

Former Newton Abbot Hospital, Devon

NGR SX 86136 71084

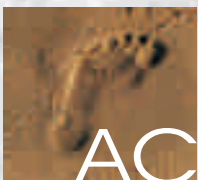
Results of historic building recording

Prepared by:
Paul Jones and Andrew Passmore

On behalf of:
Keyworker Homes (North West) Ltd

Document No: ACD441/3/0

Date: May 2013



AC archaeology

Former Newton Abbot Hospital, Devon

NGR SX 86136 71084

Results of historic building recording

CONTENTS

	Summary	
1.	Introduction	1
2.	Aims	2
3.	Methodology	3
4.	The hospital buildings	3
5.	Discussion	15
6.	Archive and OASIS entry	17
7.	Acknowledgements	17
8.	Sources consulted	17

List of figures

Figure 1: Location of site

Figure 2: Plan of the hospital showing recorded buildings

Figure 3: Phase plan of building 1

Figure 4: Phase plan of the Newton Abbot Hospital and Dispensary (building L)

Figure 5: Ground-floor phase plan of buildings M, N and O

Figure 6: First-floor phase plan of buildings M, N and O

Figure 7: Phase plan of building U

List of plates

Plate 1: Building 1, former covered entranceway, viewed from the north. 2m scale.

Plate 2: Building 1, former arcade in the boardroom, viewed from the southwest. 2m scale.

Plate 3: Building 2/F, receiving room, viewed from the west. 2m scale.

Plate 4: Building 2/F, boardroom, viewed from the east. 2m scale.

Plate 5: Building A showing northern extension, viewed from the northeast. 2m scale.

Plate 6: Building C, kitchen showing the walkway to the dining room, viewed from the south. 2m scale.

Plate 7: Building D, east elevation, viewed from the east. 2m scale.

Plate 8: Building E, dining room showing its relationship to the kitchen, viewed from the northwest. 2m scale.

Plate 9: Building G, viewed from the northeast. 1m scale.

Plate 10: Building H, the rear principal elevation, viewed from the south. 2m scale.

Plate 11: Building H, the rear elevation showing projecting wings, viewed from the north. 2m scale.

Plate 12: Building I, viewed from the southwest. 2m scale.

Plate 13: Building J, viewed from the southwest. 2m scale.

Plate 14: Building K, viewed from the southwest. 2m scale.

Plate 15: Building K, interior showing slate slabs, viewed from the west. 1m scale.

Plate 16: Building L, front elevation showing cottage style central block, with projecting sanitary wing beyond, viewed from the northwest.

Plate 17: Building L, the east arcade of the 1927 extension, viewed from the northeast. 2m scale.

Plate 18: Building N, front elevation showing the sanitary tower, viewed from the northwest. 2m scale.

Plate 19: Buildings M and N, rear elevations showing remains of verandas, viewed from the south.

Plate 20: Building N, rear elevation showing later extensions and (to rear) link to building O, viewed from the southwest. 2m scale.

Plate 21: Building P, viewed from the north. 2m scale.

Plate 22: Building T, viewed from the southeast. 2m scale.

Plate 23: Building U, the chapel, viewed from the west. 2m scale.

Summary

An historic building record of the former Newton Abbot Hospital, Devon (SX 86136 71084) was prepared by AC archaeology in February 2012 prior to redevelopment of the site. The results of the recording have been outlined, and a discussion on the architectural styles and development of the site presented.

A workhouse, designed by George Gilbert Scott and William Bonython Moffatt, was constructed in 1836-39. The front range, that included the boardroom, and also probably the chapel, as well the now-enclosed entranceway, survived. Fragments of the rear ranges, that may have been used as work spaces, possibly with accommodation above, were also present.

A new detached receiver's room was added in the 1870s, and was extended in 1901 to include a new boardroom. A separate Infirmary, with Isolation Block was constructed in 1898 and extended in 1911. Further structures were also built during the later 19th and early 20th centuries.

The Newton Abbot Hospital and Dispensary was constructed on a separate site west of the workhouse in 1898. New wards were added in 1912 and 1927, and by the 1940s the workhouse had been incorporated into the hospital, and the two sites merged.

1. INTRODUCTION (Figs 1 and 2)

1.1 Historic building recording and an archaeological watching brief was carried out by AC archaeology in February and May 2012 at the former Newton Abbot Hospital, East Street, Newton Abbot, Devon. The investigations were commissioned by Keyworker Homes (North West) Ltd and were required under condition 3 of the grant of listed building consent (Teignbridge District council planning reference 11/01454/LBC) for redevelopment of the site. The redevelopment involves the retention and conversion of two listed buildings (buildings 1 and 2/F) and six other unlisted structures (buildings A, B, H, T and the lodge), with the demolition of all other buildings on the site followed by the construction of new buildings. Guidance on the required investigations has been provided by the Devon County Historic Environment Service (DCHES; Reed 2012). The investigations outlined in this document have also been used to provide information to assist the applicant to discharge conditions 4-7 and 9 of the planning application. An archaeological assessment of the proposed development site was prepared in 2006 by Exeter Archaeology (EA 2006), and the historical development of the site set out in sections 1.3-1.6 below are taken from this report. Building numbers presented in that report have been used during this project.

1.2 The former hospital is centred on SX 86136 71084, and covers an area of approximately 4ha on the south side of East Street (Figs. 1 and 2). It is located to the east of the historic core of Newton Abbot. The Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation project describes the site as historic settlement (based on 19th-century Ordnance Survey mapping), an orchard and post-medieval enclosure. It is situated on ground that slopes downwards towards East Street, from approximately 50m aOD to 15m aOD. As a consequence, many of the buildings and site access roads are terraced into the hillside, and/or constructed using the cut-and-fill technique. The underlying geology is Permian breccia of the Oddicombe Formation. Clay subsoil overlying the solid geology was observed during the demolition of the hospital buildings.

- 1.3** The site lies to the southeast of the historic core of Newton Abbot, in an area developed from the enclosure of a medieval open field system. In the 19th century most of the site was orchards. The hospital developed from the Newton Abbot Union Workhouse. This was designed by George Gilbert Scott and his partner William Bonython Moffatt and constructed in 1836-39. It replaced an earlier offsite poor house, and had accommodation for 285 inmates. It had a plan form typical of Scott and Moffatt's work, comprising a central hub with accommodation wings to either side. Administration rooms were provided at the front of the building, and with work rooms at the rear. This general arrangement plan was used in other Scott and Moffatt-designed workhouses in Devon (Bideford, Tavistock and Tiverton; cf Collings and Passmore 2008). The front range of the workhouse, and elements of the rear buildings survive, the rest having been demolished in the later 20th century. The front range is listed Grade II (National Heritage List number 1257024).
- 1.4** What is now Templar house was initially constructed in the 19th century. It is marked as a 'register' House' on Ordnance Survey maps but may have also housed a relocated boardroom for the workhouse. In 1901 it was extended. The building is also listed Grade II (National Heritage List number 1256995).
- 1.5** An infirmary (building N) was completed in 1898, and was extended in 1911 (building M). A nurses' home and nursery (buildings P and H) had been built by 1906, although it is unclear whether these were associated with the workhouse or hospital (see below).
- 1.6** The Newton Abbot Hospital and Dispensary (building L) was opened in 1898. It was situated to the west of the workhouse and replaced an earlier offsite cottage hospital. Throughout the 20th century the hospital was upgraded and expanded.

2. AIMS

- 2.1** The aims of the work were twofold: firstly, to make a record of the historic buildings prior to the commencement of the development (along with any required subsequent recording during conversion of the retained buildings where previously obscured fabric or architectural features were exposed by such works; and secondly, to monitor groundworks associated with the development to allow any exposed archaeological deposits to be investigated and recorded.

3. METHODOLOGY

- 3.1** All works were undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by AC archaeology (Passmore 2012a).

3.2 Historic building recording

The investigations comprised a photographic, written and drawn record of the building. The photographic record included elements 1-8 of section 4.4.7 from English Heritage's 2006 document *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*. This comprised colour digital format only, and where appropriate, all photographs included a photographic scale. Details of the photographs taken were maintained using *pro forma* record sheets. A CD of photographs and an index is included within the distributed paper copies of this report; a selection illustrating the general character of the buildings and some of the architectural features is included within the report.

The drawn record utilised existing plans of the buildings, and both the written and drawn record included (as appropriate) elements 3, 6, and 11-13 of section 4.5.2

from *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practice*. These plans were provided by Keyworker Homes and comprised architect's drawings and record plans held by the relevant health authority during the last 40 years. These provide snapshots of uses of the buildings at various dates; copies are held in the archive.

A record of materials to be retained or recycled has also been made. This included plaques and inscriptions both within the buildings, and elsewhere on the site. A separate report has been prepared (Passmore 2012b).

3.3 Watching brief

Following demolition, the majority of the site was sold to a separate developer. In consultation with the DCHES, given the levels of truncation caused by the construction of the hospital buildings, and the closeness to the footprints of the new development to the hospital buildings, no further monitoring was carried out in this part of the site.

A limited watching brief was carried out within the Keyworker Homes (North West) Ltd part of the site. The standard AC archaeology pro-forma recording system, comprising written, graphic and digital photographic records was used, and it was carried out in accordance with AC archaeology's *General Site Recording Manual, Version 1*.

4. THE HOSPITAL BUILDINGS (Figs 3-7)

4.1 Building 1 (Fig. 3; Plates 1-2)

This building was the entrance block to the 19th-century workhouse, and would have housed administrative rooms either side of a central covered walkway. Typically, these would have included a boardroom and offices on one side and a chapel on the other side. It is mainly of one storey height, but the western block was heightened to two storeys in the late 19th-century. All the walls are of rubble construction with stucco rendering. The north front is dominated by a tall centrally-placed former carriageway, now converted to an entrance foyer, with a semi-circular arch in high-relief ashlar framed by plain pilasters supporting an entablature under a pediment. To either side of the carriageway, lower level bays extend to end blocks. Each block is of two bays with individual tall half-round windows to each bay. All are embellished with identical detailing to those of the carriageway block.

The interior

The interior has been much altered and much of the original fabric is obscured by later partitions and suspended ceilings. However, the original floor plan can be deduced. Inside the western part of the building there was a primary group of three moderately sized-rooms, with a fourth smaller room projecting into the yard beyond. All were tall with some having either a primary or later phased source of heating from now blocked fireplaces within the long internal walls or singularly from a corner fireplace in the west room. With the exception of multi-paned large half-round windows mostly within the north and south elevations, very limited evidence of primary fixtures and fittings is apparent. A small number of later, early 20th-century windows, mainly large double-pane sash types, have been inserted into the primary wall fabric. Throughout, later internal openings relating to late 19th- and early 20th-century alterations have been either blocked up or reduced in height, many retaining flat mouldings or stop chamfered surrounds. Many of the square overlights to the doorways have been removed, but a peculiar timber trellis to one doorway remains replacing an original pane.

Within the eastern part of the building a number of primary rooms can be identified. Again, these were tall and, although less defined, were provided with some source of heat. The most prominent of these rooms was at the very east end of the range; it was a lofty (formerly large rectangular) room with a plain curved cornice. Located at the southern end of the room is a pair of original half-round windows that formerly flanked a now-blocked contemporary square-headed doorway. To the side of the eastern window is a primary window later blocked when a small store was built against its external face during the mid 20th century. A circular timber within the ceiling may indicate the position of a central louvre. Within the eastern side of the room is an original screen of three depressed arches, all, apart from one retained as a doorway, blocked during the mid 20th century. The inclusion of the screen would suggest a room with status and may indicate the siting of the original boardroom. The evidence for this is further enhanced when comparing the generic design of workhouses attributed to Scott and Moffat, where the entrance block housed the boardroom in the eastern half of the building (e.g. as at Tiverton; Passmore and Steinmetzer 2010). At Newton Abbot this is possibly shown, on an 1889 Ordnance Survey map (EA 2006, Fig. 5) as a divided-off section at the east side of the entrance block. Given the inclusion of the screen, it would be supposed that a subsidiary entrance, possibly porched and for sole use by the Board of Governors, was located at this end of the entrance block. No indication of this porch is evident, the present space appearing to be wholly rebuilt and constructed as an austere low-ceiling room, with sash windows, in the early 20th century.

The building has been thoroughly modernised, and other than the features described above, very few historic fittings survive. Some skirting boards remain, but even most of these have been removed when the floors were recovered.

The roof

The roof is supported on king post trusses with diagonal struts. The collars are supported by scarf-jointed collar braces and arch braces. Additional support has been added using wrought iron ties and brackets.

4.2 Buildings 2 and F (Templar House) (Plates 3-4)

Templar House represents a later 19th addition to the workhouse, with an extension on its east side of c. 1901.

Building 2

The principal entrance is within the west elevation and is enclosed within a flat-roofed porch simply detailed with pilasters and a wide cornice. To each of the side walls (lighting the main original rooms) are single two-pane unhorned sash windows. Leading from the porch is a small reception area entered via an original 'Tudor'/basket arch door of four panels, two of which are glazed. The angled eastern wall of the south room reflects the alignment of an existing boundary wall associated with the 1830s workhouse.

The interior survives in good condition, but is to an extent obscured by partitions and suspended ceilings. Both main offices are furnished with skirting boards, moulded door frames, a dado rail, and panelling to the window reveals.

Building F

The main elevation fronts East Street, with a central entrance flanked by two rooms, all treated in a classical style. The largest room, the Ella Rowcroft Room, to the east of the entrance, has a three-bay façade; the slightly taller, central bay is pedimented and framed by two pilasters, with the tympanum containing a blind oculus. The building is variously both one and two storeys high, and is constructed in grey

limestone laid both in ashlar and in rubble coursing, with yellow bricks used for dressings.

At the heart of the building is the large Ella Rowcroft Room that is embellished with polished oak panelled walls and the recess in the north elevation. The ceiling is currently obscured by a modern suspended ceiling. However, a pair of plainly incised pilasters defines the north recess, and there is a second pair opposite on the south wall. The entablature of the pilasters continues as a circuit to the room upon which rise the ceiling ribs of a high coved ornamented ribbed ceiling, the ribs being formed into a geometric Jacobean 'square-within-a-square' design. The positions of fireplaces in most of the principal rooms can be identified, either from chimney stacks or the plan form of the rooms. In the Ella Rowcroft Room the panelling overlies the former fireplace.

The other rooms are plainly treated, and the only historic fittings are the skirting boards. The main entrance is a pair of double doors, each with six panels with chamfered sides. The smaller upper panels have arched heads. Above the door is a large stained-glass light with flower designs. At the junction of the main corridors is a round arch (that is largely obscured by a suspended ceiling) supported on decorated console brackets.

The original stairs are preserved, and are of oak with turned balusters, three to each tread, with newel posts in the form of small fluted columns. The stairs rise in two flights to meet a centrally placed landing. The upper staircase hall leads to six small offices, a WC and a kitchen. Two of the offices have been created by subdividing a larger, original room. They retain fittings such as skirting boards and door frames, all of which are fairly plain and restrained. The only significant architectural feature is a round arch in the corridor that is supported on decorated console brackets.

4.3 Building A (Plate 5)

This building formed part of a rear range of the 1830s workhouse. It was described in the assessment report as accommodation, but was probably actually used as a work room. A detailed description of the exterior was presented in the assessment report and no new observations were made.

The northern bay is an extension and internal access was not possible. The building was converted into a sewing and manufacturing room in 1984, and by 1994 had been reordered into toilets, showers and a store for use by kitchen staff and porters. No evidence survives for its original layout. The central part of the building has an arched ceiling supported on wide plain columns. In the northern part of the building there is a dado rail that is contemporary with the sash windows since it runs into the reveals; it also matches the carving on the window cills. In this area a high level cornice survives. There are two blocked fireplaces set into the eastern elevation.

4.3 Building B

This two-storeyed building formed part of a rear range of the 1830s workhouse. It was described in the assessment report as accommodation, but was probably actually used as a work room. A detailed description of the exterior was presented in the assessment report and no new observations were made.

Internally, the building has been thoroughly modernised, and the ground floor entirely reordered when a single storey addition was added to the east in the mid 20th century. The internal layout is modern and no original internal (or former external) walls remain. The only surviving historic fittings are some of the skirting boards, and

where visible (behind suspended ceilings) earlier flat ceilings incorporating iron ventilation grills.

4.4 Building C (Plate 6)

This building is situated between buildings A and B and replaces an earlier rectangular building associated with the 1830s workhouse. It was constructed in c. 1897 and was last used as a kitchen. It may have had this function from the start since it is linked to the dining room (building E) to the north. Other than the dividing walls with buildings A and B – the former of which contains a chimney stack – there is no visible evidence that the original building was incorporated within the later structure.

Internally, the building has been thoroughly modernised and contains industrial kitchen equipment. However, elements of its historic use can be discerned. An original fireplace (with projecting brick stack) is present within a partition wall. Windows include original bottom opening (rather than sash) types, and the roof includes raised modern glass panels that may have replaced earlier louvres. The latter two features have similarities with the kitchen at the Tiverton workhouse (Passmore and Steinmetzer 2010, 6).

4.5 Building D (Plate 7)

This was originally a detached, two-storey building associated with the workhouse and was located on the western boundary of its site. The description in the assessment report relates its architectural style to the primary workhouse buildings A and B. However, it is likely to be of later 19th-century date (but before 1889). The building was heightened sometime in the early 20th century and additionally reconfigured internally in the mid 20th century.

The form of the building originally appears to have been a tall, single-storey single room structure with a large opening within the gabled south elevation and a single entrance to the long eastern elevation, both with simple timber lintels. The building has been heightened to its present form during a subsequent phase of development which also includes the regular fenestration of the principal east elevation arranged around three windows to the first floor with two additional separate entrances to the ground floor, each serving newly-partitioned rooms. The open-plan first floor space is provided with windows/openings to both the north and south gables and a single doorway accessed via an external staircase at the southern end of the west elevation. Further access to the first floor includes an additional doorway leading into an enclosed walkway connecting building G. The window to the south gable has been reconfigured and extended in depth to form a loading bay matching in dimensions the primary opening directly below. Subsequent windows were added to the ground floor of the north, east and west elevations. Two have been blocked up and one reduced in height immediately during the post war period when a reinforced concrete ceiling was inserted, and the present brick partitions defining all three ground floor rooms added. Two of the entrances within the east elevation are reduced in size and their brick cambered heads and surrounds have been removed.

Internally, the walls are finished in white paint and the concrete first floor is exposed. The roof is supported on simple queen post trusses with struts and a narrow high-level collar, all fixed using bolted iron straps. There are few historic features or fixtures. There are several small recesses in the ground-floor walls, as well as vents, and some mid 20th-century electrical and water fittings are present.

The building was last used as a carpenter's workshop and stores, and given the internal treatment it is likely that similar light industrial and storage use has been the main function of the building throughout its life.

4.6 Building E (Plate 8)

This single-storey building is situated to the north of building C and connected to it by a walkway. The latter is constructed from a mixture of yellow brick and wooden frames with wood and glass panels as well as open sections. All are likely to date to the later 20th century. The building was constructed in c. 1897, and replaces the central hub buildings of the 1830s workhouse. It is constructed of limestone with four tall, shallow arch headed windows in its east and west elevations. These are divided into four by mullions and transoms. The six-pane upper lights are fixed whereas the larger windows below have horned sashes. In its north elevation is a large opening containing modern frosted glass panes.

The building was constructed as a dining room, and was latterly used as a store. The only surviving fitting is tongue-and-grooved panelling to the lower walls with a dado rail above. The room has a modern suspended ceiling concealing the original roof structure. This is hipped and formed from wooden trusses, 2-part trenched collars and trenched purlins, supported by iron or steel frames below. The interior of the roof is lined with lath and plaster.

4.7 Building G (Plate 9)

This building is situated to the north of building D and had been constructed by 1905 (?in 1901). It is constructed of limestone with yellow brick quoins and dressings to the openings and chimney stack. It is mostly two storeyed but there is a half underground basement at the north end utilising the steeply sloping ground down to East Street. On its rear (west) elevations are projecting one- and two-storey extensions, constructed entirely of yellow brick. These had also been erected by 1905. The building contains offices on the upper floors and store in the basement. The upper floor rooms are lit by horned sash windows set within slightly arched-headed openings. Most have additional bottom-opening overlights above. The rear of the basement is lit by 14-pane fixed windows set above doorways.

Inside, all the rooms appear to have changed very little since their construction, although many fittings have been removed following closure of the hospital. The joinery is utilitarian in appearance with the majority of rooms have simple moulded skirting boards, picture rails and four-panelled doors. The original door furniture has also been retained with internal and cupboard doors having brass lock cases and oval keyplates with covers. The staircase is enclosed, but on the landing is a balustrade with thin square-profiled balusters, chamfered newel posts and a ramped handrail. The northern rooms were finished with fireplaces set within the east and west walls, all now blocked; at first-floor level the chimney stack on the east elevation projects out from the wall.

The basement was used for stores and divided into compartments reflecting the different materials in storage. Here the walls are finished with a paint whitewash. It was heated by an old cast-iron radiator.

4.8 Building H (Plates 10-11)

This two-storey building is located to the east of the workhouse and was built in 1906. It is constructed from rubble limestone with yellow brick quoins and dressings to the openings. The building faces south and is relatively plain, the façade being broken up by a series of tall window and door openings. The former contain hornless sashes with plain panels above that may represent replacements of original opening

windows (cf those in building G). There is a large central pediment containing a '1906' datestone. On the ground floor there is a veranda built upon narrow cast-iron columns. This would have faced a garden, and allowed patients to sit in the open air. The rear elevation has a series of three staggered wings, two of which contain sanitary blocks. The elevations are tied together with two courses of three rows of bricks forming string courses.

The interior of the building has been extensively modernised and reordered, although some of the larger original rooms (originally wards) remain intact or largely unaltered. Almost all of the fixtures and fittings are of later 20th-century date. Some plain skirting boards survive, as do a couple of four-panel doors set within plain architraves. Externally, there is evidence for heating (i.e. chimney stacks), but internally several fireplaces were observed, either as open recesses or blocked up.

4.9 Building I (Plate 12)

This two-storey building is an extension to building D. It had been constructed by 1905 and was probably associated with the late 19th-century expansion of the workhouse and the construction of the associated infirmary in 1896-8. It is however, likely to be of a different (probably later) date than building G.

It is constructed of irregular coursed limestone with yellow brick dressings to the primary window and door openings on the south elevation. The first-floor windows are modern composite replacements. Both the ground and first floors are independently accessed, with the opening to the upper storey having been reduced in size from a larger double loading door-sized opening. Most of the openings on the north elevation have brick dressings, and are secondary additions, although some smaller window openings with yellow dressings may be primary. Other vertical areas of red brickwork are associated with former, inserted chimney stacks.

Inside, the building has been extensively remodelled, and was until recently used as offices on the first floor with additional workshop space on the ground floor. On the upper floor no original fixtures survive. On the evidence of the large opening in the south elevation, at this period the building was probably used as a store. It was probably later converted into offices, at which time two fireplaces (now blocked) were inserted into the rear, north wall. Some contemporary skirting boards survive. More recently, further offices have been added, although some partitions have been removed. Small areas of tongue-and-grooved panelling may date to this phase of alterations.

4.10 Building J (Webster Building) (Plate 13)

This is a two-storey building over a semi-basement with a hipped roof positioned immediately south of the hospital (building L). It was constructed in 1937-8 as a purpose-built nurses' home. A foundation stone in the west elevation reads "WEBSTER MEMORIAL NURSES' HOME THIS STONE WAS LAID BY WILLIAM PROUDFOOT ESO. J.P. 20TH. JULY 1937." It principally has a stripped neo-Georgian appearance consisting of a partially rendered symmetrical main south elevation with three individual canted bay windows to the ground floor and four steel casements to the first floor. The aprons of the canted bays and the building's initial coursing have exposed brown brick. Within the north elevation is the principal entrance to the building, enclosed within a rudimentary corridor leading from the first-floor phase II extension of hospital building L. The first floor is marked by a full plat band overlain by render, and on the north elevation is a further plat band above the half basement. The building retains its original multi-paned critical windows throughout. The ceilings are lath and plaster.

The Interior is generally domestic in appearance consisting of a series of single bedrooms above a large communal sitting and a dining room. Some alterations have been made when the building was partially converted into offices. The majority of the rooms retain their fixtures and fittings such as skirting boards, picture rails (where fitted), door frames and cast-iron radiators. The fireplaces in the gable elevations have been blocked and the projecting chimney stacks removed. In the ground-floor corridor the parquet floor is exposed. The original stairs are plain in design with an enclosed plain string and continuous sweeping handrail rising in two flights to meet a centrally-placed landing.

4.11 Building K (Plates 14-15)

This building is situated to the east of the hospital building L, and is probably of 1920s or 1930s date. It is constructed of coursed limestone with yellow brick piers at the corners. Yellow brick is also used for a low-level string course and for the door dressings in the west elevation. Other than this door there are no other significant openings. The roof is hipped and terminates in a shallow ridge into which a ventilator has been set. The slate roof is lined internally with boards and is supported on hip rafters and trenched purlins.

It was described as a boiler house in the assessment report but was actually constructed as a mortuary. The internal walls are painted blue, and the east and west elevations contain low-level vents. Set against the corners are four slate slabs for the storage of corpses. Above head-height aluminium tubes and thin rolled steel joists are set into the walls; screens were probably hung from these to provide privacy. The room has a tap, although the associated trough has been removed.

4.12 Building L (Newton Abbot Hospital and Dispensary) (Fig. 4;Plates 16-17)

The hospital was constructed in 1898 on previously undeveloped land to the west of the workhouse. The building is both of one and two storeys high with attics, and is highlighted with a tall central block. It is constructed of limestone ashlar with Bath stone dressings in the 'Tudor' style, with rock-faced surface dressed quoins, and has a tiled roof. Its building is domestic but picturesque in character and typical of 'Cottage' hospital and 'Cottage Orne' buildings of the mid to late 19th century.

The principal north elevation is dominated by large gables decorated with timber-hanging and framing, tall chimneys and gabled dormers, which are provided with a number of large cross windows with elaborate spandrels framing carved shield motifs in high relief. Originally symmetrical, the front elevation has become obscured with the late 20th-century addition of an awkward squat extension. Although somewhat altered and masked throughout by further 20th-century extensions, the original form of the structure is still prominently displayed, comprising the central, administrative/nurses quarters block, linked to two flanking short pavilion wards by an internal corridor with each of the wards serviced by polygonal corner sanitary blocks. Both the east and west of these blocks are flat-roofed but were formerly probably capped by steeply-pitched pyramidal roofs. Identical corner towers were also included to the rear of the building, with one recently demolished and the other incorporated into modern extensions and largely unrecognisable.

Inside, the main entrance combines a reception area with subsidiary rooms set to the rear. Formerly the area was openly planned, probably serving as the principal waiting room for in-patients and was heated by a small fireplace at one end, now blocked, as evidenced by a large chimney stack. Beyond the reception area, a spine corridor extends the entire length of the ground floor leading off to the original communal wards with later phased specialist ancillary, administration and ablution rooms to the rear of the building. The original pavilion type wards are prominently located towards

the ends and central part of the building and extend from front to back. All have high-ceilings with broad coving and are lit and cross-ventilated by tall windows. Above each window are single pivoted overlights retaining original threaded opening mechanisms. Larger multi-paned cross windows set within splays are positioned at the gable end to each ward. The majority of the windows are original with the remainder having been replaced with UPVC.

In 1927 a new ward was added at the eastern end of the building consisting of both individual and small-scale multi-occupancy wards all leading off from a cruciform corridor. The works are commemorated by a wall plaque. Within the design were ablutions to the north and south of the wards and an arcaded veranda outside the eastern elevation.

The stairs to the first floor, situated opposite the main entrance, have stone steps with slender cast-iron balusters and plain columnar newels all topped by a plain timber handrail ramped at the half-landing. Originally the landing was naturally lit by a single sash window but this has been partly obscured when a later doorway was inserted within the wall space during the construction of additional nurses' quarters to rear of the building. The contemporary closed-strung stairs above the first floor are entirely of timber consisting of turned balusters, thick newel posts and ball pendants.

On the first floor the rooms are arranged off a staggered central corridor that is given architectural focus by plain round-headed archways situated at either end. The corridor is top lit by a series of louvered openings each mechanically operated by mechanisms similar to those noted within the primary ground-floor wards. All the rooms retain a high percentage of their original detailing and although plain include low-level skirting and architraves to both doors and fitted cupboards. All door types have simple six sunk panels with plain chamfers to the edges with many having their original furniture. A number of the rooms are lit by dormer windows some fitted with primary timber-framed cross casement windows while others mainly to the rear, south elevation are paired two-pane sashes with a single overlight.

From the half-landing of the main staircase there is access to the nurses' accommodation situated to the rear of the building. Constructed during the 1910s, the space entails three separate sleeping quarters and a small ancillary room, all leading off a side corridor. All preserve contemporary plain four-panelled doors, unmoulded plain skirting boards, and within the southern room a tall thin fire surround embossed with a small oval floral motif. To one end of the distribution corridor a later entrance has been inserted which opens into Building J.

From the first floor corridor landing of the staircase, the stairs rise in two flights to the second floor attic. Set back from here is a single bathroom while to the front are three former bedrooms. A percentage of primary joinery as noted elsewhere within the building survives.

4.13 Buildings M, N and O (workhouse infirmary) (Plates 18-20)

Building N

Building N provides a good example of hospital architecture at the end of the 19th century with emphasised long rectangular pavilion wards. This two-storey building, designed in a vaguely free style, was erected in 1896-98 and constructed of ashlar limestone with detailing emphasised in yellow brick and Bath stone. The roof of the central block is hipped and while the flanking pavilions are half-hipped. It has a basement plant room under the eastern ward.

North elevation

The north elevation is the principal facade, facing over the entire grounds of the workhouse and was formerly symmetrical in appearance prior to the addition of a western wing (building M). The elevation is divided into three sections; two rectangular ward pavilions flanking a central block that breaks forward from the plane of the pavilions. The eastern pavilion has a slightly higher roofline to the remainder of the building. Dominating the elevation are two diamond shaped sanitary towers, one attached to either pavilion and positioned well forward of the entire building.

The central section of the building is of six bays comprising two projecting bays each containing a pair of windows crowned by open pediments and a central bay set back but including a short projection set forward of the entire section. The windows on the ground floor of the outermost bays are singular and to the first floor paired. All have moulded pale yellow brick surrounds topped by flat limestone lintels. Above the windows are yellow brick relieving arches of segmental and wide two-centre types with stone imposts and keystones. Both bays are framed by attached yellow brick pilasters and horizontally divided by a plinth, string course and impost band all in yellow brick. These horizontal features are represented throughout the entire circuit of the building with the impost band further forming an interface at eaves level. Within the central bay the windows have been treated as those mentioned but without a relieving arch to the first floor window due to the presence of the eaves. The short projection of this bay contains small round-headed windows each with moulded stone architraves, keystones and continuous impost bands. The upper window also includes a moulded apron. To either side of the central bay are individual entrances; the western one contained in a covered walkway and the other open to the car park. The latter has a small half-hipped door hood supported by a pair of ogee brackets. Above each entrance is a half-round window. Both the large doorways and windows are treated in pale yellow brick surrounds, with moulding as before to the either window.

Both the eastern and western block pavilions are five bays long with a regular fenestration highlighted by camber headed windows. The detailing of the central section of the building is repeated in the pavilions and their individual two-storey sanitary towers all with brick surrounds, stone imposts and keystones to the windows and doorways and included with two parallel string courses. Both sanitary towers form the central bays of each pavilion and are individually reached by short two-storey corridors that contain single windows to each floor and a first floor doorway that leads onto an external steel staircase. Both towers are pierced by a myriad of thin windows that express the function of the different rooms containing either baths or sanitary facilities. The towers are diamond shape in plan with chamfered corners, each corner finished with a ornamented large stone ogee stop at eaves level.

South elevation

The original asymmetrical form of the south elevation has been partly obscured by an amalgam of modern extensions, notably to both east and west pavilion blocks. The architectural detailing and opening types noted within the north elevation has been carried on through and applied to this elevation but here also includes an open pediment in each of the pavilions. At the centre of each pediment is a circular brick oculus bordered by a four keystone moulding. The building's central block incorporates a projecting sanitary tower of the form within the north elevation and an original small first-floor veranda. A ground-floor veranda of the same type was probably included in the primary design of the block but its open front has since been built in and amalgamated to create the present dining room. The first-floor veranda extends out from the elevation. Its roof is an extension of the main block's hipped roof and is supported by two slender iron corner columns. The iron balustrade is made up

of simple stick balusters grouped into fives all under a plain handrail. There is a large lean-to extension housing a kitchen, gym and laundry. The walls are wholly obscured, mostly by modern kitchen units and fittings, and the rear door is also a 20th-century replacement.

The windows throughout the elevations are mainly original late 19th century, two-pane horned sashes of varied sizes, including half round types, all with small pane overlights. The joinery is in all cases severely plain; the glazing bars are either entirely un moulded or chamfered and the horns neither straight-cut or shaped.

Interior

Ground floor

The interior has been much altered and obscured by modern partitions and suspended ceilings and now contains few visible historic features. However, the general layout of the original infirmary can be discerned. The central block contained five or six heated rooms, flanked by long wards. Stairwells were positioned at the ends of the wards closest to the central block. The stairs from both have been removed and the eastern stairwell enlarged into a corridor. Tiled surfaces remain exposed in the projecting sanitary towers, and occasionally elsewhere.

First floor

Although masked by later modern partitioning, the internal layout is largely preserved. The position of the pavilion wards are placed to utilise the southern aspect with the long walls punctuated by long bands of tall windows creating a light interior. All have high ceilings and no embellishments with the exception of banded glazed tiling set at lower levels.

In the central block there were at least four rooms, three of which were at the back of the building and heated. There is no evidence for any partitions in the long room that runs along the front of the range.

Building O

This building lies immediately to the south of the easternmost pavilion of building N and appears to have been constructed in tandem with it during 1896-98 as a stand-alone ancillary structure, probably as an isolation block. Originally both buildings N and O were linked by a covered walkway but this was later demolished and its footprint absorbed into the present two-storey build. The original T-shaped plan of the building is still apparent including its single sanitary tower that extends out from the building's western elevation. All the detailing noted within building N has also been used here, to include for example elevations and openings all framed by yellow brick. All of the windows, both singular and paired, are primary horned sash types with replacement single pane overlights. Overall the exterior has little altered although two of the primary windows of the eastern elevation have been enlarged.

Inside, the building has been extensively modernised, and its layout is not entirely clear. It probably contained three rooms served by a dog-leg corridor, as well as the tower to house sanitary facilities. In addition to the entrance from the covered walkway, there were additional doorways in its south elevation.

Building M

The building comprises a rectangular, two-storeyed, with semi-basement, single pavilion constructed in c.1911 to provide additional infirmary space to building N. It is faced in ashlar limestone with various architectural embellishments similar to those used within buildings N and O. Although not greatly altered externally from its primary

form, the building does include a later sanitary annex attached to the southwest elevation.

The building has been subdivided by modern partitions, but other than one wall, there is no evidence for primary divisions. The only visible partition divides the ward from a stairwell at its southwest end. This projects out to the rear of the building, and has ground-floor entrances from both the front and rear. It remains in use. On the first floor there are primary partitions creating two small rooms adjacent to the stairwell.

4.14 Building P (The Laurels) (Plate 21)

This building was constructed in c.1906 and is situated to the east of the Infirmary (buildings N and O). It is three storeys with red brick walls framed by simple yellow brick pilasters and brick plat-bands defining each storey. The principal north front has a façade of three bays with a central doorway and with sashed windows, paired to the ground floor, symmetrically disposed in each storey. Immediately after construction, a further identical bay to the west was added, and has the same architectural treatment and fenestration. There are single windows in its west elevation. The fenestration of the rear (south) elevation is generally in the same style as the front, but the window arrangement is less regular. The roof was altered when the west bay was added to form a fully hipped structure.

Internally, the building has been extensively modernised and some new partitions added. Suspended ceilings have been added to all rooms. However, the building retains many of its original fixtures and fittings. It is entered by a four-panelled front door that leads into a lobby with a black-and-white tiled floor. Most of the original spaces can be discerned, and they retain their skirting boards of various styles and door architraves. The corridors are embellished with arched openings above the doorways. The area below the stairs to the first floor is enclosed with inlaid panelling, whilst the staircase is open and has turned balusters and newel posts, with finials, and a ramped handrail. The original fireplaces are either blocked or their recesses utilised for storage.

4.15 Building R

This is a group of four, two-storey brick buildings constructed in 1971 as a matron's and resident doctors' accommodation. They are terraced into the hillside, with garages and stores on the semi-basement level and living accommodation above. The eastern building is detached from the others. They are constructed of red brick with rendered front ground floors and rear upper floors, under a ceramic tiled roof. They appear to be of cavity wall construction since concrete blocks are visible within the ground floor rooms. The ground-floor garage of the eastern building has been converted into further living accommodation, and has concrete block internal partitions. Light is provided by opening steel-framed windows of varying sizes.

Internally, the buildings have typical late 20th-century fixtures and fittings, with the only architectural embellishments being wide curved cornices in the bedrooms.

4.16 Building S

This is a later 20th century (probably 1970s) boiler house for the hospital. It was constructed on the site of the western wing of the former workhouse, and is attached to building A. It is constructed of pale buff and red bricks, and its southern elevation incorporates three large multi-paned windows. An associated detached round chimney is situated to the rear (south of the building).

The building is largely open planned but with ground-floor offices along its east wall. It contains three gas-fired boilers, over which are walkways that also extend over the office.

4.17 Building T (Plate 22)

This is a lodge to the hospital and is situated adjacent to the entrance off East Street beside the Baptist Chapel. It was constructed in 1889. The building displays rural vernacular architecture (English Revival) combining mock half-timbering, a decorated centre porch and ogee braces. The masonry is limestone with yellow brick and Bath stone detailing, similar in style to the contemporary hospital (building L). The porch and the northern two-thirds of the building are two-storey in height, the remainder is single storey. The window in the room over the porch projects out beyond the gable elevation.

The building has been extensively modernised, and other than some possible original skirting boards and door frames, no historic fixtures and fittings are present.

4.18 Building U (Plate 23)

This building was constructed in the late 19th century and may be contemporary with the 1896-8 hospital. It was constructed as a mortuary or autopsy room, but in its present form comprises an administration and storage area with two attached late 20th-century wards. The primary building was single storey, rectangular in plan with a hipped roof. It was heated, and a tall chimney survives. All the walls are rendered, although the chimney stack is exposed limestone. Some primary wooden mullion and transom windows, with opening lights survive, whilst the later chapel has small pointed-headed windows with stained glass.

It originally comprised three rooms (including a possible disinfecting chamber), one of which was heated. It was enlarged during the 20th century. A chapel was added in the years after the Second World War, and the building was extended to the south with the addition of four small rooms. During the later 20th century open-plan wards were added, and further alterations and subdivisions made to the existing rooms.

The interior of the building has been modernised, including the chapel, and mostly reflects the recent use as wards. The few original features include a picture rail in one room, a blocked fireplace in another, and the door frames. The roof of the chapel was deliberately left exposed, and comprises closely set rafters set into walls plates, with a ridge purlin below the rafters' apexes. The inside of the roof is plastered over. In the centre, is a possible vent or opening for a small bell tower.

4.19 Building V

This is a small square building situated to the west of the hospital (building L). It is constructed of brick that is mostly rendered. There is a door in the south elevation and two windows in the east elevation. The doorway has been set within a blocked wider opening that would have been flanked by windows. It has a fully hipped roof topped with a leaded ball finial. The building as described in the assessment report as a 1930s boiler house. The interior was not inspected, but given the extensive fenestration such a use seems unlikely. It may have functioned as a small store.

4.20 Building W

This is a single storey, rendered brick building with a pitched slate roof. It is situated to the north of the hospital (building L) and is of mid 20th-century date. It has two doors and steel crittal windows in the south elevation. Its function is unknown, but it may have been used as stores.

4.21 The well

During the demolition works a well was discovered situated between the northeast corner of building A and the southwest corner of building E. It is constructed of red sandstone laid onto the natural breccia. It is a minimum of 6.3m deep, down to water level. The well is not marked on any historic maps, but is likely to be associated with the workhouse. It is situated close to the probable original kitchens (that would have been under building E) and may have been located within a small outbuilding to rear of the central hub.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 The workhouse

The Newton Abbot Union Workhouse was constructed in 1836-9 on land at the periphery of the built-up area of East Street. It was contained within grounds bounded by walls that largely survive today; their positions reflected the alignments of the earlier field boundaries. The central part of the workhouse was demolished in the 20th century with only the front range (building 1) and parts of the rear ranges (buildings A and B) retained. Their overall architectural treatment reflects the uses of the buildings and is typical of a 19th-century workhouse.

The front range would have housed the entranceway, reception rooms, a chapel and boardroom. The latter, in typical Scott and Moffatt fashion, was situated at the eastern end of the range, and can be identified from its architectural treatment. Of particular interest is the arcade on its eastern elevation, the provision of which was enabled by the overall design whereby the side accommodation ranges did not connect to the north entrance range. This appears to be an unusual, extravagant feature, although may not be unique. At Bedminster, for example, there is a row of four gothic arches under a pitched roof (in the form of a cloister walk) attached to the end of the side range where it joins the front range. There is no architectural evidence for a chapel in the western side of the range, although this is not to say that such a room did not exist here.

The surviving rear ranges could have had several functions, and these uses would probably have been segregated by gender. They may have housed working areas, e.g. a laundry for women or craft rooms for men, or even have included parts of the male and female hospitals, which were often located at the rear of the workhouse. The upper floors could also have provided accommodation.

Extension of the workhouse

It is clear from the documentary research and the surviving buildings that during the 19th and early 20th centuries the workhouse was expanded to cope with more inmates, although to an extent these may have been sick and elderly people rather than paupers.

Within the surviving buildings there is evidence for alterations (possibly an addition to or rebuilding of building A), as well as the front range. In the 1870s a new register room was constructed (building 2); a demolished room behind this could have been a boardroom, replacing that in the front range. Possibly contemporary alterations in the front range include the provision of a first floor on its west side. The register office was enlarged in 1901 (building F) and included a new boardroom (the Ella Rowcroft Room).

In common with many other workhouses, in the late 19th century a new infirmary (buildings N and O) was provided. At Newton Abbot this was constructed in 1896-98. This appears to have been built as much as a town infirmary as a hospital for the

workhouse since it incorporates a number of architectural features typical of public hospitals of the Victorian and Edwardian era. In particular, the presence of balconies and verandas, allowing patients to sit outside, on the southern, sun-facing elevation, stand out. The separation of building O from building N also points to a specialist use, such as the care of patients with infectious diseases in an isolation block. At around the same time a new dining hall and kitchen are documented. These can be identified as buildings E and C respectively. The dining room represents a partial rebuild of the central hub of the workhouse, and it is possible that this area originally contained a kitchen (with food being taken within the accommodation blocks rather than a separate dining room).

During the early 20th century further enlargement of the complex took place. In 1911, the infirmary was enlarged (building M). In 1906 a nurses' home and a nursery had been constructed, and these have been previously interpreted as buildings P and H. Whilst building P (The Laurels) may have been designed as accommodation, the survey of building H has demonstrated that it was provided with a south-facing veranda and it may therefore have been used as a hospital rather than a nursery. The design of its rear (north) elevation, with projecting wings is also very utilitarian (rather than domestic) and reminiscent of the earlier infirmary with its projecting sanitary wings.

In addition to the main workhouse and infirmary buildings, from the late 19th-century onwards, ancillary stores and workshops were constructed (buildings D, G and I), reflecting the growing needs to the institution. It is not clear whether services were provided by staff or inmates. However, there is some evidence from historical maps of walls or gates, which may imply segregation of inmates using these buildings along the lines of the separate courtyards within the workhouse (splitting male/female and children/adults), although they could simply have been erected for security.

5.2 Newton Abbot Hospital and Dispensary

The hospital (building L) was constructed in 1896-98 on land close to, but at that time not adjoining the workhouse. Although heavily extended during the 20th century, the basic layout of wards and ancillary rooms can be determined. The Porter's Lodge (building T) was added in 1899. Records also document a separate mortuary, doctor's private room and an out-patients room. Three small structures are depicted north of the hospital on the 1905 Ordnance Survey map, and probably represent these structures. The earliest part of building U probably housed the mortuary.

The hospital continued to grow throughout the 20th century. New wards were added in 1912 and 1927. By the 1940s the workhouse was incorporated into the hospital and the site was integrated as a single complex. With increased medical specialism during the later 20th century, the use of existing buildings altered, and they were taken over by individual departments. However, few new buildings were constructed. These that were – buildings J and R – were nurses accommodation, and this continued a trend started here in 1896-8 when the hospital was constructed, and which can be seen at other hospitals in the region (e.g. the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital at Wonford, Exeter, and Dean Clarke House, Exeter; Newell and Phimester 2006) during the second half of the 20th century.

5.3 Architectural styles and development

The workhouse and hospital presents an interesting array of buildings reflecting the use of the site over time. It has been noted how the administrative buildings of the workhouse forming the entrance façade were of higher architectural quality than the remainder of the accommodation and working blocks.

Starting in the late 19th century, there was a trend for new accommodation to be self-contained, with new buildings detached from the existing stock and provided with their own heating and sanitary facilities. Buildings erected during the late 19th and early 20th century were consistently constructed of limestone with local 'Candy' yellow brick detailing. Rarely was red brick used, building P being the main exception. In using local limestone, to an extent the buildings reflected the existing workhouse, and were consistent in themselves, even in the separate hospital and workhouse complexes. Later extensions to the infirmary and dispensary solely utilised Candy brick, which by this date had become more readily available than stone. The few later buildings were generally constructed in the style of the period (e.g. buildings J and R), and were less sensitive to the historic character of the site. This theme continued into the later 20th century with the modernisation of the buildings reflecting changing needs and departmentalism of the National Health Service and the need to comply with current legislation, although one rear extension to building L utilised limestone in keeping with the original structure. This brought changes to the buildings such the provision of ramps for disabled access as well as new doors and fire escapes from upper storeys.

6. ARCHIVE AND OASIS ENTRY

6.1 A fully integrated site archive will be prepared and is currently stored at the offices of AC archaeology in Bradninch, but will ultimately be deposited under the relevant accession number at the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter, when the current museum non-acceptance policy will be reviewed. The temporary reference number from the museum is 12/07.

6.2 An OASiS entry has been completed and has the unique identifier 150742.

7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

7.1 The recording was commissioned by Keyworker Homes (North West) Ltd and managed for them by Stuart Binks and for AC archaeology by Andrew Passmore. The fieldwork was carried out by Paul Jones, Simon Hughes, Chris Caine and Sarnia Blackmore. The report was prepared by Paul Jones and Andrew Passmore with the illustrations drawn by Elisabeth Patkai and Sarnia Blackmore.

8. SOURCES CONSULTED

Collings, A.G., and Passmore, A.J., 2008, *Belmont Hospital Tiverton, Devon: an archaeological assessment historic building appraisal*, Exeter Archaeology report no. **08.46**.

Exeter Archaeology, 2006, Newton Abbot Hospital, Devon, *Archaeological Assessment and Historic Buildings Appraisal*, Exeter Archaeology report.

Passmore, A.J., and Steinmetzer, M.F.R., 2010, *Belmont Hospital Tiverton: an archaeological evaluation and historic building recording*, Exeter Archaeology report no. **10.20**.

Passmore, A., 2012a, *Newton Abbot Hospital, Devon, (NGR SX 86136 71084), Written Scheme of Investigation for historic building recording and watching brief, Conditions 3 and 8 of listed building consent no. 11/01454/LBC*, AC archaeology document no. **ACD441/1/0**.

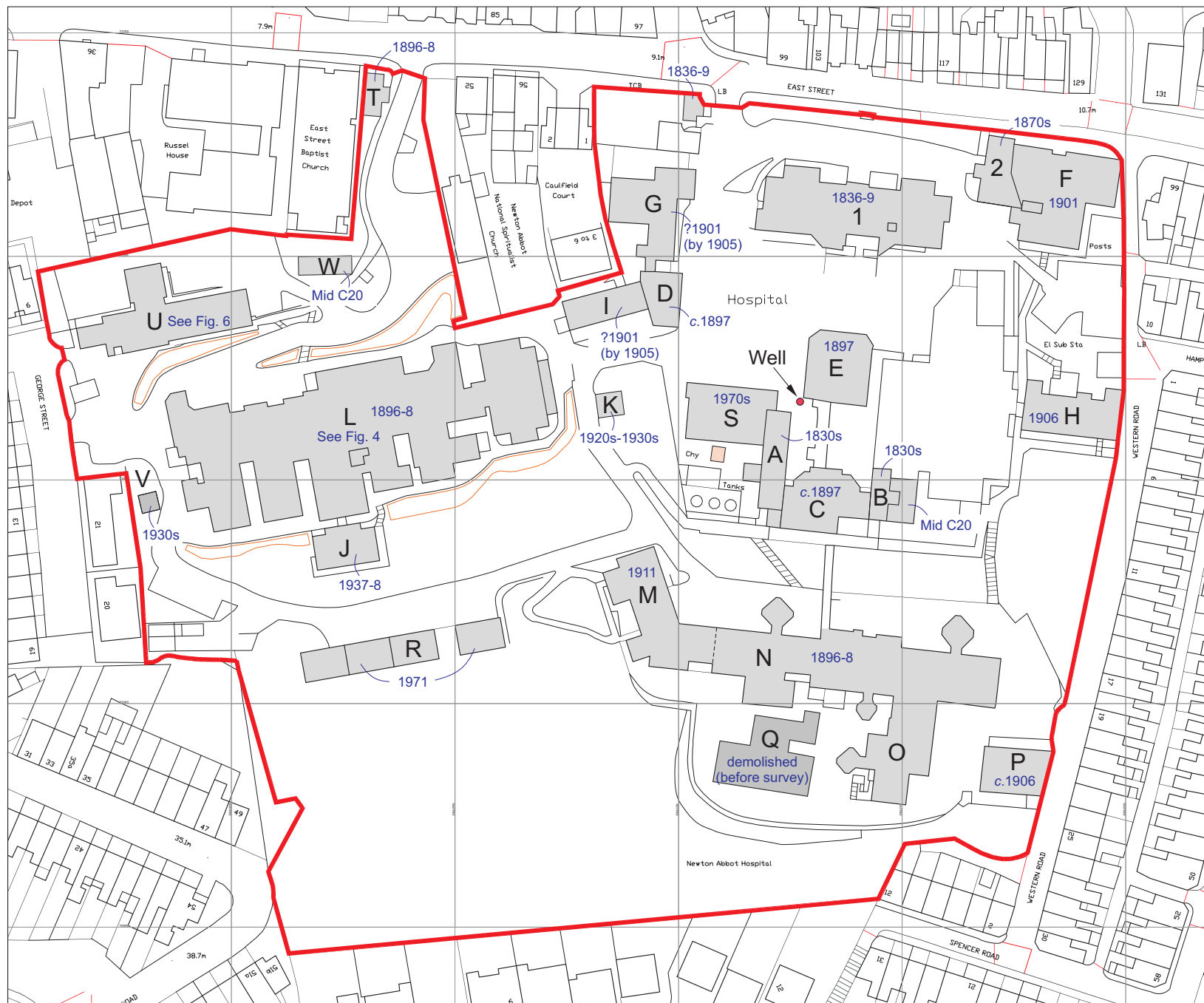
Passmore, A., 2012b, *Former Newton Abbot Hospital, East Street, Newton Abbot, Devon, NGR SX 86136 71084, Statement on the Origin and Re-Use of Salvaged Building Materials, Teignbridge District Council planning reference 11/01454/LBC, AC archaeology document no. **ACD441/2/0**.*



Newell, K., and Phimester, J., 2006, *Dean Clarke House Exeter, Devon, Archaeological and Historic Buildings Assessment, Oxford Archaeology Job No. 6686.*

Reed, S., 2012, *Brief for Historic Building Recording and Archaeological monitoring and Recording of Groundworks, Former Newton Abbot Hospital site, East Street, Newton Abbot, Devon, DCHES ref. **ARCH/DM/TE/18070**.*

DCC historic landscape characterisation website

http://www.devon.gov.uk/index/environmentplanning/historic_environment/landscapes/landscape-characterisation/historiclandscapecharacterisationmaps.htm





-  Site boundary
-  Buildings recorded
- 1896-8 Historic dates

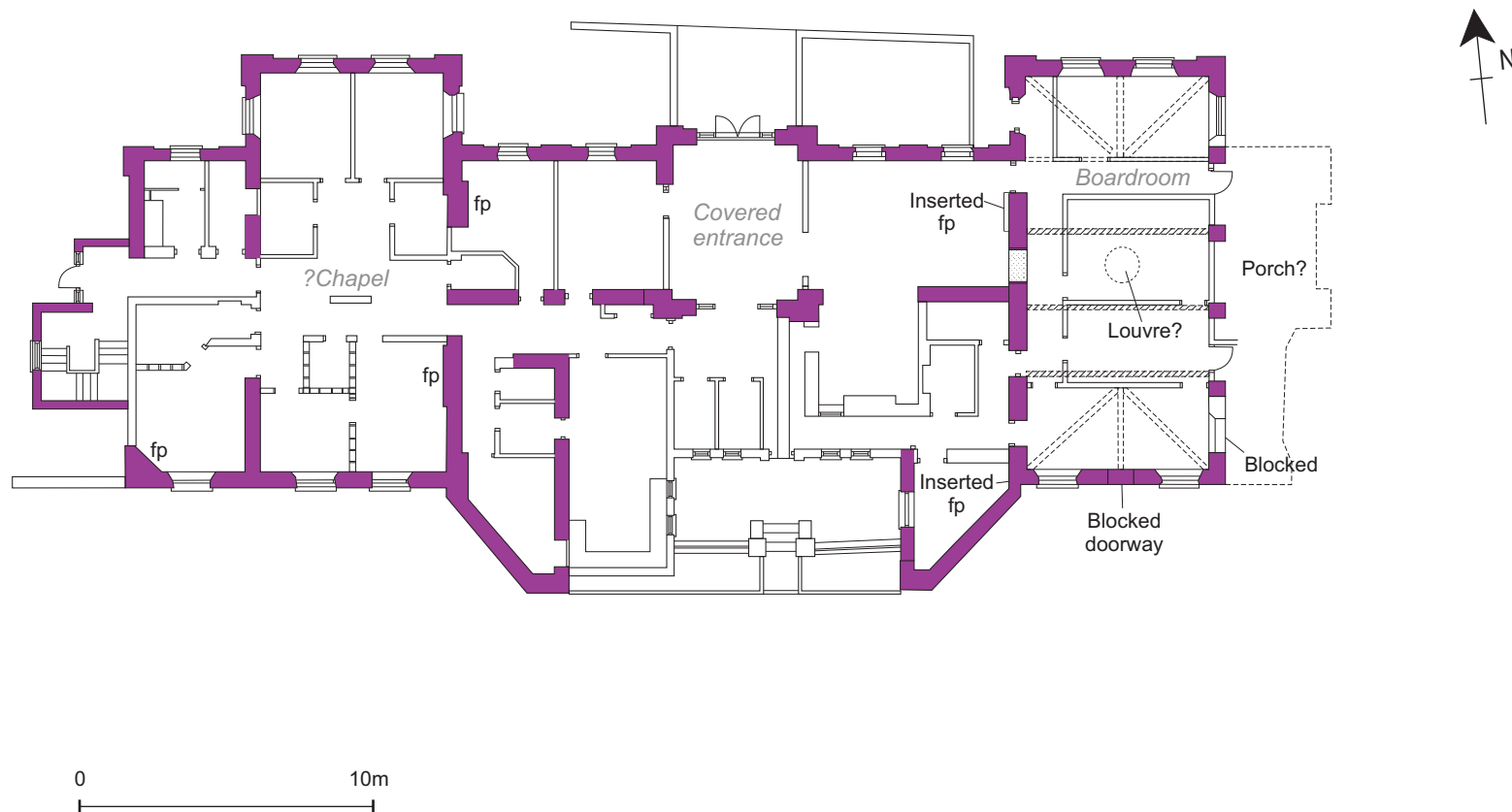
0 50m
Scale 1:1250@A4

PROJECT
Newton Abbot Hospital

TITLE
Fig. 2: Plan of the hospital showing recorded buildings

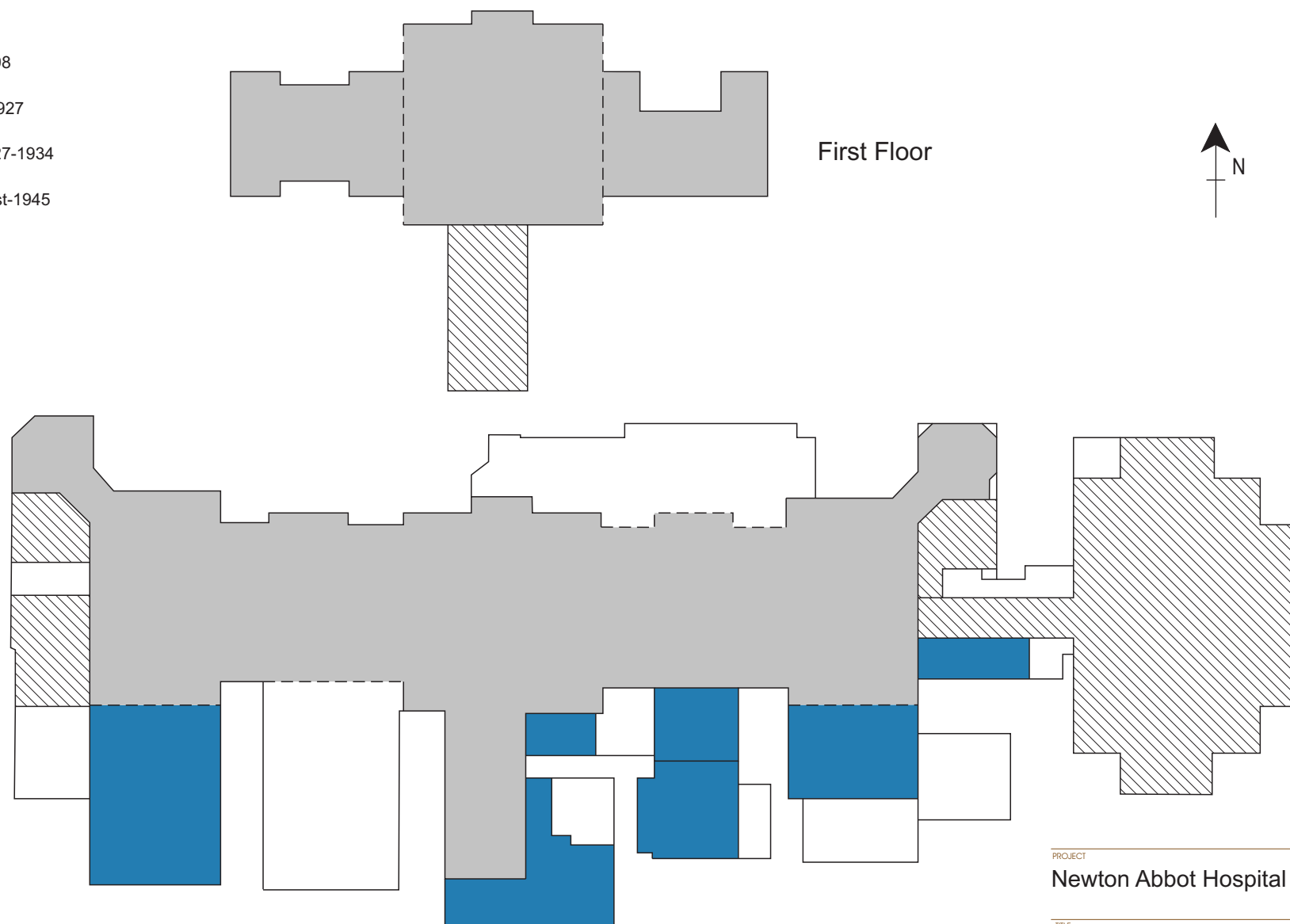
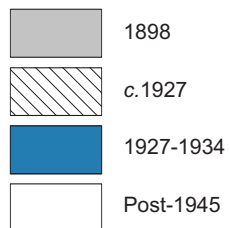


-  Primary walls
-  Later 20th century partitions
- fp Fireplace



PROJECT
Newton Abbot Hospital

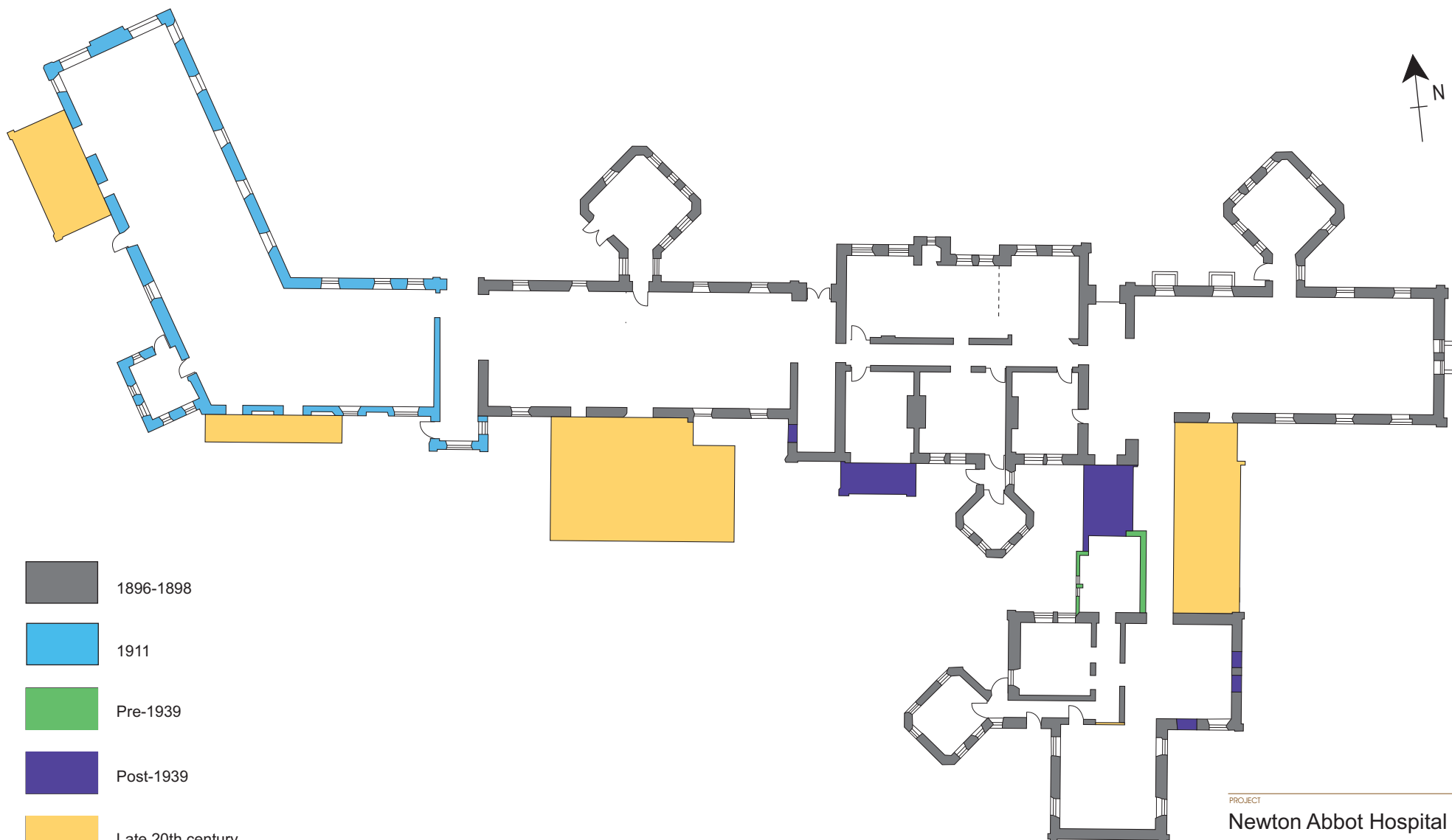
TITLE
Fig. 3: Phase plan of building 1



PROJECT
Newton Abbot Hospital

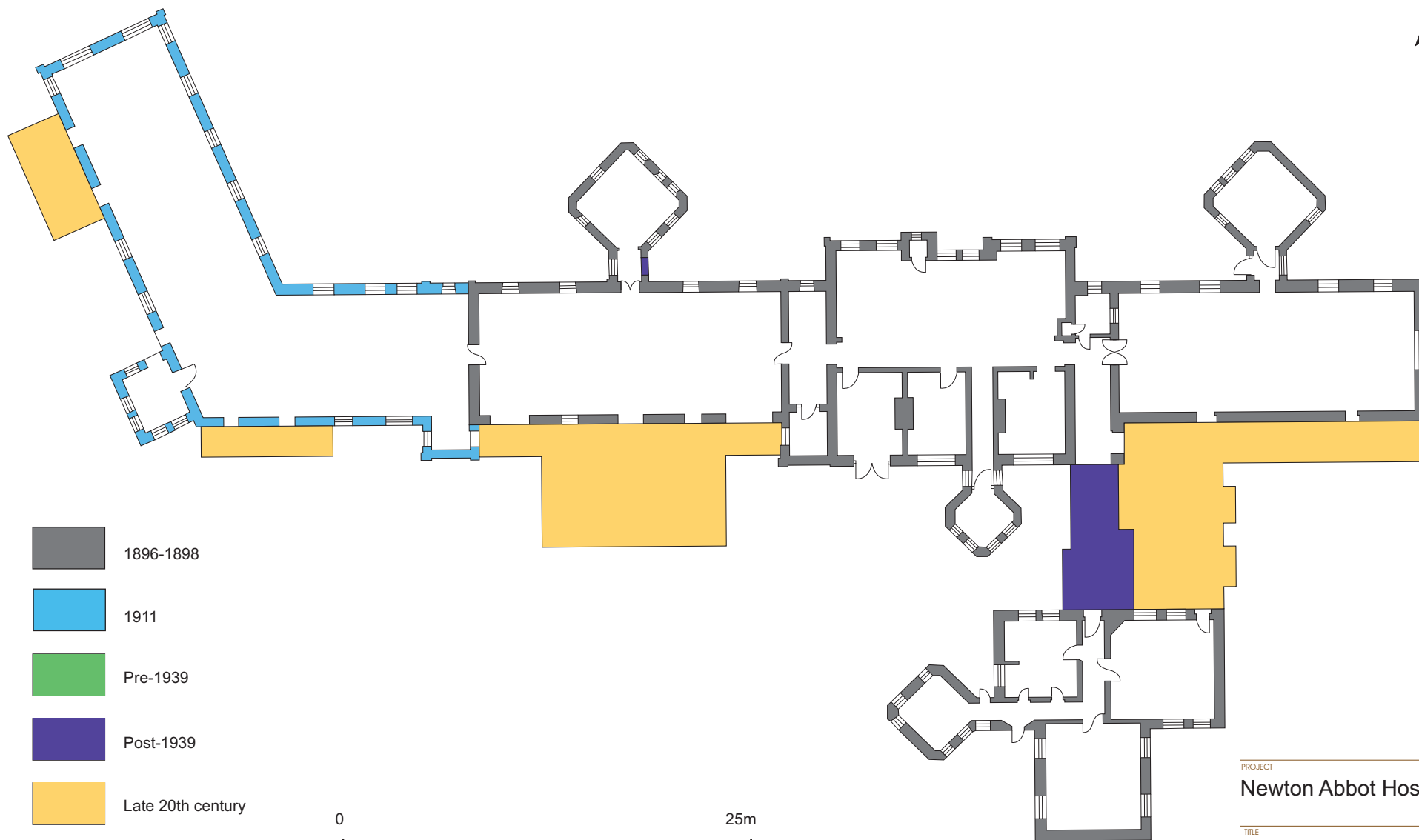
TITLE
Fig. 4: Phase plan of the Newton Abbot
Hospital and Dispensary (building L)





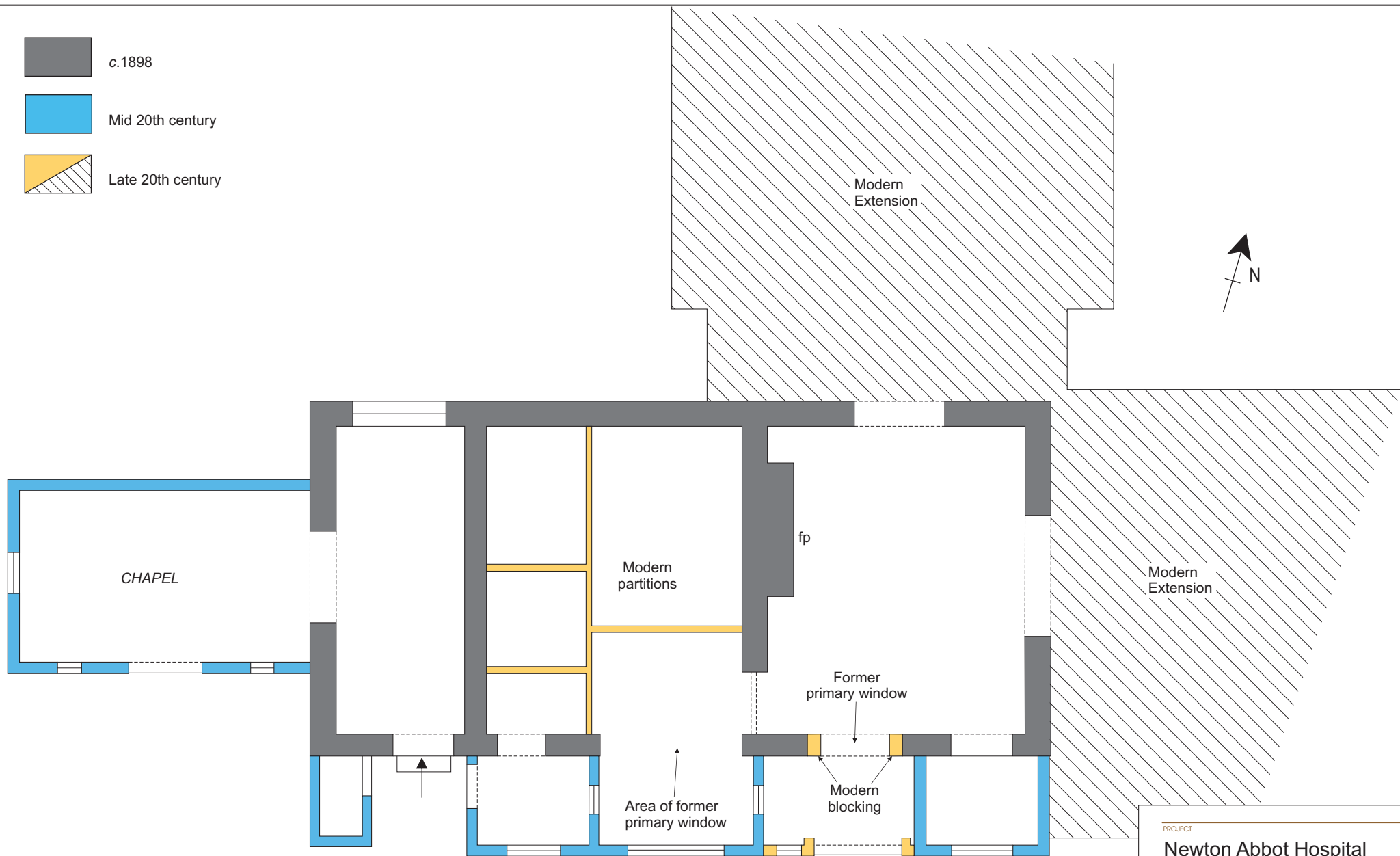
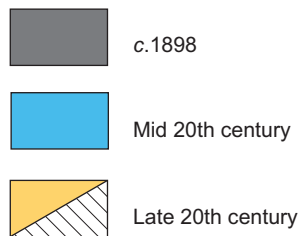
PROJECT
Newton Abbot Hospital

TITLE
**Fig. 5: Ground-floor phase plan
 of buildings M, N and O**



PROJECT
Newton Abbot Hospital

TITLE
Fig. 6: First-floor phase plan of
buildings M, N and O



0 5m

PROJECT

Newton Abbot Hospital

TITLE

Fig. 7: Phase plan of building U



AC archaeology



Plate 1: Building 1, former covered entranceway, viewed from the north. 2m scale



Plate 2: Building 1, former arcade in the boardroom, viewed from the southwest. 2m scale



Plate 3: Building 2/F, receiving room, viewed from the west. 2m scale



Plate 4: Building 2/F, boardroom, viewed from the east. 2m scale



Plate 5: Building A showing northern extension, viewed from the northeast. 2m scale



Plate 6: Building C, kitchen showing the walkway to the dining room, viewed from the south. 2m scale



Plate 7: Building D, east elevation, viewed from the east. 2m scale



Plate 8: Building E, dining room showing its relationship to the kitchen, viewed from the northwest. 2m scale



Plate 9: Building G, viewed from the northeast. 1m scale



Plate 10: Building H, the rear principal elevation, viewed from the south. 2m scale



Plate 11: Building H, the rear elevation showing projecting wings, viewed from the north. 2m scale



Plate 12: Building I, viewed from the southwest. 2m scale



Plate 13: Building J, viewed from the southwest. 2m scale



Plate 14: Building K, viewed from the southwest.
2m scale

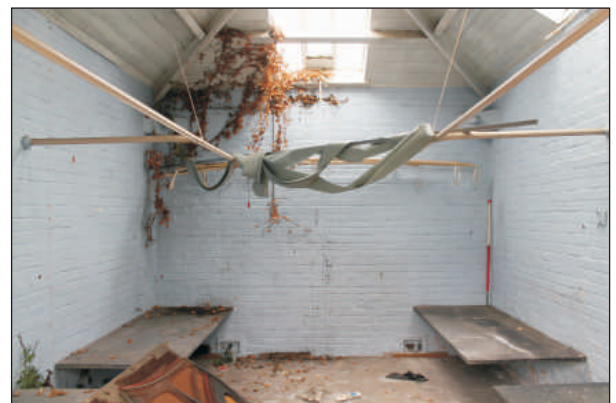


Plate 15: Building K, interior showing slate
slabs, viewed from the west. 1m scale



Plate 16: Building L, front elevation showing cottage style central block, with projecting sanitary wing beyond, viewed from the northwest



Plate 17: Building L, the east arcade of the 1927 extension, viewed from the northeast. 2m scale



Plate 18: Building N, front elevation showing the sanitary tower, viewed from the northwest. 2m scale



Plate 19: Buildings M and N, rear elevations showing remains of verandas, viewed from the south



Plate 20: Building N, rear elevation showing later extensions and (to rear) link to building O, viewed from the southwest. 2m scale



Plate 21: Building P, viewed from the north. 2m scale



Plate 22: Building T, viewed from the southeast. 2m scale



Plate 23: Building U, the chapel, viewed from the west. 2m scale

Devon Office

AC archaeology Ltd
Unit 4, Halthaies Workshops
Bradninch
Nr Exeter
Devon
EX5 4LQ

Telephone/Fax: 01392 882410

Wiltshire Office

AC archaeology Ltd
Manor Farm Stables
Chicklade
Hindon
Nr Salisbury
Wiltshire
SP3 5SU

Telephone: 01747 820581
Fax: 01747 820440

www.acarchaeology.co.uk