

**BELMONT HOSPITAL TIVERTON, DEVON:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING**

**Prepared for
Devonshire Homes Ltd**

By A.J. Passmore and M.F.R. Steinmetzer

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared by Exeter Archaeology (EA) at the request of Devonshire Homes Limited and presents the results of an archaeological evaluation and historic building recording undertaken in March 2010 at the Belmont Hospital, Tiverton, Devon (SS 9587 1300). The fieldwork was undertaken in advance of the redevelopment of the site that will involve the conversion of some of the existing buildings, demolition of the remainder of the buildings, and the construction of new dwellings within the hospital grounds. The work was required under conditions attached to the grant of planning permission (08/020371/MFUL and 08/02038/LBC, Mid Devon District Council), and represents the work required in sections 3.2.2 and 3.3 of a brief provided by the Devon County Historic Environment Service (DCHES; Reed 2008).

Previous archaeological investigations include a study of the historic buildings prepared by Heritage Vision in April 2008 (Heritage Vision 2008), and an archaeological assessment and historic building appraisal prepared by EA in July 2008 (Collings and Passmore 2008). The latter work covered parts 3.1 and 3.2.1 of the brief provided by the DCHES.

2. THE SITE (centred at SS 9587 1300, Fig. 1)

The site is irregularly shaped and occupies 1.4ha, extending south from Belmont Road for some 230m to a point just short of Chapel Street. The width varies from a maximum of 100m down to only 27m where the site is constricted between a former hospital building and the ambulance station (both outside the present site). The principal building on the site originated as the Tiverton Union Workhouse, being constructed by the partnership of Sir George Gilbert Scott and William Moffatt in 1837–8, but has experienced much alteration since then when in use as a hospital.

In addition to the main hospital building there are two further buildings, a late 19th-century infirmary that incorporates fabric from the 1837-8 workhouse, and a modern bungalow. The northern two-thirds of the site form part of the grounds to the hospital and include tarmac roads and car parks, and landscaped areas of grass. The southern third of the site was until recently covered by pine woodland. The site lies at a height of approximately 75m aOD and slopes gently down to the south. The geology of the area consists of Permian Lower Sandstone (Geological Survey of Great Britain 1974), which has been quarried at a point immediately to the south of the site boundary.

The hospital building was listed Grade II in 1972 and the listing description has been presented in Collings and Passmore 2008 as Appendix 2. The listing can be deemed to include the curtilage of the building at that date, i.e. the original workhouse site, prior to the hospital's expansion to the south. However, the pedestrian gateway, gate and entrance lodge (outside the site) were separately listed at the same time.

The curtilage of the 1837-8 workhouse also lies within the Tiverton Conservation Area.

3. HISTORY OF THE SITE (Figs 2 and 3)

The history of the site has been presented in the assessment report (Collings and Passmore 2008, section 2.2), and a summary of the key historical events is presented here.

The site lies outside the medieval settlement of Tiverton, but within an area of medieval strip fields surrounding the town whose layout could be traced on the ground into the early 20th century.

An Act of Parliament was passed in 1698 to authorise the building of a workhouse at Tiverton to ‘employ and maintain’ the poor of the town and parish. Land was leased from John Greenway’s Charity and the workhouse was completed in 1704 (Fig. 2). The workhouse was constructed of stone and brick, the latter being made in a field adjoining the building. The building comprised a range along Belmont Road incorporating a grand central brick administrative block, with ranges projecting to the south housing workshops and lodging rooms. A lodge was constructed at the entrance to the site, but this building lies outside the present site boundary.

The Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834 introduced a more rigorous, centrally-controlled oversight of the poor, with relief for the able-bodied poor only available within workhouses constructed by Poor Law Unions – i.e. groups of parishes. Tiverton formed the centre of a union of 27 parishes, who in 1835 purchased the freehold of the existing workhouse site from the Greenway feoffees. Their workhouse was constructed in 1837–8 by the partnership of Sir George Gilbert Scott and William Moffatt (Fig. 3). The building was of stone, costing £6000, and there was accommodation for 300 paupers, the same number as the earlier workhouse.

Burley, following research by the former RCHME, has identified expenditure for new wings at Tiverton in 1893 and 1897, and has inferred that these relate to the construction of the end ranges of the infirmary buildings. The architectural style of these ranges indicates that this is the case, although part of this expenditure was probably also spent on alterations to the east range of the workhouse.

In 1948 the workhouse was acquired by the newly-formed National Health Service and became Belmont Hospital, providing care for the aged and infirm. The historic buildings were retained, later to be augmented by further buildings outside the present site. The inside of the former workhouse was altered to form wards, cubicles, offices and additional bathroom facilities provided, whilst latterly the infirmary range was converted to provide other health services.

4. AIMS

The aims of the work were set out in the brief provided by DCHES and were twofold. The first aim was to investigate the footprint of the area affected by the proposed development, in particular where groundworks might expose evidence of the 1704 workhouse, and the southern, greenfield part of the site. The second aim was to record the historic fabric of the building affected by the development.

5. METHOD (Figs 4 and 5)

The fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by EA. The WSI is included as Appendix 1.

The evaluation comprised the machine excavation of 5 1.80m-wide trenches and 2 wider trenches totalling 166m in length. Trench positions were agreed with DCHES prior to commencement on site, although localised site constraints subsequently required the

repositioning of some of the trenches. The positions of the trenches are shown on Figs 4 and 5.

Trenches were excavated under direct archaeological control using a wheeled excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. Topsoil and underlying deposits were removed to the level of either natural subsoil, or the top of significant archaeological deposits (whichever was higher).

The standard EA recording system was employed. Stratigraphic information was recorded on *pro-forma* context record sheets and individual trench recording forms, plans and sections for each trench were drawn at a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and a detailed black and white print and colour (digital) photographic record was made. *Pro forma* registers were maintained for photographs, drawings and context sheets. Finds were labelled and bagged on site and taken to the EA offices for processing and cataloguing.

A complete photographic record of the interior and exterior of the hospital (where accessible) was prepared, along with a written description of the building. Existing survey drawings were annotated, accompanied by new drawings where necessary. Details of modern hospital fixtures and fittings were not recorded in detail, and only the major structural changes are described in section 7 below.

6. EVALUATION RESULTS (Figs 6-8; Pls 1-6)

Relevant detailed plans and sections are included as Figs 6-8 and detailed context descriptions for each trench are set out in Appendix 2. No archaeological features were exposed in trenches 4-6.

Trench 1 (Detailed plan and sections Fig. 6, Pls 1 and 2)

This trench measured 30m x 1.8m, was orientated approximately north to south and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.8m. Two east to west aligned walls (105 and 107) were located towards the centre, while a further wall (113) was located at the southern end of the trench. Natural subsoil was located at a depth of 1.6m below current ground level (72.4m aOD). Detailed context descriptions for this trench are set out in Appendix 2, Table 1, and all archaeological features are described below.

Wall 105 was aligned approximately east to west, was 0.26m wide and at least 1.5m deep. It was constructed of roughly squared random coursed limestone slabs bonded with light yellow-red lime mortar. This wall represents part of the 1837-8 Workhouse.

Wall 107 was aligned approximately east to west, was 0.4m wide and at least 1.5m deep. It was constructed of roughly squared random uncoursed limestone rubble bonded with light yellow-red lime mortar. This wall represents part of the 1837-8 Workhouse.

Wall 113 was Z-shaped, was 0.6m wide and at least 0.7m deep. It was constructed of roughly squared, coursed limestone bonded with light yellow-red lime mortar. This wall represents part of the 1837-8 Workhouse.

Trench 2 (Detailed plan and section Fig. 7, Pl. 3)

This trench measured 12m x 1.8m, was orientated approximately east to west and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.25m (72.74m aOD). The only feature present was a single posthole (207). Detailed context descriptions for this trench are set out in Appendix 2, Table 2, and the posthole is described below.

Feature 207 was a small roughly circular feature, with gradually breaking sides and a flat base. It had a diameter of approximately 0.32m and was 0.25m deep. No finds were recovered from its single fill (206). This consisted of a uniform clay similar to the subsoil

Trench 3 (Detailed plan and sections Fig. 7, Pls 4-5)

This trench measured 9m x 7m, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.5m. Four archaeological features were exposed in the trench. An approximately north to south aligned linear feature (302) was located along the eastern edge of the trench, cutting through natural subsoil at a depth of 1.5m below current ground level (72.2m aOD). Two irregular pits (312 and 315) were located in the northwest corner, while a third pit (319) was located in the southeastern corner of the trench. Detailed context descriptions for this trench are set out in Appendix 2, Table 3, and archaeological features are described below.

Feature 302 was a linear feature aligned approximately north to south. This probable robber trench was 1.3m wide and 0.4m deep, with sharply breaking sides and a flat base. A small amount of redeposited natural (301) was encountered at the base, with the remainder deliberately backfilled with a single silty clay deposit (300). A large number of early 18th-century sherds were recovered from this fill.

Feature 312 was a large irregular feature, with gradually breaking sides and an irregular base. It was approximately 2m wide and 0.45m deep. The pit was deliberately backfilled with successive silty clay deposits (307-311, 327). A large number of early 18th-century sherds were recovered from fill 310. This feature truncates pit 315.

Feature 315 was a large irregular feature, with sharply breaking sides and a flat base. It was approximately 1.1m wide and 1.05m deep. The pit was deliberately backfilled with successive silty clay deposits (313-314). A large number of early 18th-century sherds were recovered from fill 313. This feature is truncated by pit 312.

Feature 319 was a large irregular feature, with sharply breaking sides a flat base. It was approximately 1.7m wide and 1.1m deep. The pit was deliberately backfilled with successive silty clay based deposits (317-318, 331 and 335). A large number of early 18th-century roofing tiles and slates were recovered from fill 318.

Trench 7 (Detailed plan and section Fig. 8, Pl. 6)

This trench initially measured 10m x 1.8m but was expanded to 3m in width, was orientated approximately north to south, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.78m. A single east to west aligned linear feature (702) was located in the centre of the trench. This cut through natural subsoil at a depth of 0.4m below current ground level (74.6m aOD). Detailed context descriptions for this trench are set out in Appendix 2, Table 7, and archaeological feature is described below.

Feature 702 was a large linear feature aligned approximately east to west. This probable robbed-out basement was 5.2m wide and 2.4m deep. It had vertical sides and a flat base. A 1m wide ledge was located along the southern edge of the feature, approximately 0.5m above of the base. The feature was deliberately backfilled with successive silty clay deposits (703-715). A large number of early 18th-century sherds, brick fragments and other artefacts were recovered from fill 706.

7. THE WORKHOUSE AND LATER HOSPITAL BUILDINGS (Figs 3, 9-12; Pls 7-12)

7.1 General description and plan form (Fig. 3; Pl. 1)

The layout of the 1837–8 workhouse at Tiverton is comparable to other early workhouses designed by Scott and Moffatt, based on a square plan with a tall central range, and lower external ranges surrounding four courtyards (Morrison 1999, 70-73). Most of the original fabric survives, although some there has been some loss of buildings in the north range, and most notably the eastern part of the southern range that was demolished in the 1960s to make way for a car park.

This layout enabled the segregation of male and female inmates, and adults from children, with the design emphasising the control of staff over inmates. Unfortunately, detailed plans of the building do not survive, but the general functions of wings and room can be deduced from plans of other sites, for example at Williton in Somerset that has an almost identical design (Heritage Vision 2008, fig. 8) and Guildford in Surrey (www.workhouses.org.uk, a website that also provides information on other workhouses designed by Scott and Moffatt). The central range would have comprised offices with wards flanking either side. The partially demolished south range would have contained receiving rooms, offices, a board room, a chapel, and a porter's lodge. The east and west ranges would have housed further wards and/or workrooms, whilst the north range would have contained workrooms and an infirmary or hospital set back from the rest of the range.

The building is constructed of rubble sandstone masonry with volcanic trap used for architectural detail, in particular the window sills. The surviving administration rooms in the south block that fronts the main entrance to the complex are constructed of finer ashlar sandstone with breccia used for the architectural detail. This fine detail is replicated in the lodge to the west, and it is clear that the entrance to the workhouse, and its visible façades, were treated to finer workmanship. There is some early use of red brick in the building, and the positions of the identified brick walls correspond with similar partitions in other workhouses indicating they form part of the primary fabric. The external doors have been replaced but the original entrances can be discerned. Most of the windows have also been replaced, and many, particularly in the central range, which later housed hospital wards, have also been widened. Most of the stone sills have been replaced in concrete, although original examples survive, generally away from the main façades.

7.2 Ground floor (Fig. 9; Pl. 8)

The south range

The surviving western half of the south range is the most complete part of the 1837-8 workhouse, and retains its original layout, albeit with some more recent partitions and suspended ceilings. The interior treatment of this range illustrates its use by the staff of the workhouse rather than inmates, with most rooms being finished with high ceilings with cornices and large wooden interior window surrounds. The main rooms were all heated by fireplaces, and one room retains an original cupboard. The north part of the range originally functioned as a receiving room but has since been altered and subdivided. The walls of this room are partially constructed of brick and it is not clear whether these represent original features or later alterations. An original lath and plaster ceiling is visible within the present western part of the receiving room.

Alterations to this range include the rebuilding of the chimney stacks in yellow brick, tiling of the corridor floors, and the rebuilding of the northeast corner that took place when a wall dividing the southwest courtyard from the main entranceway was removed.

When viewed from the outside it is clear each of the main rooms or parts of the range have their own roof structure. The only area where the roof is visible is above the former receiving room, and here the trusses are of a simple design with principal rafters set into tie beams, with applied collars added later.

The central range

The central range comprises an octagonal, four-storey tower, with three-storey wings to the east and west, and a single-storey kitchen block to the north. The tower is entered from the south and leads into a lobby that originally gave access to four rooms; the southeast room (on all floors) has been replaced by a lift shaft. The introduction of the lift shaft has necessitated the blocking of windows, although one remains open but with louvred vents. From the lobby the original staircase rises to the first floor (and on up to the third floor) and there are also doors to the adjacent wings and kitchen. The opening into the western room is arched and is the only visible example of this type of opening in the building. Although the opening is rectangular the masonry above the door in the adjacent north elevation also incorporates a brick arch. The northern two rooms have tiled walls, and retain 19th-century doors, the door in the northwest room being of the 'stable' type. The floor of the lobby has been relaid in tiles, with the inscription 'R G & S 1910'. On the outside of the building the southernmost corners project outwards as piers for former gates situated at the end of the entranceway.

The wings presently comprise large wards with small lobbies at either end, which reflects the original layout with the wards replacing day rooms. The eastern central lobby has subtle metal panels applied to the walls, and an original south door frames. The central lobbies have external doors on their north and south elevations, whereas the exterior outer lobbies only have doors on the north elevation. At Williton and Guildford this arrangement can be seen to relate to movement of inmates to/from wards to the courtyards. At Williton both northern courtyards were subdivided into two smaller yards and a Guildford one of these yards was subdivided. The same arrangement almost certainly existed at Tiverton, although there is no surviving evidence that the yards were subdivided. At Williton these lobbies have been identified as stairwells, and there is no reason to suggest that the same use was not the case in Tiverton.

The kitchen range is divided into two rooms – a kitchen and a scullery, functions that remained in use until the closure of the hospital. The kitchen retains some early, if not original, bottom opening windows, and the scullery retains its original doors and windows. The range has a queen post roof, partially hidden above a modern suspended ceiling. Above the queen posts the roof structure rises up, supporting, at different levels above the kitchen and scullery, windows and louvred openings. At the northwest corner of the scullery the integral boundary wall of the northwest courtyard survives complete with gate pier. The northwest corner of the scullery has been rebuilt where the boundary wall of the northeast courtyard has been removed. Attached to the west side of the scullery are two later brick additions with pitched roofs of slate and corrugated asbestos.

The west range

The west range comprises a three-storey central block, with single-storey wings to the north and south. The latter provides internal access to the south range. The range has a single original external door opening on its east and west elevations; the latter has been blocked. All other openings are modern. The west elevation retains its original wooden fascia boards. The original layout is not known, but both the east and west ranges appear to have comprised a series of rectangular rooms of varying sizes. There is evidence from exposed sleeper beams that there was a staggered corridor along its eastern side. The central part of the range has been heavily altered having been subdivided into a number of rooms using modern partitions. The southern section of this partitioning is constructed from tongue and grooved boards and represents an earlier division defining the edge of the original corridor. The north room contains toilets entered from the northwest courtyard and although altered, this was probably

the original function of this room. The southern room contains a fireplace and is the only room in this range to be heated. Adjacent to the fireplace is a 19th-century cupboard. Where visible, the range retains its original roof structure, lined on the inside with lath and plaster.

The east range

The east range is superficially similar to the west range, the main difference being that the north part of the structure has been partially rebuilt with a first floor added. This rebuilding utilises a grey limestone and may well be contemporary with the construction of the east wing of the infirmary, probably either in 1893 or 1897. Masonry near the southwest corner of the range was rebuilt in the 1960s when the eastern half of the altered south range was demolished. Much of this range could not be entered due to presence of asbestos. However a number of features can be identified from its plan and from the accessible areas. The northern part of the building probably originally contained toilets entered from the northeast courtyard. The room to the south of the toilets now contains two fireplaces, but may well have been originally unheated (as with the opposite room in the west range). The fireplaces were probably inserted in the 19th century when the first floor was added. In the south part of the range there is wide, sloping masonry in an internal wall that may also represent the position of another fireplace. Its orientation, however, away from the interior of the large room to the south, may indicate the feature is a later insertion of unknown function.

The north range

The north range is separated from the remainder of the workhouse by two passages. The central section originally projected to the north, and part of this range was rebuilt into the infirmary and is described in section 7.6 below. The connecting rooms were demolished in the late 19th or early 20th century after the infirmary wings were added, and the range currently comprises east and west wings, both of which are single storeyed with double-pitched slate roofs. The interiors of these wings could not be entered during the survey. The western part of the west wing survives, and at least partially houses electrical equipment. On the north elevation this original masonry has been rebuilt at its east end, the rebuilding delineating the position of the east side of the demolished part of the wing to the north. To the south of this rebuild there is a central chimney stack that may be associated with the original workhouse, rather than have been added later.

The eastern end has been rebuilt several times, although the eastern elevation retains a fragment of original masonry. The first rebuild was originally constructed in red brick to one-and-a-half storey height, but the north end was later raised in the equivalent of two storeys. During this refurbishment a large door was inserted into the east elevation. Both sections of roof are double pitched, and are covered with corrugated iron sheets. To the north a double-pitched single storeyed extension had been added and has subsequently been removed. This extension had a double pitched roof and contained at least two rooms divided by a brick wall.

The eastern wing comprises two sections, an east-west aligned section with three rooms and a north-south aligned room. The north wall of the former incorporates a number of wooden louvred vents as well as small metal vents, whilst the north elevation of the latter incorporates a chimney stack. It is not clear whether the stack served a chimney within the surviving room or the demolished room to the north. The only surviving fragment of this room to the north is a length of wall projecting south from the infirmary range.

7.3 First floor (Fig. 10)

The first floor of the workhouse was originally confined to the central range and the central sections of the east and west ranges. In the late 19th century a first floor was added to the north end of the east range.

The central range

The present arrangement of the octagonal tower reflects the modern use of the site as a hospital, and all the partitions are modern. However, the building must have been divided into smaller rooms, mirroring the surviving layout on the ground floor. As a minimum there were rooms either side of the stairs, and further accommodation to the north of the corridor. Whether there were three small rooms as at present or a large one is unknown. The north elevation incorporates a central fireplace, which may hint at only one room being present north of the corridor.

The east and west wings of this range were both originally divided into two rooms: a large dormitory with small lobby adjacent to the central tower. Unlike the ground floor there are no lobbies at the outer ends of the dormitories. This indicates the inner lobbies contained stairs from the ground to the second floor, whereas the outer lobbies contained stairs rising only to the first floor. In the west wing lobby there is a chase in the wall marking the position of the stairs to the second floor. The lintel above adjacent the adjacent lintel is fire damaged.

The windows in the bays to the outside of the lobby partitions each have a single splayed reveal, a practice that also occurs in the east and west ranges (see below). It seems unlikely that this is an original feature, and given the presence of modern partitions adjacent to the windows the windows may have been narrowed in the 20th century to facilitate the insertion of these partitions to create wards and toilets.

The west and east ranges

The west and east ranges were probably originally large open rooms, but have since been subdivided. The only original features are fireplaces in the north elevations. In the projecting sections of the outside (east and west) elevations one window in each range is splayed. As with the central range, described above, the narrowing of these windows probably relates to the insertion of the present 20th-century partitions rather than being original features. In both ranges fire exit doors have been inserted into the south elevations. These led to external metal stairs (now removed but see www.workhouses.org.uk for a photograph showing the stairs in place). The only surviving external evidence for these stairs are large brackets for the treads below the doors.

In the late 19th century the east range was extended, with the provision of two rooms on the first floor over the existing northern ground-floor rooms. The rooms were heated by fireplaces in the east elevations, and lit by sash windows in the east and west elevation. These are of two designs, with both horned and hornless sashes, which almost certainly reflects their reuse from an earlier building.

7.4 Second floor and roof structure (Fig. 11; Pl. 10)

The second floor layout was originally almost identical to the first floor being present in the central range and the central sections of the east and west ranges.

The central range

The present arrangement of the octagonal tower reflects the modern use of the site as a hospital, but partially retains original partitions and layout. There would have been a room on each side of the stairs, of which the western room survives with its original lath and plaster partitions, now covered over by later boards. There would have been further accommodation to the north of the corridor, and possibly comprising two or three small rooms. The present east and west rooms incorporate niches in their southeast and southwest elevations respectively. These features may have been for storage, but it is also possible they have been altered from original fireplaces. Further evidence for the latter is supported by the presence of three chimney stacks above the roofline, two of which are located in the east and west elevations. No other evidence for fireplaces that these side stacks served has been identified.

The east and west wings were originally large open dormitories that have been subdivided during the more recent use as a hospital. The roof structure over these wings has a shallow pitch and is supported on trusses with queen posts rising from a low collar. All the joints are fixed with iron bolts. The roof has been ceiled over below the collar and only one row of purlins is visible.

The east and west ranges

The west and east ranges were probably originally large open rooms, but have since been subdivided. The only original features are fireplaces in the north elevations. In both ranges fire exit doors have been inserted into the south elevations.

The roof structure is visible and is as of the same design as above the wings of the central range, but with the addition of hips above both the north and south gable elevations. Where the masonry projects out in the centre of the ranges the roof trusses are supported on long wall plates that span the opening.

In the 20th century a sun balcony or terrace was added to the west side of the west range, supported on a steel frame. The terrace comprises a large room, fully glazed with metal-framed windows, and with a flat roof. Below the ceiling is a cornice. This sun balcony may have been added in the late 1940s when the workhouse was acquired by the National Health Service – a somewhat later date than other known examples such as the former Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital (now Dean Clarke House, Exeter; Newell and Phimster 2006, 24, 25, 26) and Stamford Hospital, London (<http://londonopenhouse.londonweb.net>).

7.5 Third Floor (Pl. 9)

The central tower incorporates a third floor that contains three main rooms with a smaller fourth room adjacent to the stairs. This floor retains its original lath and plaster partitions. The original use of the rooms is not known. The main southern rooms now contain a water tank and lift winding gear, whilst the northern room has been subdivided into two rooms.

The roof has four pitched sections terminating in a central flat peak. Double pitched roofs over the projecting masonry abut the main roof. The lower part of the roof structure comprises two trusses with a double king post arrangement. These trusses support queen posts above onto which is sat an octagonal frame. The frame would have supported a turret or lantern (as restored at Williton; Heritage Vision 2008, fig. 13).

7.6 The infirmary (Fig. 12; Pls 11-12)

General description

The infirmary is detached from the main hospital building and was last occupied by various health services. The central range has been retained from the 1837-8 workhouse. Nicola Burley of Heritage Vision has identified expenditure for new wings at Tiverton in 1893 and 1897, and has inferred that these relate to the construction of the end wings of the infirmary buildings. Although broadly similar in plan and general execution, there are subtle architectural differences that indicate the two wings are not contemporary and were probably built separately (in 1893 and 1897). The east wing differs from the west wing, for example, in that it was constructed with a chamfered brick stringcourse at ground level, and grey limestone was used in the window voussoirs.

In the centre of the building in an early two-storey, 20th-century addition, with further later single-storey 20th-century rooms and corridors added to the either side. These later additions are not described further.

Many of the internal and external door and window opening have been blocked, altered in size or converted. Several original door frames survive and there are a number of horned sash windows, all in wooden frames and with a mixture of wood and metal glazing bars. However, some of these horned sash windows occur in some of the later 20th-century extensions and it is not clear how many of the windows are actually of 19th-century date.

The ground floor

The central range is formed by the north part of the 1837-8 workhouse and comprises a central rectangular room, formerly entered by two doors, flanked by rooms on either side. This central room contains an off-centre staircase to the first floor. There are currently two rooms on the east side of the range divided by a modern wall. However, this wall is probably on the line of an original partition since there are two fireplaces in the north elevation, one on each side of this wall. The eastern part of the range is also currently divided into two rooms, and it is not known whether the present (solid) wall is original. The present ceiling is modern, but the original lath and plaster ceiling is preserved at a higher level complete with pugging (sound deadening).

In the early 20th century a two-storey brick structure was added to the north of this range. It has now been divided from the range by a corridor and the now-smaller room houses plant. There is a blocked fireplace in the north elevation of this room.

The late 19th-century east and west ranges were originally near-identical in plan, with both ranges containing a lobby/stairwell, large room and toilet. Both ranges retain their original staircases to the first floor; they are slightly different in design. The large rooms have two fireplaces in their east and west external elevations. In the 20th century the east range was altered with the large room divided into two smaller rooms, and cupboards inserted into both corridors. Other alterations to the fenestration have taken place.

The first floor

At first-floor level the 1837-8 central range comprises a central rectangular block flanked by large rooms on either side. The central block contains a lobby entered from the staircase with doors leading into the flanking rooms. Along the south side of the block is a large room heated by a fireplace in the south elevation. The thin partition forming this room is probably

constructed of lath and plaster and is may well be original. A modern bathroom has been created within the lobby, and an inserted doorway, with a reused frame and door, gives access to the early 20th-century extension to the north. As on the ground floor, this extension has a fireplace in the north elevation. The roof above the central block is supported on king-post trusses. In the adjacent rooms, located against the central block, further tie beams are visible with bolts for obscured king posts.

To either side of this central block are large, unheated rooms lit by windows in the north and south elevations. The well-lit and ‘airy’ nature of these rooms indicates that they may have been originally designed as infirmary wards, perhaps reflecting the segregation of male and female inmates. Doorways have been inserted into the end elevations providing access to the late 19th-century east and west ranges. The western doorway retains its original door and doorframe. A small stone extension was also added to the north elevation of the west room in the late 19th century. The interior is painted and the room has a lath-and-plaster ceiling. The north elevation incorporates a small side-opening window. The lower sections of the roofs of these ranges are visible and comprise principal rafters sat on wooden corbels, secured with iron straps and braces. As noted above, adjacent to the central block the bases of tie beams displaying bolts tied into king posts are visible. These must may relate to an earlier roof within these rooms, since the present structures appear to be of later 19th-century date (see below for a description of the similar roof structures of the later 19th-century ranges).

The late 19th-century east and west ranges were originally near identical in plan with both ranges containing a lobby from the stairwell, two rooms and a toilet. The main rooms were heated by fireplaces, and had external doors. In the east elevation these openings contain double doors with bottom-opening windows above. Throughout the ranges most of the original doorframes and doors survive. The moulding of the doorframes is slightly different within each range. Further bathroom facilities have been added to the lobbies, that in the west room probably dating from the first half of 20th century. The roofs of these wings are hipped and the lower parts of the trusses are exposed. These comprise principal rafters with collars attached using bolts supported by iron ties below.

Verandas

Historic Ordnance Survey maps of the workhouse depict two verandas along the south elevation of the building. There is no surviving evidence of these structures. However, after the east and west ranges were constructed these were replaced with longer verandas that have since been removed. The scar of the roofline can be seen below the windows on the south elevation and on the masonry of the east and west wings where the pitch of the roof can be discerned.

8. THE FINDS by J.P. Allan

For a small site a relatively substantial assemblage was recovered, composed of post-medieval pottery, brick, tile, glass and clay pipe. The finds are described by context in Appendix 3.

With the exception of a few pieces of late 18th-century date, the entire collection dates to a restricted period 1710-40. Although some artefacts are more closely dated than others they could represent a single episode of activity. There is a notable lack of delft-wares and other imports, as well as relatively few other decorated wares. This may fit with the use of the site

as a workhouse. The vessel forms include domestic, possibly personal, items such as chamber pots, cups, bowls and dishes. The scissors are an interesting small find.

This collection is interesting in showing how strongly South Somerset wares dominated the Tiverton pottery market in the early 18th century.

9. DISCUSSION

9.1 Development of the site and the workhouses

Early history

The evaluation has produced no evidence, either through the presence of features or finds, for archaeological activity on the site prior to the construction of the workhouse in 1704. The cartographic evidence, however, suggests that the area was used for agriculture from at least the medieval period onwards. In view of the lack of early historic finds it seems likely that the site has been heavily landscaped. This probably occurred at the north end of the site around 1700 and in 1837-8 when the workhouses were constructed, and to the south in the later 20th when the hospital building and ambulance station were constructed (an episode that probably removed the mapped field boundaries).

The 1704 workhouse

It is clear from the evaluation that the 1704 workhouse was thoroughly demolished after it went out of use, although the cartographic evidence suggests this took place in two phases, in 1836-8 and in the second half of the 20th century. In trench 4 a robber trench along the line of the footings for the west wall of the east wing was located.

A number of pits and a large basement-type feature were found, all located within the gardens of the workhouse, although one pit containing building material was found below the workhouse. Interestingly, the pottery from these features dates to 1710-1740, a period soon after the workhouse was constructed. The significance is this assemblage is not known, and it is curious that there is little later material that would be associated with this early workhouse.

The position of the basement-type feature exposed in trench 7 is odd. No structure in this location is depicted on any historic map, and its position is again within a garden of the workhouse. The shape, with vertical sides and a flat base, points towards a structural feature with the masonry having been robbed out, and the feature must represent a basement or cellar. The stepped profile is slightly odd, but can be explained if the step on the southern edge of the feature represents its original base, giving a suitable depth for a cellar, and the deeper northern part of the feature would represent a later enlargement of the structure.

The 1837-8 workhouse and later alterations

Belmont hospital is a good survival of a Scott and Moffatt-designed workhouse, and although parts of the building have been demolished, notably the eastern half of the south range, the fabric of the original workhouse has been retained and reused within the later hospital. The walls uncovered in trench 1 during the evaluation demonstrated that footings of the demolished eastern part of the south range survive, although all floor surfaces have been removed. It can clearly be seen from the surviving west part of the range that floor level is above the present exterior ground surface.

Although no plans showing the internal layout of the hospital have been located, its shape, layout and the surviving internal architectural features show that the building followed the pattern of other Scott and Moffatt workhouses. Rooms for inmates are generally large and unheated. Interestingly, rooms within workhouses of this period seem to have been generally larger than those in 18th-century workhouses, which may reflect the need or requirement for stricter supervision which was achieved through the grouping together of inmates rather than segregation. Rooms used for administrative purposes, located in the central tower and the south range – were well appointed, with most being heated with fireplaces.

Strict control of inmates was achieved through segregation, of males from females, boys from girls, and aged and infirm from the able-bodied. Although internally evidence of this segregation is now not as apparent as in 1837-8 due to the alterations undertaken in the 20th century, this segregation can be seen from the plan. The building complex is largely symmetrical, reflecting the segregation of males and females, with duplicate wards provided in the central and east and west ranges. In common with other workhouses, the layout of the northern range, although heavily altered, also reflects the differing work undertaken by male and female inmates. Even the hospital or infirmary appears to have been segregated, although the present layout may indicate there was communal access to the building and certainly to the first floor, suggesting segregation was not as severe as at other workhouses or elsewhere within the workhouse. (There are two doors into the building suggesting segregation, but the central fireplace in the elevation south between the doors may be taken to indicate an open reception area. However, it is possible the room was divided by low partitions with a small central office/reception area (heated by the fireplace) flanked by corridors to the adjacent wings, which is a layout found at Guildford.) The central tower, housing the master's accommodation, dominates site and would have had windows openings overlooking the courtyards and outer ranges.

Outside space would have been divided into four courtyards (male, female, boys and girls) separated from communal walkways, including a wide entranceway to the central tower, by high walls. Although these walls have been almost entirely removed two gate piers at the main entrance to the central block survive, and elsewhere masonry has been rebuilt where the walls have been removed. Control of movement to these courtyards and around the building can be observed though the position of four separate (now-removed) staircases.

The workhouse was extended at the end of the 19th century with expenditure recorded in both 1893 and 1897. This work included the provision of a first floor at the north end of the east range, and the addition of new wings to the north (hospital or infirmary) range. The architectural execution of this work indicates that the wings were added in two phases although the wings have the same floor plan. The work is more restrained than the architecture of the original workhouse. The wings retain original stone voussoirs and cills associated with the windows that generally do not survive in the original workhouse. The identical floor plans of each wing may also be a sign of the continued segregation of inmates with further provision of facilities for both male and female inmates.

The layout of the workhouse lent itself to the use as a hospital. During the post-war conversion the existing layout was generally retained with new, less permanent and invasive partitions added to create small wards, offices and toilets. Some parts of the site such as the kitchen and offices in the central tower retained their original function.

9.2 Impact on archaeological deposits

The evaluation has demonstrated the presence of archaeological features relating to the 18th- and 19th-century workhouses in three areas:

1. To the west of the site entrance from Belmont Road where there is an 18th-century basement,
2. At the northeast corner of the site where there are 18th-century pits, and
3. At the south end of the 19th-century workhouse where footings of a demolished range survive.

At the first location the development will entail the construction of a new dwelling (unit 77a). At the second location a block of flats will be constructed. These will overlie the position of the 18th-century workhouse and partially extend into its gardens where the pits were exposed. At the third location the demolished east part of the south range is to be rebuilt. The footings of the original range will be destroyed by construction of the new building. However, their exposure will have the potential to inform on an accurate plan for the new build.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The fieldwork was commissioned by Devonshire Homes Limited and managed for them by S. Russell and for EA by J.P. Allan. The fieldwork was supervised by A.J. Passmore (building recording) and M.F.R. Steinmetzer (evaluation), assisted by J. Austin, F. Pink and G. Young. The finds were catalogued by J.P. Allan and the report illustrations prepared by S.E. Blackmore and T. Ives.

SOURCES CONSULTED

- Collings, A.G. and Passmore, A.J. 2008 *Belmont Hospital Tiverton, Devon: An Archaeological Assessment and Historic Building Appraisal*, Exeter Archaeology Report **08.46**.
- Geological Survey of Great Britain (England and Wales) 1974 1:50,000 Solid and drift Edition Sheet 310 (Tiverton).
- London Open House website <<http://londonopenhouse.londonweb.net/factsheet.cfm?buildingid=2988>>.
- Newell, K. and Phimster, J. 2006 *Dean Clarke House, Exeter, Devon: archaeological and historic buildings assessment*, Oxford Archaeology Document AP/JAR.
- Reed, S. 2008 *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation and Historic Building Recording: Belmont Hospital Site, Tiverton* (DCHES ref Arch/dc/md/10509).
- The Workhouse website <www.workhouses.org.uk>.

APPENDIX 1: THE WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AT THE BELMONT HOSPITAL, TIVERTON, DEVON

*Prepared by Exeter Archaeology
for
Devonshire Homes Ltd*

1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1 This document has been produced by Exeter Archaeology (EA) for Devonshire Homes Ltd to describe the methods for archaeological evaluation and historic building recording at the Belmont Hospital, Tiverton (SS 9586 1302). The document represents the *Written Scheme of Investigation* for archaeological works requested by the Devon County Council Archaeological Officer, and set out in a brief dated May 2008 (Reed 2008). The archaeological evaluation will represent the first stage of a programme of archaeological mitigation in respect of the below-ground deposits.
- 1.2 In April 2008 a report on the historic buildings on the hospital site was prepared by Heritage Vision (Burley 2008). A desk-based assessment and historic buildings appraisal has recently been prepared by EA (Collings and Passmore 2008) as part of the programme of archaeological recording requested by the Devon County Council Archaeological Officer.

2. AIMS

- 2.1 The aim of the evaluation is to determine the presence of archaeological deposits across the proposed development site, and if so to establish their age, character and extent. The information will be used to inform as to the requirement for any further investigations in mitigation for the impact of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource.
- 2.2 The aim of the historic building recording is to record any historic building fabric or architectural detail that is obscured, removed or otherwise affected by the development.

3. METHOD: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

- 3.1 Trenches will be excavated to a total length of c. 250m (at 1.6-2m wide), representing a 5% sample of the available area for evaluation (that excludes the woodland at the south end of the site; further evaluative work will be required in the woodland area when this become available). The location of these trenches is shown on the accompanying plan, and have been placed to target structures associated with the 1704 workhouse, former field boundaries, as well as to provide general coverage of the site. These locations may be varied on site by agreement with the Devon County Council Archaeological Officer, for example if live services are encountered.
- 3.2 Trenches will be excavated by a machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket under the direct control of the site archaeologist to expose the upper surface of archaeological deposits or in situ weathered subsoil, whichever is highest in the stratigraphic sequence.
- 3.3 Where archaeological deposits are exposed, hand cleaning and excavation of the deposits will be undertaken to determine their nature and extent. Hand excavation will normally comprise:
 - the full excavation of small discrete features;
 - half-sectioning (50% excavation) of larger discrete features; and,
 - long linear features will be excavated to sample 20% of their length – with hand-investigations distributed along the exposed length of any such features, specifically targeting any intersections, terminals or overlaps;
 - hand cleaning of one long section of each trench to allow the site stratigraphy to be understood, and for the identification of archaeological features.
 Any variation on the above will be undertaken in agreement with the Devon County Council Archaeological Officer.

If deposits are only partially exposed within a trench then, after consultation with the client and the Devon County Council Archaeological Officer, the trench may be extended to facilitate the understanding of the deposits and to help clarify their significance and extent.

Overburden shall be examined for the recovery of artefacts.

- 3.4 Any archaeological features/deposits exposed will be excavated and recorded as per Exeter Archaeology standard recording procedures (see below) and in accordance with the standards of the Institute of Field Archaeologists. However, if complex or extensive archaeological deposits are exposed then their extent, nature and depth *only* will be determined by these investigations, and will not include excavation to *in situ* subsoil. These investigations will make no attempt to fully excavate – where exposed – any such deposits.
- 3.5 *General project methods*
The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve artefacts or report on other aspects of the investigations can be called upon (see below).
- 3.6 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by any archaeological staff working on site. Personal protective equipment (safety boots, helmets and high visibility vests) will be worn by Exeter Archaeology staff when plant is operating on site.
- 3.7 As appropriate, the Exeter Archaeology Scientific Officer will assess deposits on site to determine the possible yield (if any) of environmental or microfaunal evidence, and its potential for radiocarbon dating. If deposits of potential survive, these would be sampled using the EH *Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology* (EH CfA Guidelines 2002/1).
- 3.8 Initial cleaning, conservation, packaging and any stabilisation or longer term conservation measures will be undertaken in accordance with relevant professional guidance (including *Conservation guidelines No 1* (UKIC, 2001), and *First Aid for Finds* (UKIC & RESCUE, 1997).
- 3.9 Should any human remains be exposed, these will initially be left *in situ*. If removal at either this or a later stage in the archaeological works is deemed necessary, these will then be fully excavated and removed from the site subject to the compliance with the relevant Ministry of Justice licence, which will be obtained by EA on behalf of the client. Any remains will be excavated in accordance with Institute of Field Archaeologist Technical Paper No. 13 (McKinley and Roberts 1993). Where appropriate bulk samples will be collected.
- 3.10 Should gold or silver artefacts be exposed, these will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1996. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 3.11 The project will be monitored by the Devon County Council Archaeology Officer, who will be informed of the progress of the work and may wish to inspect the excavations. The date of completion of this phase of site work will be confirmed with him.
- 3.12 Standard Exeter Archaeology recording and sampling procedures will be employed, consisting of:
 - (i) standardised single context record sheets; plans and sections at a scale of 1:20 (or larger where necessary), and survey drawings at appropriate scales;
 - (ii) black and white print and digital photography;
 - (iii) survey and location of finds, deposits or archaeological features, using EDM surveying equipment and software where appropriate; and
 - (iv) labelling and bagging of finds on site from all excavated levels, post-1800 unstratified pottery may be discarded on site with a small sample retained for dating evidence as required;
4. METHOD: HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
 - 4.1 Historic building recording of the main hospital building (the 1836-7 workhouse) and the infirmary building will be undertaken in advance of the conversion and demolition works. Recording will be

undertaken with reference to specifications applicable to level 3 in *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practices* (EH 2006). The building recording will consist of, as a minimum:

- (i) a written account of the structure including its location, plan, form, internal functions, surviving historic fixtures and fittings, and development sequence;
- (ii) annotation of existing architects plans to include form and function of any structural features, and fittings, of architectural significance, as well as the production of new floor plans where existing architect's plans do not exist (basement and north range of the main hospital building);
- (iii) the production of photographs showing the exterior of the building, and the overall appearance of the interior, and features of historic or architectural significance on the exterior and interior.

5. REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

- 5.1 At is currently envisaged that the historic building recording and archaeological evaluation will be undertaken as two separate phases of fieldwork; the former being undertaken in August 2008, with the latter at an unspecified date following the grant of planning permission. Accordingly it is proposed that an illustrated summary report will be produced for each phase of fieldwork. These reports will contain, as appropriate:

- (i) a written description of the buildings/exposed remains and a discussion and interpretation of their character and significance in the context of the known historical evidence;
- (ii) a location plan;
- (iii) plans and sections at appropriate scales showing the exact location of trenches and of any significant archaeological deposits within them/floor plans of the buildings; and
- (iv) initial specialist assessment reports as appropriate.

- 5.3 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared with reference to *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991 2nd edition) upon completion of the entire project. This will be deposited with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter, in consultation with the curator of antiquities, within 3 months of the completion of reporting work. The guidelines in the current *Procedures for the Deposit of Archaeological Archives* will be followed. The museum accession number is 285/2008.

- 5.4 On completion, copies of the reports will be distributed to the Client (for their own use and for submission to the local planning authority), the Mid Devon Conservation Officer – Sue Warren – and to the Devon County Council Archaeology Officer, and will be deposited with the site archive. The reports will be completed, specialist reports permitting, within three months of the completion of fieldwork. If a substantial delay is anticipated then an interim report will be produced.

- 5.5 Details of the project will be submitted to the OASIS (Online AccesS to the Index of Archaeological investigationS) database within 3 months of the completion of this phase of site work, and once the report is in the public domain as part of a planning application.

- 5.6 A short report summarising the results of the project will be prepared for inclusion within an appropriate national journal or journals *if merited*, within 9 months of the completion of all site work, including any further excavation and recording work.

- 5.7 Should particularly significant remains, finds and/or deposits be encountered, then these, because of their importance, are likely to merit wider publication in line with government planning guidance, and would accompany the publication of the results of any further archaeological mitigation work. If for any reason the proposed development does not proceed, then, if the results merit it, a summary will be published as 5.6 above, within 12 months of the completion of this initial phase of site work. Any works required under 5.6 or 5.7 will be agreed with the Devon County Council Archaeology Officer and with the client.

6. PROJECT ORGANISATION

- 6.1 The project will be undertaken and completed in accordance with the standards and codes of conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists under the general management of J.P. Allan. The fieldwork will be

supervised by A.J. Passmore BSc, AIFA, assisted by suitable qualified EA archaeologists. Exeter Archaeology is directed by a member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

- 6.2 Exeter Archaeology operations are subject to Health and Safety policies prepared by Exeter City Council which include all aspects of work covered by the *Health and Safety at Work Act* (1974). All works within this scheme will be carried out in accordance with current *Safe Working Practices* and existing *risk assessments*.

7. SOURCES CONSULTED

- Burley, N. 2008 *Belmont Hospital, Tiverton, Devon: historic analysis study to inform proposed alterations & new development*, (unpublished report by Heritage Vision).
- Collings, A.G. and Passmore, A.J. 2008 *Belmont Hospital Tiverton: an archaeological assessment and historic buildings appraisal*, Exeter Archaeology Report No. **08.46**.
- Reed, S. 2008 Brief for Archaeological Evaluation and Historic Building Recording: Belmont Hospital, Tiverton (HES ref. Arch/dc/md/10509).

8. SPECIALISTS CONTRIBUTORS AND ADVISORS

- 8.1 The expertise of the following specialists can be called upon if required:
- Bone artefact analysis*: Ian Riddler;
- Dating techniques*: University of Waikato Radiocarbon Laboratory, NZ; Scottish Universities Research and Reactor Centre, East Kilbride; Alex Bayliss (EH);
- Charcoal identification*: Dana Challinor (Oxford);
- Diatom analysis*: Nigel Cameron (UCL);
- Environmental data*: Mike Allen (AEA); Vanessa Straker (EH);
- Faunal remains*: Southampton University Faunal Remains Unit and sub-consultants, Dale Seargantson, Polydora Baker (EH); Lorraine Higbee (Taunton);
- Fish bone identification*: Alison Locker;
- Foraminifera analysis*: Mike Godwin;
- Finds conservation*: Alison Hopper-Bishop (RAM Museum, Exeter); Salisbury Conservation Centre;
- Human remains*: Louise Loe (Oxford Archaeology); Dr. James Steele (Centre for Human Ecology, Southampton);
- Lithic analysis*: Dr. Linda Hurcombe (Exeter University); John Newberry (Paignton); Olaf Bayer (Oxford);
- Medieval and post-medieval finds*: John Allan (Exeter Archaeology) and sub-consultants;
- Metallurgy*: Chris Salter (Oxford University); Ancient Monuments Laboratory (English Heritage) Peter Crew (Snowdonia National Park), Gill Juleff (Exeter University);
- Molluscan analysis*: Terrestrial-Paul Davis (Bristol); Marine- Jan Light (Godalming);
- Numismatics*: Norman Shiel (Exeter);
- Petrology/geology*: Roger Taylor (RAM Museum, Exeter); Dr R. Scrivener (British Geological Survey);
- Plant remains*: Julie Jones (Bristol); Wendy Carruthers (Llantrisant)
- Pollen*: Dr Heather Tinsley (Bristol); Elizabeth Huckerby (Lancaster University Archaeological Unit);
- Prehistoric pottery*: Henrietta Quinell (Exeter);
- Roman finds*: Paul Bidwell & associates (Arbeia Roman Fort, South Shields);
- Soil Science*: Matthew Canti (EH) and sub-consultants;
- Textiles*: Penelope Rogers (York)

A.J. Passmore
Exeter Archaeology, July 2008, Revised August 2008
Project No. 6559

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS BY TRENCH

Table 1: Trench 1

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
100	0-0.1m	Tarmac	Modern surface
101	0.1-0.36m	Stone hardcore	Surface make-up
102	0.36-0.5m	Demolition rubble	1960's demolition
103	0.5-1m	Dark grey sandy clay with CBM (5%) and mortar fragments (2-3%)	1960's demolition
104	0.7+	Dark grey brown silty clay with stone rubble (5%)	Fill of construction cut [106]
105	0.26+	Stone wall	1837-8 building
106	0.26+	Construction cut	Construction cut
107	0.4+	Stone wall	1837-8 building
108	0.4+	Construction cut	Construction cut
109	0.82-0.96m	Mid reddish brown sandy clay	Redeposited natural
110	0.8+	Mid brown sandy clay	Buried topsoil
111	0.8-2m	Light yellow brown sandy clay	Subsoil
112	1.2+	Mid red brown sandy clay	Natural subsoil
113	0.3+	Stone wall	1837-8 building
115	0.2-0.34m	Demolition rubble	1960's demolition
116	0.28-0.96m	Light to mid brown sandy clay	19th century levelling
117	0.28-0.86m	Light to mid red brown sandy clay	19th century levelling
118	0.86+	Mid to dark brown sandy clay	?18th century levelling
119	0.3+	Light to mid brown sandy clay	19th century levelling

Table 2: Trench 2

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
200	0-0.1m	Tarmac	Modern surface
201	0.1-0.3m	Stone hardcore	Surface make-up
202	0.3-0.65m	Mid orange brown sandy clay	Made ground
203	0.65-1.05m	Mid brown sandy clay	Buried topsoil
204	1.05-1.25m	Light yellow brown sandy clay	Subsoil
205	1.25+	Mid red brown sandy clay	Natural subsoil
206	1.25-1.5m	Mid grey sandy clay	Fill of posthole [207]
207	1.25-1.5m	Posthole	Posthole

Table 3: Trench 3

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
300	1.3-1.58m	Mid grey brown silty clay	Fill of robber trench [302]
301	1.46-1.58m	Mid brown red sand	Fill of robber trench [302]
302	1.3-1.58m	N-S aligned linear	Robber trench
307	1.58-1.62m	Charcoal lense	Fill of pit [312]
308	1.44-1.74m	Dark grey black silty clay	Fill of pit [312]
309	1.65-1.9m	Mid red brown sand	Fill of pit [312]
310	1.67-1.95m	Light grey brown silty clay	Fill of pit [312]
311	1.84-2.04m	Mid red brown sand	Fill of pit [312]
312	1.44-2.04m	Irregularly-shaped pit with steep sides and a flat base.	Pit
313	1.46-2.1m	Mid grey brown silty clay	Fill of pit [315]
314	2.02-2.52m	Mid red brown sand	Fill of pit [315]
315	1.9-2.52m	Irregularly-shaped pit with steep sides and a flat base.	Pit
316	1.2+	Mid red brown sandy clay	Natural subsoil
317	1.55-1.92m	Mid red brown silty clay	Fill of pit [319]
318	1.92-2.56m	Dark red brown silty clay	Fill of pit [319]
319	1.55-2.56m	Irregularly-shaped pit with steep sides and a flat base.	Pit
320	0-0.2m	Concrete	Surface
321	0-0.3m	Mid to dark brown black loamy clay	Modern topsoil
325	0.45-0.9m	Mid to dark grey brown silty clay	19th century made ground
326	0.9-1.5m	Light grey brown silty clay	19th century made ground
327	1.1-1.5m	Light to mid yellow brown clay	Fill of pit [312]
328	1.15-1.3m	Light yellow grey silty clay	Fill of robber trench [302]
329	1-1.25m	Light yellow grey silty clay	19th century made ground
330	1-1.15m	Light yellow grey silty clay	19th century made ground
331	1-1.1m	Light yellow grey silty clay	Fill of pit [319]
332	0.2-0.6m	Mid to dark grey brown silty clay	19th century made ground
333	0.6-0.7m	Light grey brown silty clay	19th century made ground
334	0.7-0.86m	Light yellow brown sandy clay	Subsoil
335	1.94-2.20m	Mid red brown silty clay	Fill of pit [319]

Table 4: Trench 4

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
400	0-0.3m	Modern made ground	Modern made ground
403	0.3-0.5m	Mid brown sandy clay	Buried topsoil
404	0.5-0.8m	Light yellow brown sandy clay	Subsoil
407	0.8+	Mid red brown sandy clay	Natural subsoil

Table 5: Trench 5

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
500	0-0.1m	Tarmac	Modern surface
501	0.1-0.3m	Stone hardcore	Surface make-up
503	0.3-0.5m	Mid brown sandy clay	Buried topsoil
504	0.5-0.8m	Light yellow brown sandy clay	Subsoil
505	0.8+	Mid red brown sandy clay	Natural subsoil

Table 6: Trench 6

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
600	0-0.3m	Mid to dark brown loamy clay	Modern topsoil
601	0.3-0.6m	Mid red brown sand	Modern made ground
602	0.6-1.2m	Mid brown black silty clay	Modern made ground
603	1.2-1.5m	Mid brown red silty clay	Modern made ground
604	1.5-2m	Light yellow brown sandy clay	Subsoil
605	2+	Mid red brown sandy clay	Natural subsoil

Table 7: Trench 7

Context No.	Depth (b.g.s.)	Description	Interpretation
700	0-0.4m	Tarmac and hardcore	Modern surface
701	0.4+	Mid red brown sand	Natural subsoil
702	0.4-2.78m	E-W aligned linear feature	Cellar or basement
703	2.4-2.78m	Light to mid yellow brown silty clay	Fill of feature [702]
704	2.4-2.74m	Mid grey silty clay	Fill of feature [702]
705	2.28-2.78m	Light yellow brown sandy clay	Fill of feature [702]
706	1.8-2.44m	Crushed brick and mortar	Fill of feature [702]
707	1.8-2.2m	Mid to dark grey sandy clay	Fill of feature [702]
708	1.3-1.8m	Mid yellow brown silty clay	Fill of feature [702]
709	0.9-1.3m	Light yellow brown clayey sand	Fill of feature [702]
710	0.64-2.1m	Light to mid yellow brown silty clay	Fill of feature [702]
711	0.6-1.84m	Mid brown silty clay	Fill of feature [702]
712	0.9-1.6m	Mid yellow brown silty clay	Fill of feature [702]
713	0.4-1m	Light brown red sand	Fill of feature [702]
714	0.4-1.2m	Light to mid red brown silty clay	Fill of feature [702]
715	0.4-0.66m	Light yellow brown clay	Fill of feature [702]

APPENDIX 3: FINDS QUANTIFICATION, by J.P. Allan

Context	Material	Date	Comments
116	Post-medieval pottery	after 1770	5 sherds Staffordshire plain white earthenware
119	Post-medieval pottery	after 1680	1 sherd South Somerset trailed slip ware, 2 sherds South Somerset coarsewares, 1 sherd North Devon gravel tempered coarseware, 12 fragments of large common brick.
300	Post-medieval pottery	1710-1730	4 sherds Bristol-Staffordshire yellow slipware (1 cup), 7 sherds South Somerset trailed slip ware (1 bucket handled pot, 1 dish, 1 bowl), 9 sherds South Somerset coarsewares (2 cups-1 burnt), 1 glazed limestone fragment, 3 clay pipe stems.
308	Post-medieval pottery	1710-1750	5 sherds Bristol-Staffordshire trailed slip ware (2 dishes-1 burnt, 1 jug, 1 chamber pot), 3 sherds Bristol Staffordshire yellow slip ware (2 cups, 1 press moulded dish with feathering), 1 sherd Bristol-Staffordshire grey <i>engobe</i> stoneware, 8 sherds South Somerset trailed slip ware (4 dishes, 1 jar, 1 jug), 24 sherds South Somerset coarsewares (1 dish, 2 cups, 3 jars, 3 jugs, 3 chamber pots), 1 sherd South Somerset double slipware (1 dish), 1 South Somerset ridge tile, 8 clay pipe stems, 3 fragments English green globular form bottle glass.
310	Post-medieval pottery	1710-1740	7 sherds South Somerset trailed slip ware (1 dish, 2 jugs, 2 jars, 1 chamber pot), 1 sherd South Somerset slip and mottled green (1 cup), 27 sherds South Somerset coarsewares (1 pan, 1 lipped bowl, 1 jar, 1 chamber pot), 1 clay pipe stem, 3 fragments globular form bottle glass.
313	Post-medieval pottery	1710-1750	1 sherd Bristol-Staffordshire treacle brown earthenware, 1 sherd Bristol-Staffordshire press moulded with trailed brown design, 2 sherds South Somerset slipware (2 chamber pots), 6 clay pipe stems and 1 bowl, 1 fragment green globular form bottle glass, 1 scissor.
318	Post-medieval pottery	1700-1750	12 fragments South Somerset ridge tile, 5 fragments flat tile.
706	Post-medieval pottery	1700-1730	3 sherds Bristol-Staffordshire grey <i>engobe</i> stoneware (1 tankard), 1 sherd South Somerset trailed slip ware, 10 sherds South Somerset coarsewares (1 bowl), 1 South Somerset ridge tile, 11 fragments clay pipe stem, 18 fragments of large common brick.

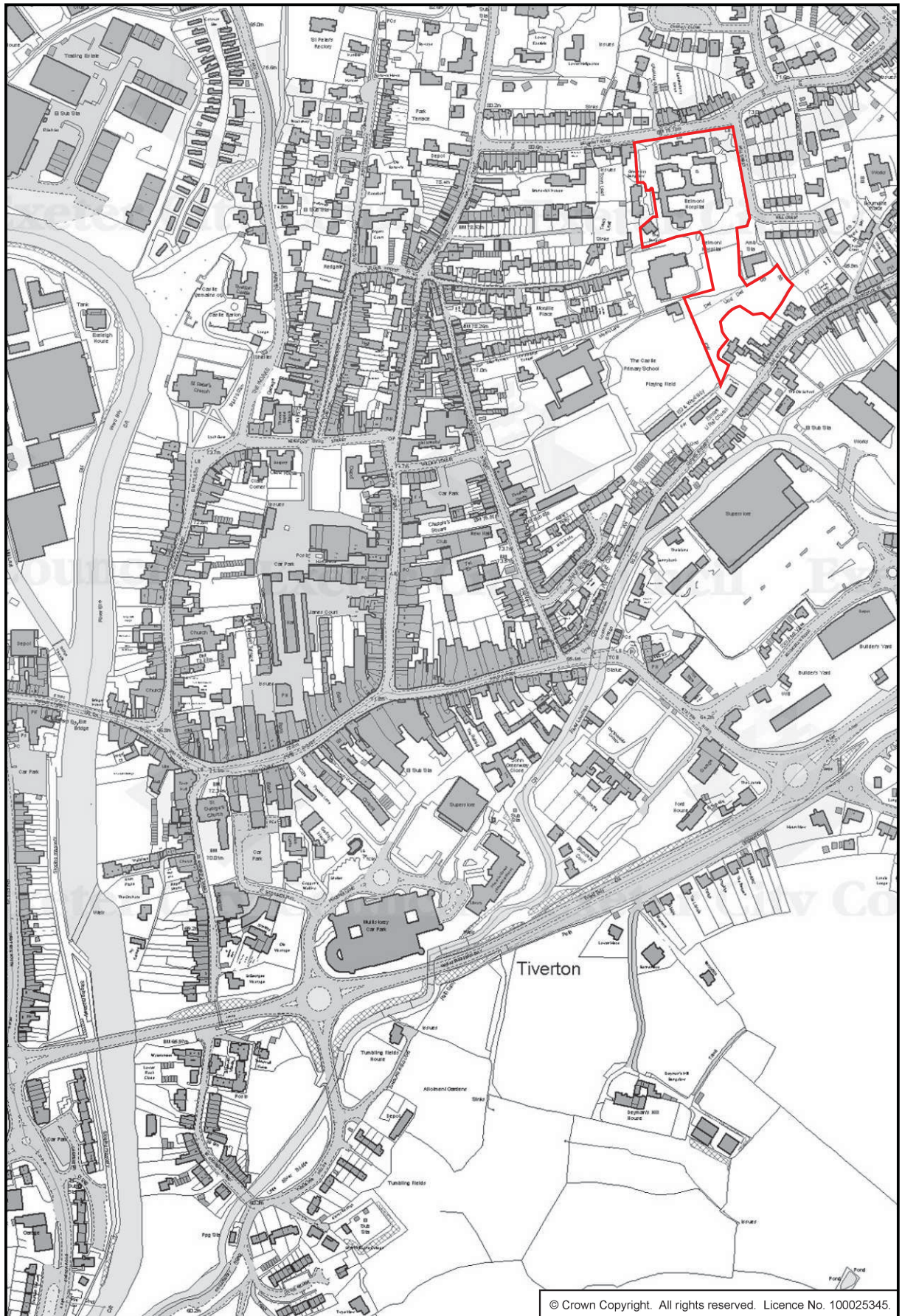


Fig. 1 Location of the site. Reproduced at 1:5000 scale from Ordnance Survey digital mapping.

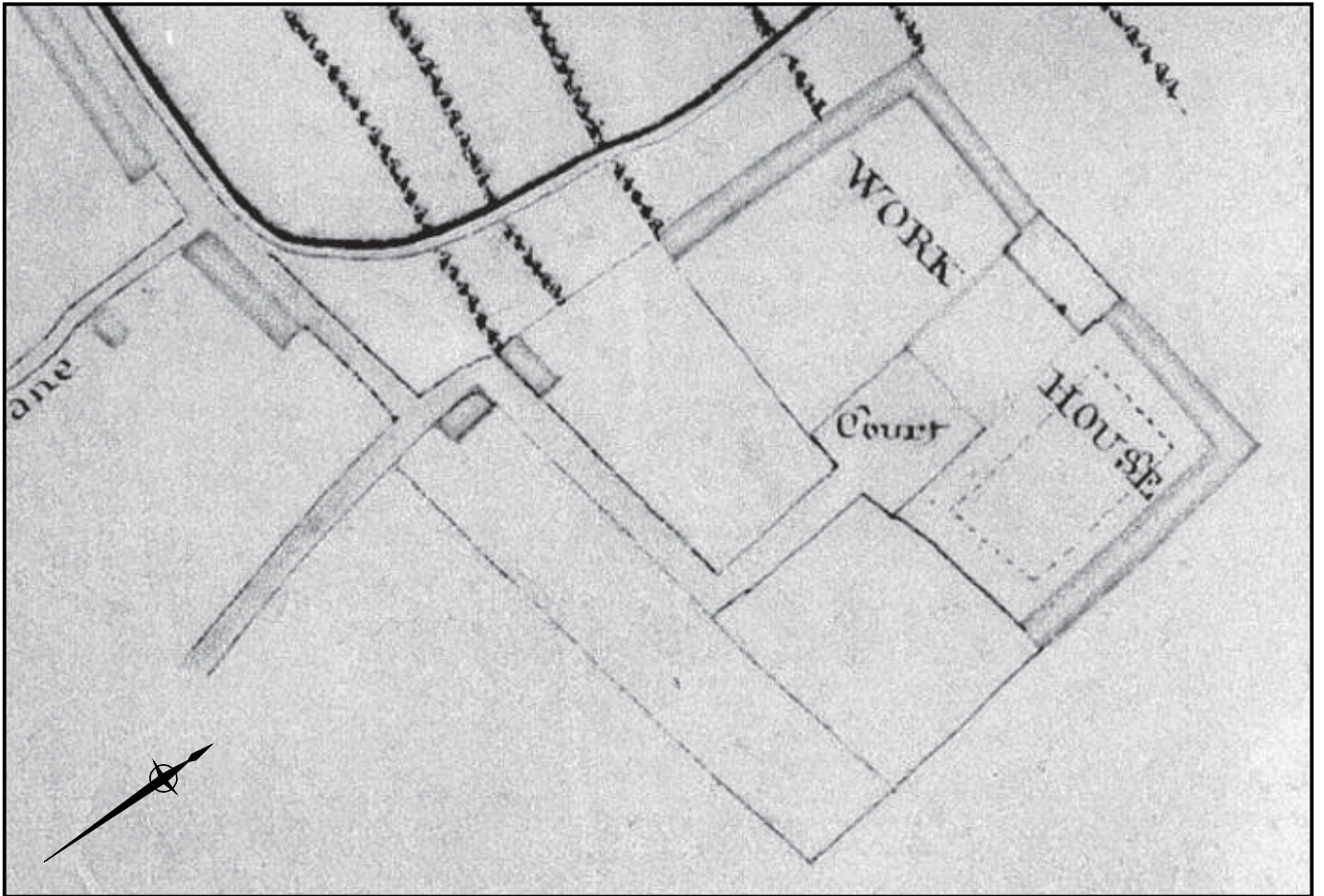


Fig. 2 Extract from Matthew Blackmore's 1777 map of Tiverton (reproduced by courtesy of Tiverton Museum).

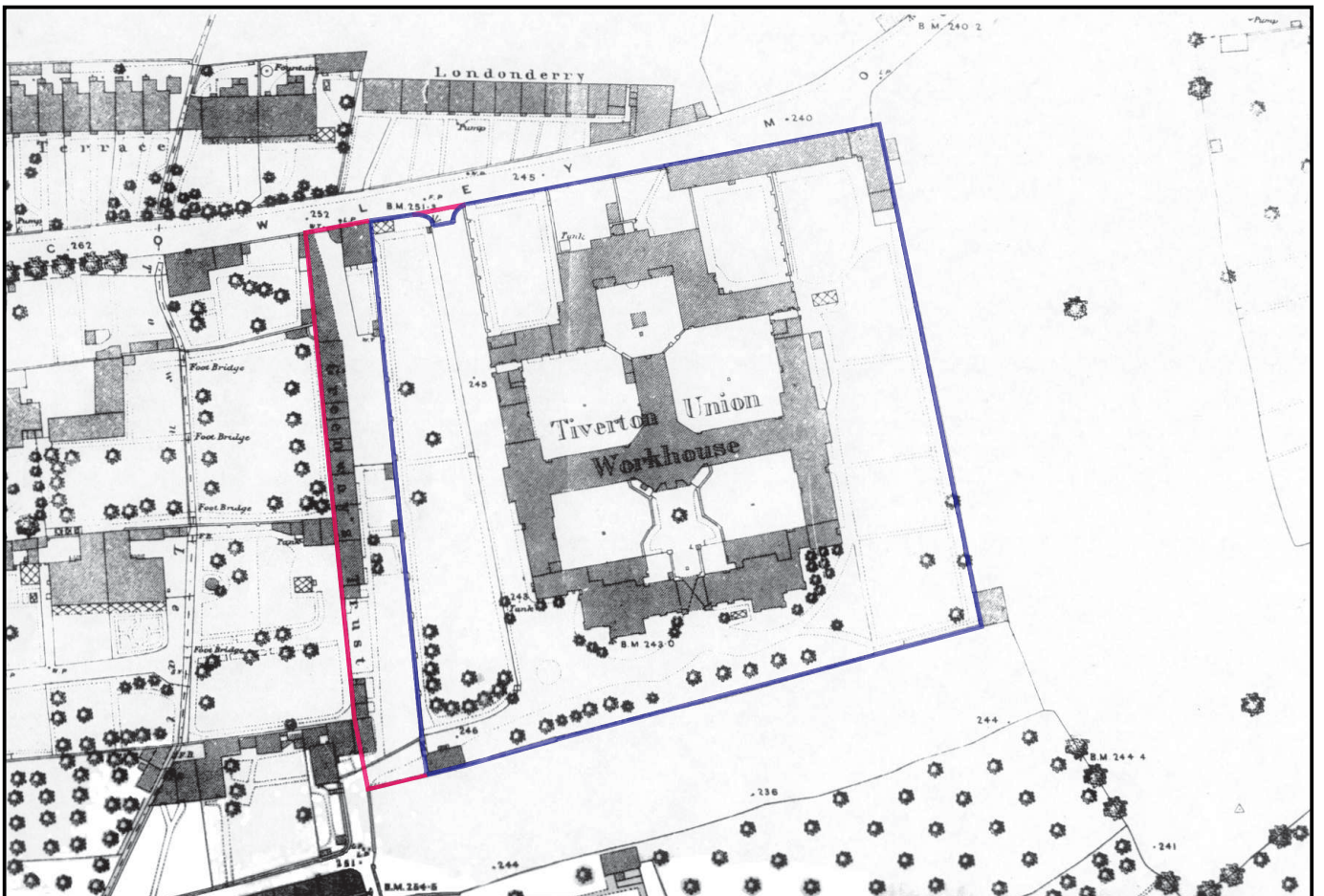


Fig. 3 Extract from the 1889 Ordnance Survey 1:500 map sheet Devonshire XLV.3.24, reduced to 1:1250. The blue outline indicates the area of the 1837-8 workhouse, and the red outline the area of its 1704 predecessor, indicated here as 'Greenway's Trust', that was subsequently yielded up.

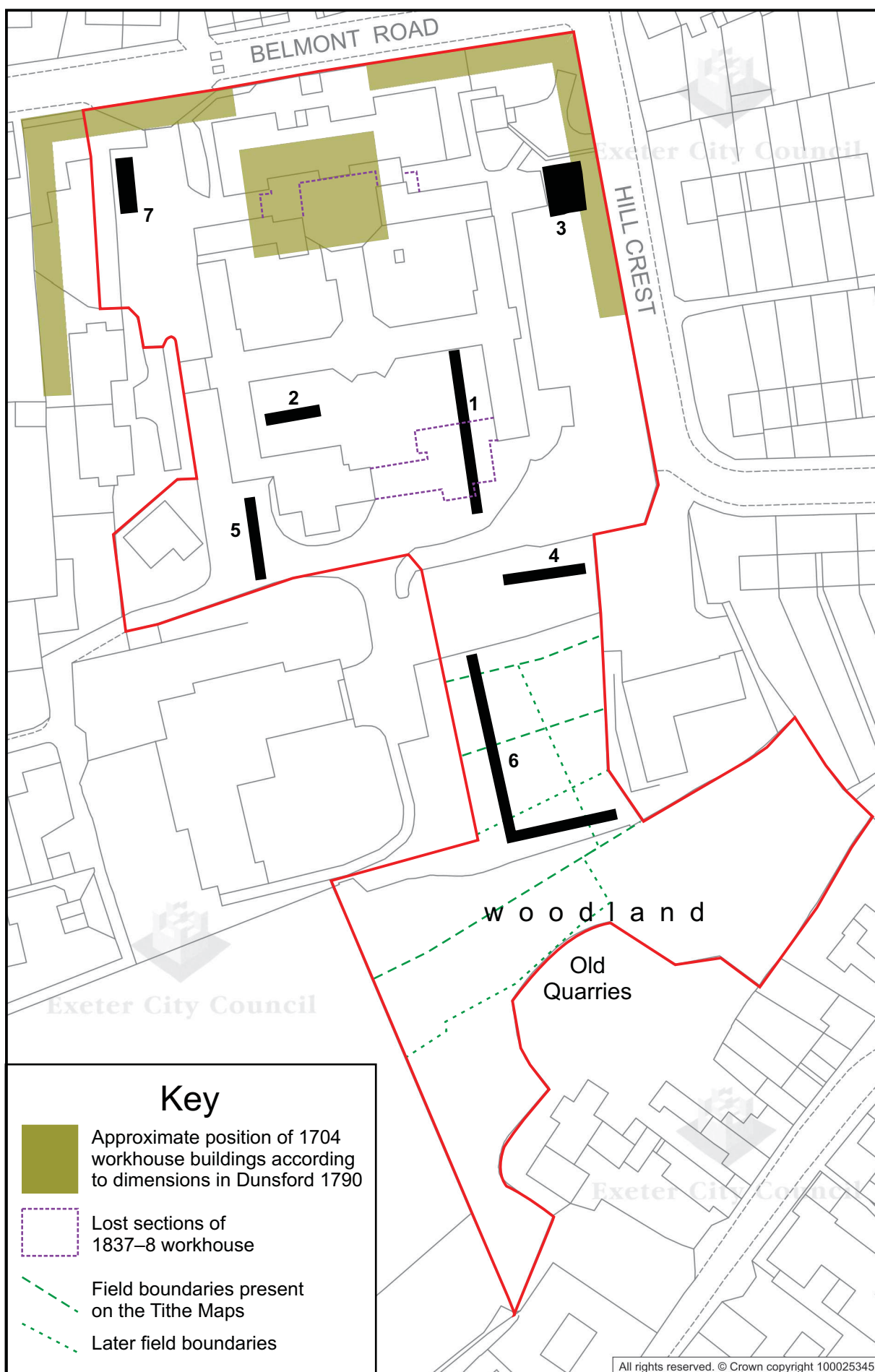
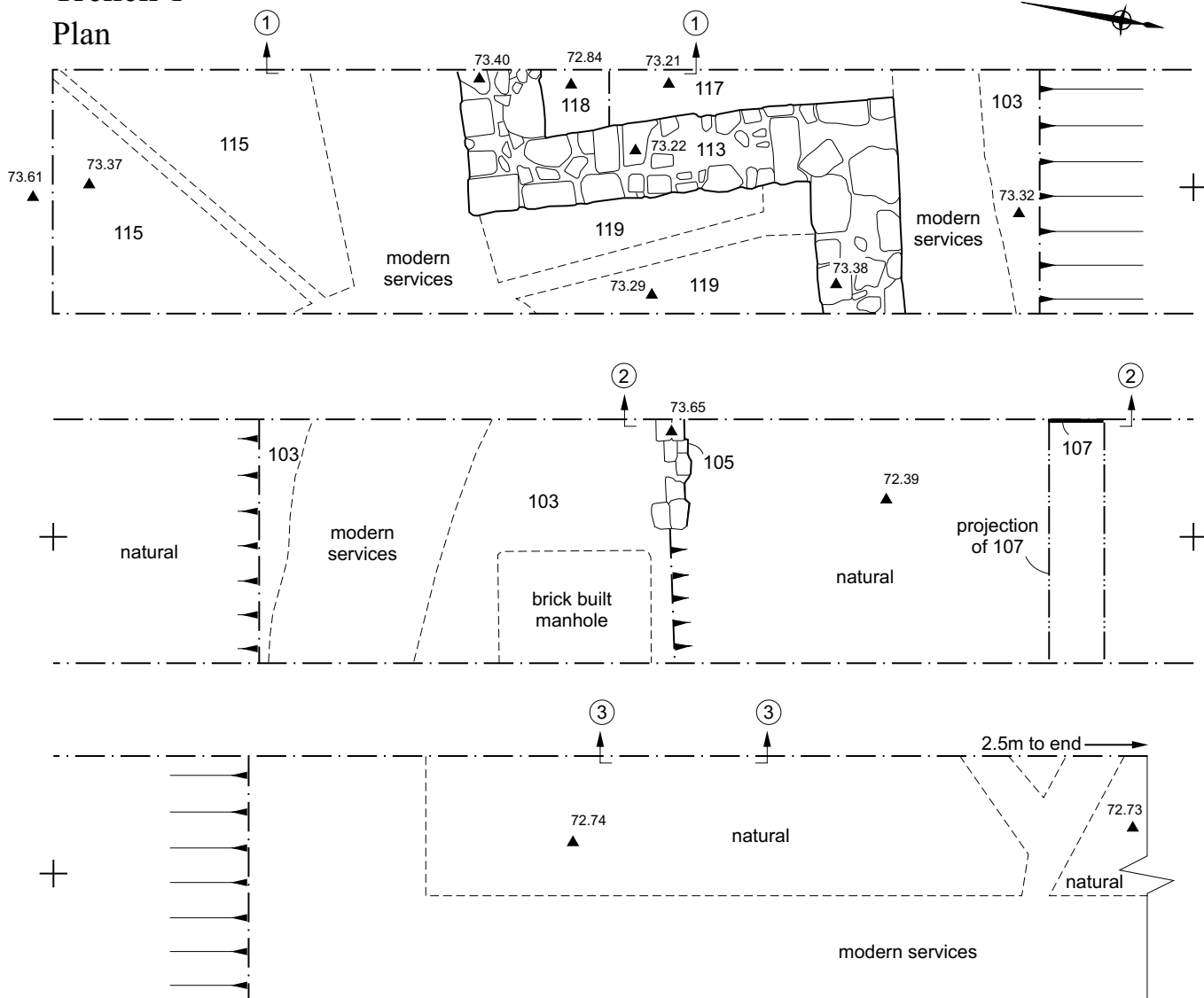




Fig. 5 Trench plan showing principal features. Scale 1:1000.

Trench 1

Plan



Sections:

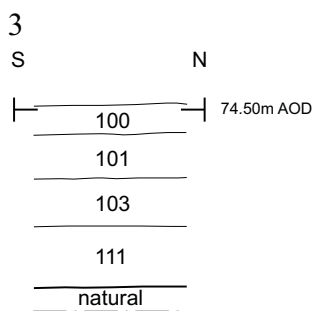
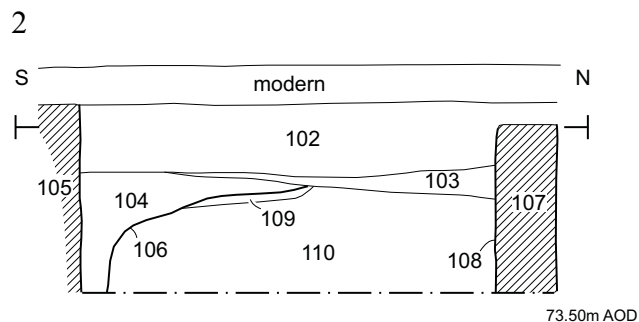
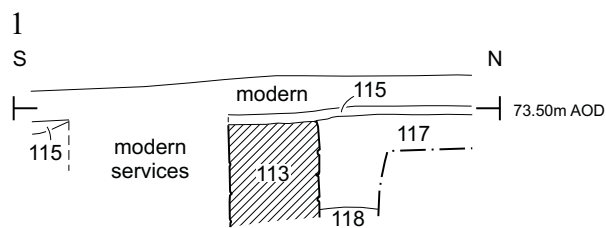
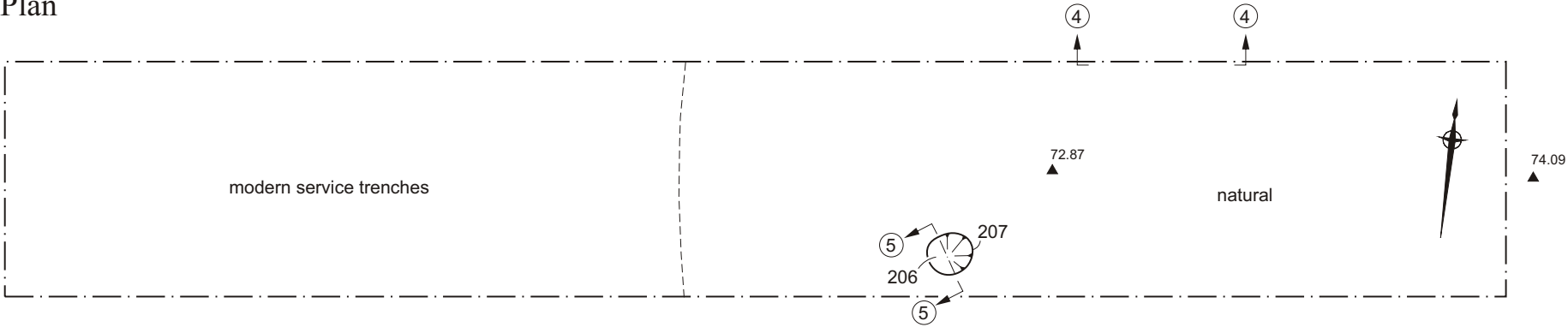
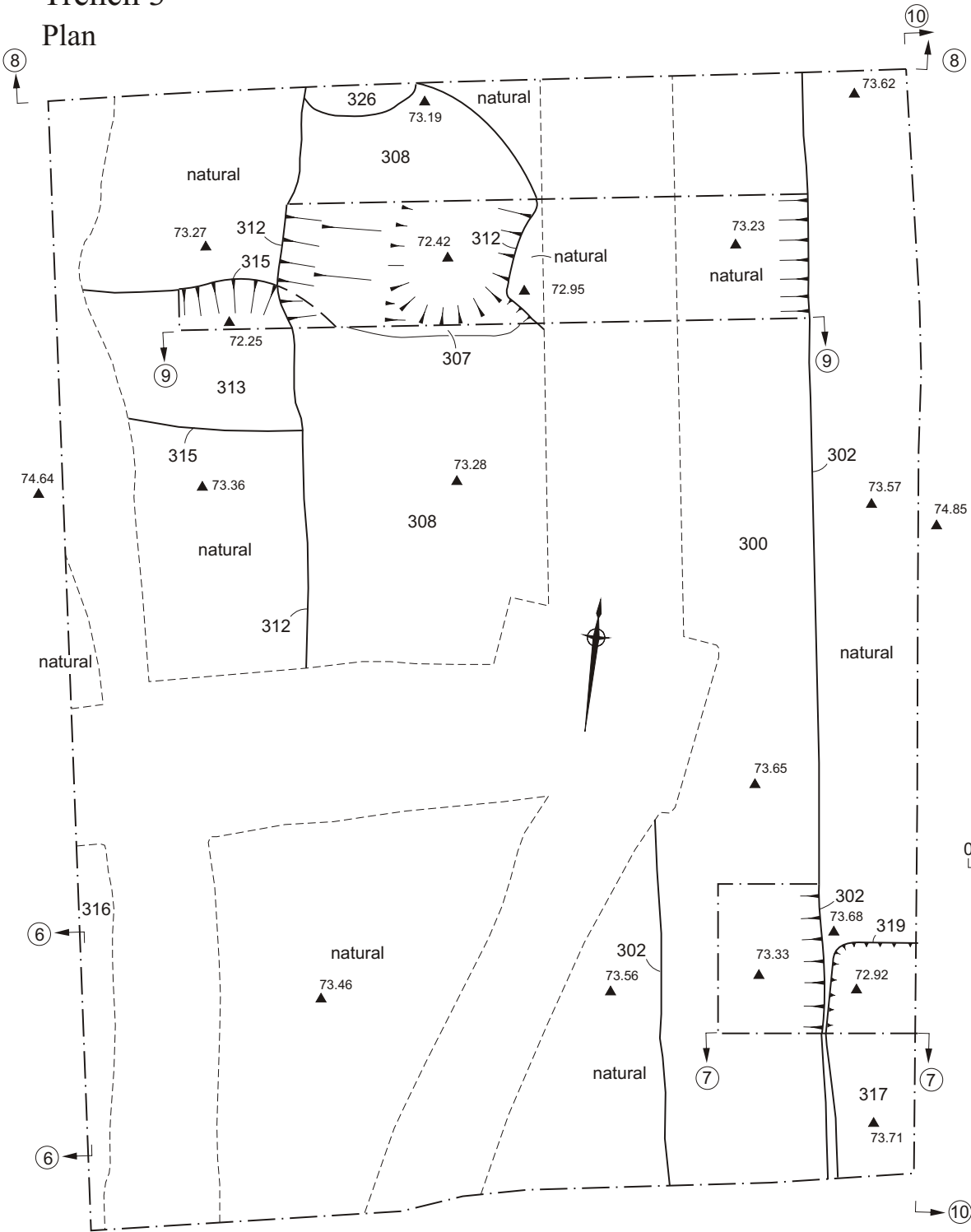


Fig. 6 Plans and sections: trench 1.

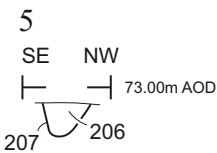
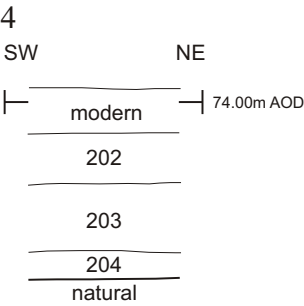
Trench 2
Plan



Trench 3
Plan



Sections



Sections

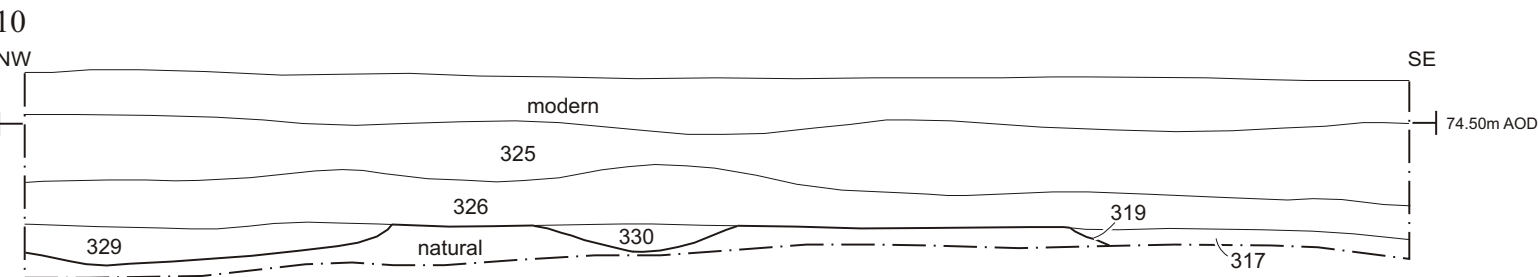
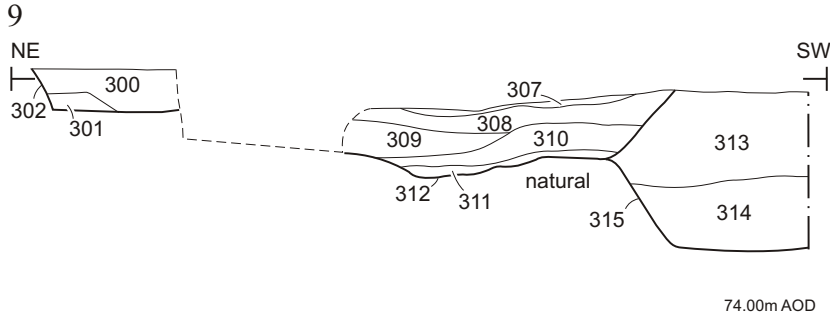
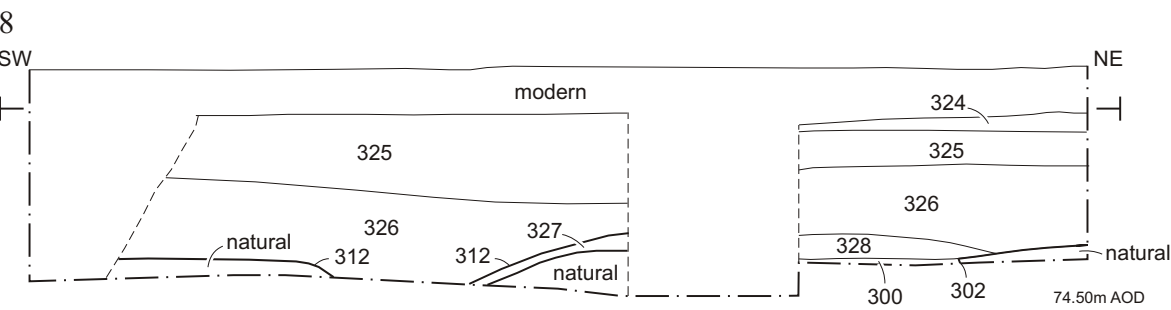
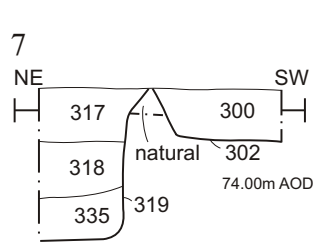
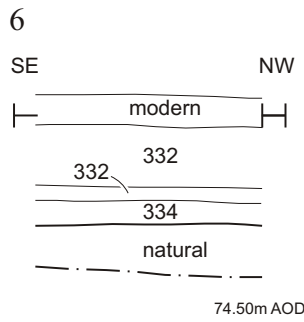
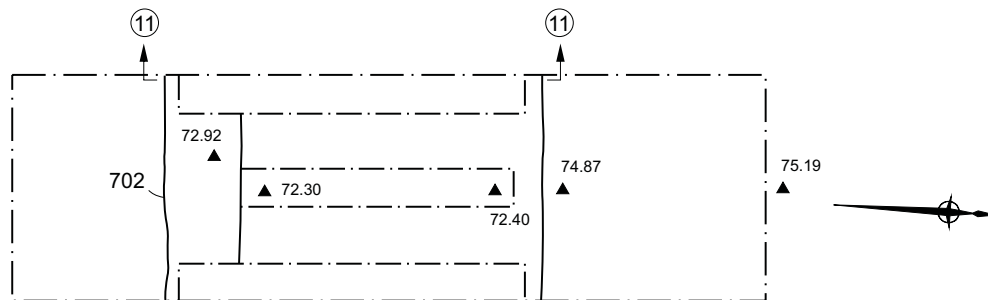


Fig. 7 Plans and sections: trenches 2 and 3.

Trench 7

Plan



Section

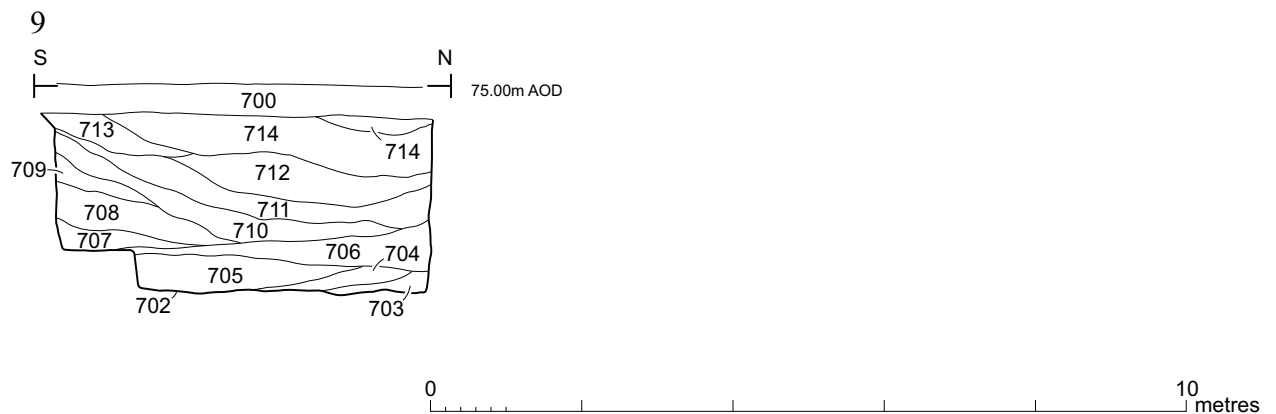


Fig. 8 Plans and sections: trench 7.

Ground Floor Plan

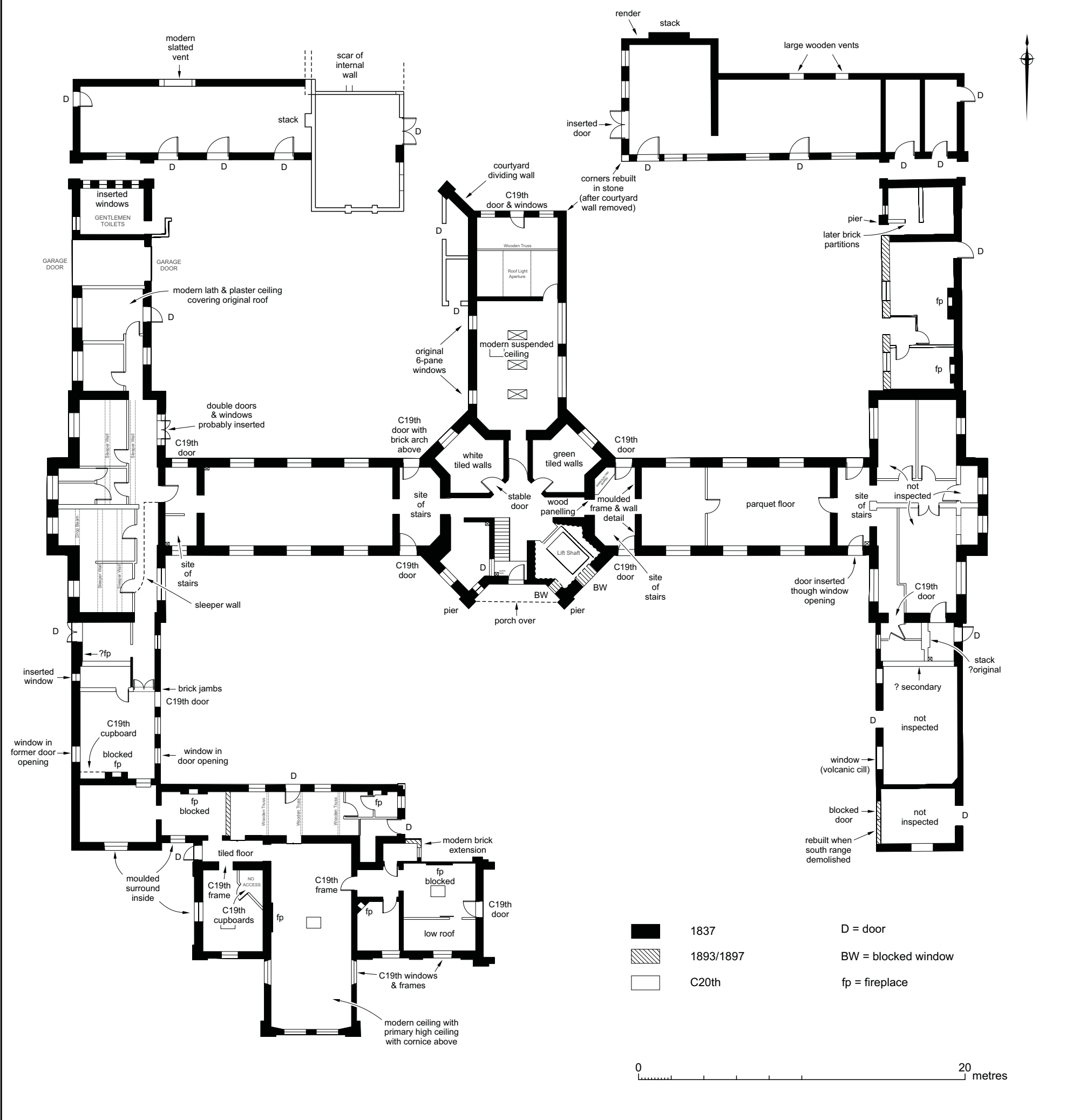


Fig. 9 The Workhouse: ground-floor plan.

First Floor Plan

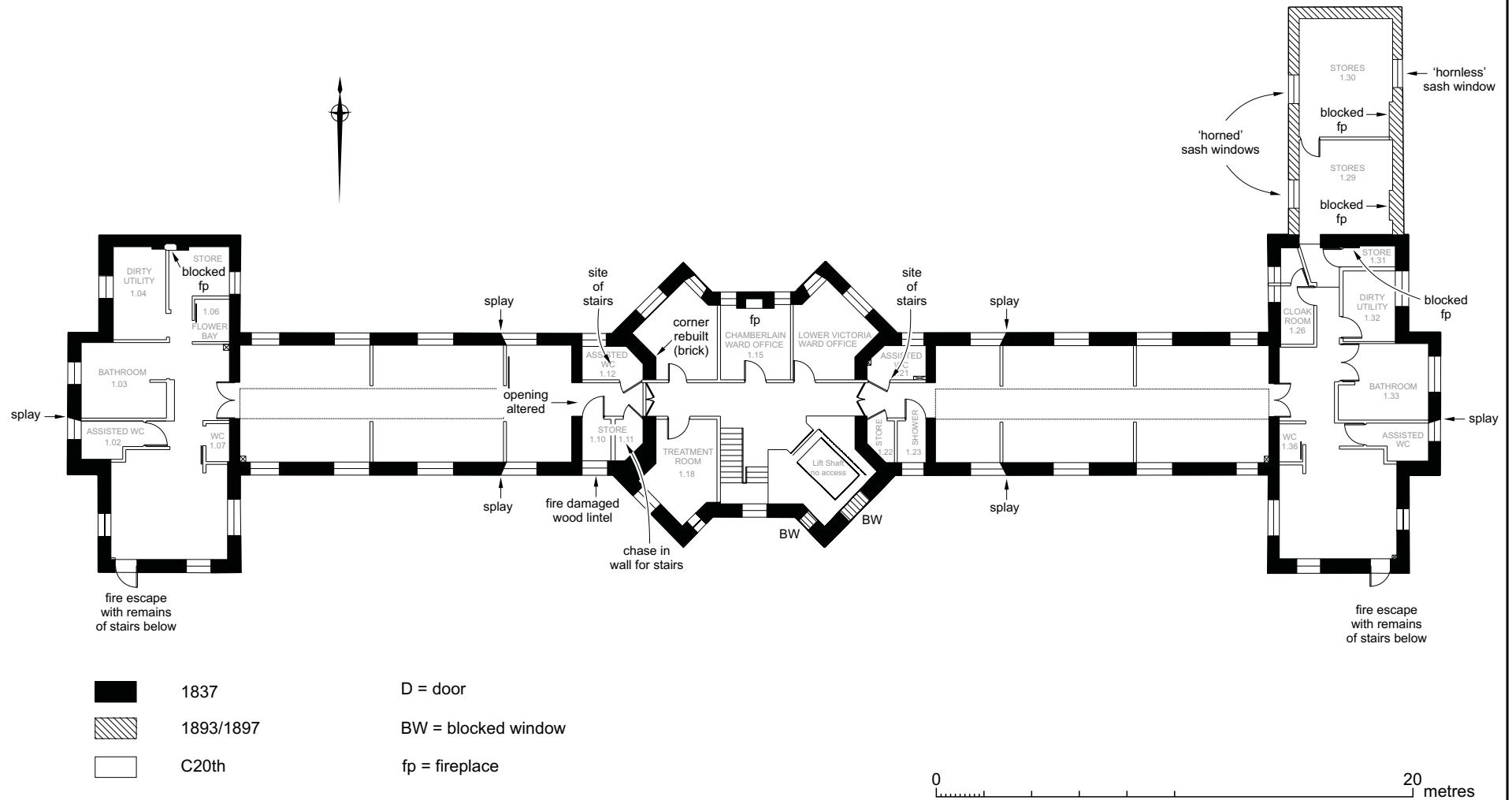
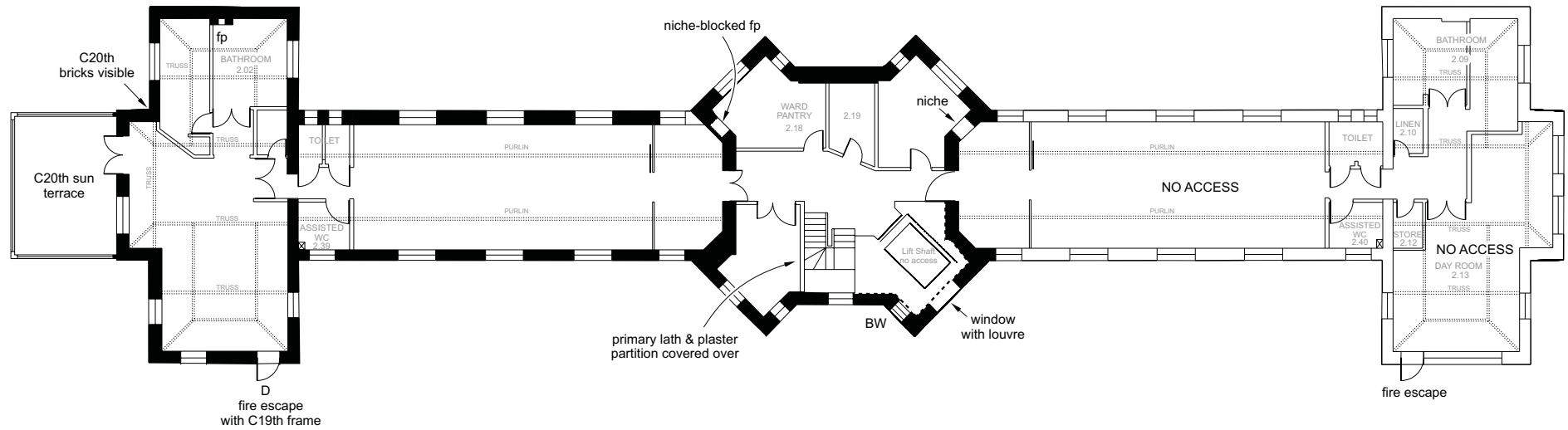


Fig. 10 The Workhouse: first-floor plan.

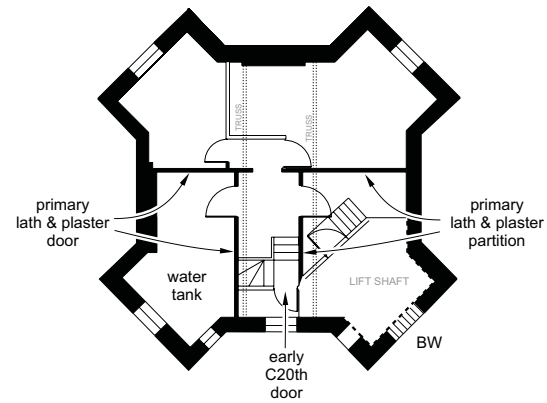
Second Floor Plan



Third Floor Plan



D = door
 BW = blocked window
 fp = fireplace

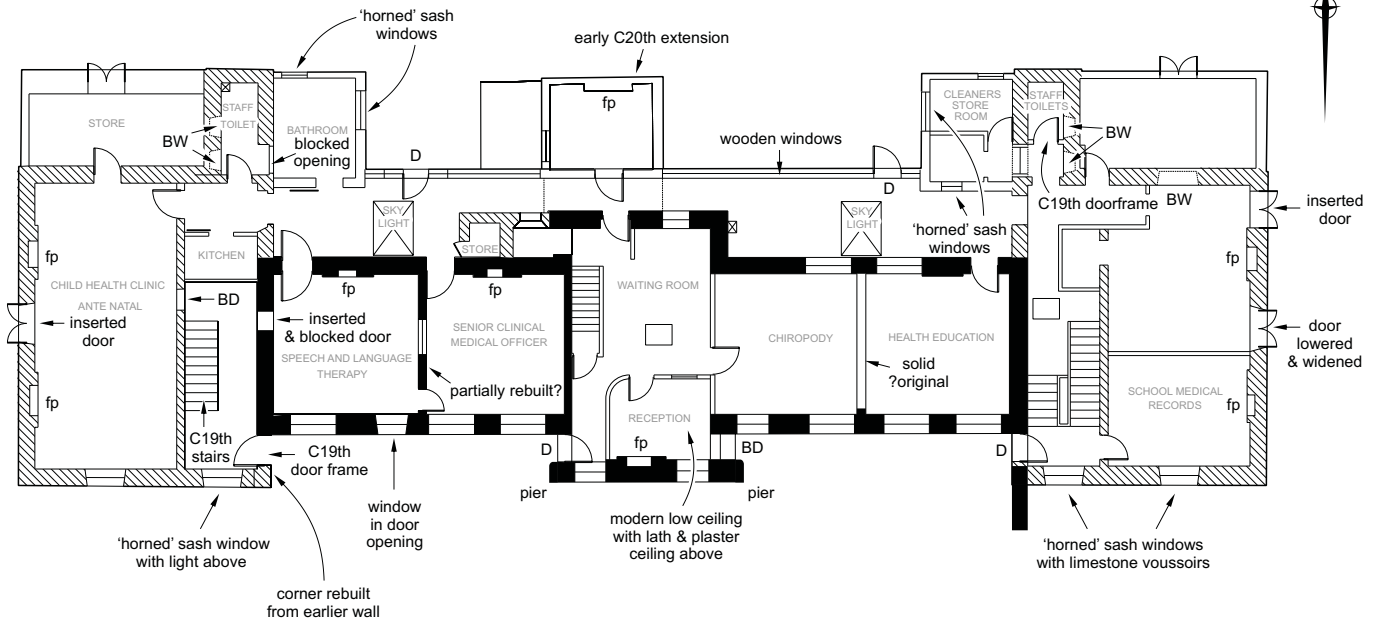


0 20 metres

Fig. 11 The Workhouse: second- and third-floor plans.

Infirmary

Ground Floor Plan



1837

D = door



1893/1897

BD = blocked door

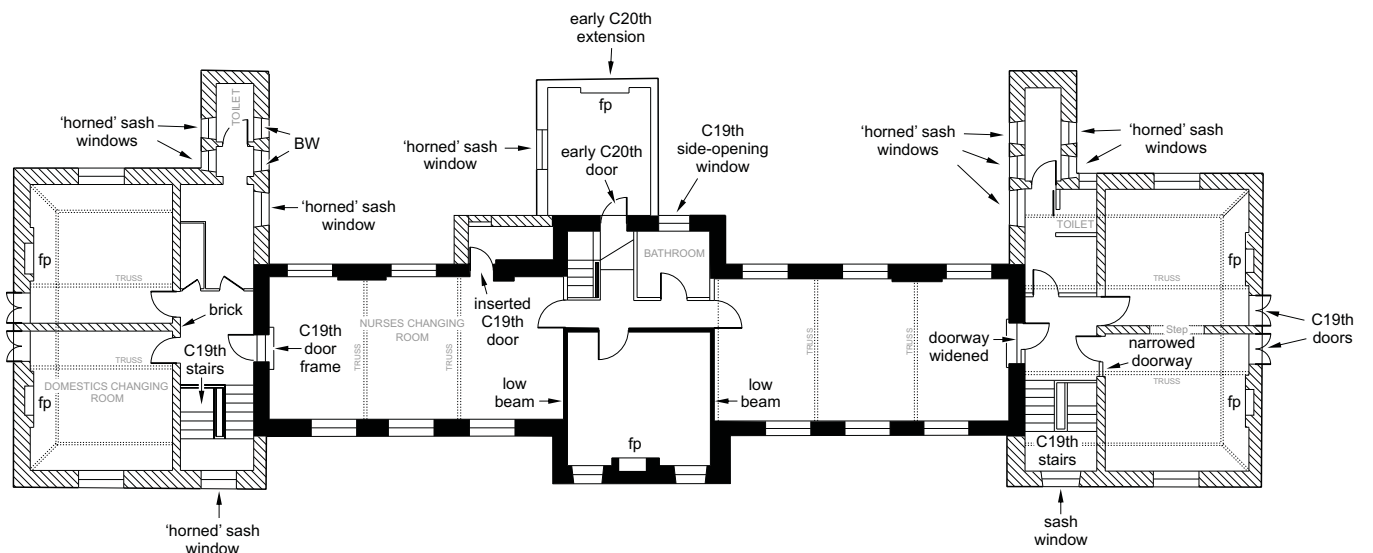


C20th

BW = blocked window

fp = fireplace

First Floor Plan



0

20 metres

Fig. 12 The Infirmary: ground- and first-floor plans.



Plate 1 General view of walls 105 and 106, looking west. 1m scale.



Plate 2 General view of wall 113 showing deposit sequence, looking west. 1m scale.

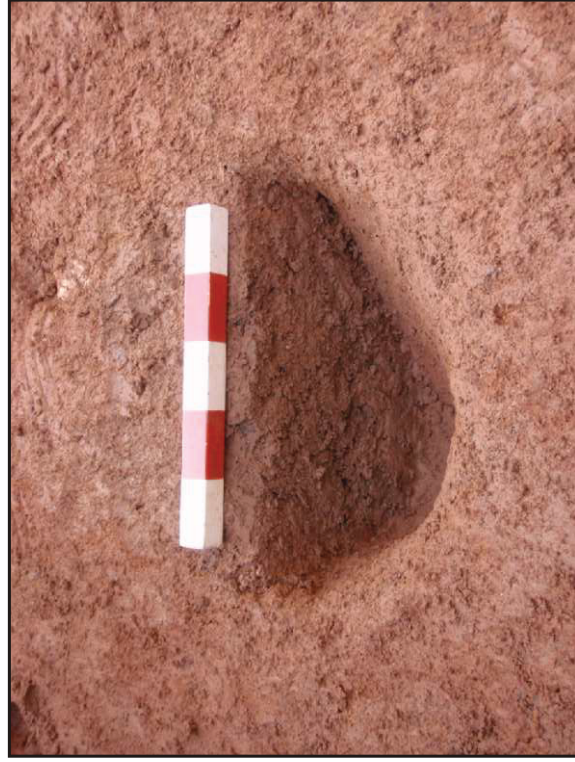


Plate 3 Section through posthole 207, looking south-west. 0.25m scale.

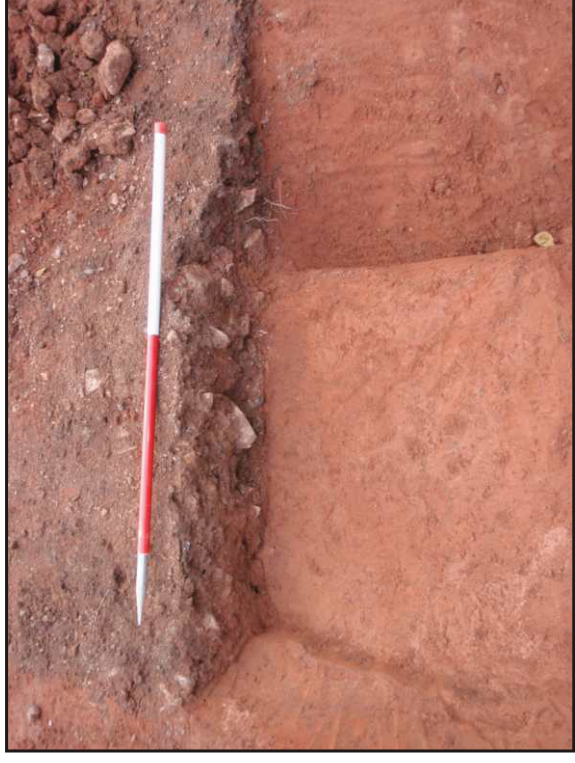


Plate 4 General view of robber trench 302, looking south. 1m scale.



Plate 5 General view of pit 319 and robber trench 302, looking south. 1m scale.



Plate 6 View of feature 702, looking south-west. 1m scale.



Plate 7 The Workhouse, central range, looking north. 1m scale.



Plate 8 The Workhouse, window with surround in boardroom, looking south. 1m scale.



Plate 9 The Workhouse, supports for removed turret in the tower, looking north.

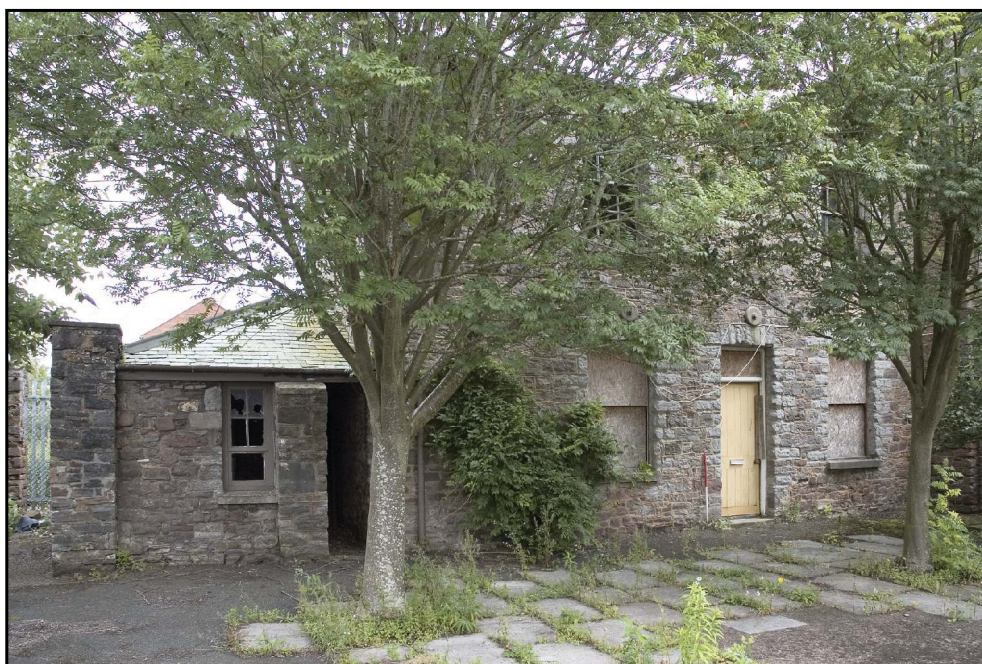


Plate 10 The Workhouse, east range showing added first floor, looking south-east. 1m scale.



Plate 11 The Infirmary, showing south elevation, looking north-west. 1m scale.



Plate 12 The Infirmary, detail of the roof structure over the central range, looking north-west.