

- Fig. 1. Map of Devon showing the sites of the new barracks established during the period of the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic wars.
- Fig. 2. John Hayman's map of Exeter, made in 1805 at the height of the invasion scare, showing the Cavalry Barracks (A), the 1803 extension to the barracks (B), the 'Ammunition Ground' at St Anne's Chapel (C) and the Castle (D). The Artillery Barracks are off the map to the south east (E).
- Fig. 3. View of the rear of the workshop range at the south-eastern corner of the site showing the sloping courses and pilaster buttresses of the 1790s boundary wall incorporated in the rear of the building.
- Fig. 4. Extract from Wood's map of Exeter, 1840, showing the site after the demolition of most of the buildings within the 1803 compound. The Barrack Master's House (A) and the Royal Engineer's Office (B) remain at the head of the site. (C) was an infection ward attached to the hospital.
- Fig. 5. Extracts from the 1876 OS 1:500 map Sheet 80.6.2 showing the upper part of the main barracks quadrangle (right) and the ancillary buildings within the former 1803 compound (left).
- Fig. 6. Extracts from the 1876 OS 1:500 maps Sheets 80.6.7 and 80.6.8, showing the lower part of the main barracks quadrangle (right) and the Married Soldiers' Quarters within the former 1803 compound (left) .
- Fig. 7. The barracks site at the time of recording in 1998-9, showing the modern buildings, temporary huts and the MOD numbers for each building.
- Fig. 8. A 19th-or early 20th-century postcard of the Artillery Barracks in Topsham Road, Exeter (built 1803-6) showing the stable and accommodation ranges flanking the parade ground (Ian Jubb's Exeter Collection)
- Fig. 9. Postcard view of the entrance to Higher Barracks guarded by both men and cannon, showing the original gate piers and iron overthrow (Ian Jubb's Exeter Collection).
- Fig. 10. Plans of the Guard House, Workshops and Veterinary Stables showing the suggested phases of their development. Based on measured drawings by Exeter Archaeology.
- Fig. 11. View of the Guard House showing the verandah and the main gateway (left). The original limit of the building before 1803 was roughly on the line of the seventh column from the left (Drawing by R.W.Parker).
- Fig. 12. View of the workshop building at the south-western corner of the compound, showing the Farriers' Workshop and Shoeing Shed (left) and, under a separate roof, the Royal Engineers' Stores & Funeral Carriage Shed (right).
- Fig. 13. View of the equipment in the Farriers' Workshop, showing the high-level tank, the tempering vat and the site of the forge (right).
- Fig. 14. Detail of the roof of the Farriers' Workshop showing a typical roof truss.
- Fig. 15. View of the front elevation of the Veterinary Stables, showing the southern and central blocks. (left) and the heavily altered northern block (right).
- Fig. 16. View of the interior of the Veterinary Stables showing the remains of the horse stalls, mangers and tethering rings.
- Fig. 17. Ground- and first-floor plans of the Hospital showing the suggested phases of its development. Based on survey drawings by Nationwide Surveys.
- Fig. 18. The main elevation of the Hospital, showing the break (discernible between the second and third pair of windows from left) between the original 1790s building and the extension of 1803.
- Fig. 19. South elevation of the Hospital, showing the latrine tower projecting from its south-western corner.
- Fig. 20. Detail of the studwork of the first-floor partition between the stairs and the northern wards, showing the carpenters' marks.
- Fig. 21. Detail of the roof space above the northern wards showing the timber ventilation ducts and the central part of one of the trusses.
- Fig. 22. View of the Drill Shed from the south, showing evidence of 20th-century rebuilding in the southern gable.
- Fig. 23. Ground- and first-floor plans of the Forage Store showing the suggested phases of its development. Based on measured drawings by Exeter Archaeology.
- Fig. 24. View of the east elevation of the Forage Store, showing the timber frontage and the adjacent Drill Shed.
- Fig. 25. View of the roof of the Forage Store, showing (in the background) the diagonal braces of the original open front.

- Fig. 26. Ground- and first-floor plans of the West Block, with the Wash House and Cleaning House, showing the suggested phases of their development. Based on drawings by Nationwide Surveys and Exeter Archaeology.
- Fig. 27. Mid 19th-century photograph of the Brixham lifeboat at Higher Barracks in c.1866, showing the northern parts of the West Block in the background (Devon Library Services, Westcountry Studies Library).
- Fig. 28. Reconstructed section of the West Block in the late 19th century. One of the original timber horse stalls in the stables has been tentatively restored. The central chimney has been replaced with paired chimneys (Drawing by R.W. Parker)
- Fig. 29. East elevation of the West Block (top), and west-facing section through the building (bottom). Based on measured drawings by Exeter Archaeology.
- Fig. 30. Sections through the NCOs' mess room and staircase block (top), and through the Officers' stables at the north end of the West Block (bottom).
- Fig. 31. Interior view of one of the southern stables (Room 8) showing the secondary iron columns with unusual projecting lugs.
- Fig. 32. View of one of the southern first-floor rooms after stripping showing the paired doorways in the corridor (left) and a later partition (right).
- Fig. 33. Detail of one of the doorways showing the original boarded cladding and void for an overlight.
- Fig. 34. View within the roof space showing the form of the trusses and the arched structures containing the original chimney flues, with a later brick wall infilling the void.
- Fig. 35. Detail of the staircase in the northern part of the West Block, showing the timber and iron upper and lower flights.
- Fig. 36. Detail of the possible dumbwaiter mechanism serving the ground and first floor of the West Block.
- Fig. 37. View of one of the officers' rooms showing the fitted cupboards and the unusual treatment of the corner window.
- Fig. 38. View of the hipped end of the building showing the construction of the roof, chimneys and the timber balustrades.
- Fig. 39. View of the Wash House from the south.
- Fig. 40. View of the Cleaning House from the north east.
- Fig. 41. Reconstruction of the original 1790s Headquarters building before its destruction by fire in 1879 (Drawing by J. Read, based on a photograph reproduced in the Devon and Exeter Gazette, 10.1.1930)
- Fig. 42. Detail of the Coade stone coat of arms reused on the rebuilt Headquarters Building.
- Fig. 43. Ground- and first-floor plans of the 1881 Headquarters Building, showing suggested phasing. Based on drawings by Ford Gilpin Riley Architects.
- Fig. 44. South, east, north and west elevations of the 1880s Headquarters building. Based on drawings by Ford Gilpin Riley Architects.
- Fig. 45. Detail of one of the porches, showing the stained glass, tiles and moulded brick detail.
- Fig. 46. View of a typical Officers' room on the first floor showing the fitted cabinets flanking the chimney.
- Fig. 47. Details of the staircases in the Servants' quarters (top left), Officer's quarters (top right), Quartermaster's quarters (bottom left) and the Mess Man's quarters (bottom right) showing variations in detail and materials according to status.
- Fig. 48. View within the roof space of the Headquarters Building showing the character of the trusses.
- Fig. 49. Plan of the Riding School showing the suggested phases of its development. Based on measured drawings by Exeter Archaeology.
- Fig. 50. View of the west façade of the Riding School, showing the high architectural quality of the building, contrasting with the plainer treatment of the other buildings.
- Fig. 51. View of the roof of the Riding School.
- Fig. 52. Ground- and first-floor plans of the East Block, with the Pioneer Shed and Bathrooms, showing the suggested phases of its development. Based on drawings by Ford Gilpin Riley Architects and measured drawings by Exeter Archaeology.
- Fig. 53. East and west elevations of the East Block. Based on drawings by Ford Gilpin Riley Architects.
- Fig. 54. South and north elevations of the East Block. Based on drawings by Ford Gilpin Riley Architects.

- Fig. 55. Detail of the east elevation of the East Block, showing the areas of blocking relating to the lean-to extensions.
- Fig. 56. Interior view of a typical ground-floor barrack room, showing the segmental arch dividing the two areas.
- Fig. 57. View of one of the barrack rooms on the first floor showing the construction of the roof.
- Fig. 58. View of the roof structure at the south end of the building, showing the unusual construction of the hip and evidence of a skylight or ventilator.
- Fig. 59. View of the Pioneer Shed and Bathrooms abutting the eastern boundary wall.
- Fig. 60. View of the Dining Room constructed on the site of the former latrines and Straw Store in 1938.
- Fig. 61. Plans of the Coal Store, Indoor Range, Magazine and Racquet Court showing the suggested phases of their development. Based on measured drawings by Exeter Archaeology.
- Fig. 62. View of the entrance to the Coal Store showing the brick piers and overthrow.
- Fig. 63. View of the Indoor Range constructed on the east side of the compound in the early 20th century.
- Fig. 64. View of the Magazine from the west, showing the remains of the surrounding wall and scars of adjacent buildings.
- Fig. 65. View of the Racquet Court from the south, showing the infilling of the original open front.
- Fig. 66. Plans of the Stores, Yard and Suttling House at the south-western corner of the barrack compound. Also of the Gas Meter House against the southern wall, showing the suggested phases of their development. Based on measured drawings by Exeter Archaeology.
- Fig. 67. View of the Stores from the west, showing the lean to roof of the Oil Store at centre and the gates of the Yard to the right.
- Fig. 68. View of the Suttling House from the north west showing the projecting extension on its west façade.
- Fig. 69. Detail of the carpenters' marks and tusk-tenoned joints employed in the floor structure of the Suttling House.
- Fig. 70. Evidence of the cellar stairs surviving in the east wall of the cellar of the Suttling House.
- Fig. 71. View within the northern part of the Suttling House showing the form of the roof structure and one of the former ventilators recovered from the roof space.
- Fig. 72. View of some of the timber huts occupying the former parade ground, probably constructed during the second world war period.
- Fig. 73. View of the 1960s or '70s Canteen building closing the south side of the quadrangle
- Fig. 74. Plans of the Pension Office, Foreman of Works Quarters and the Royal Engineers Yard showing the suggested phases of their development. Based on measured drawings by Exeter Archaeology.
- Fig. 75. The 1860s Pension Office in the lower part of the 1803 compound, showing its west elevation.
- Fig. 76. Timber offices relating to the Royal Engineers establishment at the top of the 1803 compound.
- Fig. 77. View of the Foreman of Works Quarters, later part of the Royal Engineers Office, showing the entrance façade.
- Fig. 78. Exterior of the Royal Engineers Yard, showing the remains of the boundary wall of the 1803 barracks.
- Fig. 79. Plans and elevations of the barracks constructed in 1792 at Hulme, Manchester (redrawn by Sue Goodman, reproduced from Douet, 1998, Fig. 54)
- Fig. 80. Comparative plans of the 1790s Headquarters Buildings at Exeter and Norwich, (compare also Hulme, Fig. 79). That of Exeter is based upon the 1876 OS 1:500 maps, the plan of Norwich upon drawings by Philip Judge, reproduced in Douet, 1998, Fig. 55).