

79 HEAVITREE ROAD

EXETER

DEVON

EX1 2HZ

RESULTS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND RAPID BUILDING RECORDING



SOUTH WEST ARCHAEOLOGY LTD. REPORT NO. 181002



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79 Heavitree Road, Exeter, Devon Results of an Archaeological Evaluation and Rapid Building Recording

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Report Version: FINAL
Draft: 2nd October 2018
Finalised: 18th October 2018

Work undertaken by SWARCH for
Midas Construction Ltd. (the Agent)
and Sterling Globus Ltd. (the Client)

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a walkover survey, archaeological evaluation and rapid building recording carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. at 79 Heavitree Road, Exeter, Devon. The site contains the former City Children's Home which was built in the grounds of the 18th century workhouse and in an area of known archaeological potential with Prehistoric and Roman activity identified in the immediate vicinity.

The evaluation identified that the site north of the former Children's Home had been truncated and disturbed by previous phases of construction and demolition. In those areas the natural substrate was sealed by layers of modern (c.2011) made ground, an aggregate probably derived from 20th century structures on the site. To the south, between the former Home and Heavitree Road, historic (early 20th century) levels were sealed by up to 0.8m of made ground. Archaeological features and layers, should they be present in this area, would not be affected by the development and have been left to be preserved in situ.

The former Children's Home was built in 1913 within the grounds of the Workhouse to address observed deficiencies in the provision of care for children in the City. It was pressed into service as a hospital during the First World War and later became an administrative building and occupational health clinic. The rapid building recording undertaken determined that, despite these changes, the building retained many of its period fittings, some in plain sight (e.g. the entrance lobby), others disguised (e.g. covered doors) or located out-of-sight (i.e. the whole second floor). The apparent absence of period features partly reflects the division of space within the building; the areas used or inhabited by the children were plain and lacked the architectural flourishes the heated offices used by the staff were provided with. The building, as a bespoke structure, is wholly representative of its time: its form and layout harked back to Victorian ideals of philanthropy, morality and education, heavily-influenced by the rise of the moneyed and active middle classes and a particularly strong early 20th century trend for evangelical Christianity. Yet it also represented a very modern development, a confident expression of Edwardian architectural dynamism, with purpose-built internal bathrooms/washrooms and toilets and an integrated fire control system.



October 2018

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:	79 HEAVITREE ROAD
PARISH:	EXETER
DISTRICT:	EXETER
COUNTY:	DEVON
NGR:	SX 93209 92628
PLANNING NO.	16/0949/03
SWARCH REF.	EHT17

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Midas Construction Ltd. (the Agent) on behalf of Sterling Globus Ltd. (the Client) to undertake an archaeological evaluation and rapid building recording at 79 Heavitree Road, Exeter, Devon, in advance of the development of the land. This work was undertaken as a condition of the planning permission (No. 16/0949/FUL) for the conversion of the building and new construction of a student residence in accordance with a Written Scheme (WSAW) approved under the condition (Balmond 2017) drawn up in consultation with Andrew Pye, Exeter City Council Principal Project Manager (Heritage), and in line with best practice and ClfA guidelines.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located within the Heavitree district of Exeter, on the north side of Heavitree Road and immediately to the south of one of the city's hospitals. The site is situated on gently sloping land east of the River Exe at an altitude of c.53m AOD (see Figure 1). The underlying geology of the area is the breccia of the Alphington Breccia formation (BGS 2018).

1.3 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Exeter is built on the remains of a Roman fortress and city, and became a prosperous medieval and post-medieval town; it has been suggested that Heavitree Road follows the course of one of the main arterial Roman roads leading to the East Gate. Most of this part of Exeter was developed from the early-mid 19th century (e.g. Higher Summerland was built between 1801 and 1840), but the Corporation of Exeter constructed a workhouse here in c.1700. The current site is located within the gardens/orchards originally attached to the workhouse, set slightly back from Heavitree Road.

The site is located at the south-western corner of the Mont Le Grand Conservation Area, within the grounds of the demolished 18th century workhouse; in 1842 the site was owned by the Poor Corporation of Exeter but leased by William Hooper as a garden. The southern boundary of the site is formed by the heavily-rebuilt formerly listed 18th century brick boundary wall (MDV65625) of the workhouse.

The site is currently occupied by a large two-storey brick structure built in 1913 as a Children's Home. It was designed by R.M. Challice and built by Messrs Soper and Ayres. The extant building forms only part of the original design; the service wing to the rear of the Home was demolished in the post-War period, and new structures built over the footprint in the 1970s. These structures were in turn demolished in 2010 prior to the construction of the Waitrose Supermarket.

The Children's home was converted to administrative offices in 1972, latterly becoming the Occupational Health Centre. Evaluation and excavation of land to the west in 2011 identified a

possible prehistoric ditch, Roman ditch and features associated with the 18th century workhouse (EA 2011).

1.4 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological evaluation was conducted in accordance with a WSAW (Balmond 2017) drawn up in consultation with Andrew Pye (ECCPPMH) and in line with best practice. An initial walkover and rapid building recording was carried out in line with Historic England and ClfA standards and guidelines on the recording of standing buildings and structures (ClfA 2014a). The archaeological evaluation was carried out in accordance with the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014b).

Four trenches totalling c.22m and measuring between 0.60m and 1.60m wide were laid out using hand tapes and opened by tracked mechanical excavator to the depth of weathered natural using a toothless grading bucket. Exposed archaeological deposits were excavated by hand and in accordance with the WSAW and ClfA guidelines. The archaeological evaluation took place between 29th June and 10th October 2017.

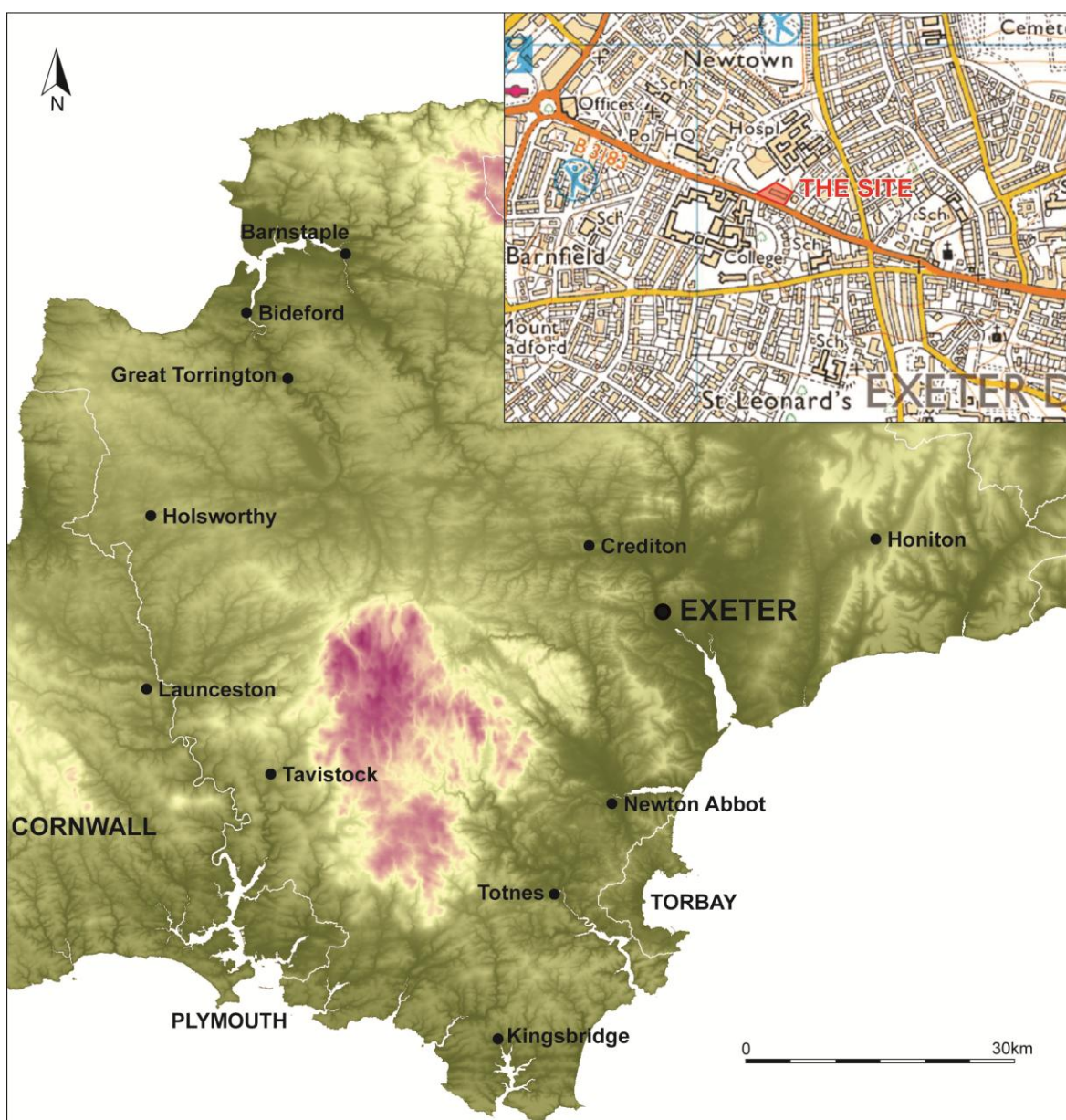


FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE SITE IS INDICATED).

2.0 RESULTS OF WALKOVER SURVEY AND RAPID BUILDING RECORDING

2.1 INTRODUCTION

An initial walkover and rapid building recording was carried out in line with English Heritage and ClfA standards and guidelines on the recording of standing buildings and structures (ClfA 2014a). The former Exeter Children's Home, part of the Exeter Union Workhouse, is an early 20th century institutional building owned and operated by the NHS for much of the later 20th century as part of Heavitree Hospital. The building has been partly demolished and the main southern, western and eastern elevations retained. The structure is not statutorily Listed but it contributes to the character and appearance of the conservation area and complements the Listed almshouses to the east, and St Luke's College to the south-west.

2.2 SITE HISTORY

The Children's Home was built on part of the Exeter Union Workhouse site and this specialist children's centre was built in 1913. The building was designed by R.M. Challice and built on behalf of the Exeter Corporation of the Poor, whose governor at the time was a Frederick G. Towill. The decision to build a separate unit had probably come about after a British Medical Journal Report in 1895 into the Workhouse, where it was noted that there was not adequate provision for children despite significant numbers; *"We were sorry to see the children among the adults; there were enough of boys and girls both to justify separate wards...."* (British Medical Journal 1895).

However, despite being purpose-built for children, the outbreak of the First World War meant the building was almost immediately pressed into use as a temporary military hospital. The building was returned to its intended purpose after the War and by the later 1930s the workhouse had been renamed the *Public Assistance Institution*. In 1939 the site became the City Hospital. Bombing during the war destroyed or damaged much of the 18th century workhouse, leaving only part of the Children's Home and the remains of a 1905 Male infirmary.

2.3 WALKOVER

The walkover survey was carried out on 27th June 2017 to locate the optimal position for evaluation trenches, with regard to the position of historic buildings, the projected survival of buried archaeological remains, and the numerous live services associated with 79 Heavitree Road and adjacent properties. The walkover survey determined that the land to the west and north of the former Home had been intensively landscaped in 2011 when the Waitrose Supermarket was constructed. This area formed a car park with some raised areas of planting/shrubbery. The lawns to the south of the structure did not appear to have been landscaped, but were crossed by several live services. Most importantly, the walkover determined that the former Home retained a wide range of period features dating to the 1900s, on all floors but particularly too the second floor, where the interior had seen very little change. A rapid level 1/2 building recording survey of the structure was then carried out.

3.0 RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The archaeological evaluation was carried out between 29th June and 17th October 2017. Four trenches were excavated around the building by tracked mechanical excavator to the depth of weathered natural using a toothless grading bucket. Each trench was between 0.60m and 1.60m wide, with a total length of c.22m opened. Exposed archaeological deposits were excavated by hand and in accordance with the WSAW and ClfA guidelines. No features of archaeological note were identified. To the rear (north) of the site the stratigraphy consisted of the natural substrate covered by a plastic mesh and overlain by made ground deposited in 2011. To the front (south) of the site a natural sequence of subsoil and topsoil was sealed by a thick layer of natural deposited when the Home was built. What follows is a summary for each trench with finds noted where they occur. See Appendix 3 for detailed context descriptions, Appendix 4 for the full finds concordance and Appendix 5 for the photographic archive.

3.2 DEPOSIT MODEL

The stratigraphy varied across the site. To the south, layers of made ground overlay a firm mid grey-brown silt-loam topsoil. This sealed a soft-to-firm yellow-brown silt-loam subsoil with buff-pink clay-silt weathered natural below. To the north, modern car park surface layers overlay made ground and the natural. The thickness of the made ground varied slightly across the site from 0.60m in Trench 02 to 0.80m in Trench 04, with the greatest depth of material towards the west of the site. To the south the depth of buried soils and subsoil was 0.50m.

3.3 RESULTS

3.3.1 TRENCH 01

Trench 01 was located to the south-west of the existing building and measured 8.30m long and 1.60m wide on an east-to-west alignment. The turf (100) and imported topsoil (101), soft light brown sandy-silt-loams 0.32m thick, overlay a compact heterogeneous deposit of mixed subsoil and topsoil with mortar, brick and slate (102), in a firm mixed brown, pink-red and yellow clay with soil 0.36m thick. This sealed a buried topsoil (103), a firm mid grey-brown silt-loam 0.22m thick; subsoil (104), a soft-to-firm mid yellow-brown silt-loam 0.28m thick; and the natural substrate (Figures 3-4). Finds recovered from this trench included: nine sherds (63g) of post-medieval industrial and South Somerset pottery. No early features or finds were identified.

3.3.2 TRENCH 02

Trench 02 was located to the north-east of the existing building and measured 7m long and 1.60m wide on a north-west to south-east alignment. A tarmac surface (200) 0.10m thick overlay a layer of made ground (201) of crushed stone aggregate c.0.25m thick. This in turn sealed a layer of made ground (202) of mid grey-red-brown clay and rubble 0.35m thick over a geotextile mesh. This lay directly on the natural substrate (Figure 5). No finds were recovered from this trench.

3.3.3 TRENCH 03

Trench 03 was located towards the north corner of the site and measured 2.10m long and 0.60m wide on a north-west to south-east alignment. A tarmac surface (300) 0.10m thick overlay a concrete surface (301) 0.35m thick. This sealed a layer of made ground (302) of mid grey-red-brown silt-clay and rubble 0.30m thick over a geotextile mesh. This lay directly on the natural substrate. No finds were recovered from this trench.



FIGURE 2: SITE PLAN SHOWING LOCATION OF THE TRENCHES (BASED ON SUPPLIED DRAWINGS).



FIGURE 3: (LEFT) TRENCH 01 POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).

FIGURE 4: (RIGHT) TRENCH 01, NORTH FACING SAMPLE SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).



FIGURE 5: TRENCH 02 POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).

3.3.4 TRENCH 04

Trench 04 was located towards the north corner of the site and measured 4.50m long and 0.60m wide on a north-east to south-west alignment. A tarmac surface (400) 0.10m thick overlay a concrete surface (401) 0.35m thick. This sealed made ground (401) of mid grey-red-brown silt-clay and rubble 0.45m thick over a geotextile mesh. This directly overlaid the natural substrate. No finds were recovered from this trench.

3.4 DISCUSSION

The evaluation at 79 Heavitree Road determined that the northern part of the site had been disturbed and truncated during previous phases of construction and demolition. The southern part of the site, between the Home and Heavitree Road, had been raised c.0.7m with redeposited material from when the Home was built. The results of the evaluation indicated deposits to the north of the Home had been truncated and removed in 2011, and that deposits to the south were sealed and protected by up to 0.8m of made ground. As a result, no further monitoring work was undertaken.

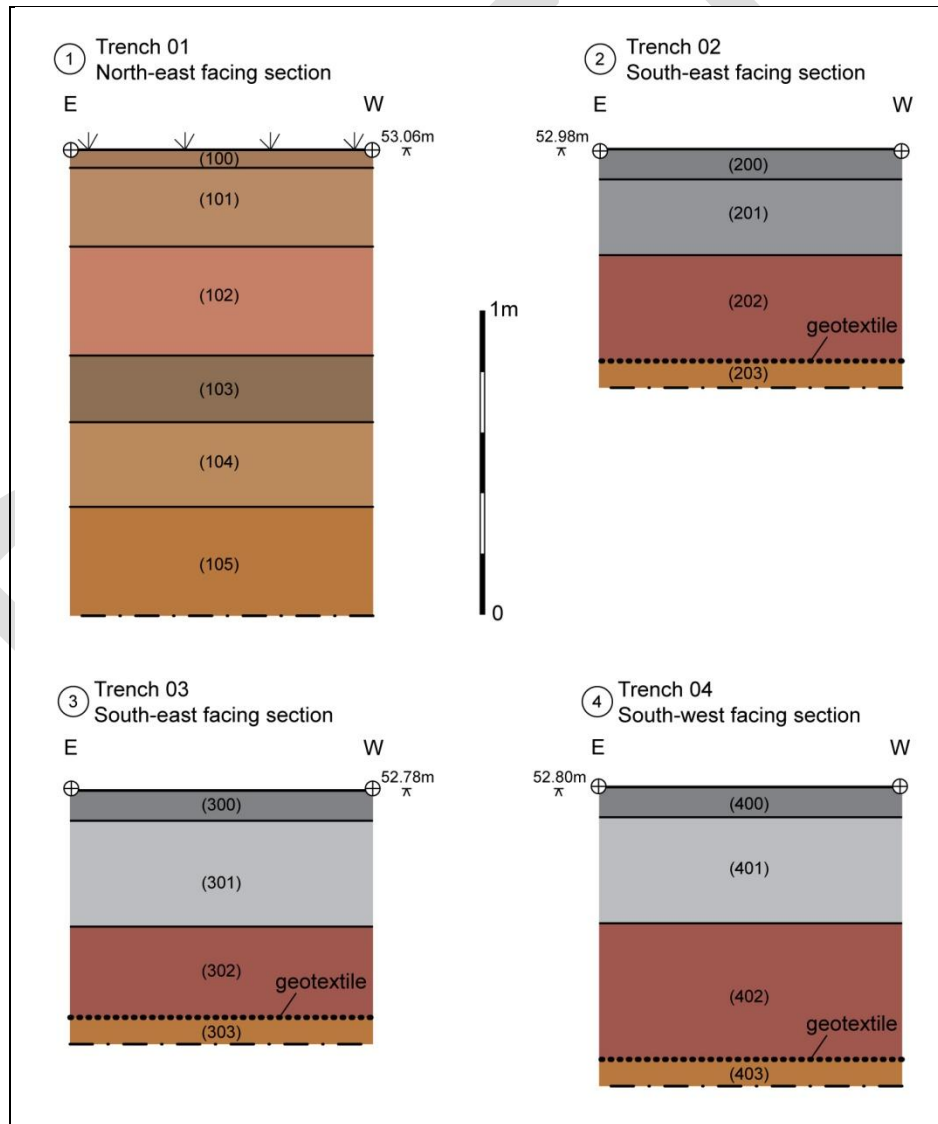


FIGURE 6: REPRESENTATIVE TRENCH SECTIONS.

4.0 RESULTS OF RAPID BUILDING RECORDING

4.1 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

4.1.1 EXTERIOR DETAIL

Number 79 Heavitree Road, a large institutional building of late 'Queen Anne' style, is a purpose-built children's home raised by the Exeter Corporation (as expressed by the inscribed granite foundation stone in the front elevation). It consists of a central projecting block with flanking wings totalling twenty bays in length, and standing two storeys high with additional attic accommodation. It has a broadly symmetrical layout, with shallow intermediate projections from the wings brought forward to both the front and rear, with a stair block on the inner angle of each. There is a central deeply projecting two-bay (to the rear) entrance block with an asymmetric stair to the west side. The building is constructed of a distinctive mix of dark red-orange and red-brown bricks set on a stepped plinth base, with a moulded ogee string course to the first floor.

The front (south-west) façade exhibits carefully-considered classical architectural detailing, with keystone and voussoir-effect brickwork above each window and a flat notched plinth below, and projecting rusticated brick quoins to the corners. The single main entrance is located in the front elevation, comprising a grand stone doorway off-set in the central entrance block. It has a pedimented shallow canopy carried on flat fluted pilasters with a rusticated background. An additional entrance has been forced through the lowering of a window at the eastern end. The windows have stone carved painted sills and wide chunky moulded frames. The windows themselves are nine-over-one pane shallow arched horned sashes to the ground floor, with six-over-one pane shallow arched horned sashes to the first and second floors.



FIGURE 7: THE FRONT (SOUTH-WEST) ELEVATION OF THE BUILDING; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.

The rear (north-east) elevation presents a more complex picture. The projecting central rear service wing has clearly been truncated, with cement render repairs contrasting to the brickwork. Historic mapping depicts a long narrow T-shaped projection here, of which the basement survives

(not accessible). As with the front elevation, the rear elevation is defined by shallow intermediate wings brought forward, though each of has a rear doorway with fanlights over. The elevation has the same nine-over-one arched horned sashes to ground floor and six-over-one horned sashes to first floor. However, the surround is simpler, with plain segmental brick arches and lacking the notched plinth below. The central block of the main range rises to a third storey with four-over-one pane horned sash windows; the projecting rear wing has four-light casements in flat-roofed projecting dormers to the second floor. To the rear west side, in the angle between the main range and the rear wing, is a small slate-hung structure that leads to a wrought-iron fire escape stair supported on iron girders.



FIGURE 8: THE REAR (NORTH-EAST) ELEVATION OF THE BUILDING; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.

Modern fire escapes serve forced first floor doorways in the otherwise blank east and west elevations; large stacks having been capped at eaves height.

The roof is of steeply-pitched slate with red terracotta ridge tiles, projected over carved timber bracketed eaves and ovolo-moulded eaves corncing. The roof is carried on large and well-built bolted kingpost trusses. It is hipped to each end and to the projecting wings, rising to a hipped tower roof over the central block. There is ogee-moulded cast-iron guttering and downpipes with decorative hoppers painted to appear stone/beige in colour. The stair towers to each wing are topped by stone carved ogee and ovolo moulded corncing, with flat roofs.

4.1.2 INTERIOR DETAIL

The building has a linear internal plan set on a roughly north-west/south-east alignment arranged to each side of a central spine corridor. The ground and first floors have mirrored layouts to the east and west ends, each with a replicated series of rooms. The second floor is smaller and housed staff accommodation and service rooms.

The building is accessed though the main off-centre door in the central front block, through thick double doors with hand-blown crown glass inset panels with bulls-eye decoration. These doors

open into an entrance hall (G22) with a fine tiled floor typical of the later Victorian period, with coloured encaustic tiles. A scar on the wall to the right may indicate that there was once an internal window here looking into the entrance. This room is enclosed to the north by a glazed partition screen of 'arts and crafts' style, with small-paned sidelights and fanlights. A set of double doors in this screen open onto the main corridor vestibule (G21) and the central lobby (G14). The main corridor has been subdivided into smaller sections by partitions for fire safety. This was one open space, and is likely to have had benches or chairs for waiting. It was tiled in cream ceramic typical Edwardian 'subway' tiles with glazed black skirting and moulded dado and picture rail strips, lending a very institutional and formal character. The north wall of this space has two glazed internal window openings and a central door leading into the large heated main ground-floor day or dining room (divided by modern partitions into G18, G19 & G20); the windows probably having been designed for staff and visitors to observe the children at play. Immediately to the right of the vestibule and accessed through a fine moulded doorway is a large heated office (G23), probably a stewards and/or administration space, where visitors could be received and registered. To the left is the main staircase (G17) which rises to all three floors, and has elegant cast iron balustrades, aping late Georgian aesthetics. Either side of the vestibule and main room to both the east and west are a series of former toilets (G12 & G13; and G24 & G25), washrooms (G8/11 & G10; and G28 & G30) and store rooms (G15 & G27).

Beyond this point to both the east and west are suites of identical rooms, providing separate girls and boys schooling. The central corridor has retained its ceramic tiling but has been painted over, concealing the original colour scheme. The long narrow space had been divided by several modern partitions (creating G9, G26 & G29) though the end suites of rooms were originally separate. We cannot identify which end was male or female as there is no visible signage; both ends contain the same combination of spaces.

Each suite culminates in another large three-bay space (G1 to the west; and G37, G38, G39, G40 & G41, divided by modern partitions to the east) accessed through double-doors. Each room has three windows to both the front and rear walls, with suspended timber board flooring. The rooms were heated by an end stack. The corridor terminates at these large rooms, which were probably school rooms. Immediately adjacent and directly accessed from the corridor are small heated rooms (G4 & G36); their skirting, picture rails and fine doors with fanlights indicating a higher status, and that they were likely teacher's offices. Opposite, to the rear of the building were smaller rooms, either day nurseries or possibly spaces to segregate disruptive pupils (G2 & G34). These were adjacent to a hallway with a door to a rear yard/playground (G5 & G31) and a private stair to the first floor dormitory level (G7 & G33).

The first floor saw this pattern replicated to both the east and west ends: a large room to each end, probably a heated dormitory (F1 & F26), with a heated nurse's office immediately adjacent to the front (F4 & F25) and a smaller long heated room to the rear (F2; and F22 & F23, divided by modern partition); the latter was either a night nursery or more likely a sanatorium/sick room. Beyond this was a stair from the main corridor (F3, F6, F10, F16, F20 & F24) providing access to the ground floor. Beyond that are a series of former bathrooms (F7 & F21), washrooms (F5; and F18 & F19, divided by modern partition) and toilets (F8, & F9; and F15, & F17). To the centre rear was another large communal room (F12), which had the same design with internal windows to the corridor, likely a day room/recreation room for the children to mix in an observed environment. To the front is another heated former office (F14) adjacent to the main stair, possibly for a senior staff member, doctor or matron; another small adjacent heated room (F13) possibly for an assistant or acting as an on-call sleeping area or clinic/treatment room.

Only the central block was occupied at second floor, accessed from the main stair (S3). A short corridor (S5) leads into two heated private spaces at the front (S6 & S12). Both have fine surviving fireplaces with mock-Georgian surrounds but 'art nouveau' fire grates, reflecting the mix of

architectural referenced within the building. To the east, the larger room (S12) seemingly had its own bathroom (S11) and a door to a storage area in the roof space (S13). To the west and rear side are former toilets (S1 & S2) and a washroom (S9); along with a general store room (S4) and a laundry/linen store (S10). To the rear, in the projecting wing, was a large open heated space with dormers, perhaps a junior staff dormitory (S7). The original decorative colour scheme has survived intact on this level: the walls with rich cream tiles above glazed brown tiles, the moulded dado and picture rails, with brown painted woodwork, original fine panelled doors and moulded surrounds all surviving.



FIGURE 9: THE FINE PERIOD FITTINGS IN ROOM S6; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

4.2 BUILDING ANALYSIS

4.2.1 HISTORIC PHASING

The building was constructed in one phase in 1913. The rear wing (containing the required service rooms) was demolished in the post-War period, but the rest of the building has not been radically re-ordered. The interior was modified for subsequent use, with the introduction of plasterboard partitions to some of the rooms, the blocking of fireplaces, and the building of fire breaks in the main corridor and stairwells. A couple of doors were blocked or forced, but otherwise the layout of the building is much as it was in 1913. The distribution of period fittings on the ground and first floor corresponds to function of the rooms: the larger rooms intended for the children were plain and devoid of flourish, whereas the offices had moulded door surrounds, skirting boards, picture rails, fireplaces and so forth.

4.2.2 HISTORIC FUNCTION OF SPACES

As discussed, the east and west end of the building mirror each other. This reflects its original function as a home and school where children were segregated by gender. This was common practice at the time, an expressed in the layout of non-residential schools as well. This separation was also extended to the playground, with the genders having adjacent yards often with iron railings and low walls. With this building the rear yards were divided by the long rear service range. The concept of separation arose as a result of traditional patriarchal attitudes to moral

behaviour and requiring women to be taught different subjects. The mirrored form of 79 Heavitree Road was merely the easiest and most efficiently-functional method of providing broadly the same standard of care to both sexes, even if the content of their education was different. The scale of the building was probably a direct response to the BMJ 1890s report on children in the Exeter Workhouse (see above).

This requirement for housing as well as schooling required the clearly defined communal spaces that are present on each floor, each with staff viewing windows. This demonstrates that the Victorian philanthropic obsession with morality had run over into the Edwardian period, prioritising the heavy supervision of any inter-gender interaction. It is also intriguing that so much of the space on each floor was given over to 'domestic matters' such as bathrooms, washrooms and toilets, again hinting at that classic Victorian adoption of the Christian mantra 'cleanliness is next to godliness'.

The layout and function of the second floor is again likely a result of the 1890s BMJ report on the Exeter workhouse, which had called for trained nursing staff. Given the numbers of children and an expected age range of up to sixteen years, live-in members of staff would have been required.

Many would have been female and are likely to have been housed on this floor. The offices on the first floor, and suite of rooms to the front of the second floor, are likely to have been intended for more senior teaching staff, and utilised as doctor or matron's office and clinic on the first floor with senior medic using the suite of rooms on the second floor during the building's use as a hospital.

The projecting service range does not survive, but we could expect there to have been a large kitchen and sculleries, stores, dairy etc.; the wider compound also likely to have included vegetable gardens. Staff working in these spaces would have been drawn from other areas of the Workhouse; however, as with the maintenance staff and gardeners, it may be that the educational areas of the compound were kept separate, to protect (isolate) the children from the bad influence of the other poor, even their parents.

4.3 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BUILDING

4.3.1 HISTORICAL (ASSOCIATIVE AND SOCIAL) VALUE

Despite its late date, this building is the last remnant of the Exeter Workhouse complex, the sole surviving element of an important institution that defined the care of the poor and infirm throughout the 18th and 19th centuries before the development of integrated social care systems. The provision of a children's home/school (albeit not as a primary building within the complex) provides physical evidence on changing attitudes towards education and gender-interaction and the response to the children of the sick or the poor, with the growing recognition that the destitute were not always at fault or deserving of their position, resulting in a more adaptive and pragmatic humanist approach to their provision.

4.3.2 AESTHETIC (ARCHITECTURAL) VALUE

The structure is significant for a range of reasons. Architecturally it represents a brief period of exuberant architecture of the pre-war 20th century, an 'Empire' style referencing the later 17th and early 18th centuries adopted by a confident society unfettered by the traumas of the Great War. Physically, it represents a particularly Victorian middle-class attitude to philanthropy and the duty to use monies earned, particularly from industry and trade, for social projects so as to be seen to be 'doing good'.



FIGURE 10: BUILDING PLANS SHOWING INTENDED ROOM FUNCTION.

Aesthetically, the traditional mock-Georgian/Queen Anne exterior style was no doubt designed to give the institution an air of gravitas; the interior features some 'arts and crafts' flourishes and the more modernist 'art nouveau'. Interestingly, this shows the influence of popular French culture of the time, often referred to as the 'Belle Époque', but also of the literary and learned Pre-Raphaelite movement, which celebrated medievalism and craftsmanship. Whilst the main functional spaces of the school rooms, day rooms, and dormitories are plain and unadorned, the higher status spaces such as the offices display an eclectic mix of features. These include the fine fireplaces in rooms S6 and S12 with their restrained Georgian classical style surrounds set within cast iron hooded grates of sinuous, almost organic lines of the 'art nouveau' and classic green 'majolica' style glazed tiles. Similarly the doors demonstrate this mix, their wide classically moulded surrounds with plain Victorian style hopper casement fanlights, but deeply moulded multi-panelled doors which are 'arts and crafts' in style. In fact, one of the finest elements of the building – the glazed lobby partition between the entrance hall and vestibule, with its simple multi-pane glazed panels – was typically 'arts and crafts' and encapsulates the early 20th century. However, earlier influences can also be identified in the dormer casements on the second floor in the rear range which show a more Tudor-style influence in their chunky ovolo moulded mullions.

4.3.3 EVIDENTIAL VALUE

The evidential value of the structure is fairly low. As a fairly recent building designed by the city architect, there is likely to be a design archive. The rapid building recording undertaken, together with limited monitoring of its demolition, has provided a fairly complete picture of the building.

4.3.4 COMMUNAL VALUE

There is potentially a high communal value associated with this building. Its use as a children's home, hospital and school within living memory mean there should be considerable number of older adults who lived or were educated here.

4.3.5 INTEGRITY

The building has somewhat suffered from its grand institutional size during the 20th century, the rear T-shaped service wing having been demolished. What remained appears to retain a high degree of structural integrity, seemingly little altered externally since 1913 and retaining many period features to the interior.

4.3.6 AUTHENTICITY

Despite its use and reuse during the 20th century this building remained a highly authentic Edwardian structure, including surviving paint schemes, tiling, and even fittings such as fire hydrants. A surprising number of good institutional panelled doors survived, several with signage and correct furniture; in many cases what appeared to be a modern boarded door turned out to be an original covered one. In particular the heated offices throughout the building retained a significant portion of their decorative schemes, and the fittings in all the rooms on the second floor survived. Many spaces contained enough information to be able to identify their function with some confidence.

4.4 CONCLUSIONS

This building harks back to the very Victorian ideals of philanthropy, morality and education, heavily influenced by the rise of the moneyed and active middle classes and a particularly strong early 20th century trend towards evangelical Christianity. However, it was also a very modern development, with purpose-built internal bathrooms/washrooms and toilets at a time when most of the population still used outside privies. While it was superficially adapted for modern use, the building retained a large number of period fixtures and fittings, expressed in a somewhat eclectic mix of architecturally and aesthetic styles.

5.0 CONCLUSION

The evaluation identified that the site north of the former Children's Home had been truncated and disturbed by previous phases of construction and demolition. In those areas the natural substrate was sealed by layers of modern (c.2011) made ground, an aggregate probably derived from 20th century structures on the site. To the south, between the former Home and Heavitree Road, historic (early 20th century) levels were sealed by up to 0.8m of made ground. Archaeological features and layers were not present within the evaluation trench, and any that may be present elsewhere within this front area were not affected by the development (due to the lack of deep groundworks in this area and the depth of made ground) and have been left to be preserved *in situ*.

The former Children's Home was built in 1913 within the grounds of the Workhouse to address observed deficiencies in the provision of care for children in the City. It was pressed into service as a hospital during WWI, and later became an administrative building and occupational health clinic. The rapid building recording determined that, despite these changes, the building retained many of its period fittings, some in plain sight (e.g. the entrance lobby), others disguised (e.g. covered doors) or located out-of-sight (i.e. the whole second floor). The apparent absence of period features partly reflects the division of space within the building; the areas used or inhabited by the children were plain and lacked the architectural flourishes the heated offices used by the staff were provided with. The building, as a bespoke structure, is wholly representative of its time: its form and layout harked back to Victorian ideals of philanthropy, morality and education, heavily-influenced by the rise of the moneyed and active middle classes and a particularly strong early 20th century trend for evangelical Christianity. Yet it also represented a very modern development, a confident expression of Edwardian architectural dynamism, with purpose-built internal bathrooms/washrooms and toilets and an integrated fire control system.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Type	Description	Relationships	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot date
Trench 01					
(100)	Layer	TURF	Overlies (101)	0.06m thick	Modern
(101)	Layer	SUBSOIL – light brown soft slightly sand-silt with rounded pebbles 80mm across. Clean. Imported topsoil.	Overlain by (100); overlies (102)	0.26m thick	Modern
(102)	Layer	MADE GROUND – mixed brown soil, pink-red natural, yellow firm to hard clay and soil. Includes mortar, brick and slate rubble. Alternating lenses of material.	Overlain by (101); overlies (103)	0.36m thick	Modern
(103)	Layer	BURIED TOPSOIL – mid grey-brown firm silt-loam with frequent charcoal flecks and coal fragments. 18 th to 19 th century pottery.	Overlain by (102); overlies (104)	0.22m thick	19 th century
(104)	Layer	SUBSOIL – mid yellow-brown soft to firm silt-loam with common charcoal and coal inclusions.	Overlain by (103); overlies (105)	0.28m thick	-
(105)	Layer	NATURAL - light buff-brown soft clay-silt with manganese inclusions.	Overlain by (104)	0.36+m thick	-
Trench 02					
(200)	Surface	CAR PARK SURFACE – compacted black tarmac.	Overlies (201)	0.10m thick	Modern
(201)	Layer	TARMAC BASE LAYER – compacted dark grey-black crushed stone aggregate.	Overlain by (200); overlies (202)	0.25m thick	Modern
(202)	Layer	MADE GROUND – mid grey-red-brown compacted silt-clay and rubble with geotextile mesh base.	Overlain by (201); overlies (203)	0.35m thick	Modern
(203)	Layer	NATURAL - light buff-brown soft clay-silt with manganese inclusions.	Overlain by (202)	-	-
Trench 03					
(300)	Layer	CAR PARK SURFACE – compacted black tarmac.	Overlies (301)	0.10m thick	Modern
(301)	Layer	CONCRETE FORMER SURFACE – mid grey concrete.	Overlain by (300); overlies (302)	0.35m thick	Modern
(302)	Layer	MADE GROUND – mid grey-red-brown compacted silt-clay and rubble with geotextile mesh base.	Overlain by (301); overlies (303)	0.30m thick	Modern
(303)	Layer	NATURAL – light buff-brown soft clay silt with manganese inclusions.	Overlain by (302)	-	-
Trench 04					
(400)	Layer	CAR PARK SURFACE – compacted black tarmac.	Overlies (401)	0.10m thick	Modern
(401)	Layer	CONCRETE FORMER SURFACE – mid grey concrete.	Overlain by (400); overlies (402)	0.35m thick	Modern
(402)	Layer	MADE GROUND – mid grey-red-brown compacted silt-clay and rubble with geotextile mesh base.	Overlain by (401); overlies (403)	0.45m thick	Modern
(403)	Layer	NATURAL – light buff-brown soft clay silt with manganese inclusions.	Overlain by (402)	-	-

APPENDIX 2: FINDS CONCORDANCE

POTTERY					
Context	Notes	Sherds	Wgt. (g)	Notes	DATE
U/S	Trench 01	4	97	Flowerpot	
U/S	Trench 01	5	28	Industrial wares	
U/S	Trench 01	4	35	South Somerset style	18 th century

APPENDIX 3: PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVE – WALKOVER AND EVALUATION



1. CAR PARK AREA TO REAR (NORTH) OF BUILDING, EAST END; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



2. CAR PARK AREA TO REAR (NORTH) OF BUILDING, EAST END; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (NO SCALE).



3. CAR PARK AREA TO REAR (NORTH) OF BUILDING; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (NO SCALE).



4. CAR PARK AREA TO REAR (NORTH) OF BUILDING; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (NO SCALE).



5. CAR PARK AREA TO REAR (NORTH) OF BUILDING, WEST END; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



6. CAR PARK AREA TO REAR (NORTH) OF BUILDING, WEST END; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (NO SCALE).



7. CAR PARK AREA TO REAR (NORTH) OF BUILDING, NORTH CORNER; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (NO SCALE).



8. CAR PARK AREA TO REAR (NORTH) OF BUILDING, WEST END; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



9. ACCESS ROAD ALONG WEST SIDE OF 79 HEAVITREE ROAD; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (NO SCALE).



10. ACCESS ROAD ALONG WEST SIDE OF 79 HEAVITREE ROAD; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (NO SCALE).



11. GRASSED AREA TO FRONT (SOUTH) OF BUILDING; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



12. GRASSED AREA TO FRONT (SOUTH) OF BUILDING; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (NO SCALE).



13. LEFT: TRENCH 01 POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).

14. RIGHT: TRENCH 01 POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (2M SCALE).



15. LEFT: TRENCH 01 DETAIL OF NORTH FACING REPRESENTATIVE SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (PARTIAL 2M SCALE).

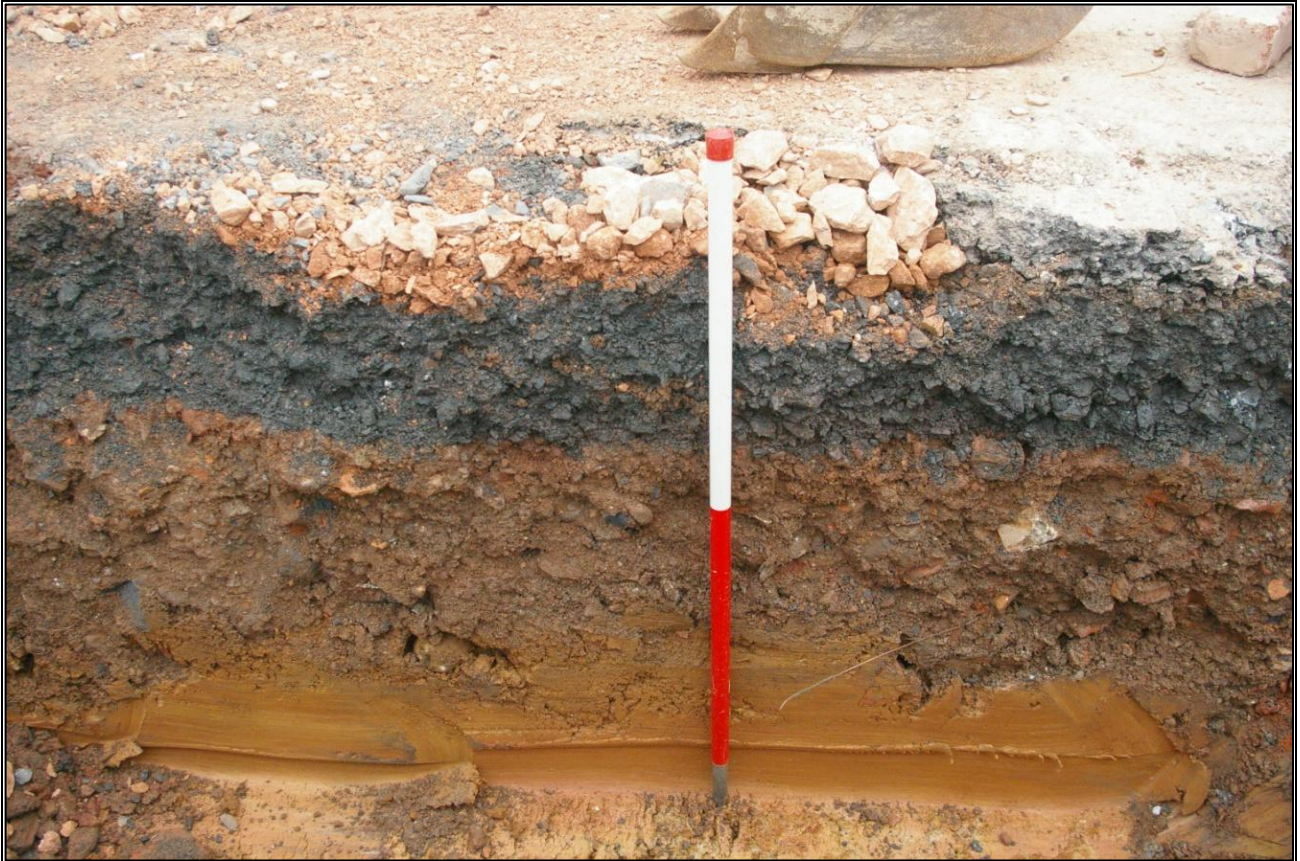
16. RIGHT: TRENCH 02 POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



- 17. LEFT: TRENCH 03 POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (1M SCALE).
- 18. RIGHT: TRENCH 04 POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



- 19. TRENCH 03 DETAIL OF NORTH-EAST FACING REPRESENTATIVE SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



20. TRENCH 04 DETAIL OF SOUTH-EAST FACING REPRESENTATIVE SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



21. VIEW OF THE REAR OF THE BUILDING AFTER DEMOLITION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (NO SCALE).

APPENDIX 4: BUILDING RECORDING – TABLE OF SURVIVING PERIOD FEATURES

Room	Possible Historic Function	Historic Features	Significance/Value of Space
Ground Floor			
G1	Heated classroom/school room	Six original arched window openings with chunky timber frames, only one 9-over-1 horned sash survives. Chimney stack, but blocked fireplace.	Some retention of good historic features. Easily identifiable as to former function, due to specific form of space but altered from original.
G2	Smaller classroom – for younger children/nursery?	Good door surround, but door replaced. Two good original 9-over-1 pane shallow arched sash windows to rear wall.	Some retention of good historic features.
G3	Lobby, part of spine corridor	Polished cream ceramic 'subway' style narrow tiles, black tiles to skirting.	Altered by numerous fire door partitions which have been inserted into the building.
G4	Heated office – for teacher?	Original skirting boards. Chimney stack, but fireplace blocked. Good door surround with fanlight, but door replaced. Two good original 9-over-1 pane shallow arched sash windows to front wall.	Space of good surviving historic character.
G5	Hallway leading to rear door to yard/playground area?	Polished cream ceramic 'subway' style narrow tiles, black tiles to skirting. Integral arches to openings between hallway and corridor. Shallow arched four pane hopper sash 'fanlight' with brass catch above door to rear.	Space of good surviving historic character.
G6	Lobby, part of spine corridor	Polished cream ceramic 'subway' style narrow tiles, black tiles to skirting.	Altered by numerous fire door partitions which have been inserted into the building.
G7	Stairs to/from dormitory	Fine cast-iron stair banister with flat handrail and stick balusters, coiled curtail step and 'turned effect vase-style' newel post. Concrete steps. Polished cream ceramic 'subway' style narrow tiles, black tiles to skirting. Integral arches to openings between hallway and corridor. Double-height window in rear wall boarded over. Deep moulded architrave opening arched as before.	Space of good surviving historic character.
G8	Divided from G11 – washrooms?	One good original 9-over-1 pane shallow arched sash window to rear wall. Original door and doorframe surround but reset in modern partition, wall removed or altered.	This space had received a lot of work and is no longer very authentic.
G9	Lobby, part of spine corridor	Polished cream ceramic 'subway' style narrow tiles, black tiles to skirting.	Altered by numerous fire door partitions which have been inserted into the building.
G10	Washroom?	Two good original 9-over-1 pane shallow arched sash windows to front wall.	Space formed by partition which has been inserted into the building.
G11	Toilets	One good original 9-over-1 pane shallow arched sash window to rear wall.	This space had received a lot of work and is no longer very authentic.
G12	Toilets	Original doorway altered but door likely reset. Good door to R13. One good original 9-over-1 pane shallow arched sash window to rear wall.	Some retention of good historic features. Easily identifiable as to former function, due to specific form of space but altered from original.
G13	Toilets	One good original 9-over-1 pane shallow arched sash window to rear wall. Good door to R12.	Some retention of good historic features. Easily identifiable as to former function, due to specific form of space but altered from original.
G14	Central lobby area of corridor	Double panelled doors to lobby/vestibule. Upper large single glass pane, lower nine pane and two deeply set moulded panels to base, set in fine glazed partition of nine pane glazed panels and glazed side lights. Polished cream ceramic 'subway' style narrow tiles, black tiles to skirting. Integral arches to openings between hallway and corridor. 'Bullnose' or rounded bricks to corners. Glazed black skirting tiles. Cast iron drain pipes bring rain water down into building with fire hydrant attachment. Brass handle, catch and	Space of good surviving historic character.

		valve.	
G15	Store	Original opening to corridor,	Easily identifiable as to former function, due to specific form of space but altered from original.
G16	Store +	N/A	N/A
G17	Stairs	Fine cast-iron stair banister with flat handrail and stick balusters, coiled curtail step and 'turned effect vase-style' newel post. Concrete steps. Cupboard inserted under stairs. Arch to corridor but infilled with a later partition.	Space altered by partitions which have been inserted into the building. Some retention of good historic features, i.e. stairs.
G18	Heated Day Room/Dining Hall – room divisions all later.	Two internal windows from corridor look into this space, for staff to observe/manage children. Openings reset with modern glazing, but still flank door. Frames probably original chunky mullion between two smaller panes above each main window. Main doorframe may also be original, merely the door and window reset; there is a space for a fanlight above. Plain skirting boards. Four 1-over-1 pane shallow arched horned sash windows to each side wall. Each has a hopper casement 'fanlight' above. Good moulded sills. Chimney stack but fireplace blocked.	Some retention of good historic features.
G19			
G20			
G21	Vestibule/lobby	Coloured encaustic tiled floor. Black glazed skirting. Double panelled doors to entrance hall. Upper large single glass pane, lower nine pane and two deeply set moulded panels to base, set in fine glazed partition of nine pane glazed panels and glazed side lights.	Space of good surviving historic character.
G22	Entrance hall	Double pair of front secure doors, lightwell above with coloured textured glass rectangular bricks in leadwork, chunky frame, really good 'arts and crafts' style Edwardian piece. Crown glass viewing holes in top of doors. Coloured encaustic tiled floor. Black glazed skirting. Double panelled doors to lobby vestibule. Upper large single glass pane, lower nine pane and two deeply set moulded panels to base, set in fine glazed partition of nine pane glazed panels and glazed side lights.	Space of good surviving historic character.
G23	Steward's Office/Head Doctor or Nurse's Office	Original skirting boards. Original picture rail. Chimney stack but fireplace blocked. Good panelled door in wide moulded surround with fanlight over. One good original 9-over-1 pane shallow arched sash window to front wall.	Space of good surviving historic character.
G24	Toilets	One good original 9-over-1 pane shallow arched sash window to rear wall. One good original panelled door and surround, reset here.	Easily identifiable as to former function, due to specific form of space but altered from original.
G25	Toilets	One good original 9-over-1 pane shallow arched sash window to rear wall. Original opening to corridor but altered.	Easily identifiable as to former function, due to specific form of space but altered from original.
G26	Lobby, part of spine corridor	Polished cream ceramic 'subway' style narrow tiles, black tiles to skirting.	Altered by numerous fire door partitions which have been inserted into the building.
G27	Cupboard/Store – no window	Original opening to corridor, door and surround.	Space of good surviving historic character.
G28	Washroom?	Two good original 9-over-1 pane shallow arched sash windows to rear wall. Two original, in-out doors to wall to corridor, one with surviving moulded surround and fanlight, the other blocked.	Easily identifiable as to former function, due to specific form of space and location next to toilets. Some retention of historic features.
G29	Lobby, part of spine corridor	Polished cream ceramic 'subway' style narrow tiles, black tiles to skirting.	Altered by numerous fire door partitions which have been inserted into the building.
G30	Day room, semi-open collecting area for children?	Space enclosed by modern partitions but with one reset glazed panel set high.	Some retention of good historic features.

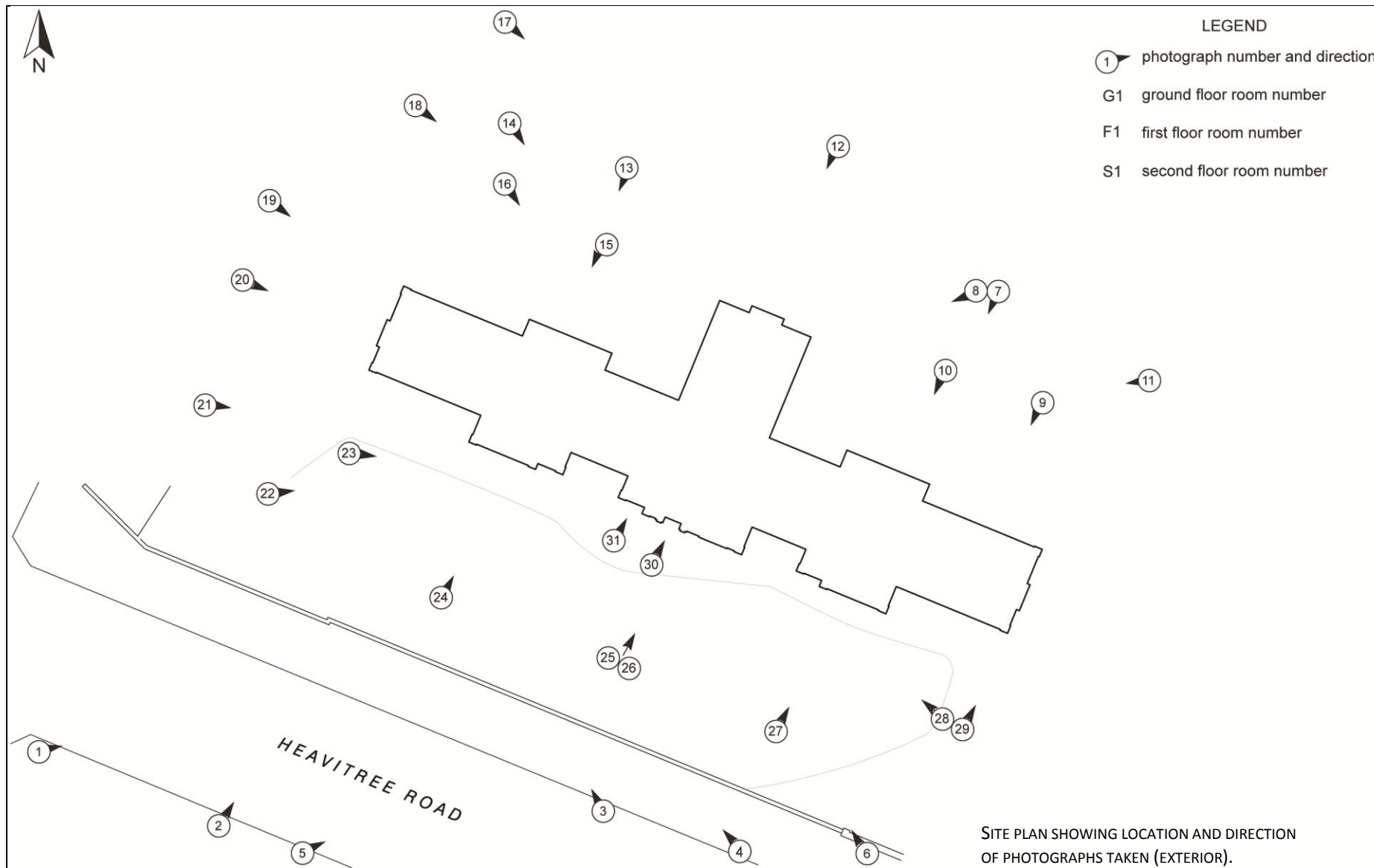
		Two good original 9-over-1 pane shallow arched sash windows to front wall.	
G31	Hallway leading to rear door to yard/playground area?	Polished cream ceramic 'subway' style narrow tiles, black tiles to skirting. Integral arches to openings between hallway and corridor. Shallow arched four pane hopper sash with brass catch above door to rear. Historic pipework for heating system. Worn slate slab threshold to external doorway.	Space of good surviving historic character.
G32	Lobby, part of spine corridor	Polished cream ceramic 'subway' style narrow tiles, black tiles to skirting.	Altered by numerous fire door partitions which have been inserted into the building.
G33	Stairs to/from dormitory	Fine cast-iron stair banister with flat handrail and stick balusters, coiled curtail step and 'turned effect vase-style' newel post. Concrete steps. Polished cream ceramic 'subway' style narrow tiles, black tiles to skirting. Integral arches to openings between hallway and corridor. Small green tiles to floor, early vinyl or similar?	Space of good surviving historic character.
G34	Smaller classroom – for younger children/nursery?	Two good original 9-over-1 pane shallow arched sash windows to rear wall. Original door blocked but another doorway knocked in wall to side and door, fanlight and surround all reset.	Some retention of good historic features.
G35	Lobby, part of spine corridor	Polished cream ceramic 'subway' style narrow tiles, black tiles to skirting.	Altered by numerous fire door partitions which have been inserted into the building.
G36	Heated office – for teacher?	Original skirting boards. Original picture rail. Chimney stack but fireplace blocked. Good panelled door in wide moulded surround with fanlight over. Two good original 9-over-1 pane shallow arched sash windows to front wall.	Space of good surviving historic character.
G37	Heated classroom/school room – room divisions all later.	Five surviving 9-over-1 pane shallow arched sash windows to the six openings. One window forced a 1960s fire door having inserted to a fire escape. Brick relieving arch over door to corridor.	This space had received a lot of work and is no longer very authentic.
G38			
G39			
G40			
G41			
First Floor			
F1	Dormitory	Six surviving 6-over-1 pane horned sash windows. Chimney stack but fireplace blocked.	Generally modernised and stripped out but good historic windows remain.
F2	Heated smaller bedrooms space – sanatorium/sick bay?	Chimney stack but fireplace blocked. Good panelled door in wide moulded surround with two light hopper casement fanlight over. Three good 6-over-1 pane horned sash windows.	Space of good surviving historic character.
F3	Lobby, part of spine corridor	Polished ceramic 'subway' style narrow tiles, painted over in thick white paint. Painted black to skirtings.	Some retention of good historic features.
F4	Nurse's heated office	Original skirting boards. Original picture rail. Chimney stack but fireplace blocked. Good panelled door in wide moulded surround with two light hopper casement fanlight over. One good original 6-over-1 pane shallow arched sash windows to front wall.	Space of good surviving historic character.
F5	Washroom	Two good 6-over-1 pane horned sash windows.	Altered by partitions which have been inserted into the building.
F6	Lobby, part of spine corridor	Polished ceramic 'subway' style narrow tiles, painted over in thick white paint.	Some retention of good historic features.
F7	Bathroom (likely multiple 'tubs')	Two good original 6-over-1 pane shallow arched sash windows to rear wall.	Some retention of good historic features.
F8	Toilet	One good original 6-over-1 pane shallow arched sash	Some retention of good historic features. Easily identifiable as to former function, due

		windows to rear wall. Original opening and door.	to specific form of space.
F9	Toilet	One good original 6-over-1 pane shallow arched sash windows to rear wall. Original opening and door.	Some retention of good historic features. Easily identifiable as to former function, due to specific form of space.
F10	Lobby, part of spine corridor	Polished ceramic 'subway' style narrow tiles, painted over in cream paint, black glazed skirting tiles. Fire hydrant and original drainage and water piping. Arches to original ceiling segments just seen rising from walls, hidden by later false ceiling.	Some retention of good historic features.
F11	Store?	Original opening to corridor with moulded doorframe.	Some retention of good historic features. Easily identifiable as to former function, due to specific form of space.
F12	Day Room – Recreation Room	Seven out of eight 6-over-1 pane horned sashes survive in east and west walls. Blocked pair of windows from lobby for staff monitoring of children. Blocked fireplace in chimney stack. Black painted skirtings.	Generally modernised and stripped out but good historic windows remain.
F13	Unknown function	Good door surround with two light hopper fanlight. One good original 6-over-1 pane shallow arched sash windows to front wall.	Some retention of good historic features.
F14	Office – Head Nurse	Original skirting boards. Original picture rail. Chimney stack but fireplace blocked. Good panelled door in wide moulded surround with two light hopper casement fanlight over. One good original 6-over-1 pane shallow arched sash windows to front wall.	Space of good surviving historic character.
F15	Toilet	Original doorway, surround and two light hopper casement fanlight and door. Good 6-over-1 horned sash window to rear wall. Timber plank coat tack with turned pegs attached to east wall.	Space of good surviving historic character.
F16	Lobby, part of spine corridor	Polished ceramic 'subway' style narrow tiles, painted over in thick white paint.	Altered by partitions which have been inserted into the building.
F17	Toilet	N/A	N/A
F18	Washroom – divisions are later	Good door surround with two light hopper casement fanlight and door.	Some retention of good historic features – window and door, but, altered by partitions which have been inserted into the building.
F19		Good 6-over-1 horned sash window.	
F20	Lobby, part of spine corridor	Polished ceramic 'subway' style narrow tiles, painted over in thick white paint.	Altered by partitions which have been inserted into the building.
F21	Bathroom (likely multiple 'tubs')	Two good 6-over-1 horned sash windows.	Altered by partitions which have been inserted into the building.
F22	Heated smaller bedrooms space – sanatorium/sick bay?	A good door and doorframe have been reset into a forced opening to the east end of the wall, as a partition has been inserted to turn this room into two smaller ones.	Altered by partitions which have been inserted into the building. Some retention of good historic features – windows and door.
F23		Original door and door surround to original opening to west in R22. Three good 6-over-1 pane horned sash windows, two to R23, one to R22.	
F24	Lobby, part of spine corridor	Polished ceramic 'subway' style narrow tiles, painted over in thick white paint. Glazed screen encloses the top of the stairs with chunky moulded glazing bars between square panes, early addition for fire safety?	Space of good surviving historic character.
F25	Nurse's heated office	Original skirting boards. Original picture rail. Chimney stack but fireplace blocked. Good panelled door in wide moulded surround with fanlight over.	Space of good surviving historic character.

		Two good original 6-over-1 pane shallow arched sash windows to front wall.	
F26	Dormitory	All original shallow arched horned sashes to six window openings. All 6-over-1 pane style. Fireplace blocked.	Altered by loss of features and forcing of fire escape doorway. Some retention of good historic features – windows.
Second Floor – likely all staff accommodations			
S1	Toilet	Good 4-over-1 sash window to rear wall. Original decorative scheme, rich cream ceramic 'subway' tile above dado, glazed brown gloss tile below dado. Original fine panelled door in moulded surround.	Space of good surviving historic character.
S2	Toilet	Moulded door surround to corridor, original fine panelled door. Good 4-over-1 sash window to rear wall. Original decorative scheme, rich cream ceramic 'subway' tile above dado, glazed brown gloss tile below dado.	Space of good surviving historic character.
S3	Lobby, part of spine corridor	Good doors and surrounds to rooms. Ceramic tiled walls painted white over original colours but showing through. Fire hydrant pipework and mechanism. 'Merriweather of London'. Ceramic tiles continue down the stairs, with a fine diagonal strip of dado tiles following the stair line, as a decorative feature in the wall. Fine 6-over-1 sash windows to landings. Fine cast iron stair banister with flat handrail and stick balusters curved landing baluster to top of stairs.	Space of good surviving historic character, but altered by a fire safety partitions to the east.
S4	Unknown – may be modern space created by partitions	Original door.	Space of good surviving historic character.
S5	Lobby, part of spine corridor	White ceramic subway tile above a moulded picture rail strip, beneath cream ceramic 'subway' style tiles above dado, brown gloss tiles below dado rail. Fire hydrant and original piping. Arched opening to stair. Fine moulded wide architrave to each doorway.	Space of good surviving historic character.
S6	Senior nurse heated bedroom/living space	Original paint scheme, brown woodwork, cream walls. Original skirting. Original picture rail. Fine panelled door in moulded surround with two light hopper casement fanlight to hallway. Chimney stack, with fireplace, cast iron surround, mock-Georgian, with grate with green tiled surround, art nouveau style. Good 6-over-1 pane sash window to front wall.	Space of good surviving historic character.
S7	Nurse's bedroom/dormitory	Original fine panelled door with two glazed upper panels, in moulded surround to hallway. Blocked fireplace in stack but slate hearth survives. Original skirting. Sloping into the eaves. Two original projecting dormer alcoves to east and west with large four light casement windows, in chunky moulded frames, with fixed panes above. Cast iron air vents below dormers. Some original Bakelite plug sockets.	Space of good surviving historic character.
S8	Unknown	Original skirtings. Fine panelled doors to all rooms, fine moulded surrounds.	Space of good surviving historic character.
S9	Unknown	Original fine panelled door, in moulded surround to hallway. Original skirting. Large window with four long narrow opening casements with coiled iron catches and above four square fixed panes, in a chunky moulded timber frame. Original gas heating pipework and Bakelite plug sockets.	Space of good surviving historic character.

S10	Store Room	Original fine panelled door in moulded surround to hallway. Fitted with slatted shelves. Original Bakelite light switch.	Space of good surviving historic character.
S11	Bathroom	Early studwork wall, with fine door surround, plain panelled door. Original window, 4-over-1 pane horned sash. Original paint scheme. Original air vent in wall for steam removal. 'E.H.Shorland & Bro. L. Manchester'. Scar on wall for stove pipe.	Space of good surviving historic character.
S12	Larger senior nurse bedroom/living space (Part of this was a lobby, wall removed)	Fine panelled door and moulded door surround lead into this attic space. Fine panelled door in moulded surround with two-light hopper casement fanlight to hallway. Good 6-over-1 pane sash window to front wall. Chimney stack, with fireplace, cast iron surround, mock-Georgian, with grate with green tiled surround, art nouveau style. Elements of original paint scheme.	Space of good surviving historic character.
S13	Roof Space	Brick wall seals off the rest of the roof space. This end of the roof and the wall is painted white, was this used for storage? Massive kingpost trusses span the roof, strapped with iron braces and the roof is sark boarded. Metal stove pipes run up into the roof space and access roof vents form the former stoves in F23, F14 and F25? Fine panelled door and moulded door surround lead into this attic space. Original Bakelite electric switch. Boarded floor but open to rest of roof space.	Space of good surviving historic character.

APPENDIX 5: RAPID BUILDING RECORDING PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVE





1. FRONT (SOUTH-WEST) EXTERNAL ELEVATION OF BUILDING; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



2. FRONT (SOUTH-WEST) EXTERNAL ELEVATION OF BUILDING, WEST END; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



3. FRONT (SOUTH-WEST) EXTERNAL ELEVATION OF BUILDING, WEST END; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



4. FRONT (SOUTH-WEST) EXTERNAL ELEVATION OF BUILDING; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



5. FRONT (SOUTH-WEST) EXTERNAL ELEVATION OF BUILDING, EAST END; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



6. FRONT (SOUTH-WEST) EXTERNAL ELEVATION OF BUILDING, EAST END; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



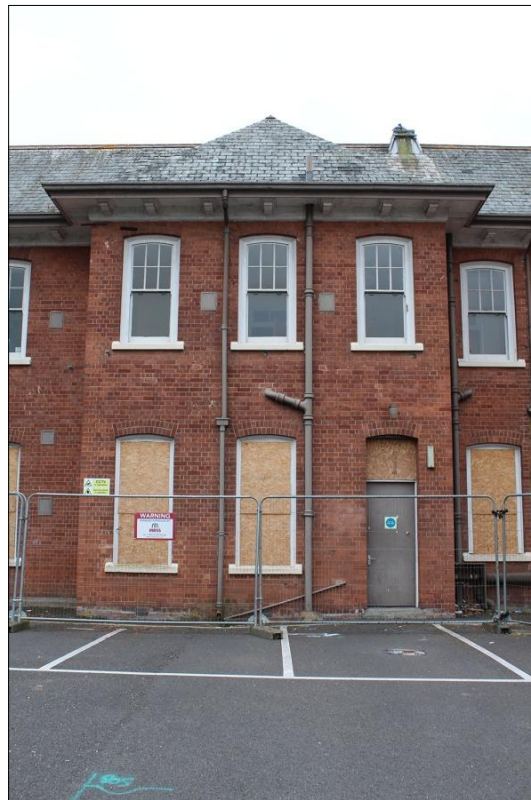
7. REAR (NORTH-EAST) EXTERNAL ELEVATION OF BUILDING, EAST END; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



8. REAR (NORTH-EAST) EXTERNAL ELEVATION OF BUILDING, EAST END; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



9. REAR (NORTH-EAST) EXTERNAL ELEVATION OF BUILDING, EAST END; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



10. REAR (NORTH-EAST) EXTERNAL ELEVATION OF BUILDING, EAST END; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



11. REAR (NORTH-EAST) EXTERNAL ELEVATION OF BUILDING; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



12. REAR (NORTH-EAST) EXTERNAL ELEVATION OF BUILDING, MID; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



13. REAR (NORTH-EAST) EXTERNAL ELEVATION OF BUILDING, WEST END; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



14. REAR (NORTH-EAST) EXTERNAL ELEVATION OF BUILDING, WEST END; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



15. REAR (NORTH-EAST) EXTERNAL ELEVATION OF BUILDING, WEST END; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



16. REAR (NORTH-EAST) EXTERNAL ELEVATION OF BUILDING, WEST END; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



17. REAR (NORTH-EAST) EXTERNAL ELEVATION OF BUILDING; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



18. REAR (NORTH-EAST) EXTERNAL ELEVATION OF BUILDING, WEST END; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



19. REAR (NORTH-EAST) AND NORTH-WEST EXTERNAL ELEVATIONS OF BUILDING; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



20. NORTH-WEST EXTERNAL ELEVATION OF BUILDING; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



21. NORTH-WEST AND FRONT (SOUTH-EAST) EXTERNAL ELEVATIONS OF BUILDING; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



22. FRONT (SOUTH-WEST) EXTERNAL ELEVATION OF BUILDING, WEST END; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



23. FRONT (SOUTH-WEST) EXTERNAL ELEVATION OF BUILDING; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



24. FRONT (SOUTH-WEST) EXTERNAL ELEVATION OF BUILDING, WEST END; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



25. FRONT (SOUTH-WEST) EXTERNAL ELEVATION OF BUILDING, MID; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



26. FRONT (SOUTH-WEST) EXTERNAL ELEVATION OF BUILDING, MID; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



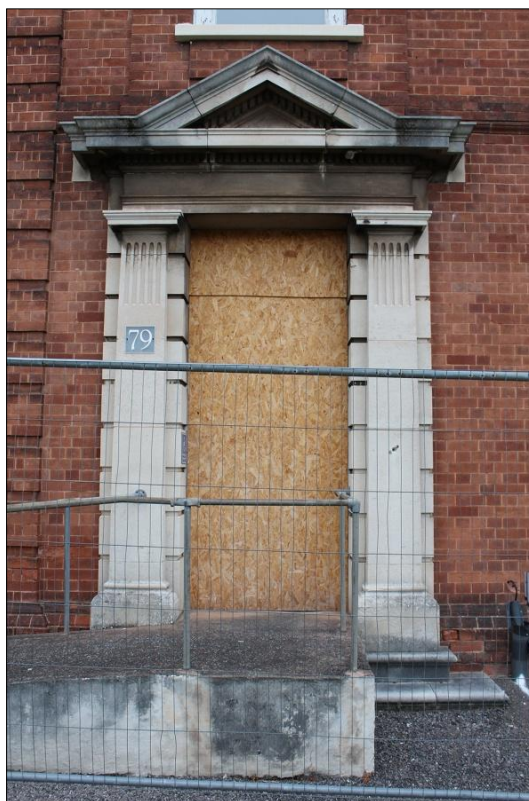
27. FRONT (SOUTH-WEST) EXTERNAL ELEVATION OF BUILDING, EAST END; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



LEFT: 28. FRONT (SOUTH-WEST) EXTERNAL ELEVATION OF BUILDING; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



RIGHT: 29. NARROW PASSAGE ALONG SOUTH-EAST SIDE OF BUILDING, BOUNDARY WITH ADJACENT PROPERTY; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



30. DETAIL OF MAIN ENTRANCE IN FRONT (SOUTH-WEST) EXTERNAL ELEVATION OF BUILDING; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



31. DETAIL OF PLAQUE/FOUNDATION STONE IN FRONT (SOUTH-WEST) EXTERNAL ELEVATION OF BUILDING; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



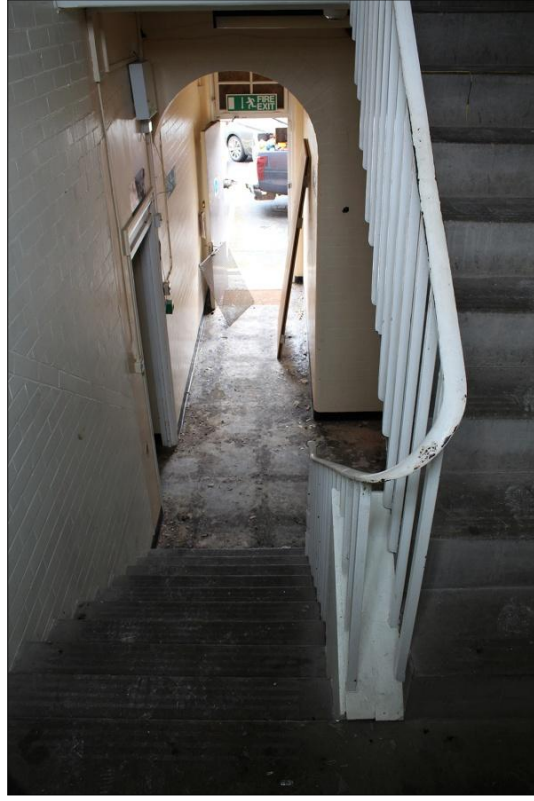
PLAN SHOWING THE LOCATION AND DIRECTION OF PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN (GROUND FLOOR).



32. VIEW OF REAR ENTRANCE CORRIDOR ROOM 31, EAST WING OF BUILDING; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



33. DETAIL OF WINDOW OPENING ABOVE REAR DOOR OF ROOM 31, EAST WING OF BUILDING; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



LEFT: 34. DETAIL OF STAIRWELL IN ROOM 32, EAST WING OF BUILDING; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

RIGHT: 35. VIEW DOWN STAIRWELL (ROOM 33) THROUGH ROOMS 32 AND 31 TO REAR EXIT, EAST WING; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



LEFT: 36. DETAIL OF DOOR OPENING IN ROOM 36; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

RIGHT: 37. DETAIL OF ROOM 36; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



38. VIEW OF ROOM 20, DOOR AND WINDOW OPENINGS IN INTERNAL SOUTH-WEST WALL; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



39. VIEW OF ROOM 20, WINDOW OPENINGS IN NORTH-WEST WALL; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



LEFT: 40. DETAIL OF WINDOW OPENING IN NORTH-WEST WALL, ROOM 20; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.
RIGHT: 41. DETAIL OF THE FRONT DOOR, ROOM 22; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



42. DETAIL OF FLOOR IN ROOM 22; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



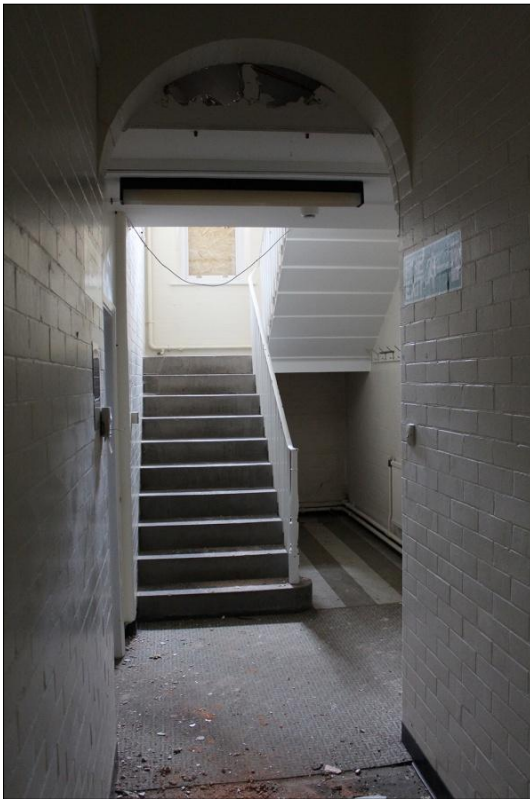
43. DETAIL OF SCREEN BETWEEN ROOM 21 AND ROOM 22; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



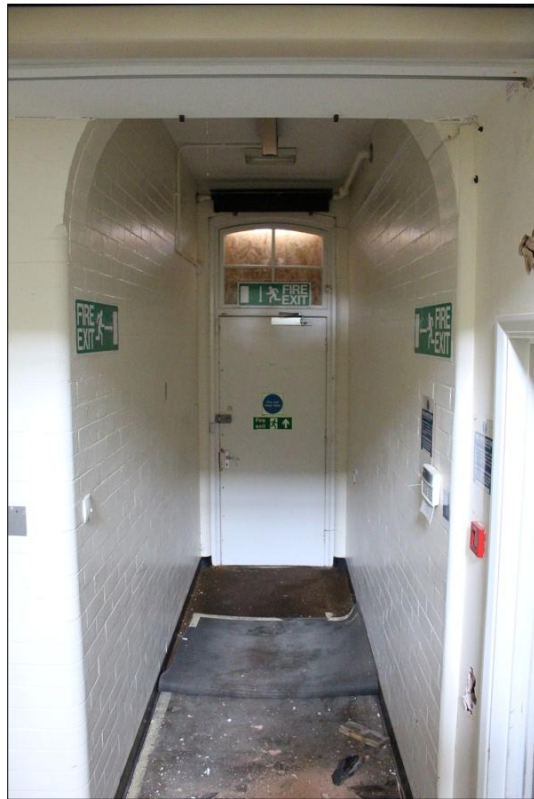
44. DETAIL OF FLOOR SURFACE WITHIN ROOM 22; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



45. VIEW OF ROOM 21; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



LEFT: 46. VIEW THROUGH ROOM 6 TO STAIRWELL ROOM 7; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



RIGHT: 47. VIEW FROM STAIRWELL ROOM 7 TO REAR ENTRANCE ROOM 5 IN WEST WING; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

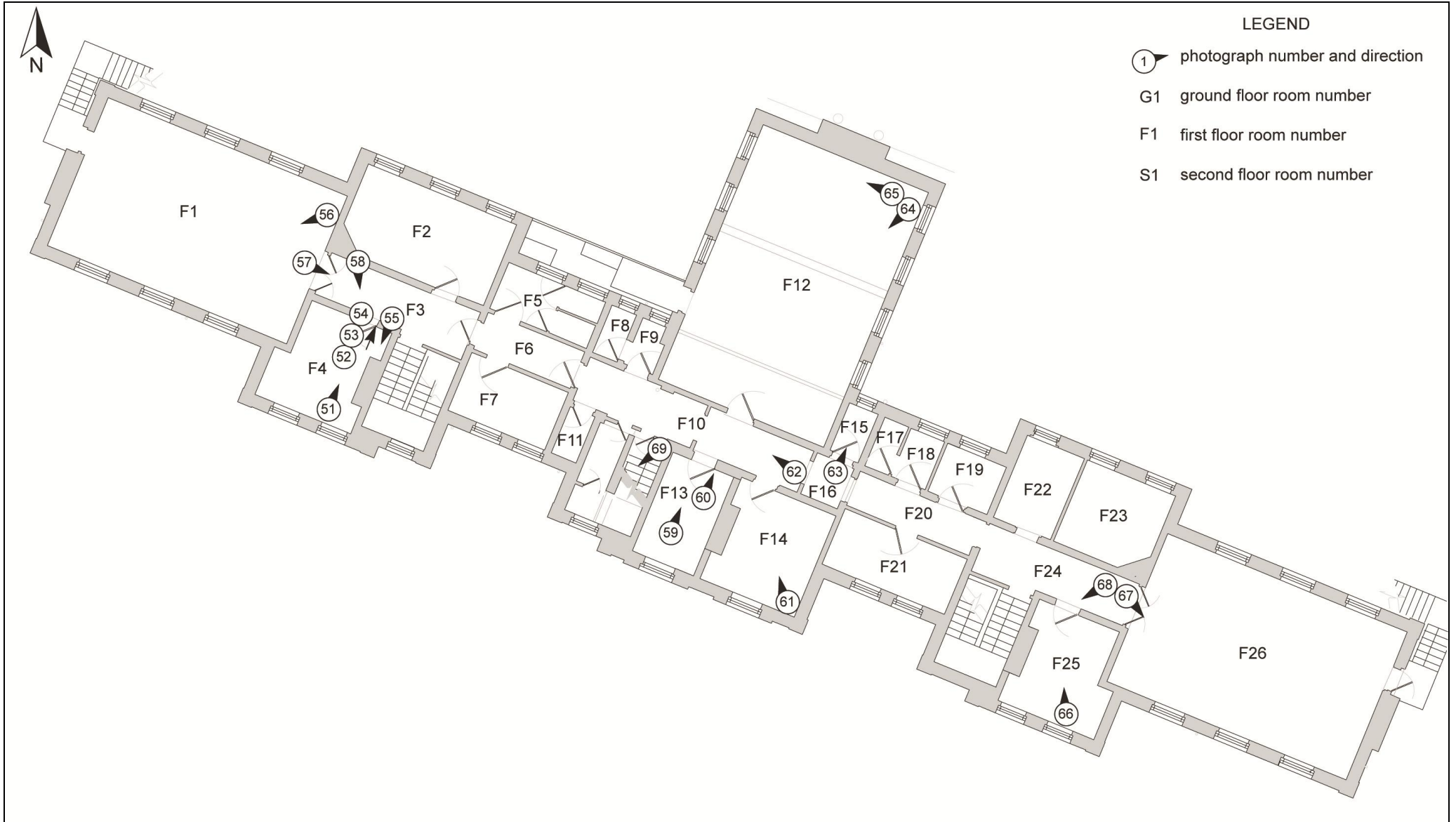


LEFT: 48. VIEW ALONG MAIN CORRIDOR ROOM 14; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

RIGHT: 49. DETAIL OF THE FIRE HYDRANT IN THE MAIN CORRIDOR, ROOM 14; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



50. DETAIL OF THE FIRE HYDRANT IN THE MAIN CORRIDOR, ROOM 14; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



PLAN SHOWING THE LOCATION AND DIRECTION OF PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN (FIRST FLOOR).



LEFT: 51. DETAIL OF DOOR IN NORTH-EAST WALL, ROOM F4; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

RIGHT: 52. DETAIL OF THE MOULDINGS ON THE DOOR FRAME, NORTH-EAST WALL, ROOM F4; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



53. DETAIL OF THE MOULDINGS ON THE DOOR FRAME, NORTH-EAST WALL, ROOM F4; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



54. DETAIL OF THE MOULDINGS ON THE DOOR FRAME, NORTH-EAST WALL, ROOM F4; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



55. DETAIL OF SKIRTING, ROOM F4; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



56. VIEW OF ROOM F1, WINDOW OPENINGS IN SOUTH-WEST WALL; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



LEFT: 57. VIEW ALONG CORRIDOR ROOM F3; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

RIGHT: 58. DETAIL OF THE DOOR OPENING (TO ROOM F4) IN THE SOUTH-WEST INTERNAL WALL ROOM F3; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



59. VIEW OF THE DOOR IN THE NORTH-EAST WALL OF ROOM F13, SHOWING IT TO BE AN ORIGINAL 1913 PANELLED DOOR; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



60. DETAIL OF THE MOULDINGS ON THE DOOR FRAME IN THE NORTH-EAST WALL, ROOM F13; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



61. VIEW OF ROOM F14 SHOWING THE BLOCKED FIREPLACE IN THE NORTH-WEST WALL; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



62. VIEW ALONG CORRIDOR F10; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



63. DETAIL OF F15 SHOWING INDICATING FORMER FUNCTION AS BATHROOM; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



64. VIEW OF ROOM F12; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



65. DETAIL OF ROOM F12 SHOWING WINDOW OPENINGS IN THE NORTH-EAST WALL; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



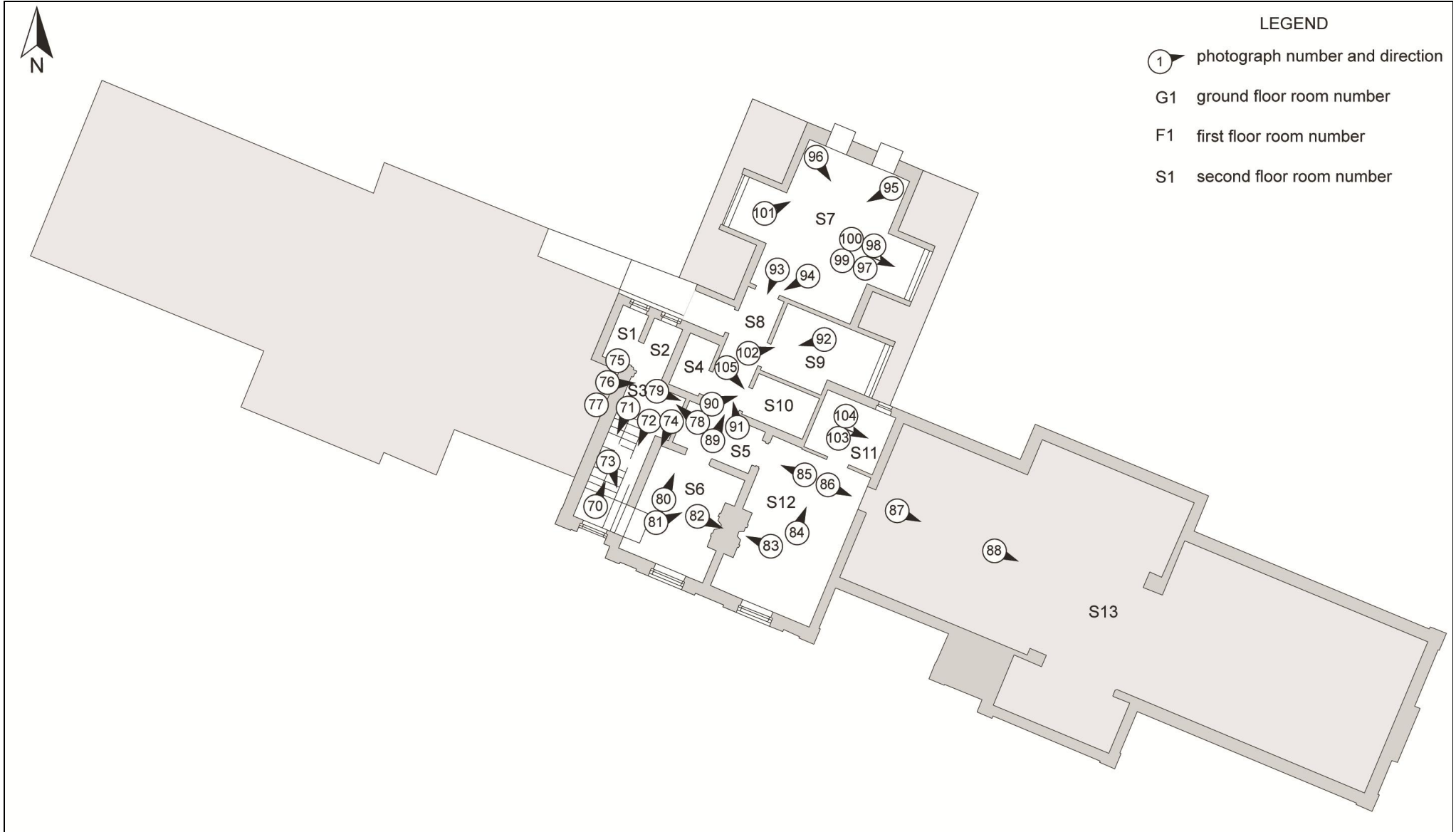
66. VIEW OF THE DOOR IN THE NORTH-EAST WALL OF ROOM F25, DEMONSTRATING IT TO BE A 1913 ORIGINAL; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



67. DETAIL OF WINDOW OPENINGS IN THE SOUTH-WEST WALL OF ROOM F26; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



LEFT: 68. DETAIL OF DOOR OPENING IN SOUTH-WEST INTERNAL WALL CORRIDOR F24 (INTO F25); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.
RIGHT: 69. DETAIL OF WINDOW OPENING IN SOUTH-WEST WALL OF FIRST FLOOR LANDING TO ROOM G17; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

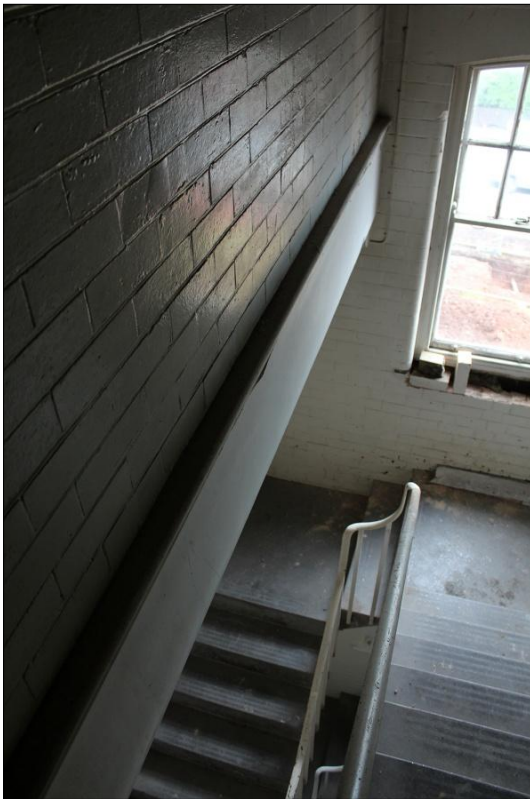


PLAN SHOWING THE LOCATION AND DIRECTION OF PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN; SECOND FLOOR.



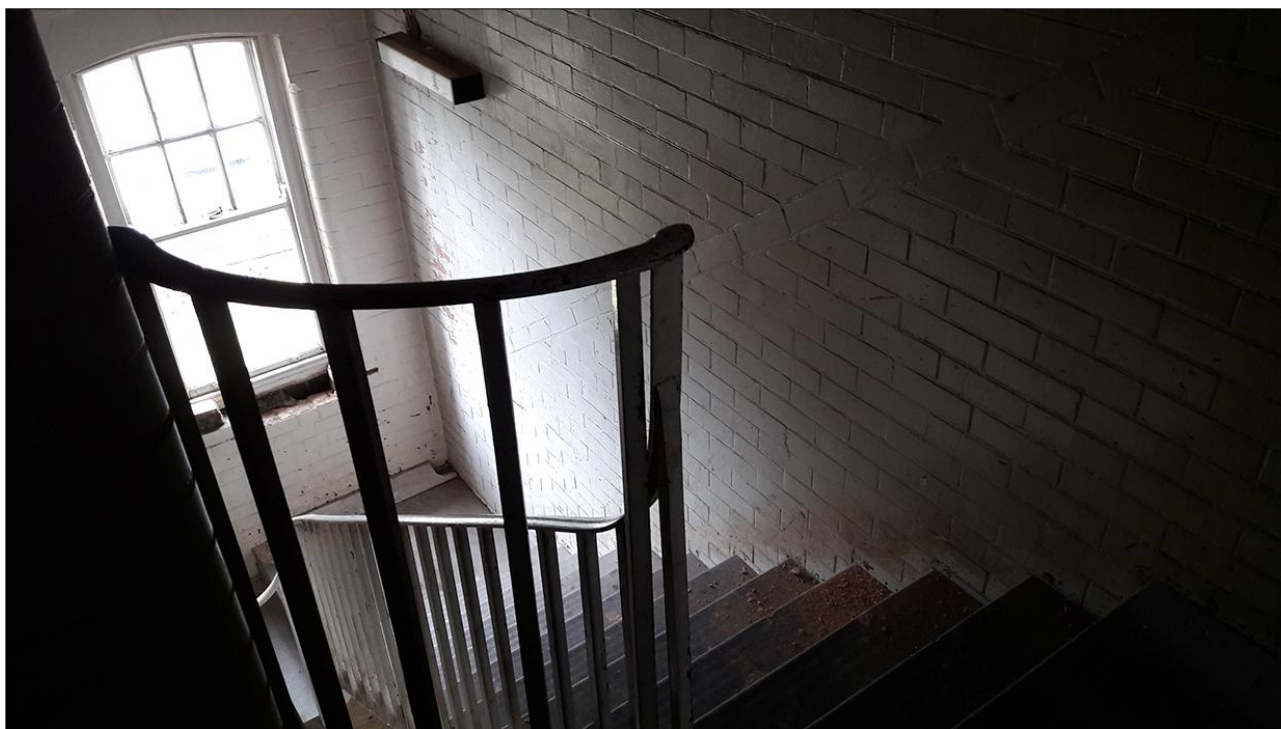
LEFT: 70. VIEW OF STAIRWELL G7 UP TO SECOND FLOOR LANDING; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

RIGHT: 71. DETAIL OF WINDOW OPENING IN SOUTH-WEST INTERNAL WALL STAIRWELL G7 FROM SECOND FLOOR LANDING; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



LEFT: 72. DETAIL OF STAIRWELL G7 FROM SECOND FLOOR LANDING; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

RIGHT: 73. DETAIL OF STAIRWELL G7 FROM SECOND FLOOR LANDING, SHOWING THE CORBEL SUPPORTING THE HEAVY BEAM; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



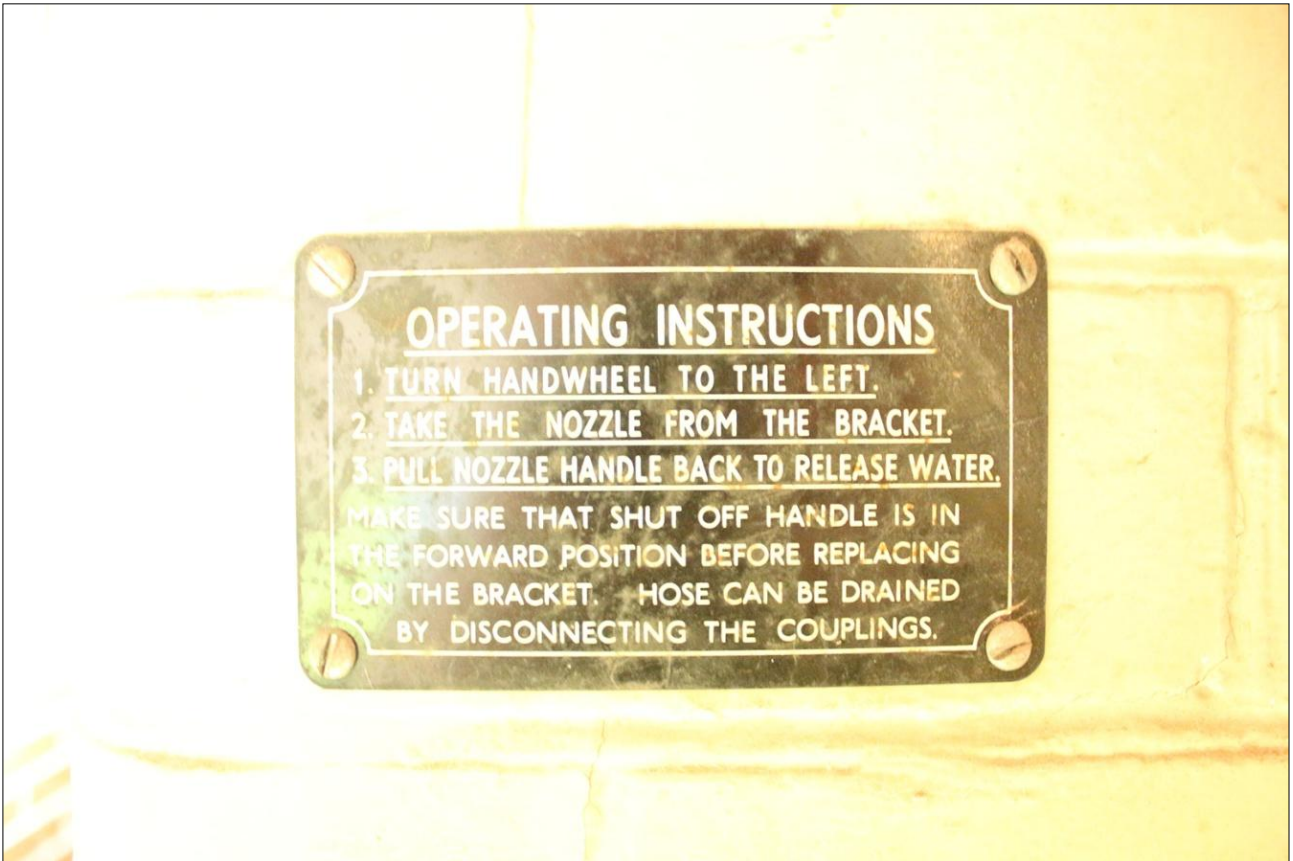
74. DETAIL OF STAIRWELL G7 FROM SECOND FLOOR LANDING; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



LEFT: 75. THE FIRE HYDRANT IN ROOM S3; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



RIGHT: 76. DETAIL OF THE FIRST HYDRANT IN ROOM S3; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



77. OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE FIRE HYDRANT IN ROOM S3; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



LEFT: 78. DETAIL OF DOOR OPENING IN NORTH-EAST WALL OF ROOM S3, LOOKING THROUGH INTO S2; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.

RIGHT: 79. DETAIL OF DOOR OPENING IN SOUTH-EAST WALL OF ROOM S3, LOOKING THROUGH INTO S5; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



80. VIEW OF ROOM S6 SHOWING THE DOOR IN THE NORTH-EAST WALL; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



81. DETAIL OF THE FIREPLACE IN THE SOUTH-EAST WALL OF ROOM S6; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST. THE FIREPLACE WAS TORN OFF TO CHECK FOR ASBESTOS.



LEFT: 82. DETAIL OF FIREPLACE WITHIN THE SOUTH-EAST WALL OF ROOM S6; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.
RIGHT: 83. DETAIL OF FIREPLACE WITHIN THE NORTH-WEST WALL OF ROOM S12; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



LEFT: 84. DETAIL OF THE DOOR OPENING IN THE NORTH-EAST WALL OF ROOM S12; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.
RIGHT: 85. DETAIL OF THE DOOR OPENING IN THE NORTH-WEST WALL OF ROOM S12; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



LEFT: 86. DETAIL OF THE DOOR OPENING IN THE SOUTH-EAST WALL OF ROOM S12; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.
RIGHT: 87. DETAIL OF THE METAL CHIMNEY FLUE WITHIN ROOM S13; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



88. DETAIL OF THE ROOF STRUCTURE WITHIN ROOM S13 WITH DIVIDING BRICKWORK; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



LEFT: 89. VIEW ALONG CORRIDOR S8; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

RIGHT: 90. DETAIL OF DOOR OPENINGS IN THE SOUTH-EAST WALL OF CORRIDOR S8; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



91. DETAIL OF THE DOOR OPENINGS IN THE NORTH-WEST WALL OF CORRIDOR S8; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



92. VIEW DETAILING THE INSERTED WALLS DIVIDING ROOMS S8, S9, S10, FROM WITHIN ROOM S9; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



LEFT: 93. DETAIL OF DOOR OPENING IN THE SOUTH-WEST WALL OF ROOM S7; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.
RIGHT: 94. DETAIL OF THE DOOR IN THE SOUTH-WEST WALL OF ROOM S7; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



95. VIEW OF ROOM S7; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



96. VIEW OF ROOM S7; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



97. DETAIL OF THE WINDOW OPENING IN THE SOUTH-EAST WALL OF ROOM S7; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



98. DETAIL OF THE WINDOW OPENING IN THE SOUTH-EAST WALL OF ROOM S7; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



99. DETAIL OF THE VENT OPENING IN THE SOUTH-EAST WALL OF ROOM S7; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



100. DETAIL OF THE VENT OPENING IN THE SOUTH-EAST WALL OF ROOM S7; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



101. DETAIL OF THE FLOORBOARDS IN ROOM S7; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



LEFT: 102. VIEW OF ROOM S9; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



RIGHT: 103. DETAIL OF THE VENT IN THE SOUTH-EAST WALL OF ROOM S11; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



104. DETAIL OF THE NAMEPLATE ON THE VENT IN ROOM S11; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



105. DETAIL OF THE ROOF STRUCTURE ABOVE CORRIDOR S8; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

APPENDIX 6: RAPID BUILDING RECORDING – DEMOLITION ARCHIVE



106. ROOM G1, SHOWING THE UNDER-FLOOR CAVITY; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



107. ROOM G4, SHOWING THE UNDER-FLOOR CAVITY AND THE BASE OF THE HEARTH; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



108. THE PARTITION WALL WITH DOOR BETWEEN ROOM G3 AND ROOM G6, SHOWING THE ORIGINAL HEIGHT OF THE OPENING; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



LEFT: 109. ROOM G37-G40, SHOWING THE UNDER-FLOOR CAVITY; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.
RIGHT: 110. ROOM 36, SHOWING THE BLOCKED FIREPLACE AND RAISED HEARTH; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



111. AS ABOVE, DETAIL OF THE HEARTH SHOWING HOW IT HAS BEEN RAISED WITH A COARSE AGGREGATE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



112. ROOM G36, DETAIL OF THE JOISTS SUPPORTING THE HEARTH IN ROOM F25; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



113. THE DOORWAY IN ROOM G36, SHOWING HOW THE LEVEL IN THE CORRIDOR WAS RAISED WITH A COARSE AGGREGATE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



114. DETAIL OF THE HEAVY JOISTS IN ROOM F26; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



115. THE HEAVY KINGPOST ROOF TRUSSES ABOVE ROOM F26; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



116. AS ABOVE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



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