

**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING  
AT KIGBEARE MANOR FARM,  
SOUTHCOTT, OKEHAMPTON**

**Prepared for Mr and Mrs Carragher**

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**Exeter Archaeology**

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## 1. INTRODUCTION (Fig. 1)

This report has been commissioned by Mr and Mrs Carragher and presents the results of historic building recording and monitoring and recording of groundworks undertaken by Exeter Archaeology between December 2008 and February 2009 at Kigbeare Manor Farm, Southcott, Okehampton, Devon (NGR SX 5402 9612; Fig. 1). The archaeological recording was required by West Devon Borough Council, as advised by the Devon County Historic Environment Service (DCHES), under conditions attached to the following planning permissions: 12010/2008/OKE (change of use of outbuildings to an Arts and Crafts Centre, conversion of a building to a holiday unit and creation of a flat), 12318/2008/OKE (erection of a kitchen extension) and 12326/2008/OKE (erection of 2 polytunnels).

## 2. AIMS

A brief for the recording project has been provided by DCHES on behalf of WDBC (Whitton 2008), which sets out the aims of the project. The aim of the historic building survey was to investigate and record any historic building fabric or architectural detail that was to be obscured, removed or otherwise affected by the development. The aim of the groundwork monitoring was to allow any exposed archaeological deposits to be investigated and recorded.

## 3. THE SITE (Figs 2-4, and 9)

### 3.1 *History of the site*

Kigbeare Manor Farm may well occupy the site of an old manorial settlement documented in the Domesday Book. An outline history of Kigbeare (spelt in various forms) from the 14th century onwards has been traced and has been presented in an archaeological assessment of the area (Exeter Archaeology 2004, 2-4). The present farm buildings are marked on the mid-19th century Tithe Map (Fig. 2) and are thought to be at least 18th century or 19th century in origin. The archaeological assessment included the wider landholding of Kigbeare at that time, and identified a number of significant sites in the vicinity of the farmstead including a deserted medieval settlement, which has been dated by excavation to the 13th or 14th century. It is possible that Kigbeare was formerly a more extensive settlement in medieval times, which has since shrunk to the size of a single farmstead. The focus of historic interest on this farmstead is therefore not only the traditional farm buildings (which were not considered in detail in the archaeological assessment), but also the high potential for below-ground archaeological remains in the vicinity of the farmhouse which may reflect medieval or earlier settlement.

### 3.2 *Topography and layout*

The farm complex has been constructed onto a terrace set into the east-facing slope. The topography of the farmyard is split between two levels, a higher, earlier level, and a 19th-century lower level (see Figs 2-4). These areas are divided by a revetment wall that represents the remains of former buildings along the east side of the early farmyard. The east farmyard has a modern concrete surface, whilst the west farmyard has a cobbled surface, albeit partially covered with gravel. Some granite setts are also visible and these may be associated with the demolished east range. Between the farmyard and the house is a formal garden, comprising lawns, flower beds with shrubs and a modern concrete and stone terrace; the latter has been constructed on the site of further demolished farm buildings.

Within the farmyard are three agricultural and architectural relics. The architectural fragment is a granite door jamb with a rebate and hollow chamfers (Fig. 9). The agricultural items are a granite apple crusher brought into the site by the last owner, and a large, possibly early (given the use of crude iron nails), cider press. If this press originated on this site (i.e. it has not been brought in) then it must have been housed in the threshing barn since this is the only building tall enough to house the machinery.

## 4. METHOD

### 4.1 *Building recording*

Recording of the buildings was undertaken in accordance with specifications applicable to Level 3 in the English Heritage 2006 document *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practices*. The building recording consisted of:

- A detailed written description of the farm buildings and more general record of the farmhouse.
- A detailed photographic record of the farm buildings in black and white print and colour (digital) format, and basic record of the farmhouse.
- A limited drawn record of the farm buildings, consisting of annotation of, and additions to, the architect's 'as existing' plans and elevations, to show the locations of any fixtures and fittings, building breaks, blocked openings or architectural detail.

Extensive alterations to the farmhouse and the farm buildings were undertaken by the former owner, and included new roof coverings along with new purlins and batons, new windows and doors, and raising of the floor levels with new concrete surfaces. Only the major or significant alterations are described in section 5 below.

### 4.2 *Monitoring and recording during groundworks*

Groundworks with the potential to disturb archaeological deposits were undertaken with the site archaeologist in attendance. Two areas were observed: removal of the modern surface and ground reduction within the south range shippon, and a service trench in the eastern yard adjacent to the stables/cow house. The following recording methodology was used:

- A written and drawn record of observations using EA watching brief record sheets.
- A photographic record in black and white print and colour (digital) format.

Results were negligible and are presented within sections 5.5 and 5.6.

## 5. THE FARMHOUSE AND FARM BUILDINGS (Figs 5-8; Photos 1-10)

### 5.1 **The farmhouse** (Fig. 5; Photos 1 and 2)

The farmhouse is located along the northwest side of the farm, with the main range aligned northeast to southwest (Photo. 1). To the northwest of this main range is a small courtyard garden flanked by further domestic ranges. The exterior appearance of the house building is dominated by large modern, 12-pane windows on both storeys, almost all with exterior shutters. The building's origins as a 3-room and cross-passage house can however be discerned, through the position of the porch defining the entrance to the cross passage, and the location of the chimney stacks, possibly inserted into some of the main rooms. Internally, most of the fixtures and fittings are also of modern origin.

The building is almost entirely plastered, both internally and externally. The little exposed masonry comprises local slates with granite quoins. The owner reports that some of the walls are constructed of cob, but none was visible during the survey. Bricks are visible within the splayed window reveals on the ground floor, and although secondary their date is unknown.

### ***The main range – ground floor***

On the ground floor the walls are generally extremely thick, being up to 1m wide, demonstrating an early origin. Narrow walls at the northeast end of the building may represent modern alterations and rebuilding. The ground floor of the main range comprises a corridor – the former cross passage – leading into an open lobby from which the staircase rises to the first floor. The corridor also gives access to a lounge (the former kitchen), whilst the lobby provides entry to the large formal dining room. The rail of a wooden screen survives between the corridor and lobby, displaying sockets on its underside and associated pegholes for (removed) vertical studs. The present woodwork on the underside of the stairs is modern.

The partition between the corridor and lounge is formed by a large fireplace that heats the latter room. The fireplace is constructed of slate with large granite quoins, and moulded granite jambs supporting a wooden lintel. In the rear of the fireplace is an opening, now blocked, that extends through into the corridor elevation. Adjacent to the fireplace is a recess, partially blocked to form a cupboard. In the northwest elevation is a central door opening, now blocked in stone. The first floor above the lounge is supported on three plain beams that incorporate sockets on their upper faces for floor joists. The joists themselves appear to be of relatively modern date and are generally, but not always, fixed into the original sockets in the beams. Elsewhere on the ground floor the woodwork of the ceiling is modern although one reused timber, possibly from a beam, was observed in the corridor.

The dining room is heated by a lateral stack in the end elevation. The northwest elevation incorporates a semi-circular china cupboard (marked as fireplace on architect's plans). The external northwest elevation also incorporates a recess of unknown origin, as well as a window, now opening into a small store.

### ***The main range – first floor***

On the first floor are a number of bedrooms and bathrooms served by corridors. Other than the feet of some roof trusses few historic features are visible. The main surviving features are 19th-century cupboards in one bedroom.

### ***The main range – roof***

The roof over the eastern part of the house is supported on five trusses with principal rafters whose apexes are joined with a notch and a mortice and tenon, fixed with a peg (Photo. 2). The rafters are braced with halved lap-jointed arched collars, fixed using pegs and nails. These features indicate a construction date of around *c.* 1700. Some of the purlins are missing, but the remainder are a mixture of back and trenched purlins, with scarfed joints behind the trusses. Many retain pegholes for the attachment of batons. These trenches and purlins do not continue into the eastern bay, and this is evidence for this end of the roof having originally been hipped, rather than straight as in the present, rebuilt gable.

There is a wider bay between the trusses over the position of the cross passage, and to the west the roof construction is slightly different. Here the collars are straight and applied,

whilst the purlins rest on the back of the walls; some of the purlins have been reused during later alterations to the roof. This end is also hipped.

### ***The northwest range***

The northwest range forms the west side of the courtyard, and is L-shaped with its main axis on a northwest to southeast orientation. The two-storied building was constructed in two phases, the earliest comprising what is now the kitchen and lobby. Where masonry was exposed, this was constructed of (generally pale yellowish) slates. The kitchen incorporates a fireplace built into the southeast elevation. This elevation appears to abut the wall of the earlier main range, with the fireplace built into the new wall rather than being inserted into the fabric of the earlier structure. This range appears to have been designed as a kitchen from the outset, probably replacing the original kitchen housed in the present lounge. The lobby may well have originated as a contemporary stair tower, indicating that the building originated as an open hall, which was later floored over.

This range was later extended to the northwest with the addition of a further room on both the ground and first floors. This addition is constructed from darker slates than used in the rest of the range. The fenestration has been extensively altered, particularly on the first floor. Following the construction of this extension a new dormer window was added to the first floor of the earlier part of the range, overlooking the courtyard garden. Below this window is a vertical break, the origin of which is unclear. The present adjacent larger dormer window with balcony is built into an earlier wider opening. The jambs of the ground-floor window in the extension incorporate sandstone (possibly Ham stone) blocks probably salvaged from another site or building.

### ***The northwest range – roof***

There is a wide gap between the roof trusses in the main range and the northwest range. In the first extension there are two trusses. Both trusses have lap-jointed apexes. One truss has an applied collar, whilst the other has a slightly higher arched collar with a notched lap joint, and a secondary applied collar. All the primary joints have pegs. The lower sides of the collars and the rafters below these collars have remains of plaster indicating the first floor formerly extended higher than the present ceiling level. The rafters incorporate sockets for two rows of through purlins.

The northern extension has a hipped end, and the roof is supported on two trusses with notched lap jointed collars, fixed with bolts.

### ***The northeast range***

The northeast range forms the east side of the courtyard garden and is aligned northwest to southeast. The range incorporates a porch, corridor, toilet, boiler room, garage and sauna. The range originated as a long, fairly narrow, single-storey building that appears to have been attached to the main range, although it is possible that the present corridor is positioned over a former outside passage between the two ranges. The central part of the building has been extended to the northeast providing space for the toilet and garage, whilst the interior has been subdivided to create space for the boiler room and toilet.

The original fabric of this range is cob (visible in the northwest elevation), laid on a stone footing. At ground floor level, the only historic feature is a blocked door located at the west end of the northeast elevation. In the northwest elevation there is a loading door giving access to a loft. Above the boiler room is a chimney stack indicating the presence of a former

fireplace below. A lintel over the porch has been reused from an earlier, probably 18th- or 19th-century, ceiling beam, that displays stepped sockets for floor joists on one face and scars of lath and plaster on an adjacent face.

### 5.2 *The threshing barn* (Figs 6 and 8; Photos 3 and 4)

The threshing barn forms the southeast side of the farmyard and is the earliest of the farm buildings (Photo. 3). At 26m long the building is unusually large, which may reflect a high production of wheat on the farm. It is however, possible that the southern end of the barn is an extension. The building is constructed of rubble slate, with granite used for the quoins, bonded in hard white lime mortar. Parts of the northeast and southwest elevations are also constructed of cob, which on the latter elevation has been extensively rebuilt using brick, as well as concrete blocks piers supporting the roof trusses. The majority of the external elevations along with the internal northeast elevation are rendered. The building has a modern raised concrete floor, and the position of the doors and floor level in the adjacent engine house indicates the level has been raised by up to at least 0.50m.

The barn is also unusual in the positioning of its doors. The building has two pairs of loading doors (which is not uncommon in larger barns and indicates the presence of double threshing floors), but whilst the openings in the southwest elevation (that faces southwest onto the prevailing wind and towards the fields) are typically tall and wide (to accommodate double doors) the openings on the northeast elevation are smaller. The current doors and their frames in the southwest elevation are modern, but chases for earlier door frames are present within the wall fabric. In the northeast elevation the southern door opening has been narrowed, which may be associated with the construction of adjacent engine house. The top modern step is a reused wooden beam that displays boltholes for the attachment of a circular iron post, along with two further boltholes. The north doorframe has been reused and comprises vertical wooden frames with a four-centre arched wooden lintel (Photo. 4). The lintel has a slight chamfer, which also partially extends down the frames, and is attached to the frames using pegs. The opening is blocked, but on inside of the frame displays secondary wooden brackets for door latches associated with the doorframe in its present position. The door frame originated in a domestic context, almost certainly from an exterior door, perhaps from the cross passage into the farmhouse. The north post incorporates a series of peg holes on its inside faces that may indicate a wooden partition (possibly a screen) was originally attached. Adjacent to both the doorways on the northeast elevation there is a single pier, with no evidence of a corresponding pier on the other side of the doorways.

The roof is supported on 11 A-frame trusses with applied collars attached with nails. The apexes of the principal rafters are lap jointed forming a socket for a now-removed ridge purlin. The roof and its supporting batons and purlins are all modern and the trusses have been strengthened by the addition of galvanised steel frames. There is no evidence (in the form of sockets) for the original side purlins so these must have rested on the backs of the rafters.

At the northwest end of the building two small, modern, single-storey rooms have been created within the earlier shell of the barn.

### 5.3 *The engine house* (Figs 6 and 8)

A single-storey, octagonal horse-engine house is attached to the northwest side of the threshing barn. The building was probably constructed in the early 19th century when mechanised threshing techniques (using horses to power a threshing machine) were

introduced to the county. The construction technique (and phasing of the elevations) is not entirely clear, partly due to later alterations. Initially the building appears to have been partially open-fronted, with two rubble walls constructed adjacent to the barn and two angled gable walls that supported a central beam for the horse whim, all with red brick quoins. Doors have since been inserted through the two walls adjacent to the barn. The east end appears to have originally been open. In the later 19th century the open sides were partially infilled using stone rubble. More recently the remaining open sides have been infilled with stone and brick masonry incorporating windows.

The roof is supported by two A-frame trusses, each with bolted halved principal rafters and applied rafters. There are two hip rafters at its eastern end. The rafters support a yoke into which the ridge purlin rests. In addition to the ridge purlin there are two rows of back purlins. This roof structure cannot be original as one truss rises from the later 19th-century masonry infilling the open sides, and must therefore be secondary.

The central beam is carved from a single tree trunk and rests a timber set into the original gable walls, and on another timber set into the northeast wall of the barn. Attached to the beam are two wooden oil-stained brackets with screws for removed bearings. These along with grooves cut into the beam would have supported the now-removed horse whim and transmission shaft to the threshing machine (*cf* Child 1990, fig. 4.7 for a reconstruction drawing of an engine house in operation). Attached to the base of the beam are two hooks that are probably original features. The hole for the transmission shaft into the threshing barn is obscured by modern render.

#### 5.4 *The cottage* (Fig. 6; Photos 5 and 6)

The cottage is attached to the north-west side of the threshing barn and may date to the late 18th or early 19th century (Photo. 5). The building is constructed of small slates and rarely blocks of granite, with granite quoins, bonded in gravelly white lime mortar. The building has been heavily altered several times during the 20th century. Where visible, all internal walls are constructed of plasterboard or concrete block, the latter material also being used to infill window reveals. A series of pigeon nesting holes are incorporated into the north-east elevation. The original layout is not known. However, the fenestration, although altered, appears to be original, and the positions of the stairs and fireplace may well reflect the original layout. On the first floor alterations have taken place to one of the window openings in the northeast elevation. The roof is covered with slate and is pierced by a chimney stack and first-floor dormer windows. Most of the trusses have been replaced but some principal rafters with halved lap-jointed apexes survive.

Almost all of the internal fixtures and fittings are modern. However, two beams have been reused to support the first floor. One beam displays large plain chamfers and has a mortice socket in its bottom face for a vertical post, and another socket in a side face for a smaller horizontal timber, probably a floor joist. The second beam is elaborately carved (Photo. 6) and would have formed part of an early 16th-century moulded intersecting beam ceiling, a type of ceiling found in some grand farmhouses and properties of wealthy individuals (e.g. as at Bowhill, a rural house now within the boundary of urban Exeter; Blaylock 2004, 112-117).

#### 5.5 *The south range shippon* (Figs 7 and 8; Photos 7 and 8)

The shippon is attached to the threshing barn and forms the south range of the farmyard; the elevation onto the courtyard is open fronted (Photo. 7). The masonry is roughly coursed slates bonded in soft lime mortar, although in the east elevation a pale yellow stoney cob has also



been used. The south elevation incorporates a series of blocked high-level, tall, narrow splayed vents, whilst the masonry in the eastern bay incorporates the remains of a narrow range along the east side of the courtyard, depicted on Ordnance Survey maps surveyed up to 1904, but subsequently demolished. The south end of this range was partially retained as a revetment wall between the two farmyards. A door has been inserted into the east wall elevation to provide access from the adjacent late 19th-century cow house.

The roof has been replaced and the trusses are supported on modern granite piers (Photo. 8). The 10 original trusses have been reused, and are of A-frame construction with principal rafters with lap-jointed apexes, supported by applied and halved lap-jointed collars. All the joints are fixed with pegs.

The floor of the buildings and the steps from the farmyard are modern. Removal of this floor exposed a small area of cobbles, although in general solid natural shillet was present immediately below the surface. The walls of the building were also observed to have been constructed directly onto bedrock.

### 5.6 *The stables/cow house* (Fig. 7; Photo. 9)

This is located in the southeast corner of the site and is attached to the shippon (Photo. 9). The building is set at a lower level to the shippon and forms part of a late 19th-century extension to the farm. The building is two-storied and is constructed of rubble slate bonded in soft off-white lime mortar with granite utilised for some door jambs and quoins, the latter being snecked. Excavation of a service trench in the yard to the north revealed that the front wall had been constructed directly onto the bedrock, which was present immediately below the concrete surface. The west gable is a modern rebuild. In the north elevation there is an open doorway into the courtyard, as well as a second doorway and two windows, all of which were blocked when the adjacent shippon to the north was constructed. This arrangement almost certainly indicates that the building was designed as stables rather than a cow house. There is also a doorway in the west elevation, leading into the adjacent cow house. In the east elevation is a doorway with an external step up from the adjacent track. This opening has red bullnose bricks used for jambs. The door has been partially blocked and converted into an aluminium-framed window. There is a large opening in the north elevation, partially blocked and converted with aluminium-framed windows.

The ground floor walls have been whitewashed internally, and display evidence for an early partition (presumably into two stables). The lower two-thirds are covered with concrete render. The present concrete fittings date to the post-war period and include stalls with troughs for eight cows and a concrete floor with integral drain. The tethering chains survive. Steel mesh straw feed holders are also present above some of the stalls.

The upper floor structure is a modern replacement, but this level is accessed via the original vertical wooden ladder from the ground floor. There is a loading door in the south elevation, and a blocked door in the east elevation. The eastern part of the north elevation is also open and has been recently infilled with a timber boards, partially supported using a pier of bullnose bricks. The roof and the west gable elevation are modern. It is possible that this floor was simply a hayloft, although it is also possible that it may have functioned as a granary. The roof structure comprises three tie-beam trusses, fixed with bolts, with a gap for a diagonal ridge purlin. There is also a single row of back purlins on each pitch.

### 5.7 *The east range shippon* (Fig. 7; Photo. 10)

The east wall of this range is contemporary with the adjacent cow house, although it appears that the wall may have initially formed the side of the lower farmyard rather than part of a building, since the line of the west elevation of the shippon conflicts with a doorway in the north wall of the cow house (Photo. 10). At the north-west corner of the building are sneaked granite quoins that may have been reused and brought in from elsewhere. The shippon incorporates a small room at its northern end, perhaps a calf house or dairy. This room has a doorway in the north elevation, and windows in the north and east elevations, the former having been blocked. Both standard and bullnose bricks are utilised in these openings. The building was originally whitewashed, and the lower sections of the walls are rendered; this render is present throughout the range.

The range is 7 bays long, and all but the northern room were originally open-fronted (to the west) with the roof trusses supported on granite posts displaying feather and tare drill marks. The roof trusses comprise principal rafters set into a tie beam, with their apexes attached using halved lap joints, all fixed using bolts. The remainder of the roof structure is modern.

The southern three bays retain fittings and a concrete floor for a shippon, these being contemporary with the refurbishment of the adjacent cow house. Each bay is divided into two stalls.

The remaining bays have recently been converted into two stables using concrete block walls with timber cladding on the exterior faces.

### 5.8 *The piggery* (Fig. 5)

This is a small detached building located to the north of the house, away from the farmyard. The building is constructed of rubble slate bonded in white gravelly, soft lime mortar, with occasional granite blocks, some bearing feather and tare drill marks. Internally, the building comprises a pigsties and a store. The pigsties have doors in the south elevation, and there is a further doorway in the east elevation, partially block in brick and converted into a (steel-framed) window. In the north elevation further openings, with wooden lintels, are blocked in concrete block and brick, but formerly led to outside pens. The pigsties have a concrete floor with scars of a partition, and a brick trough in the east sty. There are further sockets in the north and south walls for a partition. The store has a door in the north elevation and a small single-pane window in the east elevation. Internally, it has a slate floor, two shelves on the west wall and a covered wooden box against the south wall.

## 6. DISCUSSION

There has been a settlement at Kigbeare since at least the Norman Conquest, and it is clear from the documentary and cartographic evidence (Exeter Archaeology 2004, 2-4) that there must have been an important and substantial manor house on the site. It is likely that in addition to the house, during the 13th and 14th centuries there was also a small settlement, and possibly a chapel.

The earliest building on the site is the farmhouse, which on the evidence of the roof structure dates to the late 17th century, and probably no later than 1700. The building has a three-room and cross passage plan, with later additions to the rear. The roof is the oldest visible part of the house, although it is possible that earlier (datable) features remain undiscovered. There is archaeological evidence for an earlier house on the site in the form of reused architectural

fragments. These include the stone door jamb, the reused doorframe in the threshing barn, and the early 16th-century beam from an intersecting ceiling in the cottage. The latter are found at the highest level of buildings in the 15th and 16th centuries, and occur occasionally in grand farmhouses during the 16th century, particularly where an open hall has been ceiled over (Blaylock 2004, 190-191). If such a development sequence occurred at Kigbeare (that is: medieval open hall, ceiling over of hall and the insertion of a first floor, and subsequent 17th century and later alterations and extensions) then the evolution of the farmhouse must have been far more complex than the can be deduced from the visible fabric. Further evidence of this early origin may be deduced from the addition of the northwest range kitchen and stair tower, which may well have replaced an open hall arrangement.

The development of the farm buildings also displays a complex history of enlargement and alterations. The earliest buildings, some of which have been demolished, were set around a farmyard to the south of the house. The primary building, and the earliest of the surviving agricultural structures, is the (?early) 18th-century threshing barn. The barn is exceptionally large but not that uncommon in having double threshing floors, that is two working areas side by side served by their own pairs of doors. Although rare, large barns with double threshing floors are a feature of some early Devon farms (*cf* Westacott Barton, North Tawton, where the threshing barn of *c.* 1700 is 40m long). The production of wheat was clearly an important part of the post-medieval agricultural history of the site. It is not known whether any of the demolished buildings were contemporary with the barn. The provision of a horse engine house in the 19th century is a common addition to the threshing barn, and is associated with the development of mechanised threshing.

The south range shippon and the cottage are later than the threshing barn and were attached to this structure. The cottage may be late 18th or early 19th-century in date; it was certainly present by 1841 when the tithe map was produced (Exeter Archaeology 2004, fig. 5). The shippon is probably of mid 18th-century date and was contemporary with at least some of the now-demolished buildings forming the east side of the farmyard.

By 1841 a further building had been attached to the east end of the shippon. Its use is unknown. In the late 19th century (after 1888) this building was demolished and replaced by the stables (on the same footprint) with the contemporary shippon range to the north. The combination of stables with granary above is a common 19th-century addition to local farms. Mid 20th-century improvements to these ranges are typical of improvements to Devon farms, and reflect Government guidance at the time (Committee on Farm Buildings 1945). The piggery was a mid 19th-century addition to the farm. This diverse arrangement of farm buildings reflects the mixed agricultural practices of the more recent past, which is also documented in the 19th-century accounts of the farm (Exeter Archaeology 2004, 3-4).

## 7. SITE ARCHIVE

The site records have been compiled into a fully integrated site archive which is currently held at Exeter Archaeology's offices under project number 6707, pending deposition at Plymouth City Museum and Art Gallery. Details of the excavations, including a pdf copy of this report has been submitted to the on-line archaeological database OASIS (exeterar1-108545).

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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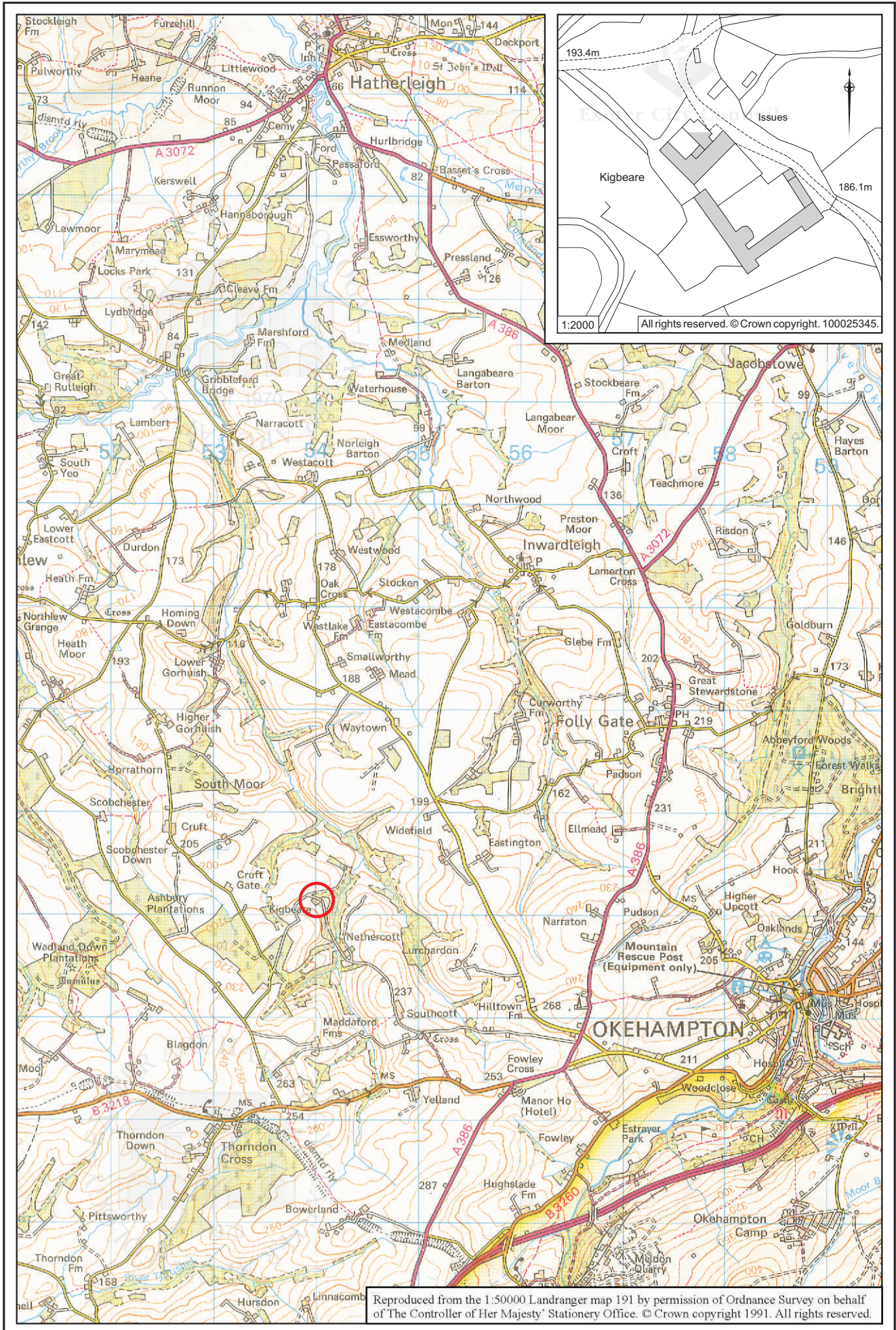


Fig. 1 Location of site.

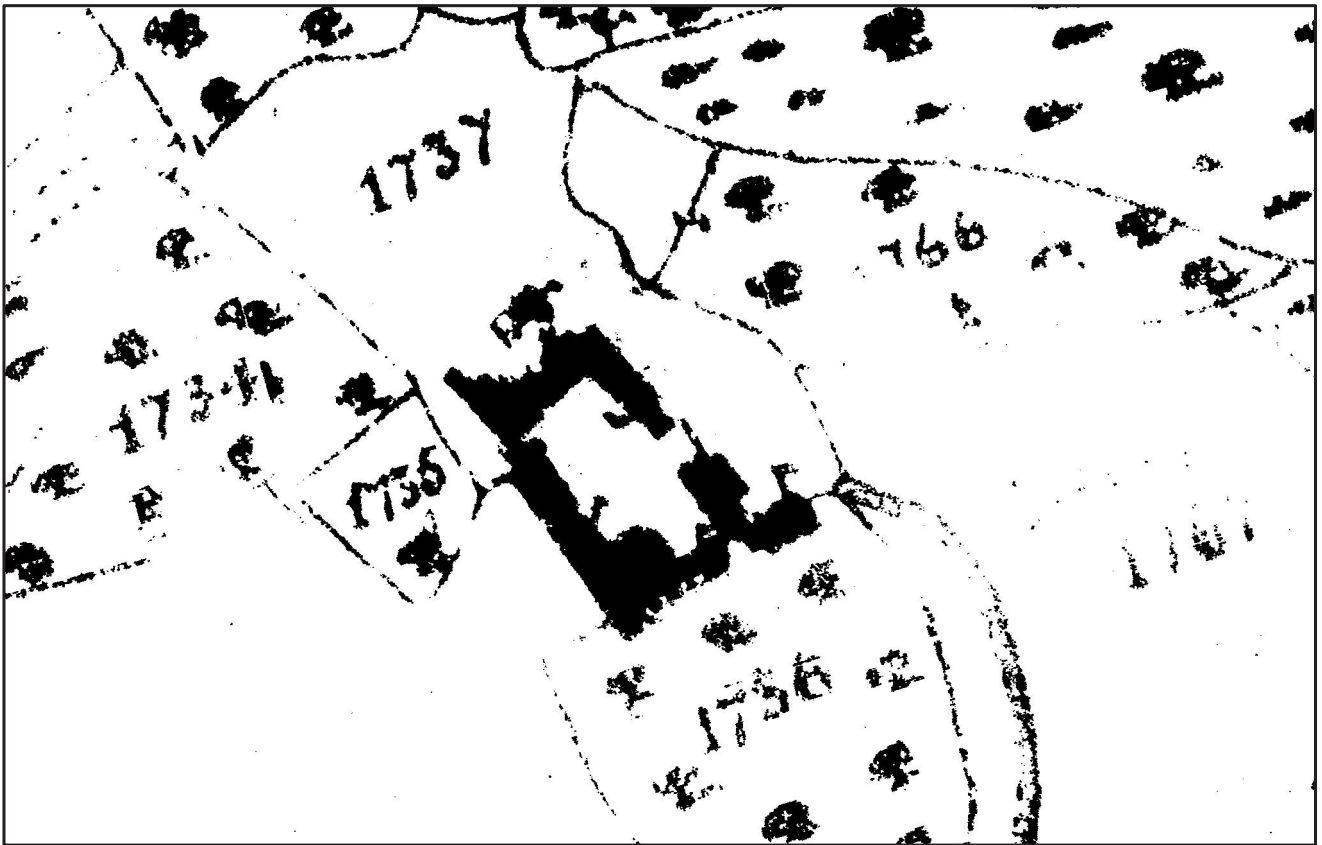


Fig. 2 The site in 1841 (Okehampton tithe map). Scale 1:1250.

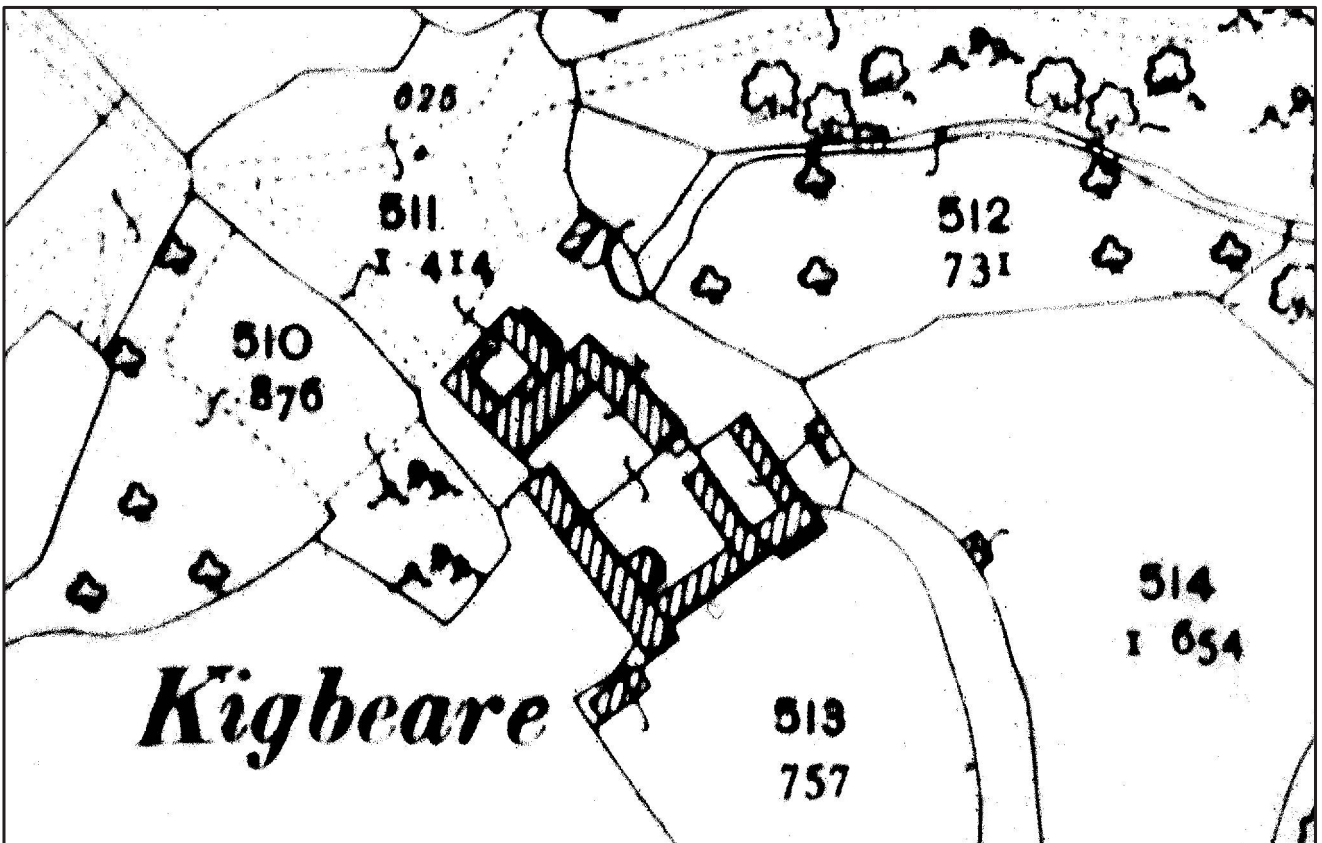


Fig. 3 The site in 1904 (1906 Ordnance Survey map). Scale 1:1250.

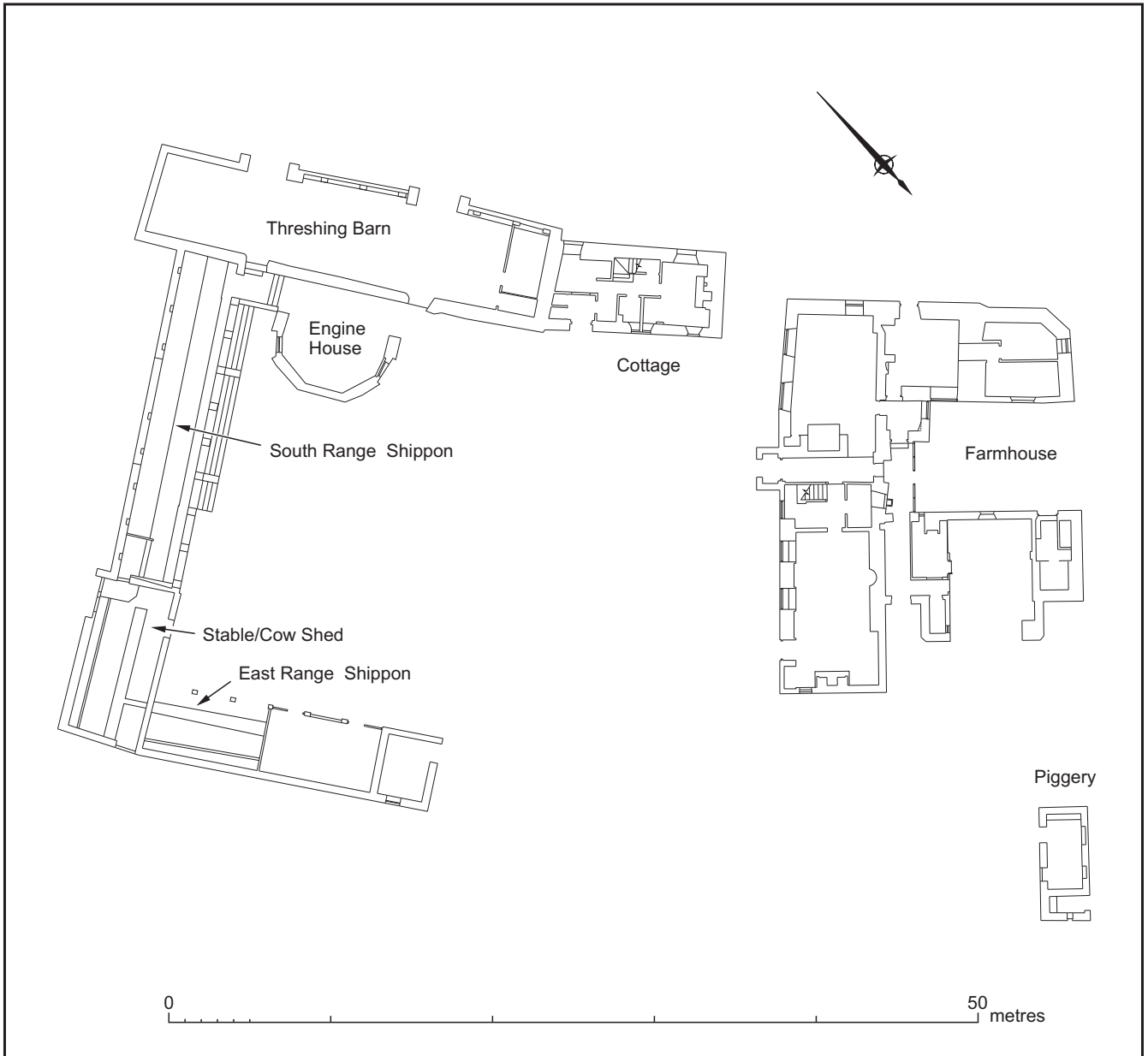


Fig. 4 Plan of the farm. Scale 1:400.

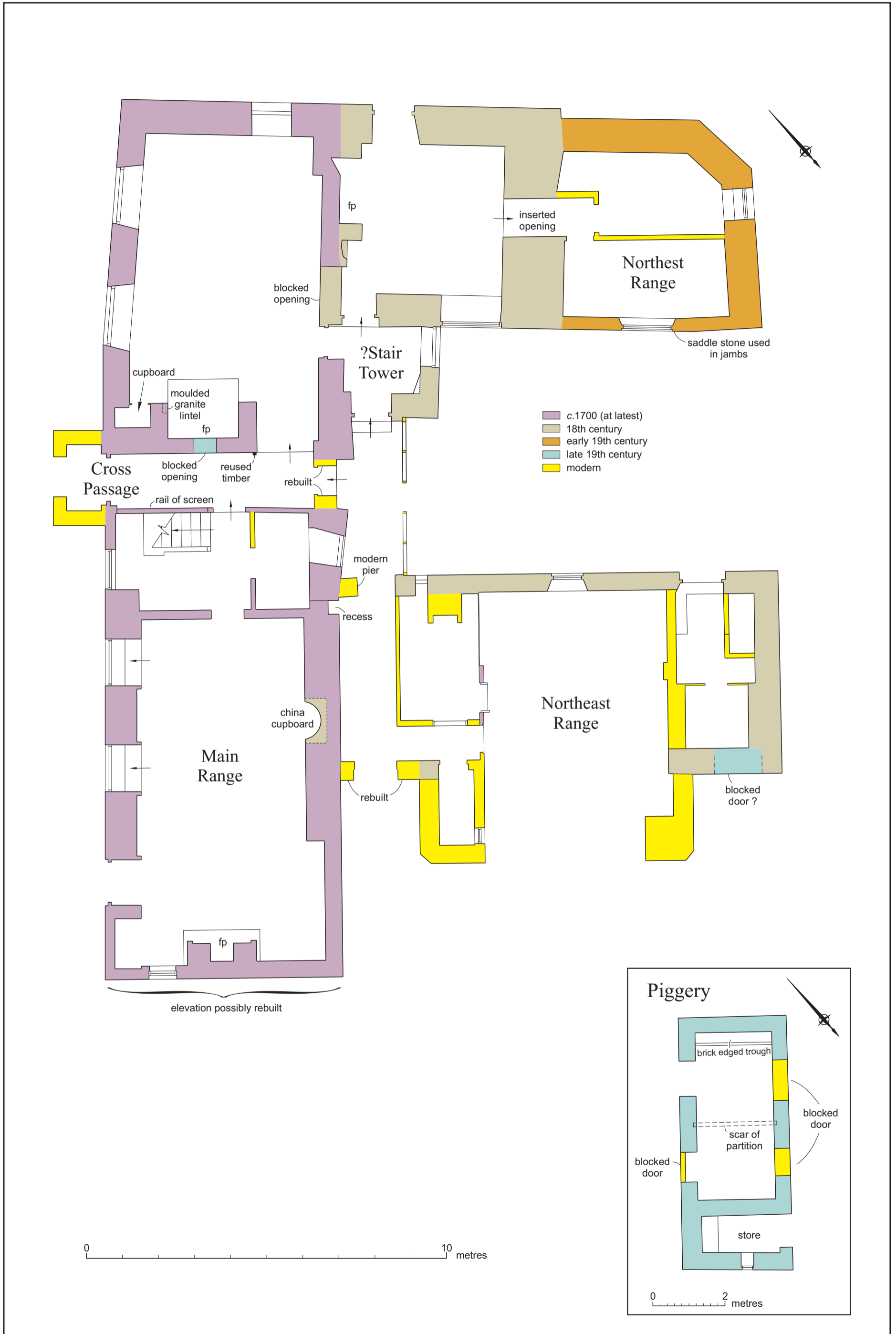


Fig. 5 Plan of the farmhouse and piggery.



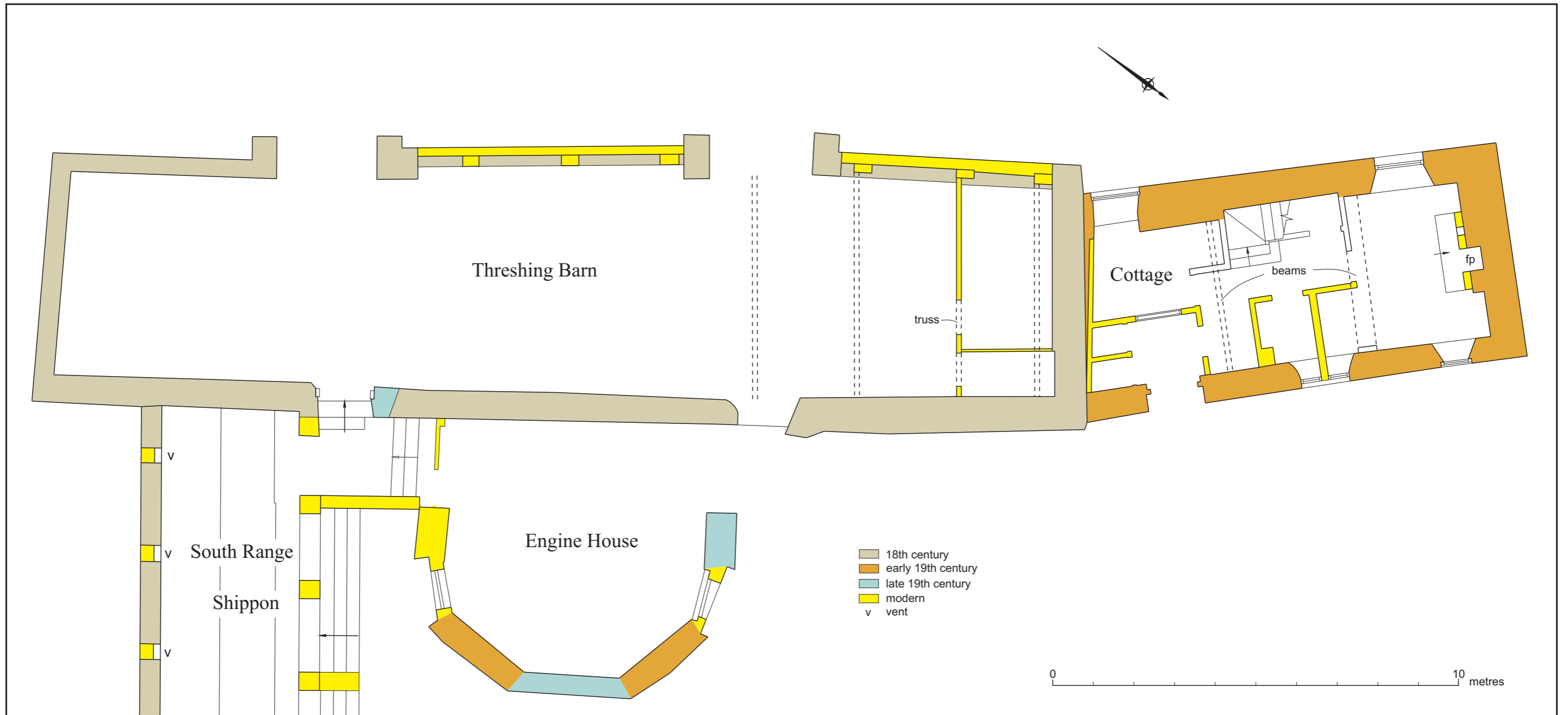


Fig. 6 Plan of the threshing barn, cottage, engine house.

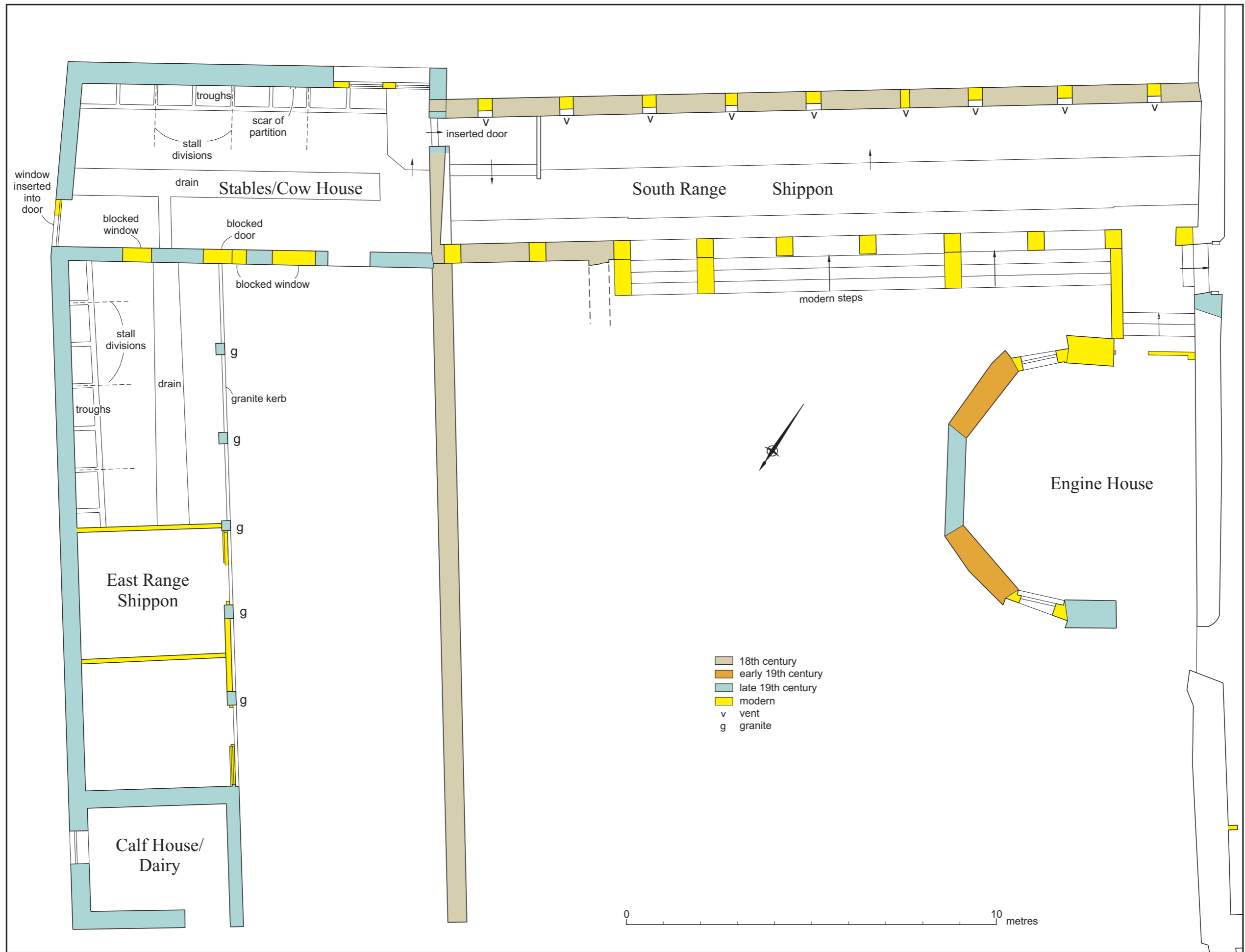


Fig. 7 Plan of the south range shippon, stables/cow house, and east range shippon.

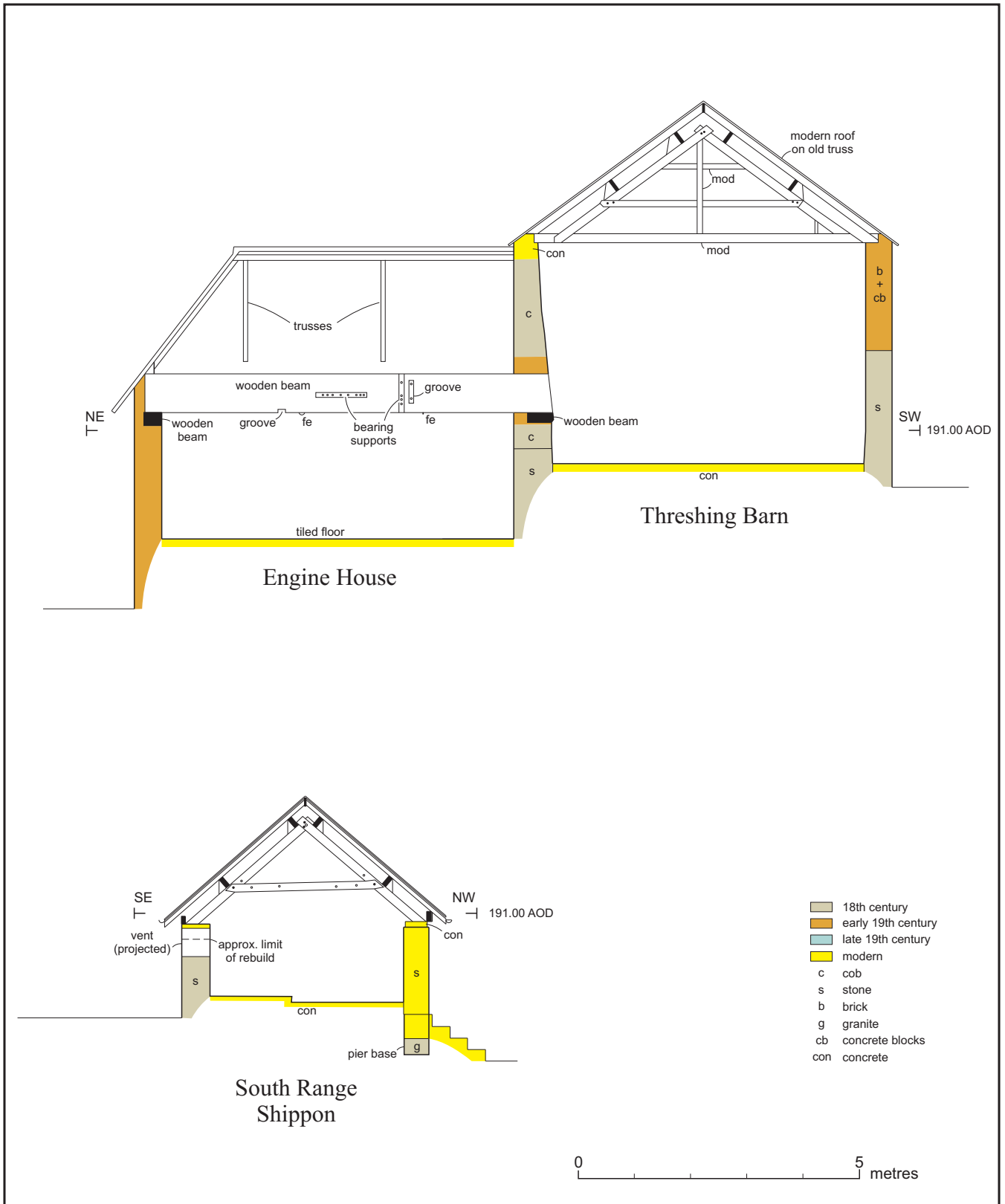


Fig. 8 Profiles.

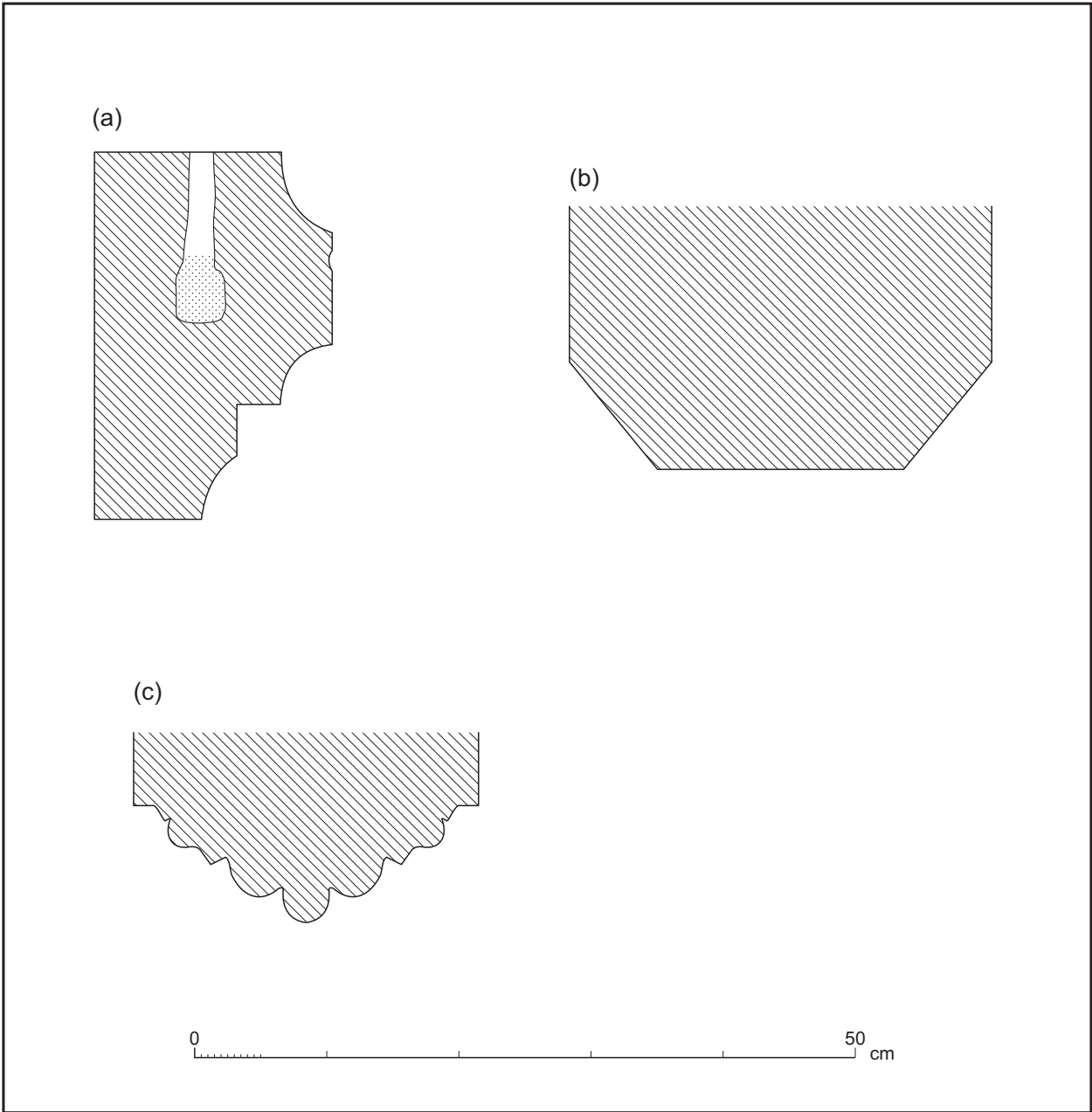


Fig. 9 Architectural details: (a) loose door jamb in the farmyard, (b) chamfered beam in the cottage and (c) moulded intersecting beam in the cottage.



Photo 1 The farmhouse, looking west. 1m scale.



Photo 2 The roof of the main range of the farmhouse, looking northeast. 0.25m scale.



Photo 3 The threshing barn and engine house, looking south. 1m scale.



Photo 4 The reused door in the threshing barn, looking southwest. 1m scale.



Photo 5 The cottage, looking southwest. 1m scale



Photo 6 The reused beam from an intersecting beam in the cottage, looking southeast. 0.25m scale.



Photo 7 The southern range shippon, looking southeast. 1m scale.



Photo 8 The roof trusses in the southern range shippon, looking northeast. 0.25m scale.





Photo 9 The stables/cow house, looking southeast. 1m scale.



Photo 10 The east range shippon, looking northeast. 1m scale.