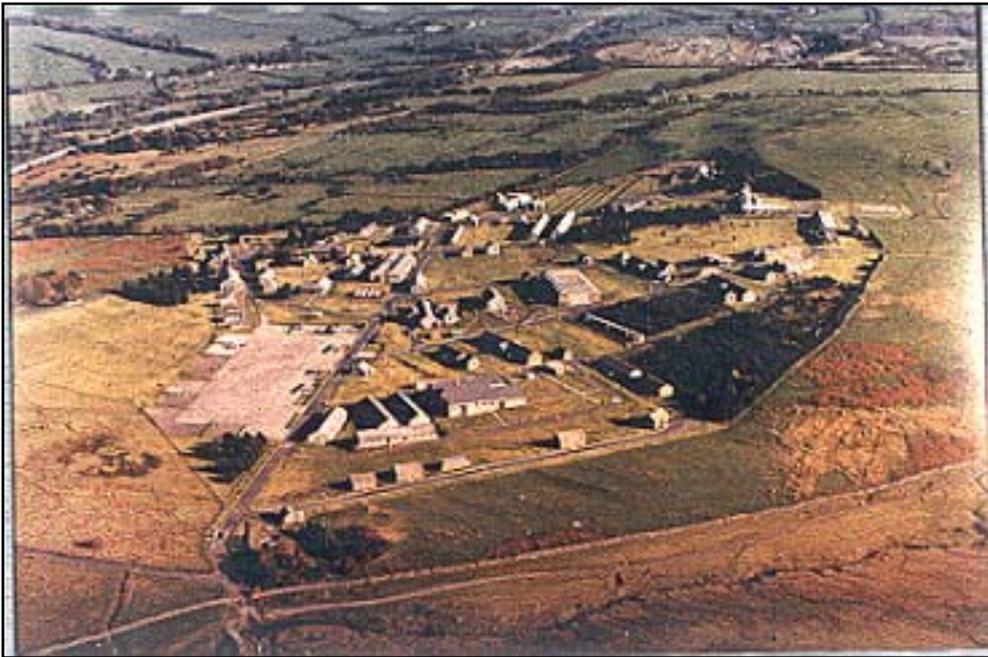


Okehampton Artillery Camp Historical Appraisal



Sergeants' Quarters (69)



Okehampton Camp 1998

Contents

Preface	7
Acknowledgements	7
Glossary of Terms	8
Chapter 1: Historical Summary and Notes on Sources	10
Chapter 2: Construction	14
Chapter 3: Gazetteer of Surviving Buildings and Structures	22
Chapter 4: Conclusion	67
Appendix 1: Accommodation Table	71
Appendix 2: Building Schedule	72
Appendix 3: Arrangements for Gun Practice at Okehampton 1903 and 1912	79
Appendix 4: Unit Shell Allowance, Okehampton 1912	82
Appendix 5: Gazetteer of Demolished Buildings & Structures	83
Appendix 6: Micro Film Archive	101
Primary Sources	105
Secondary Sources	108

Site Plans

Okehampton Artillery Camp 1906	18
Okehampton Artillery Camp 1924	19
Okehampton Artillery Camp 1933	20
Okehampton Artillery Camp 1947	21

Buildings Extant Plates

Plate 1: Sergeants' Quarters (69)	1
Plate 2: Okehampton Camp 1998	2
Plate 3: Harness Store (12)	50
Plate 4: Harness Store (15)	50
Plate 5: Incinerator (17)	51

Plate 6: RASC Stores (46)	51
Plate 7: Cookhouse & Dining Room (47)	51
Plate 8: Junior Ranks' Accommodation Blocks (55-56)	52
Plate 9: Sergeants' Mess	52
Plate 10: Junior Ranks' Accommodation	52
Plate 11: Dining Room (59) – Rear View	53
Plate 12: Troop Stable Block (62)	53
Plate 13: Troop Stable Block (62) – Interior	53
Plate 14: Petrol Store (64)	54
Plate 15: Dining Room (65)	54
Plate 16: Sergeants' Quarters (69) & Ablution Annexe (68)	54
Plate 17: Soldier's Married Quarter Type 'B' for Barrack Labourer (70)	55
Plate 18: POL Point (72)	55
Plate 19: Sergeants' Mess (78) – Card Writing Room	55
Plate 20: Sergeants' Mess (78) – Cookhouse Extension	56
Plate 21: Forage Store & Range Maintenance Building (80)	56
Plate 22: Harness Store (82)	56
Plate 23: Garage (83)	57
Plate 24: Dining Room (85) – Ablution Annexe	57
Plate 25: Dining Room (85)	57
Plate 26: Bread & Meat Store (86)	58
Plate 27: Latrine Block (87)	58
Plate 28: Latrine Block (87) – Interior	58
Plate 29: Gas Cleansing Station (88)	59
Plate 30: Shower Block (91)	59
Plate 31: Officers' Quarters (92)	59
Plate 32: Officers' Bath House & Ablutions (93)	60

Plate 33: Officers' Quarters (94)	60
Plate 34: Drying Room (98)	60
Plate 35: Officers' Stables (99)	61
Plate 36: Drying Room (103)	61
Plate 37: NAAFI (112)	61
Plate 38: Gas Defence Centre & Command Post (113)	62
Plate 39: Soldier's Married Quarters Type 'B' for Caretaker (114)	62
Plate 40: Guardhouse (116)	62
Plate 41: Shell Store (119)	63
Plate 42: Magazine (120)	63
Plate 43: Magazine (121)	63
Plate 44: MT Workshops (122)	64
Plate 45: Coal Yard (125)	64
Plate 46: Ordnance Store No.1 (129)	64
Plate 47: Guardhouse (130)	65
Plate 48: Latrine & Ablution Block (142)	65
Plate 49: Royal Engineer Stores & Yard (149)	65
Plate 50: Hospital (151)	66
Plate 51: Camping Terraces	66
Plate 52: Camping Terraces	66
Buildings Demolished Plates	
Plate 53: POL Point (74)	96
Plate 54: Gas Defence Centre (90)	96
Plate 55: Gas Defence Centre (90)	96
Plate 56: Officers' Mess Kitchen Block (95)	97
Plate 57: Officers' Mess Kitchen Block (95)	97
Plate 58: Interior View of Officers' Mess (95)	97

Plate 59: East Elevation of Officers' Mess (95)	<u>98</u>
Plate 60: Officers' Mess (95)	<u>98</u>
Plate 61: Fire Hut (104)	<u>98</u>
Plate 62: QM's Offices & Store (123)	<u>99</u>
Plate 63: QM's Workshop (124)	<u>99</u>
Plate 64: Latrine Block (140)	<u>99</u>
Plate 65: Regimental Institute (136)	<u>100</u>
Plate 66: Soldier's Home (153)	<u>100</u>

Preface

This historical building survey was commissioned by Wessex Archaeology on behalf of Training Estates Business Unit, Defence Estates. The report was required to provide basic information about the existing structures associated with Okehampton Artillery Camp. The survey was undertaken in accordance with a Brief prepared by Defence Estates (dated 2001) and a Project Design prepared by Wessex Archaeology (reference: 50182, dated 21-09-01). The survey was undertaken as part of a wider programme of assessment and evaluation of MoD training areas. The results of the assessment and evaluation will be reported elsewhere.

This report is not a history of Okehampton Camp, but it does examine the site's earliest history by way of context. The main part of this report is a comprehensive gazetteer of surviving buildings. The relative importance of these has been assessed against the principles of selection of buildings to be included in the statutory lists which are published in the Government's Planning Policy Guidance Note No.15 (Planning and the Historic Environment, DoE/DNH 1994). The gazetteer is supported by a photographic archive of all buildings, which will be deposited, along with a copy of this report to the Okehampton Camp Commandant.

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Fieldwork was carried out by Paul Francis of Airfield Research Publishing and Phil Jefferson of Wessex Archaeology. Elaine Wakefield of Wessex Archaeology undertook the photographic archive. Neil Walmsley also of Wessex Archaeology photographed and electronically scanned the PRO file WO 78/3547 (architect's drawings) which will form part of the photographic archive. Karen Walker was Project Manager.

Glossary of Terms

ARP:	Air-Raid Precaution
BL:	Breech Loader.
Closer:	A brick cut in half longitudinally. Its purpose is to prevent straight vertical joints.
Common Rafter:	These carry roof boarding or other types of covering material and are separated from the principle rafters by purlins which run longitudinally to the truss.
Composite Truss:	A truss made up of both timber and metal parts. For example, a vertical iron rod (King bolt) in the centre of a truss used as a tension member when all other components are made from timber.
DP:	Dung Pit.
DT:	Drinking Trough.
English Bond:	A one-brick wall of simple construction consisting of one course composed of single bricks laid across the wall (stretcher), and the course above of two bricks laid along the wall side-by-side (headers). Close to the ends of header rows is a 'closer' (a brick cut into half longitudinally) to prevent straight joints from occurring between the rows.
ESA:	Expense Stores Accountant.
Fair Face:	A brick wall with bricks and pointing ready for painting.
Garden Wall Bond:	A wall in which the courses are composed of one header to several stretchers laid in each course.
Header:	The header face is the end of a brick (laid across the wall).
King Post Truss:	Consist of two principle rafters, tied together at their feet by a tie beam which is supported at its centre by the King post. The King post (tension member) is metal strapped and jointed to the tie beam and to the principles. Angled (compression) struts also run from the foot of the King post to a point on the principle rafter (usually below the fixing point of a purlin).
NAAFI:	Navy, Army and Air Force Institute – incorporated on 9 December 1920 to provide men and women in the British armed forces all over the world with refreshment and entertainment.

Newton Range:	A synthetic artillery training aid used for determining range estimation and reporting. It is understood to consist of an earth diorama or landscape painted to represent a tract of country. Pellets were fired from a small-bore rifle, so that a pupil had to observe and report on the location of the tiny cloud of dust thrown up by the pellet.
Nutt Range:	This is thought to be another synthetic artillery training device similar to the Newton range.
POL:	Petrol, Oil & Lubricants.
QF:	Quick Firing.
Queen Post Truss:	This type of truss has a space in place of a central King post and is replaced by two uprights known as Queen posts. The main feature of this system is a straining beam which keeps the heads of the Queen posts apart. Principle rafters fixed between each Queen post and the ends of the tie beam form the two side triangles. The Queen post feet are metal strapped to the tie beam and the upper sections are strapped to the straining beam and principle rafters.
Quoins:	Provide decoration and give the effect of strength to the corners of buildings.
R&F:	Rank & File.
RAMC:	Royal Army Medical Corps – formed in 1898.
RAOC:	Royal Army Ordnance Corps – formed 1881 (as Army Ordnance Corps).
RFA:	Royal Field Artillery.
RGA:	Royal Garrison Artillery.
RHA:	Royal Horse Artillery.
RSJ:	Rolled Steel Joist
Stretcher:	The stretcher face of a brick is its length (laid with its length following the length of the wall).
WD:	War Department.
WO:	War Office.

From 1873, Dartmoor began to be used by the army for large-scale manoeuvres with units travelling from various parts of England by rail. These were the so-called ‘Autumn Manoeuvres’ (but actually taking place in August). The area used covered the south-western part of the moor. A headquarters was established on Roborough Down, tented camps were erected at Yannaton Down, Wigford Down and Saddleborough while manoeuvres were conducted on Ringmoor Knoll¹.

Two years later a committee was set up under Major-General F Eardley-Wilmot, FRS, to look at problems connected with field artillery under service conditions as regards to training. On 23 June 1875, two members of the committee visited Dartmoor in search for an acceptable site for a practice camp. They liked Okehampton because of its suitability as a camping area in the park, a good water supply and it is only a quarter of a mile from the railway station with good connections to Exeter and Plymouth. Furthermore, the northern part of the moor itself would be more than suitable as a practice range.

The first annual event began in the summer of 1876 when the Royal Artillery pitched a camp above Okehampton at Halstock Down for a three-week period. A few years later this annual event was increased to six weeks. In 1886 the Drill Ground Act was passed by Parliament which gave powers to the War Department to acquire land for artillery and rifle ranges. Four years later the Public and General Act² was passed which extended these powers and by 1895 the War Department had acquired all the necessary leases for land required for a permanent camp (as the Field Artillery Practice Camp). Also the northern quarter of Okehampton Forest amounting to 15 square miles was now licenced with firing taking place between May and September³. Before 1900 Field Artillery Camps had been established at:

- Shoeburyness (The School of Gunnery 1859)
- Okehampton (1875)
- Lydd (1882)
- Golden Hill, Isle of Wight (1888)
- Glen Imaal, Ireland (1899)
- Salisbury Plain (1899)⁴

Construction began of the officers’ stables in July 1892 and the rest of the camp nine months later with completion of the first phase on 14 June 1894. The camp occupies a 90 acre site within Okehampton Park at the foot of Black Down Hill, while the firing zone extended from the Sourton Tors in the west, to Watchet Hill in the east. Firing took place firstly on Halstock Down, with the targets positioned near East Mill Tor and on Okement Hill. In order to make better use of the leased area, a third range was established with firing taking place on Watchet Hill. For this reason the lease of East Okement Farm was also acquired by the War Office as shells were fired directly over the farmhouse (which actually lies below the line of fire), a shelter at the rear of the house was provided for the tenant farmer. Targets consisted of wooden figures of men, both fixed and moveable representing infantry either standing or kneeling⁵.

Okehampton became the HQ of the School of Gunnery (normally at Shoeburyness) in the summer months, and as such was the UK’s most important practice camp. Batteries from all over England

¹ Western Morning News 15-11-71

² An Act to make provision for building and enlarging barracks and camps in the UK and in certain colonies and to amend the law relating to the acquisition of land for military purposes – NoblesS@parliament.uk

³ An Outline History of Services Training Areas on Dartmoor

⁴ The History of The Royal Artillery Vol.1 (1860-1899)

⁵ Dartmoor Worker, p.98-100

arrived by rail complete with their own horses and guns, each battery consisted (in 1901) of five officers, 166 men, with six guns and at least 89 horses for the fortnight stay. Normally three batteries were in camp at any one time. The Royal Horse Artillery had the 12-pounder and the Field Artillery had the 15-pounder. Each one was allowed 600 shells with 90 shells being allocated for the training of raw recruits.

Up to three batteries of six guns each trained on Dartmoor at any one time, usually for a three-week period during the summer months. These were rotated from the Field Army's Divisions, each of which had had nine batteries. One of the batteries from the first rotation remained on camp to provide infrastructure for the succeeding rotations.

In the early 20th Century the Royal Field Artillery had 18 pounders pulled by six horses, harnessed in pairs. There were three drivers mounted on the left horse of each pair. The horses were harnessed to the limber on which rode two members of the gun crew, with two more on the gun carriage that was hooked to it.

The Royal Horse Artillery, which supported the Calvary, had the 13 pounder with all the gun crew mounted for greater mobility. The army also had small mountain guns carried on pack mules, howitzers and 4.7in guns which were towed by a team of eight cart-horses.

Instead of firing directly at the enemy, the improved ranges of these guns (the 18 pounder had a range of 4 miles) allowed the guns to be dug in or concealed behind a hill, with the gunfire being directed by observation officers who communicated with the battery by land line. To increase the view, tethered balloons with the observer carried in a basket were sometimes deployed.

Leading up to the outbreak of World War One (WW1), agricultural tractors were being trailed as gun tows, later, and especially during the 1930s, purpose-built wheeled and tracked vehicles were introduced. Until WW2 these developments ran in parallel with the retention of the horse for hauling guns and their ammunition. The complexity of guns and the corresponding increase in mechanisation, required new facilities to replace the stable blocks and harness rooms.

The War Department's purchase of Willsworthy's freehold between 1908 and 1912, and the use of this area as an infantry field firing range, led to an increase in the number of infantry soldiers using the camp.

Mobilisation at the start of WW2 brought many soldiers to Dartmoor, to use the extensive facilities. The threat of invasion resulted in the formation of the 13th Moorland Battalion of the Home Guard. Virtually the whole moor north of the Tavistock-Moretonhampstead road was requisitioned for military training of every description though artillery firing predominated. In order to cope with the increased demand for barrack accommodation on the camp, nearly thirty Nissen huts were erected and the redundant troop stables were hastily converted into quarter blocks. With the preparations for D-Day, the British moved out to be replaced by Americans of the 4th and 29th Divisions⁶, destined to assault the beaches of Normandy's right flank.

Fixed wing aircraft used a landing strip on Halstock Down, 2,000m south-east of the camp, providing rapid communications during WW2. This was abandoned with the introduction of helicopters enabling rotary-wing aircraft to land within the camp.

In the 1950s, Okehampton Camp was the base for Eaton Hall Officer Cadet Training Unit's battle camp. Training also took place for the campaigns in Korea (1950-1953) and Suez (1956).

⁶For example, the 110th Field Artillery (of the 29th Division) arrived for the unit's first stay on 27 November 1942 which lasted one week but was the start of many visits while stationed at Tidworth Barracks and subsequently at Bodmin..

Throughout the latter half of the last Century (and beyond) the Territorial Army has made extensive use of the facilities on camp during their fortnight long annual camps, at the end of which soldiers are paid their annual commitment bounty.

Today, almost 110 years after the camp was built, it provides spartan accommodation for up to 720 personnel of the Royal Navy, Army and Royal Air Force. Dartmoor still provides the challenge and space needed for light force tactical training with units from all three Services making good use of the open expanses of the moor, the rough terrain and the demanding climate.

Units of 3 Commando Brigade based in the south-west are frequent users as are members of 16 Air Assault Brigade, and other combat and combat support units, carrying out live fire tactical training and dry training using blank and pyrotechnics. Recruits and specialists training at the Commando Training Centre Royal Marines rotate through their Okehampton Camp detachment to carry out their field tactical training under often arduous conditions. 29 Commando Regiment Royal Artillery maintain a base for their pre-commando training course, and for the Devonshire and Dorset Regiment, it is a centre for their work with youth from the south-west.

Conservation is given a high priority and is treated as an integral part of the estate management, this is carried out by MoD staff, contractors and volunteers, working to an estate management plan developed by the range and camp commandants with advice from the Defence Land Agent.

1.2 Notes on Sources

Primary sources on Okehampton Camp are in the form of a few files within the Public Record Office and these are a small part of a much larger collection of documents relating to army camps and barracks. The history of Okehampton Camp is such that documentation is covered by War Office (WO) files. One file (WO 78/3547) of particular interest represents almost the entire known collection of architect's drawings for the first phase of construction. These are high quality general arrangement drawings illustrated in ink with watercolour wash representing construction materials, drawn to scales of 1in to 10ft and 1in to 5ft. There are no War Diaries for the camp, but there is a document which is similar, preserved at the Firepower Museum 'Artillery Practice 1903-1912'. This is a diary of annual practice of all regular and militia batteries at each of the artillery camps.

Large scale Ministry of Public Buildings & Works (later PSA) building drawings and site plans held as an archive at Okehampton Camp are another key source.

1.3 Methodology

The Brief for the historical building survey prepared by Defence Estates required 'a survey to the Level 2 standard as outlined in the RCHME's Recording Historic Buildings: a Descriptive Specification (3rd Edition 1996)'. The RCHME describe this as:

This is a descriptive record, made in similar circumstances to Level 1 but when rather more information is needed. It may also be made of a building which is judged not to require any fuller record. Both the exterior and interior of the building will be seen, described and photographed. The examination of the building will have produced an analysis of its development and use and the record will include the conclusions reached, but will not discuss the evidence on which this analysis is based. A plan will be made and the possibility of publication must be borne in mind.

The written account will include the precise location of the building, by name or street number, civil parish, town etc, and National Grid Reference and details of listing or scheduling. The date the record was made, and the names of recorders. The account should outline the building's plan, form, function and age and development sequence. The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners

should be given if known. A note of the building's past and present relationship to its setting, its part in a larger architectural or functional group of buildings, its visual importance as a landmark etc.

1.4 Limitations of Survey

Fieldwork was carried out between 15 and 19 October 2001. All buildings and structures were examined, in most cases interiors were also seen (except where health and safety issues prevented access). Photographs were taken and notes compiled in accordance with RCHME's specifications outlined above. Research was carried out on site using the camp's own photographic, data and drawing archive. Files at the Public Record Office, Kew and the Firepower Museum, Royal Woolwich Arsenal were also examined.

The survey is limited to the area covered by Okehampton Camp as defined by the War Department boundary stones (1 to 8) and therefore covers both former and current boundaries but does not include the training area.

Report

The report is divided into four chapters, four site plans and four appendices, chapter two describes the phases of construction, chapter three is the gazetteer of all surviving buildings and structures and chapter four is the conclusion. The site plans are based on an Ordnance Survey skeleton 1:500 scale record plan dated 29 July 1933 (with amendments to October 1941). This drawing is also an amended copy of another plan dated 14 August 1925 but only the eastern half is preserved. The building numbering system used in this report is based on that used in 1956 as reported on drawing AFR 1303. Ordnance Survey grid references used in this report are taken from a 1:250 scale CAD OS Ten Tors Event site plan (3493A) produced by Defence Estates, Plymouth in approximately 1995. In all cases the centre of each building is the reference point. Where buildings do not survive and are not shown on plan 3493A, the grid references were obtained by lining up this plan with similar scale older drawings using a light box.

Chapter 2: Construction

2.1 Leasehold 1885-1925

For a 25 year period beginning 29 September 1885, the North Quarter of the Forest of Dartmoor consisting of about 25,000 acres was licensed from the Prince of Wales (as holder of the Duchy of Cornwall). Another 6,000 acres forming the Common of Devon and the Forest of Dartmoor, was also licensed for artillery practice from the Duchy of Cornwall for a 31 year period beginning 1 December 1891.

On 31 December 1892, the War Department acquired a 999-year lease (from 25 March 1892, expiring 2891) of the land required for Okehampton Camp from the Okehampton Park Estate held in Public Trust. The indenture was made between Marion Luxmoore, of Okehampton, Elizabeth Cunningham - widow of Trevor Roper, George John Dunville Lees of Woodhill, Shropshire and Annie Dove his wife, Haumer Hilton Jones of Shelbrook, Shropshire and Edward Birchall of Inglesmore, Leeds were the lessors. Her Majesty's Principle Secretary of State for the War Department is the Lessee. A yearly rent consisting of £150 by equal quarterly payments on Midsummer Day, Michaelmas Day (29 September), Christmas Day and Lady Day⁷ (25 March) was agreed with the first payment taking place on Midsummer day 1892⁸.

To identify the leased area eight boundary marker stones were placed at both entrances to the camp and where a change in boundary direction takes place.

In order to make best use of the artillery range and at the request of the camp commandant, on 24 October 1895 the lease of 242 acres forming East Okement Farm were also purchased by the War Department. The farm was acquired at a cost of £1,000, from Mr S Symington who had purchased two indentures from E.G Camp in 1878. The original indentures were dated 15 April 1871 and 7 September 1871 both for a term of 60 years terminating on 25 March 1931. Boundary stones identifying this area of land were also erected⁹.

Additional leases included a quarrying licence from Messers Freeman & Son, originally assigned to them in August 1885 and acquired by the War Department on 1 September 1896. While others involved compensation or disturbance agreements (of various dates) payable to the commoners of Okehampton Hamlets and, the villagers of Belstone, Bridgestowe and Sourton.

By 1925 leased areas of land closer to the camp included a picketting area (a triangular piece of land to the north of the camp and finishing at St Michael's Bungalow), for a period of 21 years expiring 25 March 1928. An irrigation area or field to the east of the camp just north of Moor Brook also for 21 years expiring on 24 March 1945 (this may have been the subject of an earlier lease which was due to expire).

2.2 Building Construction 1892-2001

Construction of the original permanent camp began in 1892 with two stable blocks for officers' horses, but the main camp commenced on 9 May 1893 with completion of the first phase on 14 June 1894 at a cost of £11,604. All buildings are one-storey with permanent structures constructed of local limestone with brick quoins and slate roofs the only exception is a brick magazine and a shell store. The architect was James Julian a contractor to the War Office who designed the buildings using specifications outlined in paragraph 1151 of the Royal Engineers Regulations, of 1892. The first phase consisted of officers' stables, officers' quarters, guardhouse, three dining rooms, a barrack block, four harness rooms and Staff Sergeants & Sergeants' quarters. Twelve stable blocks (in four

⁷ Until 1752 it was the beginning of the legal year in England, and is still a quarter day (date for the payment of quarterly rates or dues).

⁸ Camp Indenture

⁹ WO 32/7196

battery groups) were also built for a total of 95 horses in each group. These were constructed of timber with roofs of corrugated iron. The camp area is located on the lower (northern) slope of Black Down which (within the building area of the camp) has a maximum height of 1217ft and slopes down to 1123ft. Consequently the sites occupied by buildings have had to be levelled and in most cases this has involved excavating into the hill. To counter the possibility of movement caused by the sloping ground effecting foundations, retaining walls were built in local stone on the hill side as part of a landscaping scheme.

Surface water is conducted along open channels and culverts which conveniently run along the sides of roads and discharge into the Moor Brook.

Before 1904 four battery camp areas were provided, each one had an area of field allocated for pitching tents, at least one dining room (with detached cookhouses) and three stable blocks. Troop buildings were arranged around four battery camps:

- Battery Camp No. 1
- Battery Camp No. 2
- Battery Camp No. 3
- Battery Camp No. 4

To the north are the ordnance stores and magazines as well as a gun park and in the south on high ground was the officers' mess and their quarters.

The War Department held a licence to take water for use of the camp from the Duchy of Cornwall at a fee of £5 per year for 24 years beginning 29 September 1898. Piped water was (and still is) obtained from a stream (Moor Brook) located to the south of the camp which flows into reservoirs and supplies the camp by gravity feed. A septic tank dealt with sewage and a 152mm (6in) drain carried the treated sewage to an irrigation field to the north-east.

In January 1901 recreational facilities were also provided by the company who had the canteen contract¹⁰, this included an officers' mess as well as huts housing a common room and a restaurant for the men. As a regimental institute it was later extended to include a canteen and bar. Next door in the wet canteen was a large games and billiard room. Around this time the guardhouse was also extended to almost double its original size.

1902-1926

Between 1904 and 1913, the following buildings were built:

- On 26 April 1904 at a cost of £2,684 four corrugated iron barrack rooms, each accommodating 30 men, were erected by the Portable Building Company of Fleetwood.
- Drying room No.2 was completed on 30 June 1908 at a cost of £253, another (No.3) finished on 18 March 1914 at a cost of £290 and the final one (No. 4) on 1 March 1926.
- A bread and meat store, costing £317, opened on 9 October 1912.

With the construction of the four barrack rooms within Battery Camp No. 1, the other three battery camps continued as tented areas but were now known by their geographical locations:

¹⁰ Around the turn of the Century, a tenant system was in operation, under this system the camp CO would have invited tenders for the canteen contract and awarded it to the firm which offered the highest rebate and who would run the canteens with their own staff. A Mr Finn had the contract for the artillery camp at Lydd, but it is unknown who ran the canteen at Okehampton.

- South-western (former Battery Camp No. 3)
- Southern (former Battery Camp No. 2)
- North-eastern (former Battery Camp No. 4)

Before February 1914 the three camp areas were still arranged as defined groups of structures that included a dining room, three troop stable blocks (two of 31 and one for 33 horses), a dung pit, detached drying room, latrine block, and one harness store. Beginning February 1914, further expansion beyond the north-eastern camping area took place. This involved construction of another six stable blocks (each for 30 horses) and three harness rooms. These were completed on 21 September 1914 at a cost of £3,784.

The south-western camp area was also developed but this took the form of ground terracing to create two 45.72m (150ft) long flat camping areas, which are supported by rows of dry-stone walling with two breaks providing steps to the next level.

By 1924 buildings of all types had been constructed with the following materials:

- Local limestone, brick quoins and slate roofs.
- Brick walls and corrugated iron roofs
- Brick walls and reinforced concrete roof.
- Timber frame, weather boarding and corrugated iron roof.
- Corrugated iron walls and roof.

1926-1934

It is not known exactly when three additional troop stables (each housing 30 horses), were built within the 1914 north-east development (one to the north and two in the south) which now made a total of nine blocks. Another one was also added in March 1926 to an existing line of three north of dining room 1. Other developments included the guardhouse which was now adapted as a RAOC barrack room, the hospital lost its main ward (nine beds) which was converted into a Nutt Range. Between 1925 and 1933 all four cookhouses were extended to include a preparation room.

At its peak in 1933 troop stabling was available for a total of 675 horses while that for officers remained constant at 48 horses. Despite this a new quarters block was built before 1933 for another four officers and their servants.

By July 1933 the terracing on the south-western camp area had been expanded to its full length of 121.92m (400ft) that now finishes at the cart track which led to a quarry used in the construction of the original camp¹¹. Two more terraces was also landscaped after 1933 (now making a total of six flat parallel aprons for pitching tents), but it is unknown exactly when this took place.

1934-1946

The gun park was developed with a number of steel-framed garages or shelters erected for vehicles and artillery guns, but it was the political events leading up to the beginning of WW2 that set in motion a large-scale expansion of the camp. First of all around 1938 it included a large MT garage as well as a smaller garage with a workshop, then in 1940 came a number of buildings, designed to protect personnel from gas weapons and these included gas defence centres and cleansing stations. Almost simultaneously a NAAFI, a larger guardhouse as well as a Sergeants' mess were also added to the camp. By 1940 the north-eastern camp area had been fully developed with a large dining room

¹¹ The quarry does not appear on the first edition 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map and first appears on a site plan dated c.1896 where it is identified as a War Department quarry.

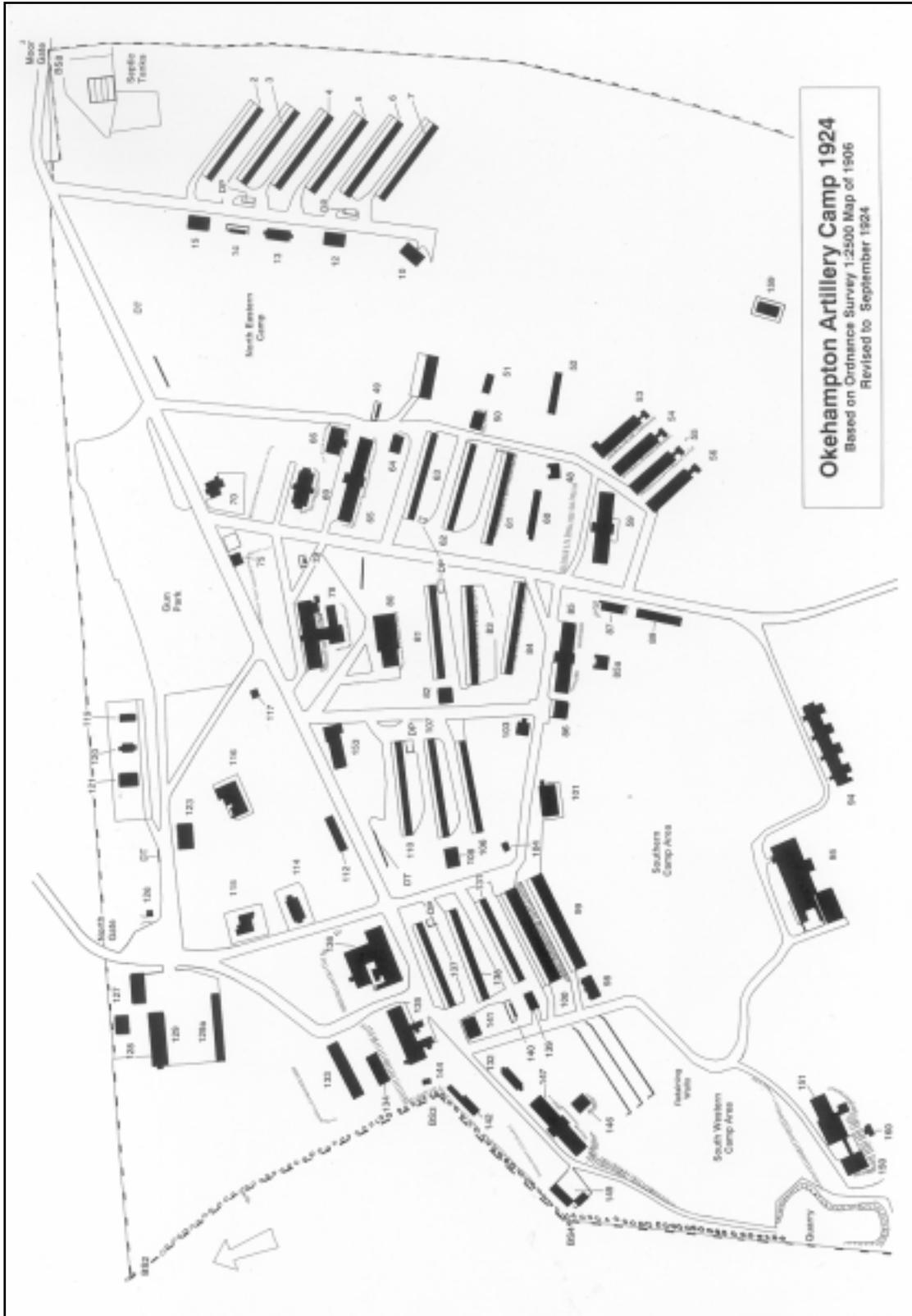
as well as new barrack type accommodation in the form of 27 Nissen huts. The nine stable blocks located on the NE camp area were also converted to barrack accommodation.

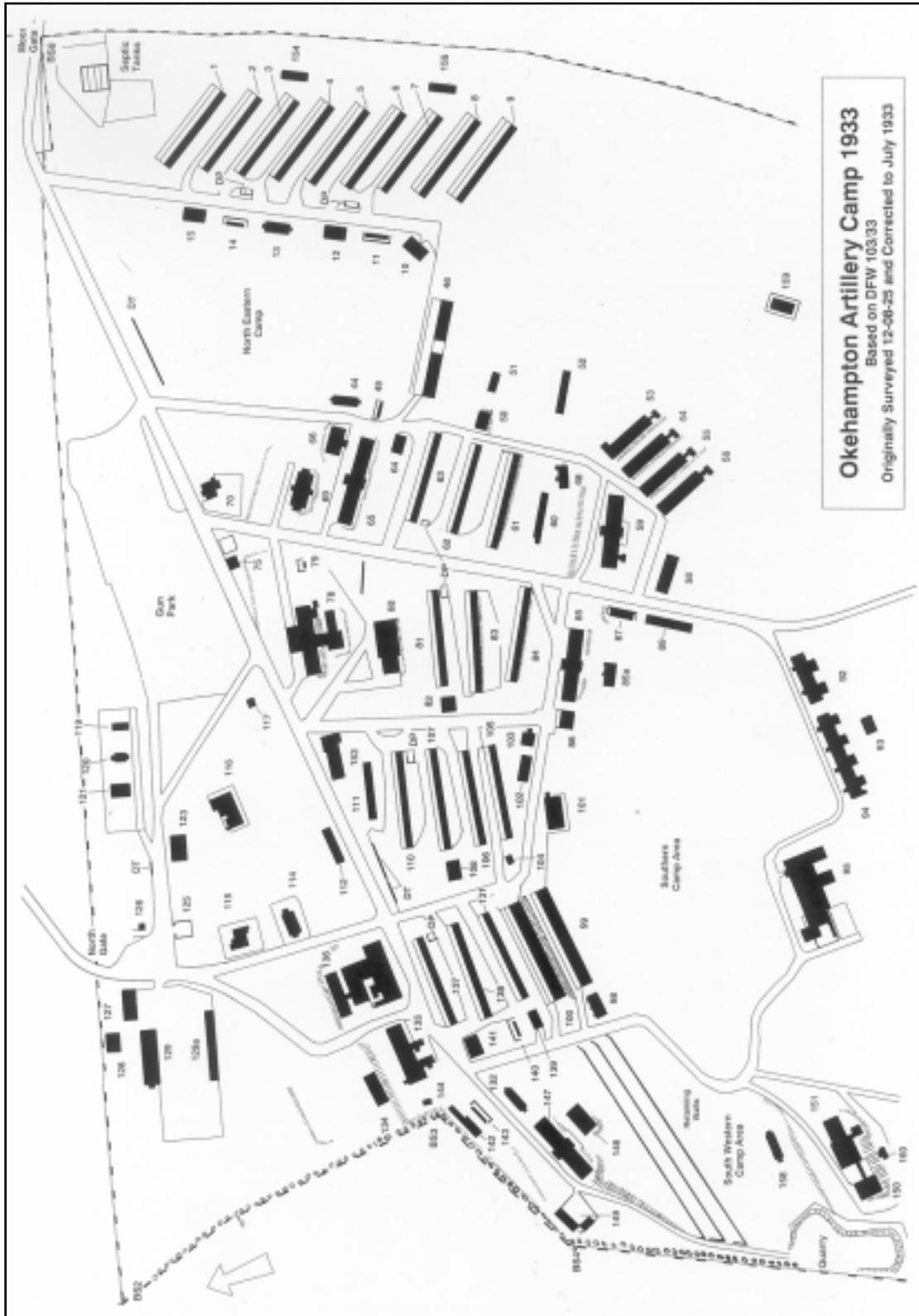
1947-2001

Most of the camp buildings present at the end of WW2 remained so until the publication of the Defence Lands Review in 1973, whereby the former War Department's land holdings were reduced to today's total of 12,760 hectares (31,760 acres) managed by the MoD. This has resulted in the removal and return to farming of the entire nine troop stables and associated structures east of the former north-eastern camping area. Within the original camp almost all troop stables have also been removed as well as all of the Nissen barrack huts erected during the early part of WW2.

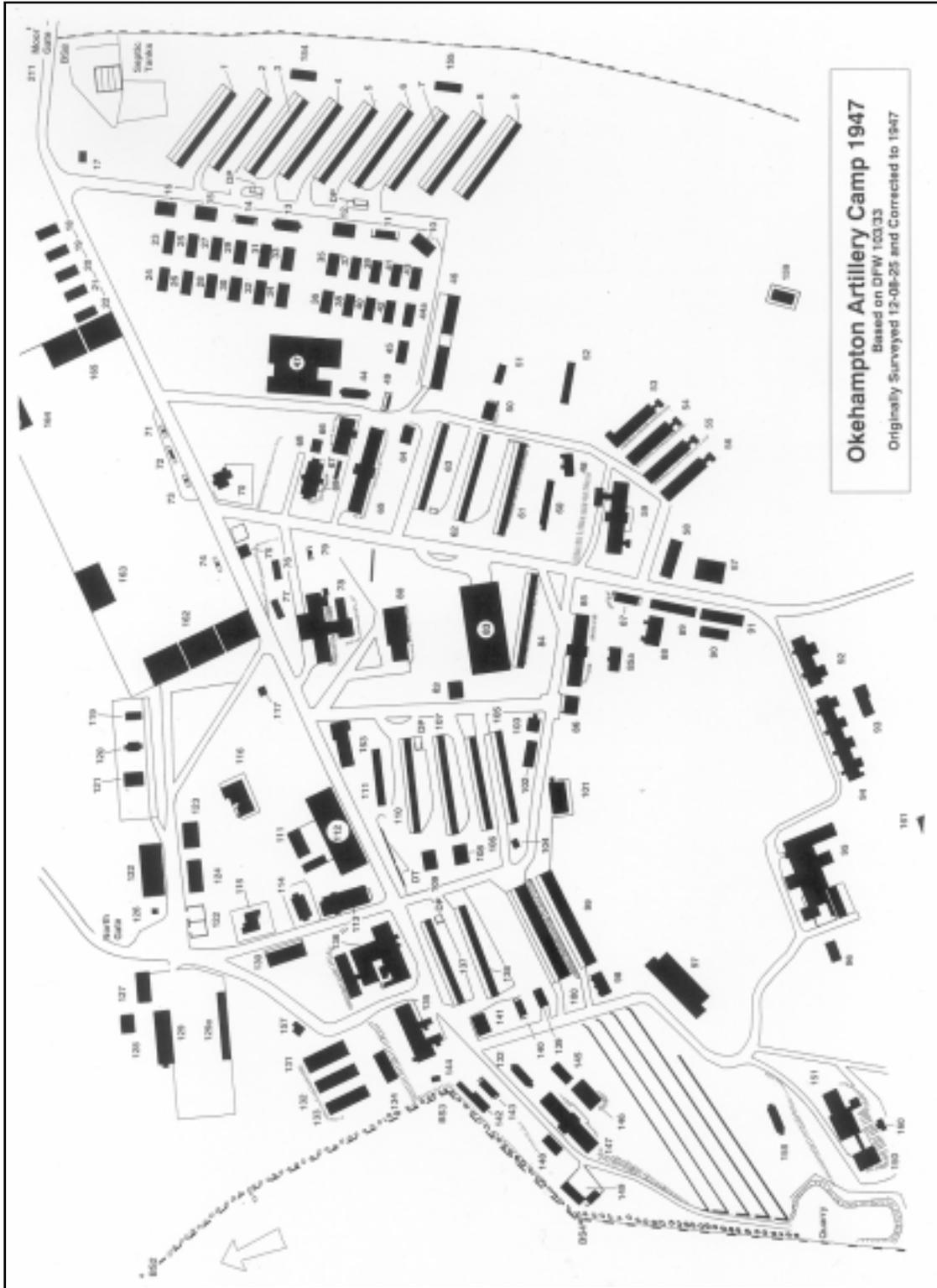
Accommodation in the camp was improved between 1976 and 1978 with the construction of buildings 53, 54, 55 and 56. Between 1985 and 1988, buildings 46, 58 and 96 were added to the camp to replace originals which were beyond economic repair. Since then classroom blocks and a lecture hall were built in the mid-1990s, to provide modern instructional facilities for visiting units. More recently, modular buildings erected during 2001 provide excellent accommodation including a dining facility, partially to replace that previously offered by the officers' mess which was beyond repair.







Okehampton Artillery Camp 1933
 Based on DFW 10333
 Originally Surveyed 12-08-29 and Corrected to July 1933



Okehampton Artillery Camp 1947
 Based on DFW 10333
 Originally Surveyed 12-08-25 and Corrected to 1947

Harness Store (10 ‘C’, 12 ‘B’ & 15 ‘A’)

Under the War Office authority WO Southern 2/1329 dated 27 February 1914, a major development took place on the north-eastern camp area when three harness stores were built along with ablution blocks, a latrine block and six troop stables.

These three buildings are similar in internal layout to the earlier harness stores, they are therefore arranged open plan with timber casing around the walls and a racking system provided for storing the harnesses. Heating was by a single stove.

Walls are 279mm (11.5in) cavity brick, partly clad inside with tongue and grooved boarding.

In 1980 building 10 had an extension built against a side elevation to create a quarters building with an ‘L’-shaped plan-form. This was carried out in 115mm (4.5in) brickwork, 50mm (2in) cavity and an inner leaf of 100mm thermalite blockwork. All windows are Crittall ‘C’ type. Standard gangnail roof trusses are erected at 450mm (1ft 6in) centres. The new extension houses a boiler room, toilets, showers and ablutions.

Buildings 12 and 15 remain as-built and are used as visiting unit stores. Building 10 provides other ranks accommodation (12-beds).

- Internal Dimensions: 6.10m by 10.67m (20ft by 35ft), wall height is 4.27m (14ft).

- 10 (C) NGR: SX 59000 92966
- 12 (B) NGR: SX 59020 93008
- 15 (A) NGR: SX 59048 93074

Latrine Blocks (14, 49 79 & 87)

Five latrine blocks were present in 1901 but by 1933 the number had been increased to eight. These varied in size from four cubicles for Sergeants plus one for Warrant Officers to 12 cubicles for R&F plus one NCOs. Today four are extant. The older blocks appear to be constructed of a cast-iron framework with a single-pitch roof and the partitions between the cubicles were originally ‘Delabole’ slate, rear walls are lined either with asbestos sheeting or thin dense concrete blocks. A 230mm (9in) red brick wall with a timber single-pitch roof carrying corrugated asbestos sheeting (corrugated iron in the case of 14) now encloses all blocks

Only one latrine block (87) retains its slate partitions and these have been ‘engraved’ with graffiti dating from the early 1920s (“DVR N Nicholls 11/07/23” and “Gunner Rollinson 1068952, 94th Battery, 1927, 1929 and 1931”) are typical examples. All buildings have old style ledge & braced doors with iron stable locks and hinges.

Latrine Blocks			
Blg. No.	Internal Dimensions	Cubicles	National Reference Grid
14	3.5m by 8.43m (11ft 6in by 27ft 8in)	11 plus 1 with a length of 30in	SX 59040 93065
49	4.06m by 6.17m (13ft 4in by 20ft 3in)	8 plus 1 with a length of 30in	SX 58928 93010
79	3.05m by 3.96m (10ft by 13ft)	4 plus 1 with a length of 30in	SX 58868 93067
87	4.12m by 7.70m (13ft 6in by 25ft 3in)	10 plus 1 with a length of 30in	SX 58799 92920
Wall height is 2.44m (8ft).			

Harness Store (16)

With construction taking place to the north of the north eastern development area after 1933, this is the last building associated with horses to be built on the camp. The internal arrangement is similar to buildings 10 to 15.

Walls are 290mm (11.5in) cavity brick, with timber trusses supporting timber boarding and natural slate.

- Footprint Dimensions: 6.68m by 9.75m (21ft 11in by 32ft). Internal wall height is 3.66m (12ft).

□ (16) NGR: SX 59055 93091

Incinerator House (17)

This structure erected c.1939, consists of a 230mm (9in) red facing brick dwarf wall supporting a timber framework with walls and roof clad with corrugated iron on the outside and inside un-lined. The shed contains two Heenan boilers, both of which are condemned. The building may have been extended from its original length by 2m.

- Internal Dimensions: 4.57m by 8.08m (15ft by 26ft 6in), wall height is 3.66m (12ft).

□ (17) NGR: SX 59090 93117

Shed (44)

Built onto one end of the concrete floor of a demolished ablution block (44) is a small lean-to timber-framed and corrugated iron shed of date unknown.

□ (44) NGR: SX 58935 93020

RASC Stores (46) Junior Ranks Accommodation Block

Up to 1924, there had been only one barrack store but by 1933 another one was built close to the east end elevation of the existing building and the gap between the two was used as a yard.

The original building was 100mm (4in) timber-framed clad with corrugated iron and internally lined with tongue & groove boarding. Windows were timber double-hung sash types. The roof consisted of composite (metal/timber) trusses (timber principal rafters and collar with iron rod ties connecting with a king-bolt). Roof cladding was corrugated iron. The later building has red facing brick 290mm (11.5in) cavity walls with corner fireplaces (for stoves). Windows were 10-pane metal casements. The roof is king-post timber trusses at 3.66m (12ft) centres carrying natural slate.

As part of the conversion into a junior ranks accommodation block during 1971 the yard between the two buildings became an ablution annexe, walls being constructed of 290mm cavity brick which matches the existing brickwork. The roof is nominally flat being timber-framed covered with felted wood wool slabs.

In this form the original building had 16-bed spaces and the later building accommodated 20-bed spaces¹².

¹² SWEX A/054/71

The next stage was the demolition of the original (corrugated iron) structure in 1984 and replacement with a modern building. The new accommodation included a drying room, porch and lobby as well as the barrack room. Construction is of an outer leaf of red facing brick, 75mm (3in) cavity filled with insulation board and inner leaf of dense concrete block. The roof is a standard gangnail truss system installed at 600mm (2ft) centres and fixed to timber wall plate, clad with asbestos free slates. Windows are aluminium double glazed units¹³.

Today as a combined unit, both buildings provide 52-bed spaces.

- (46) (new) NGR: SX 59935 92977
- (46) (old) NGR: SX 58954 92966

Cookhouse & Dining Room (for 600) (47)
Main Dining Hall

Built on the north-eastern camp c.1938¹⁴, this is a multi-span complex of four huts built side-by-side to create a large dining hall, servery and kitchen area. The dining hall consists of two huts of similar length and span which share a central line of exposed 'British Steel' stanchions with angle bracing struts supporting either range of steel trusses forming both huts. The servery block is 4-bays smaller but the kitchen block is only one bay smaller than the dining hall.

Construction is of steel stanchions supporting 7.42m (24ft 4in) span Dorman Long type steel trusses at 3.66m (12ft) centres¹⁵, wall cladding is cement-rendered dense concrete block in two leaves. Windows are either 6-pane, 10 or 20-pane steel casements. The roof is timber boarding clad with artificial slate.

Building 147 Room Dimensions		
Dining Room	14.63m by 36.27m	48ft by 119ft
Wash-up & Servery	7.32m by 17.37m	24ft by 57ft
Cookhouse	7.32m by 14.02m	24ft by 46ft
Bakery	3.66m by 4.27m	12ft by 14ft
Wash Up	2.44m by 4.88m	8ft by 16ft
Vegetable Room	3.66m by 4.06m	12ft by 13ft 4in
Preparation Room	4.27m by 4.27m	14ft by 14ft
Wall height is 4.27m (14ft)		
Hut Lengths		
Dining hall	36.58m	120ft (10-bays)
Servery	21.95m	72ft (6-bays)
Cookhouse	32.92m	108ft (9-bays)

- (47) NGR: SX 58960 93050

Junior Rank Accommodation Blocks (53, 54, 55 & 56)

Three accommodation blocks were built in 1978 on the site of the north-eastern camp to supplement an existing block (53) which had been built in 1976 to a similar architectural design. All four blocks effectively replaced the original barrack rooms (53, 54, 55 & 56) erected by the Portable Building Company in 1904 which were rotten and beyond economical repair.

¹³ SWP/A/6375-6383/84

¹⁴ H 402/37

¹⁵ 3004

The internal planning of the new blocks is not quite symmetrical but consists of a central ablution facility which includes a boiler room serving a large drying room, toilets and shower area. On either side are accommodation wings with one having 14-bed spaces and the opposite wing with 16-beds.

Construction is of an outer skin of cement-rendered dense aggregate concrete block, a 50mm (2in) cavity and an inner skin of insulating blockwork. Windows are timber profiled steel casements. The roof is made up of factory-made gangnail type trusses spaced at 600mm (2ft) centres fixed to softwood wall plates. Roof cladding is asbestos cement slates fixed to battens¹⁶.

- Internal Dimensions: barrack room 8.55m by 13.45m (28ft by 44ft 1in).
- Internal Dimensions: barrack room 8.55m by 11.70m (28ft by 38ft 5in).

- (53) NGR: SX 58990 93110
- (54) NGR: SX 59006 93078
- (55) NGR: SX 58977 93075
- (56) NGR: SX 58976 93090

Sergeants' Mess (for 15) (57)
Officers' Mess
Regimental Headquarters

Built c.1940¹⁷, this building was constructed as a Sergeants' mess, but in the 1950s it functioned as an officers' mess, it now serves as the unit headquarters. It is based around two 5.79m (19ft) span huts built along side each other (with an M-shaped roof). In its original form, facilities included the usual mess, ante-room and servery.

Construction is of cement-rendered dense concrete blockwork in two leaves separated by a cavity. Roof trusses (not seen) are probably simple timber collar types clad with tongue and groove boarding and covered with synthetic slate.

Building 57 Room Dimensions		
Mess	4.42m by 5.64m	14ft 6in by 18ft 6in
Ante-Room	4.42m by 5.64m	14ft 6in by 18ft 6in
Cook's Room	2.74m by 2.82m	9ft by 9ft 3in
Mess Man's Bedroom	2.74m by 2.74m	9ft by 9ft 3in
Kitchen	5.64m by 5.64m	18ft 6in by 18ft 6in
Scullery	2.36m by 4.19m	7ft 9in by 13ft 9in
Wall height is 3.35m (11ft) and 2.74m (9ft) internal.		
Footprint: 11.94m by 17.37m (39ft 2in by 57ft)		

- (57) NGR: SX 58800 92892

Accommodation Block (58)

Built in 1988/89 on the site of the original depot offices and stores (completed by W.J Avery on 25 March 1925) which was demolished to make way for the new building. The new structure shares a similar footprint as its predecessor but is slightly larger. It was designed as a 14-bed open-plan barrack room with a lobby, an attached boiler room serving showers, washroom and toilets.

¹⁶ A277-285/75

¹⁷ Authority WD CE/WORKS/22 dated 06-02-40

Construction is of 300mm (12in) cavity concrete block (filled with insulation boards) walls. The roof consists of standard fabricated gangnail roof trusses at 600mm (2ft) centres fixed to softwood wall plates. Roof cladding is non-asbestos slates fixed to battens¹⁸.

- Internal Dimensions: 5.71m by 20.62m (18ft 9in by 67ft 8in).

□ (58) NGR: SX 58810 92892

Dining Rooms (59, 65, 85 & 147)

Before 1896 there were three dining rooms (one each for the three battery camps) and one barrack block (65) all sharing a similar plan-form and internal layout. Probably as a result of the construction of four barrack blocks within Battery Camp No.1, building 65 was re-modelled as a dining room to serve the new North-Eastern Camp area. As originally conceived, food was prepared on the premises using a 'Warners' cooking appliance but as from 1904 detached cookhouses were built to serve each one instead. Except for building 65 in its re-modelled form, they are based on a similar internal arrangement consisting of a central unit (common to all four buildings) having an entrance, NCO's room and cook's room at the rear (which became wash-up after 1904). On either side of this is a dining room wing. The front and rear elevations of the central unit, projects out from the dining rooms and its roof cuts the main one at right-angles. The internal arrangement of building 65 was similar to the others except the wings were barrack rooms for 22 men in each while NCO's had their own room. The area used as a cook's room in the other blocks, functioned as ablutions. After 1901 the internal walls were removed and replaced with new, to create three dining halls but was without a wash-up area - the basic plan-form remained similar to the others.

Before September 1924 the east wing of building 59 became a barrack room and after this date a corrugated iron ablution annexe was built against the south elevation. The west wing remained as a dining room. In this form it functioned as the depot battery dining room.

External walls are 406mm (16in) limestone blocks lined internally with brick, window openings and the corners of the building have brick quoins. Windows were originally 8 and 12-pane timber casements. Internal walls are 230mm (9in) brick. The roof consists of Queen-post timber trusses (at 3.05m height) with common rafters carrying purlins clad with boarding and natural slate. Outside there is a continuous rain water gully with curved-on plan corners served by downpipes and surrounding pavement which has a slight fall.

During the 1950s building 147 was functioning as an officers' mess, it was also modernised in 1966 when the rear half of the central unit was converted into a drying room and shower room and a new ablution annexe was built. The annexe is constructed of 254mm (10in) cavity blockwork and has a 127mm (5in) thick reinforced concrete flat roof with a slight fall¹⁹. Also at this time, building 85 (which already had an ablution annexe) was modernised with new showers and boiler room facilities²⁰.

Today, none retain their chimney stacks and all have had replacement windows. Each building provides 52-bed spaces for other ranks.

¹⁸ SWP/B/19/88 to SWP/B/21/88

¹⁹ AB 147/1

²⁰ AB 85/1

Dining Rooms				
<i>Blg. No.</i>	<i>DR No</i>	<i>Served by Cookhouse No.</i>	<i>Dining Rooms</i>	<i>National Grid Reference</i>
59	2	1 (48)	6.40m by 15.24m (21ft by 50ft) (two)	SX 58838 92915
65	3	4 (66)	6.40m by 14.63m (21ft by 48ft) (two) & 6.40m by 13.39m (21ft by 43ft 11in) (one)	SX 58900 93029
85	1	2 (85a)	6.40m by 15.24m (21ft by 50ft) (two)	SX 58780 92952
147	4	3 (146)	6.40m by 15.24m (21ft by 50ft) (two)	SX 58556 93025

Troop Stables (62 & 137)

As originally conceived the troop stable blocks were built as temporary structures of timber with corrugated iron roofs, but after September 1924, the original blocks were re-built in two phases firstly by Woodman & Son of Exeter and one year later by W.J Avery of Okehampton. Each block was designed with a harness room at one end but after 23 January 1899 these were re-designated as forage stores.

At 1.37m by 3.35m (4ft 6in by 11ft), the floor area allocated for a troop horse was a lot smaller than for an officer's charge. The troop stables are little more than horse shelters, with stalls provided for two horses per 2.74m (9ft) bay. Altogether 22 troop stable blocks were built but only two survive.

Construction is of a system of reinforced concrete posts at 2.74m (9ft) centres and a beam forming bays with dense concrete block in-fill and a 6-pane steel casement in each bay. The rear, forage store and opposite end walls are English bond red facing brick. The concrete block mortar is reinforced with wire tied to the posts. The roof remains as-built with curved corrugated iron sheeting fixed to a timber wall plate with iron tie rod and King bolt in lieu of trusses. Originally, the stables were open fronted but this has been in-filled with concrete block.

Outside and running the full length of the stable block is a concrete apron or standing area with tethering rings.

In the early 1950s, stable block 62 was used as an ammunition store and 137 functioned as a barrack block until it was converted into a miniature range and used as such until 2000. Today both buildings function as camp stores.

- Internal Dimensions: 3.15m by 41.50m (10ft 4in by 136ft 2in), wall height is 8ft.

- (62) NGR: SX 58876 92977
- (137) NGR: SX 58655 93061

Petrol Store (64) Unserviceable Store

This building has been erected on the site of a corrugated iron temporary cookhouse, it was built between 1906 and 1924. Construction is of 290mm (11.5in) red facing brick cavity walls with 16-pane steel casements, the roof is timber-framed with hipped-shaped rafters covered with timber boarding and slate. The floor plan is arranged as two separate unequal halves each with its own entrance. The building appears to be in good condition and is without any extensions. It is now used by the camp's maintenance contractor.

- Footprint Dimensions: 4.24m by 9.25m (13ft 11in by 30ft 4in).
- Room Dimensions: 3.66m by 3.05m and 3.66m by 5.49m (12ft by 10ft and 12ft by 18ft), wall height is 3.20m (10ft 6in).

- (64) NGR: SX 58910 93005

Warrant Officers' & Staff Sergeants' Ablution & Shower Block (68)

This is a small shower block and boiler room annexe with an approximately square-shaped plan-form. It was built c.1940 on a site adjacent to building 69.

Construction is of cement-rendered dense concrete block in two leaves, the roof is timber rafters supporting boarding and artificial slate.

Building 68 Room Dimensions		
Ablution	2.51m by 3.12m	8ft 3in by 10ft 3in
Slipper Baths Nos.1 & 2	1.52m by 2.74m	5ft by 9ft
Showers	2.51m by 3.12m	8ft 3in by 10ft 3in

- (68) NGR: SX 58917 93047

Warrant Officers' & Staff Sergeants Quarters (69)

This building built in 1894 consists of small symmetrical quarter block having eight bedrooms of near equal size, the four central rooms have a shared porch and internal lobby while the two at each end have an external porch with entrances side-by-side. The building is divided into blocks of four rooms with the corner dividing wall of each room having a fireplace (four flues using the same breastwork).

Walls are 406mm (16in) limestone blocks with brick quoins at corners and windows and an internal lining of fair face brick (wall height is 3.89m). Windows were originally 4 and 12-pane casements but these have now been replaced. The roof consists of timber rafters with collars supported longitudinally by a central 230mm (9in) dividing wall. Outside there is a concrete path which has a slight fall to a rain water gully which follows the plan of the building and includes curved on plan corners.

The building remains largely in its 1894 form but has now lost both chimney stacks and the external walls of the south and end elevations have been cement-rendered (the north elevation remains in its original form).

- Rooms have nominal dimensions of 3.20m by 3.66m (10ft 6in by 12ft). Wall height is 3.66m (12ft) internal.
- Footprint Dimensions: 7.32m by 17.42m (24ft by 57ft 2in) (not including lobbies).

- (69) NGR: SX 58903 93056

Married Soldier's Quarters: Type 'B' for Barrack Labourer (70)

Married Soldier's Quarters: Type 'B' for Caretaker (114)

Married Soldier's Quarters: Type 'C' for Expense Stores Accountant (ESA) (115)

Three detached bungalow-like married quarters were built and all survive. Buildings 70 and 114 were the first to be erected (before 1906) while the last one (115), was completed on 27 August 1924 by local builder W.J Avery (at a cost of £357). All buildings originally had two bedrooms (as type 'B' married quarters) but 115 was extended c.1930 to include an additional one which makes it a type 'C'. All three have unique plan-forms.

Construction is of 100mm (4in) walls made from a timber frame clad on the outside with corrugated iron and internally lined with tongue and grooved boarding. Windows are mainly 8 or 16-pane timber

sashes. The kitchen is lined with flat asbestos sheeting. Roof trusses are of composite construction consisting of iron tie rods with a King bolt and timber principle rafters and collar. Roof cladding is corrugated iron. Today only building 70 has corrugated iron external walls and roof while the others have been re-clad with a modern cladding material.

Buildings 70 and 115 are used for accommodation and 114 is the camp staff rest room.

Buildings 70, 114 & 115 Room Dimensions		
Married Soldier's Quarters ('B' Type) 70		
Scullery	2.13m by 4.06m	7ft by 13ft 4in
Living	3.66m by 4.06m	12ft by 13ft 4in
Bedroom	3.25m by 3.51m	10ft 8in by 11ft 6in
Bedroom	2.49m by 3.51m	8ft 2in by 11ft 6in
Married Soldier's Quarters ('B' Type) 114		
Scullery	2.49m by 3.23m	8ft 2in by 10ft 7in
Living Room	3.35m by 4.37m	11ft by 14ft 4in
Bedroom	2.69m by 4.95m	8ft 10in by 16ft 3in
Bedroom	2.67m by 4.27m	8ft 9in by 14ft
Married Soldier's Quarters ('C' Type) 115		
Scullery	2.59m by 2.69m	8ft 6in by 8ft 10in
Living	3.43m by 4.67m	11ft 3in by 15ft 4in
Bedroom	2.51m by 3.20m	8ft 3in by 10ft 6in
Bedroom	3.35m by 4.47m	11ft by 14ft 8in
Bedroom (extension)	3.05m by 3.05m	10ft by 10ft
Wall height is 3.05m (10ft) except larders, porches & WC		

- ❑ (70) NGR: SX 58915 93100
- ❑ (114) NGR: SX 58702 93124
- ❑ (115) NGR: SX 58713 93151

POL Points (72 & 73)

These are island-like structures built c.1938, consisting of a small office with a square-shaped plan-form in the centre of a roofed shelter above a diesel metering pump located at either end of 73 or at one end of 72. There were originally four similar structures, located along the southern boundary of the gun park but numbers 71 and 74 are demolished. A similar structure also existed between garage 83 and building 80 but this too has been demolished.

Construction of the office is dense concrete blockwork supporting a timber-framed hipped-shaped roof (clad in slate) which spans the length of the island to offer shelter to the operating staff. The outer limits of the roof are supported by precast concrete posts. New petrol and oil interceptors were built c.1981.

- Internal Dimensions: office 1.52m by 1.60m (5ft by 5ft 3in), wall height is 2.24m (7ft 4in).

- ❑ (72) NGR: SX 58935 93123
- ❑ (73) NGR: SX 58912 93120

Training Source Store (75)

This is a small store facility, built c.1988. Construction is of cement-rendered 250mm cavity dense concrete block without windows. The roof consists of timber principle rafters with collars supporting asbestos-cement slates²¹.

²¹ SWP/A/77/80

- Footprint Dimensions: 3m by 4.40m (9ft 10in by 13ft 3in).

□ (75) NGR: SX 58773 93187

Respirator Test Chamber (76)

This is a small building functioning as a gas chamber, built c.1988. Construction is of cement-rendered 250mm cavity dense concrete block building with Crittall module windows. The floor has a fall in four directions to a central drain. Roof consists of principle rafters and collar supporting asbestos cement slates

- Internal Dimensions: 3.62 by 6.10m (11ft 10in by 8ft).

□ (76) NGR: SX 58831 93178

Staff Sergeant & Sergeants' Mess (78)

Built in 1894, the building in its original form consisted of a mess room, kitchen, cook's room, scullery and beer cellar. There was also a coal store and a larder located in a small annexe. The first extension was added between January and July 1908 at a cost of £666 (built by H Berry of Crediton). This took the form of an annexe built onto the rear elevation. Within a connecting corridor, steps had to be built to take account of the difference in 1.52m (5ft) of the two floor levels. The annexe functioned as a billiard room as well as a reading and writing room. A new cook's room was also built against the original annexe and a lantern light was built between two trusses in the kitchen. Another extension was added at this time, and this took place against the west elevation of the original building, to function as a store. Almost certainly it was at this stage that the external walls of the original building were cement-rendered.

The final extension, built c.1929 consisted of another mess room which was added against the front elevation. Since then the building has had only minor alterations and remains in its c.1929 form.

Construction of the original building is of limestone block walls with brick quoins on corners and window openings, the interior is lined with fair face brick. Windows were 12-pane timber sashes. The roof is a series of Queen post trusses carrying diagonal boarding with a covering of natural slate. The extensions are cement-rendered 230mm (9in) brick.

Building 78 Room Dimensions		
Original Building		
Mess	6.10m by 14.63m	20ft by 48ft
Bar	2.06m by 2.29m	6ft 9in by 7ft 6in
Cook's Room	3.05m by 3.35m	10ft by 11ft
Scullery	2.62m by 3.05m	8ft 7in by 10ft
Coal Annexe	2.13m by 2.74m	7ft by 9ft
Larder (located in coal annexe)	1.98m by 2.74m	6ft 6in by 9ft
Kitchen	7.92m by 6.10m	26ft by 20ft
Store	2.06m by 2.29m	6ft 9in by 7ft 6in
2nd Phase Extensions		
Billiard Room	5.03m by 7.54m	16ft 6in by 24ft 9in
Reading & Writing	4.27m by 10.36m	14ft by 34ft
Liquor Store	3.05m by 5.49m	10ft by 18ft
Cook's Room	3.05m by 3.05m	10ft by 10ft
Store	6.40m by 5.03m	21ft by 16ft
Final Phase Extension		
New Mess	6.71m by 11.89m	22ft by 39ft

- (78) NGR: SX 58833 93073

Forage Store (80)
Range Maintenance Building

This building was built in the first phase of construction, as a large barn with a granary annexe but today only the old granary survives. In 1981 a new target workshop and store was built on part of the barn concrete floor. The extension mainly functions as the target workshop and store but concrete block partitions create small store rooms as well as a battery charging room. The original granary became an office as well as a staff changing or messing room. There is also a boiler room and toilet.

The granary was built of 406mm (16in) limestone walls (wall height is 2.95m) (which have now been cement-rendered) with timber sash windows. The roof consists of timber trusses carrying boarding and slate. The barn was timber-framed clad externally with corrugated iron sheeting.

The new extension is 300mm (11.75in) cavity wall blockwork with Crittall-Hope module galvanised windows with concrete sills. The roof consists of Boulton and Paul trussed rafters at 600mm (2ft) centres clad with asbestos cement slates to match the existing²².

- (80) NGR: SX 58818 93037

Harness Store (82, 108 & 141)

Four harness stores were built (one demolished) in the first phase of construction and consisted of an open-plan room with timber harness storage frames (or racks) placed around all four walls with an additional two rows in the centre, one either side of a tortoise stove.

Construction is of 406mm (16in) limestone walls with brick quoins on the corners as well as window openings and internally faced with fair-face brick. The walls are also internally cased in timber boarding up to a height of 2.13m (7ft) (to window sill height). Windows were 16-pane timber casements on the side walls and 8-pane timber casements on the front and rear elevations. The roof is a Queen post truss system (which is exposed in building 82) with a roof cladding of diagonal-laid timber boarding and natural slate. The choice of Queen post trusses may have been to enable the roof space to be utilised.

Building 108 has had its windows blocked off and has had new door openings inserted to aid its function as a weapons store. For this purpose it is subdivided into 108 east and 108 west by a breeze block internal wall. Building 141 has had a new entrance lobby built on the front elevation and has new windows. Building 82 is the best example as it retains its original windows and it is possible to see the impressive Queen-post trusses.

- Internal Dimensions: 6.10m by 9.14m (20ft by 30ft), wall height is 4.27m (14ft).

- (82) (2) NGR: SX 58778 93018
- (108) (3) NGR: SX 58701 93037
- (141) (4) NGR: SX 58617 93054

Garages (83)

This was one of the first of a group of buildings to be built just prior to the outbreak of WW2. It has been constructed on the site of troop stable 83 and close to troop stable 84 which was also demolished at this time. It was associated with POL point (71) but this is now demolished. The

²² SWP/A/18/81

building consists of a large end-opening rectangular-shaped plan-form shed of standard design arranged as two, almost square-shaped garages separated by a firewall. It is associated with an office and POL point (81) which is now demolished.

Construction is of steel lattice roof girders supporting ridge-and-valley (north-light trusses) with hipped-shaped rafters comprising 6-bays either side of a brick firewall. Cased-steel piers are at 3.66m (12ft) centres, while wall cladding is 230mm (9ins) brick with high-level clerestory 44-pane steel lights. Door opening was originally 10.52m (34ft 6in) but has now been reduced with brickwork to 5.26m (17ft 3in).

- Internal Dimensions: span 70ft with a length of 74ft each half, wall height is 4.88m (16ft).

□ (83) NGR: SX 58805 92995

Bread & Meat Store (86)

Built at a cost of £317 by H Harris of Okehampton under the War Office authority, WO Southern 2/990 dated 24 June 1912 with completion taking place eight months later.

It consists of two independent rooms with access through their own doors from a veranda formed by a weather canopy which is separate from the main roof and is supported by tubular stanchions.

Construction is of 290mm (11.5in) cavity brick walls, windows are double-hung timber sashes and the roof is hipped-shaped rafters and trusses clad with boarding and natural slate. The roof ridge line was originally fitted with an elaborate louvred ventilator, but this was removed in 1990.

- Internal Dimensions: bread store 3.05m by 6.71m (10ft by 22ft), wall height is 3.05m (10ft).
- Meat store 4.88m by 6.71m (16ft by 22ft), wall height is 3.05m (10ft).

□ (86) NGR: SX 58755 92965

Gas Cleansing Centre & First-Aid Post (88) Launderette

This building along with a similar and adjacent one (building 90) was built c.1940 under Authority WD Cta/Works/2222, dated 06-02-40. After an enemy gas attack, personnel who had become gas casualties would make their way to the gas cleansing centre where they would sit on benches in the veranda until there was an available space inside the appropriate undressing room. Personnel with minor wounds would enter the building through an entrance (identified as a first-aid post), into a large undressing area to receive basic first-aid treatment while those without conventional wounds would use another entrance, which gave access to a smaller undressing room. From either of these rooms, they would then go into a cleansing area for decontamination. Here there were a number of shower sprays and areas allocated as drying spaces. After washing and drying they then made their way to a dressing and waiting area before being allowed to leave the building.

Contaminated clothes would have been placed inside bins located inside the veranda, which were to be taken away and boiled in copper boilers.

There are four main rooms consisting of two undressing areas, the cleansing room and a dressing area. Today the cleansing area is a large drying room with hanging tubular steel rails and sliding 'S'-shaped hooks.

This is a standard protected building built to resist near-miss bomb blast, similar in architectural form to air-raid defence shelters and other structures designed by G.R Falkiner Nuttall, MA, AMICE, FICD and A Trystan Edwards, FRIBA, AMPTI. These types were often built after the Ministry of Home Security (Air-Raid Precautions) had relaxed (after August 1939) its codes on shelter/decontamination designs. The building appears to be un-sealed, relying instead on a quick exchange and constant flow of warm air (by convection) through the building. This was achieved through air intake vents, electrical or boiler heating and clerestory ventilation.

The walls are cement-rendered thick-section dense concrete blocks and RSJs supporting a reinforced (in both directions) concrete panel roof which also forms a veranda along the front (end) elevation (supported by steel RSJ stanchions). As window openings were kept to a minimum, the main source of natural light is from a series of small raised lantern lights cast into the roof which also function as air vents (these along with the veranda are characteristics of Falkiner's design). The raised portion of the roof also has a series of pulleys for hanging clothing. The north elevation has a boiler room annexe.

Building 88 Room Dimensions		
Boiler & Fuel Store	2.44m by 2.59m	8ft by 8ft 6in
Undressing Area (light casualties)	3.66m by 4.11m	12ft by 13ft 6in
Undressing Area (non-casualties)	2.29m by 3.66m	7ft 6in by 12ft
Cleansing Room	6.10m by 6.71m	20ft by 22ft
Dressing Room	4.57m by 6.71m	15ft by 22ft
Wall height is 3.05m (10ft) internal		
Footprint: 7.47m by 16.76m (24ft 6in by 55ft) (not including veranda)		

- (88) NGR: SX 58478 92915

NCO & Men's New Shower Baths (91)

Built c.1940 this is a large shower block with a separate room for NCOs, its own boiler room and high-level water tank house. In an emergency it could also have functioned as an unprotected gas cleansing station in conjunction with the adjacent gas defence centre.

Construction is of cement-rendered dense concrete blockwork in two leaves separated by a cavity. Windows are 8-pane steel casements fixed either as single or double units. There are internal piers supporting flimsy timber King-post trusses at 3.66m (12ft) centres carrying common rafters supporting artificial slate.

- Internal Dimensions: NCO's bath (for 50) 3.20m by 5.79m (10ft 6in by 19ft), wall height is 3.81m (12ft 6in).
- Men's bath (for 320) 5.64m by 18.06m (18ft 6in by 59ft 3in), wall height is 3.81m (12ft 6in).

- (91) NGR: SX 58770 92877

Officers' Quarters (92)

This a terrace block of four officers' quarters and two servant's kitchens built during 1930 to drawing number CE/SC 642 of 26 July 1929. In keeping with building 94 it is based on two pairs of quarters with each pair served by a servant's cleaning room and toilet. Access is through a projecting porch and corridor which connects with both quarters and finishes at a toilet and cleaning room.

Construction is of 290mm (11.5in) red facing brick, windows are 12-pane timber sashes. Roof trusses are timber King-post types carrying boarding and natural slate.

- Internal Dimensions: quarter - 4.57m by 4.88m (15ft by 16ft), wall height is 2.74m (9ft).
- Servant's room 3.35m by 4.11m (11ft by 13ft 6in), wall height is 2.74m (9ft).

□ (92) NGR SX 58740 92842

Officers' Bathhouse & Ablutions (93)
Officers' Accommodation

Built c.1927 this building in its earliest form was a small brick-built bathhouse housing seven slipper baths and a boiler room. After 1936²³ the west elevation was extended to create a new ablution facility consisting of a wash area and drying room. Yet another extension added c.1941²⁴ again to the west but this time onto the first extension, increased the facilities to include a large shower room (with 12 showers).

In 1975 the building was converted to a junior officers' quarters which resulted in the demolition of the original bathhouse but left the boiler room from this first phase. The shower room extension became a five bed quarters and a new up-graded ablution facility was created out of the former wash area. The old drying room became a single bedroom²⁵.

Construction of the boiler room is 230mm (9in) brick, the drying room is thought to be 290mm (11.5in) cavity brick and the shower room could be cavity dense concrete block. The drying room has double-hung timber sashes and the shower room has 8-pane steel casements. Roof trusses (at 3.5m centres) within the shower block are timber King-post types carrying slate.

- Internal Dimensions: shower room/five-bed quarter: 5.60m by 7.10m (18ft 4in by 23ft 4in).
- Drying room/quarter: 2.80m by 5.40m (9ft 2in by 17ft 8in).
- Wash area/ablution: 1.70m by 5.40m (5ft 7in by 17ft 8in).

□ (93) NGR: SX 58722 92821

Officers' Quarters (94)

This is a terrace of eight officers' quarters built in 1894, arranged as four pairs of quarters served by a servant. Each pair consists of a exterior porch which gives access to a corridor with an officers' bedroom on either side of it, while at the rear is the servant's cleaning room. All rooms are based around a common 4.27m by 4.57m (14ft by 15ft) unit.

Construction is of 406mm (16in) limestone block with brick quoins on corners and window openings, internally there is a covering of fair-face brick. Internal walls are 230mm (9in) brick. Windows are 8-pane double-hung timber sashes. The roof is a simple arrangement of closely-spaced rafters over the officers' quarters and a similar arrangement over the servants' kitchens but these cut the main ridge at right-angles. Roof covering is timber boarding clad with natural slate.

Outside there is a concrete path and rain water gully which follows the profile of the building which has curved on plan corners.

Today the cleaning room area has been converted into another quarter and the gap between kitchen is now occupied by an ablution and toilet block which was added in 1971. Furthermore a small boiler

²³ Authority WO 118/Southern, dated 25-01-36

²⁴ Authority WD Cts/Work/2222, dated 06-02-40.

²⁵ SWEX/A183/74

house annexe has been built onto east elevation²⁶. Despite these additions, the front elevation remains largely in its 1894 form.

- Footprint Dimensions: 5.38m by 43.59m (17ft 8in by 143ft).
- Internal Wall height is 3.66m (12ft).

□ (94) NGR: SX 58710 92838

Accommodation Block (96)
Ten Tors Control Building

Built in 1985 on the site of an earlier chapel (which also was known as building 96), the new building was designed from the beginning as an accommodation block and included a boiler room serving showers, washroom and toilet. The sleeping quarters with an open-plan arrangement accommodated 13-bed places. By 1989 the building was also in use as the Ten Tors control centre, it may have been at this time that a temporary patio or veranda was built against the north elevation – but this has now been removed.

Construction is of 300mm (11.75in) cavity (filled with insulation boards) brick walls, the roof consists of standard fabricated gangnail roof trusses at 600mm (2ft) centres fixed to softwood wall plates. Roof cladding is non-asbestos slates fixed to battens²⁷.

- Footprint Dimensions: 5.94m by 21.03m (19ft 6in by 69ft).

□ (96) NGR: SX 58698 92870

Practising Regiment Warrant Officers' & Sergeants' Mess (97)

This is the main senior NCO's mess built c.1939²⁸ on part of the southern camp area. It consists of a 24ft (nominal) span mess block and a 19ft (nominal) span cookhouse block built side-by-side. The mess block consists of a central entrance hall (1-bay) and two rooms of equal size (5-bays). These are an ante-room to the left and the mess room on the opposite side. The hall also leads into a corridor (that is part of the 19ft span block) which gives access to a cloakroom and card-playing room at the far end. The remaining floor area of the smaller block is dedicated to the cookhouse and includes a messman's quarters, liquor stores, larder, the kitchen and pan wash areas. Food was served to the mess from the kitchen through a hot closet.

Construction is of cement-rendered dense concrete block in two leaves. Roof trusses are steel Dorman-Long or similar types erected at 3.66m (12ft) centres in the larger span block and timber-framed trusses in the cookhouse. Roof covering is slate.

Building 97 Room Dimensions		
Mess	7.26m by 18.29m	23ft 10in by 60ft
Ante-Room	7.26m by 18.29m	23ft 10in by 60ft
Card Writing Room	3.96m by 5.49m	13ft by 18ft
Cloak Room	4.27m by 6.71m	14ft by 22ft
Messman's Quarter	3.25m by 3.66m	10ft 8in by 12ft
Kitchen	5.64m by 8.31m	18ft 6in by 27ft 3in
Wall height is 2.69m (8ft 10in) and 3.66m (12ft)		

□ (97) NGR: SX 58610 92950

²⁶ SWEX.A/048/71

²⁷ SWP/A/6240-6246/85

²⁸ H421/37 & 3007/B

Drying Room No. 3 (98)

Built between 1913 and 18 March 1914 at a cost of £290 by H Harris of Okehampton.

Construction consists of a 230mm (9in) English Bond brick base on top of which are cement-rendered corner piers with an in filling of cement-rendered stretcher bond brick. The internal arrangement originally consisted of three equal-sized rooms each served by its own door along the front elevation but today the building has an open-plan arrangement. Windows are 6-pane timber and 3-pane metal casements. The roof is probably timber-framed clad with diagonal boarding and natural slate. The ridge-line has two Universal Asbestos Manufacturing Co Ltd ventilators.

Inside there are a series of tubular rails with clothes hangers and the floor has a drainage system (entry was actually forbidden because of asbestos contamination).

- Footprint Dimensions: 5.97m by 12.40m (19ft 7in by 40ft 8in).
- Three drying rooms were each 3.96m by 5.49m (13ft by 18ft), wall height is 2.74m (9ft) internal.

□ (98) NGR: SX 58619 92989

Officers' Stables (99 & 100)

Authority for the construction of two officers' stable blocks was given in a letter (Exeter 2438) of 27 July 1892 with construction completed on 13 May 1893 at a cost of £1599. These were the first permanent buildings on the camp.

Officers' stable blocks are much bigger than the troop stables to take account of their larger horses (about 16 hands) and as such the floor area for each one was 1.83m by 3.66m (6ft by 12ft). The planning is based around sub-division into 24 loose boxes (having timber partitions) with a 2.13m (7ft) wide access corridor running along the front elevation with entrances at either end as well as a central one. The first bay at either end was a saddle store.

An officer may have up to three horses but only one was WD issued. Within their loose boxes they normally faced outwards into the corridor. For this reason the portion of rear wall where it meets the floor is curved in section to allow efficient hosing down. Another drainage feature, is the floor which has a slight fall from the rear to the front of the stall and another in the opposite direction (from the front inwards) both of which allowed water to run into a gully running the full length of the block at the front of the loose boxes.

Before 1976 both stable blocks were converted into accommodation blocks. This has been achieved by creating eleven rooms of equal size, forming ten bedrooms and one functioning as a washroom and store. A corridor aligned along the rear elevation serves these. One saddle room became a boiler house and toilet while the other is a bedroom.

In 1977 building 100 had a small drying room annexe built against the front elevation of the toilet/boiler room²⁹.

The front elevation of both blocks were originally designed with open fronts but these were closed in with brick at an additional cost of £266-3s-10d under authority granted by the War Office on 2 April 1894³⁰.

²⁹ A/232/76 & 236/76

³⁰ drawing 11

Construction takes the form of ten closed bays formed by Staffordshire Blue brick (or similar) piers with an in-filling of 230mm (9in) red facing bricks laid in Garden Wall bond. In a central position between them is an intermediate steel stanchion which apart from its structural function, is also a convenient anchor point for the rainwater down pipe which drains into an open channel running along the outside pavement. After the fronts were filled in the corridor was lit by clerestory lighting by a single steel 6-pane casement in each bay but these were removed when conversion took place to a quarters block and their openings bricked up. New openings were created at a lower level and 8-pane casements inserted in a central position within every other intermediate bay. There is also a half-bay at either end and a three-quarter bay in a central position which functioned as the post-1894 entrances but two have now been filled in with brick. Walls are 406mm (16in) limestone with brick quoins. The roof consists of composite timber trusses with timber rafters, collar, iron angled-ties and a King-bolt. Roof cladding is natural slate. At either end are the saddle rooms and these appear to be cement-rendered limestone blocks. The rear (south-facing) wall is also cement-rendered.

Outside running the full length of the front elevation is an indented concrete pavement which probably had two functions: that of providing grip for horse's feet and to aid drainage. The pattern has been achieved with a 'Star' roller.

- Internal Dimensions: rooms are 3.58m by 4.11m (11ft 9in by 13ft 6in), wall height is 2.67m (8ft 9in).
- (99) NGR: SX 58652 92994
- (100) NGR: SX 58655 93012

Drying Room No. 2 (103)
Church

Completed at cost of £253 on 30 June 1908 by H Harris of Okehampton, the building was and still is divided into two equal portions and served by a projecting porch.

Construction is of cement-rendered 230mm (9in) brick, the roof is thought to be timber trusses carrying boarding and slate.

The building is largely in its 1908 form the rooms are now used as an office and chapel.

- Internal Dimensions: drying rooms are 2.92m by 5.87m (9ft 7in by 19ft 3in), wall height is 2.59m (8ft 6in).
- (103) NGR: SX 58751 92986

Regimental Shop (109)
Armoury

Building 109 is thought to be the regimental shop for a tailor, shoemaker or barber but this needs clarification. The building would have had two rooms of un-equal size for each shop, but today it is not possible to tell from the brickwork whether this was ever the case.

Construction did not take place until after July 1933 as it does not appear on the skeleton record plan 103/33. It is built with 290mm (11.5in) cavity red facing brick, timber-framed carrying boarding and slate. Original window openings have been bricked up.

- Internal Dimensions: original room arrangement 3.51m by 6.10m (11ft 6in by 20ft) and (5.49m by 6.10m (18ft by 20ft), wall height is 4.27m (14ft).

- (109) NGR: SX 58704 93053

NAAFI Staff Accommodation Block (111)

Built behind the NAAFI and within its yard, is the staff accommodation block. The building is the quarters for the manager and manageress and originally consisted of a shared kitchen, bathroom and utility room but was extended in 1983 to include an additional three bedrooms and another bathroom.

The original building has cement-rendered cavity dense aggregate concrete block walls with internal piers while the new extension has an external wall of 100mm (4in) dense aggregate concrete block, a 50mm (2in) cavity and a 150mm (6in) internal leaf of insulating block. At the same time as the new extension was built, the existing internal walls were dry-lined with insulating board. The floor consists of suspended timber joists on hangers. Windows are similar steel casements to the original types. Steel trusses are thought to have been used in both the original and the extension. The whole roof is clad with asbestos slates³¹.

Building 111 Room Dimensions for 1950		
Bathroom	1.88m by 2.31m	6ft 2in by 7ft 7in
Manageress Bedroom	3.61m by 3.96m	11ft 10in by 13ft
Dormitory (6-beds)	3.61m by 8.53m	11ft 10in by 28ft
Dormitory (2 beds)	2.74m by 3.35m	9ft by 11ft
Common Room	3.05m by 5.41m	10ft by 17ft 9in
Ablution	1.83m by 2.06m	6ft by 6ft 9in
Wall height is 2.67m (8ft 9in) internal		
Footprint: 7.72m by 22.45m (25ft 4in by 73ft 8in)		

- (111) NGR: SX 58735 93120

NAAFI (112)

Built c.1939 on the site of a Newton Range hut, is the NAAFI complex. It consists of a twin-span arrangement with one half forming the NAAFI hall with a kitchen block of similar span and length built along side. Behind the kitchen is a yard containing single-pitch dense concrete outbuildings and a NAAFI staff accommodation block.

In the main hall there is a stage at one end and beyond this which now functions as a pool table room was probably an area originally allocated for the use of NCOs.

Construction is of cement-rendered cavity dense concrete block in two leaves with internal piers (probably cased steel stanchions) supporting Dorman Long type steel trusses at 3.66m (12ft) centres. Steel stanchions (along the centre-line) supporting the two spans are hidden inside partitions between the bar, servery and a wall which separates the kitchen area from the NAAFI hall.

Building 112 Room Dimensions 1950		
Bar	6.55m by 8.53m	21ft 6in by 28ft
Kitchen	6.02m by 10.52m	19ft 9in by 34ft 6in
Servery (Men)	2.44m by 12.88m	8ft by 42ft 3in
Restaurant (Men)	8.53m by 26.44m	28ft by 86ft 9in
Games Room (Men)	7.62m by 14.63m	25ft by 48ft
Servery (NCOs)	2.59m by 5.72m	8ft 6in by 18ft 9in
Corporals' Restaurant	10.97m by 6.40m	36ft by 21ft
Corporals' Games Room	5.49m by 8.08m	18ft by 26ft 6in
Footprint: 17.37m by 44.20m (57ft by 145ft)		

³¹ SWP/A/3054/83

□ (112) NGR: SX 58733 93096

Gas Defence and Command Post (113)

Designed to deal with most types of gases developed during WW1 (lachrymatory agents, respiratory agents and blister agents), two facilities for decontamination purposes were built c.1940, both on the upper camp but one is now demolished. This building (also constructed in 1940) is built to a similar standard as the cleansing station and gas defence centres but was used instead for storing air-raid precaution equipment such as gas capes, buckets, bleach, gas masks etc. There were dressing rooms, stores and a cleansing or decontamination room as well as a battery charging room. Another function was that of command post from which to co-ordinate the defence of the camp against invasion or gas attack.

All three buildings were standard protected types designed to resist near-miss bomb blast, similar in architectural form to air raid defence shelters and other structures designed by G.R Falkiner Nuttall, MA, AMICE, FICD and A Trystan Edwards, FRIBA, AMPTI. These types were often built after the Ministry of Home Security (Air-Raid Precautions) had relaxed (August 1939) its codes on shelter/decontamination designs. Previously such buildings used for protection against gas were sealed up, having air-locks and air filtration plant but it is unknown whether this building had air-locks or not. They were designed to be used after a gas attack and relied on a quick exchange and constant flow of warm air (by convection) through each room. This was achieved through air intake vents, electrical or radiator heating and clerestory ventilation. This building however, under its dual role would have been functioning during an emergency and therefore may well have had air-locks and gas filtration plant.

At the rear is a boiler room.

The walls are made from cement-rendered thick-section dense concrete blockwork and RSJs supporting a reinforced (in both directions) concrete panel roof which also forms a veranda along the front (end) elevation (similar to building 88). As key areas originally were without windows, the roof has a series of raised cast concrete lantern lights/vents instead to flood the rooms with natural light and to allow warm air to exit the building.

Characteristics of Falkiner's design are the raised concrete roof lights/air vents and the veranda along the front elevation. This functioned as a waiting area as well as a dirty clothing collection point (contaminated clothing was put into metal bins to be taken away and boiled).

Today window openings have been let into the side walls, the water tank tower is missing from the roof and a generator house was added at the end of July 1965.

Building 113 Room Dimensions		
Dressing Room	3.05m by 6.63m	10ft by 21ft 9in
Dressing Room	3.96m by 6.55m	13ft by 21ft 6in
Cleansing Room	5.49m by 6.63m	18ft by 21ft 9in
Store	2.44m by 6.55m	8ft by 21ft 6in
Battery Room	2.74m by 2.74m	9ft by 9ft
Command Post	2.74m by 6.63m	9ft by 21ft 9in
Telephone Exchange	3.40m by 4.19m	11ft 2in by 13ft 9in
Wall height is 2.74m (9ft) internal		
Footprint: 7.42m by 25.81m (24ft 4in by 84ft 8in)		

□ (113) NGR: SX 58699 93102

Guardhouse (116)
RAOC Barrack Room

This is the original guardhouse built in 1894 and used as such until at least 1925. In its original form the building had a rectangular-shaped plan-form with the main part consisting of a prisoner room containing three beds and a guardroom. At the rear was an enclosed exercise yard with access only from the guardroom which also had outbuildings in the form of two toilets and ablutions.

A feature of its design was the roof which incorporated a veranda along three sides.

In this form the building had a footprint of 9.65m by 11.71m (31ft 8in by 38ft 5in) (not including the veranda). The veranda is 1.83m (6ft) wide.

The building was extended in 1901 to almost double its floor area by building onto the east elevation and in this form it had an 'L'-shaped guardroom with a detention room. Outside two new cells were created which reduced in size the exercise yard. By 1933, the building was in use as RAOC barrack room. The guardroom became an open-plan quarter for 16 men and the prisoner room became a NCO's bedroom.

In its 'L'-shaped plan-form the gable ends have gone and a hipped-shaped roof has replaced it which now creates a colonial look to the building.

Construction is of 406mm (16in) limestone blocks with quoins on corners and window openings, internally the walls are lined with fair face brick (wall height is 4.27m). Windows were mainly 18-pane sashes. The roof is a system of close-coupled rafters over the front and east elevation which also forms a veranda. The west is as originally built with a gable end and sloping pitch roof forming a veranda along this side wall. Outside there is a continuous rain water gully with curved-on plan corners served by downpipes which are also tubular stanchions that support the over hanging roof of the veranda.

The building remains in its 1901 plan-form and retains the yard and cell, but is without its central chimney stack and original windows. It is used as the headquarters for visiting units.

Building 116 Room Dimensions		
Original Plan-form		
Prisoners' Room	4.88m by 5.33m	16ft by 17ft 6in
Guardroom	4.88m by 5.33m	16ft by 17ft 6in
Yard with toilets and ablutions	3.66m by 10.97m	12ft by 36ft
1901 Plan-form		
Detention Room	4.88m by 5.33m	16ft by 17ft 6in
Guardroom	10.62m & 11.40m by 4.88m	34ft 10in & 37ft 5in by 16ft
Detention Cell	1.98m by 2.08m	6ft 6in by 6ft 10in
Detention Cell	1.80m by 3.96m	5ft 11in by 13ft
Ablution & WC	3.35m by 3.66m	11ft by 12ft
Wall height of the main building is 3.96m (13ft)		

□ (116) NGR: SX 58765 93139

Petrol Store (117)

This is a square-shaped single-leaf concrete-block store built c.1940, with a single-pitch corrugated asbestos roof. The roof appears to have been raised above the original roof line.

- Internal Dimensions: 3.66m by 3.66m (12ft by 12ft), wall height is 2.64m (8ft 8in).

- (117) NGR: SX 58821 93133

Oil Store (118)

This is a small square-shaped brick-built store with a floor level 0.91m (3ft) below the natural ground level. It was built before 1924 (its shown on an OS map dated 1924) but may have been roofed over to Authority WXA (X) 4833/808/18 dated 31-07-30.

Construction is of 230mm (9in) brick (English bond) supporting a roof of reinforced concrete slab.

- Internal Dimensions: 3.66m by 3.66m (12ft by 12ft), wall height is 2.64m (8ft 8in).

- (118) NGR: SX 58809 93114

Shell Store (119)

Built under WO authority granted on 13 April 1894 construction was completed on 23 June 1896. It was originally one of two buildings (the other is a magazine), placed within a 19.81m by 30.33m (65ft by 99ft 6in) fenced off enclosure The building is still in its original form and sub-divided into three compartments known as 119A, 119B and 119C but is now surrounded by a concrete block blast wall.

Construction is 290mm (11.5in) red facing brick consisting of two leaves separated by a cavity, corners have salt-glazed C Jennings Patent closers, the roof is a simple arrangement of coupled rafters clad with diagonal boarding and finished in artificial slate. The ridge-line has a single Boyle's extractor ventilator. Outside there is a continuous rain water gully with curved-on plan corners served by downpipes and surrounding pavement which has a slight fall.

- Internal Dimensions: each compartment is 2.31m by 3.20m (7ft 7in by 10ft 6in), wall height is 3.05m (10ft).
- Footprint is 3.78m by 7.92m (12ft 5in by 26ft 2in).

- (119) NGR: SX 58818 93181

Magazine (120)

Built under WO authority granted 13 April 1894 with construction being completed on 23 June 1896. It was originally one of two buildings (the other is a shell store), placed within a fenced off enclosure. The building is still in its original form consisting of two independent compartments served by their own lobby. The cubical content of each of the compartments is 231.65m (760ft), one storing black powder and the other cordite.

External walls are 290mm (11.5in) red-facing brick consisting of two leaves separated by a cavity, internal dividing wall is 230mm (9in). The roof is a simple arrangement of rafters tied by a collar and clad with diagonal boarding and slate. The ridge-line has a single Boyle's extractor ventilator. Outside there is a continuous rain water gully with curved-on plan corners served by downpipes and surrounding pavement which has a slight fall.

The original lightning conductor consisted of a 1.22m (4ft) copper rod and 26.52m (87ft) of 25mm by 3mm (1in by 0.125in) copper tape of which 6.10m (20ft) was wound around a buried drum to form the 'earth'.

- Internal Dimensions: each compartment is 2.39m by 3.23m (7ft 10in by 10ft 7in), wall height is 3.05m (10ft).

□ (120) NGR: SX 58805 93386

Magazine (121)
Ordnance Stores No. 3 (128)

Buildings 121 and 128 share a common design consisting of an end-opening, open-plan store which is without windows. The only differences between the two is that the magazine has two entrances while the ordnance store only has one. The magazine has a single ridge-mounted Boyle's extract ventilator but recently the roof of the ordnance store was re-slatted and consequently has lost its ventilator. The magazine was erected to store quick-firing cartridges.

Construction is of 290mm (11.5in) cavity red facing brick walls with external piers supporting roof trusses. Trusses are probably timber while the roof cladding is either artificial or natural slate. A design feature common to both buildings is the segmental soldier arch above the doorway(s) springing from pre-cast concrete corners which are supported by projecting brick jambs.

The present use is for the QM's stores.

- Internal Dimensions: 6.15 by 9.22m (20ft 2in by 30ft 3in). Building 121 has a wall height of 3.05m (10ft) and 128 is 3.73m (12ft 3in).

□ (121) NGR: SX 58790 93188

□ (128) NGR: SX 58671 93225

MT Workshop (122)
Store & Gymnasium

This was one of the first one of a group of structures to be built as a result of the build up to the Second World War. Its original function was garage and workshop but now functions as a bedding store and gymnasium.

Construction is of cement-rendered dense concrete blocks with external piers that support a range of Dorman Long steel trusses at 3.66m (12ft) centres, roof covering is artificial slate. There are 20-pane Crittall steel windows in every bay except two which were once large door openings but have now been made smaller. The west elevation has two large buttresses giving additional support to this wall.

- Internal Dimensions: 11.05m by 29.26m (36ft 3in by 96ft), wall height is 5.49m (18ft).

□ (122) NGR: SX 58748 93193

Coal Yard (125)

In its original 1931 form the coal yard was half its current size and designed to store 70 tons of coal within its 7.92m (26ft) square area. It was extended in 1940 and consists of a walled enclosure divided into two equal halves which are sub-divided into bays for storing anthracite and other types of coal used to fuel the camp's boilers and stoves.

Construction is of 345mm (13.5in) lower wall and then a 230mm (9in) wall above it (laid in English Bond).

- Internal Dimensions: each bay is 7.92m (26ft) square.

□ (125) NGR: SX 58710 93177

‘Wendy’ House (126) & Moor Gate Hut (211)

These are two small gate houses, the camp sentry’s ‘Wendy’ house is located at North Gate and Moor Gate Hut is located on the eastern edge of the camp, controlling vehicular and pedestrian traffic on to Dartmoor during days when firing takes place. The current Moor Gate hut dates to 1978 when it replaced an earlier one and is constructed of timber weather boarding. The ‘Wendy’ house is constructed of cement-rendered dense concrete block and has a pitched roof of artificial slate.

□ (126) Wendy House NGR: SX 58700 93217
 □ (211) Moor Gate Hut NGR: SX 59143 93122

Ordnance Store No. 2 (127)

In 1924 the Okehampton Camp ordnance depot consisted of a single open store shed (now demolished) and three ordnance stores within a compound surrounded by un-climbable fencing. Two of these, No. 3 and No. 2 are similar in design. The main difference between them is that No. 2 is longer and had its entrance on a side elevation instead of at one end.

While functioning as a bedding store during 1983, a boiler room annexe was built against the north elevation, this was done with smooth red facing bricks to match the existing and an inner leaf of dense concrete blocks³². Since then (c.1999) a new extension has been added to the south elevation, in a similar style (but without external piers) as the existing structure with its roof cutting the main one at right-angles. In this new form, the building functions as the new reception centre and QM’s offices. Construction of this is similar to the boiler room annex.

Construction of the original building is of 290mm (11.5in) cavity red facing bricks with external piers supporting timber trusses carrying slate.

- Internal Dimensions: 6.10m by 15.24m (20ft by 50ft) (original building), wall height is 3.73m (12ft 3in).

□ (127) NGR: SX 58689 93212

Ordnance Store No. 1 (129)

This is the original ordnance stores construction being authorised on 13 April 1894 and built between January and 23 June 1896 at a cost of £719. It consists of an open-plan store with two small offices built against an end wall.

Since 1924 new entrance porches have been added to the side walls of both offices at the rear of the building and a doorway into the store from these has been bricked up.

Construction is of 406mm (16in) limestone blocks with brick quoins on corners and window openings. Instead of an internal lining of fair face brick, the walls were coated on the inside with Lieutenant-Colonel Moore’s damp-proofing process. Dividing walls are 230mm (9in) brick. Windows are 12-pane steel casements, the openings having angled sides. The roof is a series of composite timber trusses with angled iron ties and King-bolt with a cladding of natural slate. Outside

³² SWP/A/6225/83

there is a continuous rain water gully with curved-on plan corners served by downpipes and surrounding pavement which has a slight fall.

Today the building has lost its chimney stack, the walls have been cement-rendered and natural slate has been replaced with artificial slate. The ridge-line retains its two Boyles extract ventilators but one has lost its cowl

- Internal Dimensions: store 6.45m by 21.34m (21ft 2in by 70ft), wall height is 3.73m (12ft 3in).
- Offices (two) 3.12m by 3.66m (10ft 3in by 12ft), wall height is 3.73m (12ft 3in).

□ (129) NGR: SX 58660 93211

Guardhouse (130)

Built c.1940 under authority WD CTS/Works/2222/DC4C, dated 06-02-40, this is the second purpose-built guardhouse but this example also functions as the fire party house. It therefore has a guardroom, detention room, three cells, grenade store and small arms ammunition store. The exercise yard at the rear has been removed and the doorway blocked up.

Construction is of cement-rendered dense concrete blocks in two leaves, windows are metal mixture of 8 and 16-pane metal casements. Large buttresses to prevent movement down the naturally sloping ground support the north elevation. The roof is a series of steel-framed trusses, which project out from the building to form a veranda, the ends of these are supported by steel stanchions. Roof covering is artificial slate.

Building 130 Room Dimensions		
SAA Store	5.31m by 7.01m	17ft 5in by 23ft
Grenade Store	3.12m by 5.18m	10ft 3in by 17ft
Guardroom	6.10m by 6.40m	20ft by 21ft
Detention Room	4.22m by 7.47m	13ft 10in by 24ft 6in
Cells	2.39m by 3.20m	7ft 10in by 10ft 6in
Wall height is 4.57m (15ft) and 3.96m (13ft) internal.		
Footprint: 9.04m by 22.30m (29ft 8in by 73ft 2in)		

□ (130) NGR: SX 58680 93139

Indoor Range (131-133) Junior Ranks Accommodation

Built c.1939 on the site of the original chapel are three small-arms ranges built of cement-rendered dense concrete block with internal piers at 3.66m (12ft) centres. The type of roof structure is unknown, but the covering is artificial slate. Buildings 132 and 133 have a smaller span than 131.

Today building 131 houses a small arms trainer while 132 and 133 function as ordinary ranks accommodation.

Buildings 131-133 Internal Dimensions		
131	7.32m by 18.29m	24ft by 60ft
132	5.72m by 18.29m	18ft 9in by 60ft
133	5.72m by 18.29m	18ft 9in by 60ft
Wall height is 3.96m (13ft) internal		

□ (131) NGR: SX 58626 93131

□ (132) NGR: SX 58625 93128

- (133) NGR: SX 58605 93127

Class & Lecture Rooms (135 & 136 & 153)

Classroom 135 has been built on the site of the wet canteen, Lecture room 136 occupies the site of the regimental institute and 153 is where the soldier's home use to be.

Construction of 135 took place in 1995 and the other two in 1996, all three are similar with walls of cement-rendered cavity blockwork (100mm external, 50mm cavity and 140mm internal leaf) on a brick plinth, windows are coated aluminium casements. They are accessed via a ramped paved pathway, through a glazed entrance lobby. The gangnail timber pitched roof is covered with coated steel profiled sheeting.

Buildings 135 and 153 are divided into three equal-sized classrooms by fixed partitions. 136 is different in that the main hall can be divided into a maximum of three lecture rooms by concertina doors, other rooms include toilets and a boiler house.

- (135) Footprint Dimensions 8.60m by 21.65m.
- (136) Footprint Dimensions: 16.30m by 18.40m.
- (153) Footprint Dimensions: 38.60m by 21.50m.

- (135) NGR: SX 58621 93086
- (136) NGR: SX 58667 93091
- (153) NGR: SX 58769 93079

Camp Quartermaster's Store (139)

This is a 100mm (4in) timber-framed hut erected before 1906, with wall and roof cladding of corrugated iron, windows were originally 12-pane double-hung timber sashes but at least one has been replaced. The internal arrangement was originally of two storage rooms of un-equal size.

- Footprint Dimensions: 4.39m by 9.52m (14ft 5in by 31ft 3in).
- Internal wall height is 3.05m (10ft).

- (139) NGR: SX 58621 93018

Latrine & Ablution Block with Drying Room (142)

As originally conceived (after 1969), this structure was designed as a combined latrine and ablution block to replace three buildings. It is built on a site of an earlier latrine. In 1983/84 a drying room extension was added to the east elevation³³.

Construction of the original building is of cement-rendered half-brick walls with external piers of breeze block? The single-pitch roof is of timber purlins clad with Universal Asbestos Co Ltd's 'Big Six' system of corrugated asbestos sheeting, barge boards, finials and north-light ridges.

The drying room annexe is constructed of dense concrete block in two leaves separated by a cavity. The roof is based on a similar arrangement as the existing building. When the new annexe was built the rendering on the original structure was removed and both old and new parts were plastered with insulating rendering.

³³ SWP/A/6013-6018/83

- Footprint Dimensions: 6.30m by 21.34m (20ft 8in by 70ft).

□ (142) NGR: SX 58585 93060

Oil Store (144)

This is a small open-plan store built between 1906 and 1924, constructed of 230mm (9in) red brick (laid in English bond) supporting a roof of reinforced concrete slab.

- Footprint Dimensions: 3.53m by 4.14m (11ft 7in by 13ft 7in).
- Internal wall height is 2.44m (8ft).

□ (144) NGR: SX 58598 93085

Cookhouse (146) Cookhouse & Dining Room

This is the only surviving detached cookhouse. Built between 1900 and 1906 to serve dining room 147 which is located nearby, its earliest plan-form was smaller than it is today and ‘U’-shaped. Around 1928 a preparation room extension was built³⁴ onto a side elevation and the gap inside the ‘U’, utilised to create a building with a rectangular plan-form. Probably as a result of the conversion of the dining rooms to barrack accommodation, other cookhouses were put to different uses but 146 continued to serve 147 which became an officers’ mess. After 1981 the inside of 146 was remodelled so that it could be used as a combined cookhouse and dining room. As a result a new boiler room annexe was added against a side elevation. Since then (c2000) Warings Contractors Ltd have erected a large Pyramid Building Systems prefabricated dining room onto part of the preparation room extension. Furthermore, the old building has been up-graded and modernised including a new exterior cement render.

Construction of the original building and first extension is of 115mm (4.5in) brick, with exterior brick piers. The roof is probably timber framed carrying boarding and slate. The boiler room annex is cavity dense block walls carrying joists fixed at the same angle as the existing roof and clad with similar slates³⁵.

Building 146 Room Dimensions for 1950		
Cookhouse	7.32m by 7.92m	24ft by 26ft
Preparation Room	5.36m by 5.49m	17ft 7in by 18ft
Larder	1.88m by 2.06m	6ft 2in by 6ft 9in
Bread Store	2.06m by 1.83m	6ft 2in by 6ft
Wall height is 4.11m (13ft 6in) & 4.27m (14ft) internal		
Footprint: 7.63m by 13.97m (25ft by 45ft 10in) of original building & first extension		

□ (148) NGR: SX 58566 93010

Royal Engineer’s Store (148)

This is a standard semi-circular in-section 4.88m (16ft) span Nissen hut erected before the outbreak of WW2 for use as a store for the camp engineer.

³⁴ Authority SC 3/69632/E, dated 11-04-27

³⁵ SWP/A/206/81

Construction is of 'T'-shaped steel ribs in three sections spaced at a nominal spacing of 1.83m (6ft); corrugated steel sheets fixed horizontally provide an internal lining which are held in place by the rib and straining wires. External covering is 26-gauge corrugated iron sheeting; these are attached to timber purlins fixed to the ribs. End walls are dense concrete blockwork.

- Internal Dimensions: 4.88m by 10.97m (16ft by 36ft). Maximum wall height is 3.06m (10ft).

□ (148) NGR: SX 58544 93033

Royal Engineer Stores & Yard (149)

Built after 1901, this is a complex of structures that originally consisted of a yard with its rear made from dry stone walling and its front and sides consisting of iron railings. Inside is a brick-built building housing an office and store with access at the rear to a timber-framed corrugated iron shed. At the rear of the yard was another brick store. Today railings have given way to a wall made from dense concrete blocks, the brick office/store survives, but the shed at its rear has been removed. On the site of the other store is now a larger version built in London Brick Company Common bricks.

Construction of the office and store is with 230mm (9in) red sand-faced bricks, wall height is 3.20m (10ft 6in). Windows are timber double-hung sashes.

- Internal Dimensions: brick workshop/store: 4.27m by 6.10m (14ft by 20ft).
- Corrugated iron shed: 4.27m by 5.49m (14ft by 18ft) (foundations).
- Brick store: 3.35m by 5.94m (11ft 6in by 19ft 6in) internal.

□ (149) NGR: SX 58527 93035 (office)

□ (149) NGR: SX 58527 93035 (store)

Hospital Staff Accommodation (150)

When completed in 1894, the hospital site originally consisted of an 11-bed hospital and a link-detached staff accommodation block joined to the hospital by a walled yard. They were constructed under the first phase of construction. In later years the accommodation block was converted into a married quarters 'B' type (sub-standard).

The accommodation block is constructed of 406mm (16in) limestone walls with brick quoins on corners and window openings and an internal lining of fair-face brick. Windows are 12-pane timber sashes. The roof consists of a King-post truss system which is fixed at right angles to the hospital trusses. Roof covering is diagonal boarding carrying slate. Outside a concrete path surrounds the complex and this has a slight fall to a gully which follows the complete complex. All corners are curved on-plan.

Building 150 Room Dimensions		
Kitchen	3.96m by 4.50m	13ft by 14ft 9in
Larder	1.60m by 3.05m	5ft 3in by 10ft
Scullery	2.13m by 3.05m	7ft by 10ft
Beer Cellar	1.22m by 1.52m	4ft by 5ft
NCO's Room	3.05m by 4.88m	10ft by 16ft
Cook's Room	3.05m by 4.50m	10ft by 14ft 9in
Room	1.60m by 1.60m	5ft 3in by 5ft 3in
Wall height is 3.35m (11ft) internal		

□ (150) NGR: SX 58498 92883

Hospital (151)

When completed in 1894, the hospital site originally consisted of an 11-bed hospital and a link-detached staff accommodation block joined to the hospital by a walled yard. They were constructed under the first phase of construction.

The hospital had two wards, one with two beds and a larger one having 9-beds. The larger ward became a Nutt range, but was converted back to a ward between 1924 and 1933.

Construction is of 406mm (16in) limestone block with brick quoins at corners and window openings and an internal lining of fair-face brick. Internal walls are 9in brick with door openings having curved on-plan corners. Windows are 6, 12 and 18-pane timber sashes. The roof is a series of Queen-post trusses, with timber boarding carrying slate.

The yard originally had a urinal, toilet and a small disinfector house.

Today the building is largely as-built but has lost two chimney stacks (one remains), the windows have been replaced and the exterior walls are cement-rendered.

Building 151 Room Dimensions		
9-bed Ward	6.71m by 10.97m	22ft by 36ft
Store	1.83m by 3.66m	6ft by 12ft
Waiting Room	2.29m by 3.96m	7ft 6in by 13ft
Surgery	2.36m by 3.96m	7ft 9in by 13ft
Day Room	3.66m by 4.27m	12ft by 14ft
Orderly's Room	3.05m by 3.66m	10ft by 12ft
2-bed Ward	3.96m by 4.88m	13ft by 16ft
Wall height is 4.27m (14ft) & 3.35m (11ft) internal		

□ (151) NGR: SX 58520 92890

Garage (152)

This is a modern precast concrete slab garage with an aluminium up-and-over door.

- Footprint Dimensions: 2.92m by 5.13m (9ft 7in by 16ft 10in).

□ (152) NGR: SX 58488 92893

Electrical Sub-station (157)

This is a brick-built 'L'-shaped switchgear house with a 415 volt transformer inside an open compound. Built before September 1924, this may have been the main electrical intake sub-station where the incoming electric company supply is reduced in line pressure by a transformer. From this a WD supply was possible via the switchgear apparatus inside the building.

Construction is of an 290mm (11.5in) cavity red brick wall supporting a roof of reinforced concrete slab. There is a single 4-pane timber double hung sash with concrete sill. All air bricks are glazed.

- Internal Dimensions: high tension room 1.83m by 3.66m (6ft by 12ft), low tension room 1.22m by 1.83m (4ft by 6ft). Wall height is 2.44m (8ft).

□ (157) NGR: SX 58641 93140

Single Quarter Blocks (PC.1-PC.10)
Dining Room (146/PC.11)

Eleven modular prefabricated accommodation blocks built by Pyramid Building Systems Ltd of Hutton Cranswick, were originally erected at the RAF Staff College at Bracknell but have now been re-erected at Okehampton by Warings Contractors Ltd. These are in the form of ten single quarters blocks (divided into four quarters) and a dining room.

Prior to re-erection, Warings modified the roof from a nominally flat box section design to that having a standard gangnail 30 degree pitch truss system with gable ends.

Construction is of a steel corner frame with timber stud-work infilling, externally clad with exterior grade plywood coated with cementitious rendering and internally lined with plasterboard.

- Footprint Dimensions: 8.0m by 10.50m.

<input type="checkbox"/> PC1	NGR: SX 58870 93010	<input type="checkbox"/> PC6	NGR: SX 58755 93166
<input type="checkbox"/> PC2	NGR: SX 58884 93000	<input type="checkbox"/> PC7	NGR: SX 58637 93042
<input type="checkbox"/> PC3	NGR: SX 58896 92996	<input type="checkbox"/> PC8	NGR: SX 58647 93043
<input type="checkbox"/> PC4	NGR: SX 58732 93171	<input type="checkbox"/> PC9	NGR: SX 58656 93043
<input type="checkbox"/> PC5	NGR: SX 58744 93168	<input type="checkbox"/> PC10	NGR: SX 58667 93045
<input type="checkbox"/> PC11	NGR: SX 58582 93012		

Reservoir Site

As part of the first phase of construction two precast concrete 11,500 gallon tanks were provided in a triangular-shaped enclosure to the south of the camp. These were supplied via a 4in cast-iron pipe line which fed water from the Moor Brook to a catch and settling tank and filter before supplying the reservoirs. Between 1924 and 1933 a further 25,000 gallon precast concrete tank was added to the existing two.

<input type="checkbox"/> 11,500 gallon Reservoir	NGR: SX 58541 92741
<input type="checkbox"/> 11,500 gallon Reservoir	NGR: SX 58550 92730
<input type="checkbox"/> 25,000 gallon Reservoir	NGR: SX 58550 92718

Boundary Marker Stones

Eight boundary marker stones were erected around the camp boundary where either a change in direction takes place and at both entrances. Each one has a unique number beginning with No. 1 at the north gate and numbered in an anti-clockwise direction to No. 8 found at Moor Gate. These are identified on the first edition 25in Ordnance Survey map which pre-dates the construction of the camp. Two are located within the camp.

<input type="checkbox"/> No. 3	NGR: SX 58591 93081
<input type="checkbox"/> No. 8	NGR: SX 58900 93121

Camping Terraces

A total of five roughly flat parallel terraces have been landscaped within the hill slope of the South Western Camp area. The terraces could take a four batteries and a brigade HQ, the latter on the top terrace. They are grassed platforms for pitching tents outlined by dry-stone walls prepared mainly from locally quarried limestone but also with some blocks of slate. Each one is formed and set into

the hill at a nominal 1.22m (4ft) difference in height from its neighbour. For easy access from one terrace to the next, there are two rows of dry-stone steps.

These were not part of the first building phase as construction did not take place until between 1906 and 1924. Firstly as four short lengths (three walls) measuring about 45.72m (150ft) long and then, between 1924 and 1933 these were increased to their full length of 121.92m (400ft). Furthermore, another two walls were also added after 1933 (one full length and another just short to take account of the meandering access road to the officers' mess).

- NGR: SX 58529 92977 NGR: SX 58535 92957
- NGR: SX 58530 92970 NGR: SX 58538 92947
- NGR: SX 58532 92964



Plate 3: Harness Store 12



Plate 4: Harness Store (15)



Plate 5: Incinerator (17)



Plate 6: RASC Stores (Junior Rank Accommodation Block) (46)



Plate 7: Cookhouse & Dining Room (Main Dining Hall) (47)



Plate 8: Junior Rank Accommodation Blocks (55 & 56)



Plate 9: Sergeants' Mess (Camp Headquarters) (57)



Plate 10: Junior Ranks' Accommodation (58)



Plate 11: Dining Room (Junior Ranks' Accommodation) (59) - Rear



Plate 12: Troop Stable Block (Stores) (62)



Plate 13: Troop Stable Block (Stores) (62) - Interior



Plate 14: Petrol Store (Contractor's Stores) (64)



Plate 15: Dining Room (Junior Ranks' Accommodation Block) (65)



Plate 16: Sergeants' Quarters (69) & Ablutions Annexe (68)



Plate 17: Married Soldiers Quarters Type 'B' for Barrack Labourer (70)

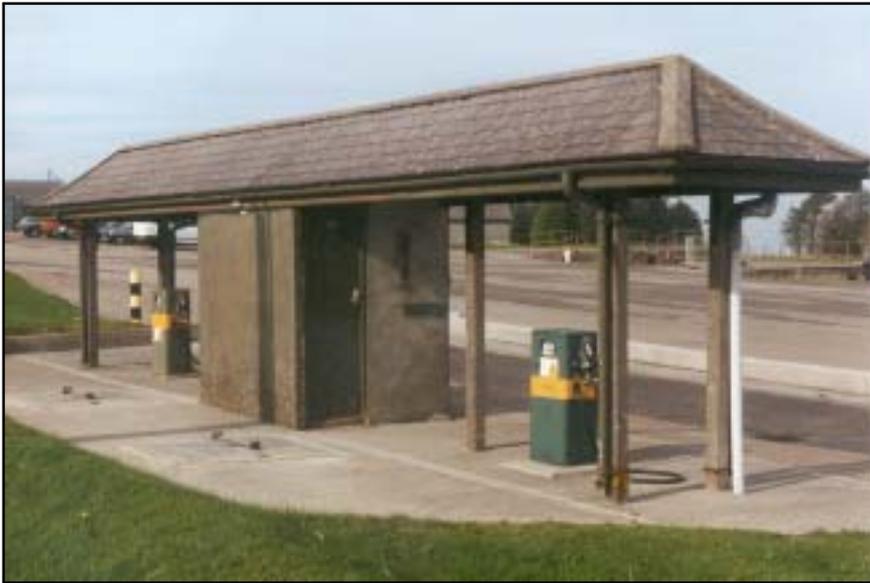


Plate 18: POL Point (72)



Plate 19: Sergeants' Mess (78) - Card Writing Room Extension



Plate 20: Sergeants' Mess (78) - Cookhouse Extension



Plate 21: Forage Store (Office) & Range Maintenance Building (80)



Plate 22: Harness Store (82)



Plate 23: Garage (83)



Plate 24: Dining Room (Junior Ranks' Accommodation) (85) – Ablution Annexe Extension



Plate 25: Dining Room (Junior Ranks' Accommodation) (85)



Plate 26: Bread & Meat Store (86)



Plate 27: Latrine Block (87)



Plate 28: Latrine Block (87) - Interior



Plate 29: Gas Cleansing Station (Launderette) (88)



Plate 30: Shower Block (91) – Rear Showing High-Level Water Tank House



Plate 31: Officers' Quarters (92)



Plate 32: Officers' Bath House & Ablutions (Officers' Quarters) (93)



Plate 33: Officers' Quarters (94)



Plate 34: Drying Room (98)



Plate 35: Officers' Stables (SNCOs' Accommodation) (99)



Plate 36: Drying Room (Chapel) (103)



Plate 37: NAAFI (112)



Plate 38: Gas Defence Centre & Command Post (113)



Plate 39: Soldier's Married Quarters Type 'B' for Caretaker (Staff Rest Room) (114)



Plate 40: Guardhouse (Visiting Unit Headquarters) (116)



Plate 41: Shell Store (119)



Plate 42: Magazine (120)



Plate 43: Magazine (121)



Plate 44: MT Workshop (122)



Plate 45: Coal Yard (125)



Plate 46: Ordnance Store No.1 (129)



Plate 47: Guardhouse (130)



Plate 48: Latrine & Ablution Block (142)



Plate 49: Royal Engineer Stores & Yard (149)



Plate 50: Hospital (151)



Plate 51: Camping Terraces



Plate 52: Camping Terraces

Chapter 4: Conclusion

In the context of any proposed development and demolition of buildings, it is useful to identify which of the surviving buildings are of particular importance. In the absence of any equivalent published criteria for military buildings of this type and age this has been done using the criteria alongside relevant factors used to select Listed buildings as published in PPG15.

General Assessment Against PPG15 Criteria and Considerations

These are published in sections 6.10 and 6.11 of PPG 15, and are summarised as follows, together with an assessment of how these buildings or structures match up to them.

Architectural Interest

“The lists are meant to include buildings which are of importance to the nation for the interest of their architectural design, decoration and craftsmanship; also important examples of particular building types (e.g buildings displaying technological innovation or virtuosity) and significant plan-forms”.

In terms of design and planning the original (phase one) buildings certainly score highly under this criterion. The site required a carefully thought planning scheme, for the positioning of whole groups of structures necessary for a battery within a difficult sloping site. This has often entailed large areas of landscaping and excavation with retaining walls and well designed drainage schemes – these are all worthy of note. The chosen building materials is another important aspect, where locally quarried limestone and the use of red facing bricks for quoins on corners and window openings, clearly shows that presentation was an important point regarding the impact of buildings within the surrounding landscape. This form of decoration for military camp buildings is unique. The buildings belonging to the first phase of construction are well represented within public records in the form of an important collection of architect’s drawings held at the Public Record Office in London.

When compared with buildings of similar age and function at the other artillery camps it is interesting to note that the nearest example is at Lydd, Shorncliffe Camp³⁶. Built in two phases between 1894 and 1896, these are single-storey cavity brick (Wye Gault facing bricks with red plinth bands for decoration) structures with composite roof trusses carrying slate. The plan-forms and architectural design are similar but not the same as Okehampton except in the case of the officers’ quarter block which is almost identical to building 94. A major difference in planning is that the men were quartered inside six barrack blocks each for 48 men and two Sergeants instead of tents as originally conceived at Okehampton. Buildings erected in the mid-1860s at Shoeburyness are two-storey brick structures with roofs of slate, built within a compact camp of a much large scale than both Lydd and Okehampton³⁷.

Historic Interest

“This includes buildings which illustrate aspect’s of the nation’s social, economic, cultural or military history”.

The first phase of construction was completed five years before the outbreak of the Boer War (1899-1902) and as such would have played a crucial role in artillery training. Other major phases of camp development took place prior to and during the first years of the two World Wars. These are perhaps the most important and significant aspects of 20th Century British military history.

³⁶ WO 78/2957

³⁷ See WO 78/2995, WO 78/2957 & WO 78/3026

In his book (published 1937) History of the Royal Artillery 1899-1914 Volume II, Okehampton Camp was described by Major-General Sir John Headlam, KBE, CB, DSO, Colonel Commandant, Royal Artillery as: *‘Okehampton was the HQ of the School of Gunnery in the summer and much the most important practice camp’*³⁸.

Salisbury Plain is good for ordinary open and gently undulating country similar to much of the country in Europe. Okehampton owing to the roughness of the country, the difficult character of the soil with its rocks and boggy ground is a range of special value³⁹.

The following quotation is originally from the History of the Headquarters Battery, 29th Division Artillery but as also quoted in The History of the 110th Field Artillery by Colonel John P Cooper, Junior, Maryland National Guard – published in 1953 by the War Records Division Maryland Historical Society:

‘...in addition another new form of torture was devised. This consisted of field problems on the moors of Okehampton. It seemed as though Okehampton must be on the top of England. When the wind blew there, as it did continually, it felt as though there was nothing between us and the North Pole but a wire fence, the gate of which had been left open. It rained often on the moors, and then the country took on an even more bleak and desolate appearance. One thing we could be sure of: it was good training for combat, for if a man could come through these spells on the moors, nothing nature could devise could have any effect on his health or morale’.

Historical Association

“With nationally important people or events”

More research is required before an analysis can be made of the many men and women who trained at Okehampton. It can be said that the camp has a close association with the history of the Royal Artillery (perhaps not quite as prestigious as the Royal Woolwich Arsenal, but none the less an important one).

The camp is associated with the most important events in Europe during the 20th Century, by providing excellent facilities for training men to fight in both World Wars.

Group Value

“Especially where buildings comprise an important architectural or historic unity or a fine example of planning (e.g squares, terraces or model villages).”

This criterion can easily be applied to the first and subsequent phases of construction whereby both, planning and historical unity have been maintained. Buildings and structures are arranged as defined groups, those around the former South-Western Camp area for example, where the camping terraces survive as a visual reminder of how men were encamped on a sloping site. West of the terraces is the War Department quarry, to the east is a drying room as well as officers’ stables, in the south is a troop stable and harness room, a dining room and cookhouse and in the north overlooking the entire group is the hospital. Another important group is based around the Warrant officer and Staff Sergeants’ mess and accommodation block.

Due to the sloping site, the planning of buildings under the first phase of construction required careful thought, many are cut into the hill slope requiring extensive and reliable drainage systems.

³⁸ page 204

³⁹ WO 32/7196

The act of excavating the hillside often required retaining walls to counteract any sliding of the ground bearing the foundations.

Age

The camp dates from the last years of the 19th Century and covers the whole of the 20th Century and beyond. It has been operational on a continuous basis for over 107 years and is still in use for its original purpose (in a modern form).

Rarity

The camp buildings and planning is unique, the first phase structures were designed as permanent buildings using local materials they appear not to be part of a standard design. The contracted architect, James Julian designed them using published Royal Engineer criteria and requirements (such as basic plan-forms, cubic feet per man or horse). The actual architectural design and decoration appears to be his own work.

The Best Examples

Buildings identified as of particular importance are considered to be mainly those from the first phase where they survive either as groups of structures or as isolated buildings that conform very well with the architect's plans within WO 78/3547. By association or group value includes some buildings from the later stages of development.

<i>Blg. No.</i>	<i>Building</i>	<i>Reason</i>
92	Officers' quarters	Group value, its association with building 94
94	Officers' quarters	Rarity, historic interest & architectural qualities
150/151	Hospital complex	Group value & architectural interest
98	Drying room	Group value, its association with 99 & 100
99	Officers' stables	Group value, architectural qualities & rarity
100	Officers' stables	Group value, architectural qualities & rarity
137	Troop stables	Historic interest & rarity
147	Dining room	Historic interest, its association with 146 (curtilage) and the South Western Camp area terracing
	SW Camp terracing	Group value, historic interest & rarity
141	Harness room	Group value, its association with 137
129	Ordnance stores	Group value, historic interest
121	Magazine	Group value
120	Magazine	Group value
119	Shell Store	Group value
128	Ordnance stores	Group value
116	Guardhouse	Architectural interest
70	Married Quarters	Historic interest
82	Harness Store	Architectural interest
78	Warrant Officers/Sergeants' mess	Group value
69	Sergeants' Quarters	Group value, historic & architectural interest
65	Dining Room	Group value, historic & architectural interest
62	Troop Stable	Historic interest & rarity
87	Latrine block	Historic interest
86	Bread & meat store	Group value
85	Dining room	Group value
59	Dining Room	Group value

Final Thoughts

Now that more emphasis is given to local history within the National Curriculum and primary school lessons give many children their own secure grounding in their heritage, there might be merit in having a small child-friendly information pack about Okehampton Camp. It could contain brief details for example, about the history of the camp and artillery range and why it is important historically and currently to the Military Services.

Currently Okehampton Library as well as the local museum, have very little in the way of information about the camp – which is rather surprising given that the camp has been in existence for over 100 years and has been important to the local economy for all that time.

Appendix 1: Accommodation Table									
Camping Accommodation for Two Brigades for 30-05-1896									
<i>Field Officers</i>	<i>Junior Officers</i>	<i>Officers' Servants</i>	<i>NCOs</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Married Soldiers</i>	<i>Hospital Patents</i>	<i>RAMC Personnel</i>	<i>Officers' Horses</i>	<i>Troop Horses</i>
0	8	4	10	784	0	11	unknown	48	345
Accommodation for Two Brigades for 12-08-25									
0	8	8	17	1568	0a, 3b, 0c	11	5	48	555
Accommodation for Two Brigades for 00-07-33									
0	12	12	17	1428	0a, 2b, 1c	2	5	48	675
* men accommodated in permanent buildings, figure does not include those camping. Source: site plans dated 30-05-1896, 1925 and 1933									

Appendix 2: Building Schedule 1892-2001

<i>Blg. No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Room Dimensions</i>	<i>Built</i>	<i>Demol/ Extant</i>	<i>NGR</i>
1	Troop Stable 'A' (for 30 horses) with Forage Expense Store <i>Barracks</i>	11ft 4in by 135ft (stable) 10ft 7in by 13ft (store)	c.1927	c.1975	SX 59010 92060
2	Troop Stable 'A1' (for 30 horses) with Forage Expense Store <i>Barracks</i>	11ft 4in by 135ft (stable) 10ft 7in by 13ft (store)	21-09-14	c.1975	SX 59081 93043
3	Troop Stable 'A2' (for 30 horses) with Forage Expense Store <i>Barracks</i>	11ft 4in by 135ft (stable) 10ft 7in by 13ft (store)	21-09-14	c.1975	SX 59075 93027
4	Troop Stable 'A3' (for 30 horses) with Forage Expense Store <i>Barracks</i>	11ft 4in by 135ft (stable) 10ft 7in by 13ft (store)	21-09-14	c.1975	SX 59066 93011
5	Troop Stable 'B1' (for 30 horses) with Forage Expense Store <i>Barracks</i>	11ft 4in by 135ft (stable) 10ft 7in by 13ft (store)	21-09-14	c.1975	SX 59061 92991
6	Troop Stable 'B2' (for 30 horses) with Forage Expense Store <i>Barracks</i>	11ft 4in by 135ft (stable) 10ft 7in by 13ft (store)	21-09-14	c.1975	SX 59051 92974
7	Troop Stable 'B3' (for 30 horses) with Forage Expense Store <i>Barracks</i>	11ft 4in by 135ft (stable) 10ft 7in by 13ft (store)	21-09-14	c.1975	SX 59044 92957
8	Troop Stable 'B4' (for 30 horses) with Forage Expense Store <i>Barracks</i>	11ft 4in by 135ft (stable) 10ft 7in by 13ft (store)	c.1927	c.1975	SX 59035 92941
9	Troop Stable 'B5' (for 30 horses) with Forage Expense Store <i>Barracks</i>	11ft 4in by 135ft (stable) 10ft 7in by 13ft (store)	c.1927	c.1975	SX 59025 92927
10	Harness Room 'C' <i>Junior Rank's Accommodation</i>	20ft by 35ft	21-09-14	Extant	SX 59000 92966
11	Latrine Block (12 places plus one for NCO)	11ft 6in by 27ft 8in	post 1924 pre 1933	c.1975	SX 59010 92985
12	Harness Room 'B' <i>Stores</i>	20ft by 35ft	21-09-14	Extant	SX 59020 93008
13	Ablution Shed	14ft by 48ft	1914	c.1975	SX 59034 93038
14	Latrines (11 places plus one for NCO)	11ft 6in by 27ft 8in	1914	Extant	SX 59040 93065
15	Harness Room 'A' <i>Stores</i>	20ft by 35ft	21-09-14	Extant	SX 59048 93074
16	Harness Room <i>Stores</i>	20ft by 29ft 9in	c.1934	Extant	SX 59055 93091
17	Sewage Farm Incinerator Shed	15ft by 26ft 6in	post 1934	Extant	SX 59090 93117
18	Nissen Barrack Hut	16ft by 36ft	c.1940	c.1975	SX 59072 93155
18	Sewage Works	n/a	c.1983	Extant	SX 59114 93118
19	Nissen Barrack Hut	16ft by 36ft	c.1940	c.1975	SX 59058 93153
20	Nissen Barrack Hut	16ft by 36ft	c.1940	c.1975	SX 59044 93151
21	Nissen Barrack Hut	16ft by 36ft	c.1940	c.1975	SX 59030 93149
22	Nissen Barrack Hut	16ft by 36ft	c.1940	c.1975	SX 59015 93148
23	Nissen Barrack Hut	16ft by 36ft	c.1940	c.1975	SX 59037 93107
24	Nissen Barrack Hut	16ft by 36ft	c.1940	c.1975	SX 59020 93115
25	Nissen Barrack Hut	16ft by 36ft	c.1940	c.1975	SX 59031 93092
26	Nissen Barrack Hut	16ft by 36ft	c.1940	c.1975	SX 59015 93100
27	Nissen Barrack Hut	16ft by 36ft	c.1940	c.1975	SX 59027 93078
28	Nissen Barrack Hut	16ft by 36ft	c.1940	c.1975	SX 59009 93088
29	Nissen Barrack Hut	16ft by 36ft	c.1940	c.1975	SX 59020 93067
30	Nissen Barrack Hut	16ft by 36ft	c.1940	c.1975	SX 59005 93076
31	Nissen Barrack Hut	16ft by 36ft	c.1940	c.1975	SX 59016 93054
32	Nissen Barrack Hut	16ft by 36ft	c.1940	c.1975	SX 59000 93061
33	Nissen Barrack Hut	16ft by 36ft	c.1940	c.1975	SX 59010 93040
34	Nissen Barrack Hut	16ft by 36ft	c.1940	c.1975	SX 58995 93047
35	Nissen Barrack Hut	16ft by 36ft	c.1940	c.1975	SX 59001 93017
36	Nissen Barrack Hut	16ft by 36ft	c.1940	c.1975	SX 58985 93023
37	Nissen Barrack Hut	16ft by 36ft	c.1940	c.1975	SX 58998 93007

Appendix 2: Building Schedule 1892-2001

<i>Blg. No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Room Dimensions</i>	<i>Built</i>	<i>Demol/ Extant</i>	<i>NGR</i>
38	Nissen Barrack Hut	16ft by 36ft	c.1940	c.1975	SX 58980 93014
39	Nissen Barrack Hut	16ft by 36ft	c.1940	c.1975	SX 58993 92997
40	Nissen Barrack Hut	16ft by 36ft	c.1940	c.1975	SX 58973 93003
41	Nissen Barrack Hut	16ft by 36ft	c.1940	c.1975	SX 58989 92987
42	Nissen Barrack Hut	16ft by 36ft	c.1940	c.1975	SX 58971 92995
43	Nissen Barrack Hut	16ft by 36ft	c.1940	c.1975	SX 58982 92977
44	Ablution Shed	14ft by 48ft	post 1925 pre 1933	c.1938	SX 58937 93021
44	Store	unknown	unknown	Extant	SX 58935 93020
44a	Nissen Barrack Hut	16ft by 36ft	c.1940	c.1975	SX 58977 92983
45	Nissen Barrack Hut	16ft by 36ft	c.1940	c.1975	SX 58946 92995
46	RASC Store (two huts separated by a yard) <i>Barrack Block (2 barrack rooms joined)</i>	20ft 6in by 60ft 6in 20ft by 60ft	c.1900	part Extant	SX 58954 92966
46	Junior Ranks Accommodation	20ft by 60ft	1985	Extant	SX 58935 92977
47	Cookhouse & Dining Room for Practising Regiment	48ft 2in by 119ft 6in (dining room)	c.1940	Extant	SX 58960 93050
48	Cookhouse No. 1	16ft 6in by 22ft	26-04-04	c.1956	SX 58875 92933
49	Latrines (8 places plus one for NCO)	22ft 9in by 13ft 4in	pre 1901	Extant	SX 58928 93010
50	Harness Room No. 1	20ft 2in by 30ft 2in	14-06-1894	c.1975	SX 58957 92957
51	Drying Room No. 1	14ft by 30ft	14-06-1894	c.1975	SX 58950 92947
52	Store/Shoeing Stall <i>Store</i>	10ft by 30ft (store) 10ft by 20ft (shoeing stall) 10ft by 10ft 6in (forge)	pre 1901	c.1975	SX 58914 92917
53	Barrack Room No. 3 (for 30 men)	20ft 1in by 75ft	26-04-04	c.1979	SX 58885 92888
53	Junior Ranks Accommodation (for 30)	28ft by 44ft 1in (barrack room) 28ft by 38ft 5in (barrack room)	1976	Extant	SX 58992 93111
54	Barrack Room No. 4 (for 30 men)	20ft 1in by 75ft	26-04-04	c.1979	SX 58872 92882
54	Junior Ranks Accommodation (for 30)	28ft by 44ft 1in (barrack room) 28ft by 38ft 5in (barrack room)	1978	Extant	SX 59006 93078
55	Barrack Room No. 5 (for 30 men)	20ft 1in by 75ft	26-04-04	c.1979	SX 58860 92878
55	Junior Ranks Accommodation (for 30)	28ft by 44ft 1in (barrack room) 28ft by 38ft 5in (barrack room)	1978	Extant	SX 58977 93075
56	Barrack Room No. 6 (for 30 men)	20ft 1in by 75ft	26-04-04	c.1979	SX 58849 92873
56	Junior Ranks Accommodation (for 30)	28ft by 44ft 1in (barrack room) 28ft by 38ft 5in (barrack room)	1978	Extant	SX 58976 73090
57	Sergeants' Mess Officers' Mess <i>Camp Headquarters</i>	39ft by 57ft (footprint)	c.1939	Extant	SX 58800 92875
58	Depot Battery Offices & Stores	12ft by 60ft	25-03-25	1988	SX 58810 92892
58	Junior Ranks Accommodation	18ft 9in by 67ft 8in (total)	1988	Extant	SX 58810 92892
59	Dining Room (2 rooms) <i>Barrack Block No. 2 Junior Ranks Accommodation</i>	21ft by 50ft (each dining room)	14-06-1894	Extant	SX 58838 92915
60	Infirmery Stable & Boiler House <i>Store</i>	10ft 6in by 80ft (max)	14-06-1894	c.1975	SX 58857 92944
61	Troop Stable No. 3 (for 30 horses) with Forage Expense Store <i>Ammunition Store</i>	11ft 2in by 140ft 6in (stable) 9ft 8in by 12ft 7in (store)	14-06-1894	c.1973	SX 58865 92960
62	Troop Stable No. 2 (for 30 horses) with Forage Expense Store <i>Ammunition Store</i>	11ft 2in by 135ft 6in (stable) 9ft 8in by 12ft 7in (store)	14-06-1894	Extant	SX 58876 92977
63	Troop Stable No. 1 (for 30 horses) with Forage Expense Store	11ft 2in by 135ft 6in (stable) 9ft 8in by 12ft 7in (store)	14-06-1894	c.1975	SX 58887 92997
64	Petrol Store Unserviceable Store <i>Office/Stores</i>	12ft by 18ft 12ft by 6ft	pre 1901	Extant	SX 58910 93005
65	Dining Room No. 3 (3 rooms) <i>Junior Ranks Accommodation</i>	21ft by 48ft 3in (2 dining rooms) 21ft by 43ft 11in (1 dining room)	14-06-1894	Extant	SX 58900 93029

Appendix 2: Building Schedule 1892-2001

<i>Blg. No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Room Dimensions</i>	<i>Built</i>	<i>Demol/ Extant</i>	<i>NGR</i>
66	Cookhouse No. 4 with Preparation Room serving Dining Room No. 3	24ft by 26ft (cook house) 16ft by 17ft 6in (preparation room)	25-03-25	c.1975	SX 58920 93037
67	Cookhouse	unknown	unknown	Removed	SX unknown
68	Staff Sergeants' Ablution & Showers	8ft 3in by 10ft 3in (ablution & showers)	c.1941	Extant	SX 58918 93047
69	Staff Sergeants & Sergeants Quarters (8 rooms)	12ft by 10ft 6in	14-06-1894	Extant	SX 58903 93057
70	Married Soldier's Quarters Type 'B' for Barrack Labourer <i>SNCO's Accommodation</i>	11ft 6in by 10ft 6in (bedroom) 12ft by 13ft 4in by (living room) 7ft by 13ft 4in (scullery)	c.1900	Extant	SX 58915 93100
71	POL Point	5ft by 5ft 3in	c.1938	Removed	SX 58953 93126
72	POL Point	5ft by 5ft 3in	c.1938	Extant	SX 58935 93123
73	POL Point	5ft by 5ft 3in	c.1938	Extant	SX 58912 93120
74	POL Point	5ft by 5ft 3in	c.1938	2000/2001	SX 58876 93115
75	Wood Store	19ft 6in by 20ft	post 1925	Removed	SX 58878 93098
75	Training Source Store <i>Paint Store</i>	9ft 10in by 13ft 3in	1988	Extant	SX 58773 93187
76	Lecture Hut	16ft by 36ft (Nissen)	c.1940	Removed	SX unknown
76	Respirator Test Chamber	8ft by 11ft 10in	1988	Extant	SX 58831 93178
77	Lecture Hut	16ft by 36ft (Nissen)	c.1940	Removed	SX unknown
78	Sergeants' Mess	20ft by 79ft (dining room) 20ft by 48ft (dining room)	14-06-1894	Extant	SX 58833 93073
79	Latrine Block (for 4 plus 1 Warrant Officer)	10ft by 13ft plus 30in by 10ft	pre 1901	Extant	SX 58868 93067
80	Forage Barn & Granary	36ft by 50ft (forage) 24ft by 25ft (granary)	pre 1901	part Extant	SX 58818 93037
80	Range Offices & Workshop	24ft by 25ft (offices)	1981	Extant	SX 58818 93077
81	Troop Stable No. 4 for 31 horses with Forage Expense Store	11ft 2in by 139ft 9ft 8in by 12ft 7in	14-06-1894	c.1939	SX 58808 93012
81	Petrol Offices & POL	5ft 3in by 6ft 6in	c.1939	Removed	SX 58844 93010
82	Harness Store No. 2 <i>MT Office</i> <i>Targeting Store</i>	20ft by 30ft	14-06-1894	Extant	SX 58778 93018
83	Troop Stable No. 5 (for 33 horses) with Forage Expense Store	11ft 2in by 148ft (stable) 9ft 8in by 12ft 7in (store)	14-06-1894	c.1939	SX 58805 92997
83	Garage (2 garages)	70ft by 74ft each	c.1938	Extant	SX 58805 92995
84	Troop Stable No. 6 (for 31 horses) with Forage Expense Store <i>Store</i>	11ft 2in by 139ft (stable) 9ft 8in by 12ft 7in (store)	14-06-1894	c.1975	SX 58798 92975
85	Dining Room No. 1 (2 rooms) <i>Junior Ranks Accommodation</i>	21ft by 50ft each	14-06-1894	Extant	SX 58780 92952
85a	Cookhouse No. 2 with Preparation Room serving Dining Room No. 1	16ft 6in by 22ft	26-04-04	c.1939	SX 58770 92932
86	Bread & Meat Store <i>Stores</i>	10ft by 22ft (bread) 16ft 3in by 22ft (meat)	09-10-12	Extant	SX 58755 92965
87	Latrine Block (for 10 plus 2 NCOs)	13ft 6in by 25ft 3in	pre 1901	Extant	SX 58799 92920
88	Gas Cleansing Centre & First-Aid Post <i>Drying Room & Launderette</i>	24ft 6in by 55ft (footprint)	c.1940	Extant	SX 58778 92915
89	NCOs & Men Shower & Bath House	unknown	pre 1925	c.1997	SX 58785 92902
90	Gas Defence Centre	unknown	c.1940	c.1997	SX 58763 92884
91	Shower Block	20ft by 85ft	c.1940	Extant	SX 58770 92877
92	Officers' Quarters (for 4)	14ft 6in by 16ft (officer's room)	c.1930	Extant	SX 58740 92842
93	Officers' Bathhouse, Ablutions & Latrine Block <i>Officer's Accommodation</i>	16ft 6in by 29ft (footprint of original building)	c.1927	part Extant	SX 58722 92821
94	Officers' Quarters (for 8)	14ft by 15ft (officer's room) 14ft by 15ft (servants)	14-06-1894	Extant	SX 58710 92838

Appendix 2: Building Schedule 1892-2001

<i>Blg. No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Room Dimensions</i>	<i>Built</i>	<i>Demol/ Extant</i>	<i>NGR</i>
95	Officers' Mess	21ft by 52ft 4in (mess) 19ft 10 by 40ft 5in (ante-room)	14-06-1894	c.1999	SX 58645 92874
96	chapel	unknown	post 1934	1985	SX 58698 92870
96	Junior Ranks Accommodation (for 13) <i>Ten Tors Control Centre</i>	19ft 6in by 69ft (footprint)	1985	Extant	SX 58698 92870
97	Warrant Officers' & Sergeants' Mess	23ft 10in by 60ft (ante & mess rooms)	c.1939	Extant	SX 58610 92950
98	Drying Room No. 3 SNCOs' Drying Room	18ft by 39ft	18-03-14	Extant	SX 58619 92989
99	Officers' Stables (for 24 horses) with two Saddle Rooms <i>Sergeants' Living Quarters (for 46)</i>	18ft by 144ft (stable) 18ft by 12ft (saddle rooms)	13-05-1893	Extant	SX 58652 92994
100	Officers' Stables (for 24 horses) with two Saddle Rooms <i>R&F Living Quarters (for 46)</i> <i>SNCO's Accommodation</i>	18ft by 144ft (stable) 18ft by 12ft (saddle rooms)	13-05-1893	Extant	SX 58655 93012
101	Camp Post Office & RA Stores	27ft 2in by 48ft (total)	14-06-1894	Removed	SX 58722 92982
102	Drying Room No. 4	18ft by 42ft	01-03-26	Removed	SX 58738 92990
103	Drying Room No. 2 (two rooms) <i>Church</i>	9ft 7in by 19ft 3in (each)	30-06-08	Extant	SX 58751 92986
104	Fire Engine House	11ft 4in by 14ft 4in	pre 1924	c2000	SX 58700 93011
105	Troop Stables No. 13 (for 30 horses) with Forage Expense Store <i>Store</i>	11ft 2in by 135ft (stable) 9ft 8in by 12ft 7in (store)	01-03-26	c.1975	SX 58730 93004
106	Troop Stables No. 9 (for 31 horses) with Forage Expense Store <i>Store</i>	11ft 2in by 139ft (stable) 9ft 8in by 12ft 7in (store)	14-06-1894	c.1975	SX 58730 93018
107	Troop Stables No. 8 (for 33 horses) with Forage Expense Store <i>Store</i>	11ft 2in by 148ft (stable) 9ft 8in by 12ft 7in (store)	14-06-1894	c.1975	SX 58734 93034
108	Harness Room No. 3 <i>Armoury</i>	20ft by 30ft	14-06-1894	Extant	SX 58701 93037
109	Shop <i>Armoury</i>	20ft by 11ft 6in 20ft by 18ft	post 1934	Extant	SX 58704 93053
110	Troop Stables No. 7 (for 31 horses) with Forage Expense Store <i>Store</i>	11ft 2in by 139ft (stable) 9ft 8in by 12ft 7in (store)	14-06-1894	c.1975	SX 58738 93051
111	Farrier's Shop <i>Store</i>	12ft by 15ft (4) & 12ft by 10ft (2)	post 1925	c.1975	SX 58748 93067
111	NAAFI Accommodation	23ft 8in by 72ft	c.1940	Extant	SX 58735 93120
112	Newton Range	16ft by 60ft	post 1906 pre 1924	WW2	SX 58735 93092
112	NAAFI	28ft by 143ft	c.1940	Extant	SX 58733 93096
113	Decontamination Centre <i>Signals Office & Stores</i>	24ft 4in by 84ft 8in	c.1940	Extant	SX 58699 93102
114	Married Soldier's Quarter Type 'B' for Caretaker <i>Staff Rest Room</i>	8ft 10 by 14ft 4in (bedroom) 11ft by 14ft 4in (living room) 10ft 7in by 8ft 2in (scullery)	pre1901	Extant	SX 58702 93124
115	Married Soldier's Quarter Type 'C' for ESA <i>SNCO's Accommodation</i>	11ft by 14ft 8in (bedroom) 8ft 3in by 10ft 6in (bedroom) 11ft 3in by 15ft 4in (living room) 8ft 6in by 8ft 10 (scullery)	27-08-24	Extant	SX 58713 93151
116	Guardhouse <i>RAOC Barrack Room</i> <i>Unit Headquarters</i>	16ft by 34ft 10in & 16ft by 21ft 5in (guardroom) 16ft by 17ft 6in (detention room)	14-06-1894	Extant	SX 58765 93139
117	Petrol Store	12ft by 12ft	c.1940	Extant	SX 58821 93133
118	Oil Store	12ft by 12ft	pre 1924	Extant	SX 58810 93112
119	Shell Store (3-bays)	7ft 7in by 10ft 6in (each bay)	19-06-1899	Extant	SX 58818 93181
120	Magazine (2-bays)	7ft 10in by 10ft 7in (each bay)	19-06-1899	Extant	SX 58805 93386

Appendix 2: Building Schedule 1892-2001

<i>Blg. No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Room Dimensions</i>	<i>Built</i>	<i>Demol/ Extant</i>	<i>NGR</i>
121	QF Magazine <i>Camp QM's Store</i>	20ft by 30ft	pre 1924	Extant	SX 58790 93188
122	MT Workshop & Store <i>Camp QM Store & Gymnasium</i>	36ft 3in by	c.1938	Extant	SX 58748 93193
123	Quartermaster's Office & Store	24ft by 30ft (store)	pre 1924	c.2000	SX 58757 93167
124	Quartermaster's Workshop	unknown	post 1934	c.2000	SX 58735 93173
125	Coal Yard for 140 tons (2-bays)	26ft by 26ft (each bay)	1931	Extant	SX 58710 93177
126	Weigh bridge Office	10ft 6in by 10ft 6in	c.1900	Removed	SX 58721 93198
126	Wendy House	unknown	unknown	Extant	SX 58700 93217
127	Ordnance Store No. 2 <i>Reception & QM's Office</i>	20ft by 50ft	pre 1924	Extant	SX 58689 93212
128	Ordnance Store No. 3 <i>Camp QM Store</i>	20ft by 30ft	pre 1924	Extant	SX 58671 93225
129	Ordnance Store No. 1 with clerk's office (2 offices) <i>Camp QM Store</i>	21ft 2in by 70ft 10ft 5in by 12ft	23-06-1896	Extant	SX 58660 93211
129a	Open Store Shed	15ft 3in by 111ft	pre 1924	pre 1956	SX 58655 93181
130	Guardhouse	29ft 8in by 73ft (footprint)	c.1939	Extant	SX 58680 93139
131	Troop Stables No. 12 (for 31 horses) with Forage Expense Store	11ft 2in by 139ft (stable) 9ft 8in by 11ft 2in (store)	14-06-1894	pre 1939	SX 58652 93031
131	Small Arms Range Junior Ranks Accommodation <i>Small arms trainer</i>	24ft by 59ft 9in	c.1940	Extant	SX 58626 93131
132	Ablution Shed	14ft by 42ft	post 1901 pre 1925	pre1956	SX 58588 93037
132	Small Arms Range Junior Ranks Accommodation	18ft 9in by 59ft 9in	c.1940	Extant	SX 58625 93128
133	Chapel	20ft by 92ft	14-06-1894	c.1932	SX 58615 93120
133	Small Arms Range Junior Ranks Accommodation	24ft by 59ft 9in	c.1940	Extant	SX 58605 93127
134	RA Workshop	20ft by 40ft 20ft by 10ft	1900	pre 1989	SX 58611 93105
135	Wet Canteen <i>RE Office</i>	25ft by 35ft (billiard & games room) 25ft by 28ft 6in (dormitory) 25ft by 12ft 6in (dormitory)	1900	1996	SX 58621 93086
135	Lecture Room	28ft by 71ft (footprint)	1996	Extant	SX 58621 93086
136	Regimental Institute	24ft by 56ft (restaurant) 20ft by 70ft (canteen)	1900	1995	SX 58667 93091
136	Lecture Room	53ft 6in by 60ft 3in (footprint)	1995	Extant	SX 58667 93091
137	Troop Stables No. 10 (for 31 horses) with Forage Expense Store <i>0.22 Range Store</i>	11ft 2in by 139ft (stable) 9ft 8in by 12ft 7in (store)	14-06-1894	Extant	SX 58655 93061
138	Troop Stables No. 11 (for 33 horses) with Forage Expense Store <i>Store</i>	11ft 2in by 148ft (stable) 9ft 8in by 12ft 7in (store)	14-06-1894	c.1975	SX 58653 93043
139	Quartermaster's Stores (2 rooms) <i>Visiting Unit Store</i>	14ft by 20ft & 14ft by 10ft	c.1900	Extant	SX 58621 93018
140	Latrine Block	14ft by 42ft	pre 1901	1999	SX 58618 93030
141	Harness Room No. 4 Junior Ranks Accommodation	20ft by 30ft	14-06-1894	Extant	SX 58617 93052
142	Latrine Block	14ft by 42 (latrine) 10ft by 18ft (urinal)	pre 1924	c.1969	SX 58580 93070
142	Ablution, Latrine & Drying Room	20ft 8in by 70ft (footprint)	c.1969	Extant	SX 58585 93060
143	Latrine	14ft by 42ft	post 1925 pre 1933	c.1970	SX 58585 93060
144	Oil Store	11ft 7in by 13ft 7in	pre 1924	Extant	SX 58598 93085
145	Cookhouse (temporary)	10ft by 20ft 10in (cook's room) 10ft by 12ft (preparation room)	unknown	Removed	SX unknown

Appendix 2: Building Schedule 1892-2001

<i>Bldg. No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Room Dimensions</i>	<i>Built</i>	<i>Demol/ Extant</i>	<i>NGR</i>
146	Cookhouse No. 3 with Preparation Room <i>Platoon Kitchen</i>	16ft 6in by 22ft	26-04-04	Extant	SX 58566 93010
147	Dining Room (3 rooms) <i>Officers' Mess</i> <i>Junior Ranks Accommodation</i>	21ft by 50ft (2) 8ft 6in by 13ft 4in (NCOs)	14-06-1894	Extant	SX 58556 93025
148	RE Store (Nissen hut)	16ft by 36ft	c.1940	Extant	SX 58544 93033
149	RE Office & Stores	12ft 6in by 13ft 1in (office) 14ft by 10ft (store) 14ft by 18ft (store) 11ft 6in by 19ft 6in (store)	unknown	Extant Extant Extant	SX 58527 93035 SX 58520 93023
150	Ablution Shed	14ft by 42ft	Unknown	1956	SX Unknown
150	Hospital Staff Accommodation <i>Officers' Accommodation</i>	10ft by 16ft (NCO's room) 14ft 9in by 16ft (RAMC room) 14ft 9in by 13ft (kitchen)	14-06-1894	Extant	SX 58498 92883
151	Hospital	22ft by 26ft (ward No.1) 13ft by 16ft (ward No.2) 12ft by 14ft (waiting room)	14-06-1894	Extant	SX 58520 92890
152	Garage	9ft 7in by 16ft 10in	c.1975	Extant	SX 58488 92893
153	Soldier's Home (Recreation Room) <i>Church</i>	20ft by 53ft 8in (recreation room)	15-01-01	1996	SX 58770 93080
153	Lecture Room	28ft by 70ft 6in (footprint)	c.1996	Extant	SX 58769 93079
154	Shoeing Shed & Forge	13ft by 15ft (shoeing shed x 2) 12ft by 10ft (forge)	post 1924 pre 1933	c.1975	SX 59100 93005
155	Shoeing Shed & Forge	12ft by 15ft (shoeing shed x 2) 12ft by 10ft (forge)	post 1924 pre 1933	c.1975	SX 59079 92937
156	Garage*	Unknown	c.1937	Removed	SX Unknown
157	Substation	12ft 7in by 13ft 11in (max)	c.1950	Extant	SX 58641 93140
158	Ablution Shed	14ft by 48ft	Unknown	Removed	SX 58526 92918
159	Swimming Bath	21ft 6in by 41ft	c.1900	Removed	SX 60113 92434
160	Infected & Disinfected Clothes	10ft 6in by 10ft (infected) 7ft by 10ft (disinfected)	14-06-1894	post 1956	SX 58506 92877
161	Garage*	Unknown	c.1937	post 1956	SX Unknown
162	Garage	Unknown	c.1937	post 1956	SX 5884 9314
163	Garage	Unknown	c.1937	post 1956	SX Unknown
164	Garage	Unknown	c.1937	post 1956	SX Unknown
165	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Removed	SX Unknown
196	Water Tanks & Treatment Site	Unknown	14-06-1894	Extant	SX 58540 92728
196	Reservoir	8ft by 41ft	1894	Extant	SX 58541 92741
196	Reservoir	8ft by 41ft	1894	Extant	SK 58550 92730
196	Reservoir	Unknown	c.1933	Extant	SK 58550 92718
196	Catchment & Settling Tank	Unknown	1894	Extant	SK 58540 92727
PC1	Single Quarter Accommodation Block	Unknown	c.2000	Extant	SX 58870 93010
PC2	Single Quarter Accommodation Block	Unknown	c.2000	Extant	SX 58884 93000
PC3	Single Quarter Accommodation Block	Unknown	c.2000	Extant	SX 58896 92996
PC4	Single Quarter Accommodation Block	Unknown	c.2000	Extant	SX 58732 93171
PC5	Single Quarter Accommodation Block	Unknown	c.2000	Extant	SX 58744 93168
PC6	Single Quarter Accommodation Block	Unknown	c.2000	Extant	SX 58755 93166
PC7	Single Quarter Accommodation Block	Unknown	c.2000	Extant	SX 58637 93042
PC8	Single Quarter Accommodation Block	Unknown	c.2000	Extant	SX 58647 93043
PC9	Single Quarter Accommodation Block	Unknown	c.2000	Extant	SX 58656 93043

Appendix 2: Building Schedule 1892-2001

<i>Bldg. No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Room Dimensions</i>	<i>Built</i>	<i>Demol/ Extant</i>	<i>NGR</i>
PC 10	Single Quarter Accommodation Block	Unknown	c.2000	Extant	SX 58667 93045
PC 11	Dining Room	Unknown	c.2000	Extant	SX 58582 93012
211	Moorgate Hut	Unknown	1978	Extant	SX 59143 93122
Note: all dimensions are internal unless identified as 'footprint'. Removed means demolished date Unknown.					
* The two structures identified as 156 and 161 are the same building					

Appendix 3: Arrangements for Gun Practice at Okehampton 1903 and 1912		
The Annual practice of Batteries, Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Field Artillery, Territorial Artillery & Royal Garrison Artillery, will be as follows:		
1903		
Camp Commandant: Colonel F Eustace, CB		
Staff Officer: Captain and Brevet Major A.D Kirkby, RFA		
Instructor in Gunnery: Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H Guthrie-Smith, RFA		
Recording Officer: Captain and Brevet Major P Wheatley, 121st Battery, RFA		
Range Officers: Captain J.E James, 96th Battery, RA and Lieutenant E.S Hay, 113th Battery, RFA		
<i>Unit</i>	<i>Arrive By</i>	<i>Departure Date</i>
1st Depot Battery: 97th Battery, RFA	22-04-03	Unknown
XVIIth Brigade Division, Royal Field Artillery (Quick Firing)		
10th Battery, RFA	02-05-03	Unknown
26th Battery, RFA	02-05-03	Unknown
92nd Battery, RFA	02-05-03	Unknown
XVIIIth Brigade Division, RFA (Quick Firing)		
59th Battery, RFA	16-05-03	Unknown
93rd Battery, RFA	16-05-03	Unknown
94th Battery, RFA	16-05-03	Unknown
1st Brigade Division, Royal Horse Artillery		
'N' Battery, RHA	30-05-03	Unknown
'S' Battery, RHA	30-05-03	Unknown
IIIrd Brigade Division, Royal Horse Artillery		
'X' Battery, RHA	30-05-03	Unknown
'Y' Battery, RHA	30-05-03	Unknown
XXXth (Howitzer) Brigade Division, Royal Field Artillery		
128th Battery, RFA	13-06-03	Unknown
129th Battery, RFA	13-06-03	Unknown
130th Battery, RFA	13-06-03	Unknown
VIIth (Howitzer) Brigade Division, Royal Field Artillery		
37th Battery, RFA	13-06-03	Unknown
61st Battery, RFA	13-06-03	Unknown
65th Battery, RFA	13-06-03	Unknown
XIth (Howitzer) Brigade Division, Royal Field Artillery		
43rd Battery, RFA	20-06-03	Unknown
86th Battery, RFA	20-06-03	Unknown
87th Battery, RFA	20-06-03	Unknown
Note: the 37th, 61st, 65th, 43rd, 86th and 87th Batteries will use the drivers, horses and howitzers of the XXXth (Howitzer) Brigade Division, RFA, as necessary to carry out their gun practice.		
XXIst Brigade Division, Royal Field Artillery (Quick Firing)		
101st Battery, RFA	27-06-03	Unknown
102nd Battery, RFA	27-06-03	Unknown
103rd Battery	27-06-03	Unknown
Note: The 103rd Battery to remain completion of practice and relieve 97th Battery as Depot Battery.		
2nd Depot Battery: 103rd Battery		Unknown
XIXth Brigade Division, Royal Field Artillery (Quick Firing)		
95th Battery, RFA	11-07-03	Unknown
96th Battery, RFA	11-07-03	Unknown
97th Battery, RFA	11-07-03	Unknown
Note: the 97th Battery is already at camp and relieved from Depot Battery duties.		
VIth Brigade Division, Royal Horse Artillery*		
'B' Battery, RHA	25-07-03	Unknown
'C' Battery, RHA	25-07-03	Unknown
XIII Brigade Division, Royal Horse Artillery*		
'U' Battery, RHA	25-07-03	Unknown

Appendix 3: Arrangements for Gun Practice at Okehampton 1903 and 1912		
The Annual practice of Batteries, Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Field Artillery, Territorial Artillery & Royal Garrison Artillery, will be as follows:		
1903 (continued)		
Note: 'U' Battery will use the drivers, horses and guns of a Battery of the VIth Brigade Division , for practice under arrangements to be made by Camp Commandant.		
Interval – for a period of one week for repair of targets.	08-08-03	14-08-03
XXXIVth Brigade Division, Royal Field Artillery*		
22 Battery, RFA	15-08-03	Unknown
50th Battery, RFA	15-08-03	Unknown
70th Battery, RFA	15-08-03	Unknown
IInd Brigade Division, Royal Field Artillery*		
21st Battery, RFA	15-08-03	Unknown
42nd Battery, RFA	15-08-03	Unknown
53rd Battery, RFA	15-08-03	Unknown
Note: these batteries will use the drivers, horses and guns of the XXXIVth Brigade Division, RFA for practice, under arrangements to be made by the Camp Commandant.		
XVth Brigade Division, Royal Field Artillery*		
5th Battery, RFA	22-08-03	Unknown
9th Battery, RFA	22-08-03	Unknown
17th Battery, RFA	22-08-03	Unknown
Note: these batteries will use the drivers, horses and guns of the XXXIVth Brigade Division, RFA for practice, under arrangements to be made by the Camp Commandant.		
XXth Brigade Division, Royal Field Artillery**		
98th Battery, RFA	29-08-03	Unknown
99th Battery, RFA	29-08-03	Unknown
100th Battery, RFA	29-08-03	Unknown
XVIth Brigade Division, Royal Field Artillery**		
89th Battery, RFA	12-09-03	Unknown
90th Battery, RFA	12-09-03	Unknown
91st Battery, RFA	12-09-03	Unknown
*These units will practice at Trawsfynydd if range is acquired in time.		
**These units will proceed to practice on 25-07-03 and 15-08-03 respectively, if Trawsfynydd is available for the units referred to as *		
1912		
Instructor: Major L.M Wilson, RA		
Assistant Officer: Captain L.W Lewer, RFA		
Recording Officer: Captain C.W.W McLean, RFA		
Range Officer: Lieutenant G.G Fitze, RFA and 2nd Lieutenant G.E.W Franklyn, RFA		
Camp Quartermaster: Honourable Lieutenant J.H Skinner, RGA		
1st Depot Battalion to be found by XXXVIIth Battalion, RFA	30-03-12	Unknown
XXIXth Brigade, Royal Field Artillery (4th Division)		
125th Battalion, RFA (Shorncliffe)	29/30-04-12	24/25-05-12
126th Battalion, RFA (Shorncliffe)	29/30-04-12	24/25-05-12
127th Battalion, RFA (Shorncliffe)	29/30-04-12	24/25-05-12
XXXIInd Brigade, Royal Field Artillery (4th Division)		
134th Battalion, RFA (Woolwich)	29/30-04-12	24/25-05-12
135th Battalion, RFA (Woolwich)	29/30-04-12	24/25-05-12
136th Battalion, RFA (Woolwich)	29/30-04-12	24/25-05-12
2nd Depot Battalion to be found by XXXIInd Brigade, RFA	24-05-12	06-07-12
Territorial Artillery	26-05-12	09-06-12
XXVth Brigade, Royal Field Artillery (4th Division)		
113th Battery, RFA (Colchester)		Unknown
114th Battery, RFA (Colchester)		Unknown
115th Battery, RFA (Colchester)		Unknown

Appendix 3: Arrangements for Gun Practice at Okehampton 1903 and 1912		
The Annual practice of Batteries, Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Field Artillery, Territorial Artillery & Royal Garrison Artillery, will be as follows:		
1912 (continued)		
XXXVIIth (Howitzer) Brigade, Royal Field Artillery (4th Division)		
31st Battery, RFA (Woolwich)	10/11-06-12	5/6-07-12
35th Battery, RFA (Woolwich)	10/11-06-12	5/6-07-12
55th Battery, RFA (Woolwich)	10/11-07-12	5/6-07-12
1st Heavy Brigade Royal Garrison Artillery (1st, 2nd and 3rd Divisions)		
26th Battery, RGA (Fareham)	8/9-07-12	26/27-07-12
35th Battery, RGA (Fareham)	8/9-07-12	26/27-07-12
108th Battery, RGA (Fareham)	8/9-07-12	26/27-07-12
2nd Heavy Brigade, Royal Garrison, Artillery (4th, 5th, and 6th Divisions)		
24th Battery, RGA (Woolwich)	08/09-07-12	26/27-07-12
31st Battery, RGA (Woolwich)	08/09-07-12	26/27-07-12
48th Battery, RGA (Woolwich)	08/09-07-12	26/27-07-12
4th Depot Battery will be found by XXXIIIrd Brigade, RFA	25-07-12	17-08-12
Territorial Artillery	28-07-12	18-08-12
5th Depot Battery will be 'C' Battery, RHA	17-08-12	to end of season
XXXIIIrd Brigade, Royal Field Artillery (unallotted)		
137 Battery, RFA (Exeter)	19-08-12	31-08-12
138th Battery, RFA (Exeter)	19-08-12	31-08-12
139th Battery, RFA (Exeter)	19-08-12	31-08-12
BL = Breech Load, RFA = Royal Field Artillery, RGA = Royal Garrison Artillery, RHA = Royal Horse Artillery QF = Quick Firing		

Appendix 4: Unit Shell Allowance – Okehampton 1912 Source: 54 Artillery 4798				
<i>Brigade</i>	<i>Battery</i>	<i>Guns</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Allowance</i>
XXIX	125, RFA	6	18 pdr QF	Shrapnel 600 rounds
XXIX	126, RFA	6	18 pdr QF	Shrapnel 600 rounds
XXIX	127, RFA	6	18 pdr QF	Shrapnel 600 rounds
XXV	113, RFA	6	18 pdr QF	Shrapnel 600 rounds
XXV	114, RFA	6	18 pdr QF	Shrapnel 600 rounds
XXV	115, RFA	6	18 pdr QF	Shrapnel 600 rounds
XXXII	134, RFA	6	18 pdr QF	Shrapnel 600 rounds
XXXII	135, RFA	6	18 pdr QF	Shrapnel 600 rounds
XXXII	136, RFA	6	18 pdr QF	Shrapnel 600 rounds
XXXIII	137, RFA	6	18 pdr QF	Shrapnel 400 rounds
XXXIII	138, RFA	6	18 pdr QF	Shrapnel 400 rounds
XXXIII	139, RFA	6	18 pdr QF	Shrapnel 400 rounds
I	26, RGA	4	60 pdr BL	Shrapnel 100 rounds, Lyddite 10 rounds & iron 90 rounds
I	35, RGA	4	60 pdr BL	Shrapnel 100 rounds, Lyddite 10 rounds & iron 90 rounds
I	108, RGA	4	60 pdr BL	Shrapnel 100 rounds, Lyddite 10 rounds & iron 90 rounds
II	24, RGA	4	60 pdr BL	Shrapnel 100 rounds, Lyddite 10 rounds & iron 90 rounds
II	31, RGA	4	60 pdr BL	Shrapnel 100 rounds, Lyddite 10 rounds & iron 90 rounds
II	48, RGA	4	60 pdr BL	Shrapnel 100 rounds, Lyddite 10 rounds & iron 90 rounds
XXXVII	31	6	4.5in QF Howitzer	Shrapnel 120 rounds, practice 240 rounds & Lyddite 120rounds
XXXVII	35	6	4.5in QF Howitzer	Shrapnel 120 rounds, practice 240 rounds & Lyddite 120rounds
XXXVII	55	6	4.5in QF Howitzer	Shrapnel 120 rounds, practice 240 rounds & Lyddite 120rounds
BL = Breech Load, RFA = Royal Field Artillery, RGA = Royal Garrison Artillery, RHA = Royal Horse Artillery QF = Quick Firing				

Troop Stables for 30 horses North-Eastern Camp (1-9)

Under authority WO Southern 2/1329 of 27 February 1914, a development took place east of the main camp whereby H Harris of Okehampton built two sets of three stable blocks (A1 to A3 and B1 to B3) and three harness rooms (A to C). The work had been completed by 21 September 1914 at a cost of £3,784.

Stable blocks A, B4 and B5 were added between 1924 and 1933.

All troop stables were built to the same design for 30 horses consisting of a brick built stable with the front north facing elevation open and having a forage expense store at one end of the block. In front of the stable was a hard surface for the horses to stand on and this connected with a new road running N-S. All were demolished c.1975.

Troop Stable Blocks North Eastern Camp					
No.	Code	NGR	No.	Code	NGR
1	A	SX 59010 92060	2	A1	SX 59081 93043
3	A2	SX 59075 93027	4	A3	SX 59066 93011
5	B1	SX 59061 92991	6	B2	SX 59051 92974
7	B3	SX 59044 92957	8	B4	SX 59035 92941
9	B5	SX 59025 92927			
stable 3.45m by 41.15m			stable 11ft 4in by 135ft		
forage expense store 3.23m by 3.96m			forage expense store 10ft 7in by 13ft		
walls were 229mm (9in) thick and 2.67m (8ft 9in) high					

Latrine Blocks (11, 140, 142 & 143)

Barrack blocks were not originally designed with latrine facilities, these were instead provided as separate blocks aligned along or close to camp roads and convenient for foul drainage and cold water supply routes. The structure of older blocks featured a terrace of cast-iron frames with Delabole slate partitions between cubicles, but this was later enclosed by 227mm (9in) brick walls and timber-framed single-pitch roofs covered in corrugated iron. Buildings 142 and 143 were demolished in 1969 to be replaced by a new permanent latrine block and 140 was removed by Gilpin Demolition of Newton Abbot during October 1999⁴⁰.

Demolished Latrine Blocks Table				
Building Number	Cubicles	Date Constructed	Date Demolished	NGR
11	12 plus 1 for NCO	Post 1924	c.1975	SX 59010 92985
140	9 plus one for NCO	Pre 1906	October 1999	SX 58580 93070
142	12 plus 1 for NCO plus urinal annexe	Pre 1906	c.1968	SX 58580 93070
143	12 plus 1 for NCO	Post 1924	c.1968	SX 58585 93060

Ablution Sheds (13, 44, 132 & 158)

Barrack blocks were not originally designed to have ablutions and these were instead provided as separate buildings aligned or close to camp roads and convenient for existing foul drainage and cold water supply routes. The ablution sheds shared a standard design of which two lengths were available, none survive today.

⁴⁰ 0140, July 1998

Ablution Sheds			
<i>Building Number</i>	<i>Date Constructed</i>	<i>Date Demolished</i>	<i>NGR</i>
13	1914	c.1975	SX 59034 93038
44	post 1924	c.1938	SX 58937 93021
132	pre 1924	pre 1956	SX 58588 93037
158	post 1924	unknown	SX 58526 92918
Dimensions: 4.27m by 12.80m or 14.63m (14ft by 42ft or 48ft), walls were 3.43m (11ft 3in) high			

Barrack Huts (18 – 43, 44a, 45, 76-77)

These are 16ft span Nissen huts erected c.1939 mainly as part of a new hutted camp located within the north-eastern camping area between the new cookhouse & dining room and the row of harness rooms on the eastern edge of the site. These wartime structures were arched-shaped steel-framed huts clad and lined with corrugated iron sheeting with end walls of wood. Buildings 76 and 77 were used in later years as lecture huts. They were demolished in about 1971.

Nissen Barrack Huts							
No.	NGR	No.	NGR	No.	NGR	No.	NGR
18	SX 59072 93155	19	SX 59058 93153	20	SX 59044 93151	21	SX 59030 93149
22	SX 59015 93148	23	SX 59037 93107	24	SX 59020 93115	25	SX 59031 93092
26	SX 59015 93100	27	SX 59027 93078	28	SX 59009 93088	29	SX 59020 93067
30	SX 59005 93076	31	SX 59016 93054	32	SX 59000 93061	33	SX 59010 93040
34	SX 58995 93047	35	SX 59001 93017	36	SX 58985 93023	37	SX 58998 93007
38	SX 58980 93014	39	SX 58993 92997	40	SX 58973 93003	41	SX 58989 92987
42	SX 58971 92995	43	SX 58982 92977	44a	SX 58977 92983	45	SX 58946 92995
76	SX	77	SX	Dimensions: 4.88m by 10.97m (16ft by 36ft)			

Cookhouse No.1 (48) Cookhouse No.2 (85a)

These were a small timber or steel-framed detached buildings of standard design completed during April 1904 by The Portable Building Company Ltd. Cookhouse No.1 served dining room No.2 (59) and No.2 supplied dining room No.1 (85). Their original plan-form was square-shaped with two entrance annexes on the north elevation, but in line with the development of similar buildings (after 1924), a preparation room extension was added to the west facing elevation. Building 85a was removed c.1939 when an ablution annexe was built at the rear of 85 while demolition of 48 took place before 1956.

- Dimensions: 4.88m by 6.71m (16ft 6in by 22ft) with 102mm (4in) thick, 3.20m (10ft 6in) high walls.
- (48) NGR: SX 58875 92933
- (85a) NGR: SX 58770 92932

Harness Room No. 1 (50)

Completed before 1906 but was not part of the first phase of construction. Demolition took place c.1975.

Unlike the other three original buildings this one featured a timber-framed structure with walls and roof clad with corrugated iron sheeting.

- Dimensions: 6.15m by 9.19m (20ft 2in by 30ft 2in).

- (50) NGR: SX 58957 92957

Drying Room No. 1 (51)

This drying room was part of the original phase of construction, it was brick-built with a slate-covered timber-framed roof. The internal planning was based on three equal rooms, served by a detached heating chamber located a few metres to the south. The building was demolished c.1975.

- Dimensions: 4.88m by 9.14m (16ft by 30ft) with 229mm (9in) thick, 3.20m (10ft 6in) high walls.

- (51) NGR: SX 58950 92947

Store/Shoeing Stall (52)

Built before 1903, this was a rectangular-shaped, brick-built shed-like structure in three parts having half of its floor area (without window openings) used as a store and the other half divided between an open shoeing stall and a small square-shaped forage store. The building was removed c.1975.

- Dimensions (plan-form): 3.05m by 18.29m (10ft by 60ft) with 229mm (9in) thick, 2.59m (8ft 6in) high walls.

- (52) NGR: SX 58914 92917.

Barrack Rooms 3 to 6 (53-56)

Erected during April 1904 by The Portable Building Company of Fleetwood were four 20ft span prefabricated barrack rooms. Each one was arranged with open-plan sleeping 30 men and a small NCOs bedroom either side of the entrance lobby. At the rear of the main room was a corridor leading to an ablution annexe.

They all shared the same design and plan-form being timber-framed having pitched roofs externally clad with corrugated iron. They were located close to dining room 59 on a sloping site which required extensive terracing to create four level (side-by-side) areas to accommodate the huts (there was a 3.05m (10ft) difference in floor level between the two outer huts). In more recent times the lower hut within the terrace had a 200 gallon tank tower and boiler house built against the ablution annexe, the boiler and pumps served all four huts⁴¹. Building 53 was replaced in 1976 and the others fell into disuse a year later when the last one of four new buildings were completed within the north-eastern camp area (these adopted the same building numbers). Demolition of the barrack rooms took place c.1979.

The Portable Building Company Barrack Rooms				
<i>Description</i>	<i>Blg. No.</i>	<i>Room Dimensions (all buildings similar)</i>	<i>Imperial</i>	<i>NGR</i>
Barrack Room 3	53	Barrack room 6.10m by 22.86m	20ft by 75ft	SX 58885 92888
Barrack Room 4	54	NCO's bedroom 3.51m by 2.51m	11ft 6in by 8ft 3in	SX 58872 92882
Barrack Room 5	55	Ablution 2.36m by 3.96m	7ft 9in by 13ft	SX 58860 92878
Barrack Room 6	56	Walls were 102mm thick and 3.05m high	4in thick and 10ft high	SX 58849 92873

⁴¹ drawing 1784 (Micro Film 008417).

Depot Battery Offices & Stores (58)

Built by W.J Avery in March 1925 at a cost of £1902, this was a 6.10m (20ft) span timber-framed and corrugated iron clad office block. Half the building functioned as a store and the other as two offices of equal size. Demolished 1988 and replaced with a new building on the same site.

- Dimensions: 6.10m by 18.29m (20ft by 60ft) with 102mm (4in) thick, 3.05m (10ft) high walls.

□ (58) NGR: SX 58810 92892

Infirmary Stable & Boiler House (60)

This building was built before 1903 and consisted of a timber-framed and clad infirmary stable block with a corrugated iron roof. It was subdivided into a pharmacy, three stalls, a sling room and two loose boxes. There was also a boiler room annexe built against a side elevation.

- Dimensions: 3.05m by 18.29m (10ft 6in by 60ft) with 102mm (4in) thick, 2.90m (9ft 6in) high walls.

□ (60) NGR: SX 58857 92944

Troop Stables (61, 63, 81, 83-84, 105-107, 110, 131, 138)

As originally conceived, stables 61 (No.3) and 105 (No.13) were not part of the first phase of camp construction but were finally completed by WJ Avery during March 1926. Avery had just finished re-building some of the existing stables which had been timber-framed with corrugated iron roofs. In their re-built form, they had brick rear and side-walls with pre-cast concrete stanchions along the front elevations, the roofing material was retained. Before 1924, the stables were planned as two groups of three and one group of two. Each group of three also had a permanent-built harness room and dung-pit. The group of two stables had a temporary harness room. In later years stable 61 was in use as an ammunition store.

Demolished Troop Stables						
<i>No.</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Metric</i>	<i>Imperial</i>	<i>Demolished</i>	<i>NGR</i>
61	3	31 horses	3.40m by 42.82m	11ft 2in by 140ft 6in	c.1973	SX 58865 92960
63	1	30 horses	3.40m by 41.30m	11ft 2in by 135ft 6in	c.1975	SX 58887 92997
81	4	31 horses	3.40m by 42.37m	11ft 2in by 139ft	c.1939	SX 58808 93012
83	5	33 horses	3.40m by 45.11m	11ft 2in by 148ft	c.1939	SX 58005 92997
84	6	31 horses	3.40m by 42.37m	11ft 2in by 139ft	c.1975	SX 58798 92975
105	13	30 horses	3.45m by 41.15m	11ft 4in by 135ft	c.1975	SX 58730 93004
106	9	31 horses	3.40m by 42.37m	11ft 2in by 139ft	c.1975	SX 58730 93018
107	8	33 horse	3.40m by 45.11m	11ft 2in by 148ft	c.1975	SX 58734 93034
110	7	31 horses	3.40m by 42.37m	11ft 2in by 139ft	c.1975	SX 58738 93051
131	12	31 horses	3.40m by 42.37m	11ft 2in by 139ft	pre 1939	SX 58652 93031
138	11	33 horses	3.40m by 45.11m	11ft 2in by 148ft	c.1975	SX 58653 93043
In all cases the forage store was 2.95m by 3.84m (9ft 8in by 12ft 7in)						

Cookhouse No. 4 (66)

Instead of extending the old cookhouse (64) which originally served dining room No. 3 (65), the decision was taken at the end of 1924 to erect a larger combined cookhouse, preparation room and wash-up on a new site to the north of building 65. This was completed by WJ Avery during March 1925 and the old building became an unserviceable store. The new building was timber-framed, clad

in corrugated iron sheeting. Internal lining was a combination of asbestos sheeting and timber boarding.

- Dimensions: cookhouse 7.32m by 7.92m (24ft by 26ft), preparation room 5.33m by 5.49m (17ft 6in by 18ft) with 102mm (4in) thick, 4.11m (13ft 6in) high walls.

□ (66) NGR: SX 58920 93037

Cookhouses (temporary) (67 & 145)

Not much is known about the temporary cookhouses, other than they were timber-framed huts externally clad with corrugated iron sheeting. They had a span of 10ft and were erected after 1933 on sites adjacent to existing cookhouses (67 close to 66 and 145 near to 146). This suggests that they were built to help with the demand for food due to an increase in personnel using the camp's facilities during wartime.

In the absence of any plans relating to WW2, they first appear on the 1956 site plan AFR 1305 but are probably a product of the camp expansion prior to or during WW2. It is unknown when they were demolished.

- Dimensions: Cook's Room 3.05m by 6.35m (10ft by 20ft 10in). Preparation Room 3.05m by 3.66m (10ft by 12ft). Larder & Meat Store 3.05m by 2.44m (10ft by 8ft).

□ (67) NGR: SX unknown

□ (145) NGR: SX unknown

POL Point (71 & 74)

These were originally part of four 'island' type POL points located in a line running E-W on the southern boundary of the gun park. They all shared a similar design and consisted of a small square-shaped central office or shelter with a weather canopy extending beyond it on one or two opposite sides, beneath which were either a single or two diesel pumps. The shelter was built with a single leaf of dense concrete block with its roof and extending canopy being timber-framed, clad with close-boarded timber and artificial slate. The outer limits of the canopy were supported by reinforced concrete⁴².

- Dimensions: office 1.52m by 1.60m (5ft by 5ft 3in).

□ (71) NGR: SX 58953 93126

□ (74) NGR: SX 58876 93115

Wood Store (75)

This structure had a square-shaped plan-form, situated close to the junction with the main E-W road and another leading south from the gun park. It first appears on the 1933 skeleton record site plan in a position close to a washing-down platform. Construction details are unknown as is the date when it was demolished.

- Dimensions: 6.10m by 5.94m (20ft by 19ft 6in).

□ NGR: SX 58878 93098

⁴² 0074 November 1998

POL Point (83a)

Dating from 1938/39, this was a small office and diesel pump positioned within a semi-circular area between the main N-S road and an access road connecting with the east facing elevation of building 83. It is thought that the office was similar to the gun park POL points but this example was without the weather canopy. It is unknown when this facility was removed.

- Dimensions: office (5ft 3in by 6ft 6in).

□ (83a) NGR: SX 58844 93010

NCOs & Men's Shower Block (89)

This was a large rectangular structure built before 1925, it was aligned roughly N-S and consisted of a tall, central boiler house with 20-man shower houses located in two wings, one either side of it. The southern wing was shared between men (with 14 showers) and a separate shower room for NCOs having 6 showers.

Construction is unknown but it is thought that the boiler room was brick and the wings were prefabricated. Demolition took place c.1997.

- Dimensions: wings 4.32m by 12.19m (14ft 2in by 40ft). The boiler room had walls 4.50m (14ft 9in high), while those of the wings were 3.20m (10ft 6in) high).

□ (89a) NGR: SX 58785 92902

Gas Defence Centre (90)

Similar in design and construction to building 113 (but does not include the command centre), this was another gas defence centre built c1940. It had a rectangular plan-form aligned N-S and was without annexes. It is another example of an ARP building to the designs of GR Falkiner Nuttall, MA, AMICE, FICD and A Trystan Edwards, FRIBA, AMPTI. It was used primarily for storing air-raid precaution equipment such as gas capes, buckets, bleach and gas masks. There may have been an undressing area, as well as a decontamination facility and dressing area, but its location (behind a shower block) may indicate that the shower block was to be used in an emergency as a decontamination centre. Another reason for its location is the boiler house attached to the shower block could be utilised to serve both buildings. It was demolished c1996.

Construction was of dense concrete block with a 75mm outer leaf, a 50mm cavity and an inner leaf of 300mm, air bricks vented the cavities. Internal rooms and RSJ beams supported the concrete (cast in-situ) roof, there were three raised concrete lights/vents – suggesting three main rooms⁴³, but there may not have been a veranda as built on 88 and 113.

- Dimensions: unknown.

□ (90) NGR: SX 58763 92884

⁴³ 0090 June 1993 and July 1995

Officers' Mess (95)

The officers' mess had been part of the original phase of camp construction of 1894, but between then and when it was finally demolished over one hundred years later, the fabric had undergone many additions, part demolition and yet more extensions.

In its original form it had a rectangular plan-form aligned E-W and consisted of a permanent-built kitchen block attached to timber-framed mess facility. There was a kitchen yard partly framed by an annexe containing stores and staff bedrooms. Within the main block was a large kitchen with separate wash-up and pantries as well as a mess waiter's room. The mess facilities consisted of a mess, billiard room and two ante-rooms.

Between 1903 and 1925, there existed a large hut (encroachment 468) but its function is unknown, this was erected against the south elevation of the stores and bedrooms annexe. The mess facilities remained largely unchanged during this time except for a toilet annexe which was added to the south elevation of the mess area (using an existing corridor and exit as its access point).

By 1933, the hut along the south wall had been demolished, the kitchen had been extended slightly so that a larder annexe could be built against the north wall and an internal corridor wall was taken down to create a larger wash-up area. An addition to the mess facilities was in the form of another annexe, this time built against the end wall (south elevation) of the main ante-room. This functioned as a new billiard room replacing the original one which then became mess room 2.

The next additions took place between 1933 and 1961 when a quarter (to sleep four) annexe was erected against the end wall of the new billiard room and another extension was added to the toilet annexe to create an ablutions instead of just toilets. A new dining room was also built against the north wall of the mess room. In contrast to the existing prefabricated building, this was carried out with dense concrete blocks and may have taken place during or just before WW2.

A major reorganisation of the kitchen plant was carried out during 1961 with the installation of a new four-oven range and canopy, fryer, a grill and two 20-gallon kettles. Also at this time the kitchen yard was altered as an open yard with the removal of the old outbuildings (which in the 1950s had been used as a cook's room, pan wash and fuel store). The area between the kitchen and mess rooms became a servery with hot plates and hatches as well as a wash-up. The final additions were in the form of new corridors, built from the quarter and bar lounge to connect with the ablutions, but it is unclear when this took place.

By May 1976, the billiard room had been converted into a bar and lounge area, ante-room 2 functioned as a TV room and mess room 2 had been given over to mess staff as their quarters.

Between 1976 and 1979 the dining room extension was demolished as were the new corridors to be replaced by a new entrance hall and covered way. Also by 1979, the quarter had been reduced in size to make way for an office and toilet, and the ablutions had been made smaller (with the loss of two WCs) to include a boiler room⁴⁴.

During 1998, the mess structure was becoming unsafe (the side walls along the prefabricated sections were structurally unsafe and were now supported by rakers to prevent further movement). The decision was therefore made to demolish all the prefabricated huts leaving just the brick-built kitchen. The intention being re-build the mess and utilising the old kitchen block. The kitchen block actually remained (unused) for about a year before this too was demolished late in 1999⁴⁵.

⁴⁴ SWP/H/31/79 dated 20-04-79

⁴⁵ 0095 May 1996 & June 1999

Construction was of 279mm (11in) brick walls for the kitchen block and the timber-framed mess huts were fixed to brick dwarf walls. These were of various spans, with an internal lining of timber boarding and an (original) external cladding of corrugated iron sheeting (which at some point had been replaced with another type of sheeting material).

Officers' Mess Room Arrangement						
<i>Original Use</i>	<i>1925</i>	<i>1933</i>	<i>1961</i>	<i>1976</i>	<i>Metric</i>	<i>Imperial</i>
Mess Room 1	Mess Room 1	Mess Room 1	Mess Room 1	Dining Room	6.40m by 15.95m	21ft by 52ft 4in
Billiard Room	Billiard Room	Mess Room 2	Mess Room 2	Mess Staff	5.79m by 7.49m	19ft by 24ft 7in
Ante-Room 1	Ante-Room 1	Ante-Room 1	Ante-Room 1	Ante-Room	6.05m by 13.84m	19ft 10in by 40ft 5in
Ante-Room 2	Ante-Room 2	Ante-Room 2	Ante-Room 2	TV Room	5.79m by 9.07m	19ft by 29ft 9in
n/a	Toilets	Ablutions	Ablutions	Ablutions	Toilets 5.79m by 3.81m. Ablutions 5.79m by 6.78m	Toilets 19ft by 12ft 6in. Ablutions 19ft by 22ft 3in
n/a	n/a	Billiard Room	Billiard Room	Bar & Lounge	6.05m by 7.47m	19ft 10in by 24ft 6in
n/a	n/a	n/a	Quarter	Quarter	6.05m by 6.93m	19ft 10in by 22ft 9in
n/a	n/a	n/a	Dining Room	Dining Room	7.32m by 6.25m	24ft by 20ft 6in
Wash-up	Wash-up	Wash-up	Servery	Scullery	2.59m by 4.11m	8ft 6in by 13ft 6in
Corridor	Corridor	Wash-up*	Servery	Scullery	0.91m by 4.11m	3ft by 13ft 6in
Store	Store	Mess Waiters**	Servery	Servery	2.59m by 4.11m	8ft 6in by 13ft 6in
Kitchen	Kitchen	Kitchen	Kitchen	Kitchen	(1925) 6.30m by 8.56m, (1933) 7.21m by 8.56m	(1925) 20ft 8in by 28ft 1in, (1933) 23ft 8in by 28ft 1in
n/a	n/a	Larder	Larder	bread & meat store	3.05m by 5.89m	10ft by 19ft 4in
Mess Waiters	Mess Waiters	Pantry	Servery	Cutlery	Mess waiters 4.62m by 5.79m, Pantry 4.62m by 4.72m	Mess waiters 15ft 2in by 19ft, Pantry 15ft 2in by 15ft 6in
Bedroom	Bedroom	Bedroom	Cook's Room	Demolished	2.74m by 4.19m	9ft by 13ft 9in
Scullery	Scullery	Bedroom	Pan Wash	Demolished	2.74m by 4.22m	9ft by 13ft 10in
Larder	Larder	Bedroom	Store	Demolished	unknown	unknown
Lamp Store	Lamp Store	Lamp Store	Store	Demolished	unknown	unknown
Wood Store	Wood Store	Wood Store	Fuel Store	Demolished	unknown	unknown
Toilet	Toilet	Toilet	Toilet	Toilet	0.91m by 1.22m	3ft by 4ft
n/a	Hut (function unknown)	Demolished	Demolished	n/a	unknown	unknown
*corridor incorporated into wash-up. ** incorporated into servery						
NGR: SX 58645 92874						
Based on OS Skeleton Plans 1925 and 1933, drawing 3011/B dated 1961 & SWEX/A/185/76 of May 1976						

Chapel (96)

The only information available for the original building 96 is that it was constructed after 1933 and demolished in 1988. It shared a similar plan-form to the current building 96.

- Dimensions: 5.79m by 14.94m (19ft by 49ft).

□ (96) NGR: SX 58698 92870

Camp Post Office & RA Offices (101)

Built during the first phase of construction, the post office also functioned as the visiting RA commander's offices. It had a rectangular-shaped plan-form, arranged with five rooms, each one with

an external door. Outside there was a free standing cast-iron post box. Construction was of a timber or steel frame, clad with corrugated iron and internally lined with timber boarding. In more recent times (1960s) the building became an administration centre with the former post office housing the telephone exchange. It is unknown when the building was demolished.

Camp Post Office & RA Offices Room Arrangement		
Lecture Room	8.28m by 4.98m	27ft 2in by 16ft 4in
Post Office	4.17m by 5.08m	13ft 8in by 16ft 8in
Clerks	4.17m by 5.08m	13ft 8in by 16ft 8in
Clerks	4.06m by 4.98m	13ft 4in by 16ft 4in
Commandant	4.09m by 4.98m	13ft 5in by 16ft 4in
wall were 102mm (4in) thick and 3.66m (12ft) high		
NGR: SX 58222 92982		

Drying Room No. 4 (102)

Completed during March 1926 by WJ Avery, drying room No. 4 was constructed of a timber-frame clad with corrugated iron sheeting and internally lined with timber boarding. It had a rectangular-shaped plan-form and arranged open-plan. It is unknown when the building was demolished.

- Dimensions: 5.49m by 12.80m (18ft by 42ft) with 102mm (4in) thick, 2.74m (9ft) high walls.
- (102) NGR: SX 58738 92990

Fire Engine House (104)

Built between 1906 and 1924 was a small timber-framed fire engine house situated just south of the southern camping area. It was an open-plan garage with double doors at one end only and featured a curved roof. Cladding for walls and roof was in the form of corrugated iron sheeting⁴⁶. The structure was removed c2000.

- Dimensions: 3.45m by 4.37m (11ft 4in by 14ft 4in) with 102mm (4in) thick, 2.74m (9ft) high walls.
- (104) NGR: SX 58700 93011

Farrier's Shop (111)

Erected after 1924 were two terraces of brick-built farrier's shops, each one consisting of a central closed bay with an open bay on either side (a total of six bays within a terrace). The roofing material is thought to have been corrugated iron. It was demolished c.1971.

- Dimensions: open bay 3.66m by 4.57m (12ft by 15ft), closed bay 3.05m by 3.66m (10ft by 12ft), with 229mm (9in) thick walls 2.74m (9ft) high.
- (111) NGR: SX 58748 93067

Newton Range (112)

On the site of what is now the NAAFI, was a hut identified on the 1925 site plan as a 'Newton Range'. The exact function of the range is unclear, but it is thought to be an indoor synthetic artillery training device or model 'puff' target range for reporting on the positions of shell bursts in relation to

⁴⁶ 0104 March 1998

a target using puffs of smoke or flashing lights to represent exploding shells. This device used a diorama or hessian landscape depicting an area of countryside with the use of models to represent enemy positions.

The building is thought to have been a standard prefabricated timber-framed and clad hut (similar to those designed by Colonel Armstrong). The building was removed c.1939 for the construction of the NAAFI.

- Dimensions: span 4.88m (16ft), length 18.29m (60ft) with 102mm (4in) walls 3.905m (10ft) high.

□ (112) NGR: SX 58735 93092

Quartermaster's Office & Store (123)

Built between 1906 and 1924, this was a rectangular-shaped, timber-framed hut with steel-framed roof trusses. Internal lining was tongue and grooved boarding with an external cladding of corrugated iron sheeting. Windows were timber double-hung sashes. The internal planning was based around a large open-plan store with two offices for the QM and his staff⁴⁷. It was demolished c.2000.

- Dimensions: 7.32m by 12.19m (24ft by 40ft) with 102mm (4in) thick, 2.90m (9ft 6in) high walls.

□ (123) NGR: SX 58757 93167

Quartermaster's Workshop (124)

This was a large, tall workshop-like building built between 1933 and 1947 on a site located between the coal yard and the QM's store and office. It consisted of a rectangular-shaped structure with a pitched roof and a single-pitch annexe, used as an open-plan workshop. It was steel-framed, unlined inside but with an exterior cladding of corrugated iron sheeting fixed to light-steel angle steel framing. The floor was concrete with a vehicle inspection pit and above this was an overhead gantry. Windows along the south facing side-wall were 15-pane steel casements, the opposite wall having a large sliding steel-framed door instead of windows⁴⁸. It was demolished c.2000.

□ (124) NGR: SX 58735 93173

Weigh Bridge Office (126)

Located at the main (northern) entrance to the camp, this was a small timber-framed square-shaped office housing a weigh bridge balance. An office and weigh bridge had been present on this site since before 1906, but it is unknown if this was the original building or when it was removed.

- Dimensions: office (10ft 6in by 10ft 6in)

□ (126) NGR: 58721 93198

Open Store Shed (129a)

Built between 1906 and 1924 and located within the ordnance depot at the northern end of the camp was an open store shed, the rear wall actually formed part of the southern boundary of the depot, the

⁴⁷ 0123, July 1998

⁴⁸ 0124, May 1994 & April 1998

remaining boundary being an un-climbable 2.13m (7ft) high fence. Its construction is thought to be a timber or steel-frame covered in corrugated iron.

- Dimensions: 4.65m by 33.83m (15ft 3in by 111ft).

□ (129a) NGR: SX 58660 93211

Chapel (133)

Built before 1903, the chapel (aligned E-W) was a two denomination church with a dividing wall separating them. Construction details are unknown except that it had a span of 6.10m (20ft) a length of 28.04m (92ft) and 2.59m (8ft 6in) high walls. It was destroyed (possibly by fire) before July 1933 and is missing from the skeleton record plan of that date.

□ (133) NGR: SX 58615 93120

RA Workshop (134)

Just north of the wet canteen was a 6.10m (20ft) span hut, erected before 1903. It was either steel or timber-framed clad externally with timber boarding and roofed in corrugated iron sheeting. Its internal arrangement consisted of a large workshop and small office. In July 1947, it was proposed that the head range clearer, Mr Endicott should acquire the building for conversion into a barn and stable for his horse, cattle and pigs – but it is unknown whether this actually happened⁴⁹. The building was removed before 1989.

- Dimensions: office 6.10m by 3.05m (20ft by 10ft), workshop 6.10m by 12.19m (20ft by 40ft) with 102mm (4in) thick, 3.66m (12ft) high walls.

□ (134) NGR: SX 58611 93105

Wet Canteen (135)

Completed in January 1901 by WB Berry of Crediton, this was a 7.62m (25ft) span timber-framed hut aligned E-W, clad in corrugated iron and lined inside with timber boarding. Small annexes functioning as manager and barmen's living accommodation, were later added (before 1906) onto the south facing elevation. The main block originally functioned as a tap room and corporal's room, but between 1925 and 1933 it was converted partly as a games and billiard room for the men but also had dormitories for the staff who were also responsible for the running of the regimental institute next door. Corporal's recreation facilities were then transferred to the regimental institute. In July 1947, it was proposed that the manager and staff accommodation should be taken over as the married quarters of Mr Endicott the head range clearer. By simple conversion, this would have given him three bedrooms, a sitting room, a large kitchen (with 1.22m {48in} range), a large scullery as well as a bathroom and separate toilet. It is unknown whether this actually took place⁵⁰. It was demolished in 1996.

Wet Canteen Dimensions		
Billiard & games room	7.62m by 16.76m	25ft by 55ft
Female dormitory	10.67m by 8.69m	35ft by 28ft 6in
Male dormitory	7.62m by 3.81m	25ft by 12ft 6in
walls were 102mm (4in) thick and 3.96m (13ft) high		
NGR: SX 58621 93086		

⁴⁹ E/396

⁵⁰ E/396

Regimental Institute (136)

Built by WB Berry at the end of 1900, this complex consisted of a number of steel-framed huts with timber studwork supported by brick dwarf walls spanning between stanchions, the external cladding was corrugated iron sheeting and an internal lining of asbestos and timber boarding. The roof system was a series of riveted trusses with raking members fixed to the stanchions⁵¹.

In its original January 1901 form, the Institute consisted of two 7.32m (24ft) span huts separated by another with a span of 6.40m (21ft) which joined them together to form an 'H' shaped complex (wings are aligned E-W). There was also a large yard area containing out-buildings for storing produce. Between 1924 and 1933 the complex was extended north with the erection of a 6.10m (20ft) span hut which functioned as an open-plan canteen

The south wing originally had the combined function of kitchen, manager's quarters and supper room but became the Corporals' room when they were evicted from the wet canteen next door at the time when the canteen (north) extension had been built (between 1925 and 1933). The connecting hut which had functioned as a coffee bar before 1925, became a Corporals' restaurant and the north wing, originally as a recreation room, became men's restaurant and reading room. When these changes were made the manager's accommodation was moved to the wet canteen.

In more recent times (1970s) the institute became a cinema and administration complex for visiting units with offices and lecture rooms. The facility was finally demolished in 1995.

Regimental Institute Dimensions		
South wing	7.32m by 29.26m	24ft by 96ft
Connecting wing	5.49m by 6.40m	18ft by 21ft
Restaurant	7.32m by 17.07m	24ft by 56ft
Canteen	6.10m by 21.34m	20ft by 70ft
walls were 102mm (4in) thick and 4.27m (14ft) high		
NGR: SX 58667 93091		

Soldiers' Home (153)

Built before 1903, this was originally a recreation facility that included a small library and a large recreation room, there were also two bedrooms and a scullery. In later years it functioned as a church. It had a rectangular-shaped plan-form with small annexes, construction being of a timber-frame and timber sash windows. The roof was a composite truss system (having timber trusses with steel rod bracing). The external covering for walls and roof was corrugated iron sheeting and lined internally with timber boarding⁵². It was demolished in 1996.

Soldiers Home Dimensions		
library	3.05m by 3.66m	10ft by 12ft
recreation room	6.10m by 16.36m	20ft by 53ft 8in
bedroom	1.93m by 3.05m	6ft 4in by 10ft
bedroom	1.93m by 3.30m	6ft 4in by 10ft 10in
scullery	1.98m by 1.83m	6ft 6in by 6ft
walls were 102mm (4in) thick and 4.27m (14ft) high		
NGR: SX 58770 93080		

⁵¹ 0136, May 1992 & September 1994.

⁵² 0153, October 1995

Shoeing Shed & Forge (154 & 155)

Erected between 1924 and 1933, were two brick-built structures designed to serve two battery groups of troop stables erected east of the north-eastern camping area. They shared a similar plan-form each consisting of three equal parts divided into a central forge with an open shoeing shed on either side. Both structures were removed c.1975.

- Dimensions: 3.66m & 3.96m by 12.19m (12ft & 13ft by 40ft) with 229mm (9in) thick, 2.74m (9ft) high walls.
- (154) NGR: SX 59100 93005
- (155) NGR: SX 59079 92937

Garages (156 & 161)

This is thought to be a timber-framed, corrugated iron clad garage built c.1937. Exact details are unknown. It is not known when they were demolished.

- (156) NGR: SX unknown
- (161) NGR: SX unknown

Swimming Bath (159)

Built before 1906 and with a corrugated iron shed was a concrete-lined swimming bath. Today the shed has been removed but the swimming bath survives although it has been filled in with scrap metal and earth. It is unknown when the bath fell into disuse, or when the shed was removed.

- Dimensions: 6.55m by 12.50m (21ft 6in by 41ft) (approximately).
- (159) NGR: SX 58922 92799

Infected & Disinfected Clothes (160)

Located behind the hospital yard there used to be a detached infected & disinfected clothes block consisting of a boiler room for boiling infected clothes at the back of this was a small store for disinfected clothes. It is unknown when this facility was demolished and all that survives today are the steps on both sides of a concrete platform where the block once stood.

- Dimensions: infected clothes 3.05m by 3.20m (10ft 6in by 10ft), disinfected clothes 2.13m by 3.05m (7ft by 10ft).
- (160) NGR: SX 58506 92877

Garages (161 to 164)

After 1933 the gun park was extended further north and three of its sides were straightened out for the erection of eight large steel-framed shelters for gun carriages. The sheds had RSJ type stanchions fixed to concrete blocks and these supported steel trusses, walls and roofs were covered in corrugated iron sheeting. From postcards, it appears that these were flimsy structures and it is unlikely that they survived the large amount of use they were given during WW2.

- (161-164) NGR: SX 5884 9314



Plate 53: POL Point (74) - November 1998



Plate 54: Gas Defence Centre (90) – west elevation - July 1995



Plate 55 Gas Defence Centre (90) - north-east elevation - July 1995



Plate 56: Officers' Mess Kitchen Block (95) – north elevation - 1998



Plate 57: Officers' Mess Kitchen Block (95) – south elevation 1998



Plate 58: Interior View of Officers' Mess (95)



Plate 59: East Elevation of Officers' Mess (95)



Plate 60: Officers' Mess (95)



Plate 61: Fire Hut (104)



Plate 62: Quartermaster's Office & Store (123)



Plate 63: Quartermaster's Workshop (124)

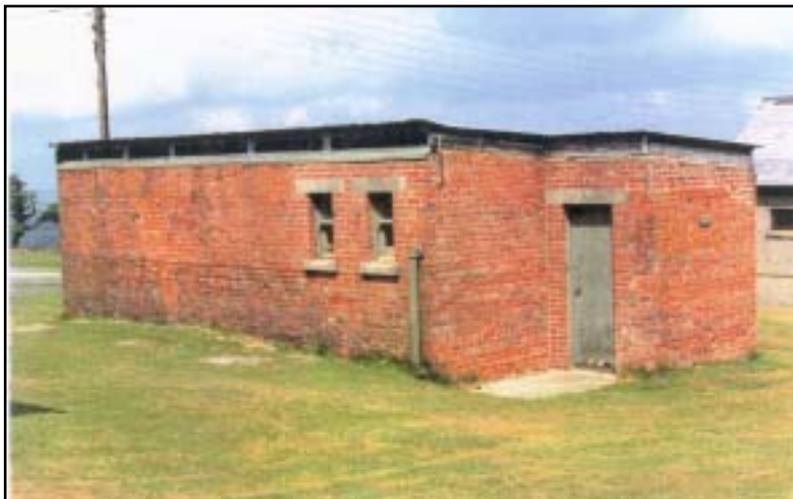


Plate 64: Latrine Block (140)



Plate 65: Regimental Institute (136)



Plate 66: Soldier's Home (153)

Appendix 6: Micro Film Archive (Okehampton Camp)

<i>Building Number</i>	<i>Micro Film Number</i>	<i>Drawing Number</i>	<i>Date</i>
10, 46 & 129	016487	AWOSW/85/E/63	1963
10, 12, 15 & 16	040350	SWP/A/147/78	May 1978
10	040353	SWP/A/129/79	July 1979
10, 12, 15 & 16	040354	SWP/A/067/79	April 1979
10	008359	SWP/H/109/79	October 1979
10	008400	SWP/E/119/1979	1979
46	039287	SWEX/A/054/71	February 1971
46	039288	SWEX/H/510/71	February 1971
47	040343	3004	1960
47	008418	3005/B	1961
47	039289	AWOSW/1656	February 1961
47	016495	H290/70	August 1970
47	016504	SWEX/E222/75	November 1975
47	039279	PH/267/77	September 1977
47	008361	SWP/H/28/79	September 1979
47	008390	SWP/E/274/82	November 1982
47	008366	SWP/M/188/82	August 1982
53, 54, 55 & 56	008417	1784	pre 1975
53	016505	SWEX/E198/75	1975
53, 54, 55 & 56	039286	A/154/75	August 1975
53	039293	A/265/75	November 1975
53	039295	A/266/75	November 1975
55 & 56	039304	A/267/75	November 1975
53	039296	A/268/75	December 1975
53	039291	A/262/75	July 1976
53	039290	A/263/75	July 1976
53	039292	A/264/75	July 1976
53	039297	75102/SWEX	July 1976
53	039298	A/218/76	July 1976
53	039299	75/02/SWEX	July 1976
53	039300	A/230/76	August 1976
53	039301	A/231/76	August 1976
53	039302	A/235/76	August 1976
53	039303	A/269/75	August 1976
54, 55 & 56,	008352	SWP/H/71/78	February 1979
54, 55 & 56	047922	A/277/77	October 1977
54, 55 & 56	047923	A/278/77	October 1977
54, 55 & 56	047924	A/279/77	October 1977
54, 55 & 56	047925	A/280/77	October 1977
54, 55 & 56	047926	A/281/77	October 1977
54, 55 & 56	047927	A/282/77	October 1977
54, 55 & 56	047928	A/283/77	October 1977
54, 55 & 56	047929	A/284/77	October 1977
54, 55 & 56	047930	A/285/77	October 1977
54, 55 & 56	047931	A/286/77	October 1977
54, 55 & 56	008398	SWP/E/144/78	February 1979
57	040344	3008	1960
57	008420	3009/B	1961
57, 74, 122 & 124	016514	E131/1	1967
57	068354	SWP/H/31/79	April 1979
59, 65 85 & 147	016513	EB1/1	1966
59	039305	no number	no date
59	039306	AB 59/1	September 1966
59	008388	SWP/H/510/84	February 1982
65	003909	AB65/1	September 1966
65	003908	no number	no date
65	008378	SWP/M/262/83	June 1983
65	008377	SWP/M/263/83	June 1983
68 & 69	008374	SWP/M/260/83	June 1983
68 & 69	008375	SWP/M/261/83	June 1983

Appendix 6: Micro Film Archive (Okehampton Camp)

<i>Building Number</i>	<i>Micro Film Number</i>	<i>Drawing Number</i>	<i>Date</i>
70 & 112	016516	E/3/72	February 1972
75-76	040359	SWP/A/M/80	1980
78	040345	3012	c 1960
78	008422	3013/B	1961
78	008391	SWP/E/376/82	1982
78	008387	SWP/H/509/84	April 1982
78	008368	SWP/M/198/82	August 1982
80	008362	SWP/H/95/80	June 1980
80	008402	SWP/E/94/80	June 1980
80	040360	SWP/A/81/80	March 1980
80	040361	SWP/A/224/80	September 1980
80	040362	SWP/A/14/81	January 1981
80	040363	SWP/A/18/81	January 1981
80	008363	SWP/H/96/80	February 1981
85	039311	no number	no date
85	039313	AB 85/1	March 1966
85	003907	no number	no date
85	003910	no number	no date
85	008378	SWP/M/264/83	June 1983
85	008379	SWP/M/265/83	June 1983
90?	039280	A/128/73	1973
90	039281	SWEX/A/009/74	January 1974
91	008385	SWP/H/507/84	February 1982
92	039336	CESC/642	July 1929
92 & 94	016496	H/285/71	September 1971
92 & 94	008360	SWP/H/115/79	September 1979
93	016497	no number	July 1974
93	039313	SWEX/A/183/74	August 1974
93	016519	H/220/74	September 1974
93	016506	E/225/74	October 1974
94	039337	SWEX/A/048/71	January 1971
94	039338	SWEX/A/114/71	April 1971
95	040345	3010	c.1961
95	008421	3011/B	1961
95	039333	SWEX/A/405/70	October 1970
95	039334	SWEX/A/034/71	January 1971
95 & 96	039314	A/065/73	March 1973
95	039335	SWEX/A/185/76	May 1976
95	008356	SWP/H/31/79	April 1979
95	008367	SWP/M/195/82	August 1982
96?	039339	SWEX/SK/296/74	1974
97	040347	3006	c.1961
97	008420	3007/B	1961
97	008384	SWP/H/505/84	August 1981
97	008365	SWP/M/145/82	August 1982
99 & 100	008353	SWP/H/147/78	April 1979
100	039315	A/232/76	August 1976
100	039316	A/236/76	August 1976
100	016519	H/090/77	March 1977
100	016507	E/091/77	April 1977
101	039317	GWO/Ply/26/62	1962
103	040364	SWP/A/79/81	April 1981
108-109	016508	75149/SWEX	September 1976
109 & 130	039327	SWEX/A/253/70	July 1970
112	016503	HBG/1	June 1966
112	016509	A/122/73c	May 1973
112	016510	E/214/76	August 1976
112	015862	SWP/H/506/84	1984
113	039332	SWEX/A/304/76	October 1976
113	047764	SWP/A/54/83	February 1983

Appendix 6: Micro Film Archive (Okehampton Camp)

<i>Building Number</i>	<i>Micro Film Number</i>	<i>Drawing Number</i>	<i>Date</i>
113	008369	SWP/H/73/83	February 1983
113	008370	SWP/H/74/83	March 1983
113	008371	SWP/H/75/83	March 1983
113	008392	SWP/E/198/83	May 1983
121	040355	SWP/A/70/79	1979
127, 128 & 129	008380	SWP/M/266/83	June 1983
127, 128 & 129	008381	SWP/M/267/83	June 1983
129	039318	SWEX/A/088/77	1977
131-133	039319	SWEX/A/306/76	October 1976
131	040368	SWP/A/206/81	January 1982
131, 132, & 133	008386	SWP/H/508/84	February 1982
132, 133 & 142	039340	A/399/71	December 1971
133	039326	SWEX/A/254/70	July 1970
136	039320	A/015/76SWEX	December 1975
136	016520	H/042/76	March 1976
136	016511	SWEX/E/041/76	February 1976
137	039321	A/357/71	1971
142	008364	SWP/H&E/397/81	December 1981
142	047765	SWP/A/6013/83	February 1983
142	047766	SWP/A/6014/83	February 1983
142	047767	SWP/A/6015/83	February 1983
142	008382	SWP/H/310/83	August 1983
142	008393	SWP/E/327/83	August 1983
142	047768	SWP/A/6916/83	September 1983
142	047769	SWP/A/6017/83	September 1983
142	047770	SWP/A6018/83	September 1983
146	008399	SWP/E/93/79	August 1979
146	008356	SWP/M/90/79	June 1979
146	008357	SWP/M/91/79	September 1979
146	008358	SWP/M/92/79	September 1979
146	040366	SWP/A/206/81	July 1981
147	039322	no number	no date
147	039323	AB/147/1	1966
147	008372	SWP/M/258/83	June 1983
147	008373	SWP/M/259/83	June 1983
151	040340	2230	c.1960
151	040342	2921	c.1960
151	016521	H/262/74	November 1974
151	039330	AB/1/1	January 1966
151	016522	H/025/76	January 1976
151	016512	SWEX/E/026/76a	1976
151	039324	SWEX/A/032/76	January 1976
151	039325	SWEX/A/033/76	January 1976
152	016495	SWEX/H/242/69	1969
Reservoir	039329	MB1/1	November 1965
Ammunition Shelters	016492	AWO/SW/21E/63	1963
East Okement Farmhouse	040341	1244	December 1949
Flag Pole	039283	2773	August 1959
Schedule of Buildings	039284	SWEX/A/207/72	1972
Obstacle Course	040715	SWP/C/229/79	August 1979
Obstacle Course	040716	SWP/C/230/79	August 1979
Obstacle Course	040717	SWP/C/231/79	August 1979
Obstacle Course	040718	SWP/C/232/79	August 1979
Obstacle Course	040719	SWP/C/233/79	August 1979
Obstacle Course	040720	SWP/C/346/79	December 1979
Sports Ground	039341	SWEX/A/209/68	August 1968
NBC Plan	040348	SWP/A/28/78	1978
NBC Plan	040349	SWP/A/29/78	1978
Artillery Range Site Plan	039282	508	April 1949
Artillery Range Site Plan	039273	175	October 1950

Appendix 6: Micro Film Archive (Okehampton Camp)

<i>Building Number</i>	<i>Micro Film Number</i>	<i>Drawing Number</i>	<i>Date</i>
Artillery Range Site Plan	016492	AWOSW/109/63	1963
Site Plan 'A'	008424	103/33	1925/1933
Site Plan 'B'	008425	103/33	1925/1933
Site Plan 'A'	039272	103/33	1925/1933
Site Plan 'B'	039273	103/33	1925/1933
Site Plan	016486	AWOSW/89/E/62	1962
Site Plan	016501	AWOSW/112/E/63	1963
Site Plan	016488	EB1/1	c.1966
Site Plan	016489	E/0208/69SWEX	January 1969
Site Plan	016490	E/0209/69/SWEX	January 1969
Site Plan	039274	1812	June 1969
Site Plan	039328	1813	June 1969
Site Plan	008425	H/205/70	1970
Site Plan	016493	H/205/70	June 1970
Site Plan	016502	H/205/70	June 1970
Site Plan	039275	A/312/71	October 1971
Site Plan	039276	SWEX/A/206/72	1972
Site Plan	039277	SWEX/A/423/72	1972
Site Plan	039330	SWEX/A/095/74	March 1974
Site Plan	039285	SWEX/A/175/76	July 1976
Site Plan	039278	SWEX/A/175/76a	1976
Site Plan	008401	SWP/E/159/79	1979
Site Plan	040541	SWP/C/1064/82	April 1982
Site Plan	008383	SWP/M/701/83	November 1983

Appendix 7: Primary Sources

Archives at Okehampton Camp

	Indenture for Okehampton Camp
	War Department Building Survey c.1950
	1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey Map 1906
	1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey Map 1906 revised to September 1924
	1:500 scale Ordnance Survey Skeleton Record Site Plan September 1925 Sheet 1
CE/SC/642	4 Single Officers' Quarters 26-07-29
103/33	1:500 scale Ordnance Survey Skeleton Record Site Plan July 1933 Sheets 1-2
H 402/37	Building 47 – Original heating Plan dated 1937 (drawing does not survive)
H 421/37	Building 97 – Original Heating Plan dated 1937 (drawing does not survive)
3007/B	Building 97 - Plans
E/396	Proposed Married Quarters for Mr. Endicott 25-07-47
AFR 1305?	Site Plan 08-09-56
3011/B	Building 95 – Installation of Propane Gas 1961
AB 85/1	Building 85 – New Toilet Facilities 12-09-66
AB 147/1	Building 147 - New Toilet Facilities to 12-09-66
E/028/69/SWEX	Site Plan – New Overhead Earthing Installation 12-05-69
SWEX A/048/71	Proposed Toilet Facilities in Officers' Quarters 00-02-71
SWEX A/054/71	Building 46 - New Ablutions to 00-02-71
SWEX A/114/71	Building 92 - Additional Toilet Facilities April 1971
SWEX/A/183/74	Building 93 – Conversion to Junior Officers' Quarters 12-08-74
A/277-285/75	Buildings 53, 54, 55 & 56 - Elevations & Plans 00-10-77
SWEX/A/185/76	Building 95 – Plan & Elevations as Existing May 1976
A/232/76	Building 100 – As Existing 00-08-76
A/236/76	Building 100 – New Drying Room 17-08-76

Primary Sources

Archive Drawings from Okehampton Camp

SWP/H/31/79	Building 95 – LTHW Heating & Domestic Hot Water 20-04-79
SWP/E/119/79	Building 10 - Lighting & Power 20-10-79
SWP/A/18/81	Building 80 - Modification to Range Maintenance 00-01-81
SWP/H/37/82	Building 78 – Heating Installation 00-02-82
SWP/H/90/82	Building 59 – Plans 00-02-82
SWP/A/206/81	Building 146 – New Boiler Room 30-07-81
SWP/H/245/81	Building 97 – Plans 11-08-81
SWP/H/37/82	Building 78 – Plans 00-04-82
SWP/A/3054/83	Building 111 - Proposed Extension to NAAFI Staff Quarters 21-02-83
SWP/A/6013-6018/83	Building 142 - As Existing & Addition of Drying Room 00-02-83
SWP/A/6225/83	Building 127 – Addition of Boiler Room August 1983
SWP/A/6375-6383/84	Building 46 - Plans as Existing 00-06-84
SWP/A/6240-6246/85	Building 96 - 00-03-85
SWP/B/19-21/88	Building 58 – Replace Building 58 to Accommodate 14 R/F 00-02-88
SWP/A/77/88	Buildings 75 & 76 – Plans & Elevations 00-02-88
	SWD SWS Troop Bulford – Okehampton Camp Site Plan 27-11-89
DWO/EXE/CF/1	Building 141 – New Porch – 02-09-91
3493A	Ten Tors Event Site Plan

Unicorn Consultancy Services Limited Files

0074	Building 74: November 1998
0090	Building 90: June 1993 & July 1995
0095	Building 95: May 1996 & June 1999
0104	Building 104: March 1998
0124	Building 124: May 1995 & April 1998
0136	Building 136: May 1992 & September 1994

Primary Sources

- 0140 Building 140: July 1998
- 0153 Building 153: October 1995

Files From the Public Record Office, Kew

- MUN 7/447 Papers on a model artillery range invented by Captain F.B Hills 1917-1921
- WO 32/7196 Training Ranges: inclusion of Watchet Hill, Okehampton as artillery Range 1900
- WO 32/7200 Proposed Purchase of land & extinguishing of commoner's rights regarding Watchet Hill 1901
- WO 32/7201 Training: Ranges Acquisition of Forest of Dartmoor and Common of Devon from Duchy of Cornwall: (cancelled) with map 1901-1902.
- WO 32/18185 not yet seen

Archive Drawings from Okehampton Camp

- WO 32/18186 not yet seen
- WO 32/19193 not yet seen
- WO 32/20944 Dartmoor National Park Committee: service representation 1950-1963
- WO 78/3547 Okehampton Survey Maps of Camp & Artillery Ranges 1893-1896. This file is subdivided into 12 plans:
- | | | |
|----------|--|-------------------------|
| Plan 1: | Artillery Range | 1896 |
| Plan 2: | Record Site Plan | 1896 |
| Plan 3: | Hospital | 02-06-1896 |
| Plan 4: | Officers' Quarters | 22-10-1894 |
| Plan 5: | Guardhouse | 22-10-1894 |
| Plan 6: | Sergeants' Mess | 22-10-1894 |
| Plan 7: | Harness Room No.1 | 01-12-1893 & 22-10-1894 |
| Plan 8: | WO's Quarters | 22-10-1894 |
| Plan 9: | Barrack Hut | 22-10-1894 & 02-06-1896 |
| Plan 10: | Dining Room No. 1 | 02-06-96 |
| Plan 11: | Officers' Stables | 21-12-93 & 30-05-96 |
| Plan 12: | Ordnance Store, Magazine & Shell Store | 30-11-1896 |
- WO 78/4547 Okehampton Record Plan of Royal Artillery Camp 1897.
- WO 78/4935 14 Maps and Plans: mostly printed with colour showing artillery ranges at Salisbury Plain, Okehampton, Grain Island, Catterick, Trawsfynydd, Redesdale & Bovington 1919-1933.
- WO 95/4946 Artillery Training School
- WO 181/13 Survey of Dartmoor Area: provision of photographs for training Royal Engineers personnel in air survey methods 1935-1937.

Primary Sources

WO 297/74 not yet seen

Files & Manuals from Firepower Museum, Royal Woolwich Arsenal

26 Manuals 602	Manual of Horsemanship, Equitation and Driving 1929
40 WOP/6	Field Artillery Training 1902 & 1922
417/65	Artillery Practice 1903 to 1912 - The Annual Practice of Batteries, RFA, RHA, Militia and Companies of RGA
57 GEN No. 1602	RA Practice Camps 1912 - Details of Stores at Okehampton, Larkhill, Trawsfynydd, Glen Maal, West Down & Ad Fines

Secondary Sources

Callwell, Charles, Sir, Major-General	The History of The Royal Artillery Volume I (1860-1899) Published January 1937
Headlam, John, Sir, Major-General	The History of The Royal Artillery Volume II (1899-1914) Published January 1937
Cooper, Junior, John P	The History of the 110th Field Artillery, War Records Division, Maryland Historical Society 1953
Crossing, William	Under Canvas – 1966 Reprint published by the Dartmoor Worker & originally published c.1903 in the Western Morning News under a regular feature known as ‘Present Life on Dartmoor’
Spicer, Archibald	How Our Gunners are Trained: Artillery on Dartmoor – Published by The Windsor Magazine c.1902