

DEAN CLARKE HOUSE, SOUTHERNHAY, EXETER

(NGR SX 92281 92382)

Results of historic building recording

Planning references: Exeter City Council planning permission 10/0306/03 (condition 6), 11/1951/03 (condition 6), and listed building consent 10/0307/07 (condition 3) and 11/1949/07 (condition 3)

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CCL

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AC archaeology

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Summary

Historic building recording was undertaken by AC archaeology between February and October 2013 at Dean Clarke House, Exeter (SX 92281 92382) during conversion of the building for residential and commercial uses. The building is Grade II Listed, and is located in Southernhay East. It was constructed as England's first purpose-built general hospital in 1741-3 and has been altered and extended several times. An historic building assessment was prepared in 2006 and this report provides supplementary information recorded during the redevelopment.*

The results largely support the conclusions of the previous assessment with minor additions. A brief opportunity was presented to reveal the original plan of the wards following the removal of later partitions, prior to their repartitioning during the development.

1. INTRODUCTION (Fig. 1)

- 1.1 This report presents the results of historic building recording undertaken between February and October 2013 by AC archaeology at Dean Clarke House, Exeter. The work was commissioned by CCL and was required under the following conditions attached to the grant of planning permission and listed building consent by Exeter City Council for redevelopment of the former hospital into residential and commercial use: planning permissions 10/0306/03 (condition 6), 11/1951/03 (condition 6), and listed building consents 10/0307/07 (condition 3) and 11/1949/07 (condition 3). Guidance on the scope of the investigations was provided by the Exeter City Council Archaeology Officer (ECCAO).
- 1.2 Dean Clarke House is a mid-18th century purpose-built hospital that was occupied by the NHS until the early 21st century, latterly for a number of uses including administration and patient records storage. The building is Grade II* Listed (National Heritage List no. 1267091) under the name Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, Southernhay East.
- 1.3 A detailed archaeological and historical assessment of the hospital site, including the buildings, was prepared by Oxford Archaeology in 2006 (Newell and Phimester 2006). This report acts as a supplement to this assessment as required by the ECCAO and clarifies points of detail observed during the building works.

2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 An outline history of the building, based on the contents of the Oxford Archaeology assessment (Newell and Phimester 2006) and a report by Katherine A. Morrison (RCHME 1992) for the former Royal Commission on the Historic Monuments of England (NMR Building file 100365) is presented below. Newell and Phimester (2006, 15) observed that:

“Common themes in the development of the complex is the continuous need for more space, changing philosophies and knowledge in medical care such as the benefits of good ventilation and sunlight, the continuous need to update out of date facilities, the increasing specialisation of medical care and need for dedicated buildings and spaces. In addition the changing role of nursing staff and the quality of their living conditions is another theme that shaped the development of the complex, with the small original nursing

teams sleeping in the wards with dedicated living accommodation provided towards the end of the 19th century.”

It is, in particular, the changing philosophies and knowledge in medical care which are illustrated by the standing buildings (the core and two wings) discussed in this report.

- 2.2** The Devon and Exeter hospital was constructed between 1741 and 1743, under the instigation of Dean Alured Clarke. It was the first purpose-built voluntary general hospital in the country. This original building comprises the main front block overlooking Southernhay East. Two phases of extensions in the later 18th century provided further wards, an operation room, and other facilities. In 1856 a legacy from Mrs Halford was partly used to fund the new Halford Wing that was situated behind the main range. This wing incorporated improvements recommended in an 1854 report including back-to-back wards, and fireplaces and windows arranged to improve ventilation. The hospital was reorganised and extended further during the later 19th century. These works included the construction of a (now-demolished) chapel in 1876 that was attached to the north side of the hospital, and the Victoria Wing in 1895-9 to the rear of the building. The Victory Wing was constructed between 1920-21. Post-war additions to the hospital mainly comprised the addition of new detached buildings to the east and northeast of Dean Clarke House. A fire in the roof in 1968 destroyed the cupola, which was replaced with a fibreglass replica. The hospital transferred to a new site in Wonford in 1974, and the buildings to the rear of the site, along with the chapel, were subsequently demolished.

3. AIMS

- 3.1** The principal aim of the building recording was to provide a record of the building during the alterations and development, and to record any newly-exposed historic features uncovered during the stripping out phases of the works.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1** All monitoring and recording was carried out in line with an approved Written Scheme of Archaeological Work prepared by AC archaeology (Passmore 2012).
- 4.2** A record of newly-exposed historic fabric, fittings and features was made during the alterations. The recording methodology comprised annotation and updating of the 2006 Oxford Archaeology plans and a photographic record in colour digital format with written notes cross-referenced to the drawings and photographs.

The work was undertaken with reference to the current advice from Historic England available in English Heritage (2006) *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practices*.

5. RESULTS (Figs 3-6; Plates 1-18)

- 5.1** The historic building recording reported here acts as a supplement to the Oxford Archaeology (OA) assessment and is focused on the interiors of Dean Clarke House (the main and original block) and its later Halford and Victoria wings, as these were

identified as the most significant buildings in the complex by the OA assessment. These are each described separately below.

5.2 Dean Clarke House (Main Block)

Dean Clarke House is most impressive when viewed from the west elevation which fronts the road of Southernhay East (Plate 1). This is nine bays long and is constructed from red brick with first and second floor plat bands, white rendered quoins and a dentil cornice. The central three bays were extended between 1772 and 1776, and project out under a pediment (added by 1809) with a lunette (RCHME 1992). The main entrance is situated centrally along this façade and has an impressive arched door head with hood mould which is supported on two scrolls. The panelled entrance door with fanlight is recessed within this and dates from the 19th century, when two lateral entrances were bricked up (RCHME 1992). The primary sash windows appear to survive and the hopper windows must be a later modification dating from the 19th century. These have rubbed red brick voussoirs on the ground and first floors, and flat heads at second floor level. Metal railings (1831) extend north to south at either side of the central block and from this a gate provides access to the basement via steps. At this level the sash and hopper windows are painted brown with vertical metal bars at the front and some are blocked. Those to the north have been rendered to the height of the voussoir.

In 1756 two six bay two storey blocks were added at the end of the north and south ranges, both of which are two bays deep. These provided an outpatient area, baths, an operating theatre and wards. It is thought that the southern block was known as the '*Devon Separation Wards*' or '*The Building Block*' and housed the operating theatre and recovery room (RCHME 1992). The north block (from which the Halford Wing extends) has been heightened by two storeys and four of the sash windows have been infilled. The 1758 Annual Statements show the west elevation with the additions.

The rear (east) elevation is less impressive and lacks the architectural detail of the cornice and quoins. The Halford and Victoria wings project out perpendicular from this elevation, and some later extensions compromise its architectural form (as described below). Situated centrally between these two wings there was a three storey stairwell added in 1968, with crittal-type windows, white bands at each floor level and green double doors (demolished in 2013). To the north of this the primary structure has been modified thus losing some of the original character of this range.

An extension immediately to the north of the stairwell, appears to contain several phases of build. The first floor crittal-type frames and brickwork show that this floor is likely to have been added in the mid-late 20th century possibly at the same time as the 1968 stairwell. At ground floor level there are two sashes to the north and a single hopper window to the south, between which there is a clear break in brickwork. This projection therefore evidently contains two phases of build and it is possible that the earliest dates to the same phase as the Victoria wing.

The east elevation, between the stairwell and Victoria wing, has been subject to few alterations and the plat bands are continued at first and second floor levels providing harmony with the front elevation. The stone lintels engraved with '*AD 1896*' illustrate that these were added at the same time as the construction of the Victoria wing, and the metal fencing seen at the front elevation is also extant here.

To the south of the Victoria wing the east elevation survives largely in its original form, although there are some minor adaptations. A small block projects immediately to the south of the Victoria Wing and this is probably related to the building of the

wing. A further extension has been added at the south of the east elevation which is shown by a clear straight joint. Architecturally the east elevation is less impressive than the west with later modifications including a 20th century projecting window, clear areas of rebuild, metal meshing covering the ground floor and a walkway connecting Cecil Boyall House, built for out-patients in 1935, and Dean Clarke House. The primary phase of the latter is extant at the very south, although the sash windows have been infilled at first floor level, and these are likely to date to the construction of the overhead walkway.

Internal Description

The primary layout of Dean Clarke House was an innovation at the time of construction and comprised a central administration block flanked by the ward wings. The 1741 architect's plan (Fig. 2) shows the layout of this block detailing the function of each room and this form is to an extent still communicated in the present plan. Essentially the following description provides a comparison of the contemporary layout with that of the 18th century plan to establish the extent to which the original layout survives. Phase plans are presented in Figs 3-6 and it should be noted that the internal partitions reflect the arrangements prior to the site visits during the development works.

At ground floor level the central axial corridor is extant and provides access via a wood panelled recessed door to the *Board Room* (Plate 2). This formerly grand room retains many of the features thought to survive from the 18th century. This includes panelling (1753), dentil cornice, and a marble fireplace and alcove (formerly holding a bust of 'John Bowden Creswell') at opposing ends both flanked by pilasters. This room would have been divided into a Physician's room by a partition at the south end, and the 1741 plan shows that this would have been accessed by a separate door from the corridor. It is possible that an alcove is now in the position of this former door, and its wood moulded frame is similar to primary door frames seen elsewhere in the building. The partition wall as shown on the plan at the south end of the Physician's room is thought to survive, and this separates the *Board Room* from the *Wardrobe* which is now thought to survive as the *Creswell Room*.

The *Creswell Room* again retains a dentilled cornice, wood panelling and an infilled fireplace. The plan shows this area divided into the *Wardrobe* and *Store Room* and therefore it would appear that the plan was not followed or the room was later opened up into a larger area. Certainly this room has been subject to later modifications as shown by the infilled door at the west of the room.

The front (west) area of the central block retains less of its primary layout although some primary partition walls survive. At the west of the corridor a blocked door with moulded frame was probably the entrance to the kitchen, and to the north of this a further possibly 18th century door is thought to have provided access to the area described as the *Waiting Room* in the 1741 plan. It may be that the layout of this area was reorganised in 1772-6 when the elevation was built out to the west to allow for the new door.

The separate male and female ward wings flanked either side of the central administration block. These were proposed to be nine bays with a colonnade running the length of the rear elevation, but only five bays were completed and the colonnade was not built. These wards would have been long open areas and the open character of these spaces were briefly exposed as later partition walls were removed (Plate 3).

Three small rooms are shown in the 1741 plan at the inner ends of the two wards and the primary door and part of the partition wall are thought to survive from the

women's ward to the rear of the range. It is thought that a door frame, which would have provided the entrance to this female ward, survives immediately to the north of this. It has panelled jambs with a moulded door surround and arched head. The plan of the male (north) wing as shown in the 1741 plan survived in a less coherent state than that of the south, as this area was no longer used as a ward by 1876 as shown on the OS map of this date. As described above Dean Clarke House has been extended to the east in this area to provide additional rooms accessed through five doors in the area of the former windows, and there is a series of rooms (including the library) lying to the west of an axial corridor. This axial corridor was *in situ* by 1876, and the most northerly partition wall in the former ward relates to this 19th century refit.

The *Chamber Story* (First Floor) is also detailed on the 1741 plan, with a three-bay ward to the front and lodgings for nurses, maids and matron. A five bay ward and a surgery to the rear were flanked by staircases. The surviving layout communicates this layout to an extent with the wall of the rear ward along the east side of the former axial corridor surviving along with its partition with the surgery, as does a section of that between the former maids' and matron's lodgings. Later partitions have now been removed, some of the studwork is substantially built suggesting that they date from the Victorian conversion of the wards to administration wings (Plate 4). The female wing had been subdivided into offices but was opened to its original size during the site visit (Plate 5). The north (male) wing has also been partitioned into smaller offices losing its open character in the process and there is also the later extension to the east (as described above) that has caused additional change to the layout.

The 1741 plan provides no detail of the second floor and the primary plan and function of the hospital is less clear in this area than elsewhere. Two areas of possible primary section of walling at the northeast end of the central block appear to survive, possibly representing the position of a staircase to this floor. Elsewhere this central area and the two flanking wings were formerly subdivided with 20th-century partitions and had fixtures and fittings relate to that of a 20th-century hospital. Many of these partitions had been removed creating large open areas in the central building and south wing (Plate 6). To the south the roof space of the 1756 extension was accessible showing that this part of the building had survived the 1968 fire and had been constructed using pegged A-frames (Plate 7) topped with very large slates with maximum dimensions of approximately 18" (457 mm).

The 1741 plan also shows that at basement level there were rooms for beer, coal, meat, a brew-house and laundry, although the layout is not shown. An investigation of the basement shows that the axial corridor was repeated at this level running the length of the two flanking wings. Primary partition walls survive including two substantial walls at the front which are situated where the door would once have been recessed, and pre-date the 1772-6 alteration as shown by the foundation stone dated 1741 (Plate 8). Many rooms have fireplaces, with a large one in the south wall of the room directly beneath and matching the footprint of the ground floor *Board Room*. This basement room is peculiar in having a square-beamed wooden ceiling held up at junctions by metal columns (Plate 9) and is well-lit by five, formerly seven wooden mullion-framed windows, distinct from the sash and hopper windows found elsewhere at basement level.

5.3 Halford Wing

The Halford Wing, which dates from 1854-6, is a substantial red brick three storey structure with a basement and attic which extends east from the north end of Dean Clarke House (Plate 10). Architecturally its height gives it an air of grandeur and the

first and second floor plat bands are continued from the older hospital building, as is the dentil cornice. The sash and hopper windows have rubbed red brick voussoirs and the roof is slate. To some extent it lacks uniformity of design, especially when viewed from the north elevation (as described below) as a result of later additions although the primary sash windows remain. A chapel which was constructed in 1868 formerly projected to the north at the eastern end of the north elevation and although the building no longer survives its entrance has been retained and is still in use today. Behind this stands the red brick ventilation tower which was central to the function of the building and its innovative design. Some architectural decoration was afforded to its design and it has a blind round-headed arch on each face and bracketed eaves. Two sash windows are at first and second floor levels and a further smaller window has been infilled at third floor level. A chimney formerly stood to the east which served a boiler room. At the east of the chapel entrance there is a 20th century extension at ground floor level and a fire escape.

The south elevation, which has the same architectural embellishment as described above, has greater uniformity of design and is not compromised by later additions. In contrast to the north elevation. The east elevation houses a sun balcony, which is flanked to the north and east by two towers housing sanitary blocks. These have tall, narrow four light sash windows with segmental brick heads, the roof is hipped and the dentil cornice is continued from the primary block. Lying between these at first and second floor levels is a sun balcony (probably dating to the first half of the 20th-century) which has crittal-type windows and a glass sloping roof at second floor level. Four doors provide access to the fire escape. At ground floor level to the north is a 20th-century extension, and a later door has also been added at basement level. The third floor has also been modified and there is a clear break in the brickwork showing repair to the south and two sash windows have also been added.

Internal Description

The Ordnance survey Map of 1876 (Fig. 7) shows the layout of the ground floor, and the following text is essentially a comparative description of the survival of the internal layout of this wing. The map depicts the ground floor plan only but its layout is repeated at first and second floor levels.

The Halford wards were back-to-back (or double) with a central, dividing spine wall housing fireplaces and openings between the wards (Plate 11). An article written by Bristowe and Holmes in 1863 provides a contemporary description of the Halford wing and depicts the three storeys with two wards side by side, one part of which is 80 feet long (c. 24.4 m) and 20 feet wide (c. 7 m) and the other 70 feet long (c. 21.3 m) by the same width. The height of each storey is about 15ft (c. 4.6 m). Each double ward held 30 beds and was eight bays long.

At ground floor level the ward was accessed by a staircase at the west end of the building and this encircled a lift (Plate 12). This area is lit by an octagonal roof window. The staircase has a metal spiral newel post and moulded wood hand rail. The lift was used to transport goods from the basement to the wards, but did not provide access to the third floor. From the second floor a small spiral staircase with wood banister leads to the third floor.

On the ground floor of the Halford wing the corridor with opposing stained glass quatrefoil windows providing access to the chapel is also extant, as are the openings to the two wards although the southern entrance door is now blocked. In the northern ward, in a small section where floor boards had been removed, trimmers were observed forming the outline of possible small square voids, perhaps connecting with

the basement, with the most northeasterly apparently lined with some type of sacking or cloth; their purpose is unknown (Plate 13).

The two wards would have extended to the east and the central spine wall survives which gave the ward its 'back to back' design. This would have been perforated by hopper windows which were a new design at the time. The arches to these windows remain and are clearly evident at ground floor level. At first and second floor levels the primary layout can again be traced in the current building with sections of the partition walls surviving.

At the east end of the Halford wing is a sanitary annex at each level which from historic mapping evidence are a modification of the original arrangement and was in place by 1888 (RCHME 1992). The south sanitary block is smaller than that to the north. The Bristowe and Holmes article (1863) states that attached to each double ward was a scullery and bathroom fitted with showers, baths and washing bowls. The supply of water was derived from two tanks in the top of the building. At first and second floor levels two doors lead from the wards to the sun lobbies (Plate 14).

The third floor once housed an eight bed ward (Bristowe and Homes 1863) as well as the nurse's quarters. It was separated into two parts accessed by separate stairs. The east end was occupied by the ward and served only by a single sanitary area occupying the north block. This area is now subdivided and many of the partitions appear to date to the 19th-century (and the original construction of the wing) although without further investigation this cannot be known for certain. The nurse's quarters would have been in the western part, overlooking Southernhay East and consisted of smaller rooms the most northwesterly of which contained a wooden drain which was formerly concealed (Plate 15).

The original plan of the basement is not known, and today an axial corridor runs its length with rooms to the north and south. Its original function was as offices (RCHME 1992). The brick walls are painted cream and black and there is a terracotta and tile floor. These partition walls are brick-built and appear to date from the 19th century therefore the layout reflects the original plan. At least one of the rooms contained a fireplace (Plate 16).

5.4 Victoria Wing

The Victoria Wing was constructed between 1895-1899 at a cost of £19,000 (RCHME 1992) and projects east from Dean Clarke House in a parallel alignment to the Halford wing (Plate 17). It is a considerable structure of three storeys and is constructed from red brick with tall sash and hopper windows. The wing has little architectural embellishment and the dentil cornice and plat bands of Dean Clarke House are not continued here. The range is flanked at the east end by two towers with tall three light hopper windows and a hipped roof. A three storey sun balcony lies between the towers and this has crittal-type windows. A metal fire escape, which appears to be a primary feature, lies in the southern half of the balcony, and this has some architectural embellishment with ornate brackets. A sun balcony was added to the south wing in 1933 but is not as architecturally impressive as those built on the east elevations of the Halford and Victoria wings. It has wooden double windows as well as iron-framed windows and is three storeys in height.

Internal Description

A contemporary plan of the Victoria Wing has not been found although an article published in 'The Builder' provides some information (1895). The wing consisted of three main wards, each containing 24 beds eleven and a half bays long (Plate 18) and three small single wards. The main wards were double-aspect open spaces. A

door provides access to the later sun balcony on the south elevation, and at second floor level the connecting door and wood-panelled jambs are evident. The floors are supported on steel joists with concrete and terracotta lintels on which were laid teak floorboards. Each floor had a linen room, kitchen and pantry. Access to the wing is through a staircase at the east end, which has a metal spiral newel post and moulded wood handrail matching that in the Halford wing. The design of the Halford Wing was further followed here, with sanitary blocks situated in the flanking towers at the east end of the building. The character of the sun balconies is also retained on all levels. The double wood doors with circular windows are thought to be a primary fixture and are evident at all floor levels. At third-floor level the sloping glass roof is supported on ornate brackets. Access to the basement was not possible during the current study.

6 DISCUSSION by *Kate Newell and Jane Phimester, with a comment by Andrew Passmore*

6.1 The Devon and Exeter Hospital was the first purpose-built voluntary general hospital, having been established in the early 1740s, and the surviving original building (Dean Clarke House) is therefore of national significance (recognised in its Grade II* listing). A brief description of this historical context further illustrates this value.

6.2 At the end of the 18th century there were only about thirty general hospitals in England and until well into the 20th century hospitals were generally funded by voluntary subscriptions. In the early 18th century wealthy philanthropists began to establish general hospitals, and among the first was the John Radcliffe (Oxford) and Guy's Hospital (London). The first general hospital to be established by subscription was the Westminster, and this signalled the general emergence of the voluntary hospital movement. At this time voluntary hospitals often emerged from humble beginnings and established buildings were converted to this secondary use.

6.3 Dean Clarke House is the original building of the Devon and Exeter Hospital and in terms of hospital provision in the 18th century its construction was of considerable significance. It represents an innovation not only in architecture but also in political and social thought of the period. The original hospital building remains an impressive structure, and particularly when viewed from the west one gets a more contemporary impression of its grandeur. The expense afforded to the architecture is a statement of the significance of the building, especially when compared to the humble converted hospitals of the period. Such hospitals often showed little evidence of their specialised purpose, which is in stark contrast to the Devon and Exeter Hospital. The internal layout of the building is as significant as its external appearance, and represents a turning point in hospital care in the 18th century. Hospitals of this period accommodated a maximum of one hundred patients, yet by 1752 112 beds were available at the Devon and Exeter Hospital, which is a clear indication of its scale and importance (Richardson 1998, 23).

6.4 The hospital plan closely foreshadowed the pavilion-plan hospitals of the later 19th century (Richardson 1998, 23). The administration offices, staff accommodation, further service rooms, as well as two small wards were centralised within one block. Further wards flanked either side of the central block and segregated the male and female patients. At basement level there were further service rooms including a bakehouse, brewhouse, wash house and laundry. Areas divided by function became the prototype for future hospital plans, as at the Liverpool Infirmary where the different functions were divided by floor. The combination, evident at Exeter, of the large and small wards remained typical of hospitals built up to the 1780s. The

division of wards by gender also became common in the smaller, symmetrical hospitals (Richardson 1998, 23).

- 6.5** Dean Clarke House retains much of its primary external appearance, and the west elevation in particular has been subject to few modifications. Internally, much of the original plan may be discerned although repurposed through partitions. Overall, the significance of the internal layout is in demonstrating how the design of the building had been based on enabling the most effective operation of the hospital. At this time hospitals were largely for the poor as the wealthier were cared for in their homes. The consideration and investment given to the hospitals can therefore be viewed as a marked social and political change, whereby the welfare of the lower ranks of society were considered. Following the establishment of the Devon and Exeter Hospital, in the latter half of the 18th century and the early 19th century, a large number of hospitals both for general diseases and also specific purposes were founded. These include the Kent Dispensary and Miller Hospital (1783) and Lincoln Hospital (1769) and reflects the post-1730 awareness of suffering and the need to relieve it.
- 6.6** The Halford Wing is also of considerable significance. Its value is derived in particular from its internal layout and the arrangements of wards. The wing was constructed following the establishment of a Special Committee (1854) which investigated larger London hospitals (such as St. Guys). Internally, there are double or back to back wards with fireplaces and newly designed hopper windows in the division walls. The heating and ventilation apparatus was a new design aimed at '*extracting foul air from the wards*' for use in the summer and winter (Bristowe and Holmes 1863). Sanitary annexes which were added post-1888 and were placed in a '*projecting part of the building*' (Bristowe and Holmes 1863), and each ward had a scullery, bathroom and latrines. The glazed sunrooms illustrate the evolution of contemporary thinking regarding the benefits of sun light in the treatment of patients.
- 6.7** The Victoria Wing dates from the late 19th century and although significant in illustrating the evolution of hospital architecture, does not reflect the innovation in design illustrated by the earlier hospital buildings. Externally, the wing survives with few later modifications. It is a substantial red brick range with a similar design to that of the Halford Wing, with cross-ventilated sanitary annexes of different sizes flanking glazed sunrooms and fire-escapes. Further sun balconies were added to the south elevation in 1933. The features such as the sun balconies and separate sanitary blocks reflect the continuation of thought in hospital design and architecture.
- 6.8** The recent conversion of the former hospital has afforded the opportunity to investigate the interior of the hospital. Little significant new evidence for the development or earlier layouts of the hospital has been forthcoming, although the opening up of the former wards has allowed their former spaces to be appreciated and recorded. Little evidence for the heating and ventilation system survives within the Halford wing, having been removed during 20th-century conversion to offices.

7. ARCHIVE AND OASIS

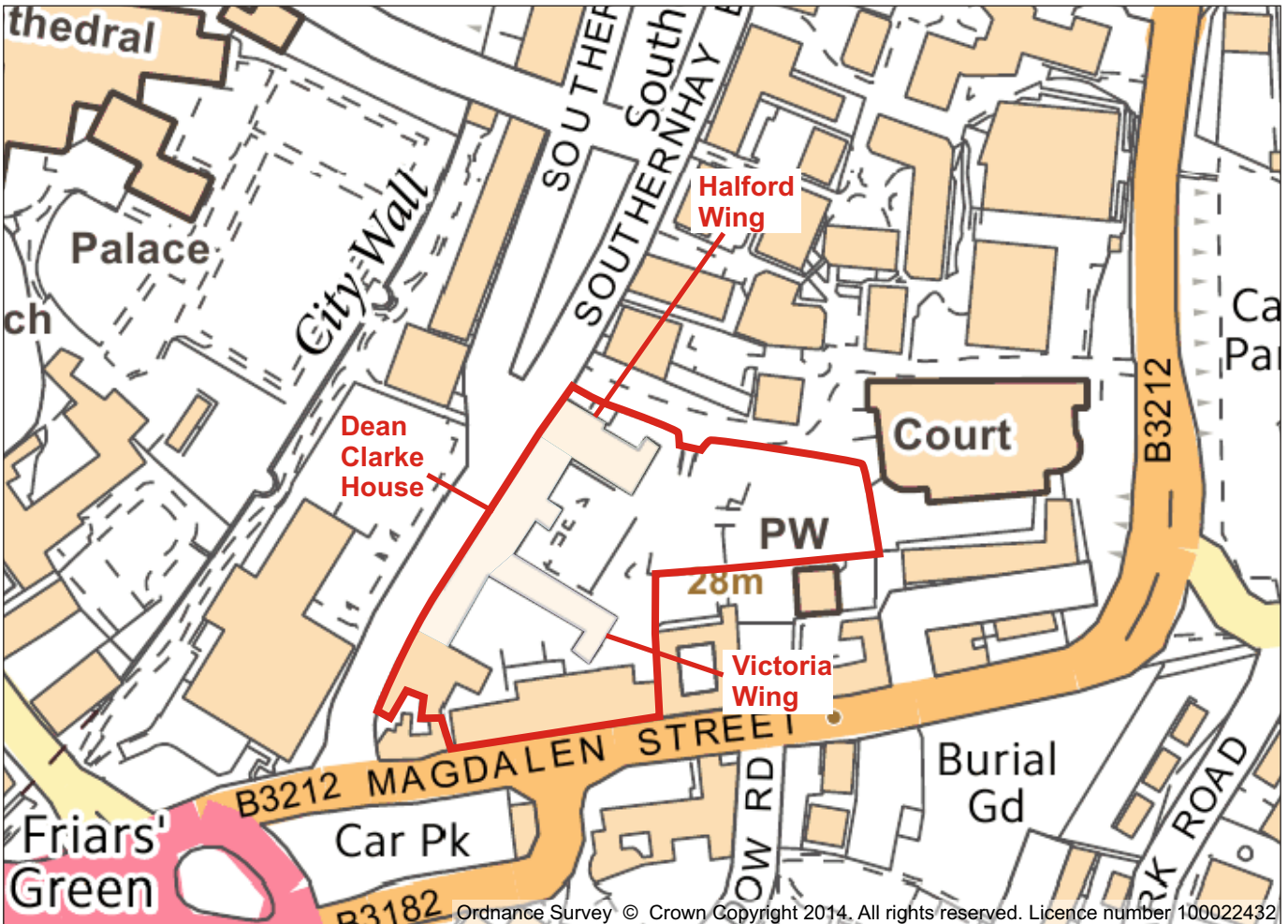
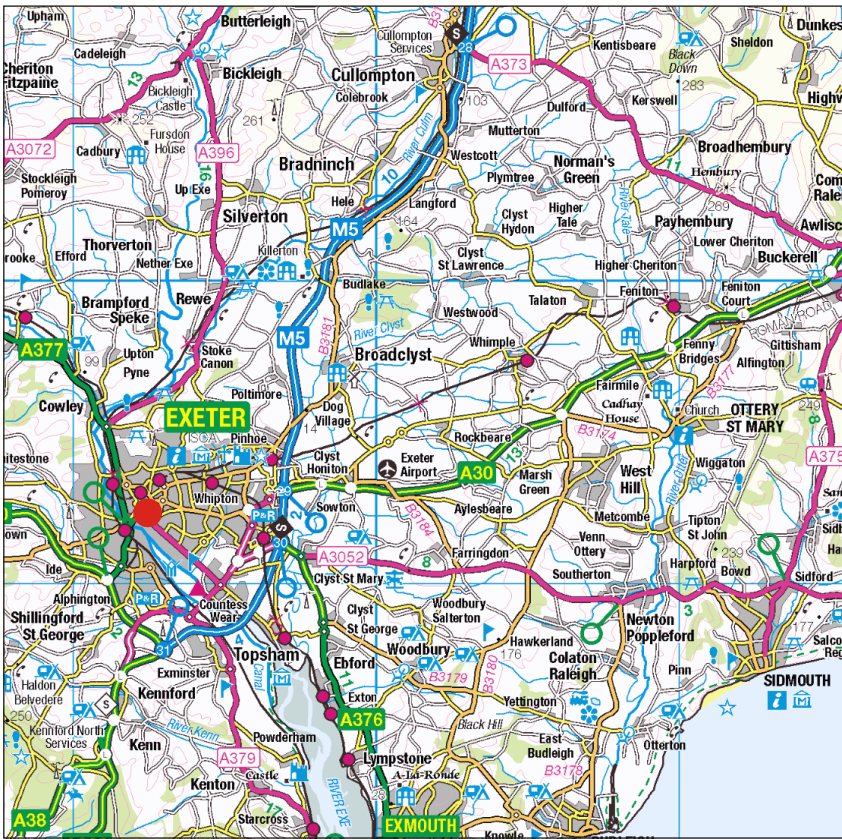
- 7.1** The paper and digital archive is currently held at the offices of AC archaeology Ltd, at 4 Halthais Workshops, Bradninch, near Exeter, Devon, EX5 4LQ.
- 7.2** The OASIS (Online AccesS to the Index of Archaeological InvestigationS) number for this project is 210811.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 This report was commissioned by CCL, and was managed for them by Andy Gardner. The project was managed for AC archaeology by Andrew Passmore. Historic building recording was carried out by Richard Parker and Stella De-Villiers. The illustrations for the report were prepared by Elisabeth Patkai. The assistance of the staff of Oxford Archaeology is duly acknowledged as is that of Andrew Pye, Exeter City Council Archaeology Officer.

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PROJECT

Dean Clarke House, Southernhay, Exeter

TITLE

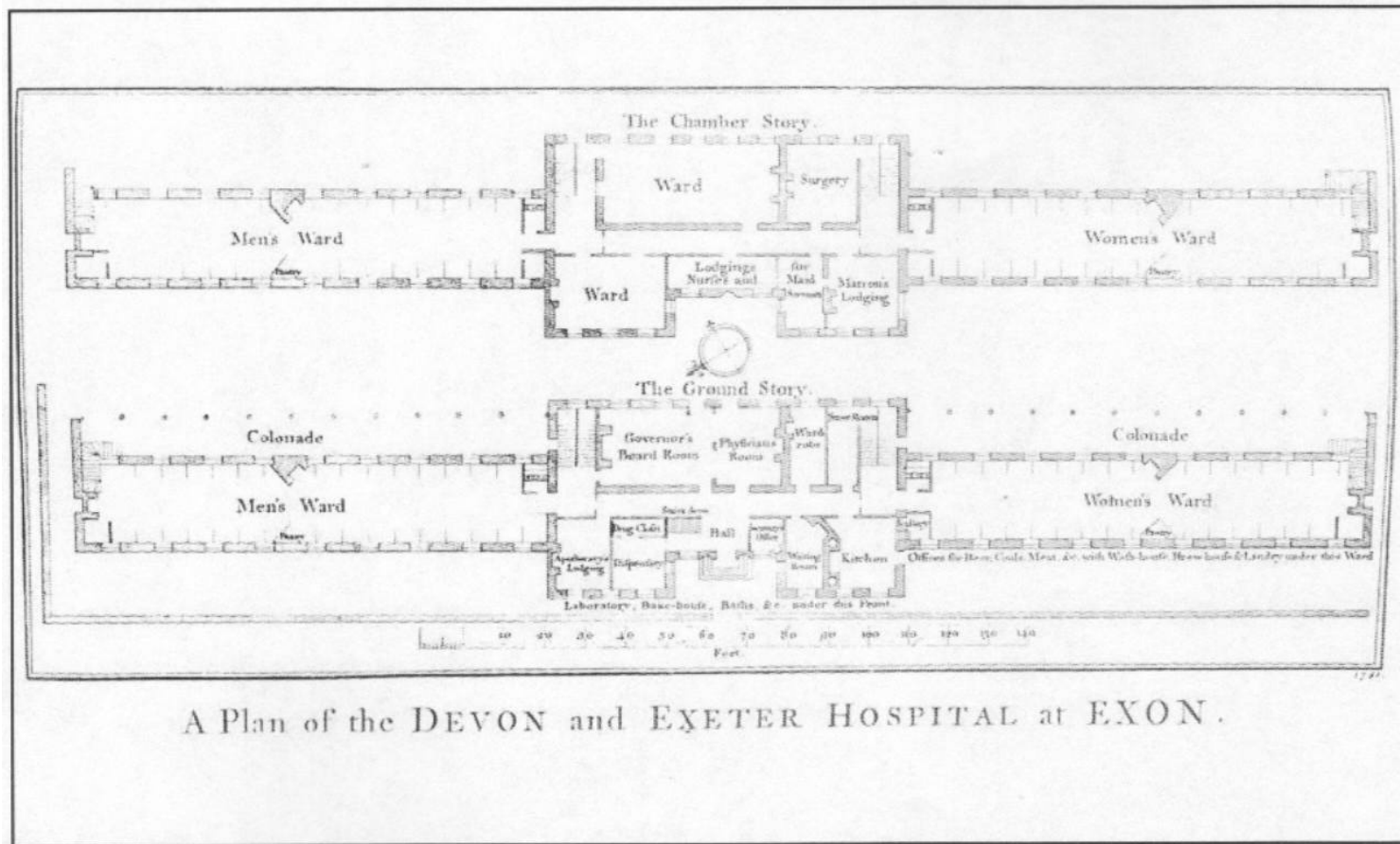
Fig. 1: Site location



Site boundary

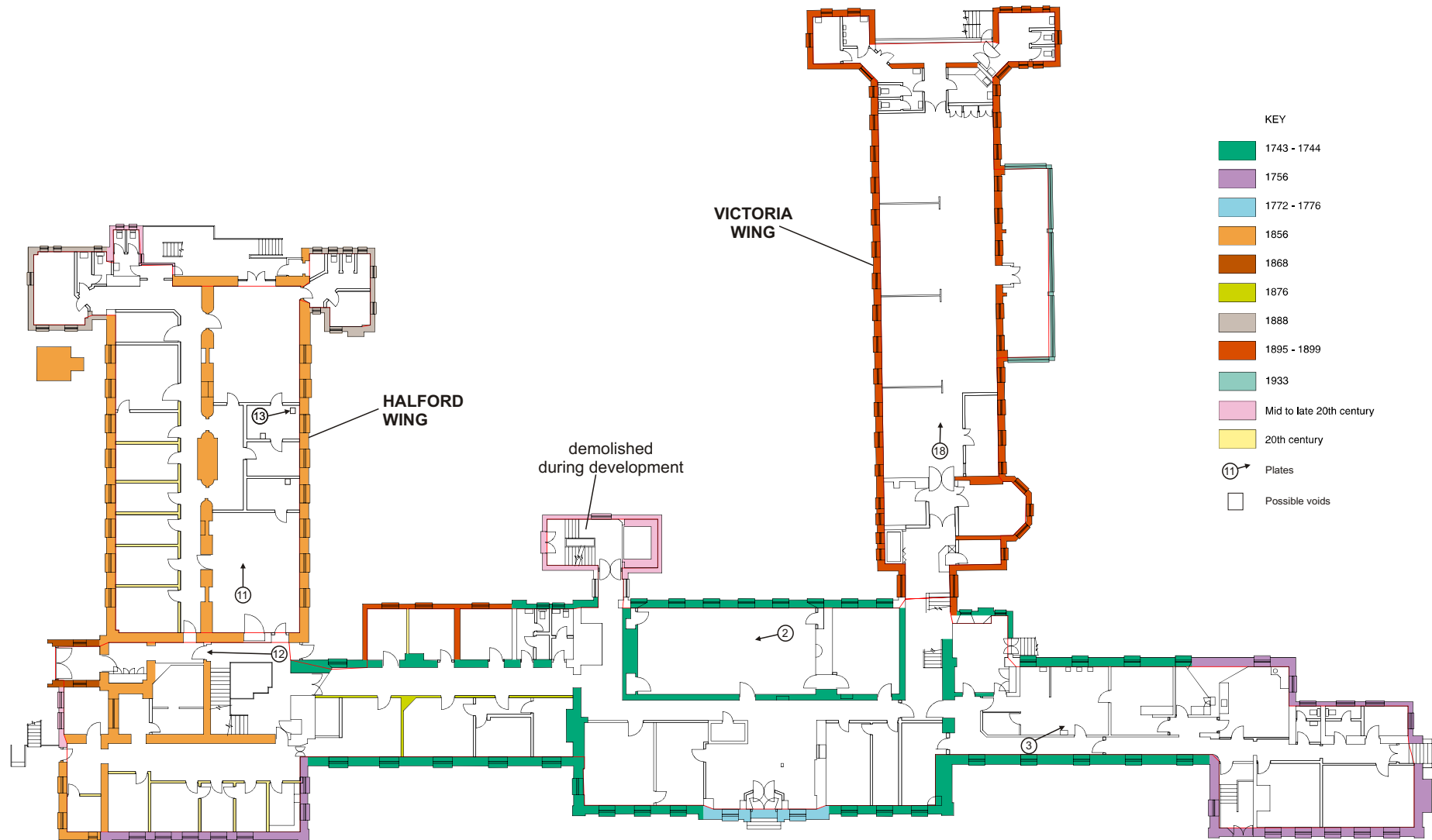


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Fig. 2: A plan of the Devon
and Exeter Hospital at
Exeter, 1741



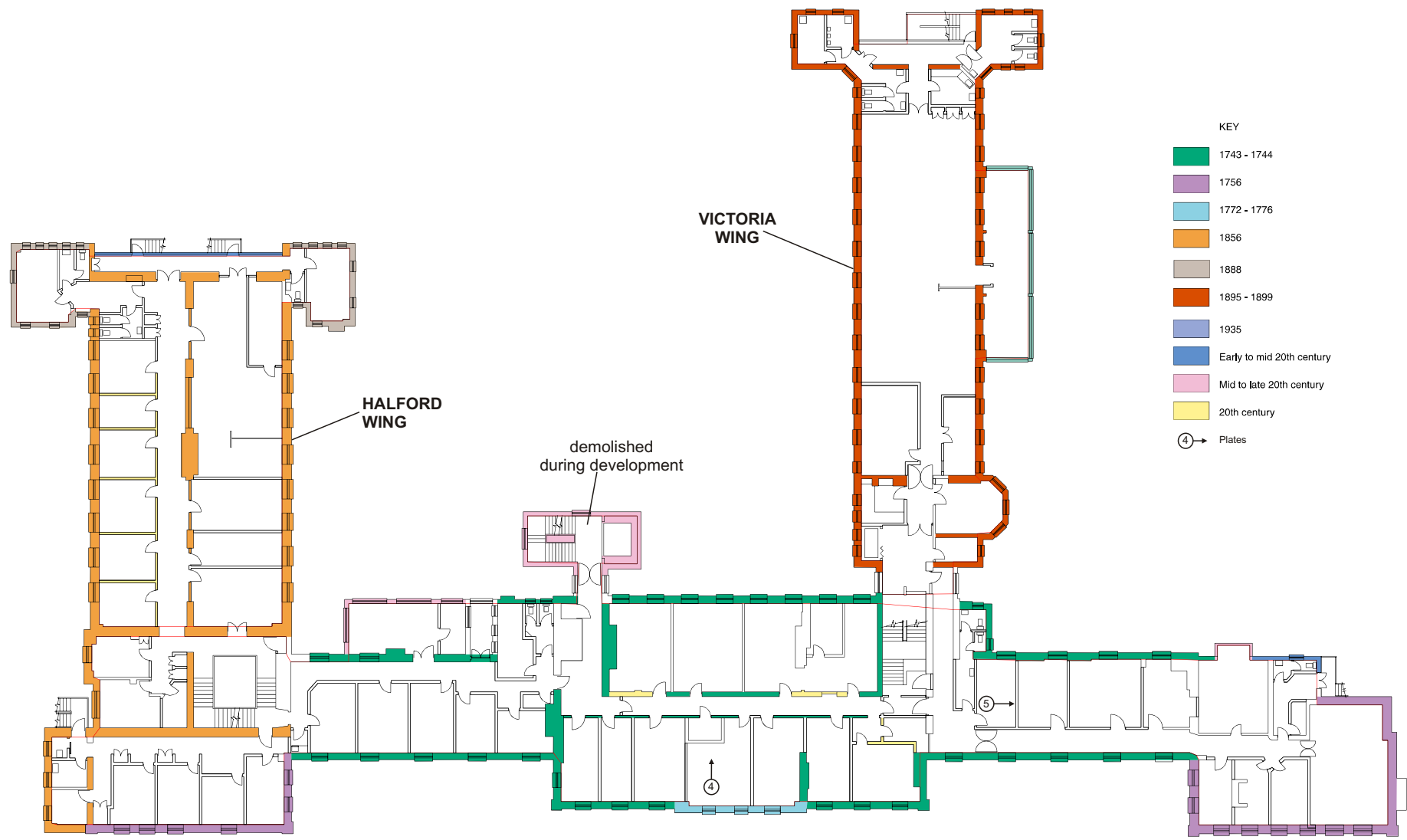
KEY

■	1743 - 1744
■	1756
■	1772 - 1776
■	1856
■	1868
■	1876
■	1888
■	1895 - 1899
■	1933
■	Mid to late 20th century
■	20th century
Ⓜ	Plates
□	Possible voids

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**Fig. 3: Phase plan –
 Ground Floor**

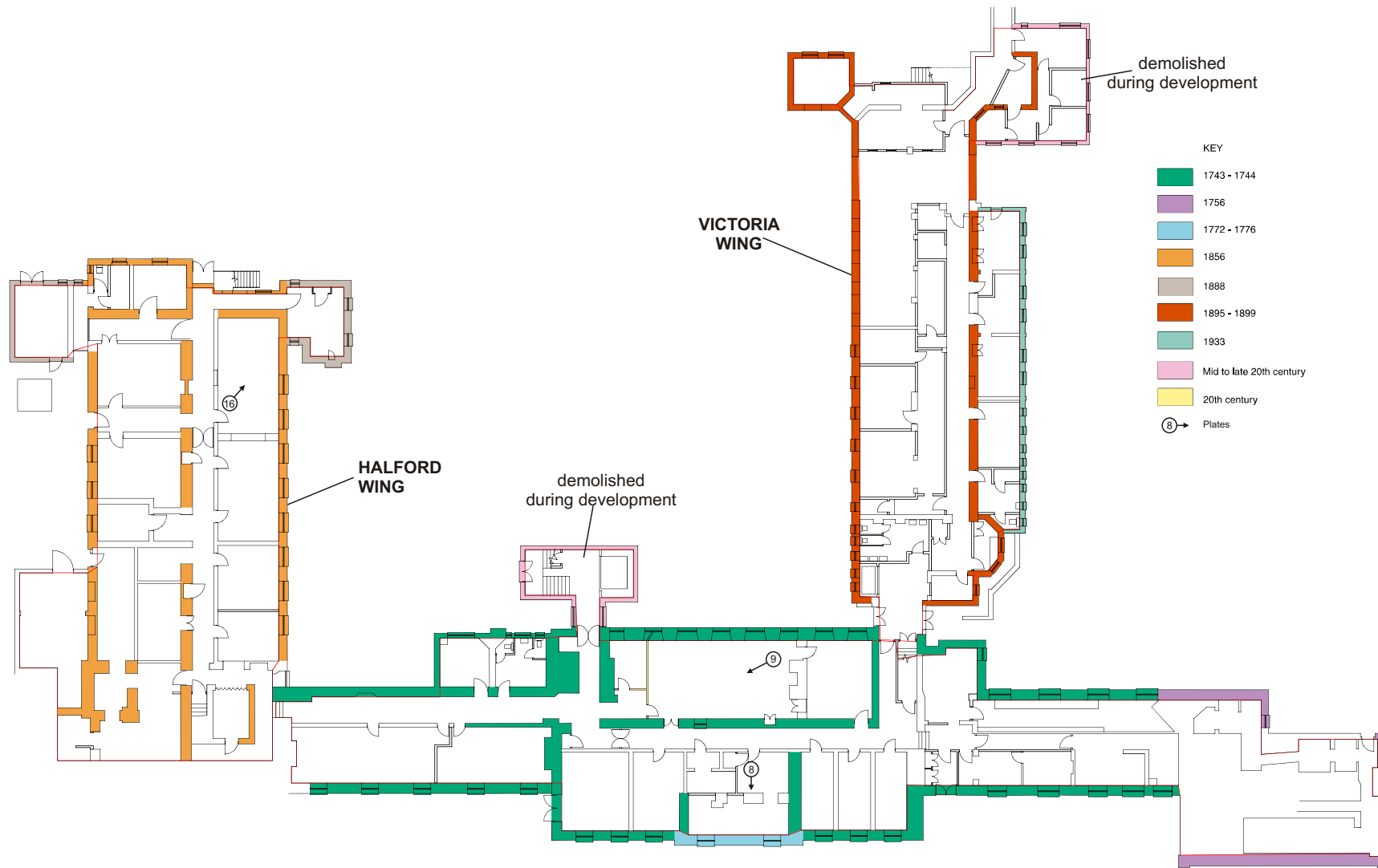


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 Fig. 4: Phase plan –
 First Floor

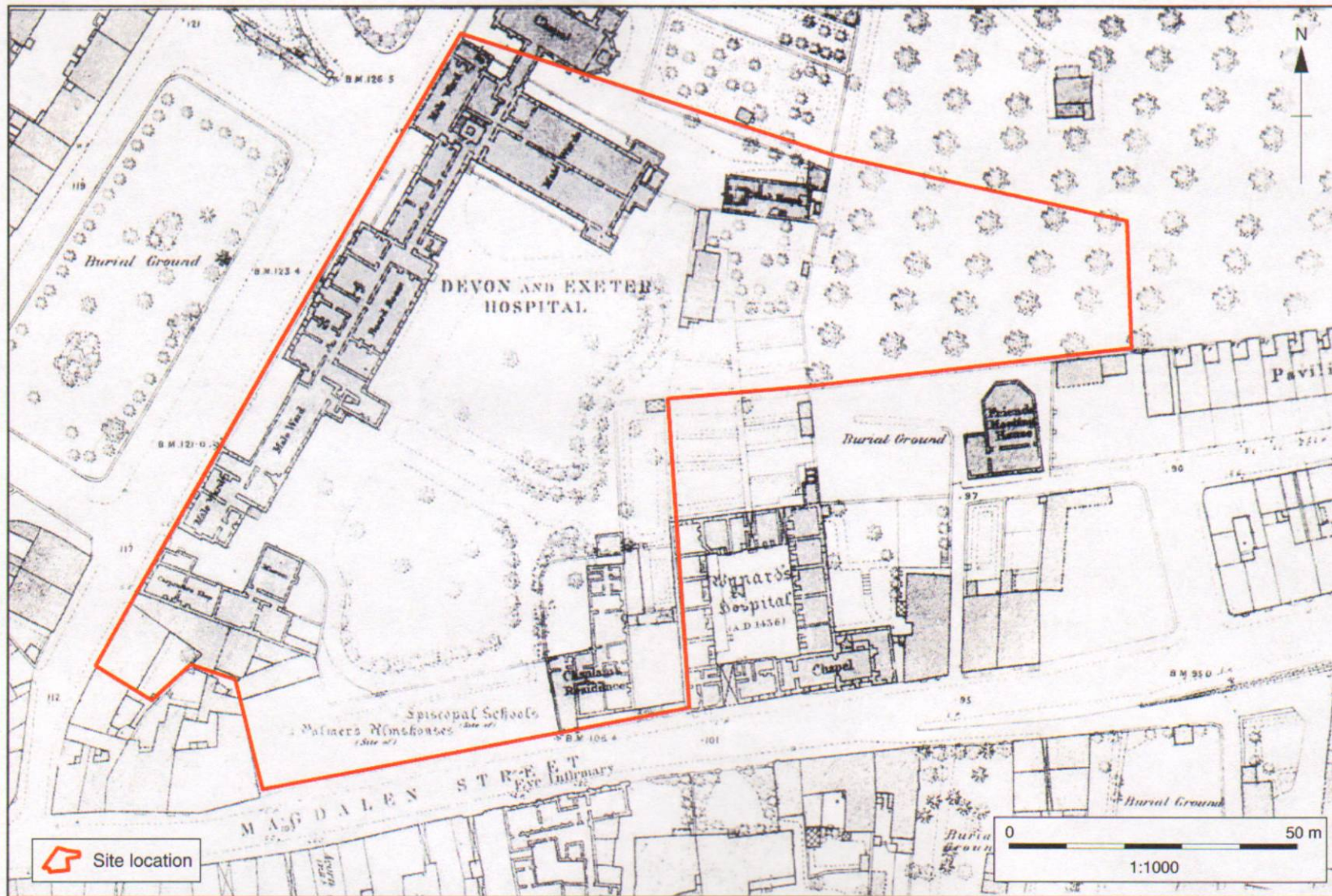




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 Fig. 6: Phase plan –
 Basement



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 Fig. 7: Ordnance Survey
 Town Plan 1:500 map,
 1876



Plate 1: Dean Clarke House, west front



Plate 2: Dean Clarke House, Board Room



Plate 3: Dean Clarke House, ground floor, former women's ward



Plate 4: Dean Clarke House, first floor, former central ward, exposed partition



Plate 5: Dean Clarke House, first floor, former women's ward



Plate 6: Dean Clarke House, second floor, south wing



Plate 7: Dean Clarke House, south wing extension, roof space detail



Plate 8: Dean Clarke House, basement, foundation stone



Plate 9: Dean Clarke House, basement, room beneath the Board Room



Plate 10: Halford Wing, view from the northeast

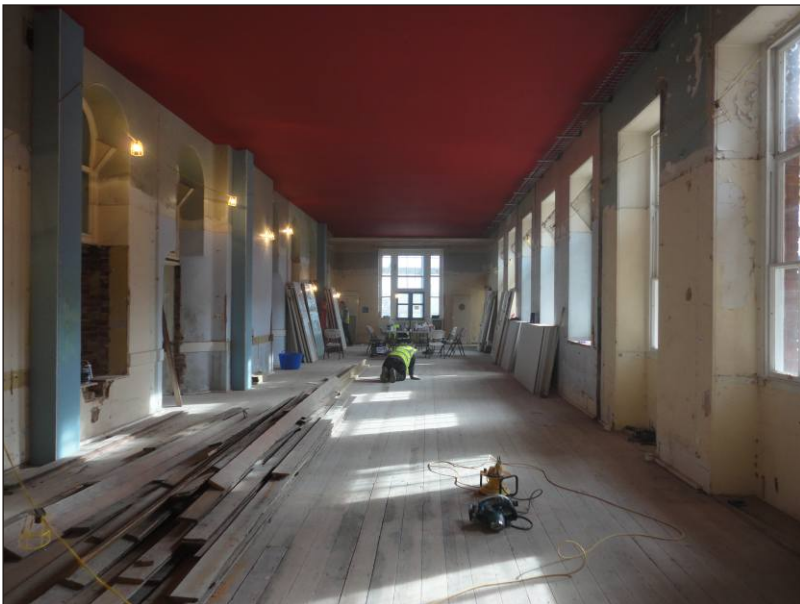


Plate 11: Halford Wing, ground floor, south ward



Plate 12: Halford Wing, stair case detail, spiral newel post



Plate 13: Halford Wing, ground floor, south ward, detail of possible void (scale 1m)



Plate 14: Halford Wing, second floor, sun lobby



Plate 15: Halford Wing, third floor, drain



Plate 16: Halford Wing,
basement, fireplace



Plate 17: Victoria Wing,
view from the south



Plate 18: Victoria Wing,
ground floor ward

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