elevations of the building have a projecting section of north - south running hallway covered with a flat roof enclosed by short parapet walls. A brick porch and doorway is located in the centre of each these elevations although this has subsequently been removed, and the doorway blocked, on the west elevation. With the exception of these small sections of hallway, the building is covered

with a double north-light roof which has recently been clad in corrugated plastic-covered sheeting.

- 3.7.4 A 3-storey rectangular brick tower in Flemish bond is located on the south elevation although no access to this was possible during the time of survey and its function is unknown (**Plate 53**). Light enters the building from a variety of steel Crittall windows, mostly comprising large multi-light casements with pivot overlights and moulded concrete and tile sills, which are present on the south and north elevations (**Plate 54**).
- 3.7.5 The east and west elevations have 12-light Crittall pivot windows with segmental brick arches above and moulded concrete sills below. Building F is attached to Building A at the eastern end by the high walls of a covered walkway which is pierced by round headed arches to allow for pedestrian and vehicular access into the courtyard (**Plate 55**).

Construction - Interior

- 3.7.6 Internally the building comprises an east - west aligned central corridor with linoleum flooring from which lead a series of large rooms off to either side (**Plate 56**). Light enters the corridor from Perspex roof lights above. The rooms are divided into workshops with painted concrete or linoleum floors and classrooms and laboratories with carpet or parquet flooring in herringbone pattern (**Plate 57**).
- 3.7.7 The walls are decorated with painted brickwork in the workshops although classrooms, laboratories and the corridor are plastered and painted. Steel roof trusses are visible throughout and appear to be variations on the 'Howe' style (**Plate 58**). A number of workshops have large entrances accessed through tall heavy timber doors on runners. These internal doorways are matched by three external entrances on the north elevation (**Figure 59**), which were most likely created to allow vehicular access into the workshops.

Additions/alterations

- 3.7.8 The central doorway in the west elevation has been blocked, with the only access at this end of the building provided by a double-doorway located at the western end of the north face of the building. This entrance lies opposite to the entrance to the south (rear) elevation of Building A.
- 3.7.9 The 1936 plans of the campus show the easternmost part of Building F was originally separate from the main building (*'The Builder'* 1936, 1044). This also appears to be the case in the 1951 OS map of the area. However, the 1960 OS map reveals that the separate eastern part of Building F was joined to the main building. Pebble-dash render has hidden the change in the brickwork and a narrower Crittall window



has been inserted in the former gap. Originally the courtyard between Building F and Building A was enclosed by a covered walkway at the eastern and western extent of the building. Post-1960 the western covered walkway has been removed, although later mapping is inconclusive as to exactly when this episode occurred.

3.8 Building G

Brief History

- 3.8.1 No date is attributable for this building, however, Ordnance Survey mapping evidence indicates that the building was constructed Post-1977.

Construction - Exterior

- 3.8.2 Building G comprises a rectangular three-storey block adjacent to, and immediately to the north of, Building L (**Plate 60**). Construction is of dark brown brick in stretcher bond with lead covered parapet walls enclosing a lead covered flat roof (**Plate 61**). Tall vertical metal frame windows with dark glass span the exterior of the north elevation overlapping the three storeys. Apart from the windows on this elevation, the building is plain. Principal access is via two entrances on the western elevation.

Construction - Interior

- 3.8.3 The interior of the building was not accessed.

Additions/alterations

- 3.8.4 From an examination of the building fabric and cartographic sources, no evidence could be observed of any adaptations or alterations to the exterior of the building.

3.9 Building L

Brief History

- 3.9.1 No date is attributable for this building, however, Ordnance Survey mapping evidence indicates that the building was constructed post-1977. At the time of survey, the building had recently been used as the Learning Resources Centre.

Construction - Exterior

- 3.9.2 Building L comprises a large square four-storey office block adjacent to, and immediately to the south of, Building G (**Plate 62**). Construction is of dark brown brick in stretcher bond on the ground

floor. Above the ground floor the elevations are covered with rusticated concrete cladding up to and including the parapet wall above the fourth floor. This parapet wall encloses the lead covered flat roof. Tall and narrow vertical openings in the edifice are filled with recessed metal frame windows with dark glass which overlap the four storeys. Apart from the windows the building is plain in decoration. Principal access is via an entrance on the western elevation with steel and glass porch (**Plate 63**). Access to the rear (south elevation) of Building A is also possible from the north elevation of Building L via a covered concrete and Perspex walkway at first floor level which is supported by seven sets of 4 steel posts.

Construction - Interior

- 3.9.3 The interior of the building was not accessed.

Additions/alterations

- 3.9.4 From an examination of the building fabric and cartographic sources, no evidence could be observed of any adaptations or alterations to the exterior of the building.

3.10 Building M

Brief History

- 3.10.1 No date is attributable for this building, however, Ordnance Survey mapping evidence indicates that the building was constructed between 1951 - 1960. At the time of survey, the building had recently been used as offices for Residential Services and Career Development.

Construction - Exterior

- 3.10.2 Building M comprises an unremarkable single-storey rectangular office block (**Plate 64**). Construction is of brown brick in stretcher bond. Unlike the majority of the campus buildings, the building is aligned north-east - south-west and gabled on these elevations. The pitched roof is clad in concrete tile with light entering the building through roof lights on the north-west slope as well as multi-light, horizontal, steel Crittall windows with awning openings, which are prevalent on all elevations. Access to the offices is via a number of doorways on the south-east elevation (**Plate 65**).

Construction - Interior

- 3.10.3 The building is divided up into a series of individual offices with separate access via doorways located within the south-east elevation.

Interior decoration is plain with painted plaster and carpeted concrete flooring.

Additions/alterations

From an examination of the building fabric and cartographic sources, no evidence could be observed of any adaptations or alterations to the building.

3.11 Building N

Brief History

- 3.11.1 No date is attributable for this building, however, Ordnance Survey mapping evidence indicates that the building was constructed Post-1977. At the time of survey, the building had recently been demolished.

3.12 Building T

Brief History

- 3.12.1 No date is directly attributable for this building, however, Ordnance Survey mapping evidence indicates that the building was constructed between 1951 - 1960.

Construction - Exterior

- 3.12.2 Building T comprises two ranges of utilitarian single-storey classrooms aligned east - west and gabled on these elevations (**Plate 66**). Three smaller gabled buildings to the immediate west of the classrooms are also of similar design and comprise male and female toilets and a boiler room (**Plate 67**). Construction is of prefabricated concrete walling with brick piers and steel work supporting verandas on the north elevations. The elevations have been rendered in pebble-dash which has been subsequently painted. The pitched roofs and veranda are clad in corrugated asbestos. Light enters the building from steel Crittall casement windows. Access to the building is via doorways into the individual classrooms in the north and south elevations.

Construction - Interior

- 3.12.3 The interior of the building was not accessed.

Additions/alterations

- 3.12.4 Part of the southern range has dispensed with the veranda on its north elevation in order to enlarge the classroom. Brick infill panels and windows have been inserted between the brick piers (**Plate 68**). No evidence was found as to when this episode occurred.

3.13 Halls of Residence

Brief History

- 3.13.1 Three halls of residence (Marley Hall, Redbridge Hall and Shepherd Hall) appear to have recently been constructed and post date the 1977 Ordnance Survey map. The modern aspect of the buildings strongly suggests that the buildings were constructed in the last 10 - 20 years. Exact dates for the construction are likely to be found in planning records held at the offices of the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham.

Construction - Exterior

- 3.13.2 The halls of residence are arranged at the north-west and south-east extents of the campus in combinations of two or three blocks joined together to form 'L', 'C' and 'T' plan buildings.
- 3.13.3 Each of the halls of residence comprises two or three rectangular four-storey blocks with pitched roof and gable ends (**Plate 69**). Construction is of brick in stretcher bond in different colours with the ground floor in brown coloured brick, the first and second floor in red brick and the third floor in pale coloured brick. The roof is clad in brown cement tiles. Light enters the blocks from uPVC double glazed casement windows
- 3.13.4 Access into the building is via doorways situated at the base of red brick stair towers which are located at the ends of each block (**Plate 70**). Access to the ground floor and upper floors is possible from these stair towers.

Construction - Interior

- 3.13.5 The interior of the building was not accessed.

Additions/alterations

- 3.13.6 No additions or alterations were visible to the buildings which is unsurprising considering their recent construction.

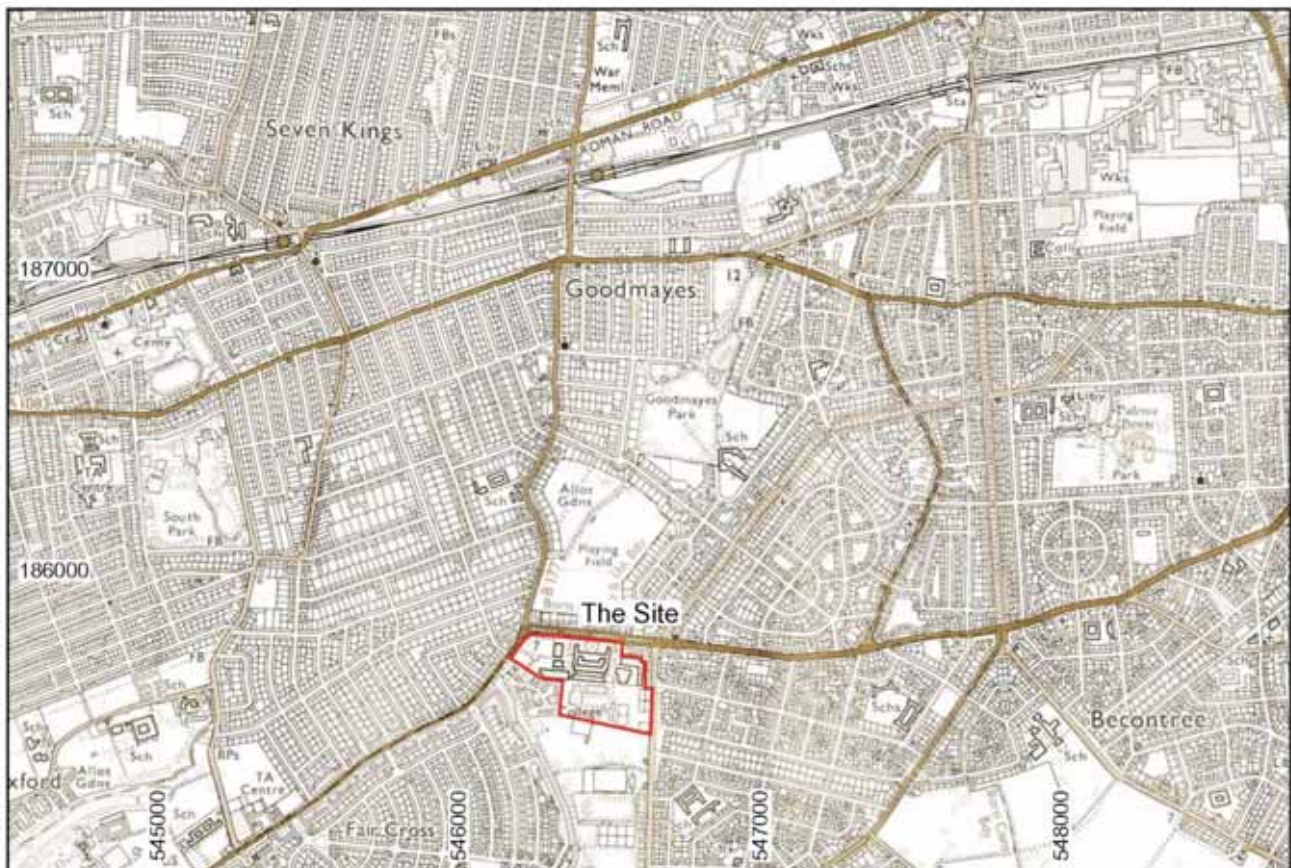
4 BIBLIOGRAPHY

CgMs Consulting, 2007, *Historic Building Analysis, In Respect of University of East London, Barking Campus, On behalf of, George Wimpey East London Ltd*, CgMs Ref: TG/AB/7289



Wessex Archaeology, 2007, *University of East London, Barking campus, Longbridge Road, Barking, Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Recording*, Ref: 66181, July 2007

The Builder, 1936, *Article on South-East Essex Technical College, Barking*, RIBA



0 100 200m

Reproduced from the 2000 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 Explorer 1740 map with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office
 © Crown copyright, Wessex Archaeology, Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP4 6EB. Licence Number: 100026190.
 Digital data supplied by client
 This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.



Date: 03/10/07

Revision Number: 0

Scale: 1:5000 & 1:25000@A4

Illustrator: WAF

Path: Y:\PROJECTS\66181\Drawing Office\Report Figures (y-m)\BR\07_10_03\66181_BR.dwg

Site Location Plan

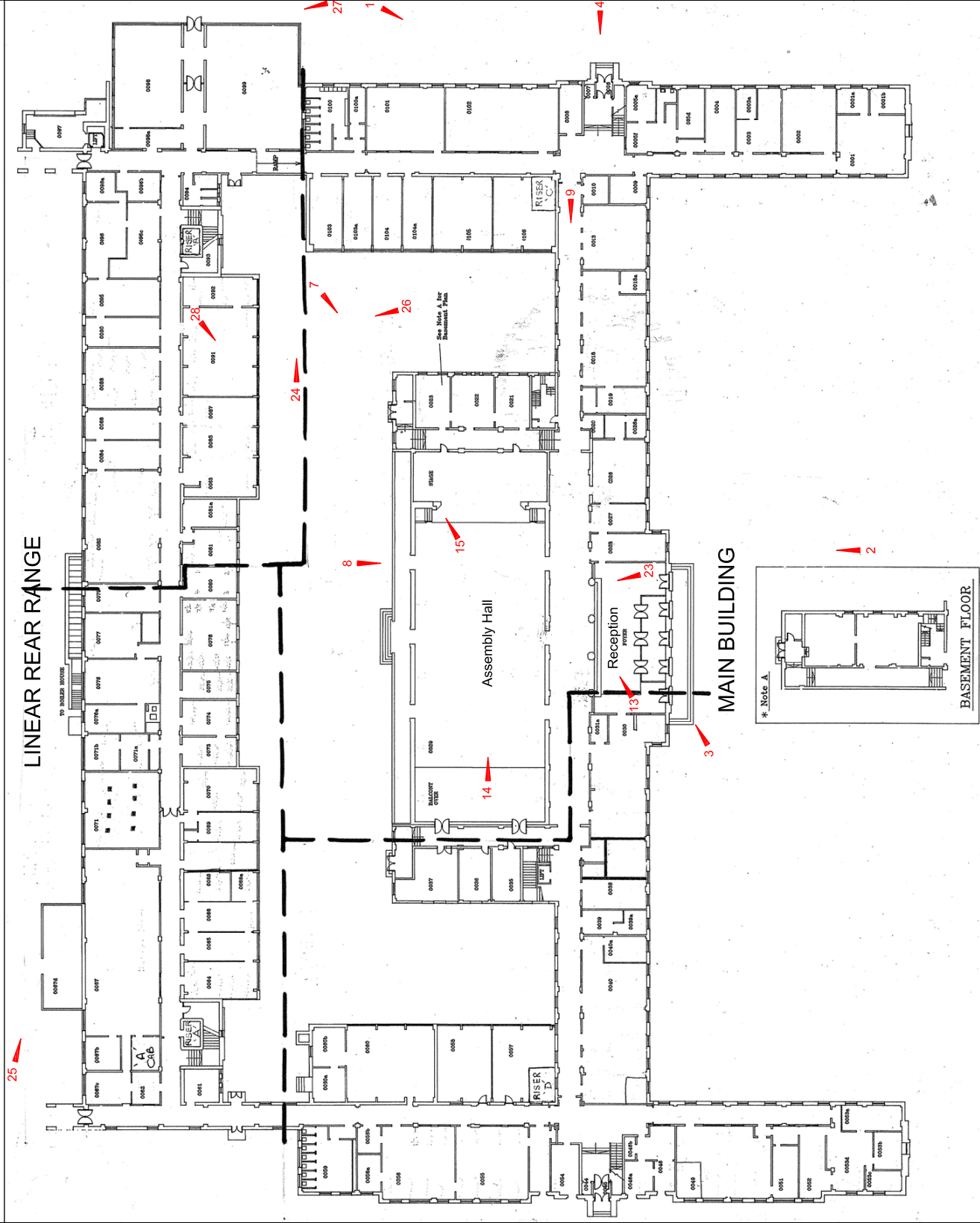
Figure 1



Direction of plate
1

Reproduced from plans found on site at the former University of East London, Bowling Campus, Longbridge Rd, Bowling.
This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology.
No unauthorised reproduction.

| | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| Revision Number: | 0 |
| Illustrator: | MJR |
| Date: | 25/09/07 |
| Scale: | Not to scale |
| Path: | X:\Proj\66161\Plans\BdPins.dwg |



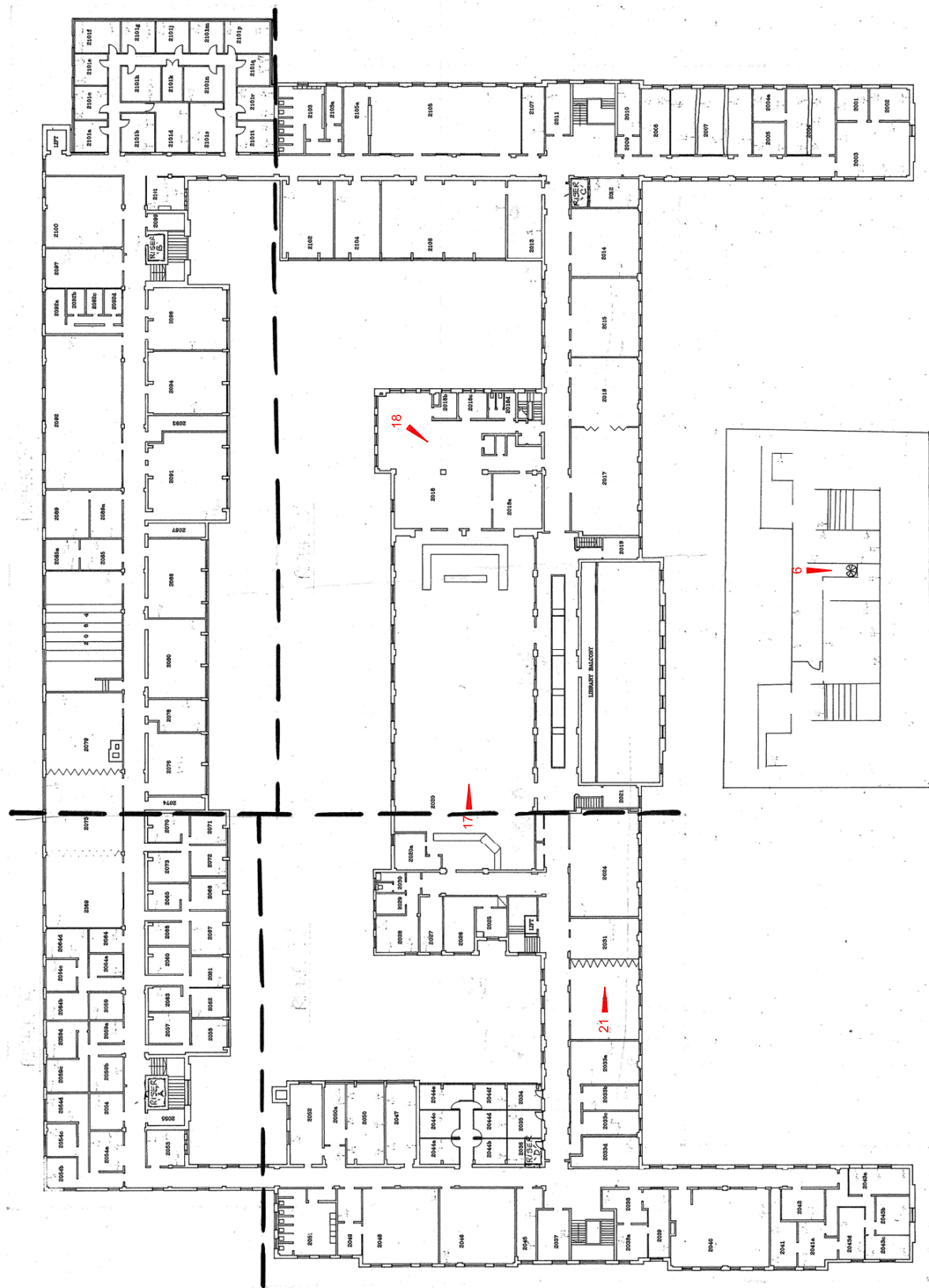
Building A: Plan of Ground Floor



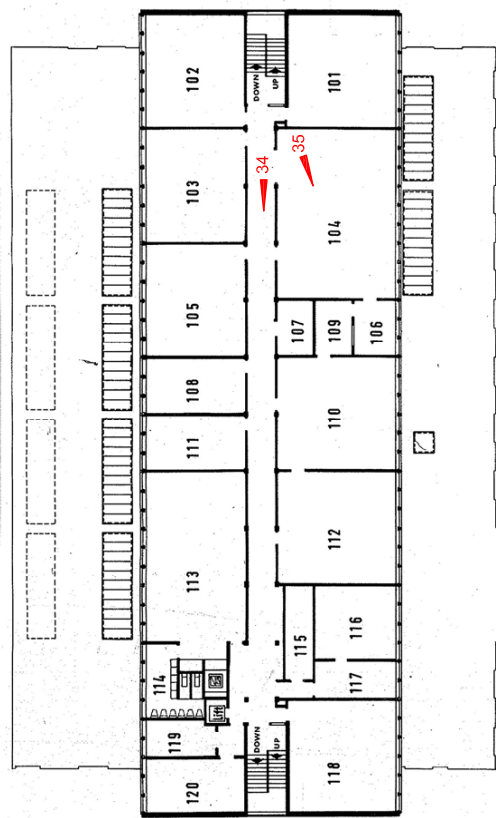
| | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Revision Number: | 0 |
| Illustrator: | MJR |
| Date: | 25/09/07 |
| Scale: | Not to scale |
| Path: | X:\Prol66181\Plans\BdPlns.dwg |

Figure 3

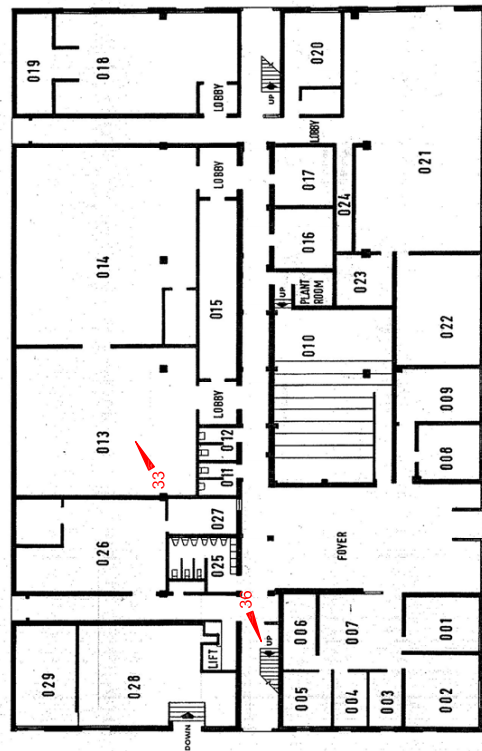
| | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| Revision Number: | 0 |
| Illustrator: | MJR |
| Date: | 25/09/07 |
| Scale: | Not to scale |
| Path: | X:\Proj\66181\Plans\BdPlns.dwg |



Building A: Plan of Second Floor



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



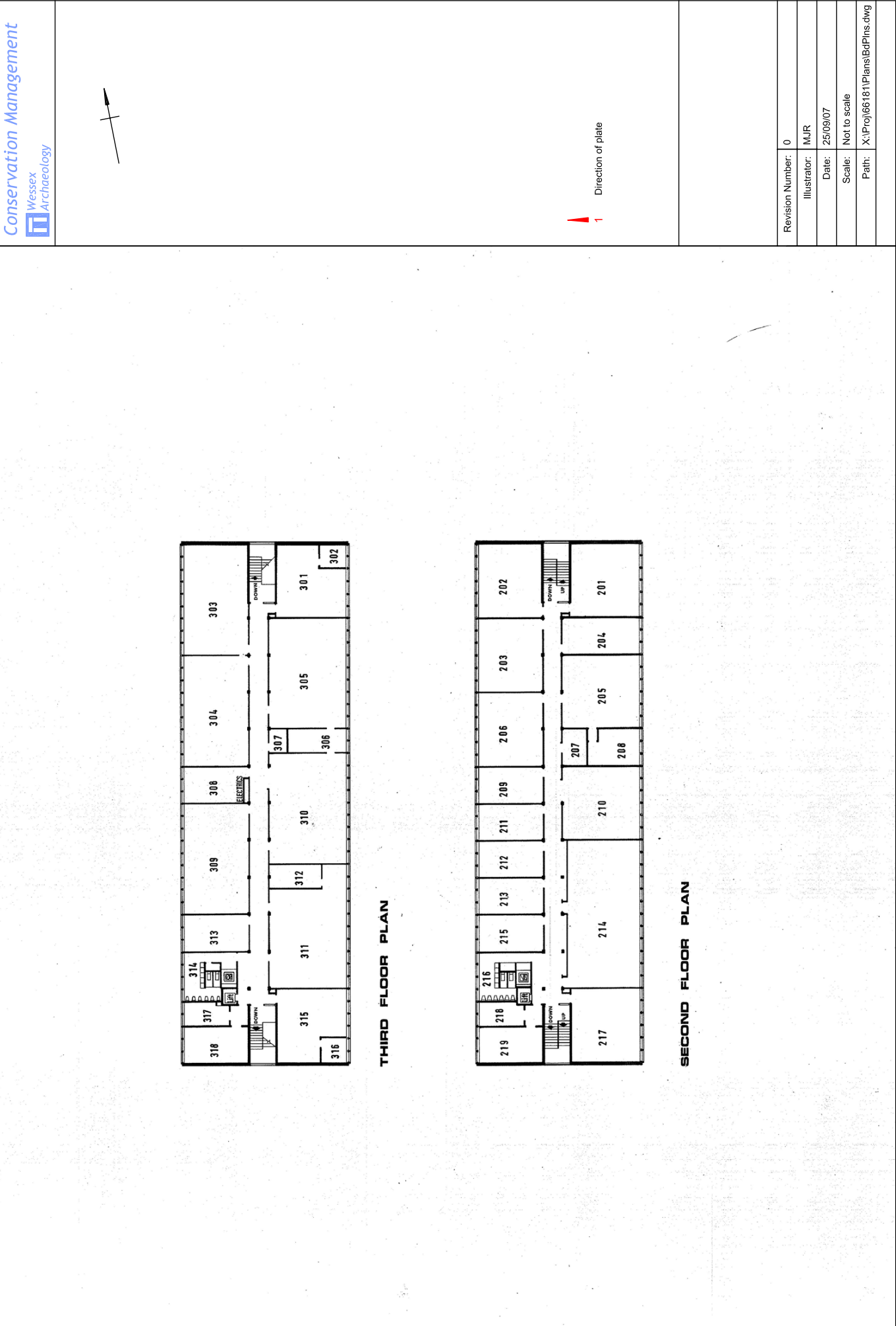
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

Direction of plate

Reproduced from original plans found on site at the University of East London, Barking Campus, Longridge Rd, Barking.

Original plans produced October 1973 by Kenneth Lund Dipl Arch RIBA
This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology.
No unauthorised reproduction.

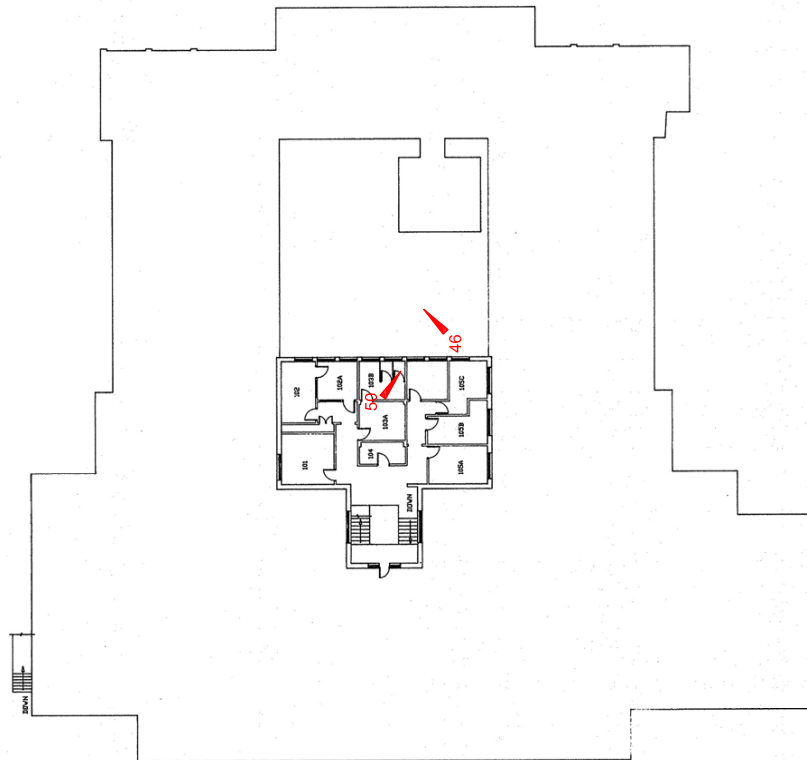
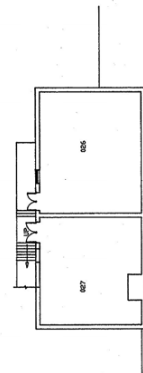
| | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|
| Revision Number: | 0 |
| Illustrator: | MJR |
| Date: | 25/09/07 |
| Scale: | Not to scale |
| Path: | X:\Proj\661181\Plans\BdPins.dwg |



Building B: Original plans of Second and Third Floors

Figure 6

BASEMENT PLAN



Direction of plate

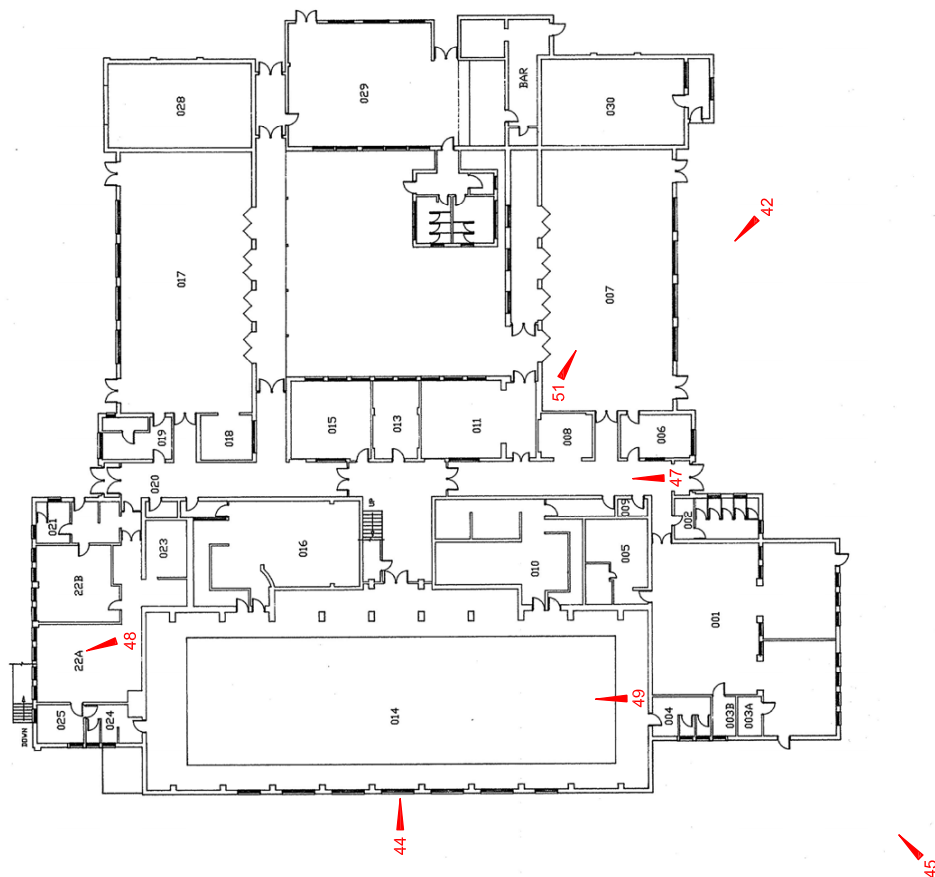
| | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|
| Revision Number: | 0 |
| Illustrator: | MJR |
| Date: | 25/09/07 |
| Scale: | Not to scale |
| Path: | X:\Proj\661181\Plans\BdPins.dwg |



Direction of plate

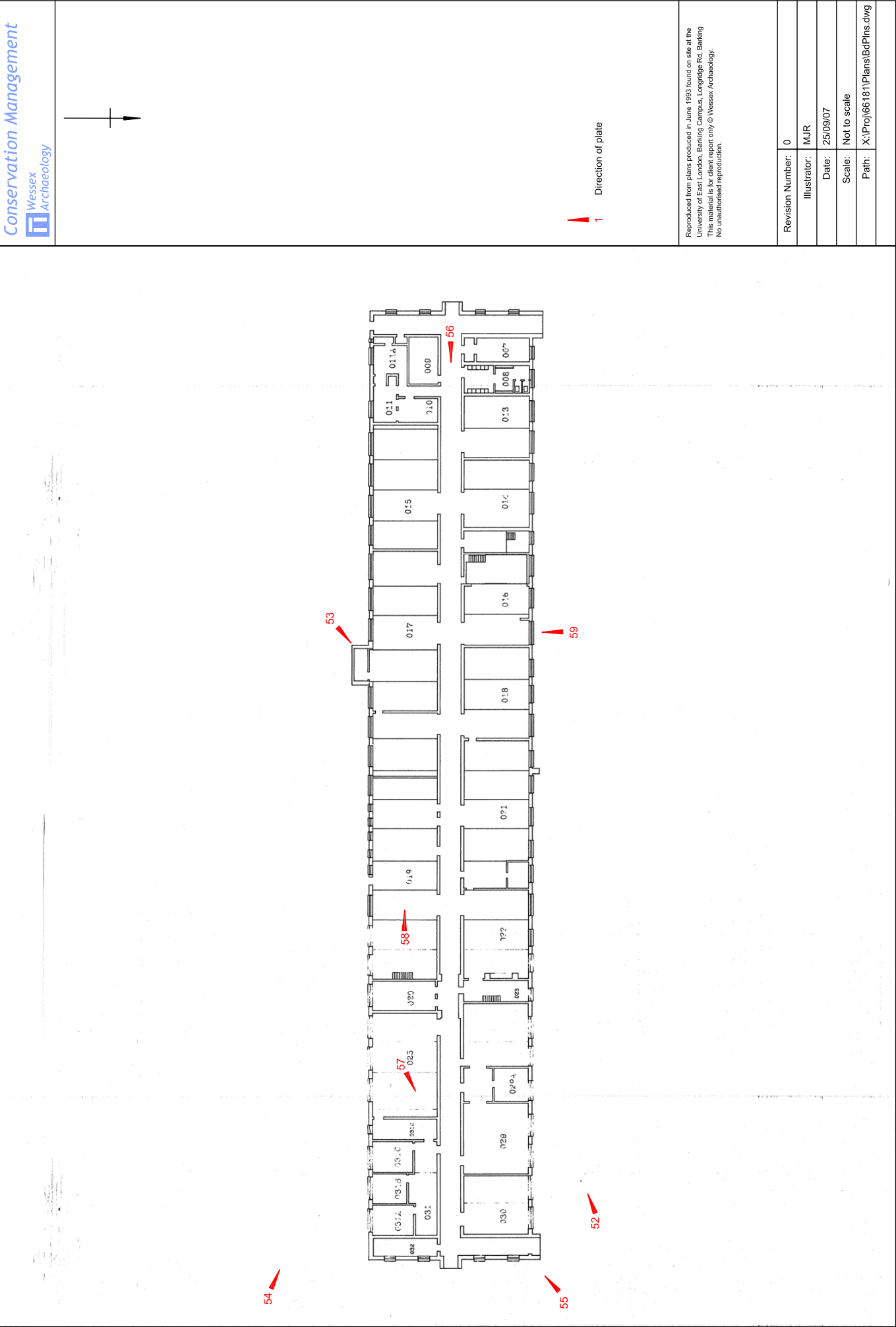
Reproduced from plans produced in August 1993 found on site at the University of East London, Barking Campus, Longridge Rd, Barking
This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology.
No unauthorised reproduction.

| | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|
| Revision Number: | 0 |
| Illustrator: | MJR |
| Date: | 25/09/07 |
| Scale: | Not to scale |
| Path: | X:\Proj\661181\Plans\BdPlns.dwg |



Building E: Plan of Ground Floor

Figure 8



Building F: Floor plan

Figure 9



Plate 1: Western cross-wing of Building A



Plate 2: Building A: Front entrance

*Conservation
Management*



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date: 05/09/07

Drawn by: MJR

Path: X:\Projects\65720\ACAD\Figures 1 - 12.dwg



Plate 3: Decorative detail above the main entrance to Building A



Plate 4: Western entrance to Building A

Conservation
Management



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date: 05/09/07

Drawn by: MJR

Path: X:\Projects\65720\ACAD\Figures 1 - 12.dwg



Plate 5: Building A clock tower



Plate 6: Access to clock tower via spiral cast iron staircase

**Conservation
Management**

 **Wessex
Archaeology**

This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date: 05/09/07

Drawn by: MJR

Path: X:\Projects\65720\ACAD\Plates 13 - 24.dwg



Plate 7: Rear (south) elevation of Building A and courtyard



Plate 8: Decorative Crittall windows on rear elevation of Building A

**Conservation
Management**



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date: 05/09/07

Drawn by: MJR

Path: X:\Projects\65720\ACAD\Figures 1 - 12.dwg



Plate 9: East - west running central corridor in Building A



Plate 10: Original 1930s door with brass latch

*Conservation
Management*



*Wessex
Archaeology*

This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date: 05/09/07

Drawn by: MJR

Path: X:\Projects\65720\ACAD\Plates 13 - 24.dwg



Plate 11: Building A: Staircase with cast iron balustrade and brass handrail

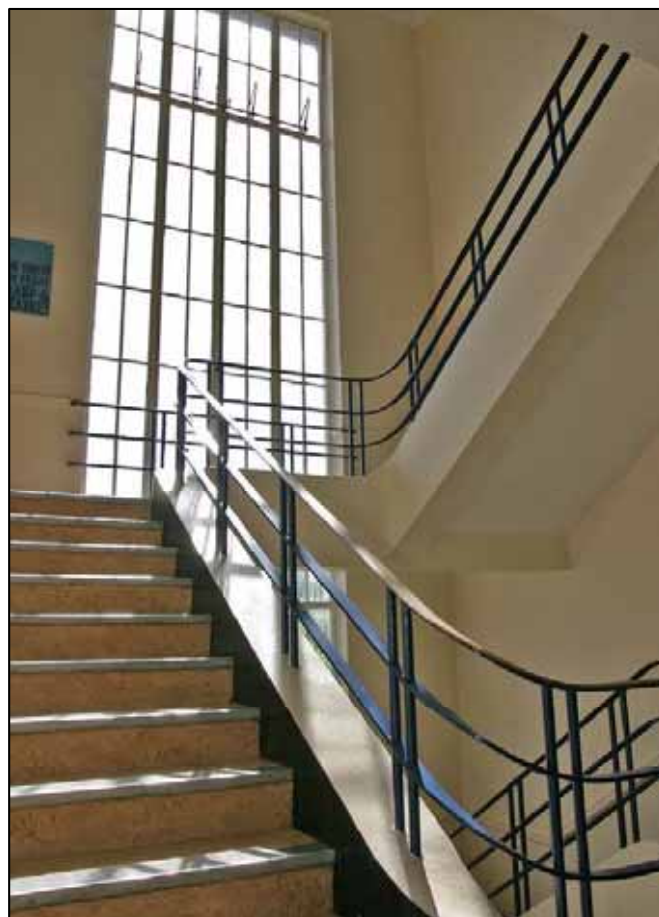


Plate 12: Building A: Staircase lit by large Crittall multi-light window

**Conservation
Management**



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date: 05/09/07

Drawn by:

MJR

Path: X:\Projects\65720\ACAD\Figures 1 - 12.dwg



Plate 13: Building A: Reception hall



Plate 14: Building A: Assembly hall

*Conservation
Management*



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date: 05/09/07

Drawn by: MJR

Path: X:\Projects\65720\ACAD\Figures 1 - 12.dwg



Plate 15: Assembly hall proscenium arch



Plate 16: Building A: Lecture hall converted from the original library

Conservation
Management



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date: 05/09/07

Drawn by: MJR

Path: X:\Projects\65720\ACAD\Figures 1 - 12.dwg



Plate 17: Building A: Cafeteria



Plate 18: Building A: Kitchens

*Conservation
Management*



Wessex
Archaeology

This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date: 05/09/07

Drawn by: MJR

Path: X:\Projects\65720\ACAD\Figures 1 - 12.dwg



Plate 19: Building A: Original 1930s classroom



Plate 20: Building A: Office created from dividing a classroom

**Conservation
Management**



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date: 05/09/07

Drawn by: MJR

Path: X:\Projects\65720\ACAD\Figures 1 - 12.dwg



Plate 21: Building A: Original 1930s classroom with north-light roof



Plate 22: Building A: Original 1930s toilet cubicles

**Conservation
Management**

 **Wessex
Archaeology**

This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date: 05/09/07

Drawn by: MJR

Path: X:\Projects\65720\ACAD\Figures 1 - 12.dwg



Plate 23: Building A: Adaptations to the reception include a disabled ramp



Plate 24: Building A: Link block between Main Building and Linear Rear Range

Conservation
Management



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date: 05/09/07

Drawn by: MJR

Path: X:\Projects\65720\ACAD\Figures 1 - 12.dwg



Plate 25: Building A: South elevation of Linear Rear Range



Plate 26: Building A: North elevation of Linear Rear Range

**Conservation
Management**

 **Wessex
Archaeology**

This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date: 25/09/07

Drawn by: MJR

Path: X:\Projects\66181\Plates\Plates 25 - 50.dwg



Plate 27: Building A: Three-storey extension to west of Linear Rear Range



Plate 28: Building A: Classroom in Linear Rear Range

Conservation
Management



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date: 25/09/07

Drawn by: MJR

Path: X:\Projects\66181\Plates\Plates 25 - 50.dwg



Plate 29: Building A: Lecture theatre on First Floor in western extension to Linear Rear Range



Plate 30: Building B: Viewed from the south-west

**Conservation
Management**



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date: 25/09/07

Drawn by: MJR

Path: X:\Projects\66181\Plates\Plates 25 - 50.dwg



Plate 31: Building B: Viewed from the north-west



Plate 32: Building B: Entrance porch on east elevation

**Conservation
Management**



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date: 25/09/07

Drawn by:

MJR

Path: X:\Projects\66181\Plates\Plates 25 - 50.dwg



Plate 33: Building B: large computer suite on the Ground Floor



Plate 34: Building B: Central corridor present on all floors

Conservation
Management



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date: 25/09/07

Drawn by:

MJR

Path: X:\Projects\66181\Plates\Plates 25 - 50.dwg



Plate 35: Building B: Typical classroom on the First Floor



Plate 36: Building B: Staircase

**Conservation
Management**



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date: 25/09/07

Drawn by: MJR

Path: X:\Projects\66181\Plates\Plates 25 - 50.dwg



Plate 37: Building C: East elevation



Plate 38: Building C: Viewed from the south-west

**Conservation
Management**



Wessex
Archaeology

This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date: 25/09/07

Drawn by:

MJR

Path: X:\Projects\66181\Plates\Plates 25 - 50.dwg



Plate 39: Building D: South elevation



Plate 40: Building D: Entrance on south elevation

*Conservation
Management*



Wessex
Archaeology

This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date: 25/09/07

Drawn by: MJR

Path: X:\Projects\66181\Plates\Plates 25 - 50.dwg



Plate 41: Building D: Northern elevation



Plate 42: Building E: West elevation of gymnasium

*Conservation
Management*

 **Wessex
Archaeology**

This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date: 25/09/07

Drawn by: MJR

Path: X:\Projects\66181\Plates\Plates 25 - 50.dwg



Plate 43: Building E: East elevation



Plate 44: Building E: Large window on north elevation

**Conservation
Management**



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date: 25/09/07

Drawn by:

MJR

Path: X:\Projects\66181\Plates\Plates 25 - 50.dwg



Plate 45: Building E: Modern extension on west elevation



Plate 46: Building E: Central courtyard viewed from the north-west

Conservation
Management



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date: 25/09/07

Drawn by:

MJR

Path: X:\Projects\66181\Plates\Plates 25 - 50.dwg



Plate 47: Building E: Central corridor



Plate 48: Building E: Changing rooms

Conservation
Management



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date: 25/09/07

Drawn by: MJR

Path: X:\Projects\66181\Plates\Plates 25 - 50.dwg



Plate 49: Building E: Swimming hall



Plate 50: Building E: Original 1930s wooden toilet cubicles

**Conservation
Management**



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date: 25/09/07

Drawn by: MJR

Path: X:\Projects\66181\Plates\Plates 25 - 50.dwg



Plate 51: Building E: Western gymnasium



Plate 52: Building F: North elevation

**Conservation
Management**



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date: 25/09/07

Drawn by: MJR

Path: X:\Projects\66181\Plates\Plates 51 - 70.dwg



Plate 53: Building F: Three-storey tower on south elevation



Plate 54: Building F: South elevation

**Conservation
Management**

 **Wessex
Archaeology**

This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date: 25/09/07

Drawn by: MJR

Path: X:\Projects\66181\Plates\Plates 51 - 70.dwg



Plate 55: Building F: Covered walkway connecting Buildings A and F



Plate 56: Building F: Central corridor

Conservation
Management



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date: 25/09/07

Drawn by:

MJR

Path: X:\Projects\66181\Plates\Plates 51 - 70.dwg



Plate 57: Building F: Classroom



Plate 58: Building F: Workshop

*Conservation
Management*



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date: 25/09/07

Drawn by: MJR

Path: X:\Projects\66181\Plates\Plates 51 - 70.dwg



Plate 59: Building F: Sliding door on north elevation



Plate 60: Building G viewed from the south-west

*Conservation
Management*

 **Wessex
Archaeology**

This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date: 25/09/07

Drawn by: MJR

Path: X:\Projects\66181\Plates\Plates 51 - 70.dwg



Plate 61: Building G: East elevation



Plate 62: Building L: South elevation

**Conservation
Management**



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date: 25/09/07

Drawn by: MJR

Path: X:\Projects\66181\Plates\Plates 51 - 70.dwg



Plate 63: Building L viewed from the north-west



Plate 64: Building M viewed from the north-west

*Conservation
Management*

 **Wessex
Archaeology**

This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date: 25/09/07

Drawn by: MJR

Path: X:\Projects\66181\Plates\Plates 51 - 70.dwg



Plate 65: Building M viewed from the east



Plate 66: Building T: Veranda supported by brick pillars

**Conservation
Management**

 **Wessex
Archaeology**

This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date: 25/09/07

Drawn by: MJR

Path: X:\Projects\66181\Plates\Plates 51 - 70.dwg



Plate 67: Building T: Toilets and boiler house



Plate 68: Building T: Southern range and courtyard

*Conservation
Management*



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date: 25/09/07

Drawn by: MJR

Path: X:\Projects\66181\Plates\Plates 51 - 70.dwg



Plate 69: Marley Hall of Residence viewed from the east



Plate 70: Marley Hall of Residence stair tower

*Conservation
Management*



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date: 25/09/07

Drawn by:

MJR

Path: X:\Projects\66181\Plates\Plates 51 - 70.dwg



WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY LTD.

Head Office: Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB.

Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk

London Office: Unit 113, The Chandlery, 50 Westminster Bridge Road, London SE1 7QY.

Tel: 020 7953 7494 Fax: 020 7953 7499 london-info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk

