

# KILLERTON ESTATE DEVON

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY: VOLUME I.1



South West Archaeology Ltd. Report no.210722



[www.swarch.net](http://www.swarch.net) Tel. 01769 573555

This Archaeological and Historic Landscape Survey of the Killerton Estate, Devon is dedicated to Isabel Richardson (1936-2021), who for many years undertook pioneering survey work and research across the estate. The fruits of her labours have made a substantial contribution to the contents of this report. Her expertise and deep knowledge of the Killerton Estate and its buildings were invaluable in bringing together the many elements that comprise the National Trust Killerton Estate.

## Killerton Estate, Devon

### Archaeological and Historic Landscape Survey: Volume I

By Faye Balmond MCIfA, Bryn Morris ACIfA, Peter Webb and Sean Stevens

Report Version FINAL

1<sup>st</sup> draft issued 27<sup>th</sup> February 2020

2<sup>nd</sup> draft issued 25<sup>th</sup> February 2021

Final version issued 20<sup>th</sup> July 2022

Work undertaken by SWARCH for the National Trust

#### Summary

---

*This archaeological and historic landscape survey of the Killerton Estate was commissioned by Fi Hailstone (Killerton Ranger Team) and Martin Papworth (National Trust Archaeologist: South West Region) to bring together and collate the results of previous fieldwork at the property, examine the existing documentary material, and consult a range of sources including historic documents, maps, aerial photographs, and LiDAR data.*

---



South West Archaeology Ltd. shall retain the copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Design.

## HOW TO USE THIS REPORT

---

This report is presented in three volumes:

Volume I: *Archaeological and Historic Landscape Survey*

Volume II.1: *Historic Maps*

Volume II.2: *LiDAR Data*

Volume II.3: *Archaeological Data*

Volume III: *Site Inventory*

**To obtain an historical overview of the area of the property and its sites:**

Read Section 7: Land Use History.

**To review historic maps and derived information:**

Refer to Volume II.1: Historic Maps.

**To review LiDAR maps and derived information:**

Refer to Volume II.2: LiDAR.

**To review archaeological maps and derived information:**

Refer to Volume II.3: Archaeological Data.

**To obtain a quick summary of management recommendations:**

Turn to Section 2 in this Volume (Vol I).

**To check an area for archaeological sensitivity, or to find a particular site:**

Refer to Volume II.3: Archaeological data maps (Historic Buildings, Sites and Monuments Record).

Note the reference numbers of any sites then refer to Volume III: Site Inventory.

**Or** Examine Section 3: Summary Table in this volume (Vol I).

**For full details of management recommendations and site descriptions:**

Refer to Volume III: Site Inventory.

**To obtain a quick assessment of the importance of a site:**

Check Section 3: Summary Table, to see if it is a Scheduled Monument (statutory responsibilities are outlined in Section 5).

**then:**

Note the National Trust grading, given against each entry in Volume III: Site Inventory, as follows:

Grade	Examples
International Importance	World Heritage Sites
National Importance	Scheduled and major monuments
Regional Importance	Other important monuments
Local Importance	Sites important to a locality
Minimal Importance	A few transient features
Archaeological Potential	Site indicated by documentary sources
Unknown	Information unavailable at the time of writing

**Disclaimer:** Given the scope of this study, this report cannot be considered exhaustive and is intended as an outline of relevant archaeological features and standing structures known to management at the time of writing. In particular, as a full estate walkover has not been undertaken, it has not been possible produce a full inventory.

# CONTENTS

---

<b>HOW TO USE THIS REPORT .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<i>CONTENTS</i> .....	4
<i>LIST OF FIGURES</i> .....	5
<i>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</i> .....	6
<i>PROJECT CREDITS</i> .....	7
<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>9</b>
1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND.....	9
1.2 STATEMENT OF PURPOSE .....	9
1.3 METHODOLOGY .....	9
1.4 OWNERSHIP AND BOUNDARIES.....	10
1.5 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH.....	11
1.6 THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE ACLAND/DYKE ACLAND FAMILY.....	12
1.7 THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE ESTATE .....	35
<b>2.0 SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS .....</b>	<b>69</b>
2.1 ESTATE MANAGEMENT .....	69
2.2 UNDERSTANDING AND CONSERVATION .....	70
2.3 FURTHER DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH .....	70
2.4 FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION .....	72
2.5 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SCHEDULING.....	76
2.6 EXHIBITIONS, PUBLICATIONS AND MEDIA .....	77
2.7 INTERPRETATION AND ACCESS.....	79
<b>3.0 SUMMARY TABLE .....</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>4.0 PROPERTY .....</b>	<b>203</b>
4.1 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY .....	203
4.2 VEGETATION AND LAND USE.....	205
4.3 CURRENT PROTECTION AND SCHEDULING.....	206
<b>5.0 INFORMATION ON SCHEDULED MONUMENTS AND OTHER SITES NOT PROTECTED BY STATUTE .....</b>	<b>209</b>
5.1 SCHEDULED MONUMENTS (SMs).....	209
5.2 NON-SCHEDULED SITES.....	209
5.3 METAL DETECTORS.....	209
<b>6.0 ORGANISATION, THE BLOCK NUMBERING SYSTEM, AND THE PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION .....</b>	<b>210</b>
<b>7.0 LAND USE HISTORY .....</b>	<b>211</b>
7.1 BACKGROUND.....	211
7.2 PREHISTORIC .....	211
7.3 ROMANO-BRITISH .....	212
7.4 EARLY MEDIEVAL .....	215
7.5 MEDIEVAL.....	216
7.6 THE EMERGENCE OF THE KILLERTON ESTATE .....	221
7.7 THEMES.....	233
7.8 CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT LAND USE CHANGE EVENTS .....	246
<b>8.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>251</b>
8.1 PREHISTORIC 500,000BC - AD43 .....	253
8.2 ROMANO-BRITISH AD43 – AD409.....	255
8.3 EARLY MEDIEVAL AD410 – AD1065 .....	256
8.4 MEDIEVAL AD1066 - AD1540.....	258
8.5 POST-MEDIEVAL AD1540 – AD1901 .....	261
8.6 MODERN AD1901 - PRESENT .....	276

8.7	UNDATED .....	277
9.0	<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b> .....	<b>278</b>
10.0	<b>INDEX TO ARCHIVE</b> .....	<b>282</b>

## LIST OF FIGURES

COVER PLATE: VIEW OF KILLERTON HOUSE AND PARK FROM THE SOUTH.	
FIGURE 1: LOCATION OF THE SITE.....	8
FIGURE 2: MAP SHOWING THE LAND OWNED BY THE NATIONAL TRUST OUTLINED IN RED. ....	10
FIGURE 3: THE EFFIGIES OF EDWARD DREWE AND HIS WIFE IN HIS TOMB AT BROADCLYST CHURCH.....	14
FIGURE 4: A DEPICTION OF THE GRANGE AT BROADHEMBURY IN 1829 – SIMILAR TO THE H-PLAN HOUSE AT KILLERTON? .....	14
FIGURE 5: THE EFFIGY OF SIR ARTHUR ACLAND IN HIS TOMB AT LANDKEY CHURCH.....	15
FIGURE 6: THE PORTRAIT OF SIR ARTHUR ACLAND. ....	15
FIGURE 7: THE EFFIGY OF SIR JOHN ACLAND IN HIS TOMB AT BROADCLYST CHURCH.....	16
FIGURE 8: SIR JOHN ACLAND (1BT). PORTRAIT C.1644 BY ROBERT WALKER. ....	17
FIGURE 9: LADY ELIZABETH VINCENT. PORTRAIT 1644, AFTER VAN DYCK. ....	17
FIGURE 10: SIR FRANCIS ACLAND (2BT). PORTRAIT 1645, AFTER GILBERT JACKSON. ....	18
FIGURE 11: SIR HUGH ACLAND (1BT/5BT). PORTRAIT 1690, BRITISH (ENGLISH) SCHOOL.....	19
FIGURE 12: LADY ANNE ACLAND. ....	19
FIGURE 13: SIR HUGH ACLAND (2BT/6BT). PORTRAIT 1720, BRITISH (ENGLISH) SCHOOL.....	20
FIGURE 14: SIR THOMAS DYKE ACLAND (3BT/7BT). PORTRAIT C.1767, SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.....	21
FIGURE 15: LADY ELIZABETH DYKE ACLAND. PORTRAIT C.1740×45, THOMAS HUDSON.....	21
FIGURE 16: LADY HARRIET DYKE ACLAND. PORTRAIT C.1771, SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.....	22
FIGURE 17: SIR JOHN DYKE ACLAND. PORTRAIT C.1769×71, SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS. ....	22
FIGURE 18: SIR JOHN DYKE ACLAND. PORTRAIT 1785, IN THE STYLE OF GEORGE KNAPTON.....	23
FIGURE 19: ROBERT ADAM. FROM A PORTRAIT 1770×74, GEORGE WILLISON.....	24
FIGURE 20: JAMES WYATT. FROM A PORTRAIT 1800×05, WILLIAM BEECHEY. ....	24
FIGURE 21: JOHN JOHNSON. FROM A PORTRAIT, LATE 18 <sup>TH</sup> CENTURY, JOHN RUSSELL. ....	24
FIGURE 22: SIR THOMAS DYKE ACLAND (5 <sup>TH</sup> /9 <sup>TH</sup> BT). PORTRAIT C.1780S? BRITISH (ENGLISH) SCHOOL.....	25
FIGURE 23: LADY HENRIETTA DYKE ACLAND. PORTRAIT C.1780S? BRITISH (ENGLISH) SCHOOL.....	25
FIGURE 24: SIR THOMAS DYKE ACLAND (6 <sup>TH</sup> /10 <sup>TH</sup> BT). PORTRAIT 1819. WILLIAM OWEN.....	26
FIGURE 25: LADY LYDIA DYKE ACLAND. PORTRAIT C.1820. BRITISH (ENGLISH) SCHOOL. ....	26
FIGURE 26: JOHN VEITCH IN HIS LATER YEARS. PUBLISHED IN <i>HORTUS VEITCHII</i> IN 1906. ....	27
FIGURE 27: SIR THOMAS DYKE ACLAND (7 <sup>TH</sup> /11 <sup>TH</sup> BT). PORTRAIT C.1883. CYRUS JOHNSON. ....	28
FIGURE 28: LADY MARY DYKE ACLAND (NÉE ERSKINE). PORTRAIT C.1883 CYRUS JOHNSON.....	28
FIGURE 29: SIR (CHARLES) THOMAS DYKE ACLAND (8 <sup>TH</sup> /12 <sup>TH</sup> BT). PORTRAIT 1894. SIR HUBERT VON HERKOMER.....	29
FIGURE 30: LADY GERTRUDE DYKE ACLAND. PORTRAIT 1890×99. WILHELM HEINRICH FUNK.....	29
FIGURE 31: SIR ARTHUR DYKE ACLAND (9 <sup>TH</sup> /13 <sup>TH</sup> BT). PRINT 1894. W.D. DOWNEY. ....	30
FIGURE 32: LADY ALICE DYKE ACLAND. PRINT 1890S?. ....	30
FIGURE 33: SIR FRANCIS DYKE ACLAND (10 <sup>TH</sup> /14 <sup>TH</sup> BT). PORTRAIT 1920. JOHN ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER BERRIE. ....	32
FIGURE 34: LADY ELEANOR DYKE ACLAND. PRINT LATE 1920S?.....	32
FIGURE 35: SIR RICHARD DYKE ACLAND (11 <sup>TH</sup> /15 <sup>TH</sup> BT). PRINT 1939. ....	33
FIGURE 36: LADY ANNE DYKE ACLAND. PRINT ?1940S. ....	33
FIGURE 37: A TABLET DEDICATED TO THE 11 <sup>TH</sup> BARONET IN THE ROYAL ALBERT MEMORIAL MUSEUM IN EXETER. ....	34
FIGURE 38: A STATUE OF THE 11 <sup>TH</sup> BARONET IN NORTHERNHAY GARDENS IN EXETER. ....	34
FIGURE 39: THE EAST WINDOW IN THE NORTH AISLE OF BROADCLYST CHURCH, MEMORIALISING ELEANOR DYKE ACLAND. ....	34
FIGURE 40: PROVISIONAL DATE OF ACQUISITION OF THE FARMS AND MANORS ON THE KILLERTON ESTATE. ....	35
FIGURE 41: MAP SHOWING RECONSTRUCTED EXTENT OF THE MANORS COMPOSING THE CURRENT KILLERTON ESTATE. ....	36
FIGURE 42: EXTRACT FROM THE 1675 OGILBY ROAD MAP, SHOWING THE ‘VILLAGE’ OF KILLERTON. ....	43
FIGURE 43: GEOLOGY MAP OF THE AREA.....	204
FIGURE 44: THE LOCAL SOIL TYPES. ....	205
FIGURE 45: MAP SHOWING LEGAL DESIGNATIONS WITHIN KILLERTON ESTATE. ....	207
FIGURE 46: DISTRIBUTION OF LITHIC FINDS COLLECTED THROUGH FIELDWALKING IN THE 1990S.....	213
FIGURE 47: EXTRACT FROM THE 1756 HODGE MAPS SHOWING THE TURNPIKE ROAD CUTTING ACROSS ESTABLISHED FIELDS.....	214
FIGURE 48: RECONSTRUCTED EXTENT OF COMMON LAND AT THE END OF THE 18 <sup>TH</sup> CENTURY. ....	218

## THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

FIGURE 49: MAP SHOWING AN INTERPRETATION OF THE LANDSCAPE AROUND KILLERTON C.1086. ....	219
FIGURE 50: MAP SHOWING AN INTERPRETATION OF THE LANDSCAPE AROUND KILLERTON BETWEEN 1086 AND 1291.....	220
FIGURE 51: PHOTOGRAPH OF THE UNDERCROFT AT BROADCLYST DURING EXCAVATIONS IN 1959. ....	221
FIGURE 52: EXTRACT FROM THE 18 <sup>TH</sup> CENTURY MAP OF LANGACRE MANOR SHOWING BUILDINGS AT CHAPEL. ....	221
FIGURE 53: THE TWO ABORTED DESIGNS FOR THE ‘NEW’ KILLERTON HOUSE COMPARED WITH THE CURRENT HOUSE.....	223
FIGURE 54: MAP SHOWING OWNERSHIP OF LAND COMPRISING KILLERTON ESTATE AT THE DATE OF THE TITHE SURVEY.....	225
FIGURE 55: MAP SHOWING OCCUPANTS OF TITHE PLOTS ON THE KILLERTON ESTATE C.1840.....	227
FIGURE 56: MAP SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF ‘LOST’ SETTLEMENTS. ....	228
FIGURE 57: SIMPLIFIED MAP SHOWING CULTIVATION OF LAND ON THE KILLERTON ESTATE AT THE DATE OF THE TITHE SURVEY. ....	231
FIGURE 58: THE MODERN (2018) FARMS OF THE KILLERTON ESTATE. ....	232
FIGURE 59: MAP SHOWING BOUNDARIES REMOVED ACROSS THE KILLERTON ESTATE BETWEEN C.1840 AND PRESENT, BY DATE.....	236
FIGURE 60: MAP SHOWING BOUNDARIES ADDED ACROSS THE KILLERTON ESTATE BETWEEN C.1840 AND PRESENT, BY DATE.....	237
FIGURE 61: MAP SHOWING COMPARISON OF EXTENT OF WOODLANDS AT THE DATE OF THE TITHE MAP AND SUBSEQUENTLY. ....	239
FIGURE 62: EXTRACT FROM THE MAP OF THE MANOR OF KILLERTON AND COLUMBJOHN, 1756.....	240
FIGURE 63: EXTRACT FROM THE ESTATE MAP OF KILLERTON DOLBURY, 1756. ....	240
FIGURE 64: EXTRACT FROM THE 1765 DONN <i>MAP OF THE COUNTY OF DEVON</i> . ....	240
FIGURE 65: EXTRACT FROM THE C.1812 KILLERTON ESTATE MAP. ....	242
FIGURE 66: EXTRACT FROM THE BROADCLYST TITHE MAP, 1842 .....	243
FIGURE 67: EXTRACT FROM THE 1879 KILLERTON ESTATE MAP. ....	244
FIGURE 68: EXTRACT FROM THE 1889 1 <sup>ST</sup> EDITION OS MAP.....	245
FIGURE 69: KILLERTON TIMELINE – 17 <sup>TH</sup> CENTURY.....	247
FIGURE 70: KILLERTON TIMELINE – 18 <sup>TH</sup> CENTURY.....	248
FIGURE 71: KILLERTON TIMELINE – 19 <sup>TH</sup> CENTURY.....	249
FIGURE 72: KILLERTON TIMELINE – 20 <sup>TH</sup> CENTURY.....	250
FIGURE 73: LiDAR IMAGE OF DOLBURY HILL. THE SCHEDULED HILLFORT IS TO THE SOUTHERN END OF THE HILLTOP. ....	255
FIGURE 74: ARBORGLYPHS IN THE BARK OF BEECH TREES ON THE CLUMP. ....	256
FIGURE 75: THE 1984 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE TRIPLE-DITCHED ENCLOSURE AT BUDLAKE.....	257
FIGURE 76: THE 1984 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH, AND TRANSCRIPTION GENERATED BY THE NMP PROJECT. ....	257
FIGURE 77: EARTH RESISTANCE PLOT FROM PAPWORTH 2019, FIG.4. ....	258
FIGURE 78: IMAGE BASED ON LiDAR DATA SHOWING THE NORTH-WESTERN CORNER OF BROADCLYST VILLAGE.. ....	259
FIGURE 79: IMAGES OF THE EXCAVATED UNDERCROFT WALL AT BROADCLYST. ....	260
FIGURE 80: EXTRACT FROM THE 1756 HODGE MAP OF COLUMBJOHN, THE SITE OF THE ‘MANSION’. NORTH TO THE LEFT. ....	263
FIGURE 81: EXTRACT FROM THE 1842 BROADCLYST TITHE MAP SHOWING COLUMBJOHN. ....	263
FIGURE 82: THE CHAPEL AT COLUMBJOHN AS ILLUSTRATED BY THE REV. SWETE IN C.1800.. ....	264
FIGURE 83: PENCIL SKETCH OF THE GATEHOUSE AT COLUMBJOHN BY FRANCIS TOWNE DATED 1785. ....	264
FIGURE 84: THE GATEHOUSE AT COLUMBJOHN AS ILLUSTRATED BY THE REV. SWETE IN C.1800. ....	265
FIGURE 85: THE GATEHOUSE IN 2021. ....	265
FIGURE 86: THE ENGLISH HERITAGE EARTHWORK SURVEY OF COLUMBJOHN. ....	266
FIGURE 87: IMAGE BASED ON DTM 1M LiDAR DATA, SHOWING COLUMBJOHN. NORTH IS TO THE LEFT. ....	266
FIGURE 88: INTERPRETATION OF AN EARTH RESISTANCE SURVEY CARRIED OUT BY SUBSTRATA IN 2004. ....	267
FIGURE 89: PAINTING OF COLUMBJOHN MILL PRIOR TO ITS DESTRUCTION. ....	267
FIGURE 90: TRENCH, FEATURES, AND BASEMENT LEVEL PLAN OF THE WYATT HOUSE, C.1776, OVERLAYING THE EARTHWORK SURVEY. ....	270
FIGURE 91: TRENCH #1, MID-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.....	271
FIGURE 92: IMAGE BASED ON DSM LiDAR DATA, SHOWING ELBURY FARM.....	273
FIGURE 93: THE 1770S BROADCLYST MANOR MAP OVERLAID ON AN IMAGE BASED ON DSM LiDAR DATA.....	274
FIGURE 94: THE VILLAGE OF BROADCLYST IN 1842. THE AREA AFFECTED BY THE GREAT FIRE OF 1870 IS INDICATED IN RED.....	275
FIGURE 95: THE ‘NEW BUILDINGS’ ALONG THE B3181, DESTROYED IN THE FIRE OF 1870.....	276

### LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF MANORS COMPRISING THE KILLERTON ESTATE, WITH LIST OF THE LIKELY COMPONENT FARMS. ....	37
TABLE 2: SUMMARY OF DOMESDAY MANORS (FROM THORN & THORN 1985). ....	39
TABLE 2: SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE DESIGN ELEMENTS AT KILLERTON (AFTER SR HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT LTD 2014). ....	47
TABLE 3: SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES. ....	80
TABLE 4: SUMMARY TABLE OF GEOLOGY AND SOILS. ....	203
TABLE 5: DESCRIPTION OF SOIL TYPES ACROSS THE KILLERTON ESTATE (SSEW 1983) ....	203
TABLE 7: ESTATE PLACE-NAMES (FROM GOVER <i>ET AL.</i> 1932); NOTE THE COVERAGE OF THE EPNS VOLUME IS NOT COMPLETE. ....	216

TABLE 8: EXTENDED SUMMARY OF DOMESDAY MANORS (FROM THORN & THORN 1985).	217
TABLE 9: LOST SETTLEMENTS ON THE KILLERTON ESTATE (SEE FIGURE 54).	228
TABLE 10: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT FIELD-NAMES.	233
TABLE 11: SUMMARY OF FIELD BOUNDARY LOSS AND GAIN.	236

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

---

MARTIN PAPWORTH (NATIONAL TRUST)  
NATALIE PHILLIPSON (NATIONAL TRUST)  
NICKY RAVENHILL (NATIONAL TRUST)  
YVONNE GILBERT AT KILLERTON (NATIONAL TRUST)  
FI HAILSTONE (NATIONAL TRUST)  
GEORGE AND MARION (NATIONAL TRUST VOLUNTEERS)  
THE STAFF OF THE DEVON HERITAGE CENTRE (DRO)  
THE STAFF OF THE SOMERSET RECORD OFFICE (SRO)

## PROJECT CREDITS

---

DIRECTOR: DR BRYN MORRIS  
RESEARCH: DR BRYN MORRIS; AMELIA ALLEN; FAYE BALMOND; PETER WEBB  
REPORT: DR BRYN MORRIS; FAYE BALMOND  
EDITING: DR SAMUEL WALLS  
GRAPHICS: DR BRYN MORRIS; FAYE BALMOND; SEAN STEVENS



THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY



FIGURE 1: LOCATION OF THE SITE. ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPPING PROVIDED BY THE NATIONAL TRUST © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHTS 2019 ORDNANCE SURVEY 0100031673.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

---

<b>Location:</b>	Killerton
<b>Parish:</b>	Broadclyst
<b>County:</b>	Devon
<b>NGR:</b>	SS 97368 00122
<b>SWARCH ref.</b>	BKH18

### 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Killerton Estate comprises 2590 hectares (c.26km<sup>2</sup> or 10 square miles) of land straddling the boundary between the East and Mid Devon District Councils and includes land within the parishes of Cullompton, Silverton, Rewe, Poltimore, Clyst St Lawrence but mainly Broadclyst. This archaeological and historic landscape survey was carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on behalf of the National Trust, undertaken in accordance with the Brief issued by Martin Papworth (*Archaeologist for the National Trust: South West Region*) (see Appendix 4).

### 1.2 STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

This report was undertaken to enhance understanding of the historic landscape at Killerton and provide the necessary information to inform the conservation and interpretation of its historic environment. The data gathered during the documentary research provides a clear chronological framework for the development of the estate.

The report is intended to provide information and advice to enable management priorities to be established, determine measures to preserve boundaries and earthworks, inform tree planting and woodland management, and any other land use issues likely to impact on the historic environment. As befits an estate of this size, it references the research that has already been carried out.

### 1.3 METHODOLOGY

The format of this report was specified in the Brief (Appendix 4). The survey was carried out in accordance with *National Trust Historic Landscape Survey Guidelines* and is a Level 2 Survey (National Trust u/d).

Primary and secondary source material is used in this report. The National Trust Archives at Wansdyke and Killerton were consulted during the research phase for documents relating to the acquisition and ownership of Killerton by the National Trust, and any changes of land use that have taken place since 1944. The documents consulted are listed in Appendix 2 with transcriptions where appropriate. Additional transcriptions of documents undertaken by the National Trust as part of the Killerton Project in the early 2000s can be found in Appendix 5. The material held by the Devon Heritage Centre (DHC) and Somerset Record Office (SRO) was also consulted. A list of archive sources that were *not* consulted during the course of this study, but which may be of value to future research, can be found in Appendix 3. The National Trust Historic Environment Record (NTHBSMR) was consulted with regard to known archaeological sites, as was the Devon Historic Environment Record (DHER) and the National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon.

All the available historic cartographic sources were consulted during this survey (see Volume II.1); a complete list of maps has been included in Appendix 1. Changes that occurred during and since the 18<sup>th</sup> century are shown as map overlays (Volume II.1). Historic aerial photographs (Volume

II.1) and LiDAR data (Volume II.2) have also been consulted and processed. Aerial photographs were obtained from the National Trust and Devon HER. DTM and DSM LiDAR data with a 1m sampling interval were obtained from the Environment Agency and processed by SWARCH using QGIS versions 3.6; 3.8 and 3.14.

#### 1.4 OWNERSHIP AND BOUNDARIES

The National Trust Killerton Estate covers a large area (c.26km<sup>2</sup>) close to Exeter within the parishes of Broadclyst, Clyst St Lawrence, Cullompton, Poltimore, Rewe and Silverton. The estate is bisected by the M5 Motorway (opened in 1975) and the main line railway from Exeter to London Paddington (opened 1844). The rivers Culm and Clyst with their associated tributaries drain the lands of the estate. Estate management is carried out by a combination of National Trust staff on in-hand areas and tenant farmers on the other farms.

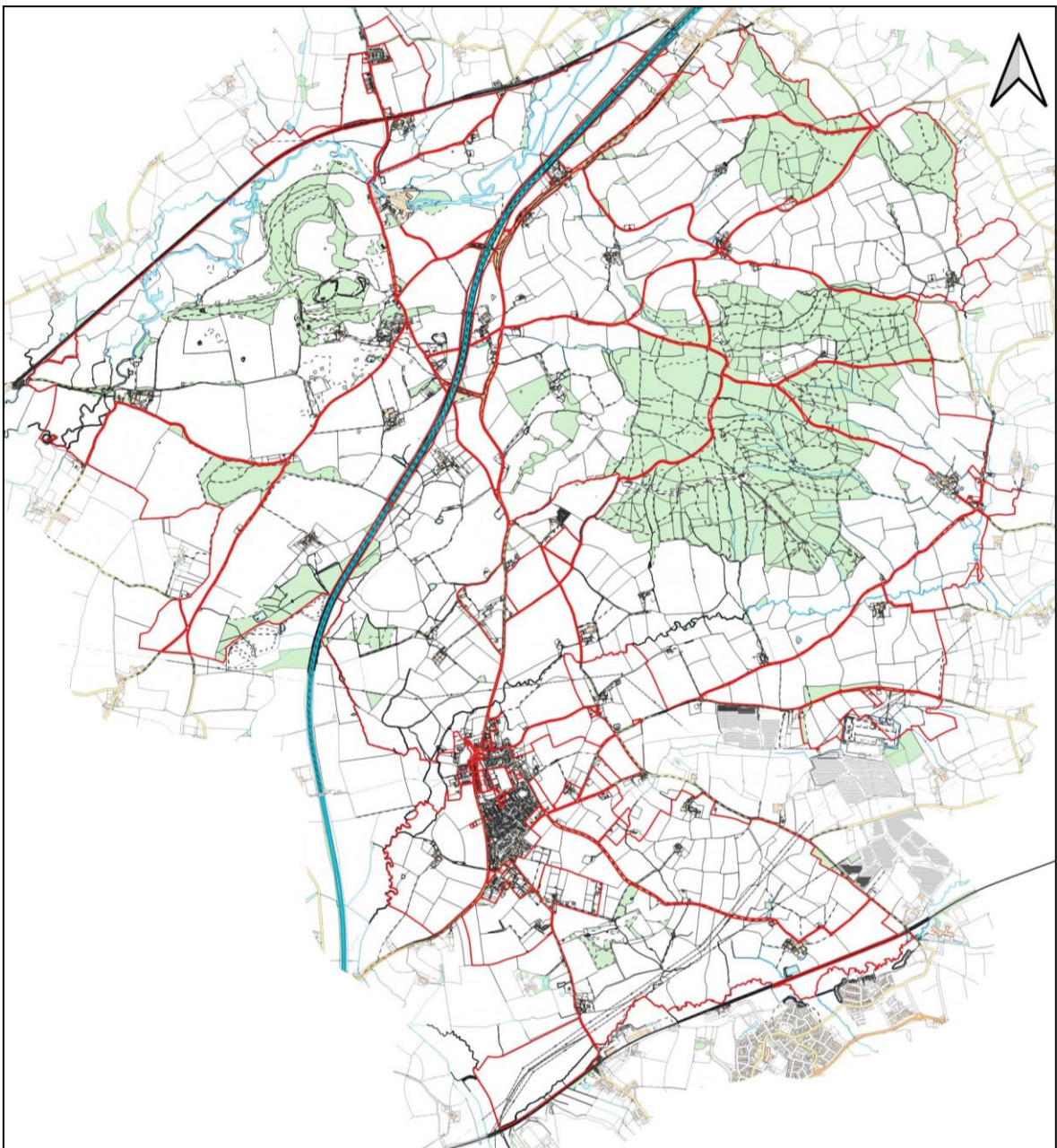


FIGURE 2: MAP SHOWING THE LAND OWNED BY THE NATIONAL TRUST OUTLINED IN RED. ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPPING PROVIDED BY THE NT © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHTS 2019 ORDNANCE SURVEY 0100031673.

## 1.5 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH

The Killerton Estate has been in the care of the National Trust since it was gifted by Sir Richard Dyke Acland in 1944. The house and parkland at Killerton are perceived as a known quantity as they have been the subject of repeated assessment and management recommendation. The wider estate is less well served. The estate as an entity has suffered from compartmentalisation of its component parts. Collectively, existing reports contain a wealth of historical detail; the key documents relating to the history and development of the estate are signposted below.

**Acland, A.** 1981: *A Devon Family. A story of the Aclands.*

- Seminal work on the history of the Acland family from the perspective of a family member.
- Covers the Acland family from their early history in North Devon, the purchase of Columbjohn, the removal from Columbjohn to Killerton and the Acland family at Killerton to 1944.
- However, in its current form represents a partial account of the family omitting certain details and dwelling on the achievements of some forebears and ignoring others.
- The original and longer manuscript is in the DHC [1148m/add23/z/2].

**Ravenhill, M. and Rowe, M.** (eds). 2006: *The Acland Family: Maps and Surveys 1720-1840.*

- Comprehensive list and detail of estate maps for the period 1720-1840, with some reproduced (not specific to Killerton).
- Includes a simplified family tree and map of parishes in which the Aclands held lands in Devon, Somerset and Cornwall.
- Summary of the Acland land holding during this period along with extensive notes on the map surveyors and references to the estate income.

**National Trust** 2000: *The National Trust Archaeological Survey: Killerton Estate*

- Comprehensive archaeological survey of the estate broken down into five volumes: Volume 1 illustrations; Volume 2 Ashclyst Forest; Volume 3 the Cottages and Broadclyst; Volume 4 the farms, Ashclyst to Elbury; Volume 5 the farms, Francis Court to Yarde.

**Richardson, I.** 2002-2004: The Killerton Estate Project

- Survey of the Killerton Estate that undertook vernacular building surveys, documentary and archival research and compiled information on the House, Park, Gardens, Estate Cottages and Farms. The ownership of Columbjohn was thoroughly researched and a number of key documents relating to the Acland ownership of the estate were transcribed. The work does not appear to have been published in its entirety but exists as a series of largely digital documents held by the Killerton Estate. Transcriptions of documents carried out as part of this project, as well as the research carried out into the origins of the estate buildings and Columbjohn, have been included in this report as Appendix 5.

**Richardson, I.** 2008: *Ashclyst Forest: A landscape history*

- Comprehensive archaeological and historical survey of Ashclyst Forest including a period-by-period summary of the history of the wider estate.

**Landuse Consultants** 2012: *Killerton Park Parkland Plan*

- Parkland plan for the Killerton Park area.
- Summary of the main phases of parkland development.
- Summary of the history of the estate from the Iron Age onward.
- Limited identification of archaeological features within the park.

**SR Historic Environment Ltd.** 2014: *Killerton Garden, Chapel Ground & Kitchen Gardens*

#### *Conservation Plan*

- Conservation management plan for the garden, chapel ground and kitchen gardens which examined primary source material from the Acland archive in the Devon Record Office.

#### **AC Archaeology 2016:** *East and Mid Devon river catchments National Mapping Programme Survey*

- Historic England funded project which included the Killerton Estate examining LiDAR and aerial photography data to record possible archaeological sites.
- Data from this project is integrated into the Devon Historic Environment Record.

#### **SWARCH Ltd. 2016:** *The Deer Park, Killerton: Results of a desk-based assessment and walkover*

- Report summarising the development of the Killerton Estate with documentary research relating to the Deer Park.

#### **Rees Bolter Architects 2019:** *Killerton House Conservation Management Plan*

- Detailed historical development of the house, drawing on all known sources.

The Killerton Estate covers a relatively large area of lowland Devon, and it is important to reflect that, taken as a whole, it is well served in terms of both fieldwork and desk-based assessment and analysis. Critical analysis of the various reports would suggest that, in fact, too much of that work covers the same ground, and there are many slight inconsistencies in the accounts offered in the various written assessments. In addition, the size of the estate has usually resulted in the compartmentalisation of research and outputs (i.e. the house, the garden, the park, and so forth) and this has stymied understanding at the estate level. This small point aside, there is a wealth of information here. What *is* lacking, however, are the suitably structured and presented public and academic outputs that go beyond estate management criteria to maximise the wider public benefit of that data. Furthermore, there is a clear opportunity here to draw up a research framework and agenda for the estate that builds on what has gone before and identifies research objectives around which future archaeological research projects can coalesce.

The estate covers c.2600ha: there are currently 800+ entries on the National Trust Historic Buildings and Sites and Monuments Register (NTHBSMR). There are a further 80+ entries on the Devon County Historic Environment Record (DHER) that are not currently represented on the NTHBSMR, and which largely arise from the results of the National Mapping Programme (NMP) undertaken for the east and mid Devon river catchment NMP project (AC 2016). In addition, this report has identified a further 1000+ sites and buildings, predominantly from the detailed analysis of processed LiDAR data but also from the historic cartographic sources, within the boundary of the estate. A large proportion of those sites are relict field boundaries or individual structures. A summary table for all sites can be found in Section 3 (below); detailed listings for sites not already on the NTHBSMR and derived from the DHER can be found in Volume III. As confirmatory walkover surveys have not been undertaken it has not been possible to compile an inventory for the 'new' sites; this will form a separate project. The detailed inventory listings already on the NTHBSMR can be accessed through the National Trust Heritage Records Online website.

## **1.6 THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE ACLAND/DYKE ACLAND FAMILY**

The name of the Acland and Dyke Acland family is synonymous with Killerton and vice versa. The family did, however, spend more than four centuries based in North Devon around their ancestral seat of Acland Barton in Landkey parish. Following one or possibly two advantageous marriages, Sir John Acland (d.1622) purchased the manor of Columbjohn in 1580/81, presumably to further his career closer to the political centre of the county.

During the course of the 18<sup>th</sup> and particularly the 19<sup>th</sup> century the family acquired extensive

estates elsewhere in Devon, Cornwall (e.g. the Arundel lands in Bude in 1802), Somerset, as well as the Halnaker Estate in West Sussex. While the Aclands/Dyke Aclands were not among the very wealthiest of the Devon gentry, they were nonetheless comparatively well off in a county known for its numerous but never spectacularly wealthy landowners. For example, in 1726 Sir Hugh Acland had a rental income of £2580 per annum, to compare to Sir William Courtney, the Earl of Devon, with his rental income of £2597/6s/10d per annum. Sir Thomas Dyke Acland inherited the Halnaker Estate from a cousin in 1752 and sold it to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Duke of Richmond in 1765 for £48,400 (West Sussex Record Office GOODWOOD/E334-344) which is likely to have further improved the financial situation of the family during the later 18<sup>th</sup> century and immediately precedes the abortive building of the Wyatt House (see below).

What is particularly noteworthy is that the Aclands/Dyke Aclands achieved their position via landed wealth accrued through marriage, inheritance or purchase. They did not benefit from the Dissolution of the Monasteries (as did, for example, the Russells, Earl of Bedford), they did not participate in the slave trade or sugar plantations (e.g. Rolles, Lord Clinton), and they did not engage in manufacture (e.g. Heathcoat-Amory). It is not the purpose of this report to provide an extensive history of the Acland and Dyke-Acland families; further historical details can be obtained through the published literature and reports detailed above (Section 1.5). What follows are brief pen portraits for the key individuals who have owned or worked at Killerton, to provide context to the development of the estate as discussed in this volume. The emphasis falls equally on both the male and female members of the family as the Dyke-Aclands are notable for both the wealth and dynamic character of their woman.

### 1.6.1 THE BUILDER OF KILLERTON

**Edward Drewe**, b.1542, d.1598

*Educated:* Exeter College, Oxford; Inner Temple

*Bio:* Edward Drewe was a Devonian lawyer who was highly successful at court and accrued the associated financial benefits. He was associated with the 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Bedford. He served on numerous committees in London, e.g. on alien merchants (1593):

*There is no reason we should be without respect to strangers, yet our charity must be done with a feeling of our countrymen's grief. And although I think it not fit that the law should look back, to have old men long inhabiting here now to become apprentices, yet that all things should be at liberty to all strangers, as it is, that were not convenient. Wherefore I could wish there might be a law for those that should come hereafter only, and the strangers that be now might be restrained to their retailing of some wares especially.*

A description of Drewe and his two Devonian colleagues in the Sergeantry ran: *One gained as much as the other two, one spent as much as the other two, one gave as much as the other two* (Fuller *Worthies of England* 1811). *That Sergeant Drew was on the getting side* (Prince *Worthies of Devon* 1810) is reflected in the purchase of Killerton, the Grange in Broadhembury, and lands in Combe-Raleigh. Killerton was a *pleasant seat* (Prince), although his son erected a new house at Grange and sold Killerton to the Aclands.

#### *Offices:*

Justice of the Peace from 1579

Master of the Bench, Inner Temple 1581

Lent Reader, Inner Temple 1584

Sergeant-at-Law 1589

MP Lyme Regis 1584; MP Exeter 1586, 1588; City of London 1592

Recorder of the City of Exeter 1592

Recorder of the City of London 1592-94

Justice of the Assize, Essex & Kent 1594; Northern Circuit 1596-98

Sergeant to Elizabeth I 1596



LEFT FIGURE 3: THE EFFIGIES OF EDWARD DREWE AND HIS WIFE IN HIS TOMB AT BROADCLYST CHURCH (PHOTO: B. MORRIS).

RIGHT FIGURE 4: A DEPICTION OF THE GRANGE AT BROADHEMBURY IN 1829 – SIMILAR TO THE H-PLAN HOUSE AT KILLERTON?

*Married 1580*

**Bridgett Fitzwilliam**, b.1560×66, d.1622

*Bio:* Daughter of George Fitz Williams and Mary Skipwith, who resided at Skidbrooke, Lincolnshire. Bridgett was the second daughter and third child of the marriage. The family was an upwardly mobile gentry family, rising through legal services and governmental positions: George Fitz Williams was the second son of Sir Thomas Fitz Williams, renowned lawyer, and the Speaker of the House of Commons 1489-1490. Mary Skipwith may have been a mistress to Henry VIII in c.1538.

### 1.6.2 HUGH ACLAND OF ACLAND BARTON

**Hugh Acland**, b.1543, d.1622

*Educated:* Unknown

*Bio:* The first son of John Acland and Margaret Radcliff of Stepney. He remained in north Devon at Acland Barton, which he aggrandized (ceiled the hall) in 1591. Information about Hugh Acland is scarce, and he seems to have *lived the life of a country gentleman* (Acland 1981, 5). In 1607 he was accused of *divers enormities injuries and ill Demeanors... daily commyted agt. the State and Government* of Barnstaple, but his brother the lawyer successfully diffused the situation (Gray 1998, 96-7). At the age of 70 he inherited Columbjohn from his brother, and he was succeeded by his grandson.

*Buried:* Landkey Church

*Offices:*

High Sheriff, Devon 1611

Justice of the Peace

*Married 1570×73*

**Margaret Monke**, b.1553×58, d.1619

*Bio:* Margaret was of the Monke family of Great Potheridge, near Great Torrington in North Devon, no doubt well known to their neighbours at Landkey. An old, landed gentry family, the Monk family are recorded at Potheridge as far back as 1287. Margaret's mother was the daughter of Arthur Plantagenet, 1<sup>st</sup> Viscount Lisle (illegitimate son of Edward IV) and her brother Anthony Monke was the father of famous Civil War commander, General George Monck (b.1608) who was ennobled as the 1<sup>st</sup> Duke of Albermarle, in 1660 after the Restoration of Charles II.

*Children:* Arthur (d.1610); John (d.1649×50), William (d.??), Francis, (d.??) and four daughters, Margaret, Elainor [Eleanor], Elizabeth and Frances.

**Sir Arthur Acland**, b.1573, d.1610. Married Eleanor Mallet (step-first cousin) in the late 1580s. Knighted in 1606. Predeceased his father and his son inherited. There is an elaborate tomb with his reclining figure in Landkey Church. *Children:* Sir John (1Bt); Elizabeth; Anna.



LEFT FIGURE 5: THE EFFIGY OF SIR ARTHUR ACLAND IN HIS TOMB AT LANDKEY CHURCH (PHOTO: WIKIPEDIA).

RIGHT FIGURE 6: THE PORTRAIT OF SIR ARTHUR ACLAND (NT COLLECTION).



### 1.6.3 SIR JOHN ACLAND OF COLUMBJOHN

**Sir John Acland**, b.1552, d.1620

*Educated:* Lincolns Inn

*Bio:* The second son of John Acland and Margaret Radcliff of Stepney, daughter and coheiress of Hugh Radcliff, he inherited property near London from his mother, and his marriages brought him estates in Devon and Somerset. He purchased the manor of Columbjohn in 1580/81 and set about building or rebuilding the house there. His other north Devon estates were presumably too far from the centre of political power in Exeter. Like many Devon lawyers, he appears to have found favour at court and was selected several times by the Privy Council to investigate trade disputes, and in 1600 and 1601 he supervised the shipment of troops to Ireland via Barnstaple. He was knighted in 1604. He died childless but was a benefactor of Exeter College, Oxford.

*Buried:* Broadclyst. His tomb in the church was erected in 1613 a full seven years prior his death; this over-ostentatious monument features his almost life-size reclining figure which is flanked by his two wives.

*Offices:*

Justice of the Peace from 1583

Sheriff, Devon 1608-09

MP Saltash 1586; MP Devon 1604

*Married n/d*

**(1) Elizabeth Mallet (nee Rolle), b.??, d.??**

*Bio:* The daughter of George Rolle of Stevenstone, another notable Devonian lawyer. George Rolle obtained a life tenure as *Keeper of the Records of the Court of Common Pleas* and acquired great wealth during the Dissolution of the Monasteries. The Viscount Lisle was one of his private clients. Her first husband was Robert Mallet of Wooleigh; she had a daughter with Robert Mallet; Eleanor married Arthur Acland, and after his death Sir Francis Vincent.

*Children by Sir John:* none

*Married after 1604*

**(2) Margery [Margaret] Hawley (nee Portman), b.?? d.??**

*Bio:* Margery was the daughter of Sir Henry Portman of Orchard Portman, Sheriff of Somerset in 1584. The third of four children, she married Sir John following the death of her first husband, Sir Gabriel Hawley of Buckland, in 1604.

*Children by Sir John:* none



FIGURE 7: THE EFFIGY OF SIR JOHN ACLAND IN HIS TOMB AT BROADCLYST CHURCH (PHOTO: B. MORRIS).

#### 1.6.4 1<sup>ST</sup> BARONET

**Sir John Acland**, b.1591, d.1647

*Educated:* Unknown

*Bio:* Sir John inherited the estates of his grandfather and also those of Sir John his great-uncle, and he chose to leave Acland Barton to younger relatives and moved to Columbjohn. An enthusiastic Royalist, he was issued with a Commissions of Array by Charles I and garrisoned Columbjohn for the King against Exeter. In 1643, and in return for his loyalty, John Acland received his baronetcy and was appointed sheriff, commandeering the house of a Parliamentary merchant (Richard Evans) as his house in Exeter. In 1645 the New Model Army was active in the West Country and Columbjohn was used as the headquarters of Fairfax and Cromwell with troops stationed in Silverton. In 1646 Exeter surrendered and Sir John, as a prominent Royalist, was heavily fined.

*Buried:* Stoke d'Abernon, Surrey

#### *Offices:*

High Sheriff, Devon 1641

Royalist commander during the Civil War, command of Exeter in the 1640s

Created baronet 24 June 1644 but patent never sealed and documents lost

*Married c.1620×21*

**Elizabeth Vincent**, b. before 1608, d.1671

*Bio:* Daughter of Sir Francis Vincent of Stoke D'abernon in Surrey and Sarah Paulet. The widowed Eleanor Acland (nee Mallet) became Sir Francis' third wife. Thus Sir John married his stepsister, and his stepfather became his father-in-law. Whilst there was no consanguinity involved this unusual instance of intra-familial marriage may have generated some scandalous gossip.

*Children:* Arthur; Francis; Sir Francis (2bt); Sir John (3bt); Robert; Sir Hugh (5Bt); Charles; Susanna; Eleanor; Elizabeth,

*Buried:* Unknown



LEFT FIGURE 8: SIR JOHN ACLAND (1BT). PORTRAIT C.1644 BY ROBERT WALKER (NT COLLECTION).

RIGHT FIGURE 9: LADY ELIZABETH VINCENT. PORTRAIT 1644, AFTER VAN DYCK (NT COLLECTION).

1.6.5 2<sup>ND</sup>, 3<sup>RD</sup> AND 4<sup>TH</sup> BARONETS

**Sir Francis Acland**, b.1636, d.1649

**Sir John Acland**, b.1636, d.1655

and

**Sir Arthur Acland**, b.1655, d.1672

*Educated:* Exeter College, Oxford [4Bt]

*Bio:* Sir John inherited the title and estates in 1648 following the death of his older brother Francis. His father's firm support for the Royalist cause led to a fine of 10% of his rental income (£1727), the fourth largest fine in Devon. Half the total was paid by 4<sup>th</sup> August 1646, but the agitations of vengeful parties (merchant Richard Evans) led the fine to be increased to c.£5000. At the age of 13, Sir John wrote to the Commons to successfully appeal for clemency *whereby himself and his three younger brothers and sister, being very young, may be preserved from ruin* (quoted in Acland 1981, 11). He married into the Rolle family of Stevenstone, but he and Robert died in an epidemic in 1655. Sir John's son Arthur (4Bt) graduated from Exeter College, Oxford, in 1669 but died unmarried. The baronetcy passed to his uncle.

*Buried:* Unknown

*Offices:*

None

*Sir John Acland married c.1654*

**Margaret Rolle**, b.??, d.1673

*Bio:* Margaret was the daughter of Denys Rolle of Stevenstone and Margaret Poulett of Hinton St George. Denys Rolle was wealthy and talented but died aged 24. Following Sir John's death in 1655 she married Henry Asyhford of Ayshford, Devon.

*Children:* Margaret; Arthur (4Bt)



FIGURE 10: SIR FRANCIS ACLAND (2BT). PORTRAIT 1645, AFTER GILBERT JACKSON (NT COLLECTION).

### 1.6.6 5<sup>TH</sup> BARONET

**Sir Hugh Acland**, b.1639, d.1714

*Educated:* Exeter College, Oxford

*Bio:* Anne Acland has little to say of Sir Hugh. His record in Parliament is underwhelming; he sat on few committees and made no recorded speeches. He did not enter Parliament after the Glorious Revolution; while he took the oaths to the new regime, he refused to sign the Association of 1696. However, he was the family patriarch for nearly 60 years, and we know precious little about this period. During the 1680s Killerton was enlarged to form the principal residence for the family, and in 1677 he could afford the necessary £1095 to confirm the baronetcy. He was predeceased by his son John and was succeeded by his grandson, Hugh the 6<sup>th</sup>.

*Buried:* Broadclyst

#### *Offices:*

Justice of the Peace, Devon 1670-1714

MP Barnstaple 1679; Tiverton 1685 Tory

Deputy Lieutenant, Devon 1676-88; 1703-?1714

JP and alderman, Tiverton 1684-87

Mayor, Tiverton 1686-87

Sheriff, Devon 1690-91

*Married* 19<sup>th</sup> March 1674

**Anne Daniel**, b.1654, d.1728

*Bio:* daughter of Sir Thomas Daniel of Beswick Hall, Yorkshire.

*Children:* John (heir); Hugh; Thomas; Charles; Arthur; Francis; Elizabeth.



LEFT FIGURE 11: SIR HUGH ACLAND (1BT/5BT). PORTRAIT 1690, BRITISH (ENGLISH) SCHOOL (NT COLLECTION).

RIGHT FIGURE 12: LADY ANNE ACLAND. <https://www.geni.com/people/Anne-Daniel-Lady-Acland/600000018791357824>

**John Acland of Woodleigh**, b.1674, d.1703. Married Elizabeth Acland (cousin) in 1695×96.

Children: Sir Hugh (6Bt); Richard; John; Arthur; Elizabeth

### 1.6.7 6<sup>TH</sup> BARONET

**Sir Hugh Acland**, b.1697, d.1728

*Educated:* Exeter College, Oxford

*Bio:* Anne Acland has even less to say of Sir Hugh the 6<sup>th</sup>. He was the grandson of Sir Hugh 5<sup>th</sup>, the son of John (who predeceased Sir Hugh 5<sup>th</sup>). He stood as an MP for Barnstaple but there are no records of his conduct in the house. There is the curious anecdote of Sir Hugh's apparent death and resurrection, reported in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, but little else. His grandmother lived until 1728, and although it is unknown whether she continued to have a role in the management of the family estates we may speculate she continued to play an important role.

*Buried:* Broadclyst

*Offices:*

MP Barnstaple 1721-27 Tory

*Married 9<sup>th</sup> May 1721*

**Cecily Wroth**, b.1699, d.1750

*Bio:* The daughter of Sir Thomas Wroth of Petherton Park, Somerset and Mary Osbaldeston of Aldersbrook. Cecily, heiress to her father's fortune, appears on legal documents of the period for conveyances, mortgages, and as a trustee, mentioned both with her father and in her own right a property-owner. The marriage brought Petherton Park and £12,000 to the Aclands. The year after Sir Hugh's death in 1728 she married the family chaplain Thomas Troyte.

*Children:* Sir Thomas (3Bt/7Bt); John; Anne; Arthur; Hugh. Troyte: Richard; Cicely; William



FIGURE 13: SIR HUGH ACLAND (2BT/6BT). PORTRAIT 1720, BRITISH (ENGLISH) SCHOOL (NT COLLECTION).

### 1.6.8 7<sup>TH</sup> BARONET

**Thomas Dyke Acland**, b. 1722, d. 1785

*Educated:* Balliol College, Oxford

*Bio:* Sir Thomas inherited the title and estates at the age of five and he was the baronet for the better part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. He served as Sheriff and MP, but with the acquisition of the Exmoor estates (Pixton, Holnicote), and the death of his father-in-law, he became Master of the North Devon Staghounds. In 1767 he became the Warden of the Forest of Exmoor, the lease of

the former Royal Forest purchased from Lord Orford for £4200. An enthusiastic *sporting squire*, he appears to have been devoted to stag hunting and seemingly unconcerned with political matters. However, he clearly remained very well connected socially, as his choice of the most fashionable architects (Robert Adam; James Wyatt) would attest. As his physical fitness declined (gout from the late 1760s) he embraced horse racing (his horse *Grecian* won the Exeter Cup in 1774) and turned his attention to developing his principal properties and their surroundings: Pixton in the early 1750s, the house and park at Killerton in the 1770s, and Holnicote (due to the fire) in the early 1780s. The fact that there was already a park at Killerton by 1756×1765 (the maps of Hodge and Donn) would suggest this was part of an ongoing process rather than innovation. The young nurseryman John Veitch formed an enduring partnership with Sir Thomas and the family that extended to the latter's death in 1839. *It was no shame to drink, gamble, cockfight, or beget children out of wedlock. The 7<sup>th</sup> Baronet did all of those things, and yet died as well respected as any man in the West of England* (Acland 1981, 17).

*Buried:* Broadclyst

*Offices:*

High Sheriff of Somerset 1751-2; Devon MP 1746-47; Somerset MP 1767-68  
Justice of the Peace; Deputy Lieutenant 1773; Warden of the Forest of Exmoor  
Master of the Hounds 1746-1775

*Married 7<sup>th</sup> January 1744/45*

**Elizabeth Dyke**, b. before 1728, d.1753

*Bio:* The daughter of Sir Thomas Dyke of Tetton House, Somerset. Elizabeth was sole heir not only to her father but also her childless uncle. This highly advantageous marriage brought the Somerset estates of Tetton, Pixton and Holnicote as well as c.£30,000 in cash and other assets. The family name changed to *Dyke Acland* as part of the marriage settlement contract to ensure the inheritance of the estates. Elizabeth was known as a lavish hostess, matching her husband for her spending, but died within a year of giving birth to Sir Thomas (9Bt).

*Children:* John; Sir Thomas (9Bt)



LEFT FIGURE 14: SIR THOMAS DYKE ACLAND (3Bt/7Bt). PORTRAIT C.1767, SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS (NT COLLECTION).

RIGHT FIGURE 15: LADY ELIZABETH DYKE ACLAND. PORTRAIT C.1740×45, THOMAS HUDSON (PRIVATE COLLECTION).

<https://www.britishportraits.org.uk/resources/bursaries/christina-lefley-house-steward-killerton-house-national-trust/>

### 1.6.9 THE VALIANT HEIR

**John Dyke Acland**, b.1746, d.1778

*Educated:* Eton, University College, Oxford, Grand Tour (Florence, Venice, Paris)

*Bio:* The elder son of Sir Thomas, John appears to have been somewhat impetuous character: In the summer of 1775, he sought permission to raise a regiment and joined them in North America in 1776. Twice wounded and captured at Saratoga, he was nursed to health by Lady Harriet prior to being released. On his return to England he seemingly died shortly after a duel; reputedly after someone disparaged the American Rebels, but actually over a dinner invitation and perceived slight. He described himself as *no adventurer or place-hunter; he was a gentleman of independent fortune, who voted purely in conformity with his sentiments, without any sinister views whatever.* He and, in particular, Harriet, were lionised for their exploits in the Americas, but contemporaries held different views:

*...Col Ackland... might probably have recovered with common care, but he would not be induced to leave off the greatest excesses in eating & drinking & smoking, to which at least he has fallen a victim almost unlamented. He has left a son which is fortunate, otherwise the estate must have come to a more worthless object than himself. he had an active enterprising genius, good natural parts, but I fancy few amiable qualities...* (Letter of Fritz to Lord Grantham, Nov. 1778, Bedford & Luton Record Office L30/14/333/145).

*Offices:*

Callington MP 1774-1778

Ensign 1774; Captain 1775; Major 1775



LEFT FIGURE 16: LADY HARRIET DYKE ACLAND. PORTRAIT C.1771, SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS (NT COLLECTION).

RIGHT FIGURE 17: SIR JOHN DYKE ACLAND. PORTRAIT C.1769×71, SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS (NT COLLECTION).

*Married 3<sup>rd</sup> June 1770*

**Lady Christiana Harriet Caroline Fox-Strangeways**, b. 1750, d.1815

*Bio:* The daughter of Stephen Fox, 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Ilchester, and Elizabeth Horner. Known affectionately as *Lady Harriet* she accompanied her husband to North America when he commanded the 20<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot during the American War of Independence. While we cannot know if the marriage was a love-match, she insisted on accompanying him during the campaign and, during the 1777 Battles of Saratoga, she crossed enemy lines to nurse her husband, who had been shot in both legs. Later much commended for her personal bravery, she is memorialised in the bronze

plaques on the Saratoga monument. The infant Sir John died shortly after his grandfather. The surviving daughter Kitty married Henry Herbert, 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Caernarvon, and Pixton was the dowry.  
*Children:* Elizabeth (Kitty); Sir John (8Bt, infant)

#### 1.6.10 THE UNFULFILLED PROMISE

**Sir John Dyke Acland**, b.1778, d.1785

*Bio:* The only son of John Dyke Acland, Sir Thomas succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his grandfather in 1785, but himself died a scant few weeks later at the tender age of seven, leaving his uncle to inherit the lands and title...



FIGURE 18: SIR JOHN DYKE ACLAND. PORTRAIT 1785, IN THE STYLE OF GEORGE KNAPTON (NT COLLECTION).

#### 1.6.11 THE ARCHITECTS

**Robert Adam**, b.1728, d.1792

*Bio:* Scottish born Robert Adam was the son of the prominent architect William Adam and spent four years (1754-58) on the Continent studying architecture under Charles-Louis Clérisseau and Giovanni Battista Piranesi. On his return he set up a practice in London, developing the *Adam style* of neoclassical architecture, becoming one of the most successful and fashionable architects of his day. However, in 1774 he narrowly avoided bankruptcy following the failure of the Adelphi, a 24-house terrace development in London. In the late 1760s Adam had been working for Sir Thomas' friend John Parker of Saltram, and it is possible his financial situation may have prompted the grandiose – and very expensive – designs he produced.

**James Wyatt**, b.1746, d.1813

*Bio:* Wyatt spent time (1762-68) in Italy as an architectural draughtsman and painter under Antonio Visentini. Returning to England, the young architect found instant acclaim in his designs for Pantheon in Oxford Street. A relative unknown, he was suddenly in great demand. However, in 1775 he was fashionable rather than notable, and he was still at the start of his career. The cost of the new Killerton house and his apparent lack of client-management skills led Sir Thomas to waive his contract in 1776. An architect in the Neoclassical and Neo-Gothic styles, a comparison between the unexecuted Adam designs and the Wyatt house would suggest Wyatt has reworked rather than reimagined the new house.



**John Johnson**, b.1732, d.1814

*Bio:* Born in Leicester, he moved to London in the early 1760s and was engaged in the design of William Berniers' Marylebone estates. Recommended as *exceedingly cheap and ingenious*, he had 15+ years' experience. Prior to Killerton he had worked on Woolverstone Hall, Castle Ashby, and Terling Place, in the Neoclassical style. The extent of Johnson's involvement at Killerton has more recently been questioned (Rees Bolter Architects 2019).



LEFT FIGURE 19: ROBERT ADAM. FROM A PORTRAIT 1770x74, GEORGE WILLISON (NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY).

CENTRE FIGURE 20: JAMES WYATT. FROM A PORTRAIT 1800x05, WILLIAM BEECHEY (ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS).

RIGHT FIGURE 21: JOHN JOHNSON. FROM A PORTRAIT, LATE 18<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY, JOHN RUSSELL (WIKIPEDIA).

#### 1.6.12 9<sup>TH</sup> BARONET

**Sir Thomas Dyke Acland**, b.1752, d.1794

*Educated:* Eton, University College, Oxford

*Bio:* Sir Thomas was not expected to inherit and appears to conform to the stereotype of a Georgian wastrel: he burned through the £10,000 settled on him in 1770, and in the 1784 *Will* of his father he was left an annuity of only £100, £700 to settle his debts, with the rest held in trust for his descendants. After his death, the trustees sold Petherton to clear his debts. He appears to have been estranged from his father; a letter dated 1779 indicates there was threat of legal action [B&LRO L30/14/333/168]. Like his father he was an enthusiastic sporting squire, living mainly at Holnicote or Pixton and leaving Killerton in the care of John Veitch. There are few records relating to Sir Thomas 9<sup>th</sup> as – as for unknown reasons – Henrietta his wife burned his papers and letters after his death. For that reason there is no clear guide to whether his later reputation was undeserved.

*Buried:* Broadclyst Church

#### *Offices:*

Warden of the Forest of Exmoor

Master of the Hounds

#### *Married 4<sup>th</sup> July 1785*

Henrietta Hoare (cousin), dau. and heir of Sir Richard Hoare of Barne Elms, Surrey

b.1765, d.1841

*Bio:* Henrietta was of the daughter of Sir Richard Hoare, a member of the wealthy and influential Hoare family which owned and ran the C. Hoare & Co. Bank (colloquially known as '*Hoares*'), founded in 1672 (this bank remains family-owned and is the fifth oldest bank in the world). Henrietta was a passionate amateur artist and enjoyed travelling. A friend, mentor and potential collaborator was the artist Francis Nicholson (1753-1844), who developed some of his well-known landscape views from her sketch work. Henrietta collected artwork and some of Henrietta's own watercolours are on display at Killerton. A domineering mother with a stern outlook.

Following Sir Thomas' death in 1794 she burnt his papers and letters and married Captain Matthew Fortescue (Castle Hill) within a year (1795).

*Children:* Sir Thomas (10Bt); Frances Anne; Hugh; Captain Charles Richard; Elizabeth Lucy.



LEFT FIGURE 22: SIR THOMAS DYKE ACLAND (5<sup>TH</sup>/9<sup>TH</sup> BT). PORTRAIT C.1780S? BRITISH (ENGLISH) SCHOOL (NT COLLECTION).  
 RIGHT FIGURE 23: LADY HENRIETTA DYKE ACLAND. PORTRAIT C.1780S? BRITISH (ENGLISH) SCHOOL (NT COLLECTION).

### 1.6.13 10<sup>TH</sup> BARONET

**Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, the Great Sir Thomas**, b.1787, d.1871

*Educated:* Harrow, Christ Church Oxford

*Bio:* The *Great Sir Thomas* inherited the title at the age of seven, and his early life was ruled by his mother and his trustees. He came of age in 1808 and immediately began acquiring more land in and around Killerton: *After my minority, I do not like to feel myself shackled at any point* (letter quoted in Acland 1981, 46). This was mirrored by investment in the house at Killerton (£4000) and in the park and gardens. He bought land around Killerton and Ashclyst freely and extended the size of the local estate massively; Broadclyst Manor in c.1812 was certainly the largest purchase, but over the course of 40 years he acquired the farms at Elbury, Jarvishayes, Heathfields, Beare, Burrow, Crabhayes, Higher Coomroy, Martinsfields, Paynes, Washford, Newlands, Townend, Bidgoods, Frogmore and Broomhill, and it can truly be said that the Great Sir Thomas largely created the estate as we see it today. He maintained an interest in the Picturesque and went on sketching holidays, later becoming a keen Yachtsman in the mistaken belief sea travel in his schooner the *St Kilda* would be more economical. His parliamentary career was stymied by his clear views on matters of conscience: the 1831 Reform Bill; Catholic emancipation and religious freedoms; the slave trade; game laws; Ashley's Factory Acts; Corn Laws. He was a founder member of the cross-party Grillions Club. His interests extended to concern for the poor of Broadclyst and their education, and he was seemingly generous: *You have gone on day by day, and year by year in benevolent careless self-indulgence... giving largely to every case of charity, opening your heart and your purse to every act of kindness, but not sufficiently considering that the day of self-denial must come* (Sir Robert Inglis, quoted in Acland 1981, 69). He was deeply affected by the death of Lydia in 1856. He is the subject of a eulogistic book by his son, which has influenced Ann Acland's account and thus also our impressions of Sir Thomas.

*Buried:* Columbjohn

*Offices:*

Sheriff of Devon 1809-10

Devon MP 1812-18; 1820-1831; North Devon 1837-57 Tory  
 [Reckoned to have spent £80,000+ on electioneering]

*Married 7<sup>th</sup> April 1808*

**Lydia Hoare**, dau. and heir of Henry Hoare of Mitcham Grove

b.1786, d.1856

*Bio:* Lydia was the only daughter and fifth child of Henry Hoare. Henry was a member of a cadet branch of the banking family to which her mother-in-law Henrietta belonged. Lydia was a critical mother and sent many letters to Sir Thomas (11bt) admonishing his behaviour. She was also fond of gardening and travel, both husband and wife shared passionate views on the care of the poor and social justice.

*Children:* Sir Thomas (11Bt); Arthur Henry; Lt. Charles Baldwin; Lydia Dorethea; Sir Henry Wentworth KCB FRS; Peter Leopold; Agnes Lucy; John Barton Arundell; Dudley Reginald. A tenth child, Harriet, died in 1818 aged one and a marble sculpture was commissioned by Sir Francis Chantrey entitled 'The Sleeping Child'. This stayed at Killerton until it was sold to an American collector in 1943; a plaster model is held by the Sir John Soanes Museum.

*Buried:* Columbjohn



LEFT FIGURE 24: SIR THOMAS DYKE ACLAND (6<sup>TH</sup>/10<sup>TH</sup> BT). PORTRAIT 1819. WILLIAM OWEN (NT COLLECTION).

RIGHT FIGURE 25: LADY LYDIA DYKE ACLAND. PORTRAIT C.1820. BRITISH (ENGLISH) SCHOOL (NT COLLECTION).

#### 1.6.14 THE LANDSCAPE DESIGNER

Nathaniel Richmond, b.1723, d.1784

*Bio:* Born in Spitalfields, London, Nathaniel Richmond worked with Lancelot 'Capability' Brown between 1754-59. He was responsible for numerous landscape commissions, mainly in the Home Counties. The design of his pleasure grounds are thought to have heavily influenced Humphry Repton and others, but Repton described him 'as having a 'technical and executive' rather than a theoretical' understanding of his art (Phibbs 2017, 243, citing Repton). Richmond had worked for the Parkers at Saltram, and it may be that link which brought him to Killerton, with two visits in 1778 and 1779, most probably to advise on the laying out the park and garden. He was also involved at Eggesford, Escot, and Stevenstone. The extent of his involvement is, however, poorly understood, but even if Richmond, and not Veitch, was the genius behind Killerton, 'One of the

things Richmond seems to have learned from Brown was to select the best skilled associates to work with' (Brown 2020, 111).

#### 1.6.15 THE HEAD GARDENER AND AGENT

John Veitch, b.1752, d.1839

*Bio:* Born near Jedburgh, his father was gardener at Ancrum House and he worked at a nursery in Edinburgh. In c.1768 he apprenticed to James Lees of the Vineyard nursery in Hammersmith. In 1770 he was sent by his employers to work for Sir Thomas Dyke Acland (7Bt) and Nathaniel Richmond to assist in laying out the new park, but he stayed at Killerton for the rest of his life as agent and nurseryman. In c.1780 he established a nursery at Budlake on a life tenancy. Veitch was hugely influential in the laying out and maintenance of the park and estate during his lifetime, and the expeditions sponsored by his family business are also highly significant in horticultural terms (Heriz-Smith 1988).

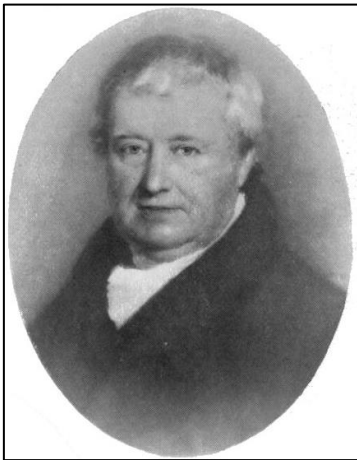


FIGURE 26: JOHN VEITCH IN HIS LATER YEARS. PUBLISHED IN *HORTUS VEITCHII* IN 1906.

#### 1.6.16 11<sup>TH</sup> BARONET

**Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Tom Thumb**, b.1809, d.1898

*Educated:* Harrow, Christ Church, Oxford; Fellow, All Souls, Oxford

*Bio:* Tom Acland grew up in the shade of the Great Sir Thomas and was *left with an overburdened conscience and a crippling deference to his parent's wishes* (Acland 1981, 78). As with his father, he voted with his conscience in the House of Commons which stymied his political advancement. He was particularly interested in estate management and agricultural improvement: following the 1850 Royal Agricultural Society show in Exeter (which featured a tour of the Acland experimental water meadows at Newhall Farm) he helped reinvigorate the Bath and West Society and wrote a number of papers for the Society journal. Francis Court was turned into a model farm, although Newlands and Elbury are the only farmsteads rebuilt in 19<sup>th</sup> century. His background in effective management and financial restraint restored the viability of the Killerton Estate. Observing that it was the level of education that held back progressive farming among his tenants, he developed and promoted a diocesan-based system of general education leading to the creation of teacher-training colleges, St Luke's in Exeter being one of the first to be established. This led to the *Exeter Experiment*, a competitive public exam for schoolboys administered by the Universities. He and his second wife lived relatively frugally. In terms of his social conscience and the conscientious management of his estates, he is the embodiment of the High Victorian ideal of the beneficent landlord and is celebrated by a plaque and statue in Exeter (Figures 37 & 38).

*Buried:* Columbjohn

*Offices:*

MP West Somerset 1837-47; MP North Devon 1865-85; MP Wellington 1886-86 Tory to Liberal  
Hon. Colonel 3<sup>rd</sup> Battalion Devonshire Regiment  
Major 1<sup>st</sup> Devonshire Yeomanry Cavalry

*Married 14<sup>th</sup> March 1841*

**(1) Mary Mordaunt**, dau. of Sir Charles Mordaunt

b.1811, d.1851

*Bio:* Mary was born at Walton, Warwickshire to Sir Charles Mordaunt, MP for Warwickshire from 1804-1820.

*Children:* Sir Charles Thomas (12Bt); Sir Arthur Herbert (13Bt)

*Buried:* Columbjohn

*Married 18<sup>th</sup> June 1856*

**(2) Mary Erskine**, dau. of John Erskine, niece of 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Rosslyn

b.1806, d.1892

*Bio:* Mary Erskine was a maternal cousin to Mary Mordaunt. Mary was fifty years old when they married, having been a spinster of independent means. She is known to have been a serious and studious woman interested in agriculture and education, traits she shared with his husband.

*Buried:* Columbjohn



LEFT FIGURE 27: SIR THOMAS DYKE ACLAND (7<sup>TH</sup>/11<sup>TH</sup> BT). PORTRAIT C.1883. CYRUS JOHNSON (NT COLLECTION).

RIGHT FIGURE 28: LADY MARY DYKE ACLAND (NÉE ERSKINE). PORTRAIT C.1883 CYRUS JOHNSON (NT COLLECTION).

1.6.17 **12<sup>TH</sup> BARONET**

**Sir Thomas Dyke Acland**, *Charles Dyke Acland*, b.1842, d.1919

*Educated:* Christ Church, Oxford; Inner Temple; Tour of New Zealand

*Bio:* Sir Charles inherited the title in 1898 at the age of 55 and immediately set about bringing Killerton House up to modern standards (costing £8000). Charles had been trained in estate management and had been involved with the Bath and West Society since 1873. Sir Charles was a sensible and diligent landlord, but one with a very patriarchal attitude to his tenants. In 1917 he arranged a 500-year lease of the Holnicote estate to the National Trust (see DHC: 1148M add14/series II). Unlike his father, he was politically successful in Westminster. He was succeeded

by his younger brother Arthur.

*Buried:* Columbjohn

*Offices:*

Justice of the Peace

Deputy Lieutenant Devon, Somerset

High Sheriff, Devon 1903

Deputy Warden of the Stannaries

MP East Cornwall 1882-85, MP Launceston 1885-92

Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade 1886

2<sup>nd</sup> Church Estate Commissioner

Major & Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel 1<sup>st</sup> Devon Imperial Yeomanry



LEFT FIGURE 29: SIR (CHARLES) THOMAS DYKE ACLAND (8<sup>TH</sup>/12<sup>TH</sup> BT). PORTRAIT 1894. SIR HUBERT VON HERKOMER (NT COLLECTION)

RIGHT FIGURE 30: LADY GERTRUDE DYKE ACLAND. PORTRAIT 1890×99. WILHELM HEINRICH FUNK (NT COLLECTION).

*Married 1<sup>st</sup> November 1879*

**Gertrude 'Gertie' Walrond**, 3<sup>rd</sup> dau. of Sir John Walrond of Bradfield, Uffculme

b.1852, d.1920

*Bio:* Gertrude was the youngest of five children. Gertrude and 'Charlie' as he was known to his friends and family, resided largely at Holnicote and although ten years younger than her husband, only survived Charles by a year.

*Children:* none

**1.6.18 13<sup>TH</sup> BARONET**

**Sir Arthur Dyke Acland**, b.1847, d.1926

*Educated:* Christ Church, Oxford; Hon. Fellow Balliol College; Steward, Christ Church, Oxford 1879-85; Senior Bursar, Balliol College, Oxford; Hon. LLD Leeds 1904, Bristol 1912

*Bio:* Sir Arthur was, by Anne Acland's account, highly intelligent and hardworking but prone to bouts of nervous anxiety. Intended for the ministry, he turned away from the church and entered politics. Returned for Rotherham in 1885, he had a particular focus on education and championed secondary and technical education through the new county council system; first in Wales, later in England. Both he and Elsie were good political campaigners and they helped David Lloyd George

get elected in Caernarvon in 1890. He was an advocate of the Cooperative movement, and in later life became increasingly interested in the development of the Labour Party. Following the death of Sir Charles he chose to remain in London rather than relocate back to Devon.

*Buried:* Columbjohn

*Offices:*

MP Rotherham 1885-99, Liberal

Vice President, Council of Education 1892-95

Chairman of the Executive Committee for Imperial College, London, to 1922



LEFT FIGURE 31: SIR ARTHUR DYKE ACLAND (9<sup>TH</sup>/13<sup>TH</sup> BT). PRINT 1894. W.D. DOWNEY (NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY).

RIGHT FIGURE 32: LADY ALICE DYKE ACLAND. PRINT 1890S? (PUBLIC DOMAIN).

*Married 14<sup>th</sup> June 1873*

**Alice 'Elsie' Cunningham**, dau. Rev. Francis Macauley Cunningham, Rector of Brightwell, Oxford  
b.1849, d.1935

*Bio:* Alice grew up in Hampshire and later Oxford and received a religious education, her father being a vicar. It was through the theological circles in Oxford that she met Sir Arthur. Alice was a passionate social activist and furthered the family's liberal views. She was the founder, Secretary and First President of the Cooperative Women's Guild. Alice travelled the country with Sir Arthur when he spoke on the opportunities for working-class men and developed her own beliefs on the need for rights for working class women. In the 1880s she wrote for the Women's Corner for the Co-operative News, becoming editor in 1883. The popularity of her column led to the formation of the *Women's League for the Spread of Co-operation*, later the *Co-operative Women's Guild*, where she served as General Secretary (1883) and President (1884-1886).

*Children:* Sir Francis (14Bt); Cuthbert Charles; Mabel Alice

**1.6.19 14<sup>TH</sup> BARONET**

**Sir Francis Dyke Acland**, b.1874, d.1939

*Educated:* Rugby; Balliol College, Oxford

*Bio:* Sir Francis had followed his father into education, and thereafter into Parliament, serving in the Liberal and coalition governments of Herbert Asquith. Both Sir Francis and Eleanor were effective and vigorous campaigners, but Sir Francis stepped back from government service and

moved into Sprydon then Killerton House after the death of Sir Charles. He supported the Himalayan expeditions of Kingdon Ward and developed the rhododendron planting. He chaired the Acland Committee which led to the establishment of the Forestry Commission, influenced, perhaps, but the activities of preceding baronets in Ashclyst and across the Holnicote estate. The Pathé news report on his second marriage states he intended to become a Quaker.

Buried: Unknown

*Offices:*

Justice of the Peace, North Riding of Yorkshire, Devon

Deputy Lieutenant, Devon

Junior Examiner, Education Department 1900-03

MP Richmond, Yorkshire 1906-10; MP Camborne 1910-22, Liberal

MP Tiverton 1923-24; MP North Cornwall 1930-39, Liberal

PPS to Secretary of State for War 1906-08

Financial Secretary to Treasury 1915

Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries 1915-16

Member of the Senate, University of London

Chairman of Bedford College Trustees, UK Dental Board

Chairman of the Acland Committee on forestry

Privy Councillor

*Married 31<sup>st</sup> August 1904*

**(1) Eleanor Cropper**, dau. Charles James Cropper and the Hon. Edith Holland

b.1879, d.1933

*Bio:* Born in the Lake District and educated at St Leonards School. Prior to her marriage Eleanor had written a well-received novel (*In the Straits of Hope* 1904); she wrote a second novel in 1921 (*Dark Side Out*). Eleanor was an advocate for women's rights and an active suffragist. She organised the local *Women's Liberation Association* and in 1913 founded the *Liberal Women's Suffrage Union*. In 1929 she was elected President of the *Women's Liberal Federation*. One of the eight signatories to the Liberal Party Manifesto for the 1931 General Election, Eleanor herself stood in Exeter as the Liberal candidate, coming second with over 8,500 votes. Her only daughter, also Eleanor ("Ellen"), died aged 10 in a bicycle accident at the gates of the house in 1923 (commemorated by a graven stone at the site, a stained-glass window in Broadclyst Church, and the vernacular bus shelter in Broadclyst). A mother, social activist, writer, and politician, she died in 1933 aged only 54; her memoir *Goodbye for Now* was printed posthumously in 1935.

*Children:* Sir Richard Thomas (15Bt); Arthur Geoffrey; Major Cuthbert Henry; Eleanor Edith ("Ellen")

Married 10<sup>th</sup> December 1937

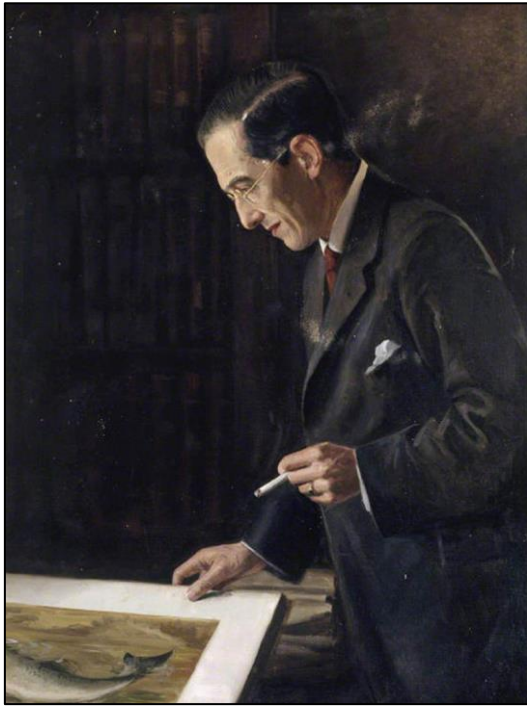
**(2) Constance Dudley**, dau. George Denis Darville Dudley of Oxford

b.1874, d.1940

*Bio:* A Pathé news report survives of their marriage at Kensington Register Office in 1937. Constance was 63 when they married and also a suffragist. Constance had been Sir Francis' private secretary and the marriage was held at a registry office to make a statement against the Church's views on divorce. The marriage caused some comment at the time, due to Constance's position in the household, but much like the second marriage of the 11<sup>th</sup> Baronet, this seems to have been a companionable meeting of minds in two older persons.

*Children:* None





LEFT FIGURE 33: SIR FRANCIS DYKE ACLAND (10<sup>TH</sup>/14<sup>TH</sup> BT). PORTRAIT 1920. JOHN ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER BERRIE (NT COLLECTION).

RIGHT FIGURE 34: LADY ELEANOR DYKE ACLAND. PRINT LATE 1920S? (NT COLLECTION).

#### 1.6.20 15<sup>TH</sup> BARONET

**Sir Richard Dyke Acland**, b.1906 d.1990

*Educated:* Rugby School; Balliol College, Oxford; Inner temple

*Bio:* Sir Richard was elected Liberal MP for North Devon in 1935 but became increasingly socialist and led his own *Common Wealth Party* during WWII, winning several by-elections. The part-sale, part-gift of Killerton and Holnicote to the NT was undertaken partly due to his deeply-held views on property ownership, for the payment of debts and death duties, and in part to fund his political movement (see Rees Bolter 2019 for further detail of the acquisition of Killerton by the National Trust). The gift of the estate was not, it appears, uncontroversial. After the Labour landslide of 1945 he joined Labour and won the by-election for Gravesend in 1947. He resigned from the party and the Common in 1955 over the development of the hydrogen bomb but failed to win back the seat as an Independent.

*Buried:* Columbjohn

#### *Offices:*

Lieutenant 96<sup>th</sup> Field Brigade, Royal Artillery

Principal Lecturer, St Luke's College, Exeter

MP Barnstaple 1935-45, Liberal, later Commonwealth

MP Gravesend 1947-55, Labour, resigned over nuclear disarmament

2<sup>nd</sup> Church Estates Commissioner 1950-51

Teacher, Wandsworth Comprehensive School

Lecturer St Luke's College, Exeter

*Married 15<sup>th</sup> April 1936:*

**Anne Stella Alford**, dau. of Robert Greenword Alford of Chelsea

b.1914, d.1992

*Bio:* Unsurprisingly, very little is revealed of Lady Anne Dyke Acland in her biography *A Devon Family* (1981). An associate of the ARIBA, her father Robert Greenwood Alford was an engineer

(d.1937) and past president of the British Carriage and Automobile Manufacturers (1909). Articles written or co-written in the RIBA library indicate an interest in education and specifically special schools, so we may surmise she shared this interest with Sir Richard.

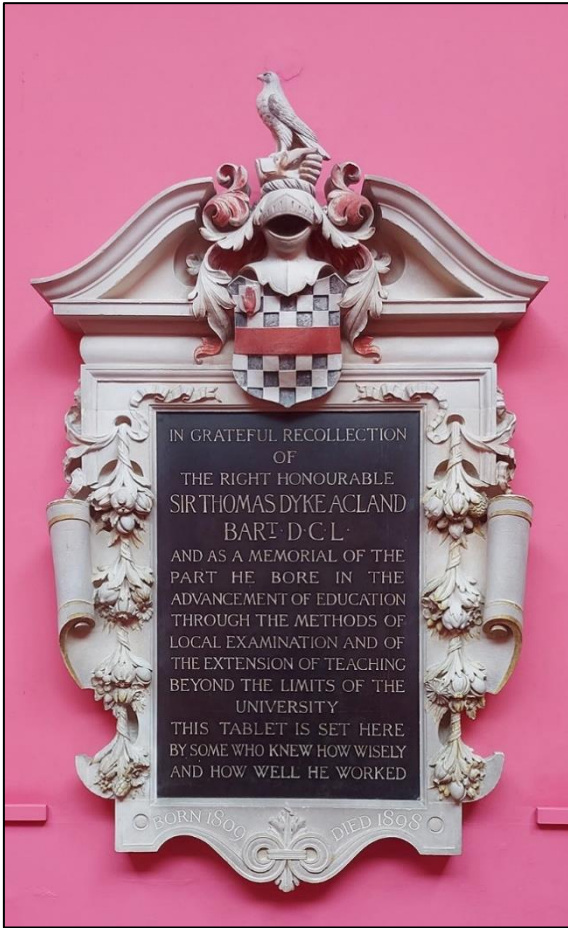
*Children:* Sir John (16Bt); Prof. Robert; Henry; William

*Buried:* Columbjohn



LEFT FIGURE 35: SIR RICHARD DYKE ACLAND (11<sup>TH</sup>/15<sup>TH</sup> BT). PRINT 1939 (NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY).

RIGHT FIGURE 36: LADY ANNE DYKE ACLAND. PRINT ?1940S (ERNEST FAWBERT COLLECTION).



LEFT FIGURE 37: A TABLET DEDICATED TO THE 11<sup>TH</sup> BARONET IN THE ROYAL ALBERT MEMORIAL MUSEUM IN EXETER (AT THE TOP OF THE STAIRS ABOVE THE MAIN ENTRANCE ONTO QUEEN STREET) (PHOTO: B. MORRIS).

RIGHT FIGURE 38: A STATUE OF THE 11<sup>TH</sup> BARONET IN NORTHERNHAY GARDENS IN EXETER (PHOTO: B. MORRIS).



FIGURE 39: THE EAST WINDOW IN THE NORTH AISLE OF BROADCLYST CHURCH, MEMORIALISING ELEANOR (KNOWN AS ELLEN) DYKE ACLAND (d.1924 AGED 10). SHE IS ALSO MEMORIALISED BY A SMALL STONE PLAQUE AT THE SITE OF HER ACCIDENT, AND IN THE BUS STOP IN THE CENTRE OF BROADCLYST.

### 1.7 THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE ESTATE

The estate in its present form covers an area of 2590ha of land: almost 26km<sup>2</sup> or 10 square miles. The estate was assembled and maintained by the Acland and Dyke Acland family from their starting point at Columbjohn in 1580x81. They achieved this through the continuity of the male line, careful management, and, above all, a succession of advantageous marriages to wealthy heiresses. Accordingly, the estate that was acquired by the National Trust in 1944 has no real historical precedent: it is the end product of a steady accumulation of landed wealth, with much, if not the greater part, purchased by the Great Sir Thomas in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

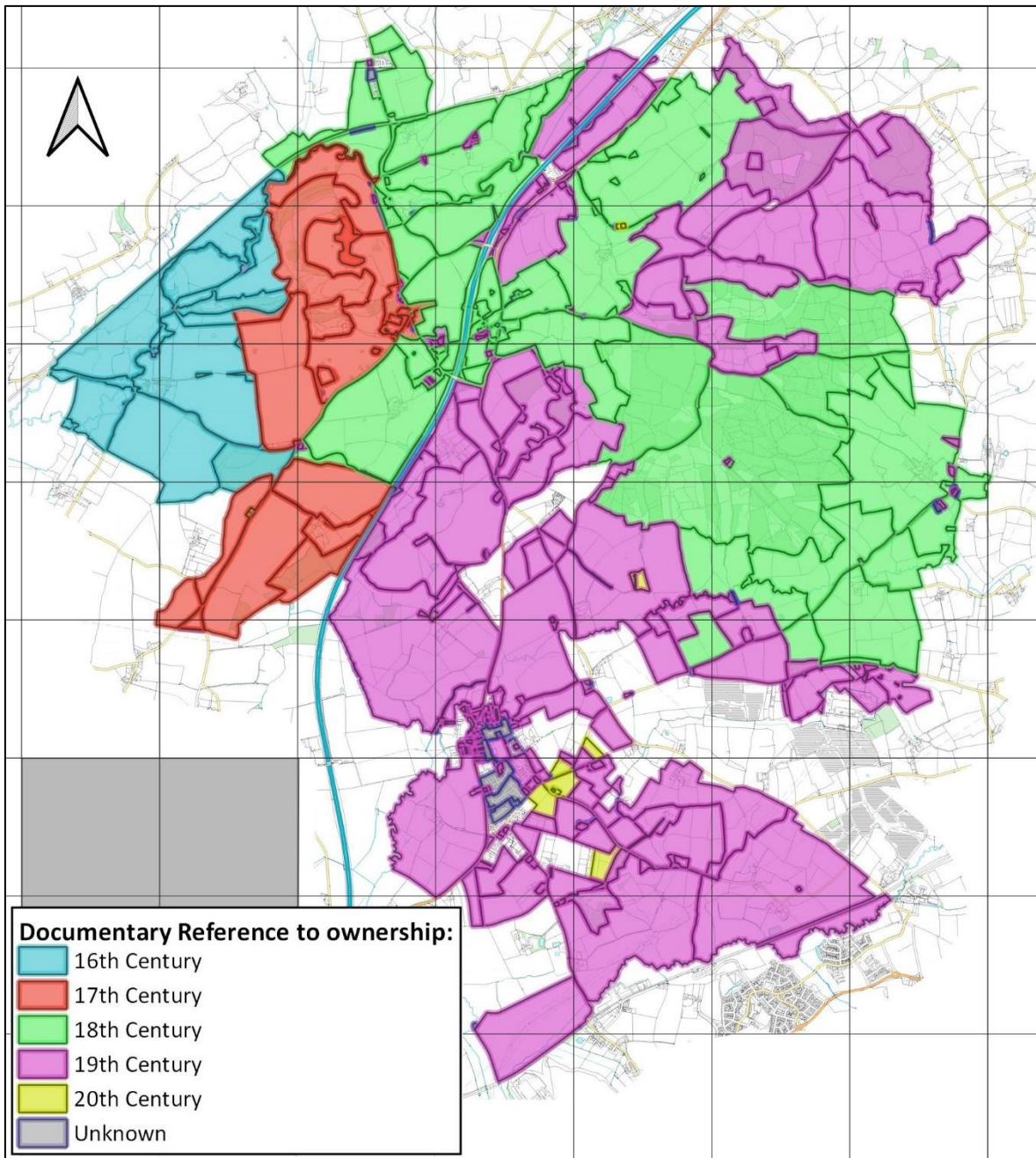


FIGURE 40: PROVISIONAL DATE OF ACQUISITION OF THE FARMS AND MANORS ON THE KILLERTON ESTATE.

As a result of its piecemeal acquisition, it is neither possible nor appropriate to discuss the Killerton Estate as a single unified entity. It is the sum of its disparate component parts, and each part had its own history before it became part of Killerton. The following section details the history of the principal components of the Killerton Estate, exploring their manorial descents

before they were acquired by the Aclands/Dyke Aclands. The modern estate is divided into the four identifiable Domesday manors, with post-Conquest manors discussed under the heading of the Domesday manor they appear to have belonged to. Killerton is *not* a Domesday manor but *is* discussed separately due to its later significance and the amount of historical information relating to this part of the estate. The boundaries of these manors are difficult to define with precision, although a number of the maps dating from the mid-18<sup>th</sup> to early 19<sup>th</sup> century often state they fall within a particular (and long-defunct manor). Based on this (limited) evidence, an approximation of the possible extent of these manors is presented in Figure 41.

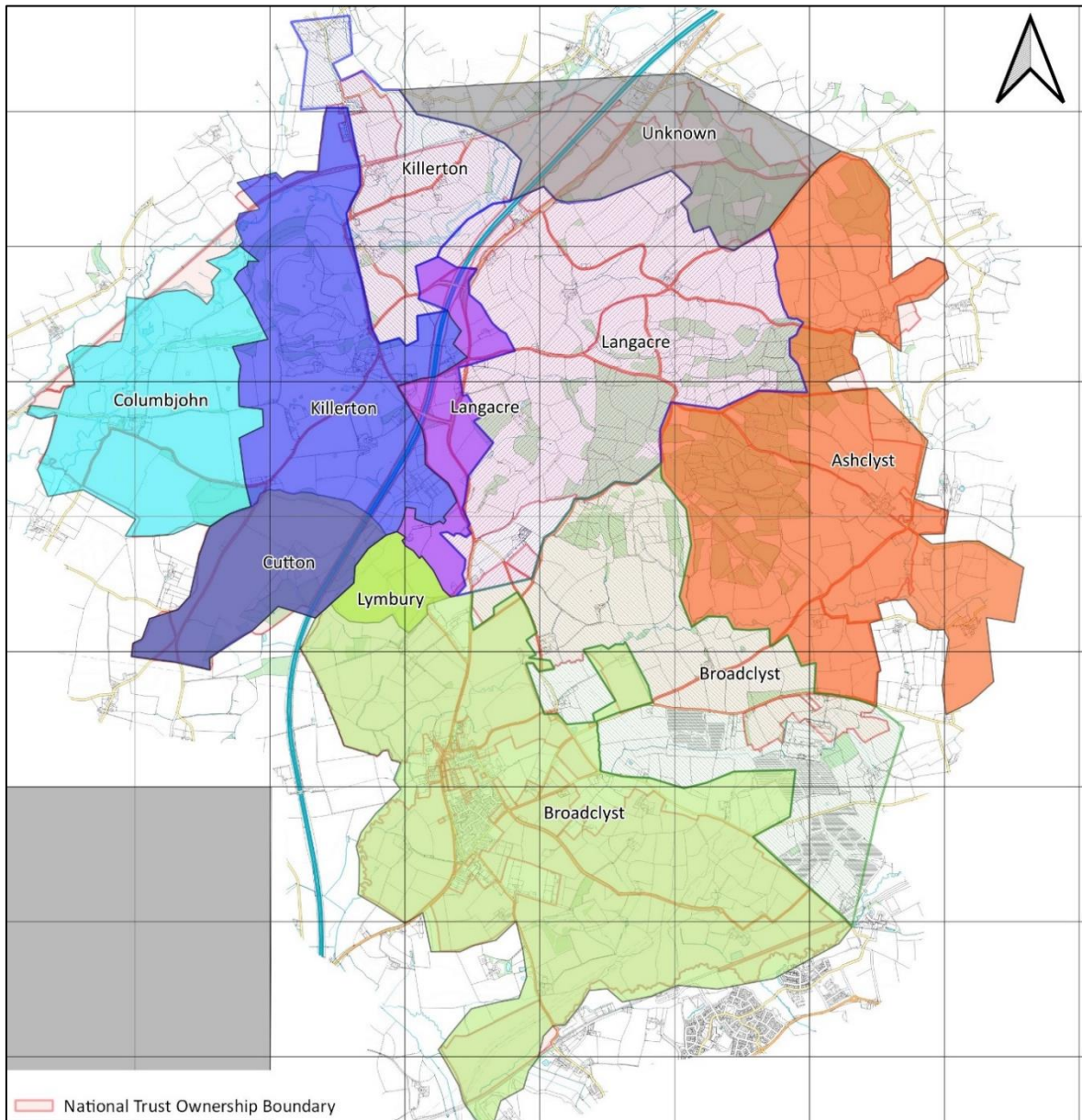


FIGURE 41: MAP SHOWING RECONSTRUCTED EXTENT OF THE MANORS COMPOSING THE CURRENT KILLERTON ESTATE BASED UPON AVAILABLE MAP EVIDENCE. AREA NOT DEPICTED ON HISTORIC MAPS ARE NOT SHOWN.

We have also attempted to allocate the individual historic farms to the manor to which they would have belonged (subject to the caveat noted above). A summary is provided in Table 1 (below). By the post-medieval period, manors as legal entities had lost most of their significance, being usurped by parishes as administrative units. It is likely this happened more quickly for the Killerton Estate than in other places due to the piecemeal acquisition of the estate. For example, the 1762 map of Higher Comberoy Farm described itself as in ‘the parish of Broadclyst’ rather than ‘the manor of Broadclyst’. The information for those farms is derived from the research by South West Archaeology Ltd.

Richardson and Jarwood and is indicated in *italics* in the text (details of the farms as recorded by Richardson 2002-2004 are included as Appendix 11).

### *Existing Research*

A great deal of research into the history of the estate has already been carried, largely by Isabel Richardson, and much of this between 2000 and 2008. Precious little of this research has been published, consisting largely of hardcopy management reports and Word .docs held internally by the National Trust. The main fruits of this work are the *Killerton Estate Archaeological Survey* (five volumes, National Trust 2000), the *Killerton Estate Project* (Richardson 2002-2004), and *Ashclyst Forest: A Landscape History* (Richardson 2008). These include vernacular building surveys (VBS), documentary research into the house and gardens, the farms and cottages, and woods, that make up the estate. The work included transcribing a large number of the primary documents held in the Devon Heritage Centre (formerly the Devon Record Office and West County Studies Library). Transcriptions exist for most documents referring to Columbjohn, the accounts of the Acland Family in relation to Killerton House, park and garden, and many of the individual farms and cottages. Further transcription of primary sources was not undertaken for this report but a detailed list of further sources was compiled (see Appendices 2 and 3). To ensure maximum accessibility, and avoid possible loss, these transcribed documents have been included in the Appendices in Volume 1.2 (Appendices 5-10).

The chronologies presented here draw very heavily on these three earlier reports, with the information for Columbjohn, Ashclyst and Killerton being particularly detailed. For the other parts of the estate, less detailed research was carried out in the past and thus the chronologies more abbreviated, particularly where transcribed documents were not available. Where information or text is drawn from these earlier reports it is reproduced *italics* to differentiate and clearly acknowledge the debt owed.

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF MANORS COMPRISING THE KILLERTON ESTATE, WITH LIST OF THE LIKELY COMPONENT FARMS.

Manor	Farms likely to have sat within the Manor
Columbjohn	Columbjohn Farm
Killerton	Francis Court
Ashclyst	Ashclyst Channons
Broadclyst	Ballamont Beare (Langacre Manor) Broomhill (possibly in Langacre Manor) Budlake (Langacre Manor) Crabhayes Elbury Frogmore Heathfield Jarvishayes Paynes Townend Wishford
Cutton	Cutton
Eveleigh	Higher and Lower Comberoy

The following farms were unable to be assigned to a specific manor on the basis of the information currently available.

### ***Farms unclear in which manor they may lie (research by Richardson 2002-2004 in italics)***

- Burrow (likely to be either Broadclyst/Langacre or Ashclyst Manor):
  - *First documentary mention of farm: Undated 16<sup>th</sup> century legal dispute.*
  - *Acland acquisition: No Date.*
  - *First mention of Acland ownership: 1820 Sir T.D.A. drew up a lease with John Martin for part of Burrow (seems to have part owned it with Sir John Davie). By the 1832 Land Tax Assessment, Acland seems to be paying for the whole of Burrow.*

- Chillacombe (Broadclyst, Langacre or Ashclyst):
  - *First documentary mention of farm: 1600 entry in Acte Book of the Eight Men.*
  - *Acland acquisition: No date.*
  - *First mention of Acland ownership: 1930-9 Management Files.*
- Martinsfield (probably Broadclyst, but shown as owned by Sir John Davie on the c.1770 Broadclyst map):
  - *First documentary mention of name: 1642 mention of Edward Martynfield.*
  - *First documentary mention of farm: 1738 Poor Relief Rate.*
  - *Acland acquisition: No date.*
  - *First mention of Acland ownership: 1832 Land Tax Assessment.*
- Newhall (probably Broadclyst, not depicted on 1770 Broadclyst map, though noted to belong to Sir Thomas Dyke Acland at this date):
  - *First documentary mention of farm: 1646 William Payne 'for his tenement at Newhall'.*
  - *Acland acquisition: No date.*
  - *First mention of Acland ownership: 1756 Estate Map*
- Yarde (within Silverton Parish so probably not within any of these manors):
  - *First documentary mention of farm: 1749 Lease of 'Outer Yard, Silverton.'*
  - *Acland acquisition: 1763 assigned to the executors of Raymond Putt & Sir T.D.A; 1778 Sir T.D.A assigned it to John Parker Esq. of Plympton St. Mary.*

#### 1.7.1 EARLY MEDIEVAL ORIGINS

Prior to the production of the Domesday Book in 1086 there are very few documentary sources that refer to any of the places that would later form part of the Killerton Estate. It is, however, perfectly clear from the Domesday Book that the landscape was extensively settled and farmed. The few Anglo-Saxon charters that survive (see Hooke 1994) detail a recognisable landscape, and the many Old English place-names indicate many of the smaller settlements were already in existence by 1086 and presumably for centuries prior to that. It is pointless to speculate whether any of these settlements have pre-Anglo-Saxon British or Romano-British origins as the physical archaeological evidence for settlement is exceptionally rare and difficult to interpret. However, it is generally accepted that in the South West the survival of a British population is more likely than wholesale depopulation and replacement.

The earliest documentary reference to the area is to Culmstock – but by extension the River Culm – in three late eighth century charters of Glastonbury Abbey. The name is probably derived from an Old English borrowing of the Primitive Cornish \*Culum/Colum 'knot' or possibly via Primitive Cornish from the Latin Columba 'dove' (Probert 2002). Similarly, the River Clyst also appears to be an early coinage, derived from the British \*Klūst, and *Cliston* is mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle as one of the settlements destroyed by a Scandinavian in 1001 following the defeat of the local Anglo-Saxon army at Pinhoe. In 1086 six manors are recorded that fall wholly or partly within the modern Killerton Estate: Columbjohn, Broadclyst, Ashclyst, Eveleigh, Cutton, and Yard (see Table 2, below). With the exception of Cutton and Yard these all fall within the Domesday Hundred of Cliston, with Broadclyst as the administrative caput of the Hundred. Broadclyst, the eponymous *Cliston*, features the river name with the suffix \*tūn (meaning farm or estate); in Devon, this combination was often coined for the principal manors in a hundred (e.g., Silverton, Cullompton, Tawton, Molton, etc.). There are nine other small estates in the Domesday Book known simply as *Clist* and various authors (Probert 2002; Rippon 2012, 173) have taken this to mean that most of Cliston Hundred, together with Huxham, Pinhoe and Poltimore, formed an early unit of landholding along the lines of the multiple estate model popularised by Glanville Jones (for an overview of the theory see Roberts & Barnwell 2011). In support of this hypothesis it seems relatively clear that Broadclyst also possessed a minster church (see Blair 2005) with authority over most of the later parishes within the hundred.

TABLE 2: SUMMARY OF DOMESDAY MANORS (FROM THORN &amp; THORN 1985).

Estate	Columbjohn	Broadclyst	Ashclyst	Eveleigh	Cutton	Yard
Name in 1086	<i>Colum</i>	<i>Clistone</i>	<i>Clist</i>	<i>Iueleia</i>	<i>Poleslevge</i>	<i>Heierde</i>
Landholder 1066	Fulchere	Ordulf	Baldwin - Canons of St. Marys	Fulchere	Baldwin - Canons of St. Marys	Godbold
Landholder 1086	Bricmer	The King	4 thanes	Bricmer	Wulfmer Cott	Kipping
Tax	3 virgates	9 ½ hides	1 hide ½ virgate	1 virgate	½ hide	1 virgate
Ploughs	3 ploughs	35 ploughs	9 ploughs	1 plough	2 ploughs	½ plough
Other Assets	Mill 7a meadow 6a underwood 36a pasture	Mill 40a meadow 150a woodland ½ league pasture	17a meadow 50a pasture 5a woodland	2a meadow 40a pasture 100a woodland	6a meadow 80a pasture	
Value	Was 60s, now 45s	£24	40s	15s	10s	5s

It is readily apparent from the assessment for Broadclyst it was orders of magnitude larger than the other estates here, with a valuation to match. When such large assessments are encountered in the Domesday Book (e.g. the enormous episcopal Manor of Crediton with land for 185 ploughs) it is likely that only the most important settlement was listed and that the assessment included all the settlements subordinate to that manor that elsewhere might have been listed separately (e.g. Stoke Canon, the subject of an early 10<sup>th</sup> century Anglo-Saxon charter (S389)). Later medieval sources indicate Broadclyst contained the sub-manors of *Kildrington* [Killerton], *Suthwhymple* [South Whimble], *Brokhulle* [Brookhill], *Lymybr* [Limbery], *Bere* [Beare], *Suthbrok* [Southbrook], *Craneford* [Cranford], *Kynenardsburgh* [lost], Moor, two *Britrichestons* [lost], and Langacre (Reichel 1942), and it is likely these all contributed to the large Domesday assessment. That being the case we should not envisage a single communal Open Field system associated with a large, nucleated settlement, rather multiple settlements associated with their own fields held in a mixture of open communal fields and several closes. It is highly likely that many of the surviving farms on the modern estate originated as small hamlets comprised of multiple tenements which, over time, shrank or were rationalised by successive landlords.

While the Killerton estate may lack early documentary sources, some elements of the early medieval landscape can be teased out from these sources. Most significantly, a series of Anglo-Saxon charter bounds identify a herepaþ (OE lit. 'army path') crossing from Crediton (S255) to Stoke Canon (389) and is also listed in the charter bounds for Monkton Shobrooke (S387), and Upton Pyne (S498). It crossed into Columbjohn at the *langan ford* [long ford]. By extension, this would suggest the road from Columbjohn to Budlake and thence to up into Ashclyst Forest was also a herepaþ. If the road leading from Exeter to Cullompton via Ellerhayes Bridge is indeed Roman in origin (as listed in the HER entry MDV124645) then that would provide a meaningful reason for siting a Roman fort at this location. The lane running east from Ashclyst Farm is labelled on the historic Ordnance Survey maps as *Harepathstead Lane*.

### 1.7.2 COLUMBJOHN

#### **Early History**

Columbjohn lay within the Hundred of Cliston and was held of the honour of Plympton (Reichel 1942, 379). The name is a simple one derived from the river with the name of the landholder in 1234 *Johannes de Culum*. It covered an area on the eastern side of the River Culm, comprising the narrow ridge that extends westward from Dolbury Hill together with a large swathe of gently rolling farmland extending south as far as Huxham parish and part of the adjacent floodplain. The 1756 Hodge map makes it clear that Columbjohn as a settlement rather than a single farmstead, with four or more small tenements farming small, intermixed hedged fields. These small tenements were consolidated during the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the small fields were largely swept during the 20<sup>th</sup> century to leave a single modern farmstead and a small number of large prairie fields.



The early history of Columbjohn was researched as part of the *Killerton Estate Project*. The text in *italics* below is taken from documents produced as part of that project.

*Sequence of references to Columbjohn listed in the Burnet-Morris Index now held at the Devon Heritage Centre, Exeter:*

- 1086** *Fulcher - held CulmJohn & Eveleigh (Reichel 1942, 366)*
- 1235** *William Briwere - Colum John & Eveleigh held of his heirs (Reichel 1942, 381)*
- 1235** *John de Culme - held Culm John & Eveleigh (Reichel 1942, 381)*
- 1237** *Lucas de Barry - Appoints as attorney Radulfus Barn in lawsuit between Barry & Robertus de Sechvill and Michel, his wife about land in Columbjohn in Broadclyst - Calendar of Close Rolls p.538*
- 1260** *Reginald de Clifford*
- 1260** *Peter Fitzwarin - held Culm John & Eveleigh (Reichel 1942, 381)*
- 1260** *Eudo Fitz Alan - acquired Culm John & Eveleigh (Reichel 1942, 381)*
- 1260** *Thomas de Tetburn - & Joan his wife..conceed manors of Columbe John & Eveleigh to Eudo, son of Alan (Reichel 1942, 381)*
- 1285** *Patrick de Chaworth - one of the heirs of William Briwere.*
- 1285** *William Fitzwarin*
- 1285** *Isabella de Fortibus - held Culm John & Eveleigh (Reichel 1942, 381)*
- 1285** *Mauger de Sancto Albino - holds Colump de Reginald Clifford, he of Petrus fil. Warini, he of Wm fil. Warin, he of heirs of Patricus de Cadurcis, they of Isabella, Countess (of Devon) Plympton, she of the King. - Feudal Aids I p.333*
- 1303** *Gilbert de Beare - held Colum John in the right of his wife Isabella, daughter of Robert Clifford (Reichel 1942, 381)*
- 1316** *Roger Nonant - Lord of Cliston Hundred & Manor with its member Colump John & Clyst Hydon - Feudal Aids I p.382*
- 1316** *Plympton Honour*
- 1325** *John de Clifford*
- 1332** *May 3rd: John de Clyfford chivaler & Clarice his wife claimants & Roger Prydiaux [sic] chivaler deforciant ..as to the manors incl. Colmjon..settlement on John & Clarice with remainder to Roger (son of the aforesaid Roger) and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John - Devon Feet of Fines no.1236*
- 1361** *Henry Duke of Lancaster (descendant of Margaret Brewer) 1361 deceased. Portion of daughter Maud, division of his lands incl. 1/2 Knight's Fee in Colm Johan & Yevele held by John de Clifford - Calendar of Close Rolls pp.209-10*
- 1363** *Peter Prydeaux - holds Columjohn (Reichel 1942, 382)*
- 1363** *Maud Bararia*
- 1377** *John Duke of Lancaster held Shillynford, Farendon, ColompJohn & Yevelegh - D&C.N&Q xviii p.163*
- 1385** *John Prestecote - Indentures in French..John Prydeaux & his manors of Colompe John - Record Office Deeds I 496*
- 1416** *John Prideaux - holds Columjohn (Reichel 1942, 382)*
- 1422** *John Fortescue*
- 1422-9** *Columbjohn Manor held of the Duchy of Lancaster*
- 1428** *Richard Bampvile - holding in COLYMP, formerly of Roger Prideaux - Feudal Aids I 490.*
- 1469** *May 17th: Humphrey Stafford (beheaded Aug.1469) created Earl of Devon..granted to him Manors incl. Colompe John..late of Henry Courtenay & Thomas Courtenay - Calendar of Patent Rolls*
- 1470** *February: John Nevill, Earl of Northumberland for good service against the rebels & the Scots - grant to him of certain Courtenay lands incl. Manor of Culme John..in custody of John Carne, son & heir of Nicholas Courtenay Esq. deceased - Calendar of Patent Rolls p.189*
- 1471** *August: George, Duke of Clarence granted..manor of Culme John..formerly of Thomas Courtenay - Calendar of Patent Rolls, pp.279-80*
- 1484** *Richard Radclyff - Knight of the Body.grant to him for good service against the rebels..incl. Manor of Colum John..late of Edward Courtenay - Calendar of Patent Rolls, p.472*
- 1484** *Thomas Radclyff - Columbjohn Bailiff*
- 1485** *Richard Lepton - ColumJohn Bailiff*
- 1486** *October 26th: Edward Courtenay, heir male of Hugh Courtenay sometime Earl of Devon & Margaret his wife, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of Edward I, created Earl of Devon..grant to*

*him of Colompe John..late of Henry Courtenay, brother of said Thomas, son of Thomas Courtenay - Calendar of Patent Rolls pp.28-9*

**1492** *October: Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devon..going with the King in his voyage against France is licensed to alienate to Edmund Courtenay & others ..ColumJohn - Calendar of Patent Rolls p.406*

**1509** *P Bury - Columbjohn Bailiff*

**1550** *Gertrude Courtenay*

*John de Culme held the Manor from William Briwere, it then passed to Sir John de Clifford and his daughter & heir, Elizabeth carried it to Sir Roger Prideaux. Culmjohn had been held for 7 years (1422-9) by the Duchy of Lancaster. It went to the Courtenay family, to Philip Basset, to William Rowsewell and to Sir John Acland. He built a new mansion at Columbjohn on a foundation said to have been begun by the Earls of Devon.\**

*\*Polwhele - The History of Devonshire, Vol 2, p.190.*

*The Courtenay Family Papers did not yield references to the earlier house. The contents of these papers are detailed in Appendix 10.*

### **Acquisition by the Acland Family**

Research carried out for the *Killerton Estate Project* includes a transcription of an indenture for the acquisition of Columbjohn by John Acland in 1580. The Aclands are reputed to have constructed a mansion at Columbjohn, possibly on the foundations of an earlier structure begun by Henry Courtenay, Marquis of Exeter, although no references to this house have been traced in the documents of the Courtenay family (see above). It is evident from transcribed documents in the local record office, as well as the Public Record Office at Kew, that legal disputes over the acquisition of Columbjohn by the Aclands took place in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Transcriptions of these documents can be found in Appendix 10.

### **Subsequent History**

Following the removal of the Acland family from Columbjohn to a house at Killerton c.1680 the Elizabethan Mansion at Columbjohn was – seemingly – allowed to fall into disrepair before being demolished in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The Aclands continued to use the Chapel and an avenue of trees was planted as a processional way to link Killerton to Columbjohn (Fletcher 2003). Only one wall of the gatehouse for the mansion now survives, with a dressed stone archway incorporated into the wall of the adjacent farm building.

The parkland landscape between Columbjohn and Killerton appears from the 1756 Hodge maps to be a creation of the third quarter of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. On a prominent knoll between the two a folly tower was constructed, most probably during this period but it is not impossible it could be related to the earlier mansion at Columbjohn. A white octagonal tower is shown in an undated painting of the park held by the National Trust, of which only the foundations survive (Papworth 2019). In 1756 there were three farms at Columbjohn (Cox's, Tosswell's and Wilcock's) on the site of the extant Culmjohn Cottages, Dairy Cottage and Columbjohn Farmhouse. The location of the mansion is poorly defined but it undoubtedly lay in the field adjacent to the current chapel, as indicated by the buildings shown on the 1756 Hodge map. An earthwork survey has been carried out by English Heritage here (Fletcher 2003). A gradiometer survey undertaken in 2004 identified geophysical anomalies suggestive of robbed-out walls and spreads of rubble indicative of large former buildings but recommended a high density survey to clarify the results (Substrata 2004).

### **Maps covering the manor of Columbjohn (see Volume II.1)**

- 1756 Hodge Maps DHC 1148M add 23/E1
- 1766 Case Map DHC 1148M add 10/5/1
- Early C19th Map of the manors of Killerton and Aishclyst SRO DD/SAS c1540/12/1
- Plan of Killerton Park (Gilpin) DHC 1148M add 10/5/15

### **Farms likely to lie within the manor of Columbjohn**

- Columbjohn Farm:
  - *First documentary mention of farm: 1780 Land Tax Assessment as 'Newhouse'.*
  - *Acland acquisition: c.1680.*

### 1.7.3 KILLERTON

#### **Early History**

Research carried out by the *Killerton Estate Project* established the following history (*in italics*):

*The document/s relating to the Drewe-Acland sale of the house, c.1610, cannot be traced in the Acland Papers, nor, after consultation with the Drewes of both Ticehurst & Broadhembury, through the Drewe family holdings nor does there seem to be any documentary evidence extant relating to the building of the Drewe house. In correspondence with A.F.Drewe (9:8:99), he gave me the following information:*

*"Edward Drewe was born at Sharpham, which had been the family home for four generations, in 1542, and specialised in the law and he gained many high posts including that of Queen's Sergeant. he married, in about 1570, Bridget, daughter of George Fitzwilliams. She died at Killerton in 1614 and was buried in Broadclyst church. Soon after his marriage, Edward bought 300 acres of land, the capital messuage of Killerton and two other houses and he built a new house there, which was his home until after the death of his widow and they brought up their family there. He died suddenly from gaol fever whilst riding the northern Circuit with Mr Justice Beaumont who also died 3 days before him. Edward died on 25 Apr 1598, not in 1622 as has often been quoted and which was the date of the erection of the monument in Broadclyst church. He was buried at that church. His eldest surviving son, Thomas sold Killerton to the Aclands who built the present house."*

Killerton lay within the Hundred of Cliston and is first documented in 1242 (Gover *et al.* 1942, 574). The name is *probably* derived from an OE personal name (perhaps *Cwyldhere*) plus the suffix *ingtun*, meaning 'estate or farm belonging to Cwyldhere'. It extends from the River Culm to the north and taking in Dolbury Hill and its eastern and southern flanks. To the south it extended to Francis Court, but until 1752 Francis Court was in separate ownership. The 1756 Hodge map lists multiple subdivisions of Killerton (*Killerton Dolbery, Killerton Francis, Killerton Marshes, and the Barton of Killerton*), along with the smaller tenements of Bastens, Bridge, and Cross. Reichel (1942, 370-1) notes the descent of *two* Killertons in the documentary sources: the Kildrington/Killerton that was held as part of the barony of Holbeton (Killerton Francis/Francis Court), and the Kildrinton/Killerton that was held by a family of that name.

The Barton of Killerton extended from the house to the west and south, with the other tenements lying intermixed to the east and north. The 1675 Ogilby road map (Cullompton to Exeter) shows 'Kelleton' as a substantial settlement, described as a 'village of 2 furlongs [ $\frac{1}{4}$  mile] length' (White 2005, 97). With the exception of *Killerton Marshes*, all these tenements were incorporated into the park over the course of the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century and most of the buildings demolished and removed.

#### *Killerton Francis*

- 1241** One parcel of Killerton was held in 1241 by William Geraund de Clyst for  $\frac{1}{2}$  knights fee (i.e. a medieval unit of sub-infeudation whereby the vassal was bound to provide a certain number of knights for up to 40 days to campaign with the liege lord) from Reginald de Valletorta, the family of the latter having been granted the Manor of Broadclyst by the King soon after 1086.
- 1285** John de Punchardon held 'Killerington belonging to the barony of Holberton'.
- 1298** Henry de Raleigh, who had married Mabel de Punchardon, succeeded to  $\frac{1}{3}$  of Kilrynton.
- 1303** The estate was settled on Henry, Mabel and their heirs of their marriage, the remainder settled on the heirs of Mabel (by a previous marriage?).
- 1329** The daughter of Henry and Mabel carried the estate to John Fraunceys of Bolham, who settled the estate on he and his wife Margaret.
- 1346** John Fraunceys.

- 1428 Henry Fraunceys.  
 1752 Passes to the Aclands from Francis Gwyn.  
*Killerton*  
 1275 Henry de Kildrinton.

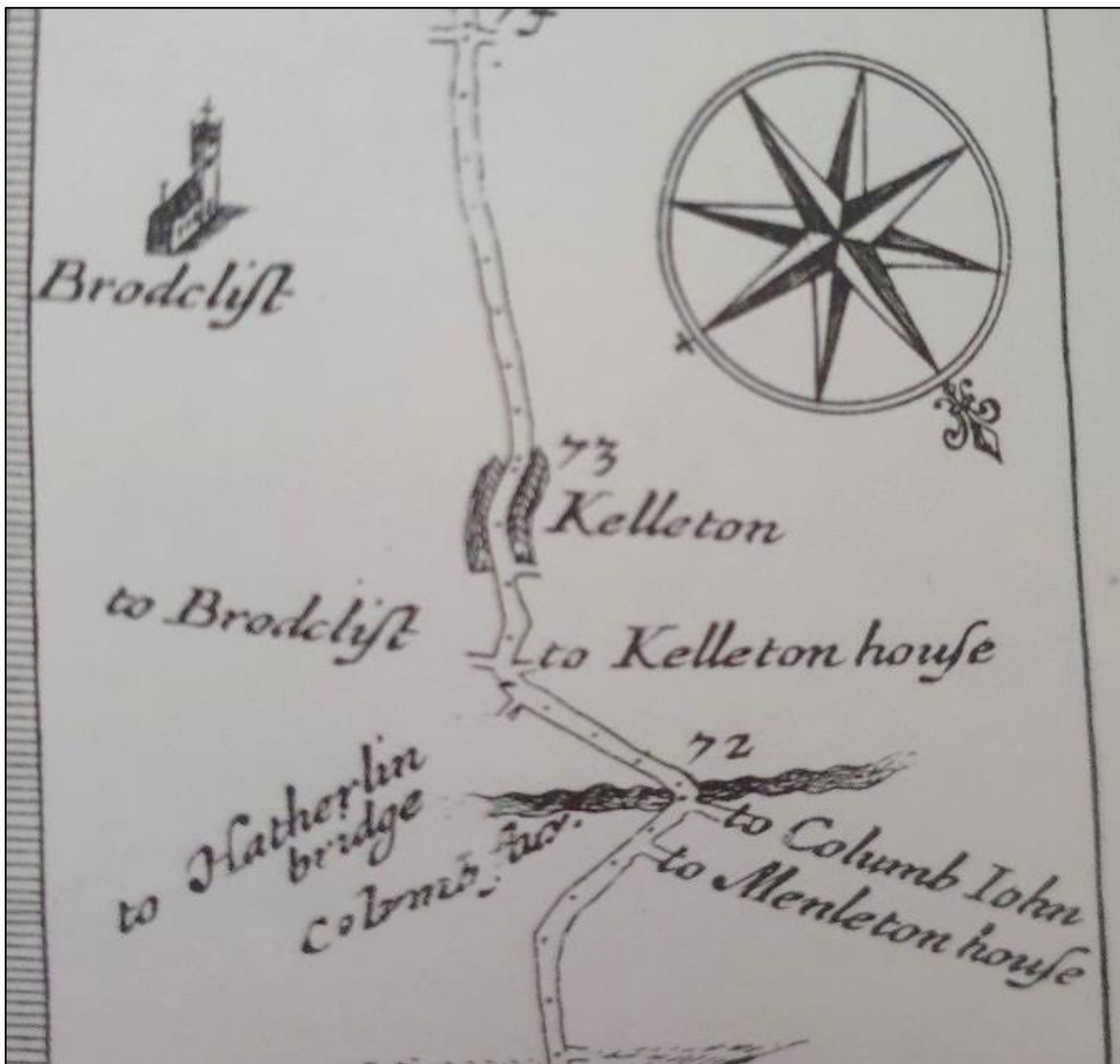


FIGURE 42: EXTRACT FROM THE 1675 OGILBY ROAD MAP, SHOWING THE 'VILLAGE' OF KILLERTON.

*Killerton Francis*

Lysons (1822) records Francis Court as anciently called Killerington or Killerton and belonging to the Raleighs during the reign of Edward I before passing to the Franceis family. The will of John Franceis of East Chevithorne, Devon, proved 20<sup>th</sup> May 1636 records 'my tenement called Franceis Court lying in the manor of Killerton' (PRO PROB11/171/152). Killerton Franceis was purchased by Sir Thomas Dyke Acland from John Franceis Gwynn of Ford Abbey in 1752 (Lysons 1822; NTHBSMR Francis Court Farm MNA105162). Reichel documents this Killerton (also known as Kildrinton and later Francis Court), of the honour of Harberton, held in 1241 by William [Geraund] de Clyst from whom John de Punchardon held it by 1285. By 1298 it passed to Henry de Raleigh, husband of Mabel, heiress of John de Punchardon. Their daughter conveyed it by marriage to John Fraunceys, son of John Fraunceys of Bolham.

*Killerton*

Reichel documents a second Killerton which does not appear in the fee lists but was held by a family named for it. He states that it was *held of the honour of Harberton and in the possession of*

*Henry de Kildrington in 1275 until the final male descendent; Walter de Kildrington of Colbrook in Cullompton had two daughters, one of whom married Edward Drewe, son of Thomas Drew of Sharpham who was sergeant-at-law to Queen Elizabeth I. Their son sold Killerton to Arthur Acland after the death of his father in 1622, building a house at the Grange in Broadhembury* (Reichel 1942, 371). This account by Reichel is somewhat questionable as the date given for the death of Edward Drewe is incorrect and Edward Drewe did not marry the heiress of Walter de Kildrington, he married Bridget fitzWilliam of Mablethorpe, Lincolnshire, whose family were unconnected with the Killerton Estate (see Section 1.6.1 above). A John de Kylyrington is documented as a witness in the Inquisitions Post Mortem of Edward II dated 21<sup>st</sup> September 1317. He was recorded as having previously been 'servant to Roger de Novaunt', who held the manor of Broadclyst at this date. Lysons records that the Kilrington Family also used the name Colebrooke or Colbroke after their seat at Colebrook in the parish of Bradninch. Walter de Kildrington (Colbroke) does appear to have been the last male heir of his line and he gave land at Killerton, among other estates, to Sir Walter Courtenay, who later married his daughter, Alice (Walter Courtenay became her second husband). The Inquisitions Post Mortem for Alice's only other surviving female relative records that Alice became the sole surviving heir of Walter Colbroke (Kildrington) and her inheritance included 'A messuage, 40a. arable, 30a. pasture, 4a. meadow, 4a. wood, and 30a. gorse and heather in Kyllerton, worth 7 marks, held of the heirs of Nicholas Fraunceys, as of the lordship of Fraunceys Court, by a rent of 6s. and 1 lb. wax only, in free socage.' (*Inq. Post Mortem 8 Hen VII. 808*). This suggests that Killerton formed part of the holding of Killerton Francis at this date. Alice Colbroke (Kilrington)'s first marriage was to John de Vere and their son became the 15<sup>th</sup> Earl of Oxford. Through her mother, a Tresithney, Alice appears to have passed a number of Cornish Estates into the holding of the Earls of Oxford. There is no further reference to Killerton but further documentary research may encounter evidence of its sale prior to its acquisition by Edward Drewe.

#### **Acquisition by the Aclands**

The Aclands purchased Killerton from the heirs of Edward Drewe. It has been suggested (Isabel Richardson *pers. comm.*) that it was to be a dower house, but its status remains unclear. Fletcher gives a date of 1602 but does not state his source (Fletcher 2003, 2). Rees Bolter suggest it was purchased between 1597 and 1611 based on a feoffment of 1619 (Rees Bolter Architects 2019, 14). The will of Edward Drewe does not appear to make any specific mention of his Killerton Estate although does mention estates at Sharpham (Ashprington), Stoke Cannon, Awliscombe and manors of Broadhembury and Woolston. Killerton also appears not to be among the estates mentioned in a claim made to the Court of Chancery by the eldest daughter of Edward Drewe and her husband, contesting his will (PRO C2/Eliz/R5/62). It is unclear therefore whether Killerton was sold prior to the death of Edward Drewe, if its sale could have been in progress at the time of his death (as is the case with the Sharpham Estate, although in that instance his will provides details to his son and heir as to how to proceed with the sale and that is not the case for Killerton), or whether the estate was in his ownership at his death and was disposed of by his son and heir after 1598. Bridget Drewe, wife of Edward Drewe appears to have survived him and was buried in Broadclyst Church after her death in 1614, bringing into question whether the estate was sold prior to her death. As the Drewe family seat moved only a relatively short distance to Broadhembury it is possible she was buried at Broadclyst Church with her husband, even if she had not died at Killerton (as was stated by A.F. Drewe; above). Detailed examination of surviving 16<sup>th</sup> century archival material would be required to clarify this.

The Drewe family only appear to have held Killerton for one generation; its ownership prior to this date is outlined out above and it appears to have been held by a family of the same name. An indenture held in the Devon Heritage centre (1148M add/1/T8/134), a transcription of which was supplied by Denise Melhuish (NT Killerton), indicates the transfer of Killerton from John Acland to Sir Francis Vincent in 1619. His mother Eleanor, the widow of Sir Arthur Acland (d.1610), married Sir Francis Vincent of Stoke D'abernon (Surrey) in 1617. It is possible this indenture regularises

their occupation of Killerton following Eleanor's remarriage. The will of Sir Francis Vincent (proved 15<sup>th</sup> May 1640) lists 'my house at Killerton' (PRO PROB11/183/143). Lady Eleanor Mallet Vincent's will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury on 24<sup>th</sup> October 1645, stating her place of residence was Killerton (PRO PROB 11/194). Sir John Acland 1<sup>st</sup> Baronet, son of Eleanor Mallet Vincent by her first husband Sir Arthur Acland, married Elizabeth Vincent the eldest daughter of Sir Francis Vincent, his step-sister, ensuring Killerton remained part of the Acland estate. The marriage record for Hugh Acland (5<sup>th</sup> Baronet) and Ann Daniell on 24<sup>th</sup> March 1673 at the Church of St Mary Magdalene, Old Fish Street, City of London, gives his residence as *Culum John*, suggesting that was his residence when married (LMA P69/MRY10/A/002/MS010221). By 1680 Hugh Acland had altered and enlarged Killerton and made it the main family residence (Acland 1981, 13). There appears to be little surviving documentary evidence from this period to determine exactly what work was done to the house and why Hugh Acland decided to move the family from Columbjohn.

The folly on the hill to the north west of Columbjohn, known as Mount Pleasant or Folly Hill, is likely to have been constructed during the 17<sup>th</sup> or early 18<sup>th</sup> century but the character of some of the *ex-situ* dressed stonework could indicate of an earlier date for part of the structure, and the amendments made to the 1756 Hodge map would suggest this part of the valley did not form part of the formal parkland until after c.1760. The folly is shown as a white hexagonal tower with arched windows in an undated painting of the Killerton by William Tomkins (1730-1792). Excavation in 2017 revealed the foundations of a hexagonal stone structure on the summit of the hill c.5.5m diameter with a lower hexagonal structure constructed of Flemish Bond brick c.13.3m in diameter (Papworth 2019). The brick was dated to c.1680-1740; fragments of stone mullion found are likely to date to the earlier 17<sup>th</sup> century (Papworth 2019). It is possible the structure has both 16<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century phases.

### ***Killerton in the 18<sup>th</sup> century***

It is clear that in the later 18<sup>th</sup> century Sir Thomas Dyke Acland 7<sup>th</sup> Bt was keen to create a grand fashionable family residence at Killerton, possibly inspired by contemporaries such as John Parker of Saltram. Plans drawn up by Adam in 1768 (now in the Sir John Soane Museum; see Appendix 3) were rejected in favour of those of James Wyatt, whose designs for a new family residence on the ridge above Columbjohn Wood were selected by Sir Thomas. Plans and elevations of the intended building survive in the RIBA archive (See Appendix 3). Work began in 1775 but ceased by 1777 due to spiralling costs and difficulties in supplying water to the elevated site. The unexpected death of Sir Thomas's son and heir John in 1778, and the destruction of the Acland's house at Holnicote by fire in 1779 are likely to have further tempered any enthusiasm for expensive projects. Following the abandonment of the Wyatt House the existing house was extensively altered to designs by John Johnson (SWARCH 2019), although it is unclear to what extent the surviving building incorporates elements of the 17<sup>th</sup> century one. The rebuilding of Killerton House on the existing site was completed by 1780 (Acland 1981, 24). Even given the cost implications it is unclear why the remodelling of the existing house was so dramatically different in scope to the plans envisaged by Adam and Wyatt. The post-1780 Killerton House was much smaller and plainer than either of the two designs prepared by Adam and Wyatt. A comprehensive analysis of the Johnson alterations has been carried out by Rees Bolter Architects (2019), suggests the contribution of Johnson may have been less significant than previously thought. Documents relating to William Spring the builder between 1778-1779 suggest he and his son had a role in developing the plans for this phase of the house (Rees Bolter 2019, 21). References to the demolition of the 'house on the hill' are also found in documents from March to June 1779, indicating the building materials from the Wyatt House were reused in the works taking place at Killerton House and the stables. Transcripts of the accounts for the aborted Wyatt House and subsequent alterations to Killerton House can be found in Appendix 5. It is of note that the Benjamin Donn map of Devon (1765) appears to show a property named 'Hill Town' to the west of Dolbury, in the approximate location of the Wyatt house, although this predates the commissioning of Wyatt to design and build the

house. Sir Thomas Dyke Acland 7<sup>th</sup> Bt is recorded as a subscriber of 'Kelleton and Hill Town'. 'Hill Town' does not appear to be labelled on any map before or after the 1765 Donn map and it is therefore unclear exactly what this represents.

It is believed that Killerton retained its old formal gardens until the rebuilding of the house in the 1770s (Pugsley 1994, 93). In 1772 Sir Thomas Dyke Acland 7<sup>th</sup> Bt employed the nurseryman John Veitch, who went on to become the agent for the estate. During the 1770s Sir Thomas began an extensive remodelling of the gardens, seemingly advised by Nathaniel Richmond, who like Adam also carried out work for John Parker at Saltram; the work was executed by John Veitch. Veitch developed his nursery at Budlake where it remained until it moved to Mount Radford in 1832. Transcripts of the accounts relating to the development of the park and gardens during this period can be found in Appendices 6-7. Following the death of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland 7<sup>th</sup> Bt in February 1785 the house at Killerton was mothballed, with Thomas, the grandson and heir (later the 10<sup>th</sup> Bt), living at Holnicote with his mother; his father Sir Thomas Dyke Acland 9<sup>th</sup> Bt died in 1794.

### ***Killerton in the 19<sup>th</sup> century***

In 1808, Sir Thomas Acland 10<sup>th</sup> Bt (who was to become known as the *Great Sir Thomas*) came of age, married Lydia Hoare, and moved back to Killerton. Significant renovations to the house were undertaken along with enhancements to the park and garden, again undertaken by John Veitch. Transcripts of the accounts relating to the development of the park and gardens during this period can be found in Appendices 6-7. Building work was undertaken throughout the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and by 1841 Sir Thomas had built a Chapel at Killerton to remove the need to travel to Columbjohn (Acland 1980, 66). Details of the alterations carried out in advance of Thomas and Lydia Acland's move to Killerton are detailed in the Rees Bolter report (2019). Following the death of Sir Thomas's daughter-in-law in 1851 he purchased Sprydon House to provide his heir and young family a home within easy distance of the house; Holnicote house burned down again during this year (Acland 1980, 71). Following the death of John Veitch in 1839 his sons took over the nursery business he had begun at Killerton and the gardens were enhanced with plants and seeds brought back from America and Asia. After the death of Sir Thomas 10<sup>th</sup> Bt in 1871 his son moved his family and second wife into Killerton House. They undertook little work to the house or gardens but took a great interest in their tenants and agricultural improvement of the estate. At the death of the Sir Thomas 11<sup>th</sup> Bt in 1898, his son Charles Thomas Dyke Acland (known as Thomas) took possession; he and his wife Gertrude Walrond immediately undertook extensive renovations of Killerton House, rendering it almost unrecognisable from the building designed by Johnson at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

### ***Killerton in the 20<sup>th</sup> century***

Gertrude Dyke Acland was an enthusiastic admirer of the informal styles of Robinson and Jekyll and employed William Robinson to make improvements to the garden. By 1905 a terrace had been added along with other enhancements such as a glade of rhododendrons at the top of the garden. Major remodelling of the house was undertaken in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century (Rees Bolter Architects 2019, 35). Transcripts of the accounts relating to the development of the park and gardens during this period can be found in Appendices 6-7. When Sir C. Thomas Dyke Acland died in 1919 the baronetcy passed to his brother Arthur who chose to remain in London. His son Francis had already moved to Devon before the death of his uncle (Acland 1981, 151). In 1917 Sir C. Thomas had granted a 500-year lease to the National Trust of 8000 acres of land on Exmoor. Francis Acland succeeded to the title following the death of his father in 1926. He took a keen interest in the gardens and sponsored plant hunting expeditions to the Himalayas, introducing new species of rhododendrons (Acland 1980, 152). He and his first wife Eleanor were resident when a fire gutted a number of rooms to the rear of the house in October 1924, including Francis Acland's study and two of the children's bedrooms (Rees Bolter Architects 2019, 37). Significant rebuilding work followed this fire including the incorporation of a squash court into the footprint

of the house (Rees Bolter Architects 2019, 38). Richard Dyke Acland inherited the title in 1937. During the Second World War Killerton was home to the Battle Abbey and Vinehall Schools from Sussex. In 1944 Richard Acland gifted the Estate to the National Trust, save for 300 acres of the Holnicote Estate which the National Trust purchased; Richard used the money to pay death duties and fund his own political party. His memorandum of wishes required a self-contained flat to be created in part of the house for the use of the family (Rees Bolter Architects 2019, 40). When the Sussex schools left in 1946 the house was let to the Workers Travel Association on a 21-year lease. They made alterations to the house including additional partitions and bathrooms to accommodate up to 60 guests but terminated the lease early in 1960. For a brief period between 1960-62 Killerton House was home to Tuyn's Finishing School (Rees Bolter Architects 2019, 42). Between 1963-76 the house served as a residential hostel for students from St Luke's College, Exeter. Richard Dyke Acland and the National Trust agreed in 1970 to exchange the Acland flat for Sprydton and in 1978 the National Trust opened Killerton House to the public, following alterations and redecoration (Rees Bolter Architects 2019, 44).

### ***Phases of Landscape Design at Killerton***

The phases of landscape design have been defined by SR Historic Environment Ltd (2014; table 1). Appendix 5 of that report contains a detailed landscape chronology of the gardens at Killerton and includes references to sources for the history of the gardens, some with transcriptions. Research carried out by South West Archaeology (2015) demonstrates the park at Killerton was not a static entity and its formal boundary fluctuated quite dramatically between 1765 and c.1900: the deerpark shifted from the north-western side of Dolbury Hill in the 18<sup>th</sup> century to the north-eastern side of the Dolbury by the 19<sup>th</sup> century, giving way to landscaped woodlands, and was then extended to encompass all the grounds to the south and south-west of the house in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Some of the roads around Killerton house were also moved to accommodate changes to the parkland during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The road to the eastern side of the park belonged to the Exeter to Cullompton Turnpike, created after 1753. The Turnpike was diverted in c.1780 around the new stable block. In the early 1810s the road from Columbjohn to Budlake was moved to the south away from the house (plans for this new road are dated 1812); the Exeter to Cullompton Turnpike was moved further to the east in the 1820s or 1830s, perhaps after 1831 when this road was dis-turnpiked and a new road through Broadclyst and Beare turnpiked (Ebdon 2014, 24). Killerton Francis and Cross tenement were also swept away at this time. The carriage drive to Budlake Old Post Office (then a lodge) was created (shown on the plans attributed to Gilpin in 1825) and extended to the new Turnpike at Holly Lodge.

TABLE 3: SUMMARY OF LANDSCAPE DESIGN ELEMENTS AT KILLERTON (AFTER SR HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT LTD 2014).

Date	Who	Main Changes
By mid-C18 (c.1680-1750s)	Probably Sir Hugh, 5 <sup>th</sup> Bt. (1637-1713)	Modest garden of formal compartments to west and east of house and adjacent stables. Possibly laid out by 5 <sup>th</sup> Baronet c.1680s when he altered the house. Could also be early-mid C18 origin.
1770s-85	Sir Thomas, 7 <sup>th</sup> Bt (1722-85)	Gardens for remodelled house (1770s), with associated works for him around the park and pleasure grounds, by Nathaniel Richmond (1724-1784), executed by the young John Veitch.
1808-12	'Great' Sir Thomas, 10 <sup>th</sup> Bt (1787-1871), 1 <sup>st</sup> phase	Established form of present park, pleasure grounds and gardens, implemented by mature John Veitch, extending 7 <sup>th</sup> Bt's gardens; Lady Lydia's shrubbery and nursery laid out (later extended as Chapel Ground). Fashionable Picturesque informal framework, embellished with rustic structures and scattered formal features and ornaments. William Sawrey Gilpin (1762-1843) provided advice on the landscape at Killerton in 1820, but the scope and extent of his involvement is unclear.
1830s & 1840s	'Great' Sir Thomas, 10 <sup>th</sup> Bt (1787-1871), 2 <sup>nd</sup> phase	A Gardenesque layer added to the Picturesque framework and formation of Chapel Ground.
1900-05	Sir Charles Thomas, 12 <sup>th</sup> Bt (1842-1919)	Edwardian additions to the mid C19 landscape, in localised areas, with advice from renowned horticulturist William Robinson executed by Head Gardener John Coutts, ex-Kew and an expert horticulturist.
1919-39	Sir Francis, 14 <sup>th</sup> Bt (1874-1944)	Enhanced the exotic collection of garden plants.
1960s-90s	National Trust (from 1944)	Alterations to largely intact garden, Chapel Ground and kitchen gardens.



### **Maps covering the manor of Killerton**

- 1756 Hodge Maps: Manor of Killerton and Culmjohn; Killerton Dolbery, Killerton Francis and Killerton Marshes; Budlake inset; Francis Court, New Hall and Great, Middle and Little Cutton. DHC 1148M add 23/E1. The Hodge maps are particularly important as they appear to have formed an estate atlas, and were used as working (i.e. regularly updated) estate documents.
- 1765 Donn map of the County of Devon (both Kelleton and 'Hill Town' are labelled, and Sir Thomas (7Bt) 'of Kelleton and Hill Town' is noted as a subscriber
- 1766 Case map: Part of Killerton Estate DHC 1148M add 10/5/1
- Early 19<sup>th</sup> Century: Manors of Killerton and Aishclyst SRO DD/SAS c1540/12/1
- 19<sup>th</sup> Century plan attributed to Gilpin: Part of Killerton Park DHC 1148M add 10/5/15
- 1812: Plan of the intended new road at Killerton DHC QS 113A/34/1

### **Farms lying within the manor of Killerton**

- Francis Court (a separate manor for most of the medieval period):
  - *First documentary mention of name: 1243-4 mention of John le Fraunceys.*
  - *First documentary mention of farm: 1671 Lease.*
  - *Acland acquisition: 1752 granted to Sir T.D.A by Francis Gwyn.*

#### **1.7.4 ASHCLYST**

##### **Early History**

A separate and highly detailed report on the history and archaeology of Ashclyst has been produced (Richardson 2008) but only exists as a series of unpublished word documents held by the National Trust. Ashclyst is listed as a small manor in the Domesday Book (see above). The name is derived from the river name plus the prefix *æsc* meaning ash [tree] (while this seems straightforward, note that Old English could be highly allusive, and *æsc* was also the first letter in the runic *furtharc*, and could refer to an ash spear/lance or to a small ship). Ashclyst is now synonymous with the hilltop and the forest, but the name was actually attached to the settlement(s) located on the lowland edge of what is now the forest, and the hilltop was formerly *Sprydun* (1504 'Brushwood Hill').

The following timeline summarises the history of Ashclyst from Domesday until its purchase by the Aclands (Richardson 2008).

- 1066** *Ashclyst Manor was held by four thanes. Its value was 40s (Domesday 16.89, 1086).*
- 1086** *The Canons of St. Mary's [of Exeter]{N.B this appears to relate to the Saxon minster, located to the south west of the present Exeter Cathedral, later named St Mary Major following the construction of the present Cathedral after the Conquest, much altered and finally demolished in 1971 revealing Saxon burials and a Roman bath house below} held Clist from Baldwin the Sheriff. It paid tax for 1 hide (120 acres) and ½ virgate (15 acres) of land. Land for 9 ploughs. In Lordship 2 ploughs [and ½ hide], with 1 slave; 10 villagers and 4 smallholders with 1 plough [and ½ hide and ½ virgate]. Meadow, 17 acres; pasture, 50 acres; woodland, 5 acres. [20 cattle]. Value formerly and now 40s. (Domesday 16.89, 1086) Note: the square brackets denote Exeter Domesday, the round brackets approximate modern measurements. Ashclyst is given as 'Clist'. Broadclyst Manor was recorded with 150 acres of woodland. It was entered as 'Clistone' and passed from Ordwulf to the King (Thorn & Thorn 1985).*
- 1196** *Torre Abbey was founded by Lord William Brewer on his manor of Torre. The monks belonged to the Premonstratensian Order, Premontré possibly meaning 'the chosen place' or the place 'pre-ordained' (Seymour 1977).*
- 1223** *Esse Clist – Cartulary of St. Nicholas Priory, Exeter (Gover et al 1931, 573). East Clist was an alternate name for Ashclist, the direction is probably that compared to the much larger settlement of Cliston, now Broadclyst.*
- 1228** *Estclyst was listed as one of the four Prebendaries attached to St. Mary's, Exeter Castle (Seymour 1977, 153).*

- 1237** *Ayssclist Manor was granted to Abbot Lawrence of Torre Abbey by Robert Courtenay to support their work for the poor and needy. This gift did not, however, function as intended (Seymour 1977, 154).*
- 1257** *Mention of Roger de la Haya and 'his land of Spreidon' (DRO Parish Records).*
- 1260** *Aysseclist – the Episcopal Register of Bishop Bronscombe of the Diocese of Exeter records William de Stanfere appointed to the Prebend that is receiving the rent (Seymour 1977, 154). This meant that the Abbey was not benefiting from the Courtenay gift, as had been intended.*
- 1278** *Hugh de Curtenay confirmed to the Canons of Torre Brewere his grandfather's gift of the prebend (income) of Asseclist (Seymour 1977, 154). Despite this confirmation the Abbey still did not receive the rents from the manor.*
- 1284** *The Abbot of Torre paid 30 marks (£10) to lease the Manor of Asseclist for three years from William de Werplisdone, who held the Prebend. William, an old man, died soon after this agreement was made (Seymour 1977, 154). After his death Bishop Peter of Exeter accepted the Abbot and Canons of Torre as the rightful recipients of the prebend of Ayssclyst, the money to be used in their work with the poor.*
- 1285** *On May 9th after almost fifty years the licence was finally confirmed by the king, Edward I, to Abbot Richard of Tor Abbey to hold and to appropriate the Prebend (stipend) by which Aisseclist Manor supported a stall in Exeter Castle Chapel, this money was to enable the Abbey to carry out its work with the poor and needy (Seymour, 1977, 155). From this time on until the Reformation the rents from the holdings on the manor went to Torre Abbey.*
- 1288** *The Abbot and Convent of Tor held the Prebend of Ashclist, value £2 13s 4d (Reichel, 1928-38).*
- 1298** *Abbot Richard confirmed a lease of land at Assclist to William le Muchele at a rent of 5/- (Seymour 1977, 153). This was part of the income for the Abbey. There is no information about the income from the manor when the atrocious weather of the early fourteenth century affected crops. 1332 For the Lay Subsidy, levied by Edward III, Ashclyst was rated at 2/-, the Dean of Exeter paid this (Seymour 1977, 157). 1341 Edward III levied a tax of 1/20th, the Abbot paid 13s 4d for Clistoune, that is Ashclyst (Seymour 1977, 37). The period of the Black Death (1348-9) does not feature in the records of Ashclyst but it is possible that Abbot John of Torre Abbey died from the disease (Seymour 1977, 38).*
- 1408** *Abbot William Norton received William Beare's homage and fealty for the land he held in the domain of Aysclyst (Seymour 1977, 40).*
- 1411** *28th June, dated at Tyverton, Charter of Edward de Courtenay Earl of Devon confirming charters of William Briwerr, which he made to God & the Church of St. Saviuour of Torre & the Canons serving God there in frankalmoign .... And the charter which Robert de Courtenay made to the same church & canons of the prebend of Asseclift .... (Oliver 1825, vol. II no. 146).*
- C15/early C16th** *This is the period of the rebuilding of several of the farmhouses that are around the area of Spray Down. They are typically three room cross- passage open hall houses with smoke-blackened jointed cruck roof structure such as Higher and Lower Comberoy Farmhouses and Channons. Broadoak is a unique survival in the West Country as it was a single room open hall house. (Vernacular Buildings Survey 1984-1990). Many of the deserted settlements recorded probably originated at this time. They include sites such as the Newland Brakes periwinkle patch (site 107117) and Gookey Down or Two Downs (107105) (Survey of the Killerton Estate, Part 2 Ashclyst Forest). The medieval ridge and furrow identified on sites such as Sprydun (site 107127) and at Merry Downs (107135) are surviving examples of the use of less productive land for occasional cropping (Killerton Arch. Survey Pt. 2).*
- There is a hundred year gap in the records of Ashclist between 1411 and 1526.*
- 1526** *The Rental of Langacre Manor listed William, John his brother and John, James son, Lighe as having paid rent for two holdings, Hassell Parke and Moor Hedge (Mooredge). The lease included '...& Comons in Spryden, ...' at a yearly rent for all the land of 29s 4d (1148M add 6/4).*
- 1526** *Abbot Thomas granted the reversion of a tenement in Ashclyst Manor to Nicholas & Alice Redclyff, rent 26s 8d (Oliver 1825, vol. A no.12). The income for the work of the Abbey came from the rents of the houses and lands. This seems to be a mistake as Abbot Thomas died in 1523.*
- 1529** *Abbot Simon Rede, the last Abbot of Torre, let the chief messuage and dwellinghouse of the manor of Ashclyst and the barton lands on a long lease for £4-0-0, it had '10 woods and 300 oaks of 100 years growth, polled and cropped, sufficient for repairs.' There were another eight tenants on the manor at this time (Seymour 1977, 43, 157).*
- 1529** *7th September, leased to John & Jane Adam & their three sons the Capital Messuage & Mansion of our Manor of Ashclyst with the Barton lands to hold the same for their lives. . Rent £4 0 1d. This*

- must be the lease referred to above. (Oliver 1825, vol. A no.11).
- 1535** The income of Torre Abbey was assessed at £396-11-0, it was the richest Premonstratensian house in the country though not the oldest or largest (Seymour 1977, 12).
- 1539** On February 23rd as part of Henry VIII's campaign to dissolve the monasteries Sir William Petre came to the Abbey to suppress it (Seymour 1977). The value of Ashclist was assessed as £12 10s 10½d (Reichel 1928-38).
- 1543** On August 26th the Manor of Ashclyst was granted to Thomas Godwin of Plymtree and London. Ashclyst Farm, the chief holding, and the demesne lands were still held by John Adam. The woods at Ashclyst were again mentioned so the Canons of Torre had obviously valued them (Seymour 1977, 157).
- 1566** White Down is referred to in the Survey of Lord Dynham's Lands, where the Manor of Whiteheathfield had a customary holding of 'Whittdowne' (DCNQ 19, 37).
- 1590** The Langacre Rental gives 'Thomas Hill holdeth one tenement – a very convenient dwelling house lying intyrely between the Common of Spreydon on the south-west & Mr. Eveleys land on the north-east. Henry Borrowe gentleman holdeth one tenement & farm called Rattlecote, it includes the alders & new orchard lying between Spreyden on the north east & Hasill Wood being Sir Matthew Arundels wood on the south west ... one other close called Underwood lying between Widow Lees Braneclose on the west & Heifill Wood of Sir Matthew Arundell on the east conteyning viii acres. .... all the parcels of land do lye commodiously together about the house well fenced & adjoining to Spreydon Common ... do contayne 115 acres & is very well wooded .... Clement Lee holdeth one tenement in Combery .... Also fower other closes known by the name of Costoms adjoininge to the Land in the occupation of Thomas Hill & compassed in with Spreyden by Mary Downe cont. xvi acres besides 3 other acres in Spreydon lying by Maudlyn Corner besides one other acre in Spreyden at Hanworth Hill. William Payne holdeth two tenements in Combery & one other close called the Slade lying between brode oke & the scyte of Paynes house on the north containing 4 acres .... One other close called Clay Land lying on the north side of the land hard by brode oke containing ii acres' (1148 M add /6/4).
- 1591** 12th February, Ashclyst Manor Rolls, memorandum that Wilmotte Whiterowe hath the two & twentieth day of May in the eighteenth year of the reign (1576) surrendered this copy into the hands of Richard Evans all her right and tytle of & in an tenement in Westwood being pt. & pcl. of the Manor of Ashclist which she held by vertue of her widdowes estate .... The said Richard Evans being Lord of the said Manor of Ashclist (1148 M add 9/3b).
- Nd** Counterland – 17 acres, Richard Merry tenant on three lives viz. John his son in reversion of ye said Richard his father (mort) & Patience his wife (Rental of Langacre Manor 1148M add 6/4). .... The Manor of Langacre .... Butted upon the manor of Ashclist on the east side upon the east and northeast side Whit Downe and Mr. Ithelie's land and full north Mr. Bluete's lande ther belongeth to it two hamlets the beare and the Commerewe and one little cottage called the jaunte lande.... A close called Caldys Howe (Caddihoe) containing 1 acre .... & common upon Sprydon, Cliston moore & heythfelde.
- 1597** January 14th Ashclyst Manor Rolls, mention of Pound House Green, Jacobus Hayman & John Hayman (1148M/add 9/3b).
- 1598** Ashclyst Manor Rolls, mention of Wester Marsh (1148M/add 9/3b).
- Late C16/17th** The medieval farmhouses, such as Channons, around the higher ground of Spray Down were improved by adding chimneys to contain the smoke from the fires instead of it filtering out through the thatch. This meant that a first floor could be inserted and it doubled the amount of room in the building. Some houses, such as Frogmore, were completely rebuilt, while other new farms were formed. It is possible that Newlands was established during this period (Vernacular Buildings Survey).
- 1613** Michael Towill was assessed for his tenement at Southwood's (Act Book of the Eight Men). It is now known as Burrow Farm.
- 1614** George Petre of Hayes, Kt. did demise Ayschclist Farm to John Moore on 3 lives – John, his wife Alice and his son John. At this time John Merry, Richard Merry, Matthew Lee and Robert Whitrowe, one or some of them, held the tenure of John Moore's possessions (1148 M add 2/L15/2). These documents suggest that the Petre family held at least part of Ashclyst, possibly in the form of a mortgage or loan, from the suppression of the Abbey of Torre by Sir William Petre.
- 1621** 11th April, between George Petre of Hayes (Knight) & Edward Merrye of Ayschcliste, George Petre doth lette to Edward Merrye one messuage, one garden & 2 closes, parcel of the Barton of Ayshecliste, lying at the north part of one close called Little Winsore, now in the tenure of Edward

- Merrye. Lives Edward Merrye, Elizabeth Leate daughter of John Leate of Hunnyton's Cliste, Richard Merry son of John Merrye of Hevytre (1148 M add 2/L15/21). There is a field on the Broadclyst Tithe map, no. 2473, called Lower Winson.*
- 1622** *Elizabeth Moore, widow of John Moore, assigned Ayshclist to Richard Osborne on 8th May for the sum of £680 (1148 M add 2/L15/2).*
- 1622** *24th August, Richard Osborne granted Robert Drake ¼ part of Ashclist (1148 M add 2/L15/3).*
- 1624** *Richard Osborne and Robert Drake of Est Budleigh to Matthew Ffoweracres of Brodeclist have set over to Matthew Ffoweracres five closes on Ashclist Downes containing 20 acres, they lie adjoining the ground of Isott Hitt, Wydow, on the south and also adjoining ground in the tenure of John Waltham in the right of Thomasine his wife, being at the higher end of one close called Losser/Lesser/Easter(?) Downe now in the tenure of Edward Merrie on the north and lying between Lesser Downe and Myddle Lesser Downe. Richard grants 3 parts and Robert 1 part (1148 M add 2/L15/3). From the above it is possible that 'Hitts' was an earlier name for Gookey Down.*
- 1626** *1st October, Sir Geo Peter of Haies to Simon Leach of Cadeley, Kt. & John Vigurs of Exeter, gent, to Richard Evans of Exeter, merchant, for consideration of £2500 'The Manor of Ayshclist, along with messuages, house, mills, edifices, lands &c, farms, waters, fysheinges, woods & underwoods, heath & furze moors' (1148 M add 1/T8/2).*
- 1626** *This is probably a copy of the agreement above, it carries the same date and names (1148 M add 1/T8/3).*
- 1626** *Same date, it was granted that the messuages go to the use of Richard Evans & after his decease to the use of Simon Evans his son & heir apparent (1148 M add 1/T8/4).*
- 1628** *30th April, an Ashclyst Manor lease between Richard Osborne of Clist St. George and Richard Evans of Exeter, who paid £270, mentions Orchard Meadow 2 acres, Ham Meadow 2 a, Woode Meadow 1a, The Greene 1a, 3 other closes called the Southerlands 11a, 2 closes called the oxen parks 7a, Wester Chowen 5a, and 3 other closes Blowest parke, Downger Wood and Downger Meadow and also 3 closes lately in the occupation of John Vicarye – Souther Oxen Parke, Lower Wood meade and the ? croft next unto the garden – being part of ... Aysheclist. Mentions barns and orchard with 200 apple trees growing in the Nursery (1148 M add 2/L15/4). N.B. This document describes harvesting the crops in the ground. 1628 30th April, but referring to a document of 24th April 1627 in which Richard Osborne granted John Vicary husbandman the closes called Souther Oxen Parke, Lower Woode Meade (except the right to get to the house when the water is high and reserving the timber trees). Rent paid £5-4s at Clyst St. George. This deed records that because Richard Evans paid Richard Osborne £10, Osborne paid .... to Nicholas Evans (1148 M add 2/L15/5).*
- 1628** *Ashclist Manor Rolls – Hugh Langworthie for that his hedges are in decay and for the want of gates & barres to his grounde nexte the Widow Sellacke for that the same was not repaired at the day assigned. Hugh Langworthie for tillinge his grounde contrary to his deed. Matthew Lee for fillinge of an oke valew 6s 8d & an ash vallew 5s without the leeve of the Lord or Reeve and for the taking awaye of a bridge which was to pass over the River by the Poundhouse greene & for not bringing another there att the day limited. Matthew Lee for makeinge a path on a piece of ground called the Hame belonging to the Lord & for making a fishing place in the Lord's river without his leeve. Matthew Lee for fittinge a stille out of his anchient pare att the Widdow Bakers house end & for not amendinge it before the day assigned (1148 M add 9/3b).*
- 1629** *Thomasin Ratcliffe, daughter of 'William Ratcliff of Broadoake', gave a gift of £10 to the poor. This was the second document mentioning Broadoak, the first was in 1590. The Ratcliffes seem to be fairly well off as in 1631 William, the father, gave £20 for the relief of the poor (59/7/2/5). 1636 Clayway known as the 'Deare Parkes'. William Chappell granted to Edward Kerslake 'all that tenement with th'appurtenances & also 3 closes of land commonly called or known by the name of the Deare Parkes, which three closes of land were foretymes one intyre close and called by the foresaid name of the Deare Parkes' (1148M add /2/L15/111).*
- 1654** *15th August, between Nicholas Evans and John Lea als. Halfeyard of Whimble, in consideration of £20 grants one messuage or tenement adjoining Ayshclist Lane and 2 acres of land heretofore in the possession of Edward Merrie deceased, now in possession of Elizabeth Merrie, 2/- rent. Mentions repairs and hedgboote, fireboote, foldboote and yeateboote. Hedgbote was the right to a sufficiency of wood for fencing and minor jobs, firebote was the right of a tenant to take firewood from the landlord's estate, foldbote to pen sheep and yeatebote to make gates.*
- 1654** *15th August, between Nicholas Evans of Broadclyst and John Lea otherwise Halfeyard of Whimble, servingman, for £20 and long service, one messuage adjoining Aishclist Lane, ....*

- mentions Elizabeth Merrie. Noted as a copy of the original (1148 M add 2/L15/10).
- 1659** First record of Caddihoe – Broadclyst Poor Rate mentions Cadihoo Tenement.
- 1664** John Taylor for his tenement called Colledge, he is mentioned again for 'his mother's tenement at Colledge' (131/OF/A16).
- 1675** 17th April, Nicholas Evans & Geo Turberville of Tolland to William Palmer, in consideration of £5 do grant to William Palmer one messuage adjacent Ashclist Lane & 2 acres to the same belonging formerly to Elizabeth Merry (1148 M add 2/L15/34).
- 1680** 28th May, between Richard Evans & Roger Tuckfield, for: 2 fields called The Two Longlands 8 ½ a another close leading to Knotts 2 ½ a 2 fields called Southfields 6 a 2 called The Showlds 10 a 4 called The Oxenparks 13 a 1 called the Three Acres 3 a 1 called the Fower Acres 4 a 1 called Broadparke 3 a 1 called Mowclose 2 a 1 Meadow under the House 1 a 2 orchards 2 a 7 closes called The Downs 30 a all which now in the possession of John Hackeworthy 1 meadow – Ashclist Meadowe 4 a 1 called – Knights Meadowe 3 a 1 called the Ffursgoe 4 a 1 called the Gersuage 6 a 1 called Thunder Meadowe 1 a 1 called Bagly parke 6 a 1 called the Marshe 6 a now in possession of William Dolman. (1148M add /1/T8/6)
- 1680** 28th May, between Richard Evans of Broadclyst & Roger Tuckfield the Younger of Raddon, Witness that the said Richard Evans in consideration of 5/- hath granted Roger Tuckfield all those several closes of land: Then follows the list of fields with their acreage as above but this second document does not give Ashclist Meadowe, of 4 acres. It is also more wordy. At the end it states 'all parcels of the Barton of Aishclist – heretofore in the possession of Richard Evans decd. late grandfather of the said Richard Evans, ..... Late in the possession of Nicholas Evans, father of the said Richard Evans.....' (1148M add /1/T8/6) 1680 1st June, between Nicholas Evans & Eliz. his wife, Richard Evans his son, George Palmer of Lyons Inn Middlesex and Samuel Alexander of London, a deed of uses of a fine & recovery of Ashclist Manor, lately suffered to Richard Evans their son & heir, to him & his heirs for ever, mentions other property in Exeter & refers to the whole as containing '10 acres of wood & 300 acres of furze & heath'. Ash Clist – Manor & Barton Farm is listed with 3 properties in & near Exeter (1148 M add 1/T8/7).
- 1680** 1st June, Nicholas Evans with his wife Elizabeth executed their deed of uses of a fine & recovery of Ashclist Manor, by them lately suffered to Richard Evans their son & heir, to him his heirs & assigns forever. Ashclist Barton Farm is mentioned (1148M add /1/T8/7).
- 1680** 5th June, between Nicholas Evans & Elizabeth his wife, Richard Evans, eldest son of Nicholas Evans, Geo. Palmer of Lyons Inn, Middlesex & Samuel Alexander of London, for the sum of £1260 mentioned in a deed Tripartite 10th September 1678 between Nicholas & Elizabeth Evans, George Turberville of Tolland in the Co. Somerset & Richard Evans for Aishclist Barton Farm ... & premises in Exeter (1148 M add 1/T8/7).
- 1694** 14th March, between Richard Evans of Broadclyst and Thomas Rogers of the same parish, blacksmith. For the sum of £7 'all that one cottage or tent. commonly called/known by the name of Lane End lyinge at Ash Clyst now in the possession of the said Thomas Rogers .... rent 2/-' (1148 M add 2/L15/15)
- 1702** 21st May, lease for Salter's, Mr. Palmer's counterpart of Merrie's Tenement, the same life was subsisting on Lees Tenement in 1767, late James Reynolds', now Salter's, Lees and Merries, worth £16 per annum. 21st May between Nicholas Forward of Sowton, Walter Ffarthinge of Exon and Charles Evans of Broadclist (1st part) and William Palmer of Clithidon clerk of the other part. Richard Evans died 20th July 1698 and William Palmer pays £5 and the grant of the tenement adjoining Ashclist Lane and 2 acres – heretofore in the possession of Edward Merrie and Elizabeth Merrie, then John Lea - is confirmed. Mentions fishing, fowling, hawking and hunting (1148 M add 2/L15/11).
- 1702** 21st May, between the executors of Richard Evans and William Palmer, all that messuage and tenement adjoining Ashclist Lane late in the tenure of Edward Merrie, Elizabeth Merrie, John Lea, William Palmer, with free liberty of hawking, hunting, fowling & fishing. The document also mentions the right of 'ffireboot, hayboot, ploughboot, frith & stakes at all times of the trees & of the pairings & shroudings of the trees, hedges, & underwoods which have been usually paired & shrouded ..... preserving always such young trees as are likely to become timber trees. And if it shall happen that at any time during the continuance of the term there should not be enough timber growing in & upon the said premises sufficient (for repairs), then the said William Palmer shall have & take competent great timber for Houseboot & for Barrs & gates of & for the said premises upon some other part of the said Mannor of Ash Clist, growing/to grow during the said term.' (1148 M add 2/L15/11)

- 1704** Clayway referred to as 'Too Deare Parke' (Parish Record 51/8).
- 1709** 31st May, executors of Richard Evans to John Sym to Richard Evans, grant of a house in Westwood, excepting trees in the nature of oak, ash and elm growing upon the premises (1148 M add 2/L15/12). The house mentioned here is Cross, as the following document makes plain.
- 1715** John Symes, counterpart lease for Bidneys, on the lives of Isot Trump, Mary Symes and Mary Symes the daughter, a messuage called Cross, Westwood, it expired on the death of Mary Symes, late widow of Henry Quick (1148 M add 2/L15/12).
- 1715** Another similar document gives the above and says 'formerly in the occupation of John Pratt' (1148 M add 2/L15/14).
- 1715** 13th July, Richard Evans to Humphrey Bliss of Cullmjohn, thatcher, for consideration of £15 all that messuage, garden and little plot lately taken in by William Otton (1148 M add 2/L15/35).
- 1715** 18th July, Richard Evans granted John Symes for a surrender and £10 all that house, messuage and garden called Cross ..... except all trees now growing or hereafter to be growing in & upon ye premises (1148 M add 2/L15/12).
- 1719** 17th December, Richard Evans of Ashclist to Thomas Cleave of Tiverton, a messuage & tenement formerly in the possession of Edward Smith. He was not allowed to touch the oak, ash, elm or beech, or hold the hunting, hawking and fowling rights. He could take for repairs 'all convenient timber of the trees growing & to grow thereon (1148 M add 2/L15/36).
- 1719** Broadoak was part of the Manor of Longacre, owned by Sir John Davie, the Spillers were tenants for quite a long time (1148M add 2/L15/464).
- 1728** 20th July, Thomas Roger's counterpart of his cottage for James Rogers Jnr. his grandson's life, 'all that one cottage or tenement commonly known by the name of Lane End lying at Ashclist Lanes End .... Parcel of the Manor of Ashclist' (1148 M add 2/L15/16).
- 1730** 25th January, between Richard Evans of Ashclist and James Rogers of Broadclyst, blacksmith, in consideration of £10 and a sceptre piece of gold of the value of 25/- paid by James Rogers, all that cottage or tenement known by the name of Lane End lying at Ashclist Lanes End, now in the possession of Thomas Rogers, grandfather of the said James Rogers (1148 M add 2/L15/17). Written on the outside, possibly later, 'James Roger's Lease, Havil's Lease'
- 1733** 18th February, one indenture of lease whereby Richard Evans Esq demises a piece & parcel of land then lately taken & hedged in out of a field called the Lower Windsor pt of the Barton of Ashclist with the hedges thereto belonging unto James Rogers for 99 years if he and Elizabeth his wife & Mary Rogers his sister or any or either of them should so long live under the yearly rent of one shilling which said lease is now determinate on the death of the said Elizabeth, now the wife of George Havil (in 1148M add 1/T8/15). This is the only record giving a close date to a bank. Unfortunately most of the bank has been removed but the western end remains (site 107464).
- 1738** Mrs. Mary Evans, widow of Richard, paid Poor Rate Relief for Ashclist of £1 6s.
- 1740** First mention of Pratts Tenement with W. Lake owing Rawlin Mallacke four years at 13s 4d a year, total £2 13s 4d (48/13/4/5/3a-b).
- 1750** 4th May, John piperal's lease of Humphrey Bliss's former tenement granted by the daughters of Richard Evans (1148 M add 2/L15/39). Humphrey Bliss was a thatcher, his lease was mentioned in 1715. The four daughters of Richard Evans benefited from their father's estate on the death of their mother, Mary.
- 1767** 18th September, Trewmans Exeter Flying Post announced the impending sale of the Manor, Royalty and Barton of Ash-Clist in the parish of Broadcllist with 'about 700 acres of land all lying contiguous whereon are several thousand trees of oak and elm, many of the latter of which are fit to be felled for immediate use' The desmesne consisted 'of a capital Mansion House and farm, now let to Mr. John Wish at the yearly rack rent of 155l(£)', there were also two messuages & tenements with some lands adjoining for 87l(£) rent. The reversions consisted of 4 messuages or tenements & 2 cottages of about the yearly value of 75l(£)

### **Acquisition by the Aclands**

Sir Thomas Dyke Acland purchased part of the Manor of Ashclyst in 1767. During the later 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century the family acquired additional parts of the former manor as well as adjacent farms. The following summarises the history of Ashclyst from its purchase by the Aclands to its acquisition by the National Trust (Richardson 2008).

- 1767** 30th October, the Ashclist Manor sale document records the purchase by Sir Thomas Dyke Acland,

7th Baronet, for £7500. Interestingly it also gives some of the bids made by the six bidders. The purchase was to be completed on Ladyday, March 1768, in the meantime 'No timber to be cut down on the premises but what may be necessary for the repairs thereof.' John Wish had the lease of part of the manor for fourteen years at a rent of £155 per annum. The other tenants are listed with their rents but unfortunately no map of the manor survives for this sale. The document also stated 'The two cyder pounds and Copper Furnace go to the purchaser with the premises But Mr. Wish is to have the use of One of the pounds and the Furnace agreeable to his lease....' At the bottom of the second page there is a note 'There is a great quantity of timber trees & saplings in the Groves & coppices and other plants belonging to the said premises.' (1148 M add /6/4). (See Appendix 4)

- 1768** 20th January, a final agreement between Richard Way, gent. & Richard Hole, clerk, & Thomasin, his wife & Richard Hole, gent. deforciant of ¼ of the Manor of Ashclist/Aishclist with th'apps. & a quarter of 9 messuages, 5 gardens, 14 orchards, 320 acres of land, 30 acres of meadow, 40 acres of pasture, 12 acres of wood, 320 acres furze and heath & 8/- lent .... The said Richard Way hath given to the aforesaid William & Thomasin & Richard Hole £120 sterling (1148 M add 1/T8/9).
- 1768** 12th April, between William Skinner of Northtawton & Mary his wife, John Hole of Southmolton (clerk) & Robt. Clapp of Northtawton, gent. & Sir Thomas Dyke Acland of Killerton Bt. ... 'by Indentures of Lease & Release bearing date 11th & 12th October 1750 ... the Release being quadripartite & made between William Skinner, Theodore Darley, & John Hole & Robert Clapp & Mary Skinner (by her then name of Mary Evans) ... goes on to give the names of Richard Evans four daughters and husbands (see above) and states TDA paid £1875 for a fourth part of Ashclyst Manor. Gives Channon's Tenement, Daws Tenement, Hitts Tenement, Dowmans Tenement, Cuckows Daws, Rogers Tenement, Rendalls Tenement & Syms Tenement (1148M add 1/T8/16).
- 1768** 12th April, agreement on the sale of Ashclyst Manor between the four daughters of Richard Evans and their husbands, and Sir Thomas Dyke Acland (1148 M add 1/T8/15). As each daughter married the portion went to her husband but with provision for the wife if the husband died first. Agnes married John Hole, clerk, recorded in this document as the Reverend Hole. Thomasin married William Hole, referred to as Archdeacon, Mary married William Skinner, gent. and Margaret the Reverend Robert Wight.
- 1768** 13th April, Articles of Agreement Tripartite, between John Hole of Southmolton, clerk & Agnis his wife, Joshua Hole of Southmolton, apothecary & Wm Hole of Stockleigh in the Co. of Devon, clerk & Sir Thomas Dyke Acland of Killerton whereas by Indentures of Lease & Release bearing date 8th & 9th September 1741, made between Agnes Hole (then Agnes Evans) one of the four daughters of Richard Evans, late of Broadclyst, decd. (1), John Hole (2), & William Burridge & John Cholwick, both since deceased, the said Joshua Hole & William Hole (3) – reciting that a marriage was intended between John Hole & Agnes Evans & as Agnes & her sisters were seized in fee simple of & in the Manor, messuages, lands, tenements & Hereditaments thereafter mentioned. ...for the said Agnes ... with the consent of John Hole did grant a release unto William Burridge, John Cholwick, Joshua Hole & William Hole & their heirs all that 4th part of all that Manor of Ash Clist ... & the 4th part of all those messuages, lands, tenements, .... known by the several names of Hitts, Attowne, Long Downe, Wislits alias Westlakes, Pratts, Syms, Weeks, Dolemans, Palmers, Smiths, Rogers, Bidneys & Crossmans situate within a village called Westwood, then in the possessions of James Reynolds, Henry Quick, James Upham, Richard Doleman, Daniel Beer, Elizabeth Rogers, John Piprall, Henry Trump, Mary Arthur, John Wish, Geo. Meadow, Charles Drump, William Cannington or some or one of them & the 4th part of the yearly rent of 8/- payable by Mary Arthur, widow, ... to John Hole for his life, after his death to the use of Agnes, after their death's to the survivor of them. ( ... for the sum of £750 to John Hole paid by Joshua Hole and William Hole, the said John Hole did grant .... Tenements called West Middlecott & Lake.) .... Sir T.D.A. had purchased of the said John Hole & Agnes his wife, Joshua Hole & William Hole .... the sum of £1875 .... did grant .... the said Agnes 4th part of the said Manor, Messuages, Lands .... to the said Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, his heirs & assigns (1148 M add 1/T8/8).
- 1771** February, paid John Boutcher .... For felling of oak and cross-cutting ye same at Ash Clist for Posts £1 5s 6d. March 23rd an account of sawing work done at Ash Clist & Newhall – John wills for felling and making a Saw Pit. August 7th an account of sawing of oak posts as Ashclist & Spridon (1148M add / Labourer's Account Books 1771-1788).
- 1772** A lot of mason's work at Ashclist. October - paid Edward Granger for pulling down a chimley at Ash Clist 15s November – paid in part towards putting up of the roof of Ashclist House £3 3s (1148M add Labourer's Accounts). Notice for sale of Clayway or 'Ye Deare Parks, about five acres

*in Broadclyst, with unlimited right of common, and an acre of grass at Midsummer yearly. Now in the possession of Mister Row who has a lease for 99 years, under rent of 5s 4d'(E.F.P. 25.12.1772). The Ashford family probably bought it then, they certainly owned it in 1780 when John Ashford paid 9s 5d Land Tax for Clayway.*

- 1773** *February 6th paid James Rodgers for smithing work at Ash Clist 6s. February 8th paid Thomas Haydon in part for work done about Ash Clist House. April 10th John Bar making a hadge round Ash Clist Garden £3 3s. May – pulling down of houses at Ash Clist June – paid the People ye remainder part of mekeing a hedge round Ash Clist Garden & hits Coppis. June – Carpenters work done at Ash Clist splitting deals making & caseing doors & lying ye plantching - for two dozen of Ballisters for (Ash Clist) June 26th the new healing of Ashclist House. The plaistering of Ash Clist House. June - to Whitewashing ye House & betting the floors & lying the Parler heth (parlour hearth). Brought over .... Paid Thomas Haydon for building the Poundhouse & Ciller (cellar) at Ash Clist. July 11th John Norman for sawing at Ash Clist for the roof of the house £1 2s 11d. Two men cutting of timber thrown by ye wind at Ash Clist 15s Paid Croyden a bill for making of Gates & putting in postes & Reals Round the Wood Ground at Ash Clist. July 29th James Boutcher for putting up a New Roof to Ashclist Dwelling House 34 square & 40 feet £12 1s to be deducted for wrong casing of 12 doors. John Coombe & John Lewis & Robert Coombe taking out of timber at Ash Clist for ye building at Farmer Weekses. November 8th Thomas Haydon for plaistering & Rufcasting & Collering the Windows at Ash Clist Likeways paid him for making ye staps in the Corn Chamber. Likeways paid him for takeing down the brick wall to ye little garden in ye court & flurching(?) the wall of the ciller. For takeing of slate at Topsham for Ash Clist House (1148M add Labourer's Accounts1772-3).*
- 1773** *Sir John Davie sold at least part of the Manor of Longacre to Sir Thomas.*
- 1774** *January 6th John Coombe for takeing down the house at Channons & putting away the timber taken down their from in the liney (linhay) at Farmer Weekses. Paid John Coombe for sawing 1443 ft of oak posts & rails for parting Ash Clist Court. Paid John Coombe for sawing 373 ft of Elm for the outerclose in ye corn chamber at Ash Clist. March 26th paid ye labourers in part for making of hedges at Ashclist Round ye Wood Ground. Paid John Bear for making 4 rope & 14ft of hadge at Ash Clist Garden – 6 days work repareing the other hadge. May – paid John Coombe for mortising & putting in 21 posts and rails for parting Ash Clist Court at 1c (?s) per post (1148M add Labourer's Accounts). Ladyday, Killerton Rents – tramps in Ashclyst (1148 M add /6/4).*
- 1775** *January – John Knight 3 days at Westwood, drawing of stones. January 28th paid John Norman for sawing 2674 ft of Board & Plank & Pigings for Farmer Weekses House & Barn, Westwood. This was Channons.*
- 1776** *Killerton Rents – Mr. Nicholas Wish, a year's rent for Ayshclist Barton - £175. He claims £1 14s 0d for brick used about the well (1148 M add /6/4). February – paid Geo Dennis siting up Gaps and securing the fences round the Plant Tab??? at Ash Clist (NB in the 1773-4 Labourer's Ledger). August – paid John Coombe for sawing 838 ft of Elm Board at Westwood for to cover the walls of the New Building at Killerton. October – paid Thomas Haydon in part for building the Barn & Poun(d)house. (1148M add Labourers Account Book 1773-74).*
- 1777** *March – Robert Moore – 7 days at Westwood – diging of earth for Cob for farmer Weekses Barn & pounhouse & carrying it to whare the masons (masons) wanted it. August – paid John Coombe for Roofing at Farmer Weekses in the Barn, Poundhouse & Lineys (1148M add Labourers Accounts 1776-77). 21st October, Mr. John Weekes for a year's rent for Channons and two closes called Ready Money and a cottage £95 10s 0d (1148M add 6/4).*
- 1780** *October 14th Jeremiah Croyden for New Laying two Barns Floors at Farmer Week's (1148M add Labourers Accounts 1780). 17th October, John Weekes – a year's rent for Channons and two closes called Ready Money and a cott called Cockhouse (1148M add 6/4). There are three small fields called Ready Money on the Tithe map held with Channons Farm, east of Caddihoe but on the same side of the road. One is numbered cc.53 on the c.1812 map (SRO DD/SAS/c1540/12/1).*
- 1780** *An Indenture between Sir John Davie and George Chapman, a carpenter, for 'Broad Oak' shows that the single room medieval core of the house had been added to and that the Davies still owned it (1148M add 2/L15/460-1). By the time of the Tithe Apportionment (1841) Sir Thomas owned Broadoak and Chapple. 1783 January – Westwood, roof to the Linhay & part of the Tallet taking up & laying 4 floors in the Dwelling House that was very much shrunk. Dairy & Salting House Shutters for 4 windows there Double Court Door, Posts & Hanging all new. 15 trees felled for the above (1148M add Labourers Accounts 1783). In the Land Tax Assessment Sir Thomas paid for Ashclist, Downs, Hitts, Channons, Blisses, Dolemans, Uphams, Quicks and Cross – these*



- were all mentioned in the 1767 sale survey. Also Brookhill is listed, this may have been in the part of the Manor of Longacre or Langacre acquired from Sir John Davie in 1773 (DRO).
- 1784** August – Footing & Repairing the Barn & Cellar at Ashclist (1148M Labourers Accounts 1784).
- 1785** Ashclist Wood – clearing old pollards at 3d for 4cwt. Clearing wood by the seam & felling (1148M add Labourers Accounts 1785-6)
- 1790** ‘Clayway or the Deer Parks, formerly in the possession of Robert Hawkins’ is mentioned in a settlement previous to the marriage of Paul Voysey to Thomasine Reynolds (Parish Record 51/8).
- 1801** The Ordnance Survey’s draft map of the area gives the first indication of the position of the woodland. The map shows the amount of woodland just before John Veitch started a planting programme at Ashclyst and before the tenth baronet came of age in 1808 and took over the management of his estates. Forest Drive (site 107109) is marked on the map and therefore dates back to at least the eighteenth century. It is quite possible that it was constructed by the seventh baronet to facilitate extraction of the mature timber on the land when he bought Ashclyst Manor. The route from Beare to Paradise Copse (site 107145) is also shown on the map and it is reputed to be an old coaching road, in use before the present Broadclyst to Cullompton road was built in 1821-22 (see below). It is worth noting that properties are wrongly named on the map: Higher Comberoy is given as Cromley Farm, Brookhill as Higher Cummary, Lower Comberoy is Lower Cummary, Spreydown House is marked, as are Chillecomb, Lower – Little Burrow - Middle and Higher Newland, Ashclist, Quicks – now Channons and Locks, possibly Pratts.
- eC19th** Forest Cottage was built at the interface between the enclosed land and the common land of Spray Down. It is not marked on the early Ordnance Survey map (see above) but not all cottages were indicated, particularly if they were not on the roadside. The cottage is shown on the c.1812 map of Ashclyst Manor (see below) and it is therefore likely that it was built to house a forester who would care for John Veitch’s new woods. The records show that only one dwelling was there until the 1870s, by 1881 two families were living in the forest (Census 1881). 1807 to balance - Ashclist Woods £40 17s 4½d. To 14 000 Scotch Firs sold Charles Hoare Esq. from Ashclist after deducting for taking up & carriage £35. For sale of Coppice Woods & for Planting near Nursery Trees & Planting etc. By Sundry Trees & Shrubs Rendered to Sir Thomas & Planted at Killerton in 1808 in the Park & field by the Garden £107 7s (1148M add /Special Accounts – Veitch Account). 1808 Sir Thomas Dyke Acland came of age in March and so became responsible for all his estates, taking over from his Trustees. He married Lydia Hoare, of Mitcham, on April 7th (Acland 1981).
- 1808** Coomberoy Farm is first listed in the Land Tax Assessment, this is possibly Lower Comberoy Farm as Higher Comberoy would have been included in the 1783 list as part of Ashclist Manor.
- 1808** November 20th, letter from John Veitch to Sir Thomas Dyke Acland ‘... The thickets is composed of different sorts of Forest Trees from 15 ft high down to 3 feet, a vast number of old thorns from Ashclist & different places intermixed in order to act as a Nursery to thin from .... Also at Ashclist you have upwards of 20 acres now planting this season from your own nursery there which will nearly complete the whole waste ground there about 100 acres that will have been planted in for 7 years & will also nearly finish your nursery there. William Lucraft & a man or two there plants these trees at 15/- per thousand ...’ (1148 M/Box 11 (ii) /7).
- 1809** O.S. published the 1”:1 mile map of the area. This showed clearly the network of routes channelling up to the open land of Spray Down.
- 1809** April 14th for sale of coppice woods & planting at Ashclist after payment of trees £106 5s 2½d ‘This is a copy of a running account, one hundred acres of land at Ashclist & for Dr. John Veitch in account with Sir Thomas respecting woods & planting &c.’ (1148M add /Special Accounts – Veitch Account Gardens 1809-13)
- 1812** The early C19th map of Aishclist and Killerton in the Somerset Record Office shows the fields with the holdings coloured in. Unfortunately the Survey Book which should go with the map has not been found. The map is on paper 82 x 61cm (Ravenhill and Rowe 2006, no.24). As the position of the road between Killerton and Columbjohn is shown as altered, and the work on the new road was completed before 29th March 1812 when all the expenses were paid this helps to date the map (1148M add /Special Accounts – Veitch Account Gardens 1809-13). The new road is first mentioned in 1809 in the agent’s accounts (1148M add/agent’s general accounts – Weech). Ashclyst Forest is marked with an ornamental ‘A’ and indicates the area planted with Veitch’s trees (see above 1808). The single dotted lines may indicate the edges of the mature woodland, or they may indicate paths as opposed to the two lines indicating tracks. Fields are indicated on the 1801 O.S. Surveyor’s Draft as far as Spray Down, some are shown as rough shrubby land but the local farmers obviously lost a considerable acreage to the new woodland. (SRO

DD/SAS/c1540/12/1).

- 1819** October 21st Mrs. Roberts holding the farm, is quitting the tenancy, details of sale with a list of the stock & implements (Exeter Flying Post).
- 1820** 1st April, between Sir TDA and William Luccraft, yeoman, it is a lease of part of Aishclist Barton. It gives details of the management of the hedges and banks and use of wood by the tenant. Yearly rent £45' (1148 M add 2/L15/6).
- 1820** First mention of Sir Thomas as the owner of part of Burrow in a lease with John Martin for 41 acres (1148M add 2/L15/79 & 80).
- 1821** The first mention of Sir Thomas as the owner of College, previously it was owned by the Skinner family. It was a farm of 12 acres and William Trickey paid £32 per annum rent for it (1148M add 2/L15 99). In the 1842 Tithe Apportionment Southwood, College and Sowtons are held together.
- 1821-22** The new turnpike road was constructed from Broadclyst to Cullompton. It replaced the old route through Crabtree and Bradninch.
- 1824** Sir Thomas is listed as paying Land Tax for Caddihoe.
- 1827** The Greenwood map is very similar to the 1809 O.S. 1":1 mile map but it shows the extent of the planting at Ashclist, similar to that shown on the c.1812 map of Aishclist Manor. Spray Down is shown as an open area.
- 1828** William Taylor the farmer at Ashclist Barton took in Jane Maddick as apprentice (PO51/468 – 628).
- eC19** Between 1812 and 1842 the Forest Cottages opposite Caddihoe (site 107104) were built. The well still survives south of the cottages; it is stonelined and filled with debris. In the same area a saw-pit (site 107152) was recorded, this is the only one identified in the forest during the archaeological survey (c.1812 Aishclist Manor map and 1842 Broadclyst Tithe map). Throughout the nineteenth century woodland banks were constructed as areas of previously open land were afforested.
- 1830** 1st April, between Sir TDA and William Taylor, lease of Aishclist and Aishclist Closes for ten years. 'All that tenement and farm called Aishclist and Aishclist Closes containing 261 acres, late in the occupation of John Pitts and William Luccraft as tenants thereof.' TDA reserves all timber rights to himself 'all plantation, woods & coppices of every sort & kind & all timber, trees, imps (grafts), poles marked for saplings, pollards, new growing or hereafter to grow with liberty to fell cut & carry away the same' (1148M add/2/L15/9).
- 1832** William Taylor of Ashclist took on George Burgess (PO51/468 – 628).
- 1834** Aaron Ware is listed as the occupier of Lapley's and cottages, Caddihoe and Sprydun (Valuation List) but Sir Thomas has paid Land tax for Caddihoe (see 1824 above) and it seems that this mention is perhaps a careless copy from a previous document.
- 1835** Higher Newland was offered for sale as Lot 7. Two small areas of woodland are marked on the sale map to the north of the six fields belonging to Lower Newland, they are shown as nos. 908 and 910 on the 1842 Tithe map and are listed as plantation (part of no. 32). The other small patch of woodland is near and south of the River Clist, it is no. 2431 on the Tithe, given as two acres of coppice. This may have been coppice when bought as it is illustrated differently from the mature trees (1148M add 56/4/9).
- 1841** Census Return Wood Cottage – John Smith – Agricultural Labourer Mary Smith – 25 Sarah Smith – 6 months This is possibly Ashclyst Cottages as it is listed on the 1842 Tithe Apportionment as 'cottage' and in the 1851 Census John Smith is listed after William Taylor, the farmer.
- 1842** A map of Higher and Lower Newland records the land from these two farms owned by Sir Thomas. Higher Newland buildings are shown part-way down the track, a new farmstead was constructed near the road from Broadclist to Clisthaydon (1148M add 10/5/5). At the top of the map above the enclosed land 'Spry Down' is marked.
- 1842** The Broadclyst Tithe Map & Apportionment was produced. The map showed how much more planting the Tenth Baronet had completed since 1808. In the thirty-four years since Sir Thomas came of age he had converted at least 335 acres to plantations, adding them to the woods on the eastern side of the Estate. 1842 January 1st Robert Davy 11 days (Plantations) & others – 18s 4d. March 26th Mr. Ashford for rent of spot in Whiptails – 3s. March 26th Symes & others for planting 11800 plants at Ashclist at 1s - £6 3s. July 2nd Charles Ware for making 68 ½ poles of hedge at 8d & 97 ½ pole at 4d at Brookhill Brakes - £3 18s 4d. November 5th John Chamberlain for Beech - £1 10s. Mr. Veitch for Larch fir - £3. November 18th cash received Mr. Leverton 2 ½ acres of coppice £15. Cash received to Xmas 1842 Killerton Woods - £239 17s 2d. Cash paid to Xmas 1842 Killerton Woods - £215 18s 3d (Estate Ledger no. 4700).

- 1844** *An agreement of sale of Pratts Tenement was made between Sir Thomas and James Badcock, the owner (1148M 33/1).*
- 1850** *Robert Taylor, farmer at Ashclist (Whites Directory).*
- 1851** *January 2nd John Stark 11 days Whitedown – 18s 4d. February 13th Wm. Hayden 12 days Whitedown - £1 0 4d. John Stark 12 days Sprydton - £1. April 10th John Perry hedging on Sprydton - £5 1s 4d. July 3rd Webber thatching Bark Linhay - £1 9s 3d. Cash received: June 24th Mrs. Hearn ash & elm - £5 10s. June 27th John Chamberlain for oak - £3 13s 1d. Cash received to Xmas 1851 Killerton Woods - £247 18s 11d. Cash paid to Xmas 1851 Killerton Woods - £297 3s 3 ½ d (Estate Ledger no. 4711).*
- 1851** *Census Return Ashclist Farm Robert Taylor Head Farmer of 250 acres Unnamed Cottage – John Smith – Agricultural Labourer, His wife, presumably Mary, 4 children & Mother-in-law.*
- 1851** *Sir Thomas bought Sprydton, with Sprydton Lodge, from Aaron Moore for his widower heir and family to live in, as they would be near Killerton and family support (Acland 1981),*
- 1847-56** *‘Under the woods of Sprydton there was a little house called Rattlecote, which .... Soon came to be called Sprydoncote ....’ (Acland, AHD ed. 1902). Description of Sprydoncote by AHDA’s sister (Acland, AHD ed. 1902).*
- 1852** *March 25th J. Pile for spars & killing squirrels – 12s. April 23rd Mortimore repairing Dadland Rd. - £1. July 5th Chamberlain felling timber Rattlecot - £3 3s. November 4th Mr. Palmer for Scotch fir - £3 16s 6d. Cash received to Xmas 1852 Killerton Woods £204 12s 4d. Cash paid to Xmas Killerton Woods - £269 2s 10 ½ d (Estate Ledger no. 4712).*
- 1853** *May 19th Chas Ware & others for cleaning drains & repairing paths, 8 weeks work - £4. July 16th Chamberlain plantation work - £15 12s 9d. December 20th Avis fir poles 80 at 6d - £2 Elm - £7 Beech - £7 6s. December 21st Corner for carriage of Timber Newland - £3 7s 10d. Cash received to Xmas 1853 Killerton Woods - £220 15s 8d. Cash paid to Xmas 1853 Killerton Woods - £332 10s 9d (Estate Ledger no. 4713).*
- 1855** *August 2nd Chas Ware 16 days Whitedown Road October 25th Mr. Lingdon’s Sale (apple trees) - £16. Tithe of Sprydton Plot – 3s. November 8th Hole for tile for Whitedown path £2 7s 3d December 20th Henry Willis planting apple trees - £1. Cash received to Xmas 1855 Killerton Woods - £327 15s 6d. Cash paid to Xmas 1855 Killerton Woods - £425 11s 1d (Estate Ledger no. 4715).*
- 1856** *January 11th Alexander repairing level – 12s. February 28th John Ching making hedge at Sprydton - £2 10s 6d. March 13th Thomas England making hedge on Sprydton - £2 11s 8d. April 14th filling poles in Paradise - £7 8s 4d. April 24th Thomas England making hedge on Sprydton - £3 11s 3d (Estate Ledger no. 4716).*
- 1857** *August 31st Chas. Ware & others putting in drains in Whiptails & Sprydton - £7 3s 6d. November 5th Thomas Rookes for cutting Heath at Poundapitt - £2 10s. December 4th Mortimore stone Whiptails. Cash received to Xmas 1857 Killerton Woods - £195 5s 10d. Cash paid to Xmas 1857 Killerton Woods - £319 6s 2d (Estate Ledger no. 4717).*
- 1858** *February 4th Thomas Welsh repairing of Coach Roads – 5s. November 19th Skinner thatching woodricks - £1 17s 6d. Cash received to Xmas 1858 Killerton Woods - £318 1s 1d. Cash paid to Xmas 1858 Killerton Woods - £418 14s 5d (Estate Ledger no. 4718).*
- 1859** *January 6th John Stark 12 days planting at Addlehole January 20th Rd. Ford for carriage of plants to Addlehole – 1s. March 17th John Chamberlain felling poles on Whitedown - £16 6s 8d. March 31st Charles Ware making hedge at Addlehole - £6 19s 8d. March 31st Skinner thatching sawpit - £2 2s 6d (Estate Ledger no. 4719). 1860 March 16th Ware for draining on Spreydon - £13 16s 8d. September 27th Chas. Ware & others repairing paths in Ashclist Woods – £3 2s. November 15th Squires, Smith Rifle Ground - £8 10s 3d. Cash received to Xmas 1860 Killerton Woods - £236 14s 3d. Cash paid to Xmas 1860 Killerton Woods - £342 1s 2d (Estate Ledger no. 4720). The first rifle ground was on Sprydton as Thomas Acland, the heir, had rallied the neighbouring farmers into the Devon Mounted Rifle Volunteers when Napoleon III was thought to be a threat (Acland 1981).*
- 1861** *January 31st J. Pile cleaning gutters at Paradise - £1 13s 4d. March 14th John Pile cleaning drains Paradise - £1 15s 9d. March 28th J.Pile hedging on Whitedown - £1. April 11th J. Pile making 41 pole of hedges 4d (a pole) 13s 8d. October 10th Chas. Ware levelling Rifle Ground - £1 19s 6d. October 21st Squires, Smith Addlehole Coppice – 1s 8d. October 28th Hole for Rifle Grounds &c - £18 8s 6d (Estate Ledger no. 4721).*
- 1862** *Cash received to Xmas 1862 Killerton Woods - £215 5s 11d. Cash paid to Xmas 1862 Killerton Woods - £322 11s 8d (Estate Ledger no. 4722).*
- 1863** *Cash received to Xmas 1863 Killerton Woods - £226 18s 3d. Cash paid to Xmas 1863 Killerton*

- Woods - £351 2s 5d (Estate Ledger no. 4723).
- 1864** Robert Taylor's infant son Robert died on the 6th January and his daughter Emma, aged 10, on the 10th of the month, he was the tenant of Ashclyst Farm (Trewman's Exeter Flying Post 20.1.1864)
- 1864** Cash received to Xmas 1864 Killerton Woods - £280 11s 4d. Cash paid to Xmas 1864 Killerton Woods - £406 0s 3d (Estate Ledger no. 4724).
- 1865** April 27th Chas. Ware making hedges - £4 4s. Cash received to Xmas 1865 Killerton Woods - £300 15s 11d. Cash paid to Xmas 1865 Killerton Woods - £340 16s 3d (Estate Ledger no. 4725).
- 1866** January 19th cash received – Mr. Squires for elm root. September 13th Chas. Ware, making new road & clearing drains in Brookhill Wood - £6 2s. November 3rd Symes making gates Addlehole – 18s. November 22nd Chas. Ware cleaning paths & drains Ashcllist Woods – £9 1s 6d. December 17th Chas. Ware making road in Paradise - £12 1s 6d. Cash received to Xmas 1866 Killerton Woods - £361 1s 9d. Cash paid to Xmas 1866 Killerton Woods - £488 3s 4d (Estate Ledger no. 4726).
- 1867** February 15th by Emmanuel Squires, work at Paradise – 4s 0d (Estate Ledger no. 4727).
- 1868** August 13th John Pyle for cutting 55 ½ acres of ivy in Paradise Wood - £3 9s 4d. October 27th George Miller Blacksmith for work done for the forest – 18s 10d Estate Ledger no.4729).
- 1869** February 24th mechanics work done R. Dunn & Co. for planting on Sprydun as per contract. July 15th John Pyle cleaning plantation at Pound-a-Pitt. Work done at Newland Rifle Ground - £3 2s 4d. October 21st John Ashford wheelwright New Target on Sprydun - £6. October 28th G. Miller smith iron for 10 gates in Forest & Whitedown – 14s 10d. November 17th S. Bale for plants used on Sprydun - £20 5s 0d. December 31st R.J. Veitch for plants supplied for Sprydun - £23 15s 0d (Estate Ledger no. 4730). The rifle ground near Sprydun had proved to be a bit close to the house and so a new rifle ground was opened up at Newlands Farm, close to the woods, where fewer people were likely to be (site 107521).
- 1871** More pruning trees at Poundhay Pit – 12s. April 6th James Willis & Co. making 147 yards hedging Rattlecot Copse at 4d - £2 9s (Estate Ledger no. 4732).
- 1871** Census Return Unnamed Cottage – Thomas Symes Head 51 Mason Harriett Symes 55 Thomas Symes Son 16 Mason's Labourer. Unnamed Cottage – John L Dunn Head 58 Woodranger Mary Dunn 55 Mary Dunn Dau. 11 Hannah Dunn Dau. 9
- c. 1872** A map of Ashclyst Forest, roughly drawn on oiled silk, was probably produced for the eleventh baronet soon after he inherited the estates on his father's death in July 1871. It was traced from the 1842 Broadclyst Tithe Map and the areas of woodland are lightly coloured in with a brown wash. John Donn's was written against the Caddihoe Forest cottages, the Ashclyst Forest Cottage was called Starks. Unfortunately the name written under 'Starks' on the map is on the fold and it is not clear, it looks like 'Ritting' but this does not correlate with anyone in the records so far (untitled map of Ashclyst Forest, undated but c.1872).
- 1872-74** A Plan of Drives in the Forest drawn neatly on oiled silk must have dated to these years as Stark was recorded at Forest Cottage and Dunn at Forest Cottages, Caddihoe. As Bowring was in Forest Cottage by July 1874 and Symes was also in the cottages near Caddihoe in the 1871 Census, it dates the map between these two. (A Plan of "drives" in Forest, not drawn to a Scale, Proposed new drive shown red, outline 3 chains to an inch, not dated but 1872-early 1874).
- 1873** New stable, cart shed and piggery at Ashcllist.Farm (Estate Ledger no. 4735).
- 1873** March 6th on account of cutting underwood in Forest - £4 10s 0d. April 3rd Frederick Gitsham & Co. on acct. of walling at cottages in Forest - £5 10s 3d. May 1st Richard Dunn for helping to extinguish fire at Whitedown Coppice – 5s. May 14th Wm. Fair for helping to extinguish fire at Whitedown Coppice – 2s 6d. May 15th By Thomas Parsons & Henry Willis for helping to extinguish fire at Whitedown Coppice on the night of the 21st ultimo – 5s. July 24th mentions Saltmarsh Cottage (on 1889 OS map LXIX.5). December 11th Woodmen for digging 9,400 pits at Ashcllist & Sprydun New Plantations at 9d per 100 - £3 10s 6d (Estate Ledger no. 4735). A new dog kennel was built at Forest Cottage (1148M add Estate Ledger 1873).
- 1874** March 4th Robert Taylor advertised his live and dead stock at Ashclyst Farm (Trewman's Exeter Flying Post).
- 1874** Ashcllist Farm, taking down old buildings, excavating wagon linhay (Estate Ledger no. 4736).
- 1874** January 3rd Chas. Ware & Co. for making hedges &c on Ashcllist Estate - £6 as per a/c. By woodmen for hedging on Ashcllist Estate 45 yds@ 7d – £1 6s 3d. January 22nd Woodmen for digging 2000 pits for plants, Ashcllist New Plantation @ 7/6 – 15s. Woodmen for cutting 2000 buds @ 6 ½ d per 100 – 10s 10d. Woodmen on a/c of felling Timber & Poles, piece work - £2 5s.

- February 5th Woodmen for heading 8 trees @ 1/- - 8s Woodmen on a/c of felling fir poles - £1 15s 0d. Woodmen on a/c of felling ash timber – 15s. February 19th Woodmen for felling 333 poles - £4 3s 3d. March 5th Woodmen on a/c of binding ash wood piece work - £1 15s. May 28th John Moxey & Co. on a/c of taking down hedges on Ashclist Estate - £2 5s 0d. July 9th William Smith shearing hedges at Woodhayes Coppice – 2s 6d. September 3rd Woodmen for binding wood - £1 15 0d. Woodmen for heading Beech Tree at Holly Lodge – 1s. October 29th Samuel Bale, plants for New Plantations at Ashclist. Pleasure Grounds & Drives March 5th Sloping sand-pit & planting thorns at pleasure ground at Sprydoncote – 7s 6d. June 25th Wm. Smith making stone hedge Ford's Meadow Footpath, 2 days – 5s 0d. Cottage Repairs & Expenses March 31st thatching at John Moxey's Saltmarsh - £2 15s 9d. Dogs & Game John Bradford, lodging with Ben Bowring at Forest Cottages, Bradford paid for killing rabbits. August 20th James Ellacott on a/c of paving at the Dog Kennels in Forest – 17s 6d. November 6th C.F. Rew (Ward & Co.) floor squares & cement for Kennels in Forest - £10 1s 6d (Estate Ledger no. 4736).
- 1875** Side Downs taken from Higher Comberoy Farm and planted, known as Guscombe Brakes in the early twentieth century. Several fields belonging to Chillacombe, Newlands and Ashclyst have gone the same way (Salter H, 1977).
- 1875** Woods October 14th Woodmen on a/c of cutting shooting paths, piece work - £1. October 28th Woodmen on a/c of cutting shooting paths, piece wo0rk - £5 10s. November 11th Woodmen for cutting paths 3862 yds @ ½ d - £8 0s 11d less £6 10s 0d on a/c. December 24th Mr. W.T. Wish for 19 tons 8cwt 3qrs 14lbs Bark at £5 10 0 per ton - £106 18s 9d. December 29th John Skinner for thatching wood rick – 6s. Dogs, Deer & Game October 5th John Skinner thatching Pheasants Ricks – 6s 0d (Estate Ledger no. 4737)
- 1876** Ashclist Cottages – Gitsham & Eveleigh – pulling off old roof, taking out foundations etc. At Ashclist Cotts. 8 doors, 14 windows, 2 front doors, 2 stair cases, slate slab – cost £231 12s 7d (Estate Ledger no. 4738). This is likely to be when the cottage was converted to two dwellings
- 1876-9** Shooting paths cut in Ashclyst Forest.
- 1877** July 20th Robert Veitch – Forest Trees for Killerton and Ashclist Wood £16 3s 0d (1148M add Killerton Estate Ledger 1877).
- 1878** William F. Merry farmer at Ashclist (White's Directory).
- 1878** Woods Woodmen for digging 7150 pits for planting @ 8/4 per hundred - £2 19s 7d. January 17th Making Road to Bowrings, Forest – 18s 3d. May 23rd Woodmen for grubbing 11 trees as per agreement - £1. August 15th Woodmen's labour on a/c of cutting shooting paths. Dogs, Deer & Game October 24th John Moxey & Co. for erecting fence at Dog Kennels, Forest, 1½ yds @ 2/8. John Moxey & Co. on a/c of pulling down hedge at Dog Kennels, Forest. November 7th C.H, Bidgood bricks for Dog Kennels, Forest. Cottage Repairs & Expenses January 17th Mechanics Labour, Ashclist New Cottages – 10s. May 20th Ashclist New Cottages - pigsties July 1st John Dunn's & Thomas Rooke's Cotts, Forest. October 8th Joseph Scadding erecting Pigsties at Ashclist New Cottages Ashclist Farm descried as 'in hand'. Cost of principle work – 1878 B. Bowring's Cott. Forest - £4 0s 4d. ) Total cost to end of 1878 - £187 8s 6d.) NB these last two figures supposedly refer to the cutting through of the road at Westwood to form a crossway, the forge had previously been isolated on a triangle. (Estate Ledger no. 4740).
- 1879** The Killerton Estate was mapped in three sections and a survey of the tenants was drawn up, unfortunately the survey has not survived although the maps have. Saltmarsh Cottage is not marked. The tithe numbers are used both for fields and cottages so although the farms and broad areas of woodland are named no details are available, as on the Tithe map, and the tenants' names are not known.
- 1879** Woods July 18th By Robert Veitch for 1000 each of Larch & Scotch Fir plants - £5. October 9th Woodmen on a/c of cutting shooting paths, piece work - £4. October 23rd Woodmen on a/c of cutting shooting paths, piece work - £3 5s. Cottage Repairs & Expenses April 7th Henry Willis's Cottage, Whitedown. The old road at Westwood was filled in (Estate Ledger no. 4741).
- 1880** Sprydon Beacon 37e, 12 acres of all types of trees were planted (AFMR).
- 1881** January 14th Robert Veitch for 2000 Scotch & 200 Larch Firs - £5 9s. March 11th Robert Veitch (Broadclyst Heath Nursery Sale) for Forest Plants. March Woodmen for planting 23850 Fir Plants &c @ ½ per hundred – £13 18s 3d. July 22nd Robert Veitch for 10200 fir plants &c. December 23rd Mr. W.H. Cock for 13 ½ cwt Turkey Bark @ 5/- per ton – £1 13s (Estate Ledger no. 4742). Robert Veitch was John's grandson (Shephard 2003).
- 1881** Repairing stable at Ashclist Farm. Rifle range at Newlands mentioned (Estate Ledger no. 4743).
- 1881** Census Return Ashclist Farm – William Merry Head Farmer 170 acres, employs 3 men, 2 boys.

- Juliana Ellicott Housekeeper Rosin Davey Servant Samuel Flay Servant Aaron Ware Servant Forest Cottage – John L Dunn Head 68 Wood Ranger Mary A Dunn Wife 65 Anna Dunn Dau. 19 Assistant School Mistress Forest Cottage – uninhabited Forest Cottage – Benjamin Bowring Head 35 Game Keeper Mary Bowring Wife 31 Susan Bowring Dau. 5 John Bowring Son 4 Annabella Bowring Dau. 2 Cathaline Bowring Dau. 10 months Elizabeth Bradford Servant. Forest Cottage – William Colsworthy Head 49 Agricultural Labourer Ann Colsworthy Wife William Washford Lodger 19 Game Keeper. From this census it is clear that the cottage in the woods has been extended.*
- 1883** *Clayway is mentioned as a ‘Cottage & Buildings with a garden & orchard’ in the document recording Mrs. Ashford’s death duties. Giles Ashford became the owner, he was possibly a grandson (1148M/add 1/T8/39). The Aclands must have acquired the property from him as the 1883 Estate Ledger mentions Clayway ‘recently purchased’.*
- 1888** *Advertisement for the sale of timber: To Timber Merchants, Wheelwrights, Coopers & others The Killerton Forest, Broadclyst Catalogue of about 1,200 Prime Winter-felled Ash Timber Trees Now lying in the Forest on the Killerton Estate 50 tons of Ash Hard Wood & about 5,000 Faggots of Ash Wood in Ricks To be sold by auction by Messrs Hussey & Son at the Red Lion Inn – Thursday April 19th 1888 commencing at 2 o’clock. The above Ash Timber will be found of a most useful description, very tough of long lengths, the whole of Forest growth & well deserving attention. A large portion of the Hard Wood is suitable to Wheelwrights. For viewing applications should be made to Mr. W. Stevens at Budlake who will direct a man to start from Nicholl’s Forest Cottage, three days prior to & on the morning of the Sale, to show the lots, starting out at ten o’clock each morning or any other week day by appointment (1148M add 6/9/2 box 2/22).*
- 1889** *The first edition O.S. map scale 1:2500 showed Ashclyst Forest in greater detail than ever before, with all the field banks marked. Forest Cottages opposite Caddihoe and Forest Cottage in the woods were shown on O.S. map LXIX.5. Scotch Fir Avenue and Snaffle Park Drive were named, as were the King Oak and Queen Oak.*
- 1890** *Chillacombe was purchased by Sir Thomas, XIth baronet. It is written in pencil across the 1879 Killerton Estate map.*
- 1897** *January 18th, Emma Mortimore, 1 month’s services as nurse at the Sanatorium. February 1st, the Sanatorium – Forest Cottages near Caddihoe. May 8th, The Sanatorium, Exeter City Council 22 rooms and bedding disinfected. June 24th, Sanatorium expenses – horse labour, taking ambulance to Forest (Killerton Estate Ledger no. 4758).*
- 1898** *Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, XIth baronet, died on 29th May and his eldest son, Charles Thomas Dyke Acland, succeeded him as the XIIth baronet.*
- 1900** *Caddihoe 21b, 4 acres were planted with oak (AFMR). Acre Spot 39b, 8 acres of mixed conifers were planted as an estate reserve (AFMR). Deadland 40a, 3 acres of pine and larch were planted as an estate reserve (AFMR).*
- 1901** *On the ‘Plan of Forest, Sprydun, Side Downs, Whiptails, Newland Brakes, Paradise, Whit Down’, dated 1901 on the outside, and titled ‘Woods and Plantations in the Parish of Broadclyst Property of Sir C. T. D. Acland’ above the map, all the Killerton Estate woodland was drawn at a scale of 6 chains to one inch. It is signed WS (or SW), the initials are superimposed on each other but it looks as though the ‘W’ would have to be drawn first. The ink used is brown and the trees are differentiated as broad-leaved or conifer. 1906 The second edition O.S. map, scale 6”:1 mile, sheets LXIX.NW and SW, had been resurveyed in 1903. The areas of woodland shown were almost exactly as shown on the 1901 Acland map (see above).*
- 1914/18** *Tom Rookes Bottom 12a, b, d, e, f and g, oaks felled in the Great War, not replanted until 1926 (see below), (AFMR).*
- 1917** *Sir Charles Thomas, with the agreement of his brother Arthur and nephew Francis, granted the National Trust a 500 year lease over 7000 acres of moorland on Exmoor*
- 1919** *The Forestry Commission was set up as a result of a report written by Sir Francis Dyke Acland, a keen forester. He was a founder member of the Commission (Acland 1982). The Target 37b and 38b, 3 acres of Japanese larch and 3 acres of larch and pine were planted (AFMR).*
- 1920** *Side Downs 17d, 18a, 19a and b, the oaks were felled in 1920, they were not replanted until 1931, 1925, 1927 and 1928 respectively (AFMR). 1921 Clayway 37a, 6 acres of larch were planted (AFMR). Treasury Shame 37c and 38a, 3 acres and 5 acres of Corsican pine were planted (AFMR). Deadland 40c and d, 1 acre of spruce and 6 acres of Douglas fir were planted (AFMR). 1922 Clayway 36a and b, 15 acres of fir and 3 acres of spruce were planted, 36a was thinned in 1957, and noted as ‘very poor’ (AFMR). Acre Spot 39a, 18 acres of fir were planted (AFMR).*

- 1924** *Tragedy Corner 21f, 6 acres planted with fir (AFMR). Snaffle Park 22a, 4 acres planted with spruce (AFMR). Snaffle Park 22b, 2 acres planted with pine and spruce (AFMR). 1925 Melanargia Galathea – seen in August by G.T. Harris ‘when botanising in and about Ash Clyst Forest, ...flying in a clearing...’ (TDA 57, 1925). Side Downs 18a, 7 acres planted with spruce, larch and fir (AFMR). Side Downs 19c, 1 acre planted with oak (AFMR). Woodcock Brake 23c, 8 acres planted with conifers (AFMR).*
- 1926** *Tom Rookes Bottom 12a, 3 acres planted with ash (AFMR). Tom Rookes Bottom 12b, 2 acres planted with Douglas fir and spruce (AFMR). Tom Rookes Bottom 12d, 1 acre planted with Prunus serotina (AFMR). Tom Rookes Bottom 12e, 1 acre planted with Corsican pine (AFMR). Tom Rookes Bottom 12f, 4 acres planted with beech and larch (AFMR). Tom Rookes Bottom 12g, 2 acres planted with beech and larch (AFMR). Deadland 40e, 4 acres of European larch were planted (AFMR).*
- 1927** *Side Downs 19a, 7 acres planted with spruce and poplar (AFMR). Side Downs 19d, 7 acres planted with spruce (AFMR).*
- 1928** *Side Downs 19b, 15 acres planted with larch and spruce (AFMR). Side Downs 19e, 3 acres planted with Sitka spruce (AFMR).*
- 1930** *Scotch Fir Avenue, 9 acres of oak, larch and pine planted (AFMR).*
- 1930-1** *Thomas Salter farmer at Ashclist (Kelly’s Directory).*
- 1931** *Side Downs 17d, 26 acres planted with oak and larch (AFMR).*
- 1932** *Woodhayes Copse 1a, 2 acres was planted with poplar (AFMR).*
- 1932** *A plan of Killerton Forest, dated April 18th 1932, included Ashclyst Forest with Forest Gate, the Queen Oak and King Oak, Snaffle Park Drive and Gate, Timbering Bridge, Scotch Fir Avenue and Gookey Down. The map is very likely to be from a tracing of the 1906 O.S. 6”:1mile map, the same features are on both (the exception is noted above) and the scale is the same (1148M/31/2/14).*
- 1933** *The Botanical Section of the Devonshire Association met at Ashclyst Forest for one of the quarterly meetings (TDA 65 1933). Side Downs 14b, 4 acres planted with Prunus serotina and spruce (AFMR). Tremletts 23d1, 5 acres planted with larch and spruce (AFMR). Tremletts 23d2, 5 acres planted with larch (AFMR). Channons Brake 24b, 4 acres planted with larch (fail) (AFMR).*
- 1934** *Forest Gate and King Oak Brake 26b and c, 4 and 16 acres of fir planted, 26b gale damaged in 1954 (AFMR).*
- c.1934** *A map of the areas of woodland planted between 1920 and 1934 has a document attached to it which gives the varieties of trees used and the date. These details agree mostly with the Management Records assembled c.1977 (referred to as AFMR), but some of the dates are a year different. As the map was drawn up nearer to the time of planting it is likely to be the more accurate of the two sources (1148M/21cii/j).*
- 1935** *Thomas Salter farmer at Ashclist (Kelly’s Directory).*
- 1936** *Woodhayes Copse 1b, 2 acres was planted with Japanese larch (AFMR). Deadland 40f, 3 acres of fir were planted (AFMR).*
- 1940** *White Down 8a, 9a and b, conifers felled (AFMR).*
- 1941** *Goulds Brake 23f, 9 acres planted with spruce, larch and fir (AFMR). 1942 May 4th /5th, Exeter was bombed and stray bombs landed in the Forest (site 107110). There are three craters in forestry compartment 28c and the heaps of soil from them are set irregularly around the holes, which have filled with water and are ponds (pers. comm. Miss Wilmoth Salter of Newlands, who saw them the morning of 5th May 1942).*
- 1942** *Two extracts from Ordnance Survey maps Devonshire sheets LVII SW and LXIX NW were drawn to show the areas of wood to be extracted and for White Down the extraction route was indicated (27th October 1942 Ministry of Supply).*
- 1943** *Wood from both Paradise and White Down Copses was sold to the Ministry of Supply. The map showed the agreed areas and was annotated ‘White Down Copse value (£450) accepted’ and ‘Paradise Copse value £375 (accepted)’ (16th June 1943 Valuation of Pt White Down Copse and Paradise Copse, Ministry of Supply).*

### **Subsequent History**

Ashclyst was acquired by the National Trust in 1944 along with the rest of the Killerton and Holnicote Estates as the gift of Sir Richard Acland. In 1976 the National Trust granted a 150-year lease of Ashclyst Forest to the Forestry Commission for the management of wood production. For detailed information on the trees felled and planted in Ashclyst Forest between 1944-1990s, see

Richardson 2008. The Forestry Commission lease was terminated in 1997 by mutual consent. An archaeological survey of the Killerton Estate carried out in the 1990s researched the documentary history of Ashclyst and traced the known surviving field banks (National Trust 2000).

**Maps covering the manor of Ashclyst (see Volume II.1)**

- Early 19<sup>th</sup> Century: Manors of Killerton and Aishclyst SRO DD/SAS c1540/12/1
- 1901 Woods and Plantations in the parish of Broadclyst (Ashclyst Forest) on oiled silk
- 1934 Map and schedule of plantations DHC 1148M/21/2/9 Box 21 Bundle II

**Farms lying within the Manor of Ashclyst**

- Ashclyst:
  - *First documentary mention of name: Ashclist was held by four thanes in 1066.*
  - *First documentary mention of farm: 1529 Lease.*
  - *Acland acquisition: 1768 Sir T.D.A. buys 1/4 of manor for £1,875 from John & William Hole. In the same year buys another 1/4 from William Skinner. This implies the manor had been divided into four parcels before 1066 and these had survived in some form until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.*
- Channons:
  - *First documentary mention of name: William Channon appears in the 1542 Lay Subsidy.*
  - *First mention of farm: the 1693 Acte Book of the Eight Men mentions 'Hitts' of which Channons was a part.*
  - *Acland acquisition: No Date.*
  - *First mention of Acland ownership: 1783 Land Tax Assessment in ownership of Sir T.D.A.*

**1.7.5 BROADCLYST**

**Early History**

*Cliston*

An early reference to the manor of Broadclyst is found in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle which records the manors of Broadclyst (*Glistun*) and Pinhoe as having been burnt by the Danes in 1001AD (Points 2013, 58). It is documented at Domesday as Cliston, belonging to Ordulf in 1066 and the King in 1086 and having land for 35 ploughs and 1 mill with 35 villagers, 30 smallholders, 11 slaves and 7 freedmen making it a sizable manor. Ordulf or Ordwulf appears likely to have descended from ealdermen of Devon, his forebears having been responsible for the foundation of Tavistock Abbey (Finsburg 1943). Rippon suggests that following the Roman period, Broadclyst formed part of the 'culm/clyst folk territory', an area of administration utilised until the eighth century when it was broken down into smaller administrative units, the majority of the Killerton Estate falling within the 'Greater Cliston' estate, giving rise to the multiple -Clyst place names within the wider area (Rippon 2012). Cliston forms the hundred of Cliston or Clyston. It is strongly suspected that Cliston (Broadclyst) was the location of an Anglo-Saxon Minster (Probert 2002, 144) but there is insufficient evidence to clearly determine whether it was ever an Anglo-Saxon royal manor/residence. It is clear that Broadclyst was an important administrative centre; its church being classified as 'superior' by Probert (2002, 59) based upon its 'superior' wealth and probable status above those in the surrounding area indicated in the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica Angliae et Walliae Auctoritate P. Nicolai IV*, a survey compiled in 1291-2 under Pope Nicholas IV to assess ecclesiastical taxation of English, Welsh and Irish Churches. Lysons records it was granted to the Novant (or Nonent) family by Henry I until it was conveyed by Sir Roger Novant, the last male heir, to John de Chudleigh in c.1343, passing to Sir Matthew Arundell before 1600 (Lysons 1822). He records the Chudleighs were resident at Broadclyst for a time before the manor passed to the Morice family until it was purchased in 1808 by Sir Thomas Dyke Acland from Mrs Levinia Luther and Miss Elizabeth Bull, inheritors of the estate of the Right Honorable Humphrey Morice (Lysons



1822). Reichel documents the hundred manor of Clistone was held by the king in 1086 but was soon after given to Reginald de Valletorta who was succeeded by the Nonants (Reichel 1942, 368). Reichel suggests that it was likely to have been one of the Nonants who distributed parts of the manor held of the honour of Harberton (Killerton, Francis Court, South Whimble, Brockhill, Limbury, Beare, Southbrook, Kinwardesburgh, Moorhayne and the 1 Brytrichestons) to his retainers. From the Nonants the manor passed through the female line to the Chudleighs with whom it remained until financial necessity required them to sell it to Sir Matthew Arundel at some point after 1600 (Reichel 1942, 370). Broadclyst Church was given by Roger II de Nonant to the monks of St. Sergius of Anger at the church of St. Mary of Totnes in 1149 (Reichel 1942, 370). Fragmentary remains of the undercroft are all that remains of the medieval manorial settlement of the Nonant family, the east wall forming the eastern boundary of Broadclyst Churchyard (NTHBSMR Broadclyst Undercroft MNA107625). An effigy of a knight, believed to be Sir Roger Nonent, the last of the family to hold Broadclyst, is located in the chancel of St John the Baptist Church.

*Killerton and Killerton Francis* are discussed above, in Section 1.7.3.

#### *Lymbury*

Lymbury was held of the honour of Harberton by Humphrey de Lymbyry in 1241 of Reginald de Valletorta via Ferers as an intermediate lord (Reichel 1942, 372). It passed to John de Lymbury by 1285, and Oliver Lymbury by 1320, Roger Lymbury by 1333 and to James Chudleigh and John Yvelegh by 1428 (*Ibid.*). The name is an interesting one, first documented in 1201 (*Limberi*) and combines the Old English elements fort (*burh*) and (possibly) lime tree (*lind*). The *burh* element would suggest the present of a visible earthwork enclosure. The historic maps would indicate the farmstead known in the later 18<sup>th</sup> century as Lymbury was located at SX97989838 and was demolished between c.1770 and 1842. The site of this older Lymbury was comprehensively destroyed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century by the creation of a large pond.

#### *Langacre*

The modern site of any house associated with the sub-manor of Langacre has not been conclusively identified. Polwhele (in Reichel 1942) equated it with Borrough House (now Burrow Farm), although no explanation is given (Reichel 1942, 373). The NT Archaeological Survey (2000) gives Langacre as an alias for Budlake Farm, although again the rationale is not given within that document. The 1774 Hole map of the manor of Langacre identifies Langacre as an alias for Chapel. Given that Chapel Cottage contains elements dating to the 15<sup>th</sup> century (possibly of a chapel) and there is a reference in the 14<sup>th</sup> century inquisitions post mortem of Edward II to the advowson of a chantry at Langacre in Devon, this would also appear a worthy contender for the manor site of Langacre. Reichel notes that Langacre was part of Broadclyst and held of the honour of Harberton by Roger de Nonant and was given to his sister Alice as part of her marriage portion to Robert, son of Martin c.1135. Following the death of her husband and eldest son she remarried without the permission of the King and he took possession of her manors of Dartington, Holne and Langacre. However, the manor appears to have remained with (or been returned to) the Martin family, passing to William, son of William Martyne who died in 1325, then to James de Audele d.1354 and passing to Anna, Duchess of Exeter d.1457 (Reichel 1942, 373). Documentary records for the Manor of Langacre have been transcribed alongside those of Ashclyst (see 1.7.4 and Richardson 2008).

#### ***Acquisition by the Aclands***

The purchase of the Manor of Broadclyst by Great Sir Thomas in c.1812 increased the size of the Killerton estate substantially, partly funded by the sale of more lucrative properties elsewhere (e.g. at Seaton, Devon, Acland 1980, 46). However, and *contra* the prevailing narrative, it is clear that Sir Thomas only purchased *part* of the Manor of Broadclyst, and numerous farms that would be reckoned to form part of the medieval manor appear to have been purchased at a date later in

the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The late 18<sup>th</sup> century map of the Manor of Broadclyst, usually taken to represent the purchase, includes farms which the Aclands never owned and omits farms which we know they bought at a later date (e.g. Newlands, in 1835×28 and 1842).

A significant proportion of the houses and cottages in the village were owned by the Aclands. The village also contained Place Farm, a large and significant courtyard farm that occupied much of the central area between Town Hill and the current Post Office. The most significant known event is the disastrous fire of 27<sup>th</sup> April 1870. The Illustrated London News (4 May 1870) reported that:

*“Of seventy-eight houses forming this little village, sixty were entirely destroyed; 250 persons were rendered homeless; and the loss of clothing and furniture, and of the stock of their little shops, cannot easily be replaced without help from friends out of the district. Their immediate wants were provided for by their kind-hearted neighbour, Sir Thomas Acland, Bart. of Killerton, formerly MP for North Devon and father of Mr. T. D. Acland MP, who now represents the same division of the county.”*

The longer article published in The Exeter Flying Post (4 May 1870), which details the damage caused by the fire, is reproduced in Appendix 12. The Aclands were responsible for re-homing many of the residents of the village, and rebuilding some of the village (including the derelict windmill, which was converted to domestic use at this time). However, it is clear that a significant number of houses were never rebuilt and that the current appearance of the village owes much to the opportunity to manufacture a more desirable aesthetic for the village. In addition, it is also clear that the *New Buildings* in the village, dated by the Listing to 1870-71, so closely coincide with the footprint of structures shown on the tithe map, it seems a strong possibility that the burnt-out shells were repaired rather than completely rebuilt (this is explored in more detail in Section 8.5). The Aclands also provided land for a school and later, the victory hall.

### **Subsequent History**

The properties and land within Broadclyst passed to the National Trust along with the rest of the Killerton Estate in 1944. The National Trust are now the landlord for tenants in many of the Broadclyst cottages. The northern part of the village was made a Conservation Area in 1974.

### **Maps covering the Manor of Broadclyst (See Volume II.1) excluding those just covering Killerton – See 1.7.3)**

- 1756 Hodge Maps: Manor of Killerton and Culmjohn; Killerton Dolbery, Killerton Francis and Killerton Marshes; Budlake inset; Francis Court, New Hall and Great, Middle and Little Cutton. DHC 1148M add 23/E1
- 1770 Blackamore: Map of Broadclyst DHC 1148M add 10/5/2
- Early 19<sup>th</sup> Century: Manors of Killerton and Aishclyst SRO DD/SAS c1540/12/1
- Early 19<sup>th</sup> Century: Manors of Killerton and Aishclyst SRO DD/SAS c1540/12/1
- 1819: New Turnpike Road at Broadclyst: Map of a road near Broad Clyst Village to be cut thro’ Sir Thomas Dyke Aclands lands DHC 1926B/A/E3/2

### **Farms lying within, or likely to lie within, the Manor of Broadclyst**

- Ballamount:
  - *First documentary mention of farm: 1707 entry in Acte Book of the Eight Men.*
  - *Acland acquisition: No Date.*
  - *First mention of Acland ownership: 1824 Land Tax Assessment - Sir Thomas owns part of Ballamount. 1832 L.T.A. - Sir Thomas owns part of Ballamount and is leasing another part of it to Charlotte Batten. He is also leasing part of Great Ballamount to Francis Channon at this date.*
- Beare (Langacre Manor):

- First documentary mention of name: 1234 Fees.
- *First documentary mention of farm: 1601 entry in Acte Book of the Eight Men.*
- *Acland acquisition: No Date.*
- *First mention of Acland ownership: 1832, T.D.A. starts paying Land Tax for Beare.*
- Broomhill (possibly in Langacre Manor):
  - First documentary mention of name: Isabella *de Bromhull* 1330 SR.
  - *First documentary mention of farm: Mid-sixteenth century survey.*
  - *Acland acquisition: No Date.*
  - *First mention of Acland ownership: 1842 Tithe map shows it in ownership of Sir T.D.A.*
- Budlake (Langacre Manor):
  - *First documentary mention of name: 1520 Copy of Court Roll.*
  - *First documentary mention of farm: 1647 Acte Book of the Eight Men.*
  - *Acland acquisition: 1735 Indenture involves Sir Hugh Acland. Sir Thomas leased it to David Loyd in 1768 but it seems that ownership was granted to Sir Thomas in 1771 by the heir of Daniel Pring & Richard Wills.*
- Crabhayes:
  - *First documentary mention of farm: 1685 entry in Acte Book of the Eight Men.*
  - *Acland acquisition: No Date.*
  - *First mention of Acland ownership: 1832 Land Tax Assessment.*
- Elbury:
  - *First documentary mention of farm: 1587 Poor Rate.*
  - *Acland acquisition: No date but between 1810 & 1824 the property had been assigned to Sir T.D.A.*
- Frogmore:
  - First documentary mention of name: Richard *de Froggemere* 1330 SR.
  - *First documentary mention of farm: 1539 Lease.*
  - *Acland Acquisition: No Date.*
  - *First mention of Acland ownership: 1842 Tithe Apportionment.*
- Heathfield:
  - First documentary mention of name: Robert *atte Hethfelde* 1330 SR.
  - *First documentary mention of farm: 1730 Deed mentions 'Churchill Heathfield'.*
  - *Acland acquisition: No Date.*
  - *First mention of Acland ownership: 1820 Indenture Sir T.D.A grants to John Boutcher.*
- Jarvishayes:
  - *First documentary mention of farm: 1590 Poor Rate Assessment.*
  - *Acland acquisition: No Date.*
  - *First mention of Acland ownership: 1819 Indenture Sir T.D.A. grants to John Hutchings.*
- Paynes:
  - First documentary mention of name: John Payn 1333 SR.
  - *First documentary mention of farm: 1655 Killerton Presentments.*
  - *Acland acquisition: No Date.*
  - *First mention of Acland ownership: 1808 Land Tax Assessment.*
- Townend:
  - *First documentary mention of farm: 1738 Poor Rate.*
  - *Acland acquisition: No Date.*
  - *First mention of Acland ownership: 1842 Tithe Apportionment.*
- Wishford:
  - First documentary mention of name: Michael *de Wesche* 1333 SR.
  - *First mention of previous house: 1601 entry in Acte Book of the Eight Men. N.B: This house burnt down May 1861.*
  - *Acland acquisition: No Date.*
  - *First mention of Acland ownership: 1832 Land Tax Assessment. 1862 Plan for new*

*farmhouse drawn up.*

### 1.7.6 CUTTON

#### **Early History**

While most of the Killerton Estate lies within the parish of Broadclyst, Cutton is located within the parish of Poltimore. In 1086 Cutton was listed as one of two estates called *Poltimore*, held by Wulfmer in 1066 and by Baldwin the Sherrif in 1086 with land for 2 ploughs. It was held by the Canons of St Mary from Baldwin as a Prebend of the Collegiate Chapel of the Holy Trinity at Exeter Castle (Lysons 1822). A bill was brought before Parliament on the 18<sup>th</sup> of November 1606 to convert the Manor and Prebend of Cutton (then a sinecure) to the maintenance of a preaching minister who would also teach in a free grammar school; this was passed by the House of Lords (House of Lords Journal Volume 2 1767-1830).

#### **Acquisition by the Aclands**

It is unclear when the Aclands acquired Cutton. It must have occurred between 1607 (above) and a documented dispute in 1649 between Sir John Acland and his tenant Richard Hill over the property (See Appendix 5).

#### **Subsequent History**

The 1756 map of the Manors of Killerton and Columbjohn shows Cutton divided into three holdings: Great Cutton, Middle Cutton and Little Cutton, each with buildings shown. By the early 19<sup>th</sup> century OS draft map Middle Cutton has disappeared, Great Cutton was labelled simply 'Cutton' and Little Cutton was shown as Cutton Cottages. Cutton passed to the National Trust in 1944 along with the rest of the Killerton Estate. (Great) Cutton is a working farm but Cutton Cottages are now derelict or ruinous.

#### **Maps covering the manor of Cutton (See Volume II.1)**

- 1756 Hodge Maps: Manor of Killerton and Culmjoh; Francis Court, New Hall and Great, Middle and Little Cutton. DHC 1148M add 23/E1
- Early 19<sup>th</sup> Century: Manors of Killerton and Aishclyst (although not shown as part of Killerton or Ashclyst Manor) SRO DD/SAS c1540/12/1

#### **Farms lying within the manor of Cutton**

- Cutton:
  - *First documentary mention of name: Domesday Book.*
  - *First documentary mention of farm: 1526. Witnesses in an interrogation of 1566 say they have knowledge of the farm as far back as 1526.*
  - *Acland acquisition: No Date (between 1607 and 1649).*
  - *First mention of Acland ownership: 1649 dispute over farm between Sir John Acland and his tenant Richard Hill.*

### 1.7.7 EVELEIGH

#### **Early History**

Eveleigh is a small manor recorded in the Domesday Book as part of Cliston Hundred. It is documented as having only three smallholders and land for one plough but 100 acres of woodland. It belonged to Brictrmer in 1066 but by 1086 had passed to Fulcher the Bowman. Reichel documents that it was held alongside Colum John by Fulcher in the honour of Plympton before passing to John de Culm of the heirs of William Briwere by 1235 (Reichel 1942, 381). On 9<sup>th</sup> February 1260 Thomas de Tetteburn and his wife Joan conveyed Eveleigh with Colum John to

Eudo, son of Alan, passing by 1285 to William son of Warin, then Peter son of Warin, who sold both manors to Reginald de Clyfford. He passed Eveleigh to his daughter Amy on her marriage to Sir John de Valletort of Clyst St Lawrence. Eveleigh then passed to their daughter Gilian to William son of Sir William le Speke, whose son William le Speke passed the manor to his daughter Agnes on her marriage to Martin Fishacre (Reichel 1942, 382). Their daughter Alice conveyed the manor to John Walrond.

There is some confusion over the location of Eveleigh. Reichel places it well outside the boundary of the Killerton Estate (Reichel opts for Ivington, his editor for Dymond's Farm, both in Faringdon parish; Reichel 1942, 382). However and *contra* Reichel Eveleigh may be represented by the farms later known as Comberoy, as Lower Comberoy was also known as *Western Eveleighs*. *Comb Roie* is also mentioned in 1372 so it is not evident whether *Eveleighs* refers to the extant Lower Comberoy, as a *Middle Comberoy* is documented in the 16<sup>th</sup> century and there is an early 19<sup>th</sup> century lease for *East Eveleigh* (see Appendix 5).

#### ***Acquisition by the Aclands***

There is no definite date for the acquisition of Eveleigh, though the extant farms of Higher and/or Lower Comberoy are recorded as owned by Sir Thomas Dyke Acland in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century tithe survey. The map of lands in Broadclyst Parish dated c.1770 does not depict much of the land around these farms but marginal notes indicate they were owned by Sir John Davie at this date as 'part of the estates called Bear [Beare] and Cumworthy the lands of Sir John Davie Bart.'

#### ***Subsequent History***

On the early 19<sup>th</sup> century OS surveyor's draft map Lower Comberoy Farm appears at the same location as 'Lower Cummury'. 'Higher Cummury' on that map is now Nos. 1 & 2 Brookhill Cottages and the modern Higher Comberoy Farm is labelled 'Cromley Farm'. The 1880s OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition map shows Lower Comberoy Farm, and Cromley Farm is labelled Higher Comberoy. No buildings are shown on the site of Higher Cummury (the current Brookhill Cottages are 20<sup>th</sup> century in date). There is a clear phase of settlement shift and abandonment during the 19<sup>th</sup> century as the settlement of *Pitt*, located between Lower and Higher Cummury on the OS surveyor's draft map also disappears between 1842 and 1880. The former Manor of Eveleigh, incorporated into the Acland estates, passed to the National Trust along with the entirety of the Killerton Estate in 1944 and the farms and cottages are let by the National Trust to tenants.

***Maps covering the manor of Eveleigh.*** *If Eveleigh has been correctly identified as Comeroy the following historic maps cover this manor (see Volume II.1):*

- 1762 Hayman and Stribling: Broadclyst, Coomroy Farm Map PWDRO 81/X25
- Early 19<sup>th</sup> Century: Manors of Killerton and Aishclyst (Higher Comeroy is shown as part of Ashclyst Manor) SRO DD/SAS c1540/12/1

#### ***Farms likely to lie within the manor of Eveleigh***

- Higher and Lower Comeroy:
  - *First documentary mention of name: 1378 Inquisitions Post Mortem.*
  - *First documentary mention of farm: Difficult to untangle the Comeroys but Hye and Myddle Commerewe appear in an undated sixteenth century survey. 1532 entry for Hye Commerewe. 1544 entry for Myddle Comberew.*
  - *Acland acquisition: No Date.*
  - *First mention of Acland ownership: Higher Comeroy: 1804/5 Lease mentions Hugh Acland & John Rolle having been made a gift of Comberoy aka East Eveleigh prior to this date by William & Anne Wyndham Grenville. Lower Comeroy: 1832 Land Tax Assessment.*

## 2.0 SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

---

It is usual and expected that these reports make useful, practical recommendations to protect and enhance the known archaeological and historic built resource of an estate or property (hence the usual title of this section being *management* recommendations). However, the size of the estate and the time-depth involved means signposting further avenues of research is a key output. It is a normal part of these reports to identify further avenues for research, and this report is no exception – a catalogue of known archives is presented in Appendices 2-3. However, it is likely that significant primary sources exist in uncatalogued archives, particularly those relating to families that formerly owned parts of the estate, as well as in correspondence between third parties that refers to the Aclands, and it falls outside the scope of this report to conduct the level of archival survey necessary to compile a fully comprehensive catalogue.

This section also explores the contribution the Killerton Estate *could* make to wider research. Indeed the most significant issue the Estate currently faces is the lack of a *research framework document* which would identify gaps in understanding and unify the research aims for the House, Gardens and wider estate and drive forward new research to better understand the history and development of the estate (explored further below).

Lastly, Section 2.6 outlines in some detail the potential outputs in the form of exhibitions, books, and other media, that would benefit understanding, public engagement and understanding, and income.

### 2.1 ESTATE MANAGEMENT

#### 2.1.1 PRACTICAL MANAGEMENT

- Ploughing of fields containing archaeological remains should be reviewed and discontinued wherever possible.
- Consideration of the historic and unrecorded nature of much of the Killerton Estate archaeological remains is critical when planning and carrying out projects across the estate, e.g. temporary car parks flanking the carriage drive; the footpath fencing currently (July 2021) being installed across a building platform at Columbjohn. Works across the estate which would disturb the ground should be discussed with the National Trust Archaeologist prior to commencement to determine whether archaeological mitigation work is required.
- In a similar vein, the replanting of historic orchards across the estate should recognise that a number of orchards established in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century were located on the site of demolished farmsteads (e.g. at Elbury) seemingly as a deliberate policy. Prior to replanting the NTHBSMR should be consulted to determine how and if works are taken forward.
- Forestry work should avoid damage to historic boundary features, buildings, and structural remains, particularly within Ashclyst Forest.
- Consideration of the historical biology of the estate should be considered when undertaking works e.g. tree planting, in order to avoid altering the character of the historic landscape.
- Further field boundary loss should be avoided if at all possible, and existing field boundaries should be assessed and, where necessary, protected, and subject to sympathetic repair. There have been several episodes of enhanced boundary loss during the periods covered by historic mapping, but the later 20<sup>th</sup> century is particularly notable for the creation of very large open fields which are not representative of the historic landscape after c. AD1400.

#### 2.1.2 DATA MANAGEMENT

- Create an overarching research framework for the estate, based on existing templates (e.g., SWARF). This document would set out – in brief – the current state of knowledge and then outline research objectives. Subsequent archaeological fieldwork, and the investigation of

historic buildings, could then take place within an agreed research strategy that buildings towards a better understanding of the estate and its place in the wider historic landscape. Such a research framework would need to be drawn up in consultation with a range of relevant stakeholders, both within the NT and externally, and it is likely some of the recommendation outlined below will form part of that research framework.

- To avoid accidental damage to archaeologically sensitive sites, the estate should consider instituting a system of informal designation for sites that do not justify formal Scheduling, but which would benefit from enhanced protection (e.g., the *Principal Archaeological Landscapes* [PALs] now used by some National Parks, but at a smaller scale). This would be held within the NTHBSMR and exist as a separate GIS layer, with hard copies made available to tenants and field staff.
- Priority could be assigned to identified archaeological sites: *low priority* (palaeo-channels, traces of field boundaries); *medium priority* (relict field boundaries); *high priority* (settlement sites; standing buildings), on the basis of (known) intrinsic value and/or vulnerability.
- A number of files held digitally by the National Trust, particularly those created prior to 2000, appear to be in a variety of formats which are not archive stable. These should be converted to a more durable format as soon as possible to prevent the potential loss of decades of information and research into aspects of the Killerton Estate. Those which are scanned and available internally (e.g., through OneDrive) should be checked for any potentially missing files which have not been scanned (e.g., Vernacular Buildings Survey data). Consideration should be given to the long-term storage and accessibility of this data to ensure access to it is not dependant on the knowledge of its existence by individual staff members and that the repository where it is held digitally will be available in the long term.

## 2.2 UNDERSTANDING AND CONSERVATION

Specific recommendations to enhance understanding and conservation of the historic landscape at Killerton are as follows:

- Enabling all staff and volunteers to comprehend the full context of the estate (including the way it has come together under the Acland family, the earlier seat at Columbjohn, and the history of the elements which make up the estate prior to this) is likely to lead to more joined up approaches in the presentation of the house and gardens within its setting as the seat of a prominent Devon family.
- Establishing a greater connection of the House and Stables to its landscape setting would add significantly to understanding of this estate.
- The main car park for visitors to the estate should be relocated away from walled garden, which should then be restored to its original function.
- The parkland area immediately to the south of the House and Stable is particularly archaeologically important and therefore visitor access into the estate should be managed to enhance understanding of the development of Killerton as seen in this part of the historic landscape, without causing harm.
- Better recognition of the processional way from Killerton to Columbjohn would greatly enhance understanding of the significance of both properties.

## 2.3 FURTHER DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH

Due to the nature of the past ownership of the component parts of the Killerton Estate there is a significant amount of further documentary research work which could be carried out. This study has encountered 'established truths' about the estate history which have often been reasserted throughout more recently published literature without much questioning of the original source.

- Consultation of further documents held particularly in record offices to add detail to understanding of the Acland ownership of the estate, in particular:
  - 1910 Valuation Office Survey Maps and associated field books, at the National Archives.
  - 1941-43 National Farm Survey of England and Wales, maps and associated individual farm records held at the National Archives.
  - Copies of the Dudley Stamp land use maps, dating to the 1940s.
  - Hearth Tax returns, to determine the relative sizes of Columbjohn and Killerton, and any other houses (e.g., Francis Court) that might be relevant.
  - The photographs produced by Aerofilms; this would provide a sequence of images of each farmstead over the course of much of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- Further work with Commonwealth documents (e.g., the inventory of the house compiled by the Parliamentary authorities etc.) should be reviewed and consulted for what they can tell us about the house(s) and their furnishings.
- Further analysis of the 1756 Hodge maps. These appear to be true palimpsests – i.e., there are erasures and additions indicating working estate documents, and detailed study (under ultra-violet light or other analysis) may reveal additional information.
- The existing farm histories are excellent but they naturally focus on the working farms that exist *today*. There are numerous farms on the estate that were lost during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century (e.g. Bastens; Cross Tenement) or that were amalgamated in the 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century, and these would benefit from a similar level of historical investigation.
- The evolution of the farms could be charted with more precision. For instance, when were the multiple tenements at Columbjohn combined to form a single farm, and what happened to the components (cottages, buildings, etc.) of the former tenements? This could be linked to Census information when that becomes available.
- Further work on the management of the Exmoor ponies, and where they were overwintered in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, would be beneficial to understanding (and explaining) the linkages between the Killerton and Holnicote Estates.
- During the late 18<sup>th</sup> century the estate (or lands that would later form part of the estate) contained c.2000 fields, all individually named. Appendix 13 contains a full list, with the ones identified as being archaeologically significant highlighted. However, more could be done with the list in terms of understanding how land was named and identified, with reference to tenements and the lived experience of the landscape. At the very least, a comparison could be made with the modern field names to see if any survive, or if they have been effectively extinguished due to boundary loss.
- The analysis carried out as part of this assessment has determined that over 190km of field boundary have been lost since the 1760s, but that c.140km of boundary has been added. Working in tandem with fieldwork (below) work could be undertaken to characterise these “new boundaries and determine their historical and ecological value. This should then be compared to other areas of Devon to determine whether the Aclands played a meaningful role, or the estate merely conforms to a regional pattern.
- The archive of the Exeter Turnpike Trust should be consulted to determine if the former turnpike road through the estate utilised an earlier road (as implied by the Ogilby map) or represents a new or straightened line.
- The EPNS place-name volume (2 vols.) for Devon was produced in the 1930s and is badly in need of updating. A series of names from Broadclyst parish (e.g., Jarvishayes) are omitted from that publication and any further research undertaken for the Killerton estate has the potential to uncover more and older instances of these place-names and thus facilitate (re)interpretation.
- The book penned by Anne Acland (1983) is a short version of the manuscript originally submitted to the publisher (Phillimore). This manuscript should be retrieved and a second edition of the book (updated in line with subsequent research) could be produced at a lower cost or as print-on-demand.



- The archive of Sir Richard Acland (11<sup>th</sup>/15<sup>th</sup> Bt, 1906-1990) in the University of Exeter Special Collections appears to contain an autobiography ('an un-named book: an argumentative autobiography'), his political memoir, and a photocopy of this diary for the period 1941-44. As Sir Richard gifted the estate to the NT in 1944, these documents are likely to contain detailed and invaluable information on his personal views.
- The early photo albums compiled by Sarah Angelina Acland are held in the Bodleian Library. These will contain late 19<sup>th</sup> century images of the House and Gardens.
- A significant amount of primary source material is likely to exist within other and nominally unrelated archives. This is particularly relevant to the manors that were only acquired by the Aclands in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century but is also relevant to those estates that were granted away through marriage (e.g., Pixton, Petherton, Tetton) or those held by junior branches (e.g., by the Troytes).
- Further interrogation of source material (e.g., documents held in local and national record offices) to determine the full ownership and history of the manors comprising the Killerton Estate where this has not been established, in particular the post-Domesday manors (e.g., Killerton Francis, Langacre) which have received less study than the Domesday manors of Ashclyst and Columbjohn.
- Documentary investigation into the Manor of Killerton Francis may reveal more about the area immediately around Killerton House prior to the construction of the Drewe house in the reign of Elizabeth I. It may be possible to establish the existence of an earlier manor house in the vicinity of the present house. These documents may reside in the archive now attached to Forde Abbey.
- Documentary sources could be used to compile a complete list of settlements, smallholdings and dwellings across the Killerton Estate which are no longer residences and are lost.
- The great fire in 1870 destroyed a significant proportion of the village of Broadclyst. Work with insurance claims, the tithe map in conjunction with census records for 1861 and 1871, would throw more light onto the village society and the hardships endured.
- Silverton Mill is documented from the early 16<sup>th</sup> century and grew to a significant employer in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The paper mills only closed in 1999. The site was considered heavily contaminated and the firm DS Smith won a *best biodiversity enhancement award* for remediation works here, which consisted of levelling most of the site (see URL in the references). Archaeological recording and monitoring does not appear to have taken place, and the longevity of the manufacturing here is of clear historical interest. Further research is required to identify what records survive, and compile an archive of historic photographs and plans, with oral histories collected from former employees.
- Transcripts of the documentary research carried out by the Killerton Estate Project is included in this report in Volume 1.II (Appendices 5-10). This was consulted during the writing of this report but does not appear to have been the subject of intensive study. Linked to a detailed knowledge and understanding of the estate it would undoubtedly reveal previously unknown or unrecognised details. It is recommended that further work on the known documentary archive is undertaken; this could be facilitated through PhD study or similar.

## 2.4 FURTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

A number of sites at Killerton are of particular significance or have clearly been under investigated. Further work could focus on (but should not be limited to) the following sites:

- The **environmental background** to the estate is poorly understood. Despite the size of the estate only two pollen sequences have been analysed (Broadclyst Moor and Hellings Park, both by Hawkins 2005). Localised peat deposits are likely to have survived in a number of areas around the estate (as indicated by the *Blakewood* field-names near Beare?), and a coordinated programme of sampling and analysis would produce results of regional

significance.

- **Dolbury Hillfort** and the Prehistoric landscape. Analysis of flints from Dolbury suggests could imply Neolithic occupation as well as Iron Age occupation (Bayer 2019), and by analogy with Hembury hillfort in east Devon and the nearby Raddon hillfort, it is likely there will be Neolithic, Bronze Age and Early Iron Age phases to the monument. Targeted detailed geophysical survey of The Plains would be appropriate, together with limited trial trenching across the ramparts where damage has already been sustained. The existing earthwork survey by Norman Quinnell should be updated with reference to the LiDAR data for the site.
- Some of the mature beech trees in the park have initials or other words carved into the bark. These ‘**arborglyphs**’ should be located and recorded, and may relate to members of the family, or residents, or visitors.
- The results of the Killerton Estate Project fieldwalking should be fully written up (only the flint scatters have been assessed; Bayer 2019) and used as a springboard for more targeted work in conjunction with the lost cottages/farmsteads.
- The development of the **deer park pales** is not fully understood. Further archaeological work could investigate the character and form of the pales in order to determine whether multiple phases of construction are present and provide a more detailed history for the development of Killerton deer park. The **park boundary** itself has changed markedly over time and a thorough study of its stone built and fenced forms should be undertaken to identify different structural evidence and attempt to characterise the fencing and identify re-used sections.
- Although fieldwalking has taken place on the estate and quantities of flint have been recovered, there is little understanding of the nature of **Prehistoric activity on the estate**. A number of cropmark features of possible Prehistoric origin have been identified across the estate. A project targeting the Prehistoric landscape of Killerton could add significantly to current understanding by bringing together previous research (e.g., Bayer 2019) and new archaeological fieldwork, especially where features are at risk of loss through continued ploughing.
- **The triple-ditched enclosure at Budlake** was identified as a cropmark in 1984. A geophysical survey was carried out by NT in 2019, with trial trenching in July 2021. This site would benefit from further archaeological survey and investigation work, with an objective of obtaining dating evidence to confirm its Roman date and determining whether a vicus settlement is associated with this monument, as indicated by crop marks visible on aerial photographs to the south of the site, beside the entrance (Papworth 2020). The form of the ditches would suggest a Roman military site, which would be highly significant. Preliminary results from the trenching indicate it is early Roman in date (Papworth 2022). This raises interesting questions about the relationship with Dolbury hillfort and the posited road system. The geophysical survey should be extended into the adjacent fields in order to define the limits of the ‘fort’ and determine if the contemporary outer ditch does indeed define a larger enclosure like that at Calstock.
- **The mansion site at Columbjohn** has been subject to archaeological metric and geophysical surveys but further, more detailed survey work of the probable location of the mansion is appropriate. Further documentary work (e.g., Hearth Tax returns) might also yield a greater understanding of the plan of the former mansion. This could be supported by targeted archaeological excavation to verify the site of the mansion and determine the extent of any survival of the mansion. Previous work has focused on trying to locate the mansion itself but subsequent work should also consider the landscape setting of the mansion and the possibility of traces of associated gardens. The role and significance of ‘Pigeon Cottage’ in relation to the Columbjohn Mansion should be further investigated to determine whether this was in fact a pigeon house or whether it previously had a different function.
- **The undercroft at Broadclyst** is a Scheduled Monument but the surviving visible fragment of masonry lies within a much larger manorial complex that is worthy of more detailed study. The 20<sup>th</sup> century graveyard extension undoubtedly overlies part of this complex, which

clearly extends to both the north and west of the undercroft. The records of gravediggers should be consulted to see if any discoveries were made during burials. An earthwork and geophysical survey of the fields to the north and west should be undertaken, and the 1969 excavation should be revisited. A survey of the church and the graveyard walls should be undertaken in order to identify any architectural *spolia* from the manor house. A re-excavation of the undercroft with proper recording of the standing masonry would be appropriate, clarify relationships, retrieve dating evidence (from the backfill), be suitable for public engagement, and cause no additional harm to the standing fabric. This would be in accordance with the Broadclyst *Neighbourhood Plan* (n/d, p.8).

- **The lost village of Killerton.** Historic mapping (Ogilby 1675) shows a large settlement lining the old Exeter Road through the estate, and a blacksmiths cottage and two tenements survived here into the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Archaeological earthwork and geophysical surveys should then investigate whether there is any evidence for settlement remaining in this area.
- The extensive (c.4ha) **Blacklands fields at Elbury** should be investigated through geophysical survey and, when possible, fieldwalking.
- The extensive **water management system at Elbury** should be the subject of a walkover survey, but perhaps with further targeted work, prior to the planned re-wilding of this area.
- The post-Domesday **manor of Killerton Francis** merits further investigation as the current site of Killerton House is not believed to predate the 16<sup>th</sup> Century. The residence of the Francis family (and possibly the Raleigh family before them) is unknown; however a small tenement named *Killerton Francis* is shown on 1756 Hodge maps of the estate, located just south of the current driveway to the house. The house was demolished in order to relocate the road between Broadclyst and Cullompton further to the east in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. LiDAR analysis hints at potential manorial enclosure sites to the north of Francis Court farm and possibly to the south west. Ground investigation of these sites would be well worth carrying out in order to ground-truth the LiDAR data, and to determine whether anything remains of the now the demolished Killerton Francis; along with documentary research into any evidence for Killerton Francis Manor.
- Despite its name, **Newhall** is one of the oldest structures on the estate. The farmhouse dates from the 15<sup>th</sup> century and is one of the few Grade II\* Listed buildings on the estate. It is not clear which manor it belonged to its early date may suggest it may even have been a manorial centre in its own right (Langacre?). Further detailed study of this site is justified to fully understand this site and place it in its historical context.
- While it falls outside the part of the estate directly managed by the NT, **Sprydoncote** is a key minor gentry dwelling which only came into the estate in 1851. While the traditional estate narrative, as promulgated by Anne Acland, was that this was a farmhouse 'fitted up' for the family of the 11<sup>th</sup> baronet, it is quite clear it was already a gentry residence with a small polite landscape attached. Historic building recording at the house, cottages and (former) farm buildings should be undertaken, together with survey work around the ponds, drives and woodlands here.
- **Columbjohn Mill** may be on the site of the Domesday mill. Further archaeological work could include detailed surveys of the mill and its leat with an aim of establishing whether anything relating to earlier milling activity at this site remains.
- Work at **Ashclyst Forest** could focus on a lack of evidence from this area, particularly for the prehistoric periods. This might consist of a full walkover survey or test pitting. Investigations could also be carried out to confirm whether the manorial site was at Ashclyst Farm.
- Archaeological investigation into the **Folly** established its external dimensions but it warrants further investigation, particularly to determine whether one or two phases are represented.
- A number of **cropmark features** of uncertain date have been identified across the Killerton Estate. Investigation of these, particularly those in association with identified flint scatters and those most at risk of loss e.g., through ploughing could help to determine their form, function, and obtain dating evidence which would enhance understanding of how areas of

the estate were utilised in the past. In particular, the two fields to the south of Silverton Mill are covered in cropmarks of irregular pits or ponds with linears. Work here to establish whether they are natural in origin would be of benefit.

- There are a host of **abandoned or lost settlement sites** identified from historic mapping or in documentary references. This includes sites such as *Pitt*, other cottages at Columbjohn and *Higher Cummury* (now Brookhill Cottages). Investigation of these sites may help to understand how different areas of the Killerton Estate were managed in the past and any remains of dwellings, gardens or boundaries at these sites should be recorded before further loss occurs. Such work would also determine appropriate management strategies for these sites. Targeted detailed fieldwalking would also be appropriate.
- A number of old **quarries** are depicted on historic maps and are visible on LiDAR data. While some are amorphous, others (e.g., at the west end of Columbjohn Wood) have a more regular shaped form. Further investigation into the nature of these quarries should be carried out i.e. what was being obtained; and their identity as quarries should be confirmed. Documentary sources may be able to link specific quarries to phases of construction around the estate e.g. for building stone, clay for bricks etc. In addition, the recent Exeter Place in Time report (Shaffrey 2021, 419) has determined that lamprophyre rock used for querns in east Devon could have come from Dolbury.
- A timeline for the acquisition and development of the **Killerton farms** could be created to understand in greater detail the motivations behind the acquisition of different areas of the estate and determine any historic differences in land management practices across different areas of the estate. This could utilise information gathered by the Vernacular Buildings Surveys completed in the 1990s for the Killerton Estate, bringing together and analysing changes to the farms and cottages under each Acland Baronet to determine whether the influences of the Aclands friends and associates (e.g., the Knights of Simonsbath) or land management practices at their Holnicote Estate have impacted on buildings and farming methods at Killerton. Detailed diagrams could be drawn for each phase of each farm to indicate the flow through agricultural structures to better understand the farming processes at each farm or holding.
- Using the Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation data, a more detailed **retrogressive analysis of the historic landscape**, utilising the good range of historic maps available, should be undertaken to explore the medieval origins of the current landscape. The HLC for the Broadclyst area does *not* appear to be particularly accurate and needs revision; the category of *post-medieval enclosures* is used too liberally and does not, for instance, distinguish between the late enclosure of Clyst Heath and other adjoining areas that, due to boundary loss, now look similar. This should be accompanied by fieldwork to **characterise the type of field boundary** (i.e., hedge only; hedge and ditch; Devon hedgebank etc.) to see if infield/outfield boundaries can be identified. In addition, while 'Hooper's Law' cannot be applied directly, **recording the many plants** (woody or otherwise) in a hedge can give a crude indication of date or origin (as per the 2007 DEFRA guidance on hedge recording). These three classes of evidence, taken together, would both facilitate understanding of the development of the estate and identify the hedgerows of particular historical and botanical importance. This work would be particularly suitable for supervised volunteers, and it may be appropriate to undertake pilot studies of specific areas to test the methodology. This work should be accompanied by a condition survey.
- **Converting points on the NTHBSMR into polygons** which better represent the extent of the archaeological remains could be undertaken to facilitate easier understanding of the extent of archaeological sites. This could also assist with land management by the estate teams.
- A number of grey literature reports exist (e.g., management plans for parts of the estate, House, and Gardens) and the research independently carried out in these is not widely available to members of the public and risks being lost or endlessly re-researched for each subsequently commissioned report. Knowledge of the existence of such reports is largely

dependent on the individual knowledge of the House, Garden, and archaeological staff members. **Publication** by the National Trust of research carried out into the Killerton Estate in the last 20 years should therefore be prioritised, in particular the detailed work led by Isabel Richardson as part of the Killerton Estate Project into the House and gardens, farms, cottages and other buildings on the estate (see Section 2.6 below).

- The existing **VBS surveys should be updated** with a second round of site visits with additional details noted. The report format should be revised and standardised to include phased plans and the results of the surveys compared to look for e.g., the work of particular carpenters etc.
- The VBS surveys should be extended to include **all historic farm buildings**. There have been a series of losses during the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and at the very least a condition survey should be made to determine what survives and where. This should be followed by an analysis that looks at changes in the layout of the farms over time, to be compared with the activities of the 11<sup>th</sup> baronet and his improving tendencies.
- Once the VBS surveys have been updated, a targeted programme of **dendrochronological dating** should be undertaken in order to establish when the older houses on the estate were built and track change over time. Given the size of the estate, this would generate a significant volume of data on local and regional developments in the housing stock.
- **Ground truthing** of possible new sites identified by LiDAR analysis through this survey should be carried out to verify the archaeological nature of the site, preferably before accessioning to the NTHBSMR.
- Lastly, it would be advantageous to consider a programme of **geophysical (gradiometer) survey** across the lowland arable parts of the estate. This would take a long time to organise and complete, but such a survey would provide an almost unparalleled opportunity (cf. the Vale of Pickering survey carried out by Dominic Powlesland) to explore a lowland landscape. Once complete, a high proportion of the archaeological monuments on the estate would have been identified, which could then be targeted by active fieldwork (as part of the research framework). Targeted work should include the two fields to the south of Silverton Mill, which contain extensive cropmarks.

Many of these recommendations require intensive and/or ongoing study to unravel the complex questions being explored. In-depth study of some of the more significant themes (perhaps through PhD or similar research) is likely to reap significant benefits to the Killerton Estate in advancing understanding and appreciation of its historic environment. (This could be approached through collaborative doctoral awards and partnerships with relevant university departments e.g., University of Exeter is closest but other universities may have more relevant members of staff; *The Centre for English Local History* at the University of Leicester may be a good candidate).

## 2.5 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SCHEDULING

A number of sites within the estate merit consideration for further legal designation protection. As detailed research on the estate is carried out it is probable that more sites will be uncovered or existing sites will be found to be of greater significance than previously thought, and so this list should be considered provisional. Based on available information the following sites are suggested as candidates for legal designation:

- The (probable) site of the mansion at Columbjohn, the gateway, and Columbjohn Mill should all be covered by a single Scheduling to prevent accidental damage. The site is *likely* to have been occupied since the Late Saxon period and contained a sequence of large and important buildings. There are clear earthworks on the site, with evidence for structures/platforms.
- There are earthworks of a millpond and leat, together with clear platforms, in the fields to the west and north of the Scheduled undercroft at Broadclyst. The existing Scheduling should be extended to include these areas.

- The triple ditched enclosure at Budlake: This site is potentially of regional significance within the South West. If investigation can confirm a Roman military date it should be considered as a candidate for Scheduling to prevent damage, particularly through agricultural and estate management practices.
- The site of the Wyatt House should be considered for designation as a result of the recent work that demonstrated the earthwork contains the foundations of the building started by James Wyatt in the 1770s. As such, it is a relatively rare example of a major gentry house quarried for materials before it was even completed.
- If the site of any of the manors could be established through further work (e.g., Killerton Franceis, Langacre, Ashclyst), these sites should be considered candidates for designation. Most notably, the enclosure at Chapel (perhaps the site of Langacre Manor) once contained an ornamental pond (or mill pond), and a large number of other structures, now lost.
- Given the date and historic significance of many of the buildings within the Killerton Estate a review of their Listing Grade would be appropriate. There are only four Grade II\* Listed buildings on the estate, and with new evidence for dating and analysis it may become clear that some of the (currently) Grade II buildings may qualify for Grade II\* Listing (e.g., some of the farmhouses).

## 2.6 EXHIBITIONS, PUBLICATIONS AND MEDIA

The research associated with the publication of this report has naturally identified a series of topics that lend themselves to the kind of exhibitions the estate likes to host on an annual basis. These topics could cover:

- The legacy of the Dyke Acland Family: the estate (not just Killerton); the history of the family in Devon and Cornwall; the relationship with Holnicote; the gift.
- The deer parks: physical monuments; changing size and scale; social function; economic function.
- Fashionable gardens: the changes to the gardens at Killerton; formal 17<sup>th</sup> century to naturalistic 19<sup>th</sup> century; the landscape gardeners; the social cache.
- The lost village: the mapping; the earthworks in the Park; the social function of the park and the need to exclude the villagers; sourcing the deer; the role of enclosure.
- Dyke Acland women and rights for women: the roles and campaigns of Alice, Eleanor, Constance, and Anne Dyke Acland.
- The Aclands and Westminster: the MPs from various eras; compare and contrast the more conservative 19<sup>th</sup> century baronets with the more radical 20<sup>th</sup> century ones.
- Tom Thumb and agricultural improvement: the Bath and West Society; editor of the journal and journal articles; Francis Court as an experimental farm; role in the Corn Laws debate.
- Tom Thumb and educational reform: the school in Broadclyst; the teaching college at St Lukes; development of exams; agricultural teaching; the House as a dormitory.
- The Great Fire of Broadclyst 1870: the fire itself; the response (benevolent landlord); the rebuilding of the village and its social change.
- The Civil War and Columbjohn: Sir John as commander; conflict in Exeter; reparations; Fairfax at Columbjohn.
- The lost houses at Columbjohn: the mansion; the tenements; the mill; archaeological data.
- The medieval estate: showcase the medieval farmhouses of the estate.
- The evolution of agriculture over time: showing how farms on the estate have changed, or have been changed (e.g. amalgamation and demolition in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century; changes in the 20<sup>th</sup> century), over time. Enclosure of the commons and social impacts.
- Silverton Mills paper manufacturing. 200 years of papermaking, with surviving elements showcased.
- Prehistoric Killerton: Dolbury hillfort; hillforts in context [Budlake?].

Given the volume of research that has been undertaken for the House, Gardens, Park, and Estate, it is difficult to conceive why so little has made it into publication. A distinction is made here between *popular* publications that would be attractive and informative to the general public, and *academic* publications that are less accessible but more detailed. There could easily be:

- A popular glossy *book of the house*, with reconstructions of the house during each period (early 17<sup>th</sup> century; mid-18<sup>th</sup> century; late 18<sup>th</sup> century; mid-19<sup>th</sup> century; late 19<sup>th</sup> century) with the function of each room given, and with examples of the kind of furnishings that would have been present. To be accompanied by a phased diagram of the current house, with notes on when and where the particular features were added (e.g. chimneypiece from Silverton House etc.).
- An academic *book of the house*, covering the same elements as the popular version but comparing and contrasting Columbjohn, the Wyatt House, and the plans for the Adams house, showing how each one reflected society at the time, the aspirations of the owners, and the talents of the architects.
- A popular glossy *book of the park*, showing the development of the parkland and deer parks, from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century through to the present day. Identifying features in the park visitors could locate and explaining how the park reflected the social mores of the day. The role of John Veitch, and the historical biology of the trees and shrubs.
- A popular *book of the estate*, explaining how the estate was created and emphasising the role of the Acland women in funding its creation. This would briefly cover the extent of the Acland estates across Devon and Cornwall, listing their assets and liabilities. It would show the location and scale of the farms in 1756, 1842 and 2020, and identify a number of the farmsteads to study and present phase diagrams of the houses and farm buildings with a range of representative photographs.
- An academic *book of the estate*, as the popular publication but with more comprehensive coverage of the older buildings on the estate, with phased plans of a range of structures and farmsteads, able to draw conclusions about the development of rural housing over the last 500 years, with examples of particular styles and changes. Showing the development of farm buildings over time on each site and how these reflect changing need and agricultural fashion. Diagrams showing the flow of materials around the farmsteads. An investigation of the experimental farm at Francis Court, and the agricultural articles of the 11<sup>th</sup> baronet.
- The academic publication of the *works of a 19<sup>th</sup> century improver*, republishing the articles penned by the 11<sup>th</sup> Baronet from the Journal of the Bath and West Society, together with his *Agriculture of Somerset* and obituary, giving examples from the Killerton estate where his schemes were put into place.
- A *facsimile of the Hodge Atlas* and other maps (in the style of the Lanhydrock Atlas) with a suitably detailed foreword by a relevant academic.

Such is the size, scale, and continuity of the estate that the Dyke Aclands created at Killerton it could easily provide the basis for a TV series exploring national themes via a single family (in the vein of the BBC series *A House Through Time* with David Olusoga):

- Episode 1: *Devon lawyers in the court of Queen Elizabeth; Civil War*. The first part would cover the careers of Edward Drewe, Hugh Acland, and John Acland, this would showcase the way local gentry operated on a national stage. How Edward Drewe and John Acland came to possess Columbjohn and Killerton, and what that house(s) would have looked like at that date. The second part would cover a national conflict expressed through local rivalries. The daily experience of the Civil War and the occupation of Columbjohn by Fairfax and his men. The fallout following the victory of Parliamentary forces and the reparations payable. The Commonwealth (foreshadow the 15<sup>th</sup> baronet) and the death of heirs.
- Episode 2: *The hunting squires*. The activities of the 7<sup>th</sup> Baronet and his fortunate marriage. Explores the social conventions of the time, the desirability of particular architects, the creation of the deer parks and the aborted Wyatt House. The young Veitch and the landscape

gardeners. Holnicote and hunting on Exmoor. The ill-favoured sons and the death of a 'hero', in the context of the loss of America.

- Episode 3: *The Victorian gentlemen*. Covering the changing attitudes of the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> baronets and their wives to propriety and personal ethics. Electioneering, and their record in Parliament on major topics. The agricultural enthusiasm of the 11<sup>th</sup> baronet, the Bath and West Society, and how this manifested itself across the estate and country. The educational reforms of the 11<sup>th</sup> baronet and their ramifications. Benevolent landlords (Broadclyst Fire) contrasting with rural poverty (amalgamating farms and enclosing commons). Veitch and the plant hunters.
- Episode 4: *The Political Aclands*. The family on the national stage: Gladstone etc. The role of the Acland women in the suffragist movement. The Forestry Commission. Shifting family affiliation from Tory to Liberal to Socialist. 15<sup>th</sup> baronet and the Commonwealth Party, and the lease then gift of the estate to the National Trust in 1944.

Each episode would be punctuated with images of the House and Gardens, the paintings of the Dyke Aclands, and reflections on their lived experience and that of their tenants.

## 2.7 INTERPRETATION AND ACCESS

Access to the estate is often good as, although some areas are limited to National Trust members, the number of public footpaths crossing the estate make it relatively accessible to anyone who would wish to visit. Some consideration could be given to access in areas which are *not* part of the main visitor attraction area around the House and Gardens, particularly those areas containing significant archaeological and historic features which are held under tenancy agreements (e.g. access to the remains of the mansion at Columbjohn). It might be possible to raise awareness of sites such as this through annual open day type events in conjunction with the tenant.

Although the Killerton Estate regularly undertake displays and events highlighting aspects of the history and archaeology of the estate, further interpretation work could focus on raising awareness of the extensive nature of the historic and archaeological remains at Killerton to visitors throughout the year. This could take the form of guided walks to particular features or themes of interest or through self-guided walk leaflets. Easily accessible interpretation materials on the archaeology of the estate could be made available at the entry point as well as having more information readily available online, particularly for areas of the estate which do not require access through the main visitor reception. Some information could be communicated through on-site interpretation panels, if sensitively produced and placed to avoid a detrimental landscape impact. Given the relative reliability of mobile phone reception across much of the estate and the wider National Trust membership recruitment drive towards younger people and families, digital means of interpretation should be strongly considered. Mobile friendly options such as QR codes or apps could be employed to aid interpretation of sites and could be tailored towards the age of the audience.

In contrast to the mass management reports there is a paucity of easily accessible interpretation material for the Killerton Estate online. Signposting interested visitors towards the National Trust online HER resource would be additional way to increase understanding of the history and archaeology of the estate. Publication of the extensive research which has been carried out into the history of the Acland family, Killerton House and Gardens and the wider Killerton Estate from prehistory to the present day is essential in disseminating the significance of this estate.



### 3.0 SUMMARY TABLE

The locations of the archaeological sites and historic buildings listed below are shown on maps in Volume II.3 and selected sites have been described in more detail in Volume 3. Nb. a complete inventory has *not* been compiled in Volume 3 due to the large number of (suspected) sites across the estate. This is because of time required to compile the information for each site, and the fact that approximately half the sites in the table below are only known through the desk-based assessment of available remote sensing data (LiDAR) and have not been subject to a walkover and condition survey. Where monuments or sites are listed on the Devon Historic Environment Record, or where they have been identified during the analysis of the LiDAR data (see Volume II.2), they have been allocated a NT Pref ref number which is shown on the maps in Volume II.3. Additional references are given where HER records have been merged (e.g. due to duplicate records or both the NT and Devon HER having a record for a monument). Some sites have only MNA numbers and not NT HER numbers. These sites have not been allocated Pref Ref numbers as they have already been entered directly into the NT HER and therefore their MNA number is shown in this table and on the maps in Volume II.3.

Sites identified during this survey through desk-based assessment of remote sensing data have been shaded in light blue. Note that none of these sites have been ground-truthed and therefore while some sites (e.g., standing or evidently ruined buildings) can be considered to be definite archaeological features, the survival of some of the more ephemeral features recorded (e.g. slight field boundaries, field systems etc) has not been verified on the ground. Caution should therefore be applied when accessioning this data to an HER or database or in using it in an estate management capacity. It is strongly recommended that the new sites identified by this report should be verified on the ground as soon as possible so that they can be accurately recorded in the relevant HERs.

TABLE 4: SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES.

Mon ID	Name	Mon Type	Summary	Period	Pref Ref	Alternate HER No	Devon HER No	Designation Ref	Grid Ref
MNA164956	Well, Well House and Seat, Columbjohn Farm, Killerton			Unknown	101020				SX9600299999
MNA164959	Old Lane from Lease Cottages to Worth Farm. Yarde Farm, Killerton			Unknown	101021				SS9789601389
MNA165110	Enclosure, Columbjohn Farm, Killerton			Prehistoric	101022				SS9590000260
MNA165111	Enclosure (Cropmark), Columbjohn at Cutton Farm, Killerton			Prehistoric	101023		MDV54116		SX9643097859
MNA165112	Enclosure, Columbjohn Farm, Killerton			Prehistoric	101024		MDV60746		SX9559999800
MNA165113	Two Cropmark Enclosures, Yarde Farm, Killerton			Prehistoric	101025		MDV29580		SS9800000799
MNA165114	Cropmark Enclosure, Yarde Farm, Killerton			Prehistoric	101026				SS9780002049
MNA165115	Sandpit, Yarde Farm, Killerton			Unknown	101027		MDV73375		SS9826100745
MNA168150	Deer Park Pale, northern boundary, Killerton, South West	Park Pale		Post Medieval	101028				SS9713001276
MNA165244	Sprydton Stable, Killerton	Stable		Post	101241		MDV86851		SX9885899764

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

				Medieval				
MNA181706	Bronze Age and Neolithic pottery, Killerton Park Cricket Pavilion, Killerton Estate	Findspot		Prehistoric	106000		MDV108115	SX9715099790
MNA182949	Building Site and brick debris, Columbjohn Wood, Killerton Estate	Country House?		Post Medieval	106003			SS9681800258
	Small mound	Mound	A small mound c.17m by 13m across. Located close to the field gateway, this may be a modern agricultural feature, either dumped material or an area of hardstanding for a cattle feeder. Visible on LiDAR.	Post Medieval	106100			SX9565399772
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1756 and 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		106101			SX9545699839
	Area of water meadow and/or drainage features	Water meadow; Land Drainage	An area covering c.2.2ha features multiple shallow straight drainage features. Either water meadow or, more likely, purely land drainage. Visible on LiDAR.		106102			SX9550099885
	Area of water meadow and/or drainage features	Water meadow; Land Drainage	An area covering c.2.2ha features multiple shallow straight drainage features. Either water meadow or, more likely, purely land drainage. Visible on LiDAR.		106103			SX9536099863
	Probable drainage ditch	Ditch	A straight section of probable drainage ditch. Visible on LiDAR.		106104			SX9528699775
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed between 1840 and 1890, and after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		106105			SX9689999567
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed between 1840 and 1890, and after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		106106			SX9655199544
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1905 and 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		106107			SX9626899886
	Pond or shallow quarry pit	Quarry/ Pond	A shallow circular disturbed depression, a possible pond or quarry pit. Visible on LiDAR.		106108			SS9652800104
	Earthworks of a narrow holloway or removed field boundary	Holloway; Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed before 1756 or a holloway. Either is possible, as it leads from the processional way to the folly, and a corresponding linear feature is visible to the north of the folly. Visible on LiDAR.		106109			SS9639200018
	Earthworks of narrow parallel ridges	Plough Ridging	The field containing the folly is contains the remains of slight parallel ridge c.10m wide, running north-south, covering an area of c.5ha. As this area is crossed by removed field boundaries, these ridges may be pre-1756 in date. Visible on LiDAR.		106110			SS9642500094
	Earthworks of allotments	Allot-ments	Traces of the strip allotments cultivated during WWII in the park in front of the house (1946		106111			SS9733000003

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

			APs). Slight parallel ridges either c.10m or c.20m apart, orientated roughly east-west. Visible on LiDAR.					
	Earthworks of former path/holloway	Path	Traces of a path leading from the south-western corner of the park to the house, visible as a narrow curving linear feature. Visible on LiDAR.		106112			SX9716899917
	Earthworks of the former line of the ColumJohn to Budlake road	Holloway	Clear earthworks of a holloway, the former road between ColumJohn and Budlake, moved in c.1812. Visible on LiDAR.		106113			SX9726399899
	Earthworks of the former line of the Exeter-Cullompton Turnpike	Holloway	Clear holloway earthworks of the line of the Exeter-Cullompton turnpike road, moved between 1812 and 1840. The northern end of the route had already been moved in the late 1770s prior to construction of the Stables. Posited Roman road. Visible on LiDAR.		106114			SX9744699861
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1756 and 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		106115			SX9709899839
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1756 and 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		106116			SX9708799923
	Earthworks of the former line of the Exeter-Cullompton Turnpike	Holloway	Holloway earthworks of the line of the Exeter-Cullompton turnpike road, moved and 'filled up' in the late 1770s prior to the construction of the Stables. Posited Roman road. Visible on LiDAR.		106117			SS9768800271
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed between 1756 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		106118			SS9673100044
	Earthwork of deer park pale	Park Pale	Very slight traces of the deer park pale as possibly shown on the 1756 maps. Visible on LiDAR.		106119			SS9719100134
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed between 1756 and 1812. Visible on LiDAR.		106120			SS9723101285
	Earthworks of former holloway	Holloway	Traces of a path or trace leading from North Lodge/Bridge Tenement to the track that runs around the back of Dolbury. Visible on LiDAR.		106121			SS9750501142
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Clear earthworks of field boundaries removed between 1756 and 1812 when this side of Dolbury was embarked. Visible on LiDAR.		106122			SS9748300841
	Earthwork of former deer park pale	Park Pale	Clear earthwork of the former park pale, much of it now followed by a track. This section of pale dates to after 1765 but before 1812. Visible on LiDAR.		106123			SS9738800824
	Earthworks of a former holloway	Holloway	Clear earthworks of a former holloway that led from North Lodge/Bridge Tenement to the track around the back of Dolbury, meeting the existing track where it cross the deer park		106124			SS9740501161

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

			pale. Visible on LiDAR. 1756 map.					
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1756 and 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		106125			SS9668200447
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1756 and 1812. Visible on LiDAR.		106126			SS9631600573
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		106127			SX9581099930
	Earthworks of a former leat	Leat	Traces of a probable leat that ran along the base of the slope past Gunn's Tenement. Visible on LiDAR.		106128			SX9559099405
	The site of Cox's House	Building	The site of Cox's House, as depicted on the 1756 map. A range of buildings are shown flanking the lane, all of which were lost by 1890.		106129			SX9589299730
	Earthwork of former deer park pale	Park Pale	Clear earthwork for a short section of former park pale. This section of pale dates to before 1756. Visible on LiDAR.		106130			SS9756900496
	Earthwork of former deer park pale	Park Pale	Earthwork for a short section of former park pale. This section of pale dates to before 1756. Visible on LiDAR.		106131			SS9714800319
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		106132			SS9646500744
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		106133			SS9630100743
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		106134			SS9634500801
	Drainage ditch	Ditch	Straight section of drainage ditch. Visible on LiDAR.		106135			SS9653400913
	Palaeo-channels	Palaeo-Channels	Earthworks of palaeo-channels. Visible on LiDAR.		106136			SS9657300877
	Palaeo-channels	Palaeo-Channels	Earthworks of palaeo-channels. Visible on LiDAR.		106137			SS9671501060
	Area of slight surface drains and under drains	Land Drainage	An area covering c.1ha is marked by irregular surface drains and traces of straight under drainage. Visible on LiDAR.		106138			SS9647400874
	Area of slight surface drains and under drains	Land Drainage	An area covering c.1ha is marked by irregular surface drains and traces of straight under drainage. Visible on LiDAR.		106139			SS9638100763
	A major former channel of the River Culm used as a leat	Leat	A long section of former river bed, formerly the leat which fed Columbjohn Mill. Still carrying water until after 1905. Visible on LiDAR.		106140			SS9645600521
	Palaeo-channels	Palaeo-Channels	An area of erosion/palaeo-channels. Visible on LiDAR.		106141			SS9608400392
	Sub-rectangular mound	Mound	A possible sub-rectangular mound, c.25x10m		106142			SS9639600615

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

			across. Visible on LiDAR.					
	A sub-square mound	Mound	A possible sub-square mound, c.18m across. Visible on LiDAR.		106143			SS9631000638
	Palaeo-channels	Palaeo-Channels	A major former channel of the River Culm, usurped when the leat to Columbjohn Mill was constructed. Visible on LiDAR.		106144			SS9622700351
	Leat leading to Columbjohn Mill	Leat	Section of heavily embanked leat carrying water from the River Culm to the site of Columbjohn Mill. Part of DHER MNA100084. Visible on LiDAR.		106145			SS9626300311
	Site of a structure or mill building	Building	A clear sub-rectangular mound 13x10m across surrounded by ditches (wet in 1890) and adj. to the mill leat 6522. A structure shown on the 1756 map labelled 'Folly'; it will relate to the leat (the waterwheel by Wyatt?). As DHER MNA100084. Visible on LiDAR.		106146			SS9614000237
	Earthworks of slight parallel linear banks overlaid with drainage features	Earth-work	An area of c.2.5ha containing the earthworks of narrow parallel ridges c.10m wide, cut across by other features including straight sections of drainage ditch. Visible on LiDAR.		106147			SS9626300606
	Sub-rectangular mound	Mound	A possible sub-rectangular mound, c.17x10m across. Visible on LiDAR.		106148			SS9638500666
	Drainage ditch	Ditch	A section of drainage ditch. Visible on LiDAR.		106149			SS9612400514
	Sluice	Sluice	Sluice labelled on the 1890 and 1905 OS maps.		106150			SS9619500282
	Site of boat house	Building	A boat house is shown on the 1890 and 1905 OS maps.		106151			SS9661800582
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		106152			SS9583200368
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		106153			SS9576300304
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		106154			SS9593900419
	Drainage ditch	Ditch	A long straight section of probable drainage ditch. Visible on LiDAR.		106155			SS9546000013
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed between 1756 and 1840, and between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		106156			SS9564700004
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary or palaeo-channel	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed before 1756; or possible palaeo-channel. Visible on LiDAR.		106157			SX9584699998
	Drainage ditch	Ditch	A long section of probable drainage ditch. Visible on LiDAR.		106158			SS9601900322
	Probable drainage ditch	Ditch	A short section of probable drainage ditch; potentially a former field boundary removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		106159			SS9587700395

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Area of water meadow and/or drainage features	Water meadow; Land Drainage	An area covering c.2.2ha features multiple shallow straight drainage features. Either water meadow or, more likely, purely land drainage. Visible on LiDAR.		106160				SS9572400204
	Area of water meadow and/or drainage features	Water meadow; Land Drainage	An area covering c.2.2ha features multiple shallow straight drainage features. Either water meadow or, more likely, purely land drainage. Visible on LiDAR.		106161				SS9585300132
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		106162				SX9558999855
	Palaeo-channels and removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	The earthworks of a clear palaeo-channel, overlain with probable field boundaries removed between 1756 and 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		106163				SX9572599797
	Earthworks of old footpath	Footpath	The slight earthworks of an old footpath, shown on the 1890 and 1905 OS map. Visible on LiDAR.		106164				SS9713300443
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight but clear narrow bank of a removed field boundary or fence line, removed before 1756. Visible on LiDAR		106165				SS9712300365
	Earthworks of removed field boundary or water channel	Field Boundary	Traces of a removed field boundary or possibly a former water channel, removed/silted before 1756. Visible in LiDAR.		106166				SS9742201288
	Earthworks of the old drive to the House	Carriage Drive	Traces of a slight bank and ditch on the line of the pre-1900 drive. Visible on LiDAR.		106167				SS9742600075
	Earthworks of a probable path	Path	Traces of a probable path that drops down from a current carriage drive towards the house from the east. Partly shown on 1890 and 1905 OS maps. Visible on LiDAR.		106168				SS9746900157
	Earthworks of a probable path	Path	Traces of a probable path that drops down from a current carriage drive towards the stables from the west. Not shown on historic maps. Continues as 6614. Visible on LiDAR.		106169				SS9747800165
	Holloway leading from Killerton House to Chantry Cottage	Holloway	A well-defined clear access track leads from Killerton House to Chantry Cottage, terraced into the slope. It might be shown on the 1812 SRO map as a field boundary. Visible on LiDAR.		106170				SS9752800111
	Earthworks of a probable path	Path	Traces of a probable path that drops down from a current carriage drive towards the stables from the west. Not shown on historic maps. Continues as 6612. Visible on LiDAR.		106171				SS9757000102
	Earthworks of an old track or holloway	Holloway	Slight traces of an old track or holloway, linking an existing track to the north with the former carriage drive. Visible on LiDAR.		106172				SS9762800378
	Large quarry	Quarry	A large quarry on the eastern side of Dolbury Hillfort. As DHER MNA102910. Visible on		106173				SS9751100478

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

			LiDAR.					
	Earthworks of a possible path	Path	Slight traces of a possible path linking with an existing path. Visible on LiDAR.		106174			SS9756600285
	Earthworks of a probable path	Path	Slight traces of a sinuous probable path climbing from an existing track to the north-eastern side of Dolbury Hillfort. Visible on LiDAR.		106175			SS9744100523
	Holloway and quarry pits	Holloway; Quarry	A short section of probable holloway leading from an existing track to the large quarry MNA102910. Two small possible quarry pits to the west side, presumably predating the main quarry. Visible on LiDAR.		106176			SS9747600526
	Possible outer rampart to Dolbury Hillfort	Rampart	Traces of a slight bank on the northern edge of the hillfort, partly obscured by the track that runs up and over it. A possible outwork? Visible on LiDAR.		106177			SS9731500518
	Earthworks of a possible fenceline	Fence	A long, fairly straight and terrain-oblivious narrow linear bank on the northern side of Dolbury Hillfort. Visible on LiDAR.		106178			SS9732100605
	Earthworks of a large subrectangular depression at Columbjohn	Quarry?	The clear earthworks of an irregular but largely subrectangular depression just north of the gateway at Columbjohn, c.85x35m across. Possibly related to the lost manorial centre, or the warren field name. Visible on LiDAR.		106179			SX9600299774
	Earthwork of a path or track	Track	A long and slightly curving raised pathway, corresponding with one of the proposed paths shown on the 1825 Gilpin plans and a track on the 1840 map. A partial parchmark recorded as DHER MDV79105. Visible on LiDAR.		106180			SX9598599881
	Square earthwork at Columbjohn Mansion	Building	A regular square depression with well defined banks on three sides above the scarp overlooking the river. Highly likely to represent a structure (as per the geophysical survey), part of the Mansion at Columbjohn. Visible on LiDAR.		106181			SX9592199856
	Area of subrectangular earthworks on the site of Columbjohn Mansion	Earthworks	A roughly subrectangular area c.160x80m containing a series of regular platforms likely to represent (part of) the lost mansion at Columbjohn. Visible on LiDAR.		106182			SX9599999896
	Embankment along the side of the M5	Embankment	An embankment c.410m long and 50m wide blocking views to Killerton House from the M5, constructed in 1975. Visible on LiDAR.		106183			SX9800299587
	Site of the Elizabethan house	Building	The site of the original H-plan house, as best can be determined from the georectified 1756 maps. The size of the building as shown on those maps is suspect.		106184			SS9737400104

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Site of the 17th century ?stables	Building	The site of a substantial outbuilding associated with the original house, as best can be determined from the georectified 1756 maps. Given its location, it was probably the stables. The size of the building as shown on those maps is suspect.		106185				SS9741600095
	Gardens associated with the original House at Killerton	Garden	The extent of the formal gardens at Killerton as shown on the 1756 map. Split into three parts by paths.		106186				SS9728500094
	Gardens associated with the original House at Killerton	Garden	The extent of the gardens at Killerton as shown on the 1756 map. Split into three parts by paths.		106187				SS9746300100
	Yards associated with the original House at Killerton	Yards	The extent of the yards associated with the original house as shown on the 1756 map.		106188				SS9732300122
	Site of a structure shown on the 1756 map	Building	Site of a structure shown on the 1756 map.		106189				SS9731200055
	Site of a structure shown on the 1756 map	Building	Site of a structure shown on the 1756 map.		106190				SS9737800058
	Location of a yard or enclosure in front of the original house	Yard	The 1756 maps show a long enclosure in front of the house, flanked by structures. This may represent another formal garden, perhaps with pavilions.		106191				SS9734500050
	Earthwork along the line of the existing deer park pale	Park Pale	A slight linear earthwork marking the line of the 1840 and current deer park fence. Visible on LiDAR.		106192				SS9762200216
	Site of a structure shown on the 1756 map	Building	A small structure is shown at the former road junction on the 1756 map; listed as 'Smith's Shop' in the schedule. Demolished September 1777 (labourer's accounts for 1776-77).		106193				SX9742999884
	Location of a structure shown on the 1756 map	Building	A small structure is shown in an orchard on the 1756 map; a picturesque structure to complement the house?		106194				SS9745300005
	Location of a structure shown on the 1756 map, part of Cross Tenement	Building	A structure belonging to Cross Tenement, presumably a range of agricultural buildings and a house. Shown on the 1756 map and demolished by 1812.		106195				SX9755599973
	Earthworks of a removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed between 1756 and 1765. Visible on LiDAR.		106196				SS9747500331
	Location of a tenement at Middle Cutton	Building	The location of a second tenement or farm building at Middle Cutton, as shown on the 1756 map. Also, the location of MNA107617 (ringditch).		106197				SX9671398299
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed between after 1840 and 1946. Incorporates a section of holloway. Visible on LiDAR.		106198				SX9744199448
	Earthworks of removed field	Field	Traces of field boundaries removed between		106199				SX9773599400



THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	boundaries	Boundary	after 1756 and 1840. Visible on LiDAR.					
MDV64915	BOUNDARY in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Boundary		Post Medieval	106200			SS9729001069
MDV64908	DRAIN in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Drain		Post Medieval	106201			SS9749900000
MDV64900	WALL in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Wall		Post Medieval	106202			SS9770900140
MDV64896	BUILDING in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Building		Post Medieval	106203			SS9768000099
MDV61821	FINDSPOT in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Findspot		Prehistoric	106204			SX9879997500
MDV60852	LINEAR FEATURE in the Parish of Poltimore	Linear Feature		Unknown	106205			SX9704998750
MDV60518	FIELD BOUNDARY in the Parish of Silverton	Field Boundary		Post Medieval	106206			SS9789901799
MDV59371	FINDSPOT in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Findspot		Prehistoric	106207			SS9729000490
MDV58029	WALL in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Wall		Post Medieval	106208			SX9822997420
MDV55040	Garden at Newhall Farm, Broadclyst	Garden		Post Medieval	106209	MDV54104		SX9811099170
MDV46814	ARTEFACT SCATTER in the Parish of Rewe	Artefact Scatter		Prehistoric	106210			SX9595099280
MDV43708	PRIVY HOUSE in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Privy House		Post Medieval	106211	MDV87060		SY0174999300
MDV37619	STABLE in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Stable		Post Medieval	106212			SS9912901860
MDV36618	MILESTONE in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Milestone		Post Medieval	106213			SX9711999420
MDV36583	QUARRY in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Quarry		Post Medieval	106214			SS9618900199
MDV36571	SIGNAL POST in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Signal Post		Post Medieval	106215			SY0069995850
MDV32016	COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Commemorative Monument		Post Medieval	106216			SS9735000129
MDV21018	PLATFORM in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Platform		Unknown	106217			SX9812097350
MDV19229	MANOR in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Manor		Medieval	106218			SY0100098099
MDV19214	Columbjohn Manor, Broadclyst	Manor		Medieval	106219			SX9595299757
MDV12350	KILN in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Kiln		Post Medieval	106220			SS9865000899
MDV120062	King and Queen Oaks, Ashclyst Forest	Named Tree		Post Medieval	106221			SY0035699388
MDV10180	Lower Newlands	Farmstead		Post Medieval	106222			SX9977997980
MDV65230	POND in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Pond		Post	106223			SX9800098979

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

				Medieval					
MDV65204	PUMP HOUSE in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Pump House		Post Medieval	106224				SX9752099550
MDV65201	POND in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Pond		Post Medieval	106225				SX9780099800
MDV65189	WATER MEADOW in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Water Meadow		Post Medieval	106226				SY0060095699
MDV65176	POND in the Parish of Poltimore	Pond		Post Medieval	106227				SX9716898498
MDV65163	FIELD BOUNDARY in the Parish of Rewe	Field Boundary		Post Medieval	106228				SX9599999300
MDV65149	TRACKWAY in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Trackway		Post Medieval	106229				SX9950098360
MDV65144	Sluice Gate, Westwood	Sluice Gate		Post Medieval	106230				SY0165099049
MDV65143	MOUND in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Mound		Post Medieval	106231				SY0136999179
MDV65103	COTTAGE NON SPECIFIC in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Cottage Non Specific		Post Medieval	106232	MDV87095		1098299	SX9838097290
MDV65137	HOUSE in the Parish of Broad Clyst	House		Post Medieval	106232				SS9858000159
MDV65092	FIELD BOUNDARY in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Field Boundary		Post Medieval	106233				SY0149999100
MDV65089	TRACKWAY in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Trackway		Post Medieval	106234				SX9870097700
MDV65082	HOLLOW WAY in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Hollow Way		Medieval	106235				SS9825000050
MDV65045	COTTAGE NON SPECIFIC in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Cottage Non Specific		Post Medieval	106236				SS9807900210
MDV65042	COTTAGE NON SPECIFIC in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Cottage Non Specific		Post Medieval	106237				SX9846099270
MDV65035	HOUSE in the Parish of Broad Clyst	House		Post Medieval	106238				SX9878096839
MDV65021	STABLE in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Stable		Post Medieval	106239				SX9840997280
MDV65004	SCHOOL in the Parish of Broad Clyst	School		Post Medieval	106240				SX9841999989
MDV64985	ROAD in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Road		Post Medieval	106241				ST0055001550
MDV64982	HOLLOW WAY in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Hollow Way		Medieval	106242				ST0115001249
MDV64968	TRACKWAY in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Trackway		Post	106243				SY0024999000

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

				Medieval				
MDV64966	HOLLOW WAY in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Hollow Way		Medieval	106244			SY0089998619
MDV64965	HOLLOW WAY in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Hollow Way		Medieval	106245			SY0049999599
MDV64956	BEACON in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Beacon		Modern	106246			SX9975099399
MDV64946	ROAD in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Road		Post Medieval	106247			SX9840099930
MDV64943	ROAD in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Road		Post Medieval	106248			SX9774999949
MDV64942	LODGE in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Lodge		Post Medieval	106249			SX9900999819
MDV64940	ROAD in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Road		Post Medieval	106250			SX9789999900
MDV64939	TRACKWAY in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Trackway		Post Medieval	106251			SX9729999930
MDV64935	BOUNDARY in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Boundary		Post Medieval	106252			SX9704999800
MDV64931	ROAD in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Road		Post Medieval	106253			SX9740099749
DEV-2EOD5C	Findspot Flint Dagger or Knife	Findspot	Portable Antiquities Scheme Database	Prehistoric	106254			SS 974 004
MDV87109	TELEPHONE KIOSK			Modern	106255			SX9802299816
MDV73787	Well North of Hollis Head	Well		Post Medieval	106256			SS9897700358
MDV73362	Signal Post to the east of Yarde Farm	Signal Post		Post Medieval	106257			SS9781101647
MDV67124	COTTAGE NON SPECIFIC in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Cottage Non Specific		Post Medieval	106258			SY0128997430
MDV65335	ROAD in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Road		Post Medieval	106259			ST0010001650
MDV65330	Hollow Way, Higher Comberoy to Paradise Copse, Broad Clyst	Hollow Way		Post Medieval	106260			ST0145000749
MDV65327	FARMSTEAD in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Farmstead		Post Medieval	106261			ST0019900600
MDV65313	ARTEFACT SCATTER in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Artefact Scatter		Post Medieval	106262			SY0015097999
MDV65308	CULVERT in the Parish of Silverton	Culvert		Post Medieval	106263			SS9808901230
MDV65272	LINHAY in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Linhay		Post Medieval	106264			SS9964000719
MDV65263	DRAIN in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Drain		Post Medieval	106265			SX9931095939

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

MDV65254	HOLLOW WAY in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Hollow Way		Medieval	106266				SX9820997420
MDV65243	TRACKWAY in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Trackway		Medieval	106267				SX9998998400
MDV65235	Field boundaries at Newhall Farm, Broadclyst	Field Boundary		Post Medieval	106268				SX9809998199
MDV65234	PLATFORM in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Platform		Post Medieval	106269				SX9814998839
MDV107120	Broadclyst Victory Hall	Memorial Hall	Memorial hall constructed after World War I.	Modern	106270		MDV107120		SX9832297224
MDV107929	Orchard at Higher Comberoy Farm	Orchard	The earthwork remains of probable orchard banks of post-medieval date were visible as earthwork banks at Higher Comberoy Farm on digital images derived from lidar data acquired in 1995.	Post Medieval	106271		MDV107929		ST0144900433
MDV107931	Cropmark South East of Frogmore Cross	Field Boundary	A cropmark of a possible ditched former field boundary of probable medieval date is visible on aerial photographs of 1989, on the south-facing slopes east of Frogmore Cross.	Medieval	106272		MDV107931		ST0039400758
MDV107932	Small Ring Ditches North of Side Downs Plantation	Ring Ditch?	Five small possible ring ditches were visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs of 1989, on the lower south-facing slopes of a combe north of Side Downs plantation. The date and function of the possible ring ditches is unknown.	Unknown	106273		MDV107932		ST0077000488
MDV107934	Possible Quarry Under White Down Copse	Quarry?	A pit visible as an earthwork on digital images derived from lidar data under White Down Copse is probably the remains of a quarry of probable post-medieval date.	Post Medieval	106274		MDV107934		ST0118001225
MDV107937	Former Orchard South East of Paradise Copse	Orchard	A small area of parallel earthwork banks visible on aerial photographs of the 1940s onwards on the west facing slopes of a combe on the south-eastern edge of Paradise Copse might be evidence for a former orchard or the remains of drainage ridge and furrow	Post Medieval	106275		MDV107937		ST0162001177
MDV108630	Possible Enclosure North of the River Culm	Rectilinear Enclosure?; Drain?	A possible enclosure of unknown date is visible on aerial photographs as a cropmark to the south-east of Lower Hayne, on the north bank of the River Culm.	Unknown	106276		MDV108630		SS9687001406
MDV108660	Earthwork Terrace or Ditch, Killerton Park	Footpath?; Garden Terrace?; Field Boundary?	A possible former footpath, terrace or relict field boundary is visible on aerial photographs as an earthwork west of Ellerhayes Bridge in Killerton Park.	Post Medieval	106277		MDV108660		SS9747401170
MDV108662	Possible Orchard Banks in Killerton Park	Orchard	Linear earthwork banks visible on aerial photographs to the south of North Lodge, Killerton Park, are probably the remains of	Post Medieval	106278		MDV108662		SS9752301003

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

			former orchard tree planting banks of post-medieval date.						
MDV108664	Field Boundary Banks in Killerton Park	Field Boundary	Two linear earthwork banks were visible on aerial photographs to the south of North Lodge, Killerton Park. They are probably the remains of former field boundary banks of post-medieval date.	Post Medieval	106279		MDV108664		SS9750200930
MDV108665	Field Boundaries on Lease Hill	Field Boundary	A possible former field boundary potentially of medieval date was visible on aerial photographs of the 1940s and images derived from lidar as curvilinear earthwork banks and ditches enclosing the summit of Lease Hill.	Medieval	106280		MDV108665		SS9811001340
MDV108666	Enclosure Platform on Lease Hill.	Enclosure	A possible former enclosure boundary, potentially of medieval date, was visible on aerial photographs of the 1940s and images derived from lidar as an earthwork platform on the south facing slopes of Lease Hill.	Medieval	106281		MDV108666		SS9821601348
MDV108672	Catchmeadow Irrigation South and East of Clysthayes Bridge	Catch Meadow?	Narrow interconnected ditches visible as earthworks on images derived from lidar on the west bank of the River Clyst are probably evidence of catchmeadow style irrigation of post-medieval to 20th century date.	Unknown	106282		MDV108672		SS9880501723
MDV108673	Catchmeadow Irrigation North and East of Beare	Catch Meadow?	Narrow, irregular and interconnected ditches were visible as earthworks on aerial photographs of the 1940s and images derived from lidar on the east bank of the River Clyst. The earthworks are possibly evidence of catch meadow style irrigation of post-me	Unknown	106283		MDV108673		SS9886401450
MDV108674	Quarries South of Clysthayes Bridge	Quarry?; Extractive Pit	Cropmarks of possible quarries or extractive pits of probable post-medieval to 19th century date are visible on aerial photographs, to the south of Clysthayes Bridge.	Post Medieval	106284		MDV108674		SS9849301628
MDV108675	Catch Meadow South East of Penstone Farm	Catch Meadow?	A possible simple catch meadow gutter was visible on aerial photographs of the 1940s as an earthwork on the gentle south-facing slopes to the south-east of Penstone Farm. The earthwork has now been levelled.	Post Medieval	106285		MDV108675		SS9840701392
MDV108676	Catch Meadow South of Penstone Cottages	Catch Meadow?	A possible simple catch meadow gutter was visible on aerial photographs of the 1940s as an earthwork on the gentle south-facing slopes to the south-east of Penstone Cottages. The earthwork has now been levelled.	Post Medieval	106286		MDV108676		SS9839001266
MDV108684	Field Boundaries North of Beare	Field Boundary	Former field boundaries of probable post-medieval date were visible as earthwork banks to the north of Beare, on aerial photographs of the 1940s. The banks have probably been	Post Medieval	106287		MDV108684		SS9910601715

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

			partly levelled.						
MDV108686	Ring Ditch to West of Sunnyside Cottages, Silvertown	Ring Ditch	One of five ring ditches of probable prehistoric date or Roman is visible on aerial photographs as a cropmark on a saddle of higher ground to the west of Sunnyside Cottages, Silvertown.	Prehistoric	106288		MDV108686		SS9833001704
MDV108687	Ring Ditch to West of Sunnyside Cottages, Silvertown	Ring Ditch	One of five ring ditches of probable prehistoric date or Roman is visible on aerial photographs as a cropmark on a saddle of higher ground to the west of Sunnyside Cottages, Silvertown.	Prehistoric	106289		MDV108687		SS9834601710
MDV108688	Ring Ditch to West of Sunnyside Cottages, Silvertown	Ring Ditch	One of five ring ditches of probable prehistoric date or Roman is visible on aerial photographs as a cropmark on a saddle of higher ground to the west of Sunnyside Cottages, Silvertown.	Prehistoric	106290		MDV108688		SS9831001711
MDV108689	Ring Ditch to West of Sunnyside Cottages, Silvertown	Ring Ditch	One of five ring ditches of probable prehistoric date or Roman is visible on aerial photographs as a cropmark on a saddle of higher ground to the west of Sunnyside Cottages, Silvertown.	Prehistoric	106291		MDV108689		SS9833301734
MDV108691	Field Boundaries West of Sunnyside Cottages, Silvertown	Field System	Cropmarks of linear ditched features were visible on aerial photographs on a saddle of higher ground to the west of Sunnyside Cottages, Silvertown. The cropmarks might be evidence of field boundaries of later prehistoric or Roman date.	Prehistoric	106292		MDV108691		SS9834701724
MDV108692	Catch Meadow North of Lower Comberoy Farm	Catch Meadow	A possible catch meadow of possible post-medieval to 20th century date is visible on aerial photographs of the 1940s onwards as roughly parallel narrow earthwork ditches on the slopes of a combe to the north of Lower Comberoy Farm, Broadclyst.	Post Medieval	106293		MDV108692		SS9906200932
MDV108694	Orchard North and East of Beare Farm	Orchard	A small area of earthwork orchard banks was visible to the north and east of Beare Farm on aerial photographs of the 1940s and 1960s. They were probably part of a formerly much larger area of orchard, potentially of post-medieval date to 20th century date	Post Medieval	106294		MDV108694		SS9897901378
MDV108698	Earthwork Banks South and West of Woodhayes Copse	Bank (Earthwork) ; Orchard?	A small area of earthwork banks potentially of post-medieval to 19th century date was visible as earthworks on aerial photographs of the 1960s, to the south and west of Woodhayes Copse, Broadclyst.	Post Medieval	106295		MDV108698		SS9947501729
MDV108700	Drainage Banks south of Hele Cross	Orchard?; Bank (Earthwork)	A small area of possible orchard tree planting banks of possible post-medieval to 19th century date was visible on aerial photographs of the 1940s and 1960s as earthworks to the south of Hele Cross. The earthworks have probably now been levelled.	Post Medieval	106296		MDV108700		SS9986101855

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

MDV108730	Possible Quarry South West of Frogmore Cross	Quarry?	A possible quarry of unknown date is visible on aerial photographs as an earthwork pit on the north-west facing slopes south-west of Frogmore Cross.	Unknown	106297		MDV108730		SS9965600576
MDV108731	Possible Quarry South West of Frogmore Cross	Quarry?	A possible quarry of unknown date is visible on aerial photographs as an earthwork pit on the north-west facing slopes south-west of Frogmore Cross.	Unknown	106298		MDV108731		SS9964100524
MDV108732	Oval Enclosure West of Frogmore Cross	Oval Enclosure	A possible oval earthwork bank defined enclosure of unknown date is visible on aerial photographs of the 1940s on the north facing combe slopes of a tributary of the River Culm. The earthwork cannot be seen on aerial photographs of later date and has pro	Unknown	106299		MDV108732		SS9953000683
MDV108733	Possible Quarry North West of Frogmore Cross	Quarry?	A possible quarry of unknown date is visible on aerial photographs as an earthwork pit on the south-west facing slopes north-west of Frogmore Cross.	Unknown	106300		MDV108733		SS9981200804
MDV108739	Catch Meadow North East of Lower Comberoy Farm	Catch Meadow	A catch meadow of probable post-medieval to possibly 20th century date was visible on aerial photographs of the 1940s onwards as earthwork ditches or gutters on combe slopes to the north-east of Lower Comberoy Farm. The gutters probably survive as subtle	Post Medieval	106301		MDV108739		SS9959500798
MDV108745	Possible Quarry North West of Lower Comberoy Cottages	Quarry?	A possible quarry of unknown date is visible on images derived from lidar data as an earthwork pit on the south-west facing slopes north-west of Lower Comberoy Cottages.	Unknown	106302		MDV108745		SS9921500985
MDV108747	Rectilinear Enclosure near Hollis Head, Broadclyst	Rectilinear Enclosure	A possibly ditched rectilinear enclosure of unknown date and potentially non-archaeological origin was visible on aerial photographs as a cropmark at Hollis Head, Broadclyst.	Unknown	106303		MDV108747		SS9912900320
MDV108749	Circular Enclosure at Hollis Head, Broadclyst.	Circular Enclosure	A possibly ditched circular enclosure of possible later prehistoric date was visible on aerial photographs as a cropmark and possible subtle earthwork at Hollis Head, Broadclyst. Much of the site is now obscured by tree cover and an assessment of the ear	Prehistoric	106304		MDV108749		SS9926600226
MDV108750	Orchard South of Hollis Head	Orchard	Orchard banks were visible on aerial photographs of the 1940s to the 1960s as earthworks on the south-facing combe slopes to the south of Hollis Head. They were part of a formerly much larger orchard of probable post-medieval date. They earthworks have p	Post Medieval	106305		MDV108750		SS9901500038
MDV108751	Possible Quarry South East of Chapel	Quarry?	A possible quarry of probable post medieval	Post	106306		MDV108751		SS9871200295

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Court		date was visible as an earthwork pit and associated spoil heap on aerial photographs of the 1960s and images derived from lidar data captured in 2005, to the south-east of Chapel Court.	Medieval					
MDV108753	Ring Ditch South East of Beare Farm	Ring Ditch; Barrow	A possible ring ditch is visible on aerial photographs of 1966 as a cropmark on the south-west facing slopes of a spur, south-east of Beare Farm. The ring ditch may be the remains of a barrow of Bronze Age date.	Prehistoric	106307		MDV108753		SS9884100601
MDV108755	Possible Road West of Beare Farm	Road?	A possible former route, road or track of medieval to 19th century date was visible as a slight earthwork hollow way and cropmark to the west of Beare Farm, on aerial photographs of 1946. The possible earthwork was probably levelled during the construction	Medieval	106308		MDV108755		SS9849000871
MDV108776	Possible Sand Pit North of Beare Lane	Sand Pit?	The location of several large and semi-regularly shaped extractive pits, possibly former sand pits of probable post-medieval to modern date, were visible on aerial photographs and digital images derived from lidar data as cropmarks and earthworks, in a n	Post Medieval	106309		MDV108776		SS9822100964
MDV108778	Possible Sand Pit North of Beare Lane	Sand Pit?	The location of several large and semi-regularly shaped extractive pits, possibly former sand pits of probable post-medieval to modern date, were visible on aerial photographs and digital images derived from lidar data as cropmarks and earthworks, in a n	Post Medieval	106310		MDV108778		SS9813300846
MDV108779	Possible Sand Pit North of Beare Lane	Sand Pit?	The location of several large and semi-regularly shaped extractive pits, possibly former sand pits of probable post-medieval to modern date, were visible on aerial photographs and digital images derived from lidar data as cropmarks and earthworks, in a n	Post Medieval	106311		MDV108779		SS9819400882
MDV108781	Possible Sand Pit North of Beare Lane	Sand Pit?	The location of several large and semi-regularly shaped extractive pits, possibly former sand pits of probable post-medieval to modern date, were visible on aerial photographs and digital images derived from lidar data as cropmarks and earthworks, in a n	Post Medieval	106312		MDV108781		SS9822400762
MDV108783	Possible Sand Pit North of Beare Lane	Sand Pit?	The location of several large and semi-regularly shaped extractive pits, possibly former sand pits of probable post-medieval to modern date, were visible on aerial photographs and digital images derived from lidar data as cropmarks and earthworks, in a n	Post Medieval	106313		MDV108783		SS9821100671



THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

MDV108785	Possible Sand Pit North of Beare Lane	Sand Pit?	The location of several large and semi-regularly shaped extractive pits, possibly former sand pits of probable post-medieval to modern date, were visible on aerial photographs and digital images derived from lidar data as cropmarks and earthworks, in a n	Post Medieval	106314		MDV108785		SS9805000606
MDV108789	Field System at Budlake	Field System	Linear cropmarks visible on aerial photographs at Budlake might be evidence of a ditched field system of later prehistoric or Roman date. The possible field enclosures might have been associated with a triple ditched enclosure immediately to the north an	Prehistoric	106315		MDV108789		SS9805900169
MDV108792	Ditched Rectilinear Enclosure at Budlake	Rectilinear Enclosure	A possible rectilinear ditch defined enclosure potentially of late prehistoric to Roman date was visible on aerial photographs as a cropmark at Budlake. The eastern extent of the enclosure might have been destroyed during etch construction of the M4 motor	Prehistoric	106316		MDV108792		SS9817200135
MDV108793	Triple Ditched Boundary North of Budlake	Multiple Ditch System?; Non Antiquity?	A possible triple ditched boundary of unknown date was visible on aerial photographs to the north of Budlake. The possible boundary might be associated with the triple ditched enclosure of probable late prehistoric to Roman date at Budlake.	Prehistoric	106317		MDV108793		SS9784900340
MDV108794	Orchard North of Budlake.	Orchard	Parallel linear earthwork banks visible on aerial photographs were probably made for enhancing drainage for orchard tree planting, are visible to the north of Budlake. The banks have probably been levelled.	Post Medieval	106318		MDV108794		SS9793800515
MDV108795	Extractive Pit Between Beare Lane and Bridge Lane	Sand Pit	The location of several large and semi-regularly shaped extractive pits, possibly former sand pits of probable post-medieval to modern date, were visible on aerial photographs and digital images derived from lidar data as cropmarks and earthworks, in a n	Post Medieval	106319		MDV108795		SS9789200696
MDV108796	Linear Cropmarks South of Silverton Mills	Non Antiquity?	Parallel cropmarks of probable non-archaeological origin were visible on digital images derived from aerial photographs taken in 2006, on the gentle north-facing slopes overlooking the Culm valley, south of Silverton Mills. The cropmarks were probably ca	Unknown	106320		MDV108796		SS9790000720
MDV108797	Former Track or Drive in Killerton Park	Drive?	A possible parkland track of probable post-medieval to 19th century date is visible on aerial photographs and digital images derived from lidar as an earthwork in Killerton Park.	Post Medieval	106321		MDV108797		SS9761400522
MDV108798	Quarry Pits West of Ellerhayes Bridge	Quarry	Four possible quarries of probable post-	Post	106322		MDV108798		SS9731801080

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

			medieval to modern date were visible on images derived from lidar as small earthworks pits on the north facing slopes west of Ellerhayes Bridge in Killerton Park.	Medieval					
MDV108799	Quarry Pits West of Ellerhayes Bridge	Quarry	Nine or more possible quarries of probable post-medieval to modern date were visible on images derived from lidar as large earthworks pits on the north-west facing slopes of Park Wood in Killerton Park.	Post Medieval	106323		MDV108799		SS9706800921
MDV108800	Quarry Pits on Dolbury Hill	Quarry	A possible quarry of probable post-medieval to modern date was visible on images derived from lidar as a small earthwork pit on the east facing slopes of Dolbury Hill in Killerton Park.	Post Medieval	106324		MDV108800		SS9751200419
MDV108801	Quarry Pits on Dolbury Hill	Quarry	A possible quarry of probable post-medieval to modern date was visible on images derived from lidar as a small earthwork pit on the south facing slopes of Dolbury Hill in Killerton Park.	Post Medieval	106325		MDV108801		SS9723100366
MDV108802	Quarry Pits on Dolbury Hill	Quarry	A possible quarry of probable post-medieval to modern date was visible on images derived from lidar as a small earthwork pit on the east facing slopes of Dolbury Hill in Killerton Park.	Post Medieval	106326		MDV108802		SS9742100466
MDV108803	Quarry Pits on Dolbury Hill	Quarry	A possible quarry of probable post-medieval to modern date was visible on images derived from lidar as a small earthwork pit near the summit of Dolbury Hill in Killerton Park.	Post Medieval	106327		MDV108803		SS9732000417
MDV108804	Quarry Pits on Dolbury Hill	Quarry	A possible quarry of probable post-medieval to modern date was visible on images derived from lidar as an earthwork on the south facing slopes of Dolbury Hill in Killerton Gardens.	Post Medieval	106328		MDV108804		SS9729800319
MDV108805	Quarry Pit in Columbjohn Wood	Quarry	A possible quarry of probable post-medieval to modern date was visible on images derived from lidar as an earthwork pit on the slopes of a west facing scarp in Columbjohn Wood.	Post Medieval	106329		MDV108805		SS9682300270
MDV108806	Quarry Pit in Columbjohn Wood	Quarry	A possible quarry of probable post-medieval to modern date was visible on images derived from lidar as an earthwork pit on the slopes of a west facing scarp in Columbjohn Wood.	Post Medieval	106330		MDV108806		SS9663900290
MDV108807	Parkland Footpath, Killerton Gardens	Footpath	A possible track or footpath of probable post-medieval to 20th century date was visible as a slight earthwork hollow or ditch on aerial photographs of the 1940s within Killerton Gardens, Broadclyst. The earthwork has probably now been levelled.	Post Medieval	106331		MDV108807		SS9681400178
MDV108808	Mound, Killerton Gardens	Mound	A mound of unknown date and function was visible on aerial photographs of the 1940s and	Unknown	106332		MDV108808		SS9656400102

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

			digital images derived from lidar data as an earthwork in Killerton Gardens.					
MDV108809	Field Boundary in Killerton Gardens	Field Boundary	A possible former field boundary of probable medieval to post-medieval date was visible on aerial photographs as an earthwork and cropmark to the south of Columbjohn Wood.	Medieval	106333		MDV108809	SS9627600094
MDV108810	Water Channel North West of Columbjohn Wood.	Water Channel; Mill Race?; Catch Meadow?	A former water channel was visible as an earthwork ditch on aerial photographs of the 1940s onwards on the southern bank of the River Culm, north-west of Columbjohn Wood.	Post Medieval	106334		MDV108810	SS9621500596
MDV108812	Mounds South West of Columbjohn Wood	Tree Mound?	Four small earthwork mounds are visible on aerial photographs to the south-west of Columbjohn Wood. The mounds are possibly the remains of tree mounds of post medieval date.	Post Medieval	106335		MDV108812	SS9616000174
MDV108813	Linear Cropmark North East of Columbjohn	Ditch	A curvilinear cropmark of a probable ditched feature of unknown date is visible on aerial photographs roughly following the contour of a hill overlooking the River Culm to the north-east of Columbjohn.	Unknown	106336		MDV108813	SX9622499950
MDV108814	Ring Ditch North East of Columbjohn	Ring Ditch; Barrow?; Round House (Domestic) ?	A circular ring ditch of probable prehistoric date is visible on aerial photographs as a cropmark on the gentle west-facing slopes overlooking the River Culm, approximately 450 metres north-east of Columbjohn.	Prehistoric	106337		MDV108814	SS9615900088
MDV108815	Ring Ditch North East of Columbjohn	Ring Ditch; Barrow?; Round House (Domestic) ?	A circular ring ditch of probable prehistoric date is visible on aerial photographs as a cropmark on the gentle west-facing slopes overlooking the River Culm, approximately 400 metres north-east of Columbjohn.	Prehistoric	106338		MDV108815	SS9613400056
MDV108816	Access Road North East of Columbjohn	Hollow Way; Road?	A probable hollow way or road is visible on images derived from lidar data as an earthwork ditch to the north of Columbjohn. The road probably provided access to Columbjohn Mill.	Post Medieval	106339		MDV108816	SS9606600067
MDV108832	Quarry Pits on Dolbury Hill	Quarry	A possible quarry of probable post-medieval to modern date was visible on images derived from lidar as a small earthwork pit on the east facing slopes of Dolbury Hill in Killerton Park.	Post Medieval	106340		MDV108832	SS9736000791
MDV112373	Former Orchard south of Crannaforde House, Broadclyst	Orchard	The remains of a small area of probable post-medieval to 19th century ridges made for fruit tree planting and drainage were visible as earthwork banks to the south of Crannaforde	Post Medieval	106341		MDV112373	SY0122795964

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

			House, Broadcylst, on aerial photographs of the 1940s onwards. The banks hav					
MDV112376	Former Field Boundaries North of Tillhouse Farm	Field Boundary	Former field boundaries potentially of medieval to 19th century date were visible on aerial photographs of 1946 and digital images derived from lidar data captured in 2005 as shallow earthwork ditches and banks to the north of Tillhouse Farm, Broadcylst.	Medieval	106342		MDV112376	SY0098095844
MDV112377	Orchard South East of Elbury Farm, Broadcylst	Orchard	The remains of an area of probable post-medieval to 19th and 20th century ridges made for fruit tree planting and drainage were visible as earthwork banks to the south-east of Elbury Farm, Broadcylst, on aerial photographs of the 1940s onwards and digital	Post Medieval	106343		MDV112377	SY0059795775
MDV112378	Orchard North of Cranbrook	Orchard	The remains of an area of probable former post-medieval to 19th and 20th century ridges made for fruit tree planting and drainage were visible as earthwork banks to the north of Cranbrook, on digital images derived from lidar data captured in 2005. The b	Post Medieval	106344		MDV112378	SY0049095493
MDV112397	Orchard North of Elbury Farm, Broadcylst	Orchard	The remains of probable post-medieval to 19th and 20th century ridges made for fruit tree planting and drainage were visible as earthwork banks to the north of Elbury Farm, Broadcylst, on aerial photographs of 2000 onwards. The banks are not visible on d	Post Medieval	106345		MDV112397	SY0050896068
MDV112438	Possible enclosure and Field Boundaries North East of Elbury Farm	Curvilinear Enclosure?; Field Boundary?	Possible rectilinear and curvilinear ditch and bank defined enclosures or field boundaries of possible later prehistoric date were visible on aerial photographs of 1966 as cropmarks on the gentle south-west facing slopes to the north-east of Elbury Farm.	Prehistoric	106346		MDV112438	SY0069696147
MDV112497	Orchards South East of Ashcylst Farm	Orchard	The remains of ridges probably made for fruit tree planting and improved drainage in a small orchard of probable post-medieval to 20th century date were visible on aerial photographs as earthwork banks to the south-east of Ashcylst Farm, Broadcylst. The	Post Medieval	106347		MDV112497	SY0120698007
MDV112498	Orchard East of Burraton House	Orchard	The remains of ridges probably made for fruit tree planting and improved drainage in a small orchard of probable post-medieval to 20th century date were visible on aerial photographs as earthwork banks to the east of Burraton House, Broadcylst. The ridge	Post Medieval	106348		MDV112498	SY0106197643
MDV112499	Orchards at Higher Burrowton, Broadcylst	Orchard	The remains of ridges probably made for fruit tree planting and improved drainage in a small	Post Medieval	106349		MDV112499	SY0048797460

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

			orchard of probable post-medieval to 20th century date were visible on aerial photographs as earthwork banks at Higher Burrowton, Broadclyst. The relict ridges p						
MDV112500	Orchard at Ashclyst Farm, Broadclyst	Orchard	The remains of ridges probably made for fruit tree planting and improved drainage in orchards of probable post-medieval to 20th century date were visible on aerial photographs as extensive earthwork banks at Ashclyst Farm, Broadclyst. The ridges have pro	Post Medieval	106350		MDV112500		SY0098298186
MDV112501	Field Boundary North of Higher Burrowton, Broadclyst	Field Boundary	A possible former field boundary of possible medieval or post-medieval date was visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs to the north of Higher Burrowton, Broadclyst.	Medieval	106351		MDV112501		SY0041997614
MDV112550	Field Boundary South of Ashclyst Forest	Field Boundary	A former field boundary bank of possible medieval date was visible as an earthwork on the south-facing slopes to the north of Newlands Farm on aerial photographs of 1946. The bank has probably been levelled.	Medieval	106352		MDV112550		SY0018998333
MDV112552	Field Boundary North of Ashclyst Farm	Field Boundary	A possible former field boundary bank of possible medieval date was visible as an earthwork on the south-facing slopes to the north of Ashclyst Farm on aerial photographs of 1946. The bank has probably been levelled.	Medieval	106353		MDV112552		SY0092998412
MDV112554	Orchard at Gookey Down	Orchard	A possible former orchard of post-medieval to 19th century date was visible on aerial photographs of 1946 as the remains of ridges at Gookey Down, Broad Clyst, probably made for fruit tree planting and improved drainage. The ridges were not noted on image	Post Medieval	106354		MDV112554		SY0072998550
MDV112558	Orchard West of Channons Farm, Broad Clyst	Orchard	A possible former orchard of post-medieval to 19th century date was visible on aerial photographs of 1946 as the remains of slight earthwork ridges on a ditch enclosed earthwork platform to the west of Channons Farm, Broad Clyst. The banks were probably	Post Medieval	106355		MDV112558		SY0128899077
MDV112567	Field Boundaries South West of Channons Farm, Broad Clyst	Field Boundary	Field boundaries of possible medieval to 20th century date were visible as earthwork banks and ditches to the south-west of Channons Farm, Broad Clyst, on aerial photographs of the 1940s onwards.	Post Medieval	106356		MDV112567		SY0143898816
MDV112570	Orchard at Goulds Farm, Broad Clyst	Orchard	A former orchard of post-medieval to 20th century date was visible on aerial photographs and digital images derived from lidar data as the remains of slight earthwork ridges at Goulds Farm, Broad Clyst. The banks were	Post Medieval	106357		MDV112570		SY0182498732

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

			probably made to provide increased s					
MDV112581	Quarry Pit North of Goulds Farm	Quarry	A possible quarry pit of probable post-medieval to 19th century date was visible on aerial photographs and digital images derived from lidar data as an earthwork pit on a west facing slope to the north of Goulds Farm, Broad Clyst.	Post Medieval	106358		MDV112581	SY0195698968
MDV112643	Orchard at Pratts Farm, Broad Clyst	Orchard	An orchard of possible post-medieval origin was located to the north and west of Pratts Farm, Broad Clyst. The distinctive remains of earthwork ridges or banks, made to provide increased soil depth and improved drainage for fruit tree planting, were visi	Post Medieval	106359		MDV112643	SY0173899336
MDV112843	Possible Enclosure South of Columbjohn Cross	Rectilinear Enclosure; Water Channel	A possible ditched rectilinear enclosure of unknown date was visible on aerial photographs of 1992 as a cropmark overlooking the River Culm to the south of Columbjohn Cross.	Unknown	106360		MDV112843	SX9559199297
MDV112844	Curvilinear Cropmarks South of Columbjohn.	Oval Enclosure?	Curvilinear cropmarks of possible buried ditched features of unknown date were visible on aerial photographs of 1984 on the west-facing slopes to the south of Columbjohn.	Unknown	106361		MDV112844	SX9604199490
MDV112849	Cropmark Enclosure East of Columbjohn Farm	Rectilinear Enclosure	A possible small ditched enclosure of probable later prehistoric or Roman date was visible on aerial photographs of 1984 as a cropmark to the east of Columbjohn Farm.	Prehistoric	106362		MDV112849	SX9651499545
MDV112850	Linear Cropmarks East of Columbjohn Farm	Trackway?; Field Boundary?	Parallel linear cropmarks, probably evidence of buried ditches, were visible on aerial photographs of 1984 as cropmarks to the east of Columbjohn Farm. The cropmarks could be evidence of trackways potentially of prehistoric to Roman date.	Prehistoric	106363		MDV112850	SX9668299559
MDV112851	Linear Cropmarks East of Columbjohn Farm	Field System?	Linear cropmarks of buried ditched features were visible on aerial photographs of 1984 as cropmarks to the east of Columbjohn Farm. The cropmarks could be evidence of buried field boundary ditches potentially of prehistoric to Roman date.	Prehistoric	106364		MDV112851	SX9632599231
MDV112852	Cropmark Enclosures South West of Columbjohn Farm	Rectilinear Enclosure	Possible ditched enclosures of late prehistoric to Roman date were visible on aerial photographs of 1966 as cropmarks on a hilltop to the south-west of Columbjohn Farm.	Prehistoric	106365		MDV112852	SX9615499238
MDV112854	Former Field Boundaries North of Francis Court Farm	Field System	Former field boundaries of possible post-medieval date were visible on aerial photographs of the 1940s onwards and digital images derived from lidar data as shallow	Post Medieval	106366		MDV112854	SX9775499820

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

			earthwork ditches to the north of Francis Court Farm, Lower Budlake.					
MDV112855	Orchard South of Francis Court Farm, Broadclyst	Orchard	An area of orchard of probable post-medieval origin was located on the gentle combe slopes to the south of Francis Court Farm. The distinctive remains of earthwork ridges or banks, made to provide increased soil depth and improved drainage for fruit tree	Post Medieval	106367		MDV112855	SX9778299470
MDV112856	Orchards East of Sprydton Cottages, Broad Clyst	Orchard	Orchards of possible post-medieval origin were located on the west facing combe slopes to the east of Sprydton Cottages, Broad Clyst. The distinctive remains of earthwork ridges or banks, made to provide increased soil depth and improved drainage for fruit	Post Medieval	106368		MDV112856	SX9902699675
MDV112857	Orchard South West of Clayway, Broadclyst	Orchard	An orchard of possible post-medieval origin was located on the south-west facing slopes adjacent to Clayway, Broad Clyst. The distinctive remains of earthwork ridges or banks, made to provide increased soil depth and improved drainage for fruit tree plan	Post Medieval	106369		MDV112857	SX9929499066
MDV112873	Orchard East of Chillacombe Farm	Orchard	An orchard of possible post-medieval origin was located on the south facing slopes east of Chillacombe Farm, Broad Clyst. The distinctive remains of ridges or banks, made to provide increased soil depth and improved drainage for fruit tree planting, were	Post Medieval	106370		MDV112873	SX9956998335
MDV112875	Orchard East of Little Burrow Farm	Orchard	An orchard of possible post-medieval origin was located on the north-facing slopes east of Little Burrow Farm, Broad Clyst. The distinctive remains of ridges or banks, made to provide increased soil depth and improved drainage for fruit tree planting, we	Post Medieval	106371		MDV112875	SX9975797921
MDV112879	Ring Ditch East of Horswell Cottage, Broad Clyst	Ring Ditch; Round House (Domestic)	A small ring ditch of probable later prehistoric to Roman date was visible on aerial photographs of 1984 as a cropmark on the gentle south-west facing slopes to the east of Horswell Cottage, Broad Clyst.	Prehistoric	106372		MDV112879	SX9833798951
MDV112880	Ditched Enclosure East of Horswell Cottage, Broad Clyst	Rectangular Enclosure; Rectangular Enclosure	A possible rectangular ditched enclosure potentially of later prehistoric to Roman date was visible on aerial photographs of 1984 as a cropmark on the gentle south-west facing slopes to the east of Horswell Cottage, Broad Clyst.	Prehistoric	106373		MDV112880	SX9828098950
MDV112881	Ring Ditch West of Beaumont House, Broad Clyst	Ring Ditch; Round Barrow	A small ring ditch of probable later prehistoric to Roman date was visible on aerial photographs of 1984 as a slightly diffuse	Prehistoric	106374		MDV112881	SX9821098138

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

			cropmark on the gentle north-west facing combe slopes to the west of Beaumont House, Broad Clyst.						
MDV112883	Quarry and Field Boundary west of Beaumont House, Broad Clyst	Extractive Pit?; Field Boundary?	Earthwork hollows, possibly evidence of former quarries and field boundaries of post-medieval to 19th century date, were visible on aerial photographs and digital images derived from lidar data of 2005 on the south-east slopes west of Beaumont House, Bro	Post Medieval	106375		MDV112883		SX9799598403
MDV112888	Ring Ditch West of Cutton Cottages	Ring Ditch; Round Barrow	A small ring ditch of probable later prehistoric to Roman date was visible on aerial photographs of 1992 as a cropmark on the south-east facing combe slopes west of Cutton Cottages, Poltimore.	Prehistoric	106376		MDV112888		SX9655398753
MDV112889	Medieval to Post Medieval Field Boundary at Bowls Cross, Poltimore	Field Boundary	A probable buried ditched feature was visible on aerial photographs as a curvilinear cropmark on east-facing slopes at Bowls Cross, Poltimore. The cropmark is probably evidence of a former field boundary of possible medieval date.	Medieval	106377		MDV112889		SX9646398155
MDV112890	Linear Cropmarks East of Pippins, Poltimore	Road?; Field Boundary?	Cropmarks of possible ditched linear features were visible on aerial photographs of 1984, east of Pippins, Poltimore. The linear cropmarks might be evidence of a former road and field boundary of medieval or post-medieval date.	Medieval	106378		MDV112890		SX9632498287
MDV112891	Field System West of Bowls Cross and Belfield House, Huxham and Poltimore parishes	Field System	Former field boundaries of probable medieval origin were visible on aerial photographs as extensive curvilinear cropmarks of ditched features on the hill slopes to the west of Bowls Cross and Belfield House, Huxham and Poltimore parishes.	Medieval	106379		MDV112891		SX9594998341
MDV113024	Possible Orchard at Hellings Parks, South East of Broadclyst	Orchard; Narrow Ridge And Furrow	Earthwork evidence of a possible former orchard of probable post-medieval to 20th century origin was visible on aerial photographs of the 1940s as narrow parallel earthwork banks on the south-facing slopes at Hellings Parks, south-east of Broadclyst.	Post Medieval	106380		MDV113024		SX9935096122
MDV113026	Possible Ring Ditch North East of Dog Village, Broadclyst.	Ring Ditch	A possible ring ditch of later prehistoric to Roman date was visible on aerial photographs of 1989 as a cropmark on the east facing slopes north-east of Dog Village, Broadclyst.	Prehistoric	106381		MDV113026		SX9905696699
MDV113027	Possible Ring Ditch East of Broadclyst.	Ring Ditch; Natural Feature?	A possible ring ditch of later prehistoric to Roman date was visible on aerial photographs of 1963 as a cropmark on the gentle east-facing slopes east of Broadclyst.	Prehistoric	106382		MDV113027		SX9898996828



THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

MDV113030	Cropmark Enclosure East of Broadclyst	Curvilinear Enclosure	A possible ditch defined curvilinear or D-shaped enclosure of later prehistoric to Roman date was visible on aerial photographs of 1963 as a cropmark on the gentle east-facing slopes east of Broadclyst.	Prehistoric	106383		MDV113030		SX9888896788
MDV113031	Structures and Ditch East of Broadclyst	Structure; Water Channel?	Two rectangular structures and an earthwork ditch of probable 20th century date probably associated with water management were visible on aerial photographs of the 1940s onwards on a west-facing slope above the River Clyst east of Broadclyst. Structures	Modern	106384		MDV113031		SX9802196730
MDV113253	Ring Ditch East of Bowls Cross	Ring Ditch; Round Barrow?	A ring ditch of probable later prehistoric to Roman date was visible on aerial photographs as a cropmark on the east-facing slopes east of Bowls Cross. The ring ditch might be evidence of a round barrow of Bronze Age date.	Prehistoric	106385		MDV113253		SX9644998060
MDV113254	Ring Ditch East of Bowls Cross	Ring Ditch; Round Barrow?	A ring ditch of probable later prehistoric to Roman date was visible on aerial photographs as a cropmark on the east-facing slopes east of Bowls Cross. The ring ditch might be evidence of a round barrow of Bronze Age date.	Prehistoric	106386		MDV113254		SX9651898056
MDV120063	Scotch Fir Avenue, Ashclyst Forest, Broadclyst	Tree Avenue	Avenue of trees recorded on the 1880s-1890s Ordnance Survey map.	Post Medieval	106387		MDV120063		SY0054199073
MDV120907	Domesday Manor of Colun, Huxham	Manor	Possible location of the small Domesday manor of Colun.	Medieval	106388		MDV120907		SX9602099266
MDV120912	Cottage circa 117 metres south of Columbjohn Cross, Rewe	Cottage Non Specific	Site of cottage and garden recorded on the nineteenth century Tithe Map	Post Medieval	106389		MDV120912		SX9578599542
MDV124645	Roman Road from Exeter to Cullompton	Road	Possible route of the Roman Road from Exeter's East Gate to the Roman fort on St Andrew's Hill in Cullompton. Sections of the road are visible as earthworks on LiDAR, other appear to be sections are preserved in field boundaries and extant roads. However	Roman	106390				SS9752500099
MDV1285	Ring Ditch to West of Sunnyside Cottages, Silverton	Ring Ditch	One of five ring ditches of probable prehistoric date is visible on aerial photographs as a cropmark on a saddle of higher ground to the west of Sunnyside Cottages, Silverton.	Prehistoric	106391		MDV1285		SS9832101693
MDV21680	Gateway to Columbjohn Mansion, Broadclyst	Gate	Remains of 16th century gateway to former mansion house at Columjohn.	Medieval	106392		MDV21680		SX9594799737
MDV21681	Columbjohn Chapel, Broadclyst	Chapel	Originally consecrated in 1608, the chapel was heavily restored in the 1840s. Small rectangular building of ashlar volcanic trap with red tiled roof.	Post Medieval	106393	MDV87674	MDV21681		SX9595799927
MDV22421	Beambridge to Exeter Railway	Railway	The Devon section of the Bristol and Exeter Railway, which opened in 1844, from White	Post Medieval	106394		MDV22421		0

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

			Ball tunnel to Exeter St David's Station.						
MDV28626	Ring Ditch to the North West of Broad Clyst	Ring Ditch; Circular Enclosure?	A large ring ditch or circular enclosure of probable later prehistoric to Roman date was visible on aerial photographs as a cropmark of a ditch near the tip of a south-west facing spur to the south-west of Martinsfield Farm, Broad Clyst.	Prehistoric	106395		MDV28626		SX9773997505
MDV28630	Curvilinear Cropmark Enclosure South West of Reed's Cottages	Curvilinear Enclosure	A possible curvilinear ditched enclosure of potentially later prehistoric to Roman date was visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs, on the tip of a south-west facing spur to the south-west of Reed's Cottages, Broad Clyst.	Prehistoric	106396		MDV28630		SX9768498442
MDV28631	Cropmark Enclosure North East of Reed's Cottages, Broad Clyst	Rectilinear Enclosure	A possible rectilinear ditched enclosure of later prehistoric to Roman date was visible on aerial photographs as a cropmark on a south-west facing spur north-east of Reed's Cottages, Broad Clyst.	Prehistoric	106397		MDV28631		SX9796698650
MDV28632	Cropmark Enclosure North East of Reed's Cottages, Broad Clyst	Rectilinear Enclosure	A possible rectilinear ditched enclosure of later prehistoric to Roman date was visible on aerial photographs as a cropmark on a south-west facing spur north-east of Reed's Cottages, Broad Clyst.	Prehistoric	106398		MDV28632		SX9795798620
MDV29579	Linear Cropmark South East of Silverton Mills	Linear Feature; Non Antiquity	A linear, possibly ditched feature is visible as a cropmark south-east of Silverton Mills. It is more probable that the cropmark is of natural origin.	Unknown	106399		MDV29579		SS9812100724
MDV36582	Quarry Pits in Columbjohn Wood	Quarry	Quarries of probable post-medieval to modern date were visible on images derived from lidar as earthwork pits on the slopes of a west facing scarp in Columbjohn Wood.	Post Medieval	106400		MDV36582		SS9638300283
MDV44239	Coach house at Newhall Farm, Broadclyst	Coach House	Small 19th century lofted building of stone and slate with adjacent linhay and cart shed, forming one side of the entrance to the main yard. This was probably originally a coach house and is now a garage.	Post Medieval	106401		MDV44239		SX9812699228
MDV50938	Ellerhayes Bridge, Silverton	Road Bridge	Possibly the site of , the present bridge is possibly 15th century in part with later alterations and repairs. Constructed of local Killerton stone each side is markedly different in appearance due to widening, the south side being the later. The parap	Medieval	106402		MDV50938		SS9756001172
MDV52107	ENCLOSURE in the Parish of Huxham, Rewe	Enclosure	Cropmark consisting of two intersecting broad lines, length c.100m, with possible part enclosure joined to w end of one. Recorded from the air as a cropmark by f. Griffith in	Prehistoric	106403		MDV52107		SX9609198914

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

			1987 (aph).						
MDV52108	Rectangular Enclosure South West of Killerton House	Rectangular Enclosure; Trackway?	A rectangular ditched enclosure of probable later prehistoric to Roman date was visible on a gentle south-facing slope to the south-west of Killerton House on aerial photographs of 1990.	Prehistoric	106404		MDV52108		SX9694599815
MDV54052	Circular Cropmark Enclosure, North of Columbjohn	Circular Enclosure	A possible ditched enclosure potentially of prehistoric date is visible on aerial photographs as a circular cropmark on the valley floor adjacent to the River Culm, to the north of Columbjohn.	Prehistoric	106405		MDV54052		SS9595300268
MDV54053	Double Ditched Enclosure North East of Columbjohn	Double Ditched Enclosure; Oval Enclosure	A possible double ditched enclosure of probable late prehistoric to Roman date is visible on aerial photographs as curvilinear cropmarks on west-facing slopes overlooking the River Culm.	Prehistoric	106406		MDV54053		SS9622400093
MDV54054	Cropmark enclosures East of Ellerhayes	Rectilinear Enclosure; Curvilinear Enclosure	Rectilinear and curvilinear ditched enclosures of probable later prehistoric date were visible on aerial photographs as cropmarks to the south of Worth Lane, east of Ellerhayes.	Prehistoric	106407		MDV54054		SS9779102088
MDV54111	Curvilinear Cropmark South East of Belfield House, Poltimore	Circular Enclosure	A semi-circular or C-shaped cropmark of a possible buried ditched feature, possibly an enclosure of later prehistoric or Roman date, was visible on aerial photographs on the south-east facing slopes below Belfield House, Poltimore.	Prehistoric	106408		MDV54111		SX9658898323
MDV54112	Oval Cropmark at Bowls Cross, Poltimore	Oval Enclosure	A possible oval ditched enclosure of probable later prehistoric date was visible on aerial photographs as a cropmark on an east-facing slope at Bowls Cross, Poltimore.	Prehistoric	106409		MDV54112		SX9623698105
MDV54113	Ring Ditch South West of Cutton Farm, Poltimore	Ring Ditch	A small ring ditch of probable Bronze Age to Roman date was visible on aerial photographs of 1992 as a cropmark on the south-east facing slopes to the south-west of Cutton Farm, Poltimore.	Prehistoric	106410		MDV54113		SX9678098427
MDV54114	FARMSTEAD in the Parish of Poltimore	Farmstead	Rectangular single ditched enclosure (nw and part of adjacent sides visible) length 40m. Recorded from the air by f. Griffith as a cropmark in 1989 (ap).	Unknown	106411		MDV54114		SX9676698297
MDV56025	Ring Ditch North East of Columbjohn	Ring Ditch; Barrow?; Round House (Domestic) ?	A circular ring ditch of probable prehistoric date is visible on aerial photographs as a cropmark on the gentle west-facing slopes overlooking the River Culm, approximately 400 metres north-east of Columbjohn.	Prehistoric	106412		MDV56025		SS9614600036
MDV59073	Linear Cropmark North of Burrow Farm	Enclosure;	A right-angled cropmark of a possible ditched	Prehistoric	106413		MDV59073		SX9905698311

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

		Non Antiquity?	buried feature was visible to the north of Burrow Farm on aerial photographs of 1996. It has been previously interpreted as evidence of an enclosure of prehistoric date but might be of geological, and non-arc						
MDV59074	LINEAR FEATURE in the Parish of Poltimore	Linear Feature	String of closely spaced linear marks about 300m in length. Recorded as a cropmark from the air by f. Griffith in 1996 (aph).	Unknown	106414		MDV59074		SX9678098452
MDV60411	Deer Park Pale at Killerton	Park Pale	An earthwork ditch defining the western edge of Park Wood at Killerton Park is visible as earthworks on digital images derived from lidar data. The ditch is probably the remains of a Deer Park Pale of 18th century or earlier date.	Post Medieval	106415		MDV60411		SS9701800404
MDV60853	LINEAR FEATURE in the Parish of Poltimore	Linear Feature	Triple ditched liner feature recorded on 1989 ap, parallel to bolder similar feature (aph).	Unknown	106416		MDV60853		SX9680598394
MDV61534	Ring Ditch East of Cutton Farm	Ring Ditch; Round House (Domestic)	A small ring ditch of probable later prehistoric to Roman date was visible on aerial photographs of 1989 as a cropmark on the gentle south-east facing combe slopes between Cutton Farm and the M5 Motorway, Poltimore.	Prehistoric	106417		MDV61534		SX9754298801
MDV64970	Timbering Bridge, Broad Clyst	Bridge	Timbering Bridge was probably built early/mid 19th century when the area was planted with trees. The earliest evidence is on the 1879 killerton estate map. The bridge is built of stone rubble with a segmental stone arch visible on the southeast side. The	Post Medieval	106418		MDV64970		SY0047099249
MDV65015	Drakes Cottage, Moor Lane, Broadclyst	Cottage Non Specific	Cottage, circa 1500 or earlier with extensive alterations and a large 20th century extension. Cob with a stone plinth, under a thatched roof, the old range is the higher end of a former three-room cross passage plan, the lower end has been destroyed.	Medieval	106419		MDV65015		SX9819298252
MDV65055	Ashclyst Farmhouse	Farmhouse	Ashclyst Farmhouse is a 17th century two cell cross passage farmhouse with a wing of c1800 forming an L-shape.	Post Medieval	106420		MDV65055		SY0108798235
MDV65124	Broad Clyst Bus Shelter	Bus Shelter	Bus Shelter, 1925, by Randall Wells. Red sandstone and volcanic trap under hipped thatched roof.	Modern	106421		MDV65124		SX9830297251
MDV65125	DRINKING FOUNTAIN in the Parish of Broad Clyst	Drinking Fountain	C19 drinking fountain built of ashlar blocks c4m high with recessed corbelled side panels + supporting a pyramidal stone cap (nt).	Post Medieval	106422		MDV65125		SX9828697264
MDV65133	11 and 12 Beare Cottages, Broadclyst	Inn	11 + 12 beare cottages were originally built in c17 as one house + used as an inn. Built of cob + stone under a roman clay tiled roof. Later	Post Medieval	106423	MDV87081	MDV65133	1098313	SS9880901160

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

			alterations included a c17 rear wing + a c19 extension. It was divided into a pair of two storey semi-detached co						
MDV65159	Geological Feature East of Columbjohn Farm	Non Antiquity	A 40m wide ridge running northeast - southwest from sx96279950 to sx96459992 for c500m. It crosses a low area between two hills + is 1m above the surrounding ground surface to the west + 1.4m high to the east. Large pieces of volcanic + sandstone rock oc	Unknown	106424		MDV65159		SX9636699675
MDV65166	Columbjohn Mill, Broadclyst	Watermill	A mill is recorded at Columbjohn in Domesday Book. Documentary reference to the lease of Columbjohn Mill in 1689. Described as grist mills in 1828. Last mill on site destroyed by fire in 1888. Wheelpit still visible.	Medieval	106425		MDV65166		SS9602500086
MDV65171	Orchard South of Lower Burrowton, Broadclyst,	Ridge And Furrow; Orchard	The remains of probable post-medieval to 20th century ridges made for fruit tree planting and drainage were visible as earthwork banks to the south of Lower Burrowton, Broadclyst, on digital images derived from lidar data. The ridges probably survive as	Post Medieval	106426		MDV65171		SY0028996543
MDV65182	Orchard West of Jarmans	Orchard; Ridge And Furrow	Short lengths of ten distinct ridges run down the southern part of the field to the south hedgebank. The 1842 tithe map apportionment lists the field as 'great orchard' so the ridges were probably for tree planting (nt).	Post Medieval	106427		MDV65182		SY0031296291
MDV65287	Quarry Pit West of Lower Comberoy Farm	Quarry	A possible quarry of unknown but probably post-medieval date is visible on aerial photographs and images derived from lidar data as an earthwork pit on north-west facing slopes west of Lower Comberoy Farm.	Post Medieval	106428		MDV65287		SS9900400608
MDV65303	Building Adjacent to Railway Crossing, Silverton	Building	small rectangular building shown on 1880s-1890s 25 inch Ordnance Survey map. A building platform survives in the corner of the road-railway crossing.	Post Medieval	106429		MDV65303		SS9765501588
MDV65305	Mumps, Silverton	Building	Site of Mumps recorded on 1880s-1890s 25 inch Ordnance Survey map. A building platform and rubble survive in the north-east corner of former field.	Post Medieval	106430		MDV65305		SS9752001773
MDV72542	Clyst Valley Drainage System	Drainage System	Drainage system in the Clyst Valley, between Dog Village and Topsham.	Post Medieval	106431		MDV72542		0
MDV72673	Clyst Valley Embankments	Embankment	Embankments marked on modern and historic maps through the Clyst Valley	Post Medieval	106432		MDV72673		0
MDV73367	Pump to the south of Lease Cottages	Pump	Site of a pump shown on 19th century map to the south of Lease Cottages	Post Medieval	106433		MDV73367		SS9790701344
MDV73368	Pump to the south of Lease Cottages	Pump	Site of a pump shown on 19th century map to	Post	106434		MDV73368		SS9788401326

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

			the south of Lease Cottages	Medieval					
MDV73369	Pump to the west of Penstone House	Pump	Site of a pump shown on 19th century map to the west of Penstone farm	Post Medieval	106435		MDV73369		SS9824601471
MDV73370	Milestone to the south of Clysthayes Bridge	Milestone	Site of a milestone shown on 19th century map to the south of Clysthayes Bridge	Post Medieval	106436		MDV73370		SS9840501635
MDV73371	Signal Post to the east of Clysthayes Bridge	Signal Post	Railway signal post shown on 19th century map to the east of Clysthayes Bridge	Post Medieval	106437		MDV73371		SS9863201838
MDV73373	Pump to the east of Pitt Cottages	Pump	Site of a pump shown on 19th century map to the east of the former Pitt Cottages	Post Medieval	106438		MDV73373		SS9828601321
MDV73374	Mill Leat to Silverton Paper Mills	Mill Race	Mill Leat to Silverton Paper Mills in operation from the 18th century	Post Medieval	106439		MDV73374		SS9790400997
MDV73376	Milestone to the east of Killerton Park	Milestone	Site of a milestone shown on 19th century map to the east of Killerton Park	Post Medieval	106440		MDV73376		SS9772100585
MDV73464	Building south of Columbjohn Wood	Building	Building marked on historic mapping	Post Medieval	106441		MDV73464		SX9688499819
MDV73465	Building south of Columbjohn Wood	Building	Building marked on historic mapping	Post Medieval	106442		MDV73465		SX9695699836
MDV73466	Pond south of Columbjohn Wood	Pond	Pond marked on historic mapping	Post Medieval	106443		MDV73466		SX9701899860
MDV73557	Pump at Jarmans	Pump	Pump on historic mapping	Post Medieval	106444		MDV73557		SY0030896200
MDV74004	Weir on River Culm, Columbjohn	Weir	Weir on River Culm marked on 1880s-1890s 25 inch Ordnance Survey map, at head of leat to Columbjohn Mill.	Post Medieval	106445		MDV74004		SS9653600605
MDV74446	Newhall Farm, Broadclyst	Farmstead	The plan of Newhall, with ranges of buildings around two yards with the farmhouse to the south, was mostly in position by the time of 1842 Tithe Map. It is thought to have been designed as a whole in the late 18th century. Documentary references, howev	Post Medieval	106446		MDV74446		SX9809599230
MDV74607	Columbjohn Farmhouse, Broadclyst	Farmhouse	Farmhouse built in 1780 on the site of an earlier house. It replaced a 15th century farmhouse to the west which is now a pair of cottages.	Post Medieval	106447		MDV74607		SX9607099716
MDV76231	Silverton Station	Railway Station	Silverton Station marked on 1880s-1890s 25 inch Ordnance Survey map.	Post Medieval	106448		MDV76231		SS9773201615
MDV76232	Crane Adjacent to Silverton Station	Crane	Site of crane on south side of railway marked on 1880s-1890s 25 inch Ordnance Survey map.	Post Medieval	106449		MDV76232		SS9776201606
MDV76233	Building on South Side of Railway at Yarde, Silverton	Building	Building shown on 1880s-1890s 25 inch Ordnance Survey map, on south side of railway to north of Yarde Farm.	Post Medieval	106450		MDV76233		SS9774601594
MDV76234	Building at Silverton Station	Building	Site of small building on south side of railway at former site of Silverton Station shown on 1904-1906 25 inch Ordnance Survey map.	Modern	106451		MDV76234		SS9773401600

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

MDV76238	Structure to South-East of Penstone, Silverton	Building	Small square structure shown on 1880s-1890s 25 inch Ordnance Survey map in corner of field to south-east of Penstone.	Post Medieval	106452		MDV76238		SS9838901403
MDV78531	Balloon Barrage Flight Headquarters, Clyston	Military Headquarters	Clyston was the headquarters of Exeter Balloon Barrage "A" Flight during World War II.	Modern	106453		MDV78531		SX9857397212
MDV79105	Parchmark, East of Columbjohn Chapel	Parchmark	East of Columbjohn Chapel. A large rectilinear and a linear feature are visible as parchmarks. It may be worth noting that crop marks are visible to the north-east, and are likely to represent an enclosure and ring ditch.	Unknown	106454		MDV79105		SX9604599896
MDV80221	Flint Scatter South-West of Newhaven Farmhouse	Flint Scatter	Flint scatter including two microliths, a blade core and some scrapers recovered during fieldwalking.	Prehistoric	106455		MDV80221		SS9728602024
MDV80642	Flint Scatter in fields between Silverton Mill and Silverton	Artefact Scatter	A total of 156 worked flints, including a barbed and tanged arrow head, were recovered from top soil during excavation for a new sewage pipeline across fields between Silverton Mill and Silverton.	Prehistoric	106456		MDV80642		SS9693201899
	The location of Langacre Manor pound	Pound	'Langacre Manor Pound' is labelled here on the 1774 estate map.		106457				SS9869900366
	Site of a farm building north of Mooredge Cottages	Building	The site of a large farm building, as shown on the 1774 Langacre map. Lost by 1840.		106458				SX9834898518
	Site of a probable farm building at Lymbury shown on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map	Building	The site of an L-shaped range of farm buildings shown on the 1770s Broadclyst manor map. Lost (and replaced) by 1840. The site is now a large pool.		106459				SX9798698401
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1756 and 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		106460				SX9814298302
	Site of a farm building	Building	A C-shaped range of buildings is shown here on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map. Labelled a linhay, it stands close to the site of the SM undercroft.		106461				SX9819197406
	The '19th century' deer park pale	Monument	The SM deer park pale, as DHER MNA102074. A substantial cut and built feature. Terminates at the hillfort. Visible on LiDAR.		106462				SS9716000764
	Small quarry pit	Quarry	A small elongate quarry pit, c.35×20m across. Visible on LiDAR.		106463				SS9703300648
	Small quarry pit	Quarry	A small circular quarry pit, c.15m in diameter. Visible on LiDAR.		106464				SS9696300653
	Small quarry pit	Quarry	A small irregular quarry pit, c.30×20m across. Visible on LiDAR.		106465				SS9699500582
	Small quarry pit	Quarry	A small oval quarry pit, c.25×17m across. Visible on LiDAR.		106466				SS9701700540
	Small quarry pit	Quarry	An irregular quarry pit, c.34×24m across. Visible on LiDAR.		106467				SS9706200541

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Small quarry pit	Quarry	An irregular quarry pit, c.22x16m across. Visible on LiDAR.		106468				SS9692000687
	Quarry	Quarry	Medium-sized quarry, DHER MNA104086. Visible on LiDAR.		106469				SS9763400730
	Quarry	Quarry	Medium-sized quarry, as DHER MNA101445. Visible on LiDAR.		106470				SS9742301012
	Possible section of deer park pale	Park Pale	Traces of a curving linear earthwork to the west of the existing SM pale. Possibly part of the 1756 pale. Visible on LiDAR.		106471				SS9687200516
	Small mound near Micham's Seat	Mound	A small mound, c.12x8m across, near Micham's Seat. Tree throw or platform? Visible on LiDAR.		106472				SS9715000439
	Holloways on The Plains	Holloways	Traces of tracks/slight holloways crossing The Plains. Some are shown as tracks on the 1905 OS map. Visible on LiDAR.		106473				SS9722800727
	Earthworks of former field boundaries or fences	Fences	The Plains are criss-crossed by slight stright narrow earthworks. These are likely to be former fence lines or perhaps land drainage rather than field boundaries. Visible on LiDAR.		106474				SS9720700752
	The 'C18' deer park pale north of Dolbury Cottages	Park Pale	A northern extension of the SM deer park pale, as DHER MNA104843. Less clear than the southern section, perhaps deliberately slighted. Drops down to the river. Visible on LiDAR.		106475				SS9682201004
	The 'C18' deer park pale	Park Pale	The SM deer park pale, as DHER MNA104843. A substantial cut and built feature. Terminates at the ice house/quarry/Bear Hut to the south. Northern end is less distinct. Visible on LiDAR.		106476				SS9696900511
	Field boundary, possible park pale	Park Pale?	A short section of stone-faced hedgebank that might represent a fragment of 1756 park pale. Visible on LiDAR.		106477				SS9699000396
	Group of small quarry pits	Quarry	A group of small possible quarry pits at the western end of Columbjohn Wood, c.50x25m across. Visible on LiDAR.		106478				SS9635200238
	Small quarry pit	Quarry	A small circular quarry pit, c.20m in diameter. Visible on LiDAR.		106479				SS9623600244
	Site of the aborted Wyatt house	Bulding	A large rectangular hollow c.40x20m across, with a substantial bank to the south and west side. As DHER MNA 182949. The basement level of the house was quarried to build Killerton house and the Stables. Visible on LiDAR.		106480				SS9680400257
	Curving lynchet or removed field boundary	Lynchet	Traces of a curving lynchet or possibly a removed field boundary. Visible on LiDAR.		106481				SS9699100235
	Curving lynchet or removed field boundary	Lynchet	Traces of a curving lynchet or possibly a removed field boundary. Visible on LiDAR.		106482				SS9698900269



THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Curving lynchet or removed field boundary	Lynchet	Traces of a curving lynchet or possibly a removed field boundary. Visible on LiDAR.		106483				SS9699400302
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed before 1756. Visible on LiDAR.		106484				SS9681100505
	Site of a range of structures shown on the Broadclyst village tithe map	Building	A range of buildings are shown here on the 1842 village tithe map. Destroyed in the 1870 fire?		106485				SX9827297248
	Site of a structure shown on the Broadclyst village tithe map	Building	A range of buildings are shown here on the 1842 village tithe map. Listed as two cottages and a bakehouse in the apportionment. Destroyed in the 1870 fire?		106486				SX9828497263
	Site of a structure shown on the Broadclyst village tithe map	Building	A cottage is shown here on the 1842 village tithe map. Destroyed in the 1870 fire?		106487				SX9829697279
	Site of a structure shown on the Broadclyst village tithe map	Building	A cottage is shown here on the 1842 village tithe map. Destroyed in the 1870 fire?		106488				SX9831997277
	Site of a range of structures shown on the Broadclyst village tithe map	Building	A range of buildings are shown here on the 1842 village tithe map. Destroyed in the 1870 fire?		106489				SX9832697251
	Site of a range of structures shown on the Broadclyst village tithe map	Building	A range of buildings are shown here on the 1842 village tithe map. Destroyed in the 1870 fire?		106490				SX9835597247
	Site of a structure shown on the Broadclyst village tithe map	Building	A small structure is shown here on the 1842 village tithe map. Destroyed in the 1870 fire?		106491				SX9834497233
	Site of a structure shown on the Broadclyst village tithe map	Building	A small structure is shown here on the 1842 village tithe map. Destroyed in the 1870 fire?		106492				SX9835097227
	Site of a range of structures shown on the Broadclyst village tithe map	Building	A range of buildings are shown here on the 1842 village tithe map. Destroyed in the 1870 fire?		106493				SX9825597277
	Site of a structure shown on the Broadclyst village tithe map	Building	A small structure is shown here on the 1842 village tithe map. Destroyed in the 1870 fire?		106494				SX9826397247
	Site of a structure shown on the Broadclyst village tithe map	Building	A small structure is shown here on the 1842 village tithe map. Destroyed in the 1870 fire?		106495				SX9826497257
	Site of a structure shown on the Broadclyst village tithe map	Building	A small structure is shown here on the 1842 village tithe map. Destroyed in the 1870 fire?		106496				SX9826397253
	Site of a structure shown on the Broadclyst village tithe map	Building	A small structure is shown here on the 1842 village tithe map. Destroyed in the 1870 fire?		106497				SX9826397233
	Site of a structure shown on the Broadclyst village tithe map	Building	A small structure is shown here on the 1842 village tithe map.		106498				SX9833797404
	Site of a structure shown on the Broadclyst village tithe map	Building	A small structure is shown here on the 1842 village tithe map.		106499				SX9827797463
	Site of several structures shown on the Broadclyst village tithe map	Building	A short range of buildings is shown here on the 1842 village tithe map. Destroyed in the 1870 fire?		106500				SX9831097297
MNA100303	Killerton House, Killerton	Country House		Post Medieval	107001	MDV12345; MDV87135		1098331	SS9735000099

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

MNA102093	Ha Ha, Killerton Garden, Killerton	Ha Ha		Post Medieval	107002	MDV87135	MDV64893	1098331	SS9735900070
MNA104840	Killerton Garden, Killerton	Woodland Garden		Post Medieval	107003	MDV32595	MDV64899		SS9722900180
MNA101416	The Icehouse, Killerton Garden, Killerton	Icehouse		Post Medieval	107004	MDV87136	MDV32014	1098333	SS9714000190
MNA101033	The Bear's Hut, Killerton Garden, Killerton	Summerhouse		Post Medieval	107005	MDV87192	MDV32015	1170706	SS9714000150
MNA103235	The Memorial Cross, Killerton Garden, Killerton	Commemorative Monument ; Cross		Post Medieval	107006		MDV87137		SS9708000190
MNA101711	Site of Orangery, Killerton Garden, Killerton	Orangery		Post Medieval	107007		MDV64891		SS9729900129
MNA100578	Wrought iron garden fence, Killerton Garden, Killerton	Railings		Post Medieval	107009				SS9707000180
MNA100579	The Old Dairy (now lavatories), Killerton House, Killerton	Dairy		Post Medieval	107010		MDV64894		SS9735000169
MNA102391	The Terrace, Killerton Garden, Killerton	Garden Terrace		Post Medieval	107011				SS9730900059
MNA104710	Ha Ha west of terrace, Killerton Garden, Killerton	Ha Ha		Post Medieval	107012				SS9720000059
MNA102430	Site of old tennis court, Killerton Garden, Killerton	Tennis Court		Post Medieval	107013		MDV64895		SS9715000080
MNA102486	Chapel of The Holy Evangelists, Killerton	Private Chapel		Post Medieval	107014		MDV32012		SS9768000339
MNA103453	The Stable Block, Killerton	Stable		Post Medieval	107015	MDV87199	MDV32017	1170665	SS9762900089
MNA103803	Stables Cottage, Killerton	Coachmans Cottage		Post Medieval	107016				SS9763900097
MNA102969	Estate Yard, Killerton	Yard		Post Medieval	107017				SS9768000099
MNA100657	Sawmill engine house and engine, Killerton	Engine House; Engine		Post Medieval	107018		MDV64897		SS9767000120
MNA102375	Car park wall, Killerton	Wall		Post Medieval	107019				SS9971000140
MNA102376	Laurel Cottage, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107020		MDV64909		SS9770900080
MNA104516	Chantry Cottage (Killerton Park Cottage), Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107021		MDV64898		SS9762900150
MNA102327	Garden walls and fountain, Killerton	Fountain; Garden Wall		Post Medieval	107022				SS9770900180
MNA104114	The Granary, Killerton	Granary		Post	107023		MDV64901		SS9762900120

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

				Medieval					
MNA102574	The Linhay (now NT offices), Killerton	Linhay		Post Medieval	107024		MDV64902		SS9769900120
MNA100191	Garden building, Killerton	Garden Building		Post Medieval	107025				SS9777900199
MNA103412	Nursery garden walls and fountains, Killerton	Fountain; Nursery Garden		Post Medieval	107026				SS9773000229
MNA104777	Glasshouse, Killerton	Glasshouse		Post Medieval	107027				SS9775900150
MNA102279	Iron railing from stables to the chapel ground, Killerton	Railings		Post Medieval	107028		MDV64903		SS9762900250
MNA104557	Crabtree Lodge, Sunday School and Cottage, Killerton	Estate Cottage; Lodge; Sunday School		Post Medieval	107029		MDV64910		SS9774900335
MNA104580	Site of Dame School, Crabtree, Killerton	Dame School		Post Medieval	107030		MDV64911		SS9774900330
MNA102987	Walls, well/spring head and gatepiers, Crabtree, Killerton	Wall; Gate Pier		Post Medieval	107031	MDV87201	MDV64912	1170685	SS9773000390
MNA104581	Park Lodge, Killerton Front Park, Killerton	Gate Lodge		Post Medieval	107032	MDV87195	MDV32018	1333624	SS9769900050
MNA103351	Site of 18c Park Gate, Killerton Front Park, Killerton	Gate; Gate Pier		Post Medieval	107033				SX9759199897
MNA100765	Front gate piers and gates, Killerton Front Park, Killerton	Gate Pier; Gate		Post Medieval	107034	MDV87200	MDV32019	1170668	SS9769900040
MNA105206	Memorial to Ellen Acland, Budlake, Killerton	Commemorative Monument ; Trough		Modern	107035		MDV64904		SS9772000029
MNA100980	Site of 18c front lodge & drive, Front Park, Killerton	Drive; Gate Lodge		Post Medieval	107036		MDV64930		SX9749999900
MNA100988	Tennis Court, Killerton Front Park, Killerton	Tennis Court		Modern	107038		MDV64932		SX9721099879
MNA104568	Cricket pitch & pavilion, Killerton Front Park, Killerton	Cricket Ground; Cricket Pavilion		Post Medieval	107039		MDV64933		SX9721099760
MNA104569	Site of road from Culmjohn, Killerton Front Park, Killerton	Road; Road		Post Medieval	107040				SX9705999849
MNA100797	Iron fence along road, Killerton Front Park, Killerton	Fence		Post Medieval	107041				SX9716999590
MNA100388	Site of Killerton Francis, Killerton Front Park, Killerton	Farm		Post Medieval	107042		MDV64905		SS9760000000

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

MNA101574	Site of Cross Cottage & forge, Front Park, Killerton	Tenement; Forge; Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107043		MDV64937		SX9749999930
MNA105190	Pond & island with duck house, Front Park, Killerton	Pond; Duck House		Post Medieval	107044		MDV64938		SX9756999940
MNA101913	Old drive from house to Culmjohn road, Front Park, Killerton	Drive		Post Medieval	107045				SS9728900059
MNA105267	Main drain from house, Front Park, Killerton	Drain		Post Medieval	107046				SS9728900059
MNA101659	Pipe from Holy Well to house, Front Park, Killerton	Water Pipe		Post Medieval	107047				SS9740300093
MNA103904	Reservoirs, Front Park, Killerton	Reservoir; Reservoir		Post Medieval	107048		MDV64906		SS9748000180
MNA101949	Rookery path, Front Park, Killerton	Path		Post Medieval	107049				SS9732700251
MNA101950	Dairy Path, Front Park, Killerton	Path		Post Medieval	107050				SS9735000169
MNA100474	Garden Path, Front Park, Killerton	Garden Path		Post Medieval	107051				SS9735000099
MNA101254	Dolbury Hill Fort, Killerton Park, Killerton	Univallate Hillfort		Prehistoric	107052		MDV1312		SS9735900439
MNA104812	Site of Mitcham Seat, Killerton Park, Killerton	Summerhouse		Post Medieval	107053		MDV64907		SS9713000430
MNA101095	Ladycot or the Fern House, Killerton Park, Killerton	Garden Building		Post Medieval	107054		MDV64913		SS9729900400
MNA100812	Killerton Deer Park, Killerton	Deer Park		Post Medieval	107055	MDV12344			SS9709900700
MNA102074	19c Deer Park wall, Killerton Park, Killerton	Park Wall		Post Medieval	107056				SS9728900899
MNA100562	Feeding & watering troughs, Front Park, Killerton	Trough		Post Medieval	107057				SX9735099949
MNA100562	Feeding & watering troughs, Front Park, Killerton	Trough		Post Medieval	107057		MDV64936		SX9730999940
MNA101778	Cropmarks - old field boundaries, Back Park, Killerton	Field Boundary		Post Medieval	107058		MDV64916		SS9750900789
MNA104915	Site of Bridge Tenement, Back Park, Killerton	Tenement; Tenement		Post Medieval	107059		MDV64917		SS9753001149
MNA104916	Platform of 18c North Lodge/gate piers, Back Park, Killerton	Gate Lodge		Post Medieval	107060		MDV64918		SS9754001120
MNA101369	North Lodge, Back Park, Killerton	Gate Lodge		Post Medieval	107061		MDV64919		SS9755901069
MNA104455	Ellerhayes Bridge Boundary stones, Bradninch Rd, Killerton	Boundary Stone		Post Medieval	107062				SS9755001185
MNA101445	North Drive, Back Park, Killerton	Drive		Post	107063		MDV64920		SS9752001079

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

				Medieval					
MNA101445	North Drive, Back Park, Killerton	Drive		Post Medieval	107063				SS9740401015
MNA104086	Quarry near North Drive, Back Park, Killerton	Stone Quarry		Post Medieval	107064		MDV64922		SS9765000719
MNA102910	Quarries & loading ramp, Dolbury Hill, Back Park, Killerton	Stone Quarry		Post Medieval	107065		MDV64923		SS9750900479
MNA100072	Track from Crabtree/plain of the park, Back Park, Killerton	Trackway		Post Medieval	107066		MDV64924		SS9756900470
MNA103654	Widow's Cot platform, Back Park, Killerton	Estate Cottage; Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107067				SS9770900579
MNA105163	Site of Dolbury (Dunsford) Cottages, Back Park, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107068		MDV64926		SS9683000929
MNA102396	The Firs & Model Cottage, Sparrow Park, Killerton	Swiss Cottage		Post Medieval	107069		MDV64927		SS9781900159
MNA102395	The old coachway, Budlake, Killerton	Drive		Post Medieval	107070				SS9772300032
MNA101350	Site of David's Corner Cottages, Budlake, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107071				SX9794999970
MNA103208	Lower Lodge & Old Post Office, Budlake, Killerton	Post Office; Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107072		MDV87103	1098290	SX9801499818
MNA104275	Cross to Watery Lane road, Budlake, Killerton	Road		Medieval	107073				SX9794099967
MNA103091	Site of Coombe's Cottage, Killerton, Devon	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107074	MDV64944			SX9798099980
MNA100540	Holly Lodge, Budlake, Killerton	Gate Lodge		Post Medieval	107075	MDV87198	MDV64945	1170090	SX9840099930
MNA102218	Drive between Killerton & Sprydton, Budlake, Killerton	Drive		Post Medieval	107076				SX9827099833
MNA105013	Processional way to Culmjohn Chapel, Front Park, Killerton	Tree Avenue		Post Medieval	107077		MDV64928		SS9709000070
MNA103462	The Folly, Killerton Park, Killerton	Folly		Post Medieval	107078		MDV64929		SS9639000060
MNA103587	The Park House, Killerton	House		Post Medieval	107079				SS9709500036
MNA101126	Barn complex, Budlake Farm, Killerton	Farm Building		Post Medieval	107080	MDV87084	MDV65076	1098323	SS9833000129
MNA103588	The Walls on the Hill, Killerton Park, Killerton	Wall		Post Medieval	107081				SS9700000000
MNA107538	Castle Meadow & Stone Axe, Wishford Farm, Killerton	Meadow		Post Medieval	107082		MDV65270		SX9907995160
MNA105807	Possible settlement, Higher Comberoy	Settlement		Unknown	107083		MDV65332		ST0123900609

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Farm, Killerton	?						
MNA100299	Series of wood & field banks, Ashclyst Forest, Killerton	Field Boundary; Wood Bank		Medieval	107101		MDV64959	SY0039999399
MNA103432	Series/woodland enclosure banks, Ashclyst Forest, Killerton	Wood Bank		Post Medieval	107102			SY0019999499
MNA101038	Site of Kennels, Forest Cottages, Ashclyst Forest, Killerton	Kennels		Post Medieval	107103		MDV64962	SY0012999140
MNA104719	Site of Forest Cottages/Caddihoe, Ashclyst Forest, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107104	MDV64963		SY0084999900
MNA100993	Gookey Down Barn & Linhay, Ashclyst Forest, Killerton	Threshing Barn; Linhay		Post Medieval	107105		MDV64964	SY0069098570
MNA103808	Hollow way, Channons/Merrydown, Ashclyst Forest, Killerton	Hollow Way		Medieval	107106			SY0154099049
MNA102030	Hollow way, Forest/Spray Down, Ashclyst Forest, Killerton	Hollow Way		Medieval	107107			SY0033799037
MNA100636	Hollow way by Forest Drive, Ashclyst Forest, Killerton	Hollow Way		Post Medieval	107108	MDV64967		SY0048398840
MNA101502	Forest Drive, Ashclyst Forest, Killerton	Hollow Way		Post Medieval	107109			SY0011999109
MNA101503	Bomb craters, Ashclyst Forest, Killerton	Bomb Crater		Modern	107110		MDV64969	SY0071998950
MNA100017	Timbering Bridge, Ashclyst Forest, Killerton	Bridge		Post Medieval	107111			SY0043999249
MNA103765	Pollards on field banks, Ashclyst Forest, Killerton	Wood Bank		Medieval	107112			SY0039999399
MNA104576	Ridge & furrow, Ashclyst Forest, Killerton	Ridge And Furrow		Medieval	107113		MDV64971	SY0060098600
MNA103743	Areas of shooting paths, Ashclyst Forest, Killerton	Path		Post Medieval	107114		MDV64960	SY0039999599
MNA104098	Sequence of field banks, Newland Brakes, Killerton	Boundary Bank		Medieval	107115		MDV64947	SX9990098899
MNA101253	Pollards on field banks, Newland Brakes, Killerton	Wood Bank		Medieval	107116			SX9990098899
MNA100251	Possible settlement site, Newland Brakes, Killerton	House Platform?		Post Medieval	107117	MDV64948		SX9970098899
MNA101255	Hollow way, Mid Newlands/Spray Down, Newland Brake, Killerton	Hollow Way		Medieval	107118	MDV64949		SX9970498773
MNA104675	Ridge & furrow (OS field no 7381), Newland Brakes, Killerton	Ridge And Furrow		Medieval	107119		MDV64950	SX9973998820
MNA104676	Field banks, Whiptails Plantation, Killerton	Boundary Bank; Boundary Bank		Post Medieval	107120		MDV64951	SX9939998899

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

MNA101638	The Deare Parks, Whiptails Plantation, Killerton	Enclosure; Enclosure		Medieval	107121				SX9939998899
MNA104149	Field banks, Counterland Copse, Killerton	Boundary Bank		Post Medieval	107122		MDV64972		SY0135999889
MNA101466	Spray or Sprey Down, Spraydon Plantation, Killerton	Plantation		Medieval	107123				SX9970099599
MNA104291	Field banks, Sprydton Plantation, Killerton	Boundary Bank		Post Medieval	107124		MDV64953		SX9939999599
MNA101927	Woodland enclosure banks, Sprydton Plantation, Killerton	Boundary Bank		Post Medieval	107125				SX9984999749
MNA100397	Leat, Sprydton Plantation, Killerton	Leat		Post Medieval	107126		MDV64957		SS9917000019
MNA101387	Ridge & furrow, Sprydton Plantation, Killerton	Ridge And Furrow		Medieval	107127		MDV64954		SX9975099800
MNA104957	Site of Hepburn's Seat, Sprydton Plantation, Killerton	Garden Seat		Post Medieval	107128		MDV64955		SX9978999569
MNA102037	The Triangle, Sprydton Plantation, Killerton	Plantation		Post Medieval	107129				SX9934999469
MNA102036	Enclosure banks, Tom Rook's Bottom, Killerton	Bank (Earthwork)		Post Medieval	107130				SS9985900210
MNA105288	Cob pits, Tom Rook's Bottom, Killerton	Pit		Post Medieval	107131		MDV64958		SS9985900210
MNA103663	Site of Saltmarsh Cottage, Merry Downs, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107132		MDV64973		SY0029099790
MNA100238	Possible settlement site, Merry Downs, Killerton	Settlement ?		Post Medieval	107133		MDV64974		SY0014099849
MNA103138	Field banks, Merry Downs, Killerton	Boundary Bank		Medieval	107134		MDV64975		SY0015099800
MNA105070	Ridge & furrow, Merry Downs, Killerton	Ridge And Furrow		Medieval	107135				SY0011999919
MNA102493	Field banks, Brook Hill Plantation, Killerton	Boundary Bank		Post Medieval	107136		MDV64976		ST0019900199
MNA104393	Possible settlement site, Brook Hill Plantation, Killerton	Settlement		Post Medieval	107137		MDV64977		ST0004900029
MNA102522	Ridge & furrow, Brook Hill Plantation, Killerton	Ridge And Furrow		Medieval	107138		MDV64978		ST0015000000
MNA103888	Field banks, Side Downs, Killerton	Boundary Bank		Post Medieval	107139		MDV64979		ST0089900199
MNA103889	Enclosing banks, Paradise Copse, Killerton	Boundary Bank		Medieval	107140		MDV64980		ST0134901349
MNA102452	Site of Paradise Cottages, Paradise Copse, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107141		MDV64981		ST0129901090
MNA100429	Hollow way, Paradise Cottages to White Down, Killerton	Hollow Way		Medieval	107142				ST0128001079
MNA103575	Field banks, White Down Copse,	Boundary		Post	107143		MDV64983		ST0030001300

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Killerton	Bank		Medieval					
MNA105111	Site of cottage, White Down Copse, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107144		MDV64984		ST0051901270
MNA103009	Possible coaching road, White Down Copse, Killerton	Road		Post Medieval	107145				ST0019901620
MNA103832	Possible quarrying site, White Down Copse, Killerton	Extractive Pit		Unknown	107146		MDV64986		ST0056001200
MNA102273	Field banks, Poundapit Copse, Killerton	Boundary Bank		Post Medieval	107147		MDV64987		ST0039901799
MNA104518	Small platform, Poundapit Copse, Killerton	Platform		Post Medieval	107148		MDV64988		ST0037901809
MNA103039	Hollow way, Poundapit Copse, Killerton	Hollow Way		Medieval	107149				ST0004901879
MNA103040	Quarry, Poundapit Copse, Killerton	Quarry		Post Medieval	107150		MDV64991		ST0044901699
MNA100224	Possible settlement site, Poundapit Copse, Killerton	Settlement		Post Medieval	107151		MDV64992; MDV66984		ST0094001570
MNA107644	Saw pit, Ashclyst Forest, Killerton	Saw Pit		Post Medieval	107152				SY0088099860
MNA103651	1 & 2 Ashclyst Cottages, Westwood, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107201		MDV64995		SY0108098430
MNA100232	Ballamount Cottage, Broadclyst Heath, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107202		MDV65002, MDV87075		SX9975096219
MNA102855	11 & 12 Beare Cottages, Beare, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107203				SS9880901160
MNA104835	1 & 2 Beare Farm Cottages (Willow Cottage), Beare, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Medieval	107204		MDV65134		SS9890001160
MNA103619	Beare Gate Cottage, Beare, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Medieval	107205		MDV23050		SS9851000819
MNA104335	1 & 2 Beggars Bush Cottages, Broadclyst Heath, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107206		MDV65003		SX9888895952
MNA103241	Broadoak Cottage, Budlake, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Medieval	107207	MDV87087	MDV65135	1098335	SS9938000250
MNA100462	1 & 2 Brookhill Cottages, Frogmore, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Modern	107208		MDV64993		ST0035000600
MNA103160	Broomhill Farm, White Down, Killerton	Farmhouse		Modern	107209		MDV65136		SS9997001260
MNA103159	Budlake Hall, Budlake, Killerton	House		Post Medieval	107210				SX9841999989
MNA105103	Budlake House, Budlake, Killerton	Farmhouse; House		Post Medieval	107211				SS9858000159
MNA102447	Budlake Smithy, Budlake, Killerton	Blacksmiths Workshop		Post Medieval	107212		MDV65005		SX9800099900
MNA103998	Budlake Smithy House, Budlake, Killerton	House		Medieval	107213		MDV65006		SX9800099919
MNA102247	1-4 The Bungalows, Broadclyst,	Bungalow		Post	107214		MDV65007		SX9829997290



THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Killerton			Medieval					
MNA104047	Caddihoe, Side Downs, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Medieval	107215	MDV87066	MDV64996	1098336	SY0065999959
MNA103328	1 & 2 Carpenters Cottages, Burrow, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107216		MDV65008		SX9886097999
MNA100658	The Centre, Broadclyst, Killerton	Reading Room; Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107217				SX9822997159
MNA102323	1 Chapel Court Cottage, Budlake, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107218	MDV65138			SS9859300370
MNA105231	2 Chapel Court Cottage, Budlake, Killerton	Chapel Of Ease; Estate Cottage		Medieval	107219	MDV12351; MDV87085			SS9860900379
MNA105232	1 & 2 Chapel View, Dog Village, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107220		MDV65010		SX9846096450
MNA103015	Clayway, Ashclyst Forest, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Medieval	107221	MDV64952; MDV86859		1333628	SX9931999100
MNA104610	Clyston Mill, Broadclyst, Killerton	Watermill; Mill House		Post Medieval	107222				SX9805097269
MNA102563	Coggins Cottage, Dog Village, Killerton	House		Post Medieval	107223	MDV87076	MDV61348	1098337	SX9867996279
MNA104570	College, Broadclyst, Killerton	House		Medieval	107224		MDV65011		SX9862997409
MNA103303	1 Comberoy Cottage, 2 Broomhill Cottage, Beare, Killerton	Farm Labourers Cottage		Modern	107225		MDV65139		SS9934900850
MNA100225	Cubby Close Cottage, Columbjohn, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107226		MDV36584		SS9663000549
MNA105078	1 & 2 Cutton Cottages, Cutton, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107227		MDV65012		SX9665998769
MNA100863	1 & 2 Danes Cottages, Danes Cross, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107228	MDV87138	MDV65013	1333629	SX9696999289
MNA104267	3 & 4 Danes Cottages, Danes Cross, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107229	MDV87138	MDV65014	1333629	SX9703799284
MNA104266	Drakes Cottage, Broadclyst Moor, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Medieval	107230				SX9820098249
MNA101013	1 & 2 Elbury Cottages, Broadclyst Heath, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107231		MDV64997		SY0063996050
MNA103955	1, 2 & 3 Feebers Cottages, Westwood, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107232		MDV64998		SY0161998850
MNA101846	Fern Cottage (5 Goulds, The Village), Broadclyst, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107233		MDV65016		SX9826097140
MNA100532	Forches Head Cottage, Whimble Road, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107234		MDV65019		SX9940997469

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

MNA101306	1 & 2 Fords Court Cottages, Budlake, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Medieval	107235		MDV65140		SS9836900080
MNA105021	Ford House, Broadclyst, Killerton	House		Post Medieval	107236	MDV87757	MDV65020	1170852	SX9840997280
MNA101753	1 & 2 Forest Cottages, Ashclyst Forest, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107237		MDV64961		SY0012999140
MNA103875	1 & 2 Francis Court Cottages, Budlake, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107238		MDV65022		SX9796999709
MNA100857	3 & 4 Francis Court Cottages, Budlake, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107239				SX9796999700
MNA100858	5 & 6 Francis Court Cottages, Budlake, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107240				SX9796999700
MNA104547	1 & 2 Frogmore Cottages, Frogmore, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107241		MDV65141		SS9998900649
MNA101524	1-4 Gould's Cottages, Broadclyst, Killerton	Estate Cottage; Terrace		Post Medieval	107242	MDV65017; MDV87115		1098321	SX9826097150
MNA104845	Greentree Cottage, Broadclyst, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Medieval	107243				SX9866897081
MNA100893	Haglis Cottage, Budlake, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107244	MDV87090	MDV65142	1333645	SS9783900210
MNA102977	Heath Cottage, Broadclyst Heath, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107245		MDV65024		SX9873096830
MNA101870	1 & 2 Heath Cottages, Broadclyst Heath, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107246	MDV65026; MDV87074	MDV65025	1098329	SX9867996760
MNA103735	Heath Gardens, Broadclyst Heath, Killerton	House; Farm Building		Post Medieval	107247				SX9872096800
MNA101610	Hellings, Broadclyst, Killerton	House		Post Medieval	107248				SX9838097250
MNA100220	Hellings Park Cottage, Broadclyst Heath, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107249		MDV65029		SX9921996079
MNA100219	Higher Budlake Cottage, Budlake, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107250		MDV87193	1306045	SS9844600147
MNA101960	Higher Comberoy Cottages, Higher Comberoy, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107251		MDV64994		ST0141900500
MNA105082	Hillhead Cottage, Broadclyst, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107252				SX9835996769
MNA101133	1 & 2 Hollishead Cottages, Budlake, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107253	MDV86855	MDV65044	1170630	SS9898000239
MNA104057	3 & 4 Hollishead Cottages, Budlake, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107254				SS9907900210
MNA101149	Horswell Cottage, Broadclyst Moor, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107255	MDV87747	MDV65031; MDV67134	1170097	SX9818098939
MNA104171	Ivy Cottage, Broadclyst Moor, Killerton	Estate		Post	107256	MDV87105	MDV65032	1098347	SX9845098920

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

		Cottage		Medieval					
MNA103518	1 & 2 Jarvishayes Cottages, Jarvishayes, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107257		MDV65033		SX9820096459
MNA100361	Kennicotts, Broadclyst, Killerton	House		Post Medieval	107258	MDV87101	MDV65034	1333659	SX9826097350
MNA102547	1 & 2 Lease Cottages, Silverton Parish, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107259		MDV65047		SS9787901340
MNA102546	4 & 5 Lease Cottages, Silverton Parish, Killerton	House		Post Medieval	107260		MDV65046		SS9787901340
MNA104832	Little Thatch, Vine Cottage, Broadclyst, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107261	MDV87094	MDV65028	1098304	SX9838497272
MNA103251	London House, Broadclyst, Killerton	House		Post Medieval	107262		MDV65018		SX9825097119
MNA104495	Lowdens, Broadclyst Heath, Killerton	House		Post Medieval	107263				SX9878496857
MNA102928	Markers Cottage, Broadclyst, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Medieval	107264		MDV60656		SX9854497225
MNA104406	Marlpit Cottage, Whimple Road, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107265		MDV64999		SY0052997509
MNA103605	1, 2 & 3 Mooredge Cottages, Broadclyst Moor, Killerton	Farmhouse; Estate Cottage		Medieval	107266		MDV67133		SX9799098029
MNA100073	Mooredge Farmhouse, Broadclyst Moor, Killerton	Farmhouse		Medieval	107267	MDV87132	MDV65037	1333648	SX9799098029
MNA102803	Myrtle Cottage, South View, Broadclyst, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107268		MDV65038		SX9825097089
MNA100984	1-3 New Buildings, Broadclyst, Killerton	Terrace		Post Medieval	107269				SX9831096979
MNA100987	4 & 6 New Buildings, Broadclyst, Killerton	Terrace		Post Medieval	107270	MDV87111 - 4;MD87117 -8	MDV65039	1098294, 1098295.	SX9829997000
MNA103548	7-9 New Buildings, Broadclyst, Killerton	Terrace		Post Medieval	107271				SX9829997040
MNA102099	10-12 New Buildings, Broadclyst, Killerton	Terrace		Post Medieval	107272				SX9828997049
MNA102997	13-18 New Buildings, Broadclyst, Killerton	Terrace		Post Medieval	107273				SX9828497099
MNA100581	19-27 New buildings, Broadclyst, Killerton	Terrace		Post Medieval	107274				SX9827897130
MNA102945	28-30 New Buildings, Broadclyst, Killerton	Terrace		Post Medieval	107275				SX9827097159
MNA105176	Oakdene, Broadclyst, Killerton	House		Medieval	107276		MDV65040		SX9825097178
MNA102337	1 & 2 Old Crabtree, Crabtree, Killerton	House		Post Medieval	107277		MDV65435		SS9774900390

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

MNA104150	Paynes Farm Cottage (AKA Heathbean Cottage), Broadclyst Heath, Killerton	Farmhouse		Medieval	107278		MDV65041		SX9971096289
MNA102214	1 & 2 Penstone Cottages, Silverton Parish, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Modern	107279		MDV65438		SS9825001360
MNA102215	Penstone Farm Buildings, Silverton Parish, Killerton	Farm Building; House		Modern	107280				SS9829901500
MNA103355	Penstone Farmhouse, Silverton Parish, Killerton	Farmhouse		Modern	107281		MDV65436, MDV65437		SS9826001470
MNA103675	Pidgeon or Pigeon Cottage, Columbjohn, Killerton	House		Medieval	107282		MDV65336		SX9598999949
MNA100690	Pratts Farmhouse, Westwood, Killerton	Farmhouse; Privy House		Post Medieval	107283	MDV86814	MDV43707	1170932	SY0178099300
MNA104913	Primrose Cottage, Budlake, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107284				SX9846098269
MNA101329	Plantation House, Broadclyst, Killerton	Semi Detached House		Post Medieval	107285				SX9827997210
MNA105133	1 & 2 Quarry Lane Cottages, Budlake, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107286		MDV65439		SS9803900050
MNA102029	1 & 2 Queens Square, Broadclyst, Killerton	House; Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107287		MDV65097		SX9820997329
MNA101266	3 & 4 Queens Square, Broadclyst, Killerton	House; Farm Building		Post Medieval	107288		MDV65098		SX9822897347
MNA101785	Red Lion Inn, Broadclyst, Killerton	Public House		Post Medieval	107289		MDV65099		SX9822997310
MNA101786	1 & 2 Reeds Cottages, Broadclyst Moor, Killerton	House; Farm Building		Post Medieval	107290		MDV65101		SX9787098570
MNA100470	Rose Cottage, Westwood, Killerton	House		Medieval	107291	MDV86818	MDV43706	1333650	SY0174099100
MNA101851	The Saddlers, Broadclyst, Killerton	Outbuilding		Post Medieval	107292		MDV65094		SX9828997220
MNA105145	1 & 2 Sandy Lane Cottages, Broadclyst Heath, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Medieval	107293		MDV65102		SX9883096149
MNA100927	1 & 2 School Lane Cottages, Broadclyst, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107294				SX9838097290
MNA103936	Silverton Mill, Ellerhayes, Killerton	Mill; Paper Mill		Medieval	107295		MDV1305		SS9774901069
MNA100949	Bridge House, Silverton Mill, Ellerhayes, Killerton	Double Pile House		Post Medieval	107296		MDV65048		SS9772000969
MNA104217	Bon Accord, Silverton Mill, Ellerhayes, Killerton	House		Modern	107297		MDV65049		SS9767000990
MNA101953	Bridge Close Cottage, Silverton Mill,	Double Pile		Post	107298		MDV65050		SS9767000889

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Ellerhayes, Killerton	House		Medieval					
MNA100723	The Chapel, Silverton Mill, Ellerhayes, Killerton	Barn; Wesleyan Methodist Chapel; Laboratory		Post Medieval	107299		MDV7364		SS9768000999
MNA101787	Cottage Office Block, Silverton Mill, Ellerhayes, Killerton	House		Post Medieval	107300		MDV65051		SS9768001029
MNA100471	Lindores & Chapel Cottage, S'ton Mill, Ellerhayes, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107301		MDV65052		SS9767001009
MNA101852	Main Office Block, Silverton Mill, Ellerhayes, Killerton	Office		Post Medieval	107302				SS9768901060
MNA105146	South Lodge, Columbjohn, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107303				SX9628099770
MNA100926	1 & 2 Sprydons Cottages, Sprydons, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107304		MDV65106; MDV86856	1306111	SX9882499792
MNA103937	Sprydons House, Sprydons, Killerton	Country House		Post Medieval	107305		MDV65105		SX9881999734
MNA100950	Sprydonscote Lodge, Budlake, Killerton	Lodge		Post Medieval	107306		MDV65112		SX9847999210
MNA104218	The Stores, Broadclyst, Killerton	Double Pile House		Post Medieval	107307		MDV65095		SX9827597185
MNA101954	1 & 2 Sunnyfield Cottages, Broadclyst, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107308				SX9821997030
MNA100724	3 & 4 Sunnyfield Cottages, Broadclyst, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107309				SX9821997030
MNA100725	5 & 6 Sunnyfield Cottages, Broadclyst, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107310				SX9821997030
MNA103704	Symes Cottage, Broadclyst, Killerton	Farmhouse		Post Medieval	107311		MDV65114		SX9853997259
MNA105319	10 & 11 Townend Cottages, Broadclyst, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107312		MDV65115		SX9846997290
MNA101665	1 - 4 Townhill Cottages, Broadclyst, Killerton	Terrace		Post Medieval	107313	MDV87097	MDV65130	1305872	SX9835997269
MNA104450	5 & 6 Townhill Cottages, Broadclyst, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107314		MDV65131		SX9842997269
MNA103732	Triangle Cottage, Burrow, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107315		MDV65132		SX9906997549
MNA100257	1 & 2 Westwood Cottages & Smithy, Westwood, Killerton	Blacksmiths Workshop; Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107316		MDV65000, MDV65001		SY0175998950
MNA102018	Willow Cottage, Broadclyst, Killerton	House		Post Medieval	107317		MDV65054; MDV87071	1098300	SX9841897313
MNA104793	The Windmill, Broadclyst Heath,	Windmill		Post	107318		MDV10152		SX9904096527

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Killerton			Medieval				
MNA101181	Windmill Cottage, Broadclyst Heath, Killerton	Estate Cottage; Barn		Post Medieval	107319		MDV65116	SX9907996510
MNA101182	Windwhistle Cottage, Broadclyst Heath, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107320		MDV65117	SX9953996219
MNA100530	Yarde Farm Cottages, Silverton Parish, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107321		MDV65053	SS9753002049
MNA107625	Broadclyst undercroft, Broadclyst, Killerton	Undercroft		Medieval	107322			SX9818097374
MNA107626	Building platform, Broadclyst, Killerton	Building Platform		Medieval	107323			SX9812097350
MNA107628	Carved face on wall, Broadclyst, Killerton	Carving		Medieval	107324			SX9820997310
MNA107629	Site of Church House, Broadclyst, Killerton	House		Medieval	107325			SX9821997290
MNA107630	Reservoir, Broadclyst, Killerton	Reservoir		Post Medieval	107326		MDV65118	SX9820097360
MNA107631	Mill leat, Broadclyst, Killerton	Leat		Unknown	107327			SX9774096690
MNA107631	Mill leat, Broadclyst, Killerton	Leat		Unknown	107327			SX9807996952
MNA107631	Mill leat, Broadclyst, Killerton	Leat		Unknown	107327			SX9803997280
MNA107632	Bathing place, Broadclyst, Killerton	Pool		Post Medieval	107328		MDV65120	SX9805097329
MNA107633	Sites of cottages in the village centre, Broadclyst, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Medieval	107329			SX9829997269
MNA107634	Site of Place Barton, Broadclyst, Killerton	Farm		Post Medieval	107330		MDV65096	SX9828997220
MNA107635	Water Pump, Broadclyst, Killerton	Drinking Fountain		Post Medieval	107331			SX9828697264
MNA107636	Bus shelter, Broadclyst, Killerton	Bus Shelter		Modern	107332			SX9829997250
MNA107637	Site of house, Broadclyst, Killerton	House		Post Medieval	107333			SX9825097159
MNA107639	Site of malthouse, Broadclyst, Killerton	Brewery		Post Medieval	107334		MDV65128	SX9822997140
MNA107640	Recreation ground, Broadclyst, Killerton	Recreation Ground		Post Medieval	107335		MDV65127	SX9846097049
MNA107641	Sandpit, Broadclyst, Killerton	Sand Pit		Post Medieval	107336			SX9852097150
MNA107642	Site of parish pound, Broadclyst, Killerton	Pound		Post Medieval	107337			SX9832097259
MNA107643	Cottage site near Jubilee Scholl, Broadclyst, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107338			SX9845097500
MNA100059	System of water courses - the Buddlelake, Francis Court Farm,	Watercourse		Medieval	107339		MDV65202	SX9785099700

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Killerton								
MNA104429	Farmstead, Columbjohn Farm, Killerton	Farmstead		Post Medieval	107340				SX9605999700
MNA104851	1 & 2 Columbjohn Cottages, Columbjohn Farm, Killerton	Open Hall House; Farmhouse; Estate Cottage		Medieval	107341		MDV65155		SX9584099690
MNA100118	Site of mansion, Columbjohn Farm, Killerton	Mansion House		Post Medieval	107342		MDV10176		SX9595099889
MNA104116	Remains of gatehouse to mansion, Columbjohn Farm, Killerton	Gatehouse		Medieval	107343				SX9595099739
MNA100806	Chapel & graveyard wall, Columbjohn Farm, Killerton	Private Chapel		Post Medieval	107344		MDV74606		SX9596099919
MNA102110	Threshing barn, Columbjohn Farm, Killerton	Threshing Barn		Post Medieval	107345	MDV87139	MDV65154	1333660	SX9593999720
MNA102347	Dairy Cottage, Columbjohn Farm, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107346		MDV65156		SX9599999720
MNA100084	Leat & site of building (poss. folly), Columbjohn Farm, Killerton	Leat; Building		Post Medieval	107347		MDV65165, MDV36585		SS9613900239
MNA102581	The Folly, Mount Pleasant, Columbjohn Farm, Killerton	Folly		Post Medieval	107348				SS9638500053
MNA101356	Site of Columbjohn Mill, Columbjohn Farm, Killerton	Watermill		Medieval	107349				SS9604900089
MNA101679	Hollow way to mill site, Columbjohn Farm, Killerton	Hollow Way		Medieval	107350		MDV65167		SS9605900080
MNA103386	Stile & gateposts, Columbjohn Farm, Killerton	Stile		Post Medieval	107351		MDV65157; MDV87140	1333661	SX9609699904
MNA102408	Processional way from Killerton to Columbjohn Chapel, Columbjohn Farm, Kill	Tree Avenue		Post Medieval	107352		MDV64928		SS9709000070
MNA104352	Ridge running NE/SW below Folly, Columbjohn Farm, Killerton	Earthwork		Unknown	107353				SX9641099917
MNA104513	Cottage platform (Melhuish Cot.), Columbjohn Farm, Killerton	Estate Cottage; House Platform		Post Medieval	107354		MDV65160		SX9572999529
MNA104751	Sluice gate in water meadows, Columbjohn Farm, Killerton	Sluice Gate		Post Medieval	107355		MDV65161		SX9558999499
MNA100628	Site of house (Gunns's), Columbjohn Farm, Killerton	House		Post Medieval	107356		MDV65162		SX9553999340
MNA100816	Enclosure, Columbjohn Farm, Killerton	Ditched Enclosure		Prehistoric	107357		MDV38790		SX9590099300
MNA101125	Flint & chert finds, Columbjohn Farm, Killerton	Lithic Implement		Prehistoric	107358				SX9599999700

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

MNA101124	Field name "Warren", Columbjohn Farm, Killerton	Field		Post Medieval	107359	MDV10177			SX959999790
MNA103454	Field name "Pound Close", Columbjohn Farm, Killerton	Field		Post Medieval	107360	MDV10179			SX9622099669
MNA102960	Former field boundaries, Columbjohn Farm, Killerton	Field Boundary		Post Medieval	107361				SX959999700
MNA107620	Cropmark, linear feature and angle of enclosure, Columbjohn Farm, Killerton	Linear Feature; Enclosure		Unknown	107362				SX9610098899
MNA107605	Linear cropmark, Columbjohn Farm, Killerton	Linear Feature		Unknown	107363				SX9612298875
MNA107622	Cropmark, double ditched enclosure, Columbjohn Farm	Double Ditched Enclosure		Prehistoric	107364				SS9630000099
MNA107623	Cropmark, three ring ditches and enclosure, Columbjohn Farm, Killerton	Ring Ditch; Enclosure		Prehistoric	107365				SS9617100108
MNA101107	Farmstead, Cutton Farm, Killerton	Farmstead		Post Medieval	107366				SX9709998670
MNA101516	Cropmarks near Bowls Cross, Cutton Farm, Killerton	Field Boundary		Post Medieval	107367				SX9610098099
MNA102939	Site of Middle Cutton, Cutton Farm, Killerton	Farmstead		Post Medieval	107368		MDV65173		SX9664998249
MNA103550	Site of Little Cutton, Cutton Farm, Killerton	Smallholding		Post Medieval	107369		MDV67132		SX9664998249
MNA103708	Pond, Cutton Farm, Killerton	Pond		Post Medieval	107370		MDV65174		SX9680098150
MNA105302	Ponds, Cutton Farm, Killerton	Pond		Post Medieval	107371		MDV65175		SX9690998389
MNA104102	Flint & chert finds, Cutton Farm, Killerton	Lithic Implement		Prehistoric	107372		MDV65178		SX9710198591
MNA104303	Former field boundaries, Cutton Farm, Killerton	Field Boundary		Post Medieval	107373		MDV65177		SX9709998600
MNA107614	Cropmark, two ring ditches, Cutton Farm, Killerton	Ring Ditch		Prehistoric	107374				SX9619998099
MNA107615	Cropmark, enclosure, Cutton Farm, Killerton	Enclosure		Prehistoric	107375				SX9650098300
MNA107617	Cropmark, ring ditch, Cutton Farm, Killerton	Ring Ditch		Prehistoric	107376				SX9670098300
MNA107618	Cropmark, triple ditched linear feature, Cutton Farm, Killerton	Linear Feature		Prehistoric	107377				SX9670098400
MNA107619	Cropmark, enclosure and internal features, Cutton Farm, Killerton	Rectangular Enclosure		Prehistoric	107378				SX9670098199
MNA100078	Elbury Farm, Broadclyst, Killerton, South West	Farmstead		Medieval	107379		MDV65179		SY0049995899
MNA100195	Old Columbjohn road, Francis Court	Road		Medieval	107380	MDV64934			SX9695799830



THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Farm, Killerton								
MNA100195	Old Columbjohn road, Francis Court Farm, Killerton	Road		Medieval	107380				SX9669099779
MNA100268	Mounds & flint. Chillacombe Farm, Killerton	Lithic Implement; Mound		Prehistoric	107381		MDV65152		SX9934998750
MNA100278	Flint & chert finds, Elbury Farm, Killerton	Lithic Implement		Prehistoric	107382		MDV65192		SY0049995899
MNA100279	Ridge & furrow near Jarmans, Elbury Farm, Killerton	Ridge And Furrow		Post Medieval	107383				SY0025996190
MNA100300	Former field boundaries, Channons Farm, Killerton	Field Boundary		Post Medieval	107384				SY0149399063
MNA100453	Probable 18c deer park wall, Back Park, Killerton	Boundary Bank		Post Medieval	107385	MDV64914			SS9695001090
MNA100487	Granite setts, Ashclyst Farm, Killerton	Trackway		Post Medieval	107386				SY0128098220
MNA100510	Former field boundaries, Ashclyst Farm, Killerton	Field Boundary		Post Medieval	107387		MDV65061		SY0100098199
MNA100524	Hollow way from Cross to David's Corner, Francis Court Farm, Killerton	Hollow Way		Medieval	107388				SX9768099959
MNA100569	Farmstead, Budlake Farm, Killerton	Farmstead		Post Medieval	107389	MDV87202	MDV65075	1306038	SS9833900129
MNA100713	Farmstead, Burrow Farm, Killerton	Farmstead		Medieval	107390				SX9905097999
MNA100738	Flint & chert finds, Budlake Farm, Killerton	Flint Scatter		Prehistoric	107391		MDV65078		SS9829900099
MNA100749	Pond, Sprydton House, Sprydton, Killerton	Pond		Post Medieval	107392		MDV65108		SX9892999650
MNA100815	Pump house on infilled pond, Francis Court Farm, Killerton	Pump House		Modern	107393				SX9748499449
MNA100854	Hollow way, Watery Lane, Budlake Farm, Killerton	Hollow Way		Medieval	107394				SX9795999970
MNA100913	Platforms in Old House Field, Ashclyst Farm, Killerton	Building Platform		Post Medieval	107395		MDV65062		SY0136997959
MNA100985	Quarry site & Barrow Hill, Beare Farm, Killerton	Quarry		Post Medieval	107397		MDV12348		SS9854900649
MNA101010	Channons hollow way, Channons Farm, Killerton	Hollow Way		Medieval	107398				SY0102999370
MNA101019	Site of pond, Sprydton House, Sprydton, Killerton	Pond		Post Medieval	107399		MDV65110		SX9892999730
MNA101106	Farmstead, Crabhayes Farm, Killerton	Farmstead		Post Medieval	107400				SX9977996849
MNA100603	Ashclyst Farm, Killerton	Settlement; Farm		Medieval	107401				SY0107098230
MNA103534	Beare Farm, Killerton	Farm		Medieval	107402				SS9864000920

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

MNA104911	Budlake Farm, Killerton	Farm		Post Medieval	107403				SS9833900129
MNA102866	Burrow Farm, Killerton	Farm		Medieval	107404	MDV87031	MDV65087	1333627	SX9905097999
MNA103606	Channons Farm, Killerton	Farm		Post Medieval	107406				SY0156999100
MNA103097	Chillacombe Farm, Killerton	Farm		Post Medieval	107407				SX9943498328
MNA103184	Columbjohn Farm, Killerton	Farm		Medieval	107408		MDV65153		SX9605999700
MNA100537	Crabhayes Farm, Killerton	Farm		Post Medieval	107409		MDV65168		SX9976096849
MNA100539	Cutton Farm, Killerton	Farm		Medieval	107410	MDV2972; MDV87134 0		1098309	SX9709998670
MNA102414	Elbury Farm, Killerton	Farm		Post Medieval	107411				SY0049995899
MNA105162	Francis Court Farm, Killerton	Farm		Medieval	107412				SX9768099529
MNA107651	Frogmore Farm, Killerton	Farm		Post Medieval	107413	MDV86834	MDV65271	1170021	SS9993900740
MNA107649	Higher Comberoy Farm, Killerton	Farm		Medieval	107415				ST0154900530
MNA107656	Jarvishayes Farm, Killerton	Farm		Post Medieval	107416	MDV87119	MDV65210, MDV65211	1306193	SX9800096520
MNA107666	Little Burrow Farm, Killerton	Farm		Post Medieval	107417				SX9959997929
MNA107672	Little Loxbrook, Killerton	Smallholding		Unknown	107418				SX9930097199
MNA107677	Lower Comberoy Farm, Killerton	Farm		Post Medieval	107419				SS9919600661
MNA107711	Newhall Farm, Killerton	Farm		Post Medieval	107421				SX9809999228
MNA107491	Newlands Farm, Killerton	Farm		Post Medieval	107422	MDV45232			SY0024997859
MNA107507	Paynes Farm, Killerton	Farm		Post Medieval	107423				SX9966996569
MNA107512	Townend Farm, Killerton	Farm		Post Medieval	107424				SX9848997299
MNA107523	Winters Gardens, Killerton	Smallholding		Post Medieval	107425				SX9892096970
MNA107527	Wishford Farm, Killerton	Farm		Post Medieval	107426				SX9900995509
MNA107542	Yarde Farm, Killerton	Farm		Post Medieval	107427				SS9781201537
MNA107560	Screening banks, Whimple Road Electricity Transformer Station, Killerton	Bank (Earthwork)		Modern	107428		MDV65312		SY0090997509

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

MNA101232	Francis Court Farm Cottage, Francis Court Farm, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107429		MDV65195		SX9767099469
MNA101261	Field name "Old House Field", Elbury Farm, Killerton	Field		Post Medieval	107430		MDV65185		SY0027096380
MNA101319	Ridge & furrow, Ashclyst Farm, Killerton	Ridge And Furrow		Medieval	107431		MDV65068		SY0089998699
MNA101390	Flint & chert finds, Francis Court Farm, Killerton	Lithic Implement		Prehistoric	107432		MDV65197		SX9761199519
MNA101448	Bridge over water meadow leat, Elbury Farm, Killerton	Bridge		Post Medieval	107433				SY0064995729
MNA101515	Site of cottage & garden, Crabhayes Farm, Killerton	Estate Cottage; House Platform		Post Medieval	107434				SX9943096650
MNA101579	Hollow way, Elbury Farm, Killerton	Hollow Way		Post Medieval	107435		MDV65183		SY0031996219
MNA101639	Brick earth quarry, Ashclyst Farm, Killerton	Brickearth Pit		Post Medieval	107436		MDV65063		SY0127098050
MNA101654	Building platform, Elbury Farm, Killerton	Building Platform		Post Medieval	107437		MDV65188		SY0045996139
MNA101657	Farmstead, Chillacombe Farm, Killerton	Farmstead		Post Medieval	107438		MDV65147		SX9943498328
MNA101685	Site of The Chalet, Sprydton House, Sprydton, Killerton	Chalet		Post Medieval	107439		MDV65111		SX9887999590
MNA101688	Water meadows, Budlake Farm, Killerton	Water Meadow		Post Medieval	107440		MDV65080		SS9858001149
MNA101750	Quarry, Budlake Farm, Killerton	Quarry		Post Medieval	107441		MDV65081		SS9803900089
MNA101842	Ridge & furrow, Ashclyst Farm, Killerton	Ridge And Furrow		Medieval	107442		MDV65066		SY0054098409
MNA101893	Farmstead, Francis Court Farm, Killerton	Farmhouse		Medieval	107443		MDV65194		SX9768099529
MNA101921	Site of mansion, Francis Court Farm, Killerton	Mansion House		Medieval	107444	MDV87108	MDV10174	1333630	SX9769999499
MNA101967	Pollards on hedgebank, Channons Farm, Killerton	Boundary Bank		Post Medieval	107445				SY0189999049
MNA102202	Tile scatter, Ashclyst Farm, Killerton	Findspot		Post Medieval	107446		MDV65069		SY0071998179
MNA102258	Site of Uphams Farm & hollow way, Channons Farm, Killerton	Farm; Hollow Way		Post Medieval	107447				SY0167999179
MNA102285	Sundial, the Terrace, Killerton Garden, Killerton	Sundial		Post Medieval	107448				SS9730900070
MNA102473	Flint scatter, Francis Court Farm, Killerton	Flint Scatter		Prehistoric	107449		MDV28918		SX9780099200

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

MNA102553	Site of sawpit, Ashclyst Farm, Killerton	Saw Pit		Post Medieval	107450		MDV65060		SY0116998220
MNA102576	Possible ridge & furrow, Elbury Farm, Killerton	Ridge And Furrow		Post Medieval	107451		MDV65193		SY0049995999
MNA102604	Triple-ditched enclosure, Budlake Farm, Killerton	Ditched Enclosure		Roman	107452		MDV29190		SS9796900210
MNA102613	Site of house & garden, Elbury Farm, Killerton	House		Post Medieval	107453		MDV65186		SY0056096620
MNA102626	Processional way to Columbjohn Chapel from Killerton House, Francis Court F	Drive		Post Medieval	107454		MDV65158		SX9659999959
MNA102829	Pond, Chillacombe Farm, Killerton	Pond		Post Medieval	107455		MDV65150		SX9947998540
MNA102895	Deer Park pond & watercourse, Back Park, Killerton, South West	Watercourse; Pond		Post Medieval	107456		MDV60410, MDV76236		SS9735001300
MNA102938	Site of house & barton, Crabhayes Farm, Killerton	House; House Platform		Post Medieval	107457		MDV65170		SY0024996599
MNA102951	Old road & ford, Ashclyst Farm, Killerton	Ford; Road		Post Medieval	107458		MDV65064		SY0111998330
MNA103016	Linear crop-mark, Beare Lane, Budlake Farm, Killerton	Linear Feature		Unknown	107459				SS9820000700
MNA103161	Hollow way to Ashclyst Forest, Ashclyst Farm, Killerton	Hollow Way		Medieval	107460				SY0102998519
MNA103170	Chapel Court, hollow way & pot scatter, Budlake Farm, Killerton	Hollow Way		Medieval	107461		MDV65083		SS9875900320
MNA103178	Cottage site, possibly Carpenters, Budlake Farm, Killerton	House Platform		Post Medieval	107462		MDV65079		SS9841901020
MNA103215	Farmstead, Beare Farm, Killerton	Farmstead		Medieval	107463	MDV87082	MDV65070	1098314	SS9864000920
MNA103294	Remains of dated field bank, Ashclyst Farm, Killerton	Boundary Bank		Post Medieval	107464		MDV65059		SY0108998479
MNA103297	Site of Bastens, Francis Court Farm, Killerton	Farmstead; House Platform		Post Medieval	107465		MDV65198		SX9785099910
MNA103339	Water meadows along the Cranny Brook, Elbury Farm, Killerton	Water Meadow		Post Medieval	107466				SY0098395844
MNA103377	N route from Elbury, Elbury & Crabhayes Farm, Killerton	Trackway		Post Medieval	107467		MDV65184		SY0030096109
MNA103380	Bridge over Buddlelake, Budlake Farm, Killerton	Footbridge		Post Medieval	107468		MDV65084		SS9880900050
MNA103413	Old grindstone, Ashclyst Farm, Killerton	Grindstone		Post Medieval	107469		MDV65057		SY0115998080
MNA103429	Track from Chillacombe towards Newlands, Chillacombe Farm, Killerton	Trackway		Post Medieval	107470				SX9945998230
MNA103459	Site of pond, Sprydton House, Sprydton,	Pond		Post	107471		MDV65109		SX9887999709

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Killerton			Medieval					
MNA103549	Ridge & furrow, Crabhayes Farm, Killerton	Ridge And Furrow		Medieval	107472				SY0030096470
MNA103583	Platform, possible settlement site, Beare Farm, Killerton	Platform		Post Medieval	107473		MDV65073		SS9899900950
MNA103591	Site of Deane's Old Cottages, Francis Court Farm, Killerton	Estate Cottage; House Platform		Post Medieval	107474		MDV65199		SX9719399489
MNA103684	Quarry, Beare Farm, Killerton	Quarry		Post Medieval	107475		MDV65074		SS9861900869
MNA103705	Field system, Crabhayes Farm, Killerton	Field System		Post Medieval	107476		MDV65172		SY0017996419
MNA103710	Farmstead, Ashclyst Farm, Killerton	Farmstead		Post Medieval	107477		MDV65056		SY0107098230
MNA103795	Site of farm known as Teaps, Chillacombe Farm, Killerton	Farm		Post Medieval	107478		MDV65148		SX9960998389
MNA103923	52 worked flints, Budlake Farm, Killerton	Flint Scatter		Prehistoric	107479				SS9849900899
MNA104016	Former field boundaries, Francis Court Farm, Killerton	Field Boundary		Post Medieval	107480		MDV65196		SX9760099499
MNA104072	Site of cottage & garden, Channons Farm, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107481		MDV70662		SY0180898877
MNA104094	The two urns of Coade stone, the Terrace, Killerton Garden, Killerton	Urn		Post Medieval	107482				SS9728900070
MNA104153	Possible field system, Ashclyst Farm, Killerton	Field System		Post Medieval	107483		MDV65065		SY0065998260
MNA104172	Leat sluice, Channons Farm, Killerton	Sluice		Post Medieval	107484				SY0169998671
MNA104193	Site of building E of Carpenters Cottages, Burrow Farm, Killerton	Building		Post Medieval	107485		MDV65088		SX9886997999
MNA104207	Barn & linhay, Beare Farm, Killerton	Linhay; Threshing Barn		Post Medieval	107486	MDV87091	MDV65071	1333657	SS9862900929
MNA104214	Sequence of ponds, Francis Court Farm, Killerton	Pond		Post Medieval	107487				SX9780599817
MNA104318	Possible site of proposed James Wyatt house, Killerton House, Killerton	Country House		Post Medieval	107488		MDV64892		SS9729900299
MNA104381	Settlement site, Ashclyst Farm, Killerton	Building Platform		Medieval	107489		MDV65067		SY0029098470
MNA104438	Site of Lower Elbury, Elbury Farm, Killerton	Settlement		Post Medieval	107490		MDV65180		SY0031996069
MNA104439	Building platform, Francis Court Farm, Killerton	Building Platform		Post Medieval	107491		MDV65200		SX9716999499
MNA104640	Former field boundaries, Elbury Farm,	Field		Post	107492		MDV65191		SY0049995899

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Killerton	Boundary		Medieval					
MNA104695	Jarmans, site of house & garden, Elbury Farm, Killerton	House		Post Medieval	107493		MDV65181		SY0030096200
MNA104713	Farmstead, Channons Farm, Killerton	Farmstead		Medieval	107494	MDV86836	MDV43709	1170938	SY0156999100
MNA104788	Sprydons hollow way or leat, Budlake Farm, Killerton	Leat; Hollow Way		Post Medieval	107495		MDV65086		SX9905099550
MNA104843	18c deer park bank & ditch, Killerton Park, Killerton	Boundary Bank		Post Medieval	107496				SS9691700564
MNA105075	Two guns, the Terrace, Killerton Garden, Killerton	Cannon		Post Medieval	107497				SS9734000080
MNA105079	Four ponds, Elbury Farm, Killerton	Pond		Post Medieval	107498		MDV65187		SY0030096200
MNA105201	Lynchets & other field boundaries, Beare Farm, Killerton	Field Boundary; Lynchet		Post Medieval	107499		MDV65072		SS9879900799
MNA105217	Pond, Sprydons House, Sprydons, Killerton	Pond		Post Medieval	107500		MDV65107		SX9887999830
MNA105286	Former field boundaries, Budlake Farm, Killerton	Field Boundary		Post Medieval	107501		MDV65077		SS9829900099
MNA105291	Quarry, Chillacombe Farm, Killerton	Quarry		Post Medieval	107502		MDV65151		SX9936098220
MNA105301	Former field boundaries, Crabhayes Farm, Killerton	Field Boundary		Post Medieval	107503		MDV65169		SX9970096800
MNA107483	Frogmore Farmhouse, Killerton	Cross Passage House; Farmhouse		Post Medieval	107504				SS9993900740
MNA107484	Site of Little Comberoy, Frogmore Farm, Killerton	Farm		Post Medieval	107505				ST0034700607
MNA107485	Old drive to Sprydons House, Newhall Farm, Killerton	Hollow Way		Post Medieval	107506		MDV65238		SX9860999300
MNA107486	Old quarries, Newhall Farm, Killerton	Quarry		Post Medieval	107507		MDV65239		SX9866099189
MNA107486	Old quarries, Newhall Farm, Killerton	Quarry		Post Medieval	107507				SX9861999160
MNA107487	Pump house and pond, Newhall Farm, Killerton	Pond; Pump House		Post Medieval	107508				SX9857099459
MNA107488	Well and enclosure, Newhall Farm, Killerton	Well		Post Medieval	107509		MDV65241		SX9908999130
MNA107489	Hollow way from Sprydons, Newhall Farm, Killerton	Hollow Way		Medieval	107510				SX9878098960
MNA107490	Flint and chert finds, Newhall Farm, Killerton	Findspot		Prehistoric	107511		MDV65236		SX9820099000

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

MNA107492	Farmstead, Newlands Farm, Killerton	Farmstead		Post Medieval	107512	MDV10542; ; MDV86838	MDV45233	1306159	SY0024997859
MNA107493	Farm buildings, Newlands Farm, Killerton	Threshing Barn; Cider House; Granary; Linhay; Stable		Post Medieval	107513		MDV87015; MDV45237; MDV87015; MDV45234; MDV45238	1333634	SY0024997911
MNA107494	Site of earlier farmstead, Newlands Farm, Killerton	Farmstead		Post Medieval	107514				SY0016197991
MNA107495	Mound, Frogmore Farm, Killerton	Mound		Unknown	107515		MDV65275		SS9979900810
MNA107496	Hollow way, Newlands Farm, Killerton	Hollow Way		Post Medieval	107516		MDV65316		SY0022098020
MNA107497	Possible site of building or garden, Newlands Farm, Killerton	Platform		Post Medieval	107517		MDV65317		SY0029097969
MNA107498	Marlpit, Newlands Farm, Killerton	Marl Pit		Post Medieval	107518		MDV65318		SY0049997999
MNA107499	Possible building platform, Newlands Farm, Killerton	Mound		Post Medieval	107519		MDV65319		SY0017998160
MNA107500	Site of cottage, Newlands Farm, Killerton	Building Platform		Post Medieval	107520		MDV65320		SY0039997660
MNA107501	Site of rifle range, Newlands Farm, Killerton	Firing Range		Post Medieval	107521		MDV65321		SX9998998600
MNA107502	Track from Middle Newlands, Newlands Farm, Killerton	Trackway		Medieval	107522				SX9984998179
MNA107503	Orchard ridges, Newlands Farm, Killerton	Broad Ridge And Furrow		Post Medieval	107523		MDV65322		SY0005998059
MNA107504	Old field boundaries, Newlands Farm, Killerton	Field Boundary		Post Medieval	107524		MDV65314		SY0019997800
MNA107505	Sawpit, Newlands Farm, Killerton	Saw Pit		Post Medieval	107525		MDV65315		SY0030097880
MNA107506	Building platform and culvert, Frogmore Farm, Killerton	House; Culvert		Post Medieval	107526		MDV65276		SS9970000759
MNA107508	Farmstead, Paynes Farm, Killerton	Farmstead		Post Medieval	107527		MDV65244		SX9966996569
MNA107509	Hollow way and sub-circular enclosure, Paynes Farm, Killerton	Hollow Way		Post Medieval	107528		MDV65248; MDV65246		SX9978196372
MNA107510	Access to drainage system, Paynes Farm, Killerton	Well Cover		Post Medieval	107529		MDV65247		SX9957096319
MNA107511	Old field boundaries, Paynes Farm, Killerton	Field Boundary		Post Medieval	107530		MDV65245		SX9959996499
MNA107513	Farmstead, Townend Farm, Killerton	Farmstead		Post Medieval	107531	MDV87070	MDV65249	1098301	SX9848997299

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

MNA107514	Site of College outbuildings, Townend Farm, Killerton	Farm Building		Post Medieval	107532		MDV65252		SX9859997399
MNA107515	Track from Broadclyst towards Carpenters, Townend Farm, Killerton	Trackway		Post Medieval	107533				SX9846997520
MNA107516	Quarry, Townend Farm, Killerton	Quarry		Post Medieval	107534				SX9830997398
MNA107517	Hollow way, Frogmore Farm, Killerton	Hollow Way		Unknown	107535		MDV65277		SS9982000490
MNA107519	Platform east of graveyard, Townend Farm, Killerton	Platform		Medieval	107537				SX9812097350
MNA107520	Remnants of water meadows, Townend Farm, Killerton	Water Meadow		Post Medieval	107538				SX9798097350
MNA107521	Former field boundaries, Townend Farm, Killerton	Field Boundary		Post Medieval	107539		MDV65250		SX9849297396
MNA107522	Flint and chert finds, Townend Farm, Killerton	Artefact Scatter		Prehistoric	107540				SX9849997399
MNA107524	Farmstead, Winters Gardens, Killerton	Farmstead		Modern	107541		MDV65256		SX9892096970
MNA107525	Enclosure of Broadclyst Heath, Winters Gardens, Killerton	Enclosure		Post Medieval	107542		MDV65257		SX9894996849
MNA107526	Flint scatter, Winters Gardens, Killerton	Flint Scatter		Prehistoric	107543		MDV65258		SX9890096900
MNA107528	Hollow way, platforms and field systems, Frogmore Farm, Killerton	Hollow Way; Platform; Field System		Medieval	107544		MDV65278		SS9943001760
MNA107529	Farmstead, Wishford Farm, Killerton	Farmstead		Post Medieval	107545		MDV65259		SX9900995525
MNA107530	Site of Wishford Counsell Farm, Wishford Farm, Killerton	Settlement		Post Medieval	107546		MDV10183		SX9917895908
MNA107531	Counsell Lane, Wishford Farm, Killerton	Trackway		Medieval	107547				SX9900996160
MNA107532	Access wells to drainage system, Wishford Farm, Killerton	Well		Post Medieval	107548				SX9959695974
MNA107533	Oval enclosure, Wishford Farm, Killerton	Oval Enclosure		Post Medieval	107549		MDV65264		SX9973695891
MNA107534	Site of marlpit, Wishford Farm, Killerton	Marl Pit		Post Medieval	107550		MDV65265		SX9896095759
MNA107535	Probable quarry, Wishford Farm, Killerton	Quarry		Post Medieval	107551		MDV65266		SX9901695611
MNA107536	Water meadows, Wishford Farm, Killerton	Water Meadow		Post Medieval	107552		MDV65268		SX9966695575
MNA107537	Wish Meadow, Wishford Farm, Killerton	Meadow; Field Boundary		Medieval	107553		MDV65269		SX9870095099
MNA102025	Irrigation pond, Francis Court Farm,	Pond		Post	107554		MDV65203		SX9777999230



THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Killerton			Medieval				
MNA107539	Former field boundaries, Frogmore Farm, Killerton	Field Boundary		Post Medieval	107555		MDV65274	SS9990000700
MNA107540	Former field boundaries, Wishford Farm, Killerton	Field Boundary		Post Medieval	107556		MDV65260	SX9899995500
MNA107541	Flint and chert, Wishford Farm, Killerton	Flint Scatter		Prehistoric	107557		MDV65261	SX9899995500
MNA107543	Farmstead, Yarde Farm, Killerton	Farmstead		Medieval	107558		MDV65298	SS9780101510
MNA107544	Enclosure, Yarde Farm, Killerton	Ditched Enclosure		Prehistoric	107559		MDV1303	SS9780001699
MNA107545	Ring ditches, Yarde Farm, Killerton	Ring Ditch		Prehistoric	107560			SS9829901699
MNA107546	Building platform, Yarde Farm, Killerton	Building Platform		Post Medieval	107561		MDV65299	SS9775901470
MNA107547	Hollow way, Yarde Farm, Killerton	Hollow Way		Post Medieval	107562		MDV65300	SS9770901440
MNA107548	Building platform, orchard, Yarde Farm, Killerton	Building Platform		Post Medieval	107563			SS9765001570
MNA107549	Building platform, barn, Yarde Farm, Killerton	Barn; Building Platform		Post Medieval	107564			SS9749201932
MNA107550	Track from Broadclyst to Carpenters, Burrow Farm, Killerton	Trackway		Post Medieval	107565			SX9872097710
MNA107551	Cottage and barn site, Yarde Farm, Killerton	Building Platform		Post Medieval	107566		MDV65306	SS9790501437
MNA107552	Lease Hill track, Yarde Farm, Killerton	Trackway		Post Medieval	107567		MDV65307	SS9812001349
MNA107553	Brick culvert, Yarde Farm, Killerton	Culvert		Post Medieval	107568			SS9805701211
MNA107554	Possible building platform and hollow way, Yarde Farm, Killerton	Building Platform; Hollow Way		Post Medieval	107569		MDV65309	SS9818001270
MNA107555	Site of Pitts Cottages, Yarde Farm, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107570	MDV12349	MDV65310	SS9827001319
MNA107556	Site of West Clysthayes, Yarde Farm, Killerton	Farmstead		Post Medieval	107571	MDV12347	MDV65311	SS9866901799
MNA107557	Fragment of Samian ware bowl, Yarde Farm, Killerton	Findspot		Roman	107572		MDV1297	SS9780000600
MNA107558	Former field boundaries, Yarde Farm, Killerton	Field Boundary		Post Medieval	107573		MDV16215; MDV65301	SS9769901500
MNA107559	Flint and chert finds, Yarde Farm, Killerton	Flint Scatter		Prehistoric	107574		MDV65302	SS9772601642
MNA107561	Site of sand quarry, Burrow Farm, Killerton	Quarry		Post Medieval	107575		MDV58885	SX9892098199
MNA107572	Mound, Burrow Farm, Killerton	Mound		Unknown	107576	MDV62503		SX9919998199

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

MNA107583	Bridge, Burrow Farm, Killerton	Bridge		Post Medieval	107577		MDV65090		SX9886997910
MNA107594	Cropmark, possible enclosure, Burrow Farm, Killerton	Rectilinear Enclosure		Prehistoric	107578				SX9899998300
MNA107611	Flint and Pottery Finds, Wishford Farm, Killerton	Artefact Scatter		Prehistoric	107579	MDV61349			SX9899895687
MNA107621	Cropmark, enclosure, Burrow Farm, Killerton	Enclosure		Prehistoric	107580		MDV52109		SX9939998400
MNA107624	Cropmark, enclosure, Francis Court Farm, Killerton	Enclosure		Prehistoric	107581				SX9689999800
MNA107627	Farmstead, Heathfield Farm, Killerton	Farmstead		Medieval	107582	MDV22207; MDV87077	MDV65205	1098344	SX9874996050
MNA107638	Ring ditches, Heathfield Farm, Killerton	Ring Ditch		Prehistoric	107583		MDV28638		SX9893996680
MNA107646	Flint scatter, Heathfield Farm, Killerton	Flint Scatter		Prehistoric	107584		MDV65208		SX9903096559
MNA107647	Track, Heathfield Farm, Killerton	Trackway		Post Medieval	107585				SX9858095960
MNA107648	Former field boundaries, Heathfield Farm, Killerton	Field Boundary		Post Medieval	107586		MDV65207		SX9870095999
MNA107650	Farmstead, Higher Comberoy Farm, Killerton	Farmstead		Medieval	107587	MDV86835	MDV65328	1170073	ST0154900460
MNA107652	Hollow way to Paradise, Higher Comberoy Farm, Killerton	Hollow Way		Medieval	107588				ST0150000679
MNA107653	Site of old road from Frogmore, Higher Comberoy Farm, Killerton	Road		Medieval	107589				ST0070900449
MNA107654	Building platform, Higher Comberoy Farm, Killerton	Building Platform		Post Medieval	107590		MDV65333		ST0155900420
MNA107655	Former field boundaries, Higher Comberoy Farm, Killerton	Field Boundary		Post Medieval	107591		MDV65329		ST0149900400
MNA107657	Farmstead, Jarvishayes Farm, Killerton	Farmstead		Medieval	107592				SX9801196554
MNA107658	Mill leat, Jarvishayes Farm, Killerton	Leat		Post Medieval	107593				SX9802996830
MNA107659	Packhorse Bridge near mill leat, Jarvishayes Farm, Killerton	Packhorse Bridge		Post Medieval	107594		MDV65209		SX9802996830
MNA107660	Possible building platform, Jarvishayes Farm, Killerton	Building Platform		Post Medieval	107595		MDV65214		SX9824096730
MNA107661	Former field boundaries, Jarvishayes Farm, Killerton	Field Boundary		Post Medieval	107596		MDV65212		SX9800096499
MNA107662	Linhay and Barn, Frogmore Farm, Killerton	Barn; Linhay		Post Medieval	107597		MDV87067		SS9996000719
MNA107663	Flint and chert finds, Jarvishayes Farm, Killerton	Lithic Scatter		Prehistoric	107598		MDV65213		SX9800096499
MNA107664	Double pond, Jarvishayes Farm, Killerton	Pond		Post Medieval	107599		MDV65215		SX9779096400

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

MNA107665	Site of pond, Jarvishayes Farm, Killerton	Pond		Post Medieval	107600		MDV65216		SX9799096629
MNA107667	Farmstead, Little Burrow Farm, Killerton	Farmstead		Post Medieval	107601		MDV65217		SX9959997929
MNA107668	Site of Middle Newlands, Little Burrow Farm, Killerton	Building Platform; Hollow Way		Medieval	107602				SX9980997999
MNA107669	Hollow way to Newlands, Little Burrow Farm, Killerton	Hollow Way		Medieval	107603		MDV65218		SX9975098010
MNA107670	Hollow way to Ash Forest, settlement site, Little Burrow Farm, Killerton	Hollow Way		Medieval	107604		MDV65219		SX9988098129
MNA107671	Building platform, Little Burrow Farm, Killerton	Building Platform		Post Medieval	107605		MDV65220		SX9983098169
MNA107673	Site of road, Frogmore Farm, Killerton	Road		Post Medieval	107606		MDV65323		ST0028000500
MNA107674	Former field boundaries, Little Loxbrook, Killerton	Field Boundary		Post Medieval	107607		MDV65221		SX9930097199
MNA107675	Possible building platform "Kemp", Little Loxbrook, Killerton	Building Platform		Post Medieval	107608		MDV65222		SX9933996849
MNA107676	Site of cottage "Frogmore", Little Loxbrook, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107609		MDV65223		SX9925996940
MNA107678	Farmstead, Lower Comberoy Farm, Killerton	Farmstead		Medieval	107610	MDV86860	MDV65279	1333632	SS9920200649
MNA107679	Range of farm buildings, Lower Comberoy Farm, Killerton	Barn; Linhay		Post Medieval	107611		MDV86857; MDV65280		SS9920800662
MNA107680	Holywell, Lower Comberoy Farm, Killerton	Holy Well		Post Medieval	107612		MDV1309; MDV87089		SS9915400976
MNA107681	Pond, Lower Comberoy Farm, Killerton	Pond		Post Medieval	107613				SS9897001120
MNA107682	A series of platforms, Lower Comberoy Farm, Killerton	Platform		Post Medieval	107614		MDV65285		SS9904000980
MNA107683	Possible platform, sluice and leat, Lower Comberoy Farm, Killerton	Platform; Sluice; Leat		Post Medieval	107615		MDV65286		SS9903000929
MNA107684	Site of well, Frogmore Farm, Killerton	Well		Post Medieval	107616		MDV65324		ST0034000980
MNA107685	Field name "Castle", Lower Comberoy Farm, Killerton	Field		Post Medieval	107617	MDV12352			SS9906401002
MNA107686	Old route to Beare, Lower Comberoy Farm, Killerton	Trackway		Post Medieval	107618		MDV65281		SS9914900640
MNA107687	Probable small quarry, Lower Comberoy Farm, Killerton	Quarry		Post Medieval	107619				SS9901900619
MNA107688	Former field boundaries, Lower Comberoy Farm, Killerton	Field Boundary		Post Medieval	107620		MDV65282		SS9912900700
MNA107689	Field name "Bovey Well", Lower	Field		Post	107621		MDV65288		SS9930001099

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Comberoy Farm, Killerton			Medieval					
MNA107690	Field name "Water Leat", Lower Comberoy Farm, Killerton	Field		Post Medieval	107622		MDV65289		SS9917000889
MNA107691	Old coach road, Lower Comberoy Farm, Killerton	Road; Trackway		Post Medieval	107623				SS9961301417
MNA107692	Track to Poundapit, Lower Comberoy Farm, Killerton	Trackway		Post Medieval	107624		MDV65291		SS9938901360
MNA107693	Brick and stone culvert, Lower Comberoy Farm, Killerton	Culvert		Post Medieval	107625		MDV65292		SS9951000840
MNA107694	Flint scraper, Lower Comberoy Farm, Killerton	Findspot		Prehistoric	107626		MDV65293		SS9910000490
MNA107695	Site at Sharplands, Frogmore Farm, Killerton	House		Post Medieval	107627		MDV65325		ST0034001009
MNA107696	Field system, Lower Comberoy Farm, Killerton	Field System		Medieval	107628		MDV65283		SS9930000449
MNA107697	Flint scatter, Lower Comberoy Farm, Killerton	Flint Scatter		Prehistoric	107629		MDV65294		SS9932901069
MNA107698	Track to Broomhill Farm, Lower Comberoy Farm, Killerton	Trackway		Post Medieval	107630				SS9965901449
MNA107699	Hollow way from Broomhill and platform, Lower Comberoy Farm, Killerton	Hollow Way; Platform		Medieval	107631		MDV65334		SS9999901279
MNA107700	Possible settlement site, well, hollow way, Lower Comberoy Farm, Killerton	Platform; Well; Hollow Way		Post Medieval	107632		MDV65296		SS9984901879
MNA107701	Stone building platform, Lower Comberoy Farm, Killerton	Building		Post Medieval	107633		MDV65297		SS9925000749
MNA107703	Farmstead, Martinsfield Farm, Killerton	Farmstead		Post Medieval	107634		MDV65224		SX9807097950
MNA107704	Cropmark enclosure, Martinsfield Farm, Killerton	Enclosure		Prehistoric	107635				SX9773097500
MNA107705	Broadclyst Moor enclosures, Martinsfield Farm, Killerton	Enclosure		Post Medieval	107636				SX9760097999
MNA107706	Site of cottage, Frogmore Farm, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107637		MDV65326		ST0037900959
MNA107707	Old field boundaries, Martinsfield Farm, Killerton	Field Boundary		Post Medieval	107638		MDV65225		SX9800097899
MNA107708	Flint and chert finds, Martinsfield Farm, Killerton	Flint Scatter		Prehistoric	107639		MDV65226		SX9829997919
MNA107709	Irrigation/drainage of Broadclyst Moor, Martinsfield Farm, Killerton	Drainage System; Sluice		Post Medieval	107640	MDV21019	MDV65227		SX9757997539
MNA107710	Jubilee Trees, Martinsfield Farm, Killerton	Named Tree		Post Medieval	107641		MDV65228		SX9809997700

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

MNA107712	Farmhouse and ha-ha, Newhall Farm, Killerton	Farmhouse; Ha		Medieval	107642		MDV44236		SX9809699208
MNA107713	Stable, Newhall Farm, Killerton	Stable		Post Medieval	107643		MDV44238		SX9807999219
MNA107714	Barns and linhay, Newhall Farm, Killerton	Barn; Linhay		Post Medieval	107644		MDV44237		SX9808999249
MNA107715	Coach/Gig house, Newhall Farm, Killerton	Coach House		Post Medieval	107645				SX9814999240
MNA107716	Cropmark enclosures, Newhall Farm, Killerton	Ditched Enclosure		Prehistoric	107646				SX9795998640
MNA107717	Site of pond, Frogmore Farm, Killerton	Pond		Post Medieval	107647		MDV65273		SS9989000759
MNA107718	Cropmark, irregular enclosure, Newhall Farm, Killerton	Ditched Enclosure		Prehistoric	107648				SX9760098400
MNA107719	Cropmark, enclosure, Newhall Farm, Killerton	Ditched Enclosure		Prehistoric	107649		MDV38788		SX9870099100
MNA107720	Well, Newhall Farm, Killerton	Well		Post Medieval	107650		MDV65229		SX9819098930
MNA107721	Ponds, Newhall Farm, Killerton	Pond		Post Medieval	107651		MDV65231		SX9799498388
MNA107722	Site of Lymbury Farm, Newhall Farm, Killerton	Farm		Medieval	107652		MDV65232		SX9786098570
MNA107723	Flint scatter near Sprydun, Newhall Farm, Killerton	Flint Scatter		Prehistoric	107653				SX9786499171
MNA107724	Site of cottage north of Horswell, Newhall Farm, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Post Medieval	107654		MDV65233		SX9818099070
MNA107725	Site of two cottages south of Horswell, Newhall Farm, Killerton	Estate Cottage		Modern	107655				SX9814998839
MNA107726	Former field boundaries, Newhall Farm, Killerton	Field Boundary		Post Medieval	107656				SX9809999234
MNA107727	Watermeadows and sluices, Newhall Farm, Killerton	Water Meadow; Sluice		Post Medieval	107657		MDV65237		SX9780098799
MNA107645	Natural Collapse W of Paradise Copes, Higher Comberoy Farm, Killerton	Natural Feature		Post Medieval	107658				ST0111901230
	Site of structures shown on the Broadclyst village tithe map	Building	A range of buildings are shown here on the 1842 village tithe map. The apportionment states they belonged to the Red Lion Inn. This was where the 1870 fire started. A building is shown here on the 1890 and 1905 OS maps.		169000				SX9826397314
	Site of a structure shown on the Broadclyst village tithe map	Building	A building is shown here on the 1842 village tithe map. The apportionment states it belonged to the Red Lion Inn. Destroyed in the 1870 fire.		169001				SX9825697301
	Site of a structure shown on the	Building	A structure is shown here on the 1842 village		169002				SX9823997367

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Broadclyst village tithe map		tithe map.					
	Site of structures shown on the Broadclyst village tithe map	Building	A group of cottages are shown here on the 1842 village tithe map. Destroyed in the 1870 fire.		169003			SX9834297276
	Site of a structure shown on the Broadclyst village tithe map	Building	A building is shown here on the 1842 village tithe map.		169004			SX9833397289
	Site of a structure shown on the Broadclyst village tithe map	Building	A building is shown here on the 1842 village tithe map. Destroyed in the 1870 fire?		169005			SX9833097282
	Site of a range of structures shown on the Broadclyst village tithe map	Building	A range of buildings are shown here on the 1842 village tithe map. The apportionment states they belonged to Southwoods, College and Sowdens Tenement. As DHER MNA107514.		169006			SX9863197403
	Site of a structure shown on the Broadclyst village tithe map	Building	A range of buildings are shown here on the 1842 village tithe map. The apportionment states it belonged to Southwoods, College and Sowdens Tenement. As DHER MNA107514.		169007			SX9864397425
	Site of Hawker's Cottage	Building	A building is shown here on the 1842 tithe and 1890 OS map. Demolished by 1905. As DHER MNA107643.		169008			SX9844697493
	Site of a structure shown on the Broadclyst village tithe map	Building	A building is shown here on the 1842 village tithe map.		169009			SX9841597474
	Site of a structure shown on the Broadclyst village tithe map	Building	A building is shown here on the 1842 village tithe map. Destroyed in the 1870 fire?		169010			SX9826797046
	Site of a structure shown on the Broadclyst village tithe map	Building	A building is shown here on the 1842 village tithe map. Destroyed in the 1870 fire?		169011			SX9825997137
	Site of structures shown on the Broadclyst village tithe map	Building	Two cottages are shown here on the 1842 village tithe map. Destroyed in the 1870 fire?		169012			SX9825197129
	Site of a range of structure shown on the Broadclyst village tithe map	Building	A range of buildings are shown here on the 1842 village tithe map. Town and Coffins Tenement.		169013			SX9825397096
	Site of a large range of structures shown on the Broadclyst village tithe map	Building	A long and complex range of buildings is shown here on the 1842 village tithe map. Includes the Inn and parts of Pitt Tenement. Destroyed in the 1870 fire?		169014			SX9827997152
	Site of a structure shown on the Broadclyst village tithe map	Building	A building is shown here on the 1842 village tithe map. Destroyed in the 1870 fire?		169015			SX9829597126
	Site of a structure shown on the 1756 map, part of Cross Tenement	Building	A structure belonging to Cross Tenement, either an agricultural buildings or a house. Shown on the 1756 map and demolished by 1812.		169016			SX9755499950
	Site of a structure shown on the 1756 map, part of Killerton Francis	Building	A structure, either an agricultural buildings or a house. Listed as a tenement of Killerton Francis in the schedule. Shown on the 1756 map and demolished by 1812.		169017			SS9757800036

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Site of a structure shown on the 1756 map, part of Killerton Francis	Building	A range of buildings, presumably agricultural buildings with a house. Listed as a tenement of Killerton Francis in the schedule. Shown on the 1756 map and demolished by 1812.		169018				SS9758500018
	Site of a structure shown on the 1756 map, part of Baston's Tenement	Building	A structure, either an agricultural buildings or a house. Listed as Bastons Tenement in the schedule. Shown on the 1756 map and elements survived until after 1905. Visible on LiDAR.		169019				SX9782899937
	Site of a structure shown on the 1756 map, part of Baston's Tenement	Building	The site of a structure shown on the 1756 map, part of Baston's Tenement on the schedule.		169020				SX9784699929
	Site of a structure shown on the 1756 map, part of Baston's Tenement	Building	The site of a structure shown on the 1756 map, part of Baston's Tenement on the schedule.		169021				SX9783999909
	Site of a structure shown on the 1756 map, part of Baston's Tenement	Building	The site of a structure shown on the 1756 map, part of Baston's Tenement on the schedule.		169022				SX9782499914
	Site of a structure shown on the 1756 map	Building	The site of a structure shown on the 1756 map, part of Cross Tenement, listed as 'Pyms Orchard' in the schedule.		169023				SS9784900160
	Site of a structure shown on the 1756 map, part of Cross Tenement	Building	The site of a structure shown on the 1756 map, part of Cross Tenement, listed as 'Pyms Orchard' in the schedule.		169024				SS9784400180
	Site of a structure shown on the 1756 map	Building	The site of a structure shown on the 1756 map, listed as 'Coombs Cottage' in the schedule.		169025				SS9799100014
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries and holloways	Field Boundary	Clear earthworks of subrectangular fields defined by wide linear hollows, including the former road between David's Corner and the former turnpike road. The earthworks suggest tofts and crofts. Combines multiple DHER entries. Visible on LiDAR.		169026				SX9778999852
	Earthworks of the cricket pitch	Cricket Pitch	A clear square platform c.30m across. As DHER MNA104568. Visible on LiDAR.		169027				SX9719999762
	Earthworks of tennis courts	Tennis Court	A clear square platform c.30m across. As DHER MNA104568. Visible on LiDAR.		169028				SX9720799875
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed between 1756 and 1812. Visible on LiDAR.		169029				SX9757899896
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed between 1756 and 1812. Visible on LiDAR.		169030				SX9750999868
	Carriage drive from the Park Lodge to the Lower Lodge	Carriage Drive	A long section of curving carriage drive constructed in c.1825 to link the House to the newly turnpiked Exeter to Cullompton road. As per the plans drawn up by Gilpin. The southern part was lined with		169031				SX9788399927

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

			boundaries/fences. Visible on LiDAR.					
	Lost section of carriage drive	Carriage Drive	The location of a lost section of carriage drive linking the House with the new Cullompton Turnpike, c.1825 to the plans issued by Gilpin. Lost after 1946, presumably after the motorway was built.		169032			SX9808899818
	The 20th century ha ha to the west of The Terrace	Ha Ha	A Ha Ha constructed in the 20th century to continue the line of The Terrace. As DHER MNA104710. Visible on LiDAR.		169033			SS9722700053
	The 20th century ha ha to the east of The Terrace	Ha Ha	A Ha Ha constructed in the 20th century to continue the line of The Terrace. As DHER MNA102093. Visible on LiDAR.		169034			SS9737800081
	The Terrace	Terrace	The Terrace in front of the house, constructed in the early 20th century. As DHER MNA102391. Visible on LiDAR.		169035			SS9729700064
	Site of a structure shown on the 1756 map	Building	The site of a structure shown on the 1756 map, part of the Barton of Columbjohn.		169036			SX9597099891
	Site of a structure shown on the 1756 map	Building	The site of a structure shown on the 1756 map, part of the Barton of Columbjohn.		169037			SX9599499900
	Site of a structure shown on the 1756 map	Building	The site of a structure shown on the 1756 map, part of the Barton of Columbjohn.		169038			SX9593899927
	Site of a structure shown on the 1756 map	Building	The site of a structure shown on the 1756 map, part of the Barton of Columbjohn.		169039			SX9591099906
	Site of a structure shown on the 1812 and 1840 maps	Building	The site of a structure shown on the 1812 and 1840 maps, but not on the 1756 map. C-shaped range and possibly agricultural, Swete's illustration indicates it was linked to the former chapel.		169040			SX9594599937
	The location of the former Columbjohn Mill	Building	As per DHER MDV65166. Shown on the 1890 OS map, burned down before 1905.		169041			SS9602300091
	Sluice	Sluice	A sluice is marked on the 1890 and 1905 OS maps.		169042			SS9603000131
	Footbridge	Footbridge	A footbridge is shown on the 1890 OS map.		169043			SS9604400137
	Site of structures associated with Columbjohn Mill	Building	A C-shaped range of buildings is shown on the 1840 tithe map.		169044			SS9602600059
	Earthworks of wide shallow parallel ridges	Plough Ridges?	Traces of shallow parallel ridges c.20m wide. Visible on LiDAR.		169045			SX9602599828
	Site of a range of structures shown on the Broadclyst village tithe map	Building	A large courtyard of farm buildings, Place Barton, is shown on the 1842 village tithe map. May include structures shown on the 1770s Broadclyst map. The building at the south-west corner belonged to an Inn with stables. Destroyed in the 1870 fire.		169046			SX9829697213
	Site of a structure shown on the Broadclyst village tithe map	Building	A structure is shown here on the 1842 village tithe map. Destroyed in the 1870 fire.		169047			SX9832297199



THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed before 1840 and between 1840 and 890. Visible on LiDAR.		169048					SX0026696043
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169049					SX9890497402
	Earthworks of a former drainage feature	Ditch	Slight traces of a straight linear drainage feature. Visible on LiDAR.		169050					SX9844297668
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed before 1840, or possibly a more recent drainage feature. Visible on LiDAR.		169051					SX9851097533
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	The earthwork of a clear scarp. This formed the back of the house plots that formerly stood here, prior to the 1870 fire. Visible on LiDAR.		169052					SX9825197246
	Traces of a narrow linear ditch	Ditch	A slightly curving linear ditch, probably a drainage feature. Visible on LiDAR.		169053					SX9794597447
	Traces of a narrow linear ditches	Ditch	A network of slight linear ditches, probably drainage features. Visible on LiDAR.		169054					SX9796897351
	Traces of a leat	Leat	A leat shown on the 1890 and 1906 OS maps. This leat fed into the mill pond next to the Clyston Mill. Visible on LiDAR.		169055					SX9811197539
	Area of water meadow and/or drainage features	Watermeadow; Land Drainage	An area covering c.0.3ha features multiple shallow straight drainage features. Either water meadow or, more likely, purely land drainage. Visible on LiDAR.		169056					SX9784197322
	Earthworks of the former line of the Exeter-Cullompton Turnpike	Holloway	Indistinct holloway earthworks of the line of the Exeter-Cullompton turnpike road, moved in the late 1770s prior to construction of the Stables. Posited Roman road. Visible on LiDAR.		169057					SS9755000008
	Earthworks of possible allotments	Allotments	Possible traces of the strip allotments cultivated during WWII in the park in front of the house (1946 APs). Slight parallel ridges either c.15m apart, orientated roughly north-south. Visible on LiDAR.		169058					SS9744000002
	Earthworks of possible path or track	Path	Slight traces of a narrow curving linear path or track, running roughly parallel to the current and former line of the Exeter to Cullompton turnpike. Visible on LiDAR.		169059					SX9728399720
	The 'C19' deer park pale	Park Pale	The SAM deer park pale, as DHER MNA102074. A substantial cut and built feature. This section on the northern slopes of Dolbury postdates the rest of the monument, but was built between 1765 and 1812. Visible on LiDAR.		169060					SS9727901185
	Earthworks of a footpath or disused track climbing the north-eastern flank	Path	The slight but clear earthworks of a path or narrow track wind their way up the north-east		169061					SS9735801104

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	of Dolbury		flank of Dolbury, terminating close to the end of another track over the hilltop. Cuts across the relict field boundaries here. Visible on LiDAR.						
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed before 1756. Visible on LiDAR.		169062				SS9740901210
	Area of water meadow and/or drainage features	Land Drainage	An area covering c.1.2ha features multiple shallow gently curving drainage features or perhaps natural channels. Either water meadow or, more likely, purely land drainage. Visible on LiDAR.		169063				SS9714501317
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed before 1756, perhaps one of the small fields that were associated with Dolbury Cottages? Visible on LiDAR.		169064				SS9689800879
	Western rampart of Dolbury Hillfort	Rampart	The western outer rampart of Dolbury Hillfort, as DHER MNA101254. Visible on LiDAR.		169065				SS9722300417
	Southern rampart of Dolbury Hillfort	Rampart	The western outer rampart of Dolbury Hillfort, slightly extending beyond Quinnell's survey, as DHER MNA101254. Looks like it cuts across an earlier bank (6752-3). Visible on LiDAR.		169066				SS9740100380
	Possible outer rampart to the south of Dolbury Hillfort	Rampart	A possible outer rampart to the southern of Dolbury Hillfort (DHER MNA101254). With 6753, looks like it is cut by the known rampart. Visible on LiDAR.		169067				SS9733600337
	Possible outer rampart to the south of Dolbury Hillfort	Rampart	A possible outer rampart to the southern of Dolbury Hillfort (DHER MNA101254). With 6752, looks like it is cut by the known rampart. Visible on LiDAR.		169068				SS9747800392
	Northern and inner rampart of Dolbury Hillfort	Rampart	The northern and inner rampart of Dolbury Hillfort, as DHER MNA101254. Visible on LiDAR.		169069				SS9733400475
	Earthworks of a possible outer rampart to the north of Dolbury Hillfort	Rampart	The northern rampart of Dolbury Hillfort, as DHER MNA101254. May include elements of several different phases. Visible on LiDAR.		169070				SS9741400492
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed before 1756. Visible on LiDAR.		169071				SS9642500116
	Earthworks of a track or path leading to the pool in the park	Path	A shallow linear holloway leading from a gate onto the road to the pool and stepping stones. Visible on LiDAR.		169072				SX9755099883
	Stepping stones	Stepping Stones	Stepping stones are labelled on the 1880s and 1905 OS maps. No longer extant. As DHER MNA105190.		169073				SX9756199933
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary or early park pale	Park Pale; Field Boundary	Slight traces of a linear earthwork, either a removed field boundary or an early deer park pale boundary. Visible on LiDAR.		169074				SS9691800633

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Earthworks of an old track or holloway	Holloway	Slight traces of an old track or holloway, linking an existing track to the north with the former carriage drive. Visible on LiDAR.		169075				SS9762700489
	Earthworks of an old track or holloway	Holloway	Slight traces of an old track or holloway, linking an existing track to the north with the former carriage drive. Visible on LiDAR.		169076				SS9761300396
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1756 and 1765. Visible on LiDAR.		169077				SS9758300357
	Site of a structure shown on the 1756 map	Building	The site of a structure shown on the 1756 map, shown as ruinous or unroofed. Part of the Barton of Columbjohn.		169078				SX9599899922
	Earthworks of a possible holloway	Holloway	Slight traces of a possible holloway. Visible on LiDAR.		169079				ST0024901162
	Site of a range of structures shown on the Broadclyst village tithe map	Building	A range of buildings are shown here on the 1842 village tithe map. Destroyed in the 1870 fire?		169080				SX9828397095
	Site of a structure shown on the Broadclyst village tithe map	Building	A small structure is shown here on the 1842 village tithe map. Destroyed in the 1870 fire?		169081				SX9829097112
	Site of a structure shown on the Broadclyst village tithe map	Building	A building is shown here on the 1842 village tithe map. Destroyed in the 1870 fire?		169082				SX9829697086
	Site of a short range of structures shown on the Broadclyst village tithe map	Building	A range of buildings are shown here on the 1842 village tithe map. Destroyed in the 1870 fire?		169083				SX9828797060
	Site of a structure shown on the Broadclyst village tithe map	Building	A small structure is shown here on the 1842 village tithe map. Destroyed in the 1870 fire?		169084				SX9829597062
	Site of a short range of structures shown on the Broadclyst village tithe map	Building	A range of buildings are shown here on the 1842 village tithe map. Destroyed in the 1870 fire?		169085				SX9829297036
	Site of a short range of structures shown on the Broadclyst village tithe map	Building	A range of buildings are shown here on the 1842 village tithe map. Destroyed in the 1870 fire?		169086				SX9829697011
	Site of a structure shown on the Broadclyst village tithe map	Building	A small structure is shown here on the 1842 village tithe map. Destroyed in the 1870 fire?		169087				SX9830497012
	Site of a short range of structures shown on the Broadclyst village tithe map	Building	A range of buildings are shown here on the 1842 village tithe map. Destroyed in the 1870 fire?		169088				SX9830396986
	Site of a structure shown on the Broadclyst village tithe map	Building	A small structure is shown here on the 1842 village tithe map. Destroyed in the 1870 fire?		169089				SX9830896992
	Earthworks of a drainage feature or removed boundary	Ditch	Traces of a narrow straight linear feature, either a drainage feature or a removed boundary/fence. Visible on LiDAR.		169090				SX9895695323
	Earthworks of a drainage feature or removed boundary	Ditch	Traces of a narrow straight linear feature, either a drainage feature or a removed boundary/fence. Visible on LiDAR.		169091				SX9903595257
	Earthworks of a drainage feature or removed boundary	Ditch	Traces of a narrow straight linear feature, either a drainage feature or a removed		169092				SX9899495064

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

			boundary/fence. Visible on LiDAR.					
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		169093			SX9906495134
	Earthworks of a palaeo-channel	Palaeo-Channel	A clear palaeo-channel. Visible on LiDAR.		169094			SX9900995182
	Earthworks of palaeo-channels	Palaeo-Channel	A clear palaeo-channel. Visible on LiDAR.		169095			SX9868094896
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		169096			SX9866894802
	Earthworks of palaeo-channels	Palaeo-Channel	A clear branching palaeo-channel. Visible on LiDAR.		169097			SX9847794887
	Earthworks of a drainage feature or removed boundary	Ditch	Traces of a narrow straight linear feature, either a drainage feature or a removed boundary/fence. Visible on LiDAR.		169098			SX9842694997
	Earthworks of a drainage feature or removed boundary	Ditch	Traces of a narrow straight linear feature, either a drainage feature or a removed boundary/fence. Visible on LiDAR.		169099			SX9884095007
	Earthworks of a drainage feature or removed boundary	Ditch	Traces of a narrow straight linear feature, either a drainage feature or a removed boundary/fence. Visible on LiDAR.		169100			SX9876794947
	Earthworks of a network of drainage features or removed boundaries	Ditch; Land Drainage	Traces of a narrow straight linear features, either drainage features or removed boundaries/fences, radiating from a point at the eastern end of the field. Visible on LiDAR.		169101			SX9882095069
	Earthworks of a drainage feature or removed boundary	Ditch	Traces of a narrow straight linear feature, either a drainage feature or a removed boundary/fence. Visible on LiDAR.		169102			SX9862995133
	Earthworks of a palaeo-channel	Palaeo-Channel	A clear palaeo-channel. Visible on LiDAR.		169103			SX9867895061
	Earthworks of a drainage feature or removed boundary	Ditch	Traces of a narrow straight linear feature, either a drainage feature or a removed boundary/fence. Visible on LiDAR.		169104			SX9851894966
	Earthworks of a drainage feature or removed boundary	Ditch	Traces of a narrow straight linear feature, either a drainage feature or a removed boundary/fence. Visible on LiDAR.		169105			SX9858495072
	Earthworks of a drainage feature or removed boundary	Ditch	Traces of a narrow straight linear feature, either a drainage feature or a removed boundary/fence. Visible on LiDAR.		169106			SX9864294988
	Earthworks of a drainage feature or removed boundary	Ditch	Traces of a narrow straight linear feature, either a drainage feature or a removed boundary/fence. Visible on LiDAR.		169107			SX9865795005
	Earthworks of a drainage feature or removed boundary	Ditch	Traces of a narrow straight linear feature, either a drainage feature or a removed boundary/fence. Visible on LiDAR.		169108			SX9869995010
	Earthworks of a drainage feature or removed boundary	Ditch	Traces of a narrow straight linear feature, either a drainage feature or a removed		169109			SX9879695087

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

			boundary/fence. Visible on LiDAR.					
	Earthworks of a drainage feature or removed boundary	Ditch	Traces of a narrow straight linear feature, either a drainage feature or a removed boundary/fence. Visible on LiDAR.		169110			SX9887295140
	Earthworks of a drainage feature or removed boundary	Ditch	Traces of a narrow straight linear feature, either a drainage feature or a removed boundary/fence. Visible on LiDAR.		169111			SX9885195128
	Earthwork of a possible holloway or path	Holloway	The slight earthworks of a sinuous probable track or path. Visible on LiDAR.		169112			SS9743500612
	Footbridge	Footbridge	A footbridge is shown here on the 1890 OS map.		169113			SX9556999446
	Kennels	Building	Kennels to the rear of Crabtree Cottage are labelled on the 1905 OS map.		169114			SS9776400417
	Veitch Nursery	Nursery	These fields are labelled as a nursery on the 1890 and 1905 OS map. This was the Veitch nursery.		169115			SS9834700251
	Nursery	Nursery	A nursery is shown here on the 1890 and 1905 OS maps.		169116			SX9786799727
	Pump	Pump	A pump is labelled on the 1890 and 1905 OS maps.		169117			SX9784399945
	Footbridge	Footbridge	A footbridge is shown on the 1905 OS map.		169118			SX9769699558
	Footbridge	Footbridge	A footbridge is shown on the 1905 OS map.		169119			SS9828900051
	OS Trig point	Trig Point	An OS triangulation point is shown on the 1890 and 1905 OS maps.		169120			SS9997201425
	Site of a range of farm buildings at Brook Hill	Building	Farm buildings shown on the 1880s and 1905 OS maps. As DHER MDV65327.		169121			ST0020900584
	Site of the farmhouse at Brook Hill	Building	A farmhouse shown on the 1890 and 1905 OS maps. As DHER MDV65327.		169122			ST0021700597
	Sluice	Sluice	Location of a sluice shown on the 1890 and 1905 OS maps.		169123			SY0171298571
	Footbridge	Footbridge	Location of a footbridge shown on the 1905 OS map.		169124			SY0173398540
	Rifle range	Rifle Range	The full course of the mid 19th century Acland 600yd rifle range; as DHER MNA107501. Shown on the 1890 OS map.		169125			SY0007898341
	Footbridge	Footbridge	Location of a footbridge shown on the 1890 and 1905 OS map.		169126			SX9745298361
	Footbridge	Footbridge	Location of a footbridge shown on the 1905 OS map.		169127			SX9741198440
	Footbridge	Footbridge	Location of a footbridge shown on the 1890 OS map.		169128			SX9734798546
	Footbridge	Footbridge	Location of a footbridge shown on the 1905 OS map.		169129			SX9804297437
	Footbridge	Footbridge	Location of a footbridge shown on the 1905 OS map.		169130			SX9820197635

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Bathing place	Bathing Place	A bathing place is shown here on the 1905 OS map.	169131				SX9812597460
	Sluice	Sluice	A sluice is shown here on the 1905 OS map	169132				SX9762997389
	Sluice and/or weir	Sluice	A sluice and/or weir is shown here on the 1890 and 1905 OS maps.	169133				SX9803297287
	Forches Cottage, gallows site?	Gallows	A post-medieval cottage as DHER MNA100532. The place-name 'Forches' is derived from the Latin 'furcus' meaning 'gallows'. If the place-name is correct, there could be an execution site here.	169134				SX9941997469
	Forches Head	Gallows	The place-name 'Forches' is derived from the Latin 'furcus' meaning 'gallows'. If the place-name is correct, there could be an execution site here.	169135				SX9985197622
	Site of Addlehole Cottage	Building	A cottage called 'Addlehole Cottage' shown on the 1840 tithe map and 1890 OS map. Demolished before 1905. As DHER MDV67124.	169136				SY0128597451
	Allotments	Allotments	Allotment gardens labelled on the 1905 OS map, but probably shown on the 1890 OS map as well.	169137				SX9908097003
	Nursery	Nursery	A nursery is shown here on the 1890 OS map.	169138				SX9893696933
	Allotment gardens	Allotments	Allotment gardens shown on the 1905 OS map.	169139				SX9893496787
	Nursery	Nursery	A nursery is shown here on the 1890 OS map.	169140				SX9896496873
	Nursery	Nursery	A nursery is shown here on the 1905 OS map.	169141				SX9885496830
	Allotment gardens	Allotments	Allotment gardens shown on the 1905 OS map.	169142				SX9871996711
	Nursery	Nursery	A nursery is shown here on the 1905 OS map.	169143				SX9892496859
	Earthwork of old forestry track	Forestry Track	The slight earthworks of an old forestry track, shown on the 1890 and 1905 OS maps. Visible on LiDAR.	169144				ST0026401185
	Earthwork of old forestry track	Forestry Track	The slight earthworks of an old forestry track or path, not shown on the 1890 and 1905 OS maps. Visible on LiDAR.	169145				ST0026701240
	Earthworks of a ditch or possible fence line	Ditch	Slight traces of a long straight ditch or fenceline, perhaps a division in the forestry. Visible on LiDAR.	169146				ST0076001429
	Earthworks of a ditch or possible fence line	Ditch	Slight traces of a long straight ditch or fenceline, perhaps a division in the forestry. Visible on LiDAR.	169147				ST0048901502
	Earthworks of a curving ditch or removed field boundary	Earthwork	The slight earthworks of a probable section of curving ditch. Seems quite regular; if it described a complete circular it would be c.100m in diameter. Visible on LiDAR.	169148				ST0054601525

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Earthworks of a narrow slight ditch or fenceline	Ditch	A long slightly curving section of narrow ditch or fenceline, parallel to the existing field boundaries. Divides the field roughly in half and may represent an early division. Visible on LiDAR.		169149				ST0058001671
	Earthworks of a possible holloway or path	Holloway	Traces of a possible curving path. Visible on LiDAR.		169150				ST0054901625
	Earthworks of a possible holloway or path	Holloway	Traces of a possible curving path. Visible on LiDAR.		169151				ST0059601638
	Earthworks of narrow parallel banks	Forestry Ploughing	Traces of parallel earthwork banks, c.4m wide. Seems unlikely to be orchard banks, probably forestry ploughing, covering two fields c.3ha. Visible on LiDAR.		169152				ST0030001520
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundaries removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		169153				ST0036301569
	Earthwork of old forestry track	Forestry Track	Clear earthworks of an old forestry track, shown on the 1890 and 1905 OS maps. Visible on LiDAR.		169154				ST0111501378
	Earthwork of old forestry track	Forestry Track	Clear earthworks of an old forestry track, shown on the 1890 and 1905 OS maps. Visible on LiDAR.		169155				ST0105901509
	Earthworks of slight parallel linear banks	Orchard Banks	Traces of parallel earthwork banks, c.6m wide. Orchard banks. Shown as orchard on the 1756 map. Visible on LiDAR.		169156				SX9605099982
	Earthworks of slight parallel linear banks	Orchard Banks	Traces of parallel earthwork banks, c.6m wide. Orchard banks. Shown as orchard on the 1890 and 1905 OS maps. Visible on LiDAR.		169157				SX9607199617
	Footbridge	Footbridge	A footbridge is shown on the 1890 OS map here.		169158				SS9608100353
	Footbridge	Footbridge	A footbridge is shown on the 1905 OS map here.		169159				SS9602300392
	Site of a structure shown on the 1890 OS map	Building	A structure is shown here on the 1890 OS map. Presumably an outbuilding (for deer?) associated with Dolbury Cottages. Possibly the one illustrated?		169160				SS9683100981
	OS Trig point	Trig Point	An OS triangulation point is shown on the 1890 and 1905 OS maps.		169161				SS9812301372
	Site of Penstone Martyn Farmhouse	Building	The site of Penstone Martyn Farmhouse, rebuilt to the south between 1890 and 1905.		169162				SS9824101464
	Aqueduct	Aqueduct	An aqueduct is marked crossing the river here on the 1890 and 1905 OS maps.		169163				SS9898701906
	Footbridge	Footbridge	A footbridge is shown crossing the river here on the 1890 and 1905 OS maps, but only labelled 'footbridge' on the 1890 map.		169164				SS9890701760
	Site of Warrens Farm	Building	The site of a farmhouse and attached range of buildings, demolished between 1890 and		169165				SS9890101277

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

			1905.					
	Site of an outbuilding at Warrens Farm	Building	The site of an outbuilding at Warrens Farm shown on the 1890 and 1905 OS maps.		169166			SS9892401292
	Site of Beare Tannery	Building	The site of an extensive range of buildings at Beare Tannery (site not in NT ownership).		169167			SS9883101281
	Sluice	Sluice	A sluice is marked here on the 1890 and 1905 OS maps, presumably controlling water flow from the reservoir to Beare Tannery.		169168			SS9894701137
	Well	Well	A well is shown on the 1890 and 1905 OS maps.		169169			SS9894201127
	Saw pit	Saw Pit	A saw pit is shown here on the 1890 OS map.		169170			SS9882701219
	Sluice	Sluice	A sluice is shown here on the 1890 and 1905 OS maps.		169171			SS9902500901
	Well	Well	A well is labelled on the 1905 OS map, and a small structure is shown within an enclosure on the 1890 OS map.		169172			SS9777700875
	Well	Well	A well is shown here on the 1905 OS map.		169173			SS9779600899
	Possible settlement site	Settlement	The location of two wells here would suggest a former settlement site.		169174			SS9779400896
	Earthworks of an old track or holloway	Holloway	Slight traces of a track shown on the 1890 and 1905 OS map. Visible on LiDAR.		169175			SS9739100611
	Site of a farm building shown on the 1840 tithe map	Building	A farm building on 'Luzwell Brookhill and Styles' Tenement is shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished before 1890.		169176			SS9892301164
	Site of a farm building belonging to a tenement of Chillicombe	Building	The location of a farm building at 'Chillicombe' Tenement shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished before 1890. As DHER 107556.		169177			SS9864101784
	Site of the farmhouse belonging to a tenement of Chillicombe	Building	The farmhouse at 'Chillicombe' Tenement shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished before 1890. As DHER 107556.		169178			SS9865401763
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169179			SS9863801779
	Site of a farm building shown on the 1840 tithe map	Building	The site of a farm building shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished before 1890.		169180			SS9778401522
	The site of a farm building at the tenement of Locksbrook	Building	The site of a farm building on the tenement of Locksbrook is shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished before 1890. Disturbed ground visible on LiDAR		169181			SS9791201448
	Line of a deer park pale (fence) on the 1840 tithe map	Park Pale	A fence is shown here on the 1840 tithe map.		169182			SS9719701214
	Sluice	Sluice	A sluice is shown on the 1890 and 1905 OS maps.		169183			SX9554999970
	The site of a farm building on Cox's House Tenement	Building	The site of a farm building at Cox's House, as depicted on the 1756 map. A range of buildings are shown flanking the lane, one of		169184			SX9591099721



THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

			the buildings shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished before 1890.						
	The site of a farm building on Cox's House Tenement	Building	The site of a farm building at Cox's House, as depicted on the 1756 map. A range of buildings are shown flanking the lane, one of the buildings shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished before 1890.		169185				SX9589999731
	The site of a farm building at Cox's House Tenement	Building	The site of a farm building at Cox's House, as depicted on the 1756 map. A range of buildings are shown flanking the lane, one of the buildings shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished before 1890.		169186				SX9585899736
	Fenceline shown as a deer park pale on the 1840 tithe map	Fence	A deer park fence is shown here on the 1840 tithe map.		169187				SX9628099984
	Fenceline shown as a deer park pale on the 1840 tithe map	Fence	A deer park fence is shown here on the 1840 tithe map.		169188				SS9659600005
	Fenceline shown as a deer park pale on the 1840 tithe map	Fence	A deer park fence is shown here on the 1840 tithe map.		169189				SS9696400014
	Fenceline shown as a deer park pale on the 1840 tithe map	Fence	A deer park fence is shown here on the 1840 tithe map.		169190				SS9715500128
	Fenceline shown as a deer park pale on the 1840 tithe map	Fence	A deer park fence is shown here on the 1840 tithe map.		169191				SS9726100244
	Fenceline shown as a deer park pale on the 1840 tithe map	Fence	A deer park fence is shown here on the 1840 tithe map.		169192				SX9720999651
	Site of a building shown on the 1840 tithe map	Building	The location of a small L-shaped building shown on the 1840 tithe map, on the site of the later Orangery (DHER MNA101711).		169193				SS9730000128
	Site of Deane's Old Cottages	Building	The site of 'Deane's Old Cottages', as shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished before 1890. As DHER MNA103591.		169194				SX9721099474
	Site of Deane's Old Cottages	Building	The site of a probable farm building at 'Deane's Old Cottages', as shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished before 1890.		169195				SX9720199462
	Site of a farm building shown on the 1840 tithe map	Building	The location of a long range of buildings at Francis Court Farm shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished before 1890.		169196				SX9766599488
	Site of a building at Crabtree Cottage	Building	The site of a building at Crabtree Cottage shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished before 1890.		169197				SS9774400407
	Site of a building at Crabtree Cottage	Building	The site of a building at Crabtree Cottage shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished before 1890.		169198				SS9775400418
	Site of two probable barns at Pitt Farm	Building	A pair of probable field barns are shown here on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished before 1890. See also 6026.		169199				SS9970600805

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Site of a barn shown on the 1840 tithe map	Building	The site of a 'barn' shown on the 1840 tithe map and 1890 OS map. The complex footprint would imply this was a former dwelling. Part of Broad Oak and Chapple Tenement. A small remnant appears on the 1905 OS map.		169200					SS9920100172
	Fenceline shown as a deer park pale on the 1840 tithe map	Fence	A deer park fence is shown here on the 1840 tithe map.		169201					SX9882299939
	Fenceline shown as a deer park pale on the 1840 tithe map	Fence	A deer park fence is shown here on the 1840 tithe map.		169202					SX9863499782
	Long narrow slightly sinuous pond shown on the 1840 tithe map	Pond	A long narrow and slightly sinuous pond is shown here on the tithe map, and survives as a substantial earthwork. This would appear to be a large millpond, but must be ornamental? As DHER MNA100749. Visible on LIDAR.		169203					SX9893499644
	Site of a C-chapped range of farm buildings at Great Cutton Farm	Building	The site of a large C-shaped range of farm buildings at Great Cutton. Demolished before 1890.		169204					SX9712998681
	Fenceline shown as a deer park pale on the 1840 tithe map	Fence	A deer park fence is shown here on the 1840 tithe map.		169205					SX9762497760
	Fenceline shown as a deer park pale on the 1840 tithe map	Fence	A deer park fence is shown here on the 1840 tithe map.		169206					SX9775897828
	Site of a range of farm buildings at Martinsfields	Building	The site of a curving range of farm buildings at Martinsfields, shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished and replaced before 1890.		169207					SX9800997903
	Nursery	Nursery	A nursery is shown here on the 1905 OS map.		169208					SX9879196734
	Allotment gardens	Allotments	Allotment gardens shown on the 1905 OS map.		169209					SY0125297619
	Allotment gardens	Allotments	Allotment gardens shown on the 1905 OS map, but probably shown on the 1890 OS map as well.		169210					SX9914796846
	Nursery	Nursery	A nursery is shown here on the 1890 OS map.		169211					SY0050795901
	Site of a farm building at Elbury Farm	Building	The site of a farm building at Elbury Farm shown on the 1890 and 1905 OS maps. No longer extant.		169212					SY0050995863
	Walled garden at Elbury Farm	Garden	An enclosure next to Elbury Farm is divided into four cells by paths and it likely to represent a walled garden. Shown on the 1890 and 1905 OS maps. Now part of the modern farmyard.		169213					SY0048595882
	Nursery	Nursery	A nursery is shown here on the 1905 OS map		169214					SY0036996048
	Site of an outbuilding	Building	The approximate site of an outbuilding at Elbury Farm shown on the 1840 tithe map.		169215					SY0057795788
	Site of a building shown on the 1840 tithe map	Building	The site of a building shown on the 1840 tithe map.		169216					SX9892196877
	Site of a farm building on Wishford	Building	The site of a farm building on Wishford		169217					SX9915995878

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Councell Farm		Councell Farm, shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished before 1890.					
	Site of a farm building on Wishford Councell Farm	Building	The site of a farm building on Wishford Councell Farm, shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished before 1890.		169218			SX9916595907
	Site of a farm building on Wishford Councell Farm	Building	The site of a farm building on Wishford Councell Farm, shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished before 1890.		169219			SX9914395921
	Site of a farm building on Wishford Councell Farm	Building	The site of a farm building on Wishford Councell Farm, shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished before 1890.		169220			SX9912095908
	Site of a farm building on Wishford Councell Farm	Building	The site of a farm building on Wishford Councell Farm, shown on the 1840 tithe map and 1890 OS map. Demolished before 1905.		169221			SX9914395894
	Site of a farm building on Wishford Councell Farm	Building	The site of a farm building on Wishford Councell Farm, shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished before 1890.		169222			SX9915495927
	Site of a farm building at Burrow Farm	Building	A long narrow farm building shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished and replaced by 1890.		169223			SX9902298019
	Site of a farm building at Lower Newlands Farm	Building	The site of a farm building shown on the 1840 tithe map at Lower Newlands Farm. Demolished before 1890.		169224			SX9976898005
	Site of a farmhouse at Lower Newlands Farm	Building	The site of a farmhouse shown on the 1840 tithe map at Lower Newlands Farm. One part of this structure survived until the 1890s.		169225			SX9978397982
	Site of a farm building at Lower Newlands Farm	Building	The site of a farm building shown on the 1840 tithe map at Lower Newlands Farm. Demolished before 1890.		169226			SX9980898002
	Site of a farm building at Higher Comberoy Farm	Building	The site of a range of farm buildings at Higher Comberoy shown on the 1840 tithe map, but demolished before 1890.		169227			ST0153200486
	Site of a farm building at Little Comberoy Farm	Building	The site of a farm building at Little Comberoy Farm shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished before 1890.		169228			ST0029600590
	Site of a farm building at Little Comberoy Farm	Building	The site of a farm building at Little Comberoy Farm shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished before 1890.		169229			ST0032000585
	Site of a farm building at Little Comberoy Farm	Building	The site of a building at Little Comberoy Farm shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished before 1890.		169230			ST0032800615
	Site of a farm building at Little Comberoy Farm	Building	The site of a farm building at Little Comberoy Farm shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished before 1890.		169231			ST0031500623
	Site of a farm building at Little Comberoy Farm	Building	The site of a farm building at Little Comberoy Farm shown on the 1840 tithe map.		169232			ST0031000611

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

			Demolished before 1890.					
	Site of a farm building at Broom Hill Farm	Building	The site of a farm building at Broom Hill Farm shown on the 1840 tithe map. Partly demolished before 1905, but lost by 2000.		169233			SS9996401272
	Site of a farm building at Broom Hill Farm	Building	The site of a farm building at Broom Hill Farm shown on the 1840 tithe map. Partly demolished before 1905, but lost by 2000.		169234			SS9996701250
	Site of a farm building at Broom Hill Farm	Building	The site of a farm building at Broom Hill Farm shown on the 1840 tithe map. Partly demolished before 1905, but lost by 2000.		169235			SS9995801235
	Site of a farm building at Broom Hill Farm	Building	The site of a farm building at Broom Hill Farm shown on the 1840 tithe map. Partly demolished before 1905, but lost by 2000.		169236			SS9994101237
	Site of a cottage shown on the 1840 tithe map	Building	A cottage on 'Beer and Styles' Tenement is shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished before 1890.		169237			SS9914201318
	Site of a farm building shown on the 1840 tithe map	Building	A farm building on 'Beer and Styles' Tenement is shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished before 1890.		169238			SS9914101309
	Site of a farm building shown on the 1840 tithe map	Building	A farm building on 'Luzwell Brookhill and Styles' Tenement is shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished before 1890.		169239			SS9893601151
	A small structure is shown on the 1812 road map	Building	A small structure is shown on the 1812 road map.		169240			SX9583699673
	A small structure is shown on the 1812 road map	Building	A small structure is shown on the 1812 road map.		169241			SX9582999672
	A long building is shown on the 1812 road map, the farmhouse to Jarman 's Tenement?	Building	A long building is shown adjacent to the lane on the 1812 map. Demolished before 1840. Not shown on the 1756 map, but the field is not numbered either - not owned by Aclands at that stage?		169242			SX9581499670
	Long straight linear feature, probable fenceline	Fence	Long straight linear feature, probable fenceline, parallel to a number of other similar features. Visible on LiDAR.		169243			SS9686000035
	Long straight linear feature, probable fenceline	Fence	Long straight linear feature, probable fenceline, parallel to a number of other similar features. Visible on LiDAR.		169244			SX9685399938
	Long straight linear feature, probable fenceline	Fence	Long straight linear feature, probable fenceline, parallel to a number of other similar features. Visible on LiDAR.		169245			SX9681299842
	The National Trust car part	Car Park	The NT car park to the rear of the House. Visible on LiDAR.		169246			SS9737400153
	Columbjohn Bridge	Bridge	A arched stone bridge over the River Culm, with stone parapets and a flood arch to the west. Listed as C17 or C18, it is not shown on maps until after 1812; was built before 1840.		169247			SX9578099745

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

			Original ford was slightly to the south, over multiple braided streams.					
	Site of a farm building at Francis Court Farm	Building	The site of the building shown on the 1756 map at Francis Court Farm. Demolished before 1840.		169248			SX9770699451
	Site of a building shown on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map	Building	Site of a building shown on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map. Demolished before 1840.		169249			SX9811698195
	Site of the farmhouse at Lymbury shown on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map	Building	The site a structure, probably Lymbury farmhouse, shown on the 1770s Broadclyst manor map. Demolished and replaced by 1840. The site is now a large pool.		169250			SX9797098430
	Site of a farm building at Crabhayes, perhaps a farmhouse	Building	The site of a large building, perhaps a farmhouse, as shown on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map. A fragment survived until after 1840. As DHER MNA101515.		169251			SX9946596667
	Site of a farm building at Crabhayes, perhaps a cottage	Building	The site of a building as shown on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map. Demolished before 1840.		169252			SX9944596657
	Site of a farm building at Wishford Farm	Building	The site of an L-shaped building at Wishford Farm shown on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map. Demolished before 1890.		169253			SX9898895554
	Site of a farm building at Wishford Farm	Building	The site of a building at Wishford Farm shown on the 1840 tithe map, extended by 1890, and demolished after 1905.		169254			SX9901895511
	Site of a large range of farm buildings at Wishford Farm, perhaps including the farmhouse.	Building	The site of a large and complex range of buildings at Wishford Farm shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished and replaced before 1890.		169255			SX9898995510
	Site of a farm building at Wishford Farm	Buildings	The site of an L-shaped building at Wishford Farm shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished after 1905.		169256			SX9909695535
	Site of a courtyard range of farm buildings at Wishford Farm	Building	The site of a courtyard range of farm buildings built between 1840 and 1890; most were demolished after 1946.		169257			SX9899295500
	Site of a farm building at Wishford Farm	Building	The site of a farm building at Wishford Farm shown on the 1890 OS map. Demolished after 1905.		169258			SX9901695478
	Bridge	Bridge	A bridge over the River Culm is shown here on successive maps from the 1770s onwards.		169259			SX9826897531
	Footbridge	Footbridge	A footbridge is shown here on the 1890 OS map.		169260			SX9959698046
	Site of a building at a tenement of Crabhayes	Building	The site of a building shown on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map, listed as a tenement of Crabhayes in 1840. Demolished before 1890.		169261			SY0026096562

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Site of a building at a tenement of Crabhayes	Building	The site of a building shown on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map, listed as a tenement of Crabhayes in 1840. Demolished before 1890.		169262					SY0027396555
	Site of a building at a tenement of Crabhayes	Building	The site of a building shown on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map, listed as a tenement of Crabhayes in 1840. Demolished before 1890.		169263					SY0027496540
	Site of a farm building at Elbury	Building	The site of a farm building at Elbury shown on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map. Demolished before 1840.		169264					SY0046496057
	Site of a farm building at Elbury	Building	The site of a farm building at Elbury shown on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map. Demolished before 1840.		169265					SY0044496086
	Site of a farm building at Elbury	Building	The site of a farm building at Elbury shown on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map. Demolished before 1840.		169266					SY0043896112
	Site of the farmhouse at Elbury	Building	The site of the farmhouse at Elbury shown on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map. Demolished before 1840.		169267					SY0039096084
	Site of a farm building at Elbury	Building	The site of a C-shaped range of farm buildings at Elbury shown on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map. Demolished before 1840.		169268					SY0039796056
	Site of a building at Elbury	Building	The site of a farm building at Everleys and Perkins tenement, Elbury shown on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map. Demolished before 1840.		169269					SY0027896079
	Site of a building at Elbury	Building	The site of a farm building at Everleys and Perkins tenement, Elbury shown on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map. Demolished before 1840.		169270					SY0030096089
	Site of a building at Elbury	Building	The site of a farm building at Everleys and Perkins tenement, Elbury shown on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map. Demolished before 1840.		169271					SY0030696058
	Site of the farmhouse at Martinsfields	Building	The site of the original farmhouse at Martinsfields, shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished and replaced before 1890.		169272					SX9802497919
	Site of a cottage shown on the 1840 tithe map	Building	The site of a cottage, part of Brussells Murrage Tenement, shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished before 1890.		169273					SX9812698183
	Site of a building shown on the 1840 tithe map, part of Basten's Tenement	Building	A structure, either an agricultural buildings or a house. Listed as Bastens Tenement in the schedule. Shown on the 1840 tithe map and may have survived until after 1905. Visible on LiDAR.		169274					SX9785899909

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Site of a building at Budlake shown on the 1840 tithe map	Building	The site of a farm building at Budlake shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished before 1890.		169275				SS9836700123
	Site of farm buildings at Ashclyst Farm shown on the 1840 tithe map	Building	The location of a long range of farm buildings at Ashclyst shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished after 1905.		169276				SY0105898255
	Site of a building at Ashclyst Farm shown on the 1840 tithe map	Building	The site of a farm building at Ashclyst Farm shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished after 1905.		169277				SY0108398252
	Site of a small structure at Ashclyst Farm shown on the 1840 tithe map	Building	The site of a small farm building at Ashclyst Farm shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished before 1890.		169278				SY0111798274
	Site of a small building at Ashclyst Farm shown on the 1840 tithe map	Building	The location of a small farm building at Ashclyst Farm shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished after 1905.		169279				SY0114398237
	Site of a small building at Ashclyst Farm shown on the 1840 tithe map	Building	The site of a small farm building at Ashclyst Farm shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished after 1905.		169280				SY0106298240
	Site of a small building as shown on the 1840 tithe map	Building	The location of a small farm building at Ashclyst Farm shown on the 1812 SRO map and 1840 tithe map. Demolished before 1890.		169281				SY0124899084
	Site of a building shown on the 1762 Coombroy map	Building	The site of a building adjacent to Paradise Cottages is shown on the 1762 Coombroy, 1812 SRO and 1840 tithe map. Demolished before 1890.		169282				ST0127901103
	The site of Paradise Cottages	Building	The site of a cottage is shown on the 1762 Coombroy map, 1812 SRO, 1840 tithe, and 1890 OS maps. Lost after 1905. As DHER MNA102452.		169283				ST0129001079
	Site of a building shown on the 1762 Coombroy map	Building	Approximate site of a structure shown on the 1762 Coombroy map and 1812 SRO map. Lost by 1840.		169284				ST0126601136
	Well at Paradise Cottages	Well	A well is marked on the 1890 and 1905 OS maps. Reported in 2018 to be stone lined and c.1.6m deep to current base.		169285				ST0129601093
	Site of a building shown on the 1774 Langacre map	Building	A structure is shown adjoining no.1 Chapel Court to the west on the 1774 Langacre map. It appears to be shown open-fronted, so presumably a farm building.		169286				SS9858200365
	Site of a building shown on the 1774 Langacre map	Building	A building is shown on the 1774 Langacre map adjoining no.1 Chapel Court to the south.		169287				SS9859500361
	Site of buildings at Chapel Court shown on the 1774 Langacre map	Building	A large range of buildings are shown on the 1774 Langacre map to the south of no.1 Chapel Court, one wing incorporating no.2 Chapel Court. An L-shaped part of this range surviving to 1840 but had been demolished by		169288				SS9861700358

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

			1890.					
	Site of a building shown on the 1774 Langacre map	Building	The site of a structure lying within the curtilage at Langacre/Chapel Court, as shown on the 1774 Langacre map. Demolished before 1812.		169289			SS9855200411
	A series of ponds at Chapel Court shown on the tithe map	Pond	A long narrow pond is shown on the 1840 tithe map, but not the 1774 or 1812 maps. Lost by 1890.		169290			SS9854800392
	Site of farm buildings at Fords Tenement	Building	The site of a long range of farm buildings at Fords Tenement, as shown on the 1775 Langacre map and partly surviving to 1840.		169291			SS9838600066
	Site of farm buildings at Fords Tenement	Building	The site of a long range of farm buildings at Fords Tenement, as shown on the 1775 Langacre map and surviving to after 1905.		169292			SS9837700039
	Site of farm buildings at Lower Newlands	Building	The site of a long range of farm buildings at Lower Newlands, as shown on the 1825 Newlands map. Demolished and replaced before 1840.		169293			SY0024097968
	Site of farm buildings at Lower Newlands	Building	The site of a farm building at Lower Newlands, as shown on the 1825 Newlands map. Demolished and replaced before 1840.		169294			SY0023297944
	Site of farm buildings at Lower Newlands	Building	The site of farm buildings at Lower Newlands, as shown on the 1825 Newlands map. Demolished and replaced before 1840.		169295			SY0022498011
	Site of the farmhouse at Lower Newlands	Building	The site of the farmhouse at Lower Newlands, as shown on the 1825 Newlands map. Demolished and replaced before 1840.		169296			SY0021397992
	Site of a large building north of Mooredge Cottages	Building	The site of a large building, as shown on the 1774 Langacre map. The map appears to show it with a large gable-end stack (and stair turret?), so perhaps a former farmhouse. Demolished before 1840.		169297			SX9835298540
	Site of a large building north of Mooredge Cottages	Building	The site of a large farm building, as shown on the 1774 Langacre map. Demolished before 1840.		169298			SX9836598525
	Site of a building east of Mooredge Cottages	Building	The site of a farm building, as shown on the 1774 Langacre map. Demolished before 1840.		169299			SX9840198485
	Site of a building south of Mooredge Cottages	Building	The site of a small farm building, as shown on the 1774 Langacre map. Demolished before 1840.		169300			SX9837498462
	Site of a building south of Mooredge Cottages	Building	The site of a small farm building, as shown on the 1774 Langacre map. Demolished before 1840.		169301			SX9834698459
	Pond at Mooredge Cottages	Pond	The location of a tear-drop shaped pond in the garden of Mooredge Cottages. Shown in the 1840 tithe map, but not on the 1774 Langacre		169302			SX9838698476



THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

			map nor the 1890 OS map.					
	1-2 Columbjohn Cottages as shown on the 1812 road map	Building	1-2 Columbjohn Cottages is shown as an L-shaped structure on the 1812 map. On the 1840 tithe map it is shown with an attached range to the north. As DHER MNA104851.		169303			SX9583499700
	Farm building at Columbjohn	Building	A farm building at Columbjohn. Shown with 6986 as part of a C-chapped courtyard range. Shown on the 1840 tithe map. Appears to have lost its pitched roof after 1946.		169304			SX9597299711
	Farm building at Inner Yard Farm	Building	A farm building at Inner Yard built between 1840 and 1890.		169305			SS9781201527
	Site of a farm building at Inner Yard Farm	Building	The site of a farm building at Inner Yard Farm. Shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished after 1946.		169306			SS9781301509
	Site of a farm building at Penstone Martyn's Farm	Building	Site of a range of farm buildings at Penstone Martyns. Shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished after 1946.		169307			SS9827401450
	Site of a farm building at Penstone Martyns Farm	Building	Site of a small farm building at Penstone Martyns. Shown on the 1840 tithe map. May survive.		169308			SS9824801433
	Site of a farm building at Penstone Martyns Farm	Building	Site of a range of farm buildings at Penstone Martyns. Shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished after 1946.		169309			SS9830801476
	Farm building at Penstone Martyns, converted to residential use	Building	A C-shaped range of former farm buildings, built between 1905 and 1946. Converted to residential use. part of the footprint incorporates a structure shown on the 1840 tithe map.		169310			SS9826601479
	Outbuildings at 11-12 Beare Cottages	Building	A range of buildings is shown to the rear of 11-12 Beare Cottages. Formerly part of a longer range, with 6995 and 6996. Shown on the 1840 tithe map.		169311			SS9879501167
	Site of a building to the rear of 11-12 Beare Cottages	Building	The site of a building to the rear of 11-12 Beare Cottages. Formerly part of a longer range, with 6994 and 6996. Shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished between 1840 and 1890.		169312			SS9879301154
	Site of a building to the rear of 11-12 Beare Cottages	Building	The site of a building to the rear of 11-12 Beare Cottages. Formerly part of a longer range, with 6994 and 6995. Shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished between 1840 and 1890.		169313			SS9880201177
	Farm building at Beare Farm	Building	A L-shaped farm building at Beare Farm. Formerly part of a range with 6998. Built between 1840 and 1890.		169314			SS9865700930
	Site of a farm building at Beare Farm	Building	The site of a farm building at Beare Farm that		169315			SS9864600920

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

			formerly linked two extant structures. May be shown on the 1840 tithe map; demolished after 1946.					
	Walled garden at Beare Farm	Garden	A walled garden is shown on the 1890 OS map. Part of the walled circuit survives; the south-west wall demolished after 1946.		169316			SS9866100909
	Farm building at Beare Farm	Building	A farm building at Beare Farm, built between 1905 and 1946. Red brick.		169317			SS9862300908
	Site of a horse engine house	Building	The site of a horse engine house at Beare Farm. Built between 1840 and 1890; demolished between 1905 and 1946.		169318			SS9862700919
	Outbuilding at Budlake House	Building	A outbuilding at Budlake House. Shown on the 1840 tithe map. The eastern half of the range was demolished before 1890.		169319			SS9855800167
	Outbuilding at Budlake House	Building	A outbuilding at Budlake House. The bulk of this structure built between 1840 and 1890.		169320			SS9855700157
	Site of an outbuilding at Budlake House	Building	The site of an outbuilding at Budlake House. Part of 7002. Shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished between 1840 and 1890.		169321			SS9857500169
	Platform in the garden of Budlake House	Platform	A rectangular platform is visible in the garden at Budlake House, c.25×15m across. Clearly shown on the 1946 APs. Tennis court? Visible on LiDAR.		169322			SS9854600130
	Platform in the garden of Budlake House	Platform	A subrectangular platform is visible in the garden at Budlake House, c.25×15m across. Garden feature? Visible on LiDAR.		169323			SS9857200139
	Courtyard of farm buildings at Burrow Farm	Building	A C-shaped courtyard of farm buildings at Burrow Farm. Built between 1840 and 1890; the north range may incorporate structures shown on the 1840 tithe map.		169324			SX9906898022
	Site of a farm building at Burrow Farm	Building	The site of a farm building at Burrow Farm. Possibly shown on the 1840 tithe map, demolished after 1946.		169325			SX9904598028
	Farm building at Burrow Farm	Building	A farm building at Burrow Farm. Built between 1840 and 1890.		169326			SX9903298026
	Site of a farm building at Burrow Farm	Building	The site of a farm building at Burrow Farm. Built between 1840 and 1890. Demolished after 1946 though walls may survive.		169327			SX9903898032
	Outbuilding at Carpenters Cottages	Building	A outbuilding at Carpenters Cottages. Shown on the 1840 tithe map.		169328			SX9888797968
	Site of the original Carpenters Cottage?	Building	The site of an L-shaped building, presumably the original Carpenters Cottage. Shown on the 1840 tithe map; demolished between 1905 and 1946. As per MNA104193.		169329			SX9887097992
	Site of an outbuilding at Carpenters Cottages	Building	The site of an outbuilding shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished between 1840 and		169330			SX9885097975

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

			1890.					
	Site of an outbuilding at Carpenters Cottages	Building	The site of an outbuilding shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished after 1946.		169331			SX9885197989
	Farm buildings at Chillacombe Farm	Building	A long range of farm buildings at Chillacombe Farm. Shown on the 1840 tithe map.		169332			SX9942598333
	Farm buildings at Chillacombe Farm	Building	An L-shaped range of farm buildings at Chillacombe Farm. Shown on the 1840 tithe map.		169333			SX9941898317
	Farm building at Chillacombe Farm	Building	A farm building at Chillacombe Farm. Built between 1905 and 1946.		169334			SX9946298329
	Range of farm buildings at Little Burrow Farm	Building	A C-shaped courtyard range of farm buildings at Little Burrow Farm. Shown on the 1840 tithe map; some elements are shown on 1770s Broadclyst Manor map.		169335			SX9961497945
	The site of a farm building at Jarman's Tenement, Elbury	Building	The site location of a farm building at Elbury shown on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map. Demolished before 1840.		169336			SY0029696214
	The site of a farm building at Jarman's Tenement, Elbury	Building	The site of a farm building at Elbury shown on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map. Demolished before 1840.		169337			SY0032896219
	The site of a farm building at Jarman's Tenement, Elbury	Building	The site of a farm building at Elbury shown on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map. Demolished before 1840.		169338			SY0031296226
	The site of a probable farmhouse at Jarman's Tenement, Elbury	Building	The site of a probable farmhouse at Jarman's Tenement, Elbury shown on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map. Demolished before 1840.		169339			SY0031996248
	The site of a farm building at Jarman's Tenement, Elbury	Building	The site of a farm building at Jarman's Tenement, Elbury shown on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map. Demolished after 1905.		169340			SY0029096197
	The site of a farm building at Jarman's Tenement, Elbury	Building	The site of a farm building at Jarman's Tenement, Elbury shown on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map. Demolished after 1905.		169341			SY0027696211
	OS Trig point	Trig Point	An OS triangulation point is shown on the 1890 and 1906 OS maps.		169342			SX9890396157
	Footbridge	Footbridge	A footbridge is shown here on the 1890 OS map.		169343			SX9864795054
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries or possibly palaeo-channels	Field Boundary	Traces of a possible removed field boundary or possible palaeo-channel. Visible on LiDAR.		169344			SS9743001606
	Farmhouse at Jarvishayes.	Building	Farmhouse shown on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map; north-west wing added by 1890. Lost structure to north-east.		169345			SX9801196559
	Farm building at Jarvishayes	Building	L-shaped range of farm buildings at Jarvishayes Farm. Elements may date from		169346			SX9799696534

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

			1840 or even 1770 but shown in current form by 1890. A horse engine house shown on the south-west side, demolished after 1905.					
	Farm building at Jarvishayes	Building	A structure with lean-to at Jarvishayes Farm. Initial building shown on 1840 tithe map.		169347			SX9802696572
	Farm building at Jarvishayes	Building	Farm building at Jarvishayes Farm. Northern end shown on 1840 tithe map; southern end built by 1890.		169348			SX9802096525
	Leonard's Cottages	Building	A pair of cottages shown on the 1840 tithe map, with rear service range shown on the 1890 and 1905 OS maps.		169349			SX9820296479
	Farmbuilding at Martinsfields	Building	Farm building at Martinsfields. Built after 1840 but before 1890 to replace an earlier farmstead.		169350			SX9805397935
	Site of farm buildings at Martinsfield Farm	Building	The site of an L-shaped range of farmbuildings at Martinsfield Farm. Built after 1840 but before 1890, demolished after 1946.		169351			SX9804297928
	Martinsfield Cottages (Farmhouse)	Building	The former farmhouse at Martinsfield Farm. Built after 1840 but before 1890.		169352			SX9806797965
	Cottage at Lymbury	Building	Cottage or farmhouse shown on the 1840 tithe map. Replacing the earlier farmstead located to the south.		169353			SX9787398568
	Site of a farm building at Lymbury	Building	Site of a long L-shaped farm building at Lymbury. Built after 1770 but before 1840. Mostly demolished before 1890, but part survived until after 1946.		169354			SX9785198565
	Farmhouse at Great Cutton	Building	The farmhouse at Great Cutton, shown on the 1840 tithe map.		169355			SX9708998686
	Farm building at Great Cutton	Building	A farm building at Great Cutton shown on the 1840 tithe map.		169356			SX9711398705
	Francis Court Cottages	Building	Cottages at Francis Court Farm shown on the 1840 tithe map		169357			SX9768299467
	Farmhouse at Francis Court Farm GII	Building	The farmhouse at Francis Court Farm. Shown on the 1840 tithe map.		169358			SX9770199485
	Farm building at Francis Court Farm	Building	A C-shaped building range built between 1840 and 1890.		169359			SX9772199508
	Site of a farm building at Francis Court Farm	Building	The site of a substantial L-shaped range of farm buildings at Francis Court Farm. Attached to the farmhouse. Probably shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished after 1946.		169360			SX9768999506
	Farm building at Francis Court Farm	Building	A farm building at Francis Court Farm. Built between 1840 and 1890.		169361			SX9769699526
	Site of a farm building at Francis Court Farm	Building	The site of a farm building at Francis Court Farm. Probably shown on the 1840 tithe map. May survive in a mutilated and reduced form.		169362			SX9767699524

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	New House farmhouse at Columbjohn	Building	The farmhouse at New House Farm, Columbjohn. Shown on the 1840 tithe map.		169363				SX9607099716
	Farm building at New House Farm Columbjohn	Building	Farm buildings at New House Farm, Columbjohn. Shown on the 1840 tithe map.		169364				SX9606399696
	Farm building at New House Farm Columbjohn	Building	Farm buildings at New House Farm, Columbjohn. Surviving remnant of a courtyard range. Shown on the 1840 tithe map.		169365				SX9604199704
	Site of a farm building at New House Farm Columbjohn	Building	The site of farm buildings at New House Farm, Columbjohn. A C-chaped courtyard range with probably horse engine to west side. Shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished after 1946.		169366				SX9603499719
	Farm building at Columbjohn	Building	A farm building at Columbjohn. Shown with 6987 as part of a C-chaped courtyard range. Shown on the 1840 tithe map. Appears to have lost its pitched roof after 1946.		169367				SX9597499724
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on 2006 AP, LiDAR.		169368				ST0052100925
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	The earthworks of field boundaries removed in stages between 1840 and after 1905 following the construction of the lane leading to Broomhill Farm. Visible on LiDAR		169369				SS9985501104
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169370				SS9980801218
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries removed after 1946. Visible on modern APs, LiDAR.		169371				SS9973801103
	Earthwork of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169372				SS9967001082
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169373				SS9961601275
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed between 1905 and 1946. Visible on LiDAR and APs.		169374				SS9956701222
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR and APs.		169375				SS9952801190
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169376				SS9931700952
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169377				SS9967001325
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169378				SS9996801367
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169379				SS9985401468
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundary removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		169380				SS9950401174

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		169381				SS9944401139
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries removed between 1905 and 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169382				SS9937401271
	Earthworks of possible lynchet	Lynchet	Slight parallel curving earthworks conforming to an S-shape are visible on LiDAR.		169383				SS9992001689
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed between 1840. Visible on LiDAR		169384				SS9973801700
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169385				SS9976901645
	Linear earthwork associated with an existing field boundary and marking a former lane	Holloway; Field Boundary	A former lane removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169386				SS9981901651
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169387				SS9945201528
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed after 1946. Visible on 2002 AP, LiDAR.		169388				SS9930001633
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169389				SS9917501523
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169390				SS9941601718
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169391				SS9974901552
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed between 1905 and 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169392				SS9939901458
	Cropmarks of parallel linear features	Cropmark	Cropmarks of parallel linear banks c.8m wide visible on 2006 AP. Probable cultivation ridges.		169393				SS9954201598
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169394				SS9961100510
	Earthworks and cropmarks of removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed before and after 1840. Visible on 2020 AP, LiDAR.		169395				SS9945800672
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		169396				SS9934100688
	Site of cottage and field farm with curtilage	Farmstead	Earthworks relating to the site of a cottage and barn demolished between 1840 and 1890. Part of Coombroy & Stanbury on the tithe map. Partly recorded on DHER as MNA107701. Visible on LiDAR.		169397				SS9928800779
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries, possible leat	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed between 1840 and 1890; possible leat function. Visible on modern APs, LiDAR.		169398				SS9916500821
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		169399				SS9896300753
	Earthworks of a removed field	Field	Traces of a field boundary removed between		169400				ST0142700947

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	boundary	Boundary	1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR and APs.					
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169401			ST0051900716
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169402			ST0129600710
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR. Incorporates MNA107673.		169403			ST0032500472
	Linear earthwork	Linear Bank	Linear bank. Possible lynchet or pillow mound? Associated with 6005 and 6006. Visible on LiDAR.		169404			ST0120701278
	Linear earthwork	Linear Bank	Linear bank. Possible lynchet or pillow mound? Associated with 6004 and 6006. Visible on LiDAR.		169405			ST0133101299
	Linear earthwork	Linear Bank	Linear bank. Possible lynchet? Associated with 6004 and 6006. Visible on LiDAR.		169406			ST0143101487
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169407			ST0135801473
	Series of wide parallel earthworks	Plough Ridges	An area of c.2.4ha containing low wide parallel banks, possibly incorporating regular drainage features. Agricultural features? Cut through by forestry track. Visible on LiDAR.		169408			ST0131901540
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169409			ST0030201354
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		169410			ST0071301281
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed before 1840. May include the site of a possible dwelling? Visible on LiDAR.		169411			ST0053301450
	Earthworks of braided holloways	Holloways	Traces of parallel linear holloways running down to the stream crossing. Not shown on the 1840 tithe map. Visible on LiDAR.		169412			ST0086301503
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR		169413			ST0057701685
	Earthwork of a possible holloway	Holloway	Traces of a possible holloway removed before 184. Visible on LiDAR.		169414			ST0085901440
	Earthworks of parallel banks	Orchard Banks	Traces of parallel earthwork banks, orchard banks. Identified by DHER as MDV108700 but covering a larger area and still extant. Includes an area to west and north where wide parallel linear features at 90deg to slope visible. Visible on LiDAR.		169415			SS9984101833
	Earthworks of braided holloways	Holloways	Traces of parallel linear holloways running up onto the hill from near Poundapit Farm. Elements shown on 1890 OS map. Visible on LiDAR.		169416			ST0018402008

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed between 1890 and 1905. Visible on 1946 APs, LiDAR.		169417				ST0011901749
	Earthworks of braided holloways	Holloways	Earthworks of braided holloways running parallel to the current road. Visible on LiDAR.		169418				ST0086101548
	Earthwork of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1890 and 1905. Visible on LiDAR.		169419				SS9999301551
	Earthworks of parallel linear banks	Plough Ridges	Traces of parallel earthwork banks, c.8m wide and orientated with the slope. Would be identified by DHER NMP as orchard banks, but seems more likely to be plough ridging, probably for drainage/runoff. Visible on LiDAR.		169420				ST0009501542
	Earthwork of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169421				ST0021400837
	Earthwork of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1890 and 1905. Visible on LiDAR.		169422				ST0008400909
	Earthwork of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169423				SS9988400894
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169424				ST0004801045
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169425				SS9966900843
	Site of Pitt Farm	Farmstead	Earthworks relating to the house and closes around Pitt Farm. A house and one building are shown on the 1840 tithe map; demolished before 1890 OS map. Visible on LiDAR.		169426				SS9970700796
	Earthworks of a former holloway and field boundaries	Holloway; Field Boundary	Traces of a holloway removed between 1840 and 1890, and field boundaries lost between 1905 and 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169427				SS9975400714
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169428				SS9968800723
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169429				SS9994300565
	Earthworks of a former holloway and field boundary	Holloway; Field Boundary	Traces of a holloway and field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Recorded on DHER as MNA107517. Visible as a clear cropmark on 2018 AP. Visible on LiDAR.		169430				SS9982700520
	Earthworks of a former holloway and field boundary	Holloway; Field Boundary	Traces of a holloway removed between 1840 and 1890, field boundary lost after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169431				ST0027300684
	Traces of a narrow linear ditch	Ditch	Traces of a narrow linear ditch, parallel and above 6098. Possibly drainage-related. Visible on LiDAR.		169432				SX9919499407
	Traces of a narrow linear ditch	Ditch	Traces of a narrow linear ditch, parallel and below 6097, then turning downslope at a 90deg angle. Possibly drainage-related. Visible on LiDAR.		169433				SX9924199345



THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Traces of three parallel narrow linear ditches	Ditch	Traces of a three narrow parallel linear ditches, parallel to extant hedgeline to east. Possibly drainage-related. Visible on LiDAR.		169434				SX9910199202
	Earthworks of slight parallel linear banks	Plough Ridges	Traces of parallel earthwork banks, c.12m wide and orientated with the slope. Would be identified by DHER NMP as orchard banks, but seems more likely to be plough ridging, probably for drainage/runoff. Could be data artefact Visible on LiDAR.		169435				SX9927199358
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169436				SX9918198724
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries removed between 1840 and 1890 and after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169437				SX9932098366
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries removed after 1946. Visible on modern APs, LiDAR.		169438				SX9965098381
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169439				SX9989998379
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169440				SX9987998526
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169441				SY0003098209
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed between 1905 and 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169442				SY0005098373
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169443				SY0017298492
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		169444				SY0018198372
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		169445				SY0015198539
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of three parallel field boundaries removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169446				SX9886898689
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169447				SX9941598115
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries removed between 1840 and 1890 and after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169448				SX9926798056
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries removed between 1840 and 1890, and between 1905 and 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169449				SX9901198277
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries removed before 1840, and between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169450				SX9906498531
	Earthworks of narrow parallel banks	Orchard Banks	Traces of parallel earthwork banks, c.8m wide, orientated downslope. Adjacent DHER		169451				SY0064898615

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

			MDV112554 for orchard banks, and these probably represent an extension of that group. Associated with Gookey Down Barn. Visible on LiDAR.					
	Site of a field barn 'Gookey Down Barn'	Building	Site of an open-fronted field barn and yard. Lost between 1905 and 1946. Visible on historic maps.		169452			SY0069698579
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed before 1840, and between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169453			SY0053298265
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed before 1840 and between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169454			SY0072198275
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Associated with DHER MNA1044381 and could represent the curtilage of a settlement. Visible on LiDAR.		169455			SY0032598456
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		169456			SY0068798427
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		169457			SY0072698472
	Small probable quarry pit	Quarry	Small probable quarry pit, subcircular, c.14m across. Visible on LiDAR.		169458			SY0068298872
	Pair of small probable quarry pits	Quarry	Two linked small probable quarry pits, subcircular, each c.14m across. Visible on LiDAR.		169459			SY0071098938
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		169460			SY0100998892
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169461			SY0118698655
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed before 1840 and after 1946. As Devon MNA103294. Visible on LiDAR.		169462			SY0111898499
	Earthworks of slight parallel linear banks	Orchard Banks	Traces of parallel earthwork banks, c.7m wide and orientated down slope. Orchard banks, and shown as orchard on the 1905 OS map. Visible on LiDAR.		169463			SY0111598468
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Earthworks of field boundaries removed between 1905 and 1946. Visible on LiDAR and APs.		169464			SS9905700709
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169465			SS9884600967
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169466			SS9902100429
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169467			SS9893400555

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169468				SS9855900593
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169469				SS9872400811
	Earthworks of a holloway	Holloway	Traces of a holloway lost between 1840 and 1890; field boundary lost between 1905 and 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169470				SS9844000246
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169471				SS9849000460
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed between 1825 and 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		169472				SS9839700544
	Chapel Court - Langacre Manor?	Manor	Chapel Court may represent the caput of the manor of Langacre. On the 1774 Langacre map a much larger complex of buildings is shown, with a separate structure to the north-west. On the 1840 tithe map an elongate pond (ornamental or mill pond?).		169473				SS9858600395
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169474				SS9870700149
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed between 1905 and 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169475				SS9879400140
	Earthworks of a removed holloway	Holloway	Earthworks of a holloway removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR. See DHER MNA103170.		169476				SS9875900307
	Earthworks of a removed carriage drive	Carriage Drive	Slight earthworks of a removed carriage drive. Part of the new drive laid out from the House after 1825 to reach the new turnpike. Visible on LiDAR.		169477				SX9830899853
	Possible tofts at Budlake	Settlement	Earthworks of three possible tofts running back from the old road through Budlake. Each toft is c.30m wide. Visible on LiDAR.		169478				SX9834599983
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary, part of which is removed after 1905, the rest removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169479				SX9827799932
	Earthworks in the fields to the west of Sprydoncote	Earthworks	The field to the west of Sprydoncote is divided into four rectangular units by wide linear hollows. The central holloway is crossed by a causeway. The drive crosses the earthworks implying they predate the 1840s. Visible on LiDAR.		169480				SX9872299682
	Large depression in the fields to the west of Sprydoncote	Earthworks	A large rectangular depression c.45x35m across. Perhaps associated with agricultural experiments by the 11th Baronet? If so, it looks like the curving access track post-dates it. Perhaps a house platform or dry pond bay? Visible on LiDAR.		169481				SX9872899704
	Quarry	Quarry	Probably small quarry or marl/gravel pit.		169482				SX9862999543

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

			Visible on LiDAR.					
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Probably survives as a clear lynchet. Visible on LiDAR.		169483			SX9861398967
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed before 1840. Probably survives as a lynchet, associated with 6085. Visible on LiDAR.		169484			SX9866799007
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1906 and 1946. Followed by a footpath, and might be a previous lane to Spryndoncote. Visible on 2018 AP, LiDAR.		169485			SS9865600036
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169486			SX9824099540
	Earthworks of wide parallel banks	Plough Ridges	Traces of wide parallel earthwork banks c.18m wide running down the slope. Plough ridges? Visible on LiDAR.		169487			SX9932999619
	Small probable quarry pit	Quarry	Small probable quarry pit, elongate, 25x14m across. Visible on LiDAR.		169488			SX9862299349
	Small probable quarry pit	Quarry	Small probable quarry pit, sub-circular, c.14m in diameter. Visible on LiDAR.		169489			SX9880599343
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed before 1840. Bank and ditches visible. Visible on LiDAR.		169490			SX9883799475
	Slight earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed between 1840 and 1890. Shown on the tithe map as a 'deerpark' fence. Visible on LiDAR.		169491			SX9872999475
	Earthworks of narrow parallel banks	Orchard Banks	The earthworks of narrow parallel banks, c.5m wide. There seem to be three separate 'panels'. Located immediately adjacent to Clayway cottage, shown as Orchard on the 1890 OS map. Orchard banks. Visible on LiDAR.		169492			SX9928899062
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed before 1840; possible holloway running up the field? Visible on LiDAR.		169493			SX9902499669
	Earthwork of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		169494			SX9910999263
	Earthwork of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		169495			SX9897399197
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169496			SY0095998240
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries removed between 1906 and 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169497			SY0094898198
	Earthworks of holloway leading to Ashclyst Farm	Holloway	Earthworks of a holloway leading to Ashclyst farm. Doglegs through the fields and then splits into multiple branches as it approaches		169498			SY0116497943

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

			the farm. Partly shown on the 1890 and 1905 OS maps. Visible on 1946 APs, LiDAR.					
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		169499			SY0107997970
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries removed between 1890 and 1905, and after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169500			SY0126297971
	Earthworks of slight parallel linear banks	Orchard Banks	Traces of parallel earthwork banks, c.5m wide. Orchard banks. Visible on 1946 APs, LiDAR.		169501			SY0123097919
	Area of irregular earthworks and holloways associated with Ashclyst Farm	Settlement	An irregular area of earthworks associated with Ashclyst Farm. A removed field boundary continues a partly extant boundary enclosing the farm, with internal earthworks (pond shown on tithe map) and radiating slight holloways. Visible on 1946 APs, LiDAR.		169502			SY0114998171
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169503			SY0088998039
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169504			SY0092997791
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169505			SY0140797819
	Earthworks of wide parallel banks	Plough Ridges	Traces of wide parallel earthwork banks c.18m wide running diagonally across the field. Drainage features? Plough ridges? Visible on 1946 APs, LiDAR.		169506			SY0110797778
	Earthworks of wide parallel banks	Plough Ridges	Traces of wide parallel earthwork banks c.18m wide running diagonally across the field. Drainage features? Plough ridges? Visible on 1946 APs, LiDAR.		169507			SY0126097755
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		169508			SY0125197765
	Field containing slightly irregular straight shallow ditches	Ditch	Field containing the earthworks of irregular but straight drainage ditches, later 19th century. Visible on LiDAR.		169509			SY0109397917
	Field containing straight shallow herringbone ditches	Ditch	Field containing the earthworks of straight drainage ditches, later 19th century. Visible on LiDAR.		169510			SY0136398283
	Earthwork of a straight shallow ditch	Ditch	The earthwork of a straight drainage ditch, later 19th century. Visible on LiDAR.		169511			SY0148498427
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169512			SY0090797606
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169513			SY0078397550
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169514			SY0071197446

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169515				SY0045697707
	Earthworks of a holloway behind Little Burrow Farm	Holloway	Clear earthworks of a holloway running along the edge of the fields, with a branch heading off to Ashclst Forest (DHER MNA107670). Currently a footpath. Visible on LiDAR.		169516				SX9995998079
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169517				SX9969698050
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries removed between 1905 and 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169518				SX9965097735
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169519				SX9986997775
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed before 1840 and between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169520				SX9997097927
	Earthwork of possible holloway	Holloway	Slight traces of a possible holloway leading down from Newlands to the river. Visible on LiDAR.		169521				SX9957498003
	Earthworks of Lower Newland Farm and yards	Farmstead	Traces of field boundaries and settlement enclosure and building platforms for Lower Newlands Farm, lost after 1905. Recorded on DHER as MDV10180 and MNA107668. Visible on LiDAR.		169522				SX9980097983
	Earthworks of slight narrow parallel banks covering a large area	Orchard Banks	Traces of narrow parallel earthwork banks, c.6m wide. Orchard banks. The clear earthworks are recorded as MNA107505, but full extent covers an additional 3ha. Visible on LiDAR.		169523				SY0013897975
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed before 1840 and between 1840 and 1890. Includes part of what is the site of the old Newlands Farm, DHER MDV65313. Visible on LiDAR.		169524				SY0014097983
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		169525				SY0016397881
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed before 1840 and between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169526				SY0033597971
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169527				SY0055998094
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries removed between 1840 and 1890, and after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169528				SY0153398933
	Area of settlement earthworks	Settlement	An irregular polygonal area of earthworks c.140m×60m at its widest extent. Shown as rough ground in 1890 but containing a single field barn in 1840. Possible former settlement.		169529				SY0123199085

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

			Visible on 1946 APs, LiDAR.					
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169530			SY0134099105
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries removed between 1840 and 1890, and after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169531			SY0109499103
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary and former holloway	Holloway; Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed after 1946, but looks like a former holloway connecting 6131 with open ground to the north-west. Visible on LiDAR.		169532			SY0106899218
	Earthworks of wide parallel banks	Plough Ridges	Traces of wide parallel earthwork banks c.22m wide running at 45deg to the slope. Ploughing ridges? On DHER as MNA101319. Visible on LiDAR.		169533			SY0089298702
	Earthworks of wide parallel banks	Plough Ridges	Traces of wide parallel earthwork banks c.32m wide running at 45deg to the slope. Possibly drainage, related to 6136? Plough ridges? Visible on LiDAR.		169534			SY0096599208
	Earthworks of wide parallel banks	Plough Ridges	Traces of wide parallel earthwork banks c.22m wide running at 45deg to the slope. Related to 6135? They extent into, and must predate, the woodland to the north-west. Plough ridges? Visible on LiDAR.		169535			SY0105299298
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed between 1905 and 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169536			SY0115199493
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169537			SY0126299828
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169538			SY0163099459
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries and holloway	Holloway; Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries removed after 1905, including a holloway leading up to open ground to the north-west. Visible on LiDAR		169539			SY0159099303
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169540			SY0125599691
	Earthworks of Uphams Farm and associated field boundaries	Farmstead	Small area of earthworks associated with the lost Uphams Farm. Labelled on 1890 OS map 'Locks Cottages'. As DHER MNA102258. Visible on LiDAR.		169541			SY0168099204
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries and holloway	Holloway; Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries and holloway removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169542			SY0119499680
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169543			SY0099399562
	Slight narrow linear depression along the line of a footpath	Holloway	Slight narrow linear depression or holloway along the line of a footpath, but probably representing a former routeway. Visible on		169544			SY0112299484

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

			LiDAR.					
	Earthworks of wide parallel banks	Plough Ridges	Traces of wide parallel earthwork banks c.22m wide running at 45deg to the slope, each side of the spine of the ridge. Plough ridges? Visible on LiDAR.		169545			SY0091699575
	Linear earthwork, possibly drainage	Ditch	Linear earthwork, possibly drainage, running at 45deg to the slope. Parallel to 6148. Visible on LiDAR.		169546			SY0108299564
	Linear earthwork, possibly drainage	Ditch	Linear earthwork, possibly drainage, running at 45deg to the slope. Parallel to 6147. Visible on LiDAR.		169547			SY0113399533
	Area of possible settlement or quarrying earthworks	Quarry? Settlement ?	An irregular polygonal area of earthworks c.80m×50m at its widest extent. Shown as wooded in 1890. Possible former settlement or quarrying site. Visible on LiDAR.		169548			SY0029098518
	Earthworks of probable relict field boundaries	Field Boundary	A network of linear banks, seeming congruent with a track in the field adjacent to the west. Not shown on the 1840 tithe map and may represent forestry drainage features. Visible on LiDAR.		169549			SY0033598698
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		169550			SY0098098451
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed before 1840 and between 1905 and 1946. Earthworks visible on the 1946 APs. Visible on LiDAR.		169551			SY0139998848
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed after 1946. Visible on 2002 AP, LiDAR.		169552			SY0137299282
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169553			SY0167599098
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169554			SY0166799031
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169555			SY0135598516
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries removed between 1840 and 1890, and between 1905 and 1946. Visible on 2002 AP, LiDAR.		169556			SY0157698621
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169557			SY0122798436
	Field containing slightly irregular straight shallow ditches	Ditch	Field containing the earthworks of irregular but straight drainage ditches, later 19th century. Possible watermeadow function? Visible on 1946 APs, LiDAR.		169558			SY0117398395
	Earthworks of drainage features	Drainage	Slight linear earthworks indicative of land underdrainage. Visible of LiDAR.		169559			SY0127298440
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed after 1840, 1905 and 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169560			SX9764997390



THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169561				SX9812298093
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries removed after 1905 and 1946. There are field boundaries here, but shifted over/rationalised? Visible on LiDAR.		169562				SX9832097916
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries removed after 1905 and 1946. There are some field boundaries here, but shifted over/rationalised? Visible on LiDAR.		169563				SX9801297709
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed between 1905 and 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169564				SX9788197596
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169565				SX9783197547
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries removed between 1905 and 1946, and after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169566				SX9773998399
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169567				SX9752897981
	Earthwork of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	The traces of field boundaries removed between 1840 and 1890, and between 1905 and 1956. The irregular extension to the west, and parts of these field boundaries, probably represent palaeo-channels. Visible on LiDAR.		169568				SX9782597909
	Earthworks of removed field divisions/ditches	Ditch	Traces of long straight linear ditches. They do not appear to correspond to the historic maps, but this may reflect the accuracy of the maps. Visible on LiDAR.		169569				SX9765197841
	Earthworks of a toft or possible settlement enclosure at Martinsfields	Settlement	A sub-square enclosure c.30m across. Defined by strong ditches to the NNE and SSW, encroached on by the modern farm to the east (and partly infilled), ground drops to the west to the Moor. Possible sub-manorial enclosure? Visible on LiDAR.		169570				SX9798397918
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a possible field boundary removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		169571				SX9777098150
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed before 1840. Possible lynchets. Visible on LiDAR.		169572				SX9804098301
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries removed between 1840 and 1890, between 1890 and 1905, and after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169573				SX9828498665
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169574				SX9830499100
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Monument eld BOUNDARY	Traces of a field boundary removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		169575				SX9827699063

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed between 1905 and 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169576				SX9798899223
	Earthworks of slight parallel linear banks	Orchard Banks	Traces of parallel earthwork banks, c.6m wide. Orchard banks. Orchard marked on 1890 and 1905 OS maps. Visible on LiDAR.		169577				SX9796199251
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169578				SX9810099126
	Slight linear earthwork	Field Boundary	Long narrow linear earthwork ditch. Possible modern services? Otherwise a field boundary removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		169579				SX9810299406
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		169580				SX9772098822
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Earthworks of a field boundary removed after 1946, probably after the construction of the M5. Visible on LiDAR.		169581				SX9782199037
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Monument Field BOUNDARY	Slight traces of a field boundary removed between 1905 and 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169582				SX9788798676
	Possible semi-circular earthwork	Natural Feature	Possible semi-circular earthwork, with 'ditches' defining an oval internal area c.40m across. Probably natural. Visible on LiDAR.		169583				SX9803698960
	Site of a cottage/farmhouse at Horswell	Building	Site of the cottage at Horswell. Demolished between 1905 and 1946. DHER MDV65234; MNA107725. Not visible on LiDAR.		169584				SX9817498859
	Site of a cottage/farmhouse at Horswell	Building	Site of the cottage/main farm at Horswell. Demolished between 1905 and 1946. Not visible on LiDAR.		169585				SX9815898906
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169586				SX9686498769
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries removed between 1905 and 1946, and after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169587				SX9724498933
	Quarry used as Danes Wood carpark	Quarry; Car Park	Quarry, c.120m by c.80m at maximum extent. Labelled as 'sand pit' on 1890 and 1905 OS maps. Visible on LiDAR.		169588				SX9683799081
	Unmarked track	Track	Earthwork of an unmarked track(?) running through the wood to the east of Danes Wood. Visible on LiDAR.		169589				SX9720899170
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		169590				SX9654799148
	Circular earthwork with central mound	Folly	An earthwork bank without ditch enclosing an oval area 58x54m across. The bank is pierced by two entrances; one to the SW and one to the NE. Off-centre mound c.12m in diameter. Not shown on OS maps or the 1946 APs and earthworks crisp. Visible on LiDAR.		169591				SX9534099400

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Field containing slightly irregular straight shallow ditches	Ditch	Field containing the earthworks of irregular but straight drainage ditches, later 19th century. Visible on LiDAR.		169592				SY0039898216
	Field containing slightly irregular straight shallow ditches	Ditch	Field containing the earthworks of irregular but straight drainage ditches, later 19th century. Visible on LiDAR.		169593				SY0034598170
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169594				SY0006598127
	Field containing slightly irregular straight shallow ditches	Ditch	Field containing three straight parallel ditches, later 19th century. Visible on LiDAR.		169595				SX9995798121
	Earth bund associated with the Exeter Electrical Substation	Earthwork	Large earth bund on one side of Exeter Electrical Substation. c.230m long by c.50m wide. Visible on LiDAR.		169596				SY0101197525
	Earth bund associated with the Exeter Electrical Substation	Earthwork	Large earth bund on one side of Exeter Electrical Substation. c.180m long by c.60m wide. Visible on LiDAR.		169597				SY0119297481
	Slight earthworks of an enclosure	Farmstead	Very slight earthworks of an enclosure that contained a field barn or structure, lost after 1905. Visible on LiDAR.		169598				SX9958698377
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169599				SY0064898274
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and the 1880s. Visible on LiDAR.		169600				SY0014998149
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169601				SX9864298451
	Earthworks of a quarry	Quarry	Traces of an 'old quarry' depicted on the 1890 and 1905 OS maps. Visible on LiDAR.		169602				SX9866798328
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries removed between 1840 and 1890, and after 1946. Visible on modern APs, LiDAR.		169603				SX9870698093
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries, mostly removed between 1840 and 1890. Probably following the line of a paleo-channel. Visible on LiDAR.		169604				SX9864197843
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed between 1840 and 1890. Shown on the tithe map as a 'deerpark' fence. Visible on LiDAR.		169605				SX9862597817
	Former route of the pre-1819s turnpike road	Road	Holloway of the route of the pre-1819 turnpike, ref. DRO1926B/A/E/3/2. Visible on LiDAR.		169606				SX9846997675
	Site of a bridge over the River Clyst	Bridge	Site of a bridge over the River Clyst on the pre-1819 turnpike road, ref. DRO1926B/A/E/3/2.		169607				SX9846697591
	Site of a bridge over a tributary of the River Clyst	Bridge	Site of a bridge over a tributary of the River Clyst on the pre-1819 turnpike road, ref. DRO1926B/A/E/3/2.		169608				SX9847597723

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1905 and 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169609				SX9845197723
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Clear earthworks of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169610				SX9853697576
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169611				SX9858597500
	Field containing slightly irregular straight shallow ditches	Ditch	Field contains the earthworks of two straight drainage ditches, later 19th century. Possible watermeadow function? Visible on LiDAR.		169612				SX9857097657
	Earthwork of holloway between Broadclyst and Carpenters Cottages	Holloway	Traces of a linear holloway leading between Broadclyst and Carpenters Cottages, with a further branch to the south towards Hayman's Farm. On DHER as MDV65089 and MNA107550. Visible on LiDAR.		169613				SX9872897696
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169614				SX9881197598
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed before 1840 and between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169615				SX9873897558
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed after 1946. Part of the curtilage for the site of Townend Farm. Visible on LiDAR.		169616				SX9856397368
	Earthworks of narrow parallel banks	Orchard Banks	Traces of parallel earthwork banks, c.6m wide. Orchard banks. Shown as orchard on 1890 and 1905 OS maps. Visible on LiDAR.		169617				SX9858497392
	Large quarry pit within Broadclyst village	Quarry	Earthworks of a large quarry pit, recorded on DHER as Townend Farm quarry MNA107516. Shown on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map. Visible on LiDAR		169618				SX9830597429
	Likely extent of the manorial complex	Manor	Conservative estimate of the extent of the manorial complex at Broadclyst. Includes platforms to the west of the churchyard (MDV21018) and the undercroft (MNA107625) and other platforms.		169619				SX9816897378
	Mill- or fishponds associated with Clyston Mill and/or the manorial site	Mill Pond	Clear earthworks of two ponds separated by curving banks and connected by a narrow channel. Likely to be millponds for Clyston Mill, but potentially also fish ponds for the manorial site. Also, consider the setting of the manor. Visible on LiDAR.		169620				SX9808397335
	Leat feeding millponds at Clyston Mill	Leat	Disused leat feeding the disused millponds at Clyston Mill. Visible on LiDAR.		169621				SX9815997467
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed between 1840 and 1890 and between 1905 and 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169622				SX9792897325
	Earthworks of removed field	Field	Traces of field boundaries removed between		169623				SX9783497350

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	boundaries	Boundary	1840 and 1890, and between 1905 and 1946. Visible on LiDAR.					
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169624			SX9917696835
	Traces of an access track	Track	Slight traces of the trackway leading to Southern Lake shown on the 1890 and 1905 OS maps. Probably the track shown serving the allotment gardens here. Visible on LiDAR.		169625			SX9915996842
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169626			SX9922896577
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169627			SX9938496453
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169628			SX9956496306
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169629			SX99609096908
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		169630			SX9966796851
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169631			SX9988596873
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169632			SX9983196721
	Earthworks of the curtilage of a cottage near Crabhayes	Farmstead	The site of a cottage and curtilage shown on the tithe map. As DHER MNA101515. Visible on LiDAR.		169633			SX9949696664
	Area of possible settlement earthworks to the south of South Lake	Settlement ?	An area of c.2ha of platforms separated by ditches that looks like a deserted settlement. A clear central holloway is marked by an 1840 field boundary. Visible on 1946 APs, LiDAR.		169634			SX9943496592
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed before 1840 and after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169635			SX9976396507
	Earthwork of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		169636			SX9965796524
	Earthworks of a holloway leading to Heath-Beam Cottage	Holloway	Earthworks of a holloway leading to Heath-Beam Cottage. Visible on LiDAR.		169637			SX9976496266
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169638			SX9992596540
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169639			SY0003696486
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on 1946 APs, LiDAR.		169640			SY0014496586
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		169641			SY0026396730
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169642			SX9991396310

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed before 1840, and between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169643				SX9974696370
	Earthwork of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed before 1840 and between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169644				SY0037596581
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169645				SY0044296402
	Earthwork of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169646				SY0055096166
	Earthworks of a possible holloway	Holloway	Earthworks of a possible holloway linking the site of Jarmans to Saundercroft Road junction. Southern stretch is the more convincing. Shown as a lane on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map. Visible on LiDAR.		169647				SY0037296435
	Earthworks of narrow parallel banks	Orchard Banks	Traces of parallel earthwork banks, c.6m wide. Orchard banks. As DHER MNA103549. Visible on LiDAR.		169648				SY0028496469
	Area of earthworks related to an unnamed former farmhouse and yard	Farmstead	An irregular area of earthworks, with a farmhouse shown here on the 1840 tithe map, lost by 1905. As DHER MNA102938. Visible on LiDAR.		169649				SY0027196567
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169650				SY0015296220
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169651				SY0024896319
	Area of possible settlement earthworks	Farmstead	An irregular area of c.1.2ha with enclosures separated by ditches that could be a deserted settlement. Note DHER MNA103705. Visible on LiDAR.		169652				SY0014396414
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		169653				SY0033896312
	Area of settlement earthworks, Jarmans Tenement	Farmstead	An irregular area of c.0.7ha containing the earthworks of a lost farmstead (Jarman's Tenement), ponds and field boundaries. As DHER MNA104695 and 100279. Lost between 1905 and 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169654				SY0030996189
	Holloway	Holloway	A holloway leading north-east from Jarman's Tenement. As DHER MNA101579. Visible on LiDAR.		169655				SY0037096289
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries removed between 1840 and 1890, and after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169656				SX9625299188
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169657				SX9591599407
	Enclosure containing a cottage on the	Farmstead	The Rewe tithe map shows a cottage here,		169658				SX9579099532

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	tithe map		demolished between 1840 and 1890. Not visible on LiDAR.					
	Sub-rectangular enclosure defined by ditches; Gunn's Tenement?	Farmstead	A sub-rectangular enclosure defined by slight earthworks; possible site of Gunn's Tenement. Two circular features are probably cattle features. Visible on LiDAR.		169659			SX9561899344
	Earthworks of a holloway dropping down to the river/leat	Holloway	A holloway drops down to a fording point and/or weir on the River Culm (a leat?). Visible on LiDAR.		169660			SX9555999320
	Leat supplying the mills at Hopkins & Palmers tenement in Huxham parish	Leat	A leat taken off the River Culme and supplying the mills at Hopkins & Palmers in Huxham Parish. Some confusion, as the leat is a major branch of the river in the 19th century, and with disuse shrank to a minor stream. Visible on LiDAR.		169661			SX9563099484
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Earthworks of field boundaries removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169662			SX9546999611
	Earthworks of palaeo-channel or drainage channels	Palaeo-Channel	Irregular earthwork of a probable palaeo-channel. Visible on LiDAR.		169663			SX9548999572
	Weir on the River Culme	Weir	A weir is labelled on the 1890 and 1905 OS maps.		169664			SX9548799341
	Sluice marked on 1905 OS map	Sluice	Sluice marked on the 1905 OS map. The watercourse is embanked on the lower side here and presumably forms part of a watermeadow system.		169665			SX9768997422
	Sluice marked on 1905 OS map	Sluice	Sluice marked on the 1905 OS map. The watercourse here presumably forms part of a watermeadow system.		169666			SX9796197501
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Marked On 1905 OS Map	Slight traces of field boundaries removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169667			SX9789196610
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Marked On 1905 OS Map	Traces of field boundaries removed before 1840 and between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169668			SX9774496575
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed before 1840. Might be a creation of modern ploughing. Visible on LiDAR.		169669			SX9818996419
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed before 1840. Might be a creation of modern ploughing. Visible on LiDAR.		169670			SX9828996594
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169671			SX9811096632
	Earthworks of removed field boundary and possible holloway to Jarvishayes	Holloway; Field Boundary	Slight traces of a removed field boundary and possible holloway between Broadclyst and Jarvishayes, removed after 1946. On the line of a footpath. Visible on LiDAR.		169672			SX9816796913

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed between 1840 and 1890, and after 1946. Visible on 2018 AP, LiDAR.		169673				SX9817196884
	Traces of a narrow linear ditch	Ditch	Traces of a narrow linear ditch, probably land drainage. Visible on LiDAR.		169674				SX9791996772
	Traces of a narrow linear ditch	Ditch	Traces of a narrow linear ditch, probably land drainage. Visible on LiDAR.		169675				SX9793396843
	Palaeo-channel	Palaeo-Channel	Several sections of curving palaeo-channel, one marking a property boundary. Visible on LiDAR.		169676				SX9787696826
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169677				SX9812096434
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169678				SX9825496395
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169679				SX9793296674
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169680				SX9917896417
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Earthworks of removed field boundaries established between 1840 and 1890, and removed after 1946. Visible in LiDAR.		169681				SX9920396174
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169682				SX9846095917
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries removed between 1840 and 1890, and between 1905 and 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169683				SX9848496173
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries removed between 1840 and 1890, and after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169684				SX9863596131
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries and holloway removed between 1905 and 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169685				SX9925196958
	Site of Frogmore Cottages	Building	Site of Frogmore Cottages, as DHER MNA107676. Curtilage visible on LiDAR.		169686				SX9927696939
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169687				SX9907996728
	Earthwork of old forestry track	Track	The slight earthworks of an old forestry track, shown on the 1890 and 1905 OS map. Visible on LiDAR.		169688				SX9964699010
	Earthwork of old forestry track	Track	The slight earthworks of an old forestry track, shown on the 1890 and 1905 OS map. Visible on LiDAR.		169689				SX9979599103
	Earthwork of old forestry track	Track	The slight earthworks of an old forestry track, shown on the 1890 and 1905 OS map. Visible on LiDAR.		169690				SX9991398814



THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Earthwork of possible holloway	Holloway	Slight earthworks of a possible holloway. Visible on LiDAR.		169691				SX9987599237
	Area of slight curving parallel earthworks	Holloways?	An area of slight curving parallels striations is shown in the LiDAR data. Parallel to the old field boundaries, with a more pronounced branching probable drainage ditch to the south-west. Braided holloways or possible data artefact. Visible on LiDAR.		169692				SX9944499237
	Earthworks of slight possible holloways	Holloways	The slight earthworks of a series of linked possible holloways. These may extend to the east, but the LiDAR data is less clear. Visible on LiDAR.		169693				SX9945099327
	Earthworks of a slight possible holloway	Holloway	The slight earthworks of a possible holloway. Visible on LiDAR.		169694				SX9951499375
	Earthworks of a slight possible holloway	Holloway	The slight earthworks of a possible holloway. Visible on LiDAR.		169695				SX9942099420
	Earthworks of a slight possible holloway	Holloway	The slight earthworks of a possible holloway. Visible on LiDAR.		169696				SX9963299455
	Large mound or rubbish heap	Mound	A large probable mound or heap of forestry waste, c.50x30m across. Visible on LiDAR.		169697				SY0057098511
	Earthworks of a straight drainage ditch with three branches	Ditch	The earthworks of a long straight extant drainage ditch with three short branches to the west. Visible on LiDAR.		169698				SY0055898594
	Earthworks of a slight possible holloway	Holloway	The slight earthworks of a possible holloway. Visible on LiDAR.		169699				SY0045898674
	Earthworks of a slight possible holloway	Holloway	The slight earthworks of a possible holloway. Visible on LiDAR.		169700				SY0043498690
	Earthwork of old forestry track	Track	The slight earthworks of an old forestry track, shown on the 1890 and 1905 OS maps. Visible on LiDAR.		169701				SY0066998746
	Earthwork of old forestry track	Track	The slight earthworks of an old forestry track, shown on the 1890 and 1905 OS map. Visible on LiDAR.		169702				SY0055698970
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		169703				SY0080599049
	Earthwork of a small mound	Mound	The earthwork of a small mound c.15m in diameter. Probably forestry waste. One of a number in this area, recorded as a sample to investigate. Visible on LiDAR.		169704				SY0010299014
	Earthwork of a small mound	Mound	The earthwork of a small mound c.15m in diameter. Probably forestry waste. One of a number in this area, recorded as a sample to investigate. Visible on LiDAR.		169705				SY0013898945
	Earthwork of a small mound	Mound	The earthwork of a small mound c.15m in diameter. Probably forestry waste. One of a number in this area, recorded as a sample to		169706				SY0009698854

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

			investigate. Visible on LiDAR.					
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries lost between 1905 and 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169707			SY0001199333
	Earthwork of old forestry track	Track	The slight earthworks of an old forestry track, shown on the 1890 and 1905 OS map. Visible on LiDAR.		169708			SX9993599303
	Earthworks of probable drainage features	Ditche	The earthworks of a set of three probable drainage features, c.20m apart, running parallel to the forestry tracks. Visible on LiDAR.		169709			SY0014699405
	Earthworks of a slight possible holloway	Holloway	The slight earthworks of a possible holloway. Visible on LiDAR.		169710			SX9996799491
	Small probable quarry pit	Quarry	Small probable quarry pit, oval, c.22x12m across, to the north of a forestry track. Visible on LiDAR.		169711			SY0031299608
	The earthworks of a holloway	Holloway	The clear earthworks of a section of curving holloway c.700m long. Visible on LiDAR.		169712			SY0037599610
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries or drainage features	Ditch	Traces of field boundaries removed before 1840 or more recent drainage features. Visible on LiDAR.		169713			SY0001399759
	Earthworks of narrow parallel banks	Forestry Ploughing	Traces of parallel earthwork banks, c.4m wide. Seems unlikely to be orchard banks, probably forestry ploughing. Visible on LiDAR.		169714			SS9963900231
	Large platform cut into the slope	Platform	The earthworks of a clear rectangular platform, c.50x25m across. Visible on LiDAR.		169715			SS9994000119
	Earthworks of a slight possible holloway	Holloway	The slight earthworks of a possible holloway. Visible on LiDAR.		169716			SX9968599880
	Earthworks of slight curving possible holloways	Holloway	The slight earthworks of a branching possible holloway. Visible on LiDAR.		169717			SX9976899962
	Earthworks of a slight possible holloway	Holloway	The slight earthworks of a possible holloway. Visible on LiDAR.		169718			SX9953399888
	Earthworks of a slight possible holloway	Holloway	The slight earthworks of a possible holloway. Visible on LiDAR.		169719			SX9958599870
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		169720			SY0003096173
	Site of a building shown on the 1840 tithe map	Building	The site of a structure (field barn?) shown on the 1840 tithe map. Not visible on LiDAR.		169721			SY0036396289
	Settlement earthworks, site of the original Elbury Farm	Farmstead	An sub-rectangular area of c.1.1ha with platforms indicative of a deserted settlement, with multiple buildings shown on the 1770 Broadclyst Manor map. Includes DHER MNA101654. Visible on LiDAR.		169722			SY0045896076
	Earthworks of narrow parallel banks	Orchard Banks	Traces of parallel earthwork banks, c.6m wide. Orchard banks. As DHER102576. Visible on LiDAR.		169723			SY0055596036

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169724				SY0070996126
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169725				SY0067195907
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169726				SY0087095961
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169727				SY0100996131
	Modern lagoon or reservoir	Lagoon	A large rectangular embanked lagoon or reservoir at Elbury Farm. c.100m long by c.65m wide. Visible on LiDAR.		169728				SY0045695744
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		169729				SY0033595932
	Irregular drainage ditches	Ditch	A series of drainage ditches cutting across the fields. Possibly natural in origin, they are shown on the 18890 and 1905 OS maps, and thus may form part of the water management here. Visible in LiDAR.		169730				SX9976596056
	Wishford/Elbury water meadows	Watermeadow	An extensive area of low-lying ground crossed by field boundaries with wet ditches, relict boundaries and field ditches, covering c.25ha. Small ponds and sluices as part of the network. See also DHER MDV65189 and MNA107536. Visible on LiDAR.		169731				SY0005195744
	Sluice	Sluice	Sluice labelled on the 1890 and 1905 OS maps.		169732				SY0066495720
	Sluice	Sluice	Sluice labelled on the 1905 OS map.		169733				SY0062795718
	Sluice	Sluice	Sluice labelled on the 1905 OS map.		169734				SY0022395835
	Sluice	Sluice	Sluice labelled on the 1880s and 1905 OS maps.		169735				SX9956995668
	Sluice	Sluice	Sluice labelled on the 1880s and 1905 OS maps.		169736				SX9972496155
	Footbridge	Footbridge	Footbridge labelled on 1880s and 1905 OS maps.		169737				SX9966395987
	Wishford water meadows	Watermeadow	An area of low-lying ground crossed by relict boundaries and field ditches, covering c.3.5ha. Visible on 1946 APs, LiDAR.		169738				SX9915195384
	Land drainage	Land Drains	A large oval enclosure (DHER MNA107533) consisting of a large natural hillock (which might be identified as glacial in another context) criss-crossed by traces of slight parallel earthworks, c.25m apart. 20th century underdrainage. Visible on LiDAR.		169739				SX9972195878
	Drainage ditch	Ditch	Earthwork of a long straight drainage ditch. Probably late 19th or 20th century. Visible on LiDAR.		169740				SX9965396095

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Earthworks of a possible trackway or causeway?	Track?	An irregular group of parallel linear earthworks, either a causeway (doubtful) or series of hedgebanks. Visible on LiDAR.		169741				SX9959896016
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169742				SX9918095610
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169743				SX9903595811
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169744				SX9931795603
	Earthwork of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169745				SX9934795815
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169746				SX9929895837
	Area of settlement earthworks, Wishford Counsell	Farmstead	An irregular area of c.5ha containing the earthworks of a lost farmstead (Wishford Counsell), pond, holloway, field boundaries survive until after 1946. Orchard banks, orchard in 1905. As DHER MNA107530. Final buildings lost by 1905. Visible on LiDAR.		169747				SX9915595917
	Earthwork of possible holloway	Holloway	Slight earthworks of a possible holloway dropping down to the base of the valley. With 6349. Visible on LiDAR.		169748				SX9942499012
	Earthwork of possible holloway or linear quarry?	Holloway	Slight earthworks of a possible holloway dropping down to the base of the valley. With 6348. Visible on LiDAR.		169749				SX9949399020
	Earthwork of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		169750				SX9967298816
	Earthworks of narrow parallel banks	Forestry Ploughing	Traces of parallel earthwork banks, c.5m wide. Either orchard banks or possible forestry ploughing. As DHER MNA104675. Visible on LiDAR.		169751				SX9972898811
	Earthworks of slight possible holloways	Holloway	An area of slight earthworks of a series of parallel (braided) possible holloways. Visible on LiDAR.		169752				SX9995099944
	Earthworks of a slight possible holloway	Holloway	The slight earthworks of a possible branching holloway. Visible on LiDAR.		169753				ST0110500294
	Location of Hepburn's Seat	Folly	'Hepburn's Seat' marked on the 1890 and 1905 OS maps.		169754				SX9976899586
	Small probable quarry pit	Quarry	Small probable quarry pit, irregular, c.60x20m across. Visible on LiDAR.		169755				SX9985499553
	Site of kennels at Forest Cottage	Building	A kennels is marked on the 1890 and 1905 OS maps. As DHER MNA101753 but the DHER entry is located over the cottage, not the kennels.		169756				SY0010999103
	Site of reservoir	Reservoir	A small reservoir is marked on the 1905 OS map. Presumably served Forest Cottage.		169757				SX9990599240

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Earthworks of narrow parallel banks	Orchard Banks	Traces of parallel earthwork banks, c.6m wide. Orchard banks. Visible on LiDAR.		169758				SX9803299957
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169759				SS9794900444
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries removed between 1905 and 1946, and after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169760				SS9781600672
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169761				SS9831000888
	Earthwork of old forestry track	Track	The slight earthworks of an old forestry track, shown on the 1890 and 1905 OS map. Visible on LiDAR.		169762				ST0083700398
	Earthworks of slight parallel linear banks	Plough Ridges?	Slight earthworks of wide parallel banks c.12m wide. Orientated with the slope. Visible on LiDAR.		169763				ST0082800373
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed before 1840, or more recent drainage feature. Visible on LiDAR.		169764				ST0103000338
	Branch line from the GWR railway to Silverton Mill	Railway	The branchline from the 1844 GWR mainline to Silverton Mill. Survives as an embankment across the base of the valley but overbuilt at Yard Farm. Rails survive embedded in the concrete track. Partly visible on LiDAR.		169765				SS9767301299
	Quarries, platforms and former spoilheap east of Silverton Mill	Spoilheap	Long narrow raised area of ground east of Silverton Mill, shown in 1946 as a spoil heap, between the River Culm and the leat feeding the mill. Flat-topped. Two possible small reservoirs to the west end. A long wall along the south. Visible on LiDAR.		169766				SS9798601078
	Weir	Weir	A weir is shown on the 1840 tithe map and labelled on the historic OS maps. Still extant.		169767				SS9802701027
	Site of Silverton Mill	Paper Mill	The site of the Silverton Paper Mill. Restricted in 1840 to the south side of the river, by 1890 and 1905 the complex extended across and overbuilt the course of the river. Closed in 1999. All structures and the culvert since demolished [without record?]		169768				SS9775401044
	Site of a weir	Weir	A small weir is shown on the 1890 and 1905 OS maps. Now destroyed.		169769				SS9783301006
	Site of a gasometer	Gasometer	A gasometer is shown on the 1890 and 1905 OS maps. Now destroyed.		169770				SS9781101016
	Site of a boat house	Building	A boat house is shown on the 1890 and 1905 OS maps. Now destroyed.		169771				SS9781000986
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169772				SS9850501516
	Earthworks of a removed field	Field	Slight traces of a field boundary removed after		169773				SS9853001682

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	boundary	Boundary	1946. Visible on LiDAR.					
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		169774			SS9852001641
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169775			SS9833501404
	Earthworks of a holloway	Holloway	Slight earthworks of a holloway dropping down to the floodplain from Penstone Martyn. Lost after 1840. Visible in LiDAR.		169776			SS9849801418
	Slight holloway	Holloway	Slight holloway leading from the lane up to the summit of the low hill. Visible on LiDAR.		169777			SS9819901345
	Earthworks of regular parallel linears	Plough Ridges	Slight earthworks of regular parallel linear features, c.10m apart. Possible modern ploughing. Visible in LiDAR.		169778			SS9814601384
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed between 1840 and 1890, and after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169779			SS9819101604
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169780			SS9748101771
	The location of the tenement of Mumps	Farmstead	The site of the farmstead of Mumps. Two buildings around a yard shown on the 1840 tithe map. A single building survives until after 1946.		169781			SS9751501764
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed before 1840 and after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169782			SS9786601807
	Possible deserted settlement lost before 1840	Farmstead	A pronounced platform defined by lost field boundaries and approached by a former lane. Shown as an orchard in 1840, 1890, 1905 and 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169783			SS9790001883
	Earthworks of a slight possible holloway	Holloway	The slight earthworks of a possible holloway. Visible on LiDAR.		169784			SX9949199781
	Earthworks of a slight possible holloway	Holloway	The slight earthworks of a possible holloway. Visible on LiDAR.		169785			SX9971099867
	Earthworks of a slight possible holloway	Holloway	The slight earthworks of a possible holloway. Visible on LiDAR.		169786			SX9951499733
	Drainage ditch or old forestry track	Ditch	Earthwork of a long straight drainage ditch or possible old forestry track. Visible on LiDAR.		169787			SY0069599402
	Earthworks of probable drainage features	Ditch	The earthworks of a set of three probable drainage features, c.20m apart, running at 45deg to the slope. Visible on LiDAR.		169788			SY0060599712
	Earthworks of paths or slight natural watercourses	Natural Feature	A pair of narrow curving slight linear earthworks, either natural or perhaps paths. Visible on LiDAR.		169789			SY0102899850
	Earthworks of a straight drainage ditch	Ditch	The earthworks of a long straight extant drainage ditch. Visible on LiDAR.		169790			ST0127600129
	Earthworks of a slight possible	Holloway	The slight earthworks of a possible holloway,		169791			ST0123600218

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	holloway		curving up onto the ridge from the valley below. Visible on LiDAR.					
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		169792			ST0122200301
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed before 1840, or more recent drainage feature. Visible on LiDAR.		169793			ST0105600286
	Earthworks of a slight possible holloway	Holloway	The slight earthworks of a possible holloway. Visible on LiDAR.		169794			ST0103500223
	Earthworks of probable drainage features	Ditch	The earthworks of a set of multiple probable drainage features, c.20m apart, running at 45deg to the slope. Visible on LiDAR.		169795			ST0116400074
	Earthworks of narrow parallel banks	Forestry Ploughing	Traces of parallel earthwork banks, c.4m wide. Seems unlikely to be orchard banks, probably forestry ploughing, covering three fields c.13ha. Visible on LiDAR.		169796			ST0106600093
	Earthworks of narrow parallel banks	Forestry Ploughing	Traces of parallel earthwork banks, c.4m wide. Seems unlikely to be orchard banks, probably forestry ploughing, covering c.2.2ha. Visible on LiDAR.		169797			ST0051900340
	Earthworks of a slight possible holloway	Holloway	The slight earthworks of a possible holloway. Links to existing forestry track. Visible on LiDAR.		169798			ST0046400262
	Drainage ditch	Ditch	Earthwork of a slightly irregular drainage ditch. Probably late 19th or 20th century. Visible on LiDAR.		169799			ST0024000370
	Earthworks of probable drainage features	Ditch	The earthworks of a set of multiple probable drainage features, c.20m apart, running at 45deg to the slope, and terminating at a probable drainage ditch. Visible on LiDAR.		169800			ST0023000386
	Earthworks of narrow parallel banks	Forestry Ploughing	Traces of parallel earthwork banks, c.4m wide. Seems unlikely to be orchard banks, probably forestry ploughing, covering c.1ha. Visible on LiDAR.		169801			ST0019900401
	Earthworks of narrow parallel banks	Forestry Ploughing	Traces of parallel earthwork banks, c.4m wide. Seems unlikely to be orchard banks, probably forestry ploughing, covering c.1ha. Visible on LiDAR.		169802			SS9995700424
	Earthworks of probable drainage features	Ditch	The earthworks of a set of multiple probable drainage features, perhaps plough ridges, c.12m apart, running at 45deg to the slope, and terminating at a the hedge. Visible on LiDAR.		169803			ST0007000388
	Earthworks of a slight possible holloway	Holloway	The slight earthworks of a possible holloway. Visible on LiDAR.		169804			ST0012500348
	Earthworks of a slight possible	Holloway	The slight earthworks of a possible branching		169805			ST0000200343

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	holloway		holloway. Visible on LiDAR.					
	Earthworks of a slight possible holloway	Holloway	The slight earthworks of a possible holloway. Visible on LiDAR.		169806			ST0056700213
	Earthworks of probable drainage features	Ditch	The earthworks of a set of multiple probable drainage features, perhaps plough ridges, c.12m apart, running at 45deg to the slope, and terminating at a the hedge. Visible on 1946 APs, LiDAR.		169807			ST0061500034
	Earthworks of slight parallel linear banks	Orchard Banks	Traces of parallel earthwork banks, c.6m wide. Orchard banks. Visible on LiDAR.		169808			ST0073000029
	Earthwork of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed before 1840. Feature may have been generated by ploughing. Visible on LiDAR.		169809			ST0068000042
	Assarted long narrow strip of fields along the road	Assarts	A long narrow set of fields probably enclosed from the roadside waste in the post-medieval period. At the western end is the site of Saltmarsh Cottage (DHER MNA103663) lost between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169810			SY0040299832
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		169811			SY0020499905
	Earthworks of narrow parallel banks	Forestry Ploughing	Traces of parallel earthwork banks, c.5m wide. Either orchard banks or forestry ploughing. Unusual as the ridging is at 45deg to the field boundaries. As DHER MNA102522. Visible on LiDAR		169812			SY0017099993
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		169813			ST0003600086
	Earthworks of a slight possible holloway	Holloway	The slight earthworks of a possible holloway. Visible on LiDAR.		169814			SS9995300047
	Earthworks of slight possible holloways	Holloway	The slight earthworks of several possible parallel holloways. Visible on LiDAR.		169815			SS9991400042
	Sluice	Sluice	Sluice labelled on the 1890 and 1905 OS maps.		169816			SS9898401840
	Stone	Marker Stone	Marker stone labelled on the 1890 OS map.		169817			SS9875201426
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary created after before 1840 but removed between 1890 and 1905. Visible on LiDAR.		169818			SS9915702018
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries created after before 1840 but removed between 1890 and 1905. Visible on LiDAR.		169819			SS9916801863
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		169820			SS9890401513
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169821			SS9898401625
	Earthworks of removed field	Field	Traces of a field boundary removed before		169822			SS9908801694



THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	boundaries	Boundary	1840. Visible on LiDAR					
	Earthwork of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169823			SS9877001434
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169824			SS9881501517
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Shown on the 1840 tithe map as a 'deerpark' fence. Visible on LiDAR.		169825			SS9892901619
	Traces of a ditch	Ditch	Fragment of straight ditch. Visible on LiDAR.		169826			SS9928201996
	Traces of a ditch	Ditch	Fragment of straight ditch. Visible on LiDAR.		169827			SS9932102009
	Traces of a ditch	Ditch	Fragment of straight ditch. Visible on LiDAR.		169828			SS9919302070
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries or water management ditches	Ditch	Fragment of straight ditch. Visible on LiDAR.		169829			SS9931902064
	Drainage ditch	Ditch	A straight section of drainage ditch. Visible on LiDAR.		169830			SS9879001392
	Causeway	Causeway	The footpath between Silverton Mill and Penstone is raised on a causeway. Visible on LiDAR.		169831			SS9798001192
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169832			SS9814701184
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169833			SS9808901118
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169834			SS9792301139
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary created after 1840 and removed between 1905 and 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169835			SS9786701264
	Earthwork of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169836			SS9784101241
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		169837			SS9827901120
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		169838			SS9833101221
	Long straight linear disturbance visible on LiDAR	Pipeline?	Long straight linear disturbance. Pipeline easement? Cuts across historic boundaries. Visible on LiDAR.		169839			SS9825301158
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		169840			SS9822601181
	Earthwork of a removed field boundary or drainage ditch	Field Boundary	Long straight section of probable drainage ditch. Visible on LiDAR.		169841			SS9813401144
	Earthwork of a removed field boundary or drainage ditch	Field Boundary	A curving stretch of ditch or removed field boundary. Not on historic maps. Visible on LiDAR.		169842			SS9802201257

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Drainage ditch	Ditch	Short stretch of drainage ditch. Visible on LiDAR.		169843				SS9787001170
	Palaeo-channels	Palaeo-Channel	Curving palaeo-channels in the base of the valley. Visible on LiDAR.		169844				SS9770401171
	Palaeo-channels	Palaeo-Channels	Earthworks of palaeo-channels. Visible on LiDAR.		169845				SS9703401360
	Palaeo-channels	Palaeo-Channels	Earthworks of palaeo-channels. Visible on LiDAR.		169846				SS9689201216
	Palaeo-channels	Palaeo-Channels	Earthworks of palaeo-channels. A series of narrow, winding dendritic channels. Visible on LiDAR.		169847				SS9651800707
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1905 and 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169848				SS9767001933
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Replaced by a straight boundary, which itself was removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169849				SS9767101783
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed after 1946. Visible on LiDAR.		169850				SS9777402058
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Slight traces of field boundaries removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on 1946 APs, LiDAR.		169851				SS9758101520
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries or possibly palaeo-channels	Field Boundary	Traces of a possible removed field boundary or possible palaeo-channel. Visible on LiDAR.		169852				SS9759701549
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169853				SS9744201461
	Possible earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Slight traces of a field boundary removed before 1840, possibly a palaeo-channel. Visible on LiDAR.		169854				SS9754401277
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169855				SS9771001337
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169856				SS9774401306
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundaries removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169857				SS9801601645
	Site of a range of barns attached to Outer Yard Farm	Building	A range of three barns and attached yard that belonged to Outer Yard Farm. Demolished after 1946.		169858				SS9773401514
	Earthworks of a probable settlement site at Outer Yard Farm	Farmstead	An area c.0.4ha across containing two clear platforms (see DHER MNA107546) and related earthworks at Outer Yard Farm. Shown as an orchard on the 1840, 1890 and 1905 maps. Visible on LiDAR.		169859				SS9774601473
	The site of the farmhouse of Locksbrook	Building	The site of a farmhouse on the tenement of Locksbrook is shown on the 1840 tithe map, lost by 1890. Disturbed ground visible on		169860				SS9793701460

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

			LiDAR.					
	Earthwork of extant holloway	Holloway	Traces of a holloway crossing the base of the valley and to Yarde Farm. Visible on LiDAR.		169861			SS9790501542
	Earthwork of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169862			SS9792501527
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169863			SS9791201483
	Earthwork of a straight probable drainage ditch	Ditch	Earthwork of a straight probable drainage ditch. Probably late 19th or 20th century. Visible on LiDAR.		169864			SS9781101396
	Site of Outer Yard Farmhouse	Building	Site of Outer Yard Farmhouse. Demolished after 1890.		169865			SS9773101538
	Site of a farm building at Inner Yard Farm	Building	Site of a farm building at Inner Yard Farm. demolished after 1840.		169866			SS9778401534
	Site of threshing barn at Inner Yard Farm	Building	Site of a long barn with central opposing porches, probable threshing barn. Demolished after 1890.		169867			SS9780801574
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169868			SS9847801066
	Traces of a water management system	Watermeadow	Slight traces of series of narrow shallow drainage features, presumable part of a water meadow system. Partly recorded as DHER MDV108673. Visible on LiDAR.		169869			SS9865201262
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		169870			SS9849401159
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		169871			SS9844001192
	Partly canalised river channel	Canalised River	A partly canalised river channel. Visible on LiDAR.		169872			SS9874801459
	A partly canalised river channel	Canalised River	A partly canalised river channel. Visible on LiDAR.		169873			SS9878801745
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169874			SS9893701896
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169875			SS9938702033
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169876			SS9914902011
	Earthworks of removed field boundaries	Field Boundary	Traces of field boundaries removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169877			SS9915301816
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on LiDAR.		169878			SS9900401834
	Canalised watercourse or leat	Canalised River/Leat	A long straight section of leat or canal taken off the River Culm at Hele and re-joining it at Beare. Presumably feeding the other water management drains here. Visible on LiDAR.		169879			SS9901201764

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Farm buildings at Crabhayes Farm	Building	An L-shaped range at Crabhayes Farm. Elements are shown on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map, but appears in its current form on the 1890 OS map. A horse engine is shown on the 1890 OS map, and is extant.		169880				SX9975796853
	A farm building at Crabhayes Farm	Building	An open-fronted farm building (cartshed?), built between 1890 and 1905.		169881				SX9975196882
	Systematic land underdrainage	Land Drain	Cropmarks of systematic land underdrainage are visible on the 1946 APs.		169882				SY0054296495
	Cropmark of removed field boundary	Field Boundary	The cropmark of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890 is visible on the 1946 APs.		169883				SY0081396285
	Systematic land underdrainage	Land Drain	Cropmarks of systematic land underdrainage are visible on the 1946 APs. The systems are different to each side of the removed field boundary 7054 so must predate that removal.		169884				SY0084496262
	Cropmark in Wishford Meadow	Drainage	A network of slight narrow cropmarks are visible in Wishford Meadow on the 1946 APs. It is unclear whether they represent allotment boundaries, drainage or perhaps natural fissures.		169885				SX9881195274
	Systematic land underdrainage	Land Drain	Cropmarks of systematic land underdrainage are visible on the 1946 APs.		169886				SX9956695933
	Systematic land underdrainage	Land Drain	Cropmarks of systematic land underdrainage are visible on the 1946 APs.		169887				SX9984196081
	Cropmarks of narrow parallel ridges	Orchard Banks	Cropmarks of narrow parallel ridges, probably orchard banks, are visible on the 1946 APs.		169888				SX9935696115
	Systematic land underdrainage	Land Drain	Cropmarks of systematic land underdrainage are visible on the 1946 APs.		169889				SX9941596053
	Land drainage?	Land Drain	The cropmarks of a dendritic pattern of ?drainage is shown on the 1946 APs.		169890				SX9952896037
	Land drainage?	Land Drain	The cropmarks of a dendritic pattern of ?drainage is shown on the 1946 APs.		169891				SX9933096023
	Cropmarks of narrow parallel banks	Orchard Banks	An area of narrow parallel cropmark visible on the 1946 APs. Possibly orchard banks.		169892				ST0040200413
	The earthworks of contour leats west of Lower Comberoy farm	Contour Leats	The slight earthworks of three parallel contour leats are visible to the west of Lower Comberoy Farm. Presumably associated with DHER MDV108692. Visible on 1946 APs, LiDAR.		169893				SS9898300700
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Earthworks of a field boundary removed between 1840 and 1890. Visible on 1946 APs, LiDAR.		169894				SX9724598563
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Earthworks of a field boundary removed before 1840. Visible on LiDAR.		169895				SX9731798657

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Land drainage?	Land Drain	Area of irregular cropmarks, probably natural and artificial drainage features. Visible on the 1946 APs.		169896				SX9743298649
	Systematic land underdrainage	Land Drain	Cropmarks of systematic land underdrainage are visible on the 1946 APs.		169897				SX9653999561
	Systematic land underdrainage	Land Drain	Cropmarks of systematic land underdrainage are visible on the 2018 and 2020 APs.		169898				SY0082198003
	Cropmarks of parallel curving probable plough ridges	Ridge And Furrow	The cropmarks of parallel slightly curving linear features are visible on a 2016 AP. They are parallel to the field boundary to the north, and thus contemporary.		169899				SX9925699561
	Earthworks of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Traces of a field boundary removed before 1840. Visible on 2020 AP, LiDAR.		169900				SS9913000869
	Cropmark complex of relict field boundaries and extractive pits	Field Boundary; Quarry	An extensive area c.6ha with cropmarks of relict field boundaries and multiple regular and irregular probable extractive pits. As DHER MDV108778 etc. but more extensive. Visible on 2018 and 2020 APs. Probably contiguous with 7074.		169901				SS9820400863
	Cropmark complex of relict field boundaries and extractive pits	Field Boundary; Quarry	An extensive area c.2ha with cropmarks of relict field boundaries and multiple irregular probable extractive pits. As DHER MDV108778 etc. but more extensive. Visible on 2018 and 2020 APs. Probably contiguous with 7073.		169902				SS9792800729
	'Race Park' field name	Field Name	This field is recorded as 'The Race Park' in 1756 and 1840.		169903				SX9740399483
	'Tithe Barn Field' tithe field name	Field Name	This field is recorded as 'Tithe Barn Field' in 1840.		169904				SY0095297606
	'Spalsbury' field name	Field Name	This field is recorded as 'Higher' and 'Lower Spalsbury' in 1840, but not in 1762. The burh element implies a fortification of some kind.		169905				ST0142700954
	'Bowling' field name	Field Name	This field is recorded as 'Bowling Close' in 1840.		169906				SY0177599462
	'Stone' field name	Field Name	These four fields are recorded as 'Stone' in 1840. It could refer to the stony subsoil, but can refer to built structures. There are small quarries to the eastern side of these fields, see DHER MDV108674.		169907				SS9820601640
	'Waterleat' field name	Field Name	Two fields recorded as 'Higher' and 'Lower Waterleat' in 1840.		169908				SS9770801675
	'Warren' field name	Field Name	This field is recorded as 'Warren' in 1840. A cropmark enclosure is located just to the north. Possible manorial warren here.		169909				SS9780901989
	'Stone Hills' field names	Field Name	These two fields are recorded as 'Stone Hills' in 1840 and in 1756. It could refer to the stony subsoil, but can refer to built structures.		169910				SX9612999407

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	'Bambury' field name	Field Name	This field is recorded as 'Higher' and 'Lower Bambury' in the 1770s, and 'Banbury' in 1840. The burh element implies a fortification of some kind. Repetition with 7090 might suggest a personal name.		169911					SX9641497980
	Site of Burrowton Cottages	Building	The site of the original Burrowton Cottages. Shown on the 1770s Braodclyst Manor map. Demolished and replaced by a bungalow after 1946.		169912					SY0105397684
	Farm building at Ashclyst Farm	Building	A farm building at Ashclyst Farm. Shown on the 1840 tithe map. A horse engine house is shown on the south side on the 1890 and 1905 OS maps.		169913					SY0106998219
	Site of a building at Ashclyst Cottages	Building	The site of a building at Ashclyst Cottages. Shown on the 1840 tithe map; demolished by 1890.		169914					SY0109198423
	Farm building at Channons Farm	Building	A surviving historic farm building at Channons Farm. Shown on the 1840 tithe map as part of a C-shaped courtyard range, with 7025.		169915					SY0158399105
	Site of a farm building at Channons Farm	Building	The site of a farm building shown on the 1890 OS map. Built between 1840 and 1890; demolished by 1905 and replaced by 7026.		169916					SY0157099119
	Farm building at Channons Farm	Building	A farm building at Channons Farm. Built between 1840 and 1890.		169917					SY0157099053
	Site of a range of farm buildings at Channons Farm	Building	The site of farm buildings shown on the 1840 tithe map, part of a C-shaped courtyard range with 7022. With open-fronted sheds to the interior of the yard, and horse engine house to the south. Demolished after 1946.		169918					SY0157399077
	Site of a farm building at Channons Farm	Building	The site of a farm building at Channons Farm. Built between 1840 and 1890; demolished after 1946.		169919					SY0157199113
	Outbuildings at Pratts Farm	Building	Outbuildings at Pratts Farm. Possibly shown on the 1840 tithe map as a larger range. Timber frame with weather boarding.		169920					SY0177799298
	Outbuilding at Pratts Farm	Building	Outbuildings at Pratts Farm. Possibly shown on the 1840 tithe map as a larger range. Demolished after 1946.		169921					SY0178999295
	Saw pit	Saw Pit	A saw pit is marked on the 1890 OS map at Pratts Farm.		169922					SY0179299350
	Outbuilding at Caddihoe	Building	A outbuilding is shown at Caddihoe on the 1890 OS map. Lost by 1905.		169923					SY0064699969
	Outbuilding at Caddihoe	Building	An L-shaped outbuilding is shown at Caddihoe on the 1890 OS map. The northern and southern parts were demolished after 1905.		169924					SY0066099982
	Outbuildings at Sprydoncote	Building	A long range of outbuildings at Sprydoncote,		169925					SX9886999749

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

			facing the stables. May survive in part.					
	Walled garden at Sprydoncote	Garden	A walled garden is shown at Sprydoncote on the 1890 and 1905 OS maps. The walled circuit survives.		169926			SX9888599743
	Site of a farm building at Sprydoncote	Building	A structure is shown linking the extant stables with the walled garden on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished between 1840 and 1890.		169927			SX9885599747
	Site of a farm building at Sprydoncote	Building	A structure is shown linking the extant stables with the walled garden on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished between 1840 and 1890.		169928			SX9887099763
	Site of a farm building at Sprydoncote	Building	Site of a large C-shaped courtyard range of farm buildings at Sprydoncote, shown on the 1840 tithe map. The northern side survives and was incorporated into 1 and 2 Sprydon Cottages.		169929			SX9884099798
	Outbuilding at 1 and 2 Hollishead Cottages	Building	Outbuildings to the rear of 1 and 2 Hollishead Cottages. Built between 1840 and 1890. A pump is marked on the 1890 OS map.		169930			SS9898000271
	Site of a building shown at Hollishead Cottages	Building	The site of a building adjacent to Hollishead Cottages is shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished before 1890.		169931			SS9897200238
	Large courtyard range of buildings at Lower Comberoy Farm	Building	A large C-shaped courtyard range of buildings at Lower Comberoy Farm. Components shown on the 1840 tithe map, linked to form a continuous range between 1840 and 1890. As DHER MNA107677.		169932			SS9920000656
	Site of a farm building at Lower Comberoy Farm	Building	The site of a building, part of the courtyard range 7039. Demolished between 905 and 1946.		169933			SS9920400625
	Farm building at Frogmore Farm	Building	A farm building shown on the 1890 OS map, built between 1840 and 1890.		169934			SS9998800738
	farm buildings at Higher Comberoy Farm	Building	A small courtyard range of farm buildings at Higher Comberoy Farm, shown on the 1840 tithe map as integral to a range to the west.		169935			ST0155700495
	Site of a horse engine house at Higher Comberoy Farm	Building	The site of a horse engine house at Higher Comberoy Farm. Shown on the 1890 and 1905 OS maps. Demolished before 1946.		169936			ST0157000496
	Farm building at Heathfield Farm	Building	A small farm building is shown on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map.		169937			SX9874996030
	Farm building at Heathfield Farm	Building	A narrow outbuilding is shown on the western side of the yard on the 1890 and 1905 OS maps.		169938			SX9873396034
	Outbuilding at Coggans	Building	An outbuilding at Coggans, shown on the 1840 tithe map.		169939			SX9866696286
	Site of an outbuilding at Coggans	Building	The site of an outbuilding at Coggans, shown on the 1840 tithe map. Demolished between		169940			SX9866096274

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

			1890 and 1905.					
	Site of a building at Winter's Cottage	Building	The site of a building shown on the 1840 tithe map. Possibly survived until after 1946.		169941			SX9892596981
	Farm buildings at Paynes Farm	Building	A range of farm buildings at Paynes Farm. Elements are shown on the 1840 tithe map, the current layout was constructed between 1840 and 1890.		169942			SX9967796596
	Farm buildings at Crabhayes Farm	Building	A long L-shaped range at Crabhayes Farm. Elements are shown on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map, but appears in its current form on the 1890 OS map.		169943			SX9978896859
	'Clapper' field name	Field Name	These fields are recorded as 'Clapper Close' in the 1770s; one of the fields is recorded as 'Clapper Close' in 1840. Referring to either a bridge or a rabbit warren (ME clapere)		169944			SX9709198820
	'Stanacre' field name	Field Name	These two fields are recorded as 'Stanacre' (stone acre) in 1840. It could refer to the stony subsoil, but can refer to built structures, though this seems unlikely in this context.		169945			SS9969001026
	'Burnhay Orchard' field name	Field Name	This field is recorded as 'Burnhay Orchard' in 1840. It could refer to an earlier settlement here ((ge)haeg), as orchards appear frequently on former settlement sites.		169946			SS9860400891
	'Blakewood' field names	Field Name	Four large fields in the base of the valley called 'Blakewood' in 1840. Blake ('black') fields names often associated with settlement sites. Here, more likely to be peaty humic soils, (possibly) preserved timbers. or wet alder woodland. Under the M5.		169947			SS9917001722
	'Warren' field name	Field Name	This field is recorded as 'Warren' in 1840. As this is the site of the original Higher Newlands, it would be a late C19 warren, or refer to rabbits burrowing into the earthworks of the old farmstead?		169948			SY0022197962
	'Cole Pitt' field name	Field Name	A fields recorded as 'Cole Pitt meadow' in 1756. 'Cole Pitt' typically refers to coal but this seems highly unlikely - presumably charcoal burning?		169949			SS9655700410
	'Bambury' field name	Field Name	This field is recorded as 'Bamburys Close' in the 1770s, and 'Banburys Close' in 1840. The burh element implies a fortification of some kind. Repetition with 7083 might suggest a personal name.		169950			SX9702499399
	'Blacklands' field names	Field Name	A group of four fields called 'Blacklands' east of Elbury Farm. in 1840. 'Black' field names are often associated with settlement sites.		169951			SY0090095912



THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	'Culverhayes' field names	Field Name	Two fields called 'Culverhayes' on the edge of Broadclyst, as recorded in 1770 and 1840. Culver (pigeon/Dove) would suggest a dovecote.		169952				SX9836297520
	Earthwork platforms and 'Stanbury' field name	Farm, Field Name	A small square earthwork enclosure, with associated 1840 field name 'Stanbury'. As DHER MNA103583. Visible on LiDAR.		169953				SS9897800949
	Earthwork of a removed field boundary	Field Boundary	Clear earthworks of a field boundary removed after 1905.		169954				SS9894701029
	'Worthy' field name	Field Name	A field recorded as 'Worthy Hill' in 1770. Derived from (ge)haeg (enclosure) and associated with settlement.		169955				SY0035496549
	'Stone Hill/Stonely' field name	Field Name	This field is recorded as 'Stonely' in 1770 and 'Stone Hill' in 1840. It could refer to the stony subsoil, but can refer to built structures.		169956				SX9965697619
	'Pinhay Thorn' field names	Field Names	These three fields are recorded as 'Pinhay Thorn' in 1770 and 'Pinky Thorn' in 1840. The 'pin' element could refer to a manorial pound.		169957				SX9884098645
	'Stone Hill' field name	Field Name	This field is recorded as 'Stone Hill' in 1840, but not in 1770. It could refer to the stony subsoil, but can refer to built structures.		169958				SX9921595717
	Site of structures shown on the Broadclyst Manor map	Building	An L-shaped range of buildings are shown here on the 1770s Broadclyst map. Demolished before 1842.		169959				SX9826897225
	Site of structures shown on the Broadclyst Manor map	Building	A small farm building is shown on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map. Demolished prior to c.1819 when the turnpike road was re-routed through the village.		169960				SX9832497277
	Site of structures shown on the Broadclyst Manor map	Building	A number of small buildings are shown on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map here. Demolished before 1842. Nb. the map is not very legible and these could be small closes/gardens.		169961				SX9829497290
	Site of structures shown on the Broadclyst Manor map	Building	Site of a long range attached to 3-4 Queen's Square, shown on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map. Demolished before 1842.		169962				SX9824097333
	Site of a structure shown on the Broadclyst Manor map	Building	Site of a building shown on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map. Demolished before 1842.		169963				SX9822497293
	Site of structures shown on the Broadclyst Manor map	Building	A number of small buildings are shown on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map here. Demolished before 1842. Nb. the map is not very legible and these could be small closes/gardens.		169964				SX9829497309
	Site of a structure shown on the Broadclyst Manor map	Building	The west end of Ford House (DHER MNA105021) was demolished to widen the		169965				SX9839997273

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

			access for the Turnpike road. Shown on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map.					
	Site of structures shown on the Broadclyst Manor map	Building	Cottages with a courtyard range of buildings to the rear is shown on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map. Demolished before 1842.		169966			SX9833297246
	Site of a structure shown on the Broadclyst Manor map	Building	A small farm building is shown on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map; part of Place Barton. Demolished before 1842.		169967			SX9830297230
	Site of a structure shown on the Broadclyst Manor map	Building	A small farm building is shown on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map; part of Place Barton. Demolished before 1842.		169968			SX9829097208
	Raised knoll, probably natural	Knoll	A raised knoll c.60m across projecting into the valley above Chapel Court. Probably natural, but perhaps augmented? 'Quarry Close' in tithe apportionment. Visible on LiDAR.		169969			SS9870300311
	Outbuilding at Columbjohn	Building	An outbuilding located to the rear of 1-2 Columbjohn Cottages. Structure shown on the 1840 tithe map, but now reduced in height, re-roofed and heavily altered.		169970			SX9586399665
	Outbuilding at Columbjohn	Building	An outbuilding located to the rear of 1-2 Columbjohn Cottages. Structure shown on the 1840 tithe map, but now reduced in height, re-roofed and heavily altered.		169971			SX9584099665
MNA104023	Fields and wells, Caddihoe, Killerton	Field; Well		Medieval	107405*0		MDV65091	SX0049099949
MNA107616	Heathfield Farm, Killerton	Farm		Post Medieval	107414*0			SX9874996050
MNA107702	Martinsfield Farm, Killerton	Farm		Post Medieval	107420*0			SX9807097950
MNA100955	Possible deer park boundary, Back Park, Killerton	Boundary Bank		Post Medieval	MNA100955			SS9730901040
MNA103267	18c ha ha, Killerton Garden, Killerton	Ha Ha		Post Medieval	MNA103267			SS9721500074
MNA104585	Old route of road Exeter/Bradinch, Front Park, Killerton	Road; Road		Post Medieval	MNA104585			SX9745599873
MNA107518	Hollow way north from village, Townend Farm, Killerton	Hollow Way		Post Medieval	MNA107518			SX9823897457
MNA181819	Paddleford Bridge, Killerton	Bridge		Post Medieval	MNA181819		MDV10147	SX9521799811
MNA181978	Hackworthy Cottage, Killerton	House		Post Medieval	MNA181978		MDV65023	SX9859497095
MNA181979	Longmeadow, Mattress and Broad - Ley, Killerton	Farmhouse		Post Medieval	MNA181979		MDV19216, MDV65036	SX9835298480
MNA181980	Budlake Farmhouse, Killerton	Farmhouse		Post Medieval	MNA181980			SS9834400107
MNA181981	K6 Telephone kiosk O/S Village Hall,	Telephone		Modern	MNA181981		MDV87096	SX9828997235

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

	Killerton	Box							
MNA181982	Bowls Cross Gatepiers (At SX 963982), Killerton	Gate Pier		Post Medieval	MNA181982				SX9630098199
MNA181983	Columbjohn Bridge, Killerton	Bridge		Post Medieval	MNA181983		MDV87673		SX9578799744
MNA182428	Beare farmhouse and front garden wall, Killerton	Farmhouse		Post Medieval	MNA182428				SS9865200949

## 4.0 PROPERTY

### 4.1 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

#### 4.1.1 TOPOGRAPHY

Killerton is a large estate, covering approximately 2600ha. It lies north-east of Exeter, with Killerton House located approximately 9.2km from the centre of the city; and the M5 motorway running through the western half of the estate north to south.

#### 4.1.2 GEOLOGY

The geology underlying Killerton comprises ten geological formations. At the northern end of the estate and south of the railway line is the Yellow ford Formation (Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone). South of that, and scattering across the north of the estate, lies the Cadbury Breccia Formation (Breccia). Underlying the entirety of Killerton Park is the Thorverton Sandstone Formation (Lamprophyre), with basalt from the Thorverton formation running through the bottom of the park area; surrounding the park also lies sandstone from the same formation. South of Killerton Park lies Bussell's Member (mudstone and sandstone). To the east of that lies Crackington Formation (mudstone and sandstone), which underlies Ashclyst Forest and its surrounding area; with the Clyst St Lawrence Formation (interbedded sandstone and siltstone), located south-east of this. North of Ashclyst is a combination of two formations: Higher Comberoy Formation (Breccia) and (Sandstone), and the Upton Formation (Breccia and Sandstone, Interbedded). A large portion which covers much of the M5 cutting through as well as Broadclyst is the Dawlish Sandstone Formation (Sandstone). And east of Broadclyst lies the Aylesbeare Mudstone Group (Mudstone).

TABLE 5: SUMMARY TABLE OF GEOLOGY AND SOILS.

Area	Soil Association	Geology	Definition
Broadclyst and mid-west	Bridgnorth	Permo-Triassic and Carboniferous reddish sandstone.	Well drained sandy and coarse loamy soils over soft sandstone. Occasional deeper soils. Risk of water and wind erosion.
Budlake	Halstow	Carboniferous shale	Slowly permeable clayey soils often over shale. Some well drained fine loamy soils.
Middle	Isleham 1	Sandy drift	Deep permeable sandy soils with humous or peaty surface horizon affected by groundwater. Some deep acid peat soils.
North of estate	Bromsgrove	Permo-Triassic and Carboniferous sandstone and siltstone	Well drained reddish coarse loamy soils mainly over soft sandstone, but deep in places. Associated fine loamy soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging. Risk of water erosion

#### 4.1.3 SOILS

The estate soil types, as found in the Soil Survey of England and Wales (1983) were surveyed as a mix of soils, which comprise a combination of:

TABLE 6: DESCRIPTION OF SOIL TYPES ACROSS THE KILLERTON ESTATE (SSEW 1983)

Number	Soil Type	Description
421b	Halstow	Slowly permeable clayey soils often over shale. Some well drained fine loamy soils.
541b	Bromsgrove	Well drained reddish coarse loamy soils mainly over soft sandstone, but deep in places. Associated fine loamy soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging. Risk of water erosion.
541e	Crediton	Well drained gritty reddish loamy soils over breccia. Locally less stony. Steep slopes in places.
541n	Trusham	Well drained fine loamy soils over deeply weathered rock locally. Some shallow soils. Steep slopes in places. Bare rock locally.
551a	Bridgnorth	Well drained sandy coarse loamy soils over soft sandstone. Occasionally deeper soils. Risk of water and wind erosion.
572f	Whimple 3	Reddish fine loamy or fine silty over clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

Number	Soil Type	Description
		seasonal waterlogging. Some similar clayey soils on brows. Slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy and fine silty over clayey soils on lower slopes.
712e	Hallsworth 2	Slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged clayey, fine loamy and fine silty soils.
813e	Compton	Stoneless mostly reddish clayey soils affected by groundwater. Flat land. Risk of flooding.
861a	Isleham 1	Deep permeable sandy soils with humose or peaty surface horizon affected by groundwater. Some deep acid peat soils.

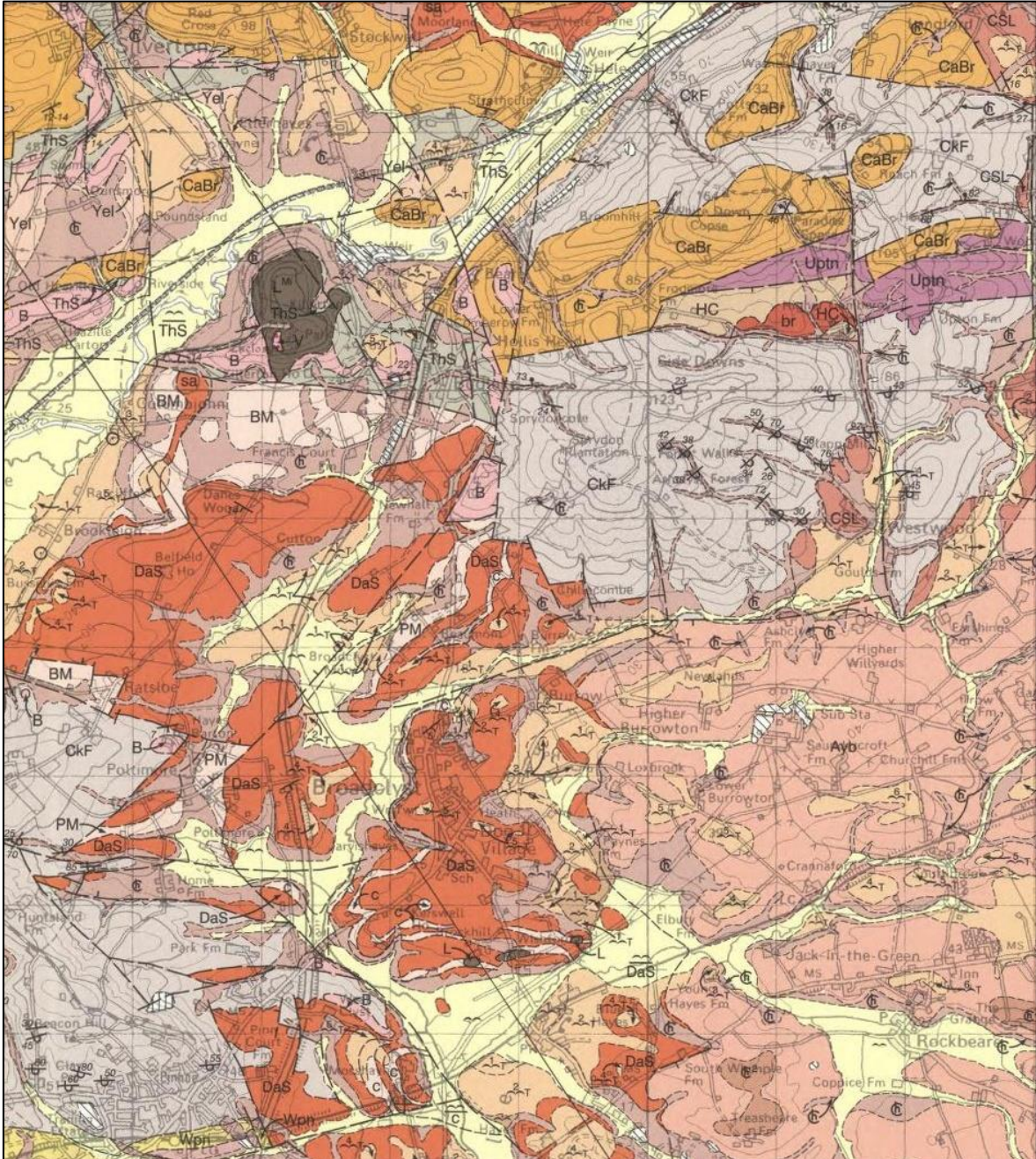


FIGURE 43: GEOLOGY MAP OF THE AREA (BGS SHEET 325).

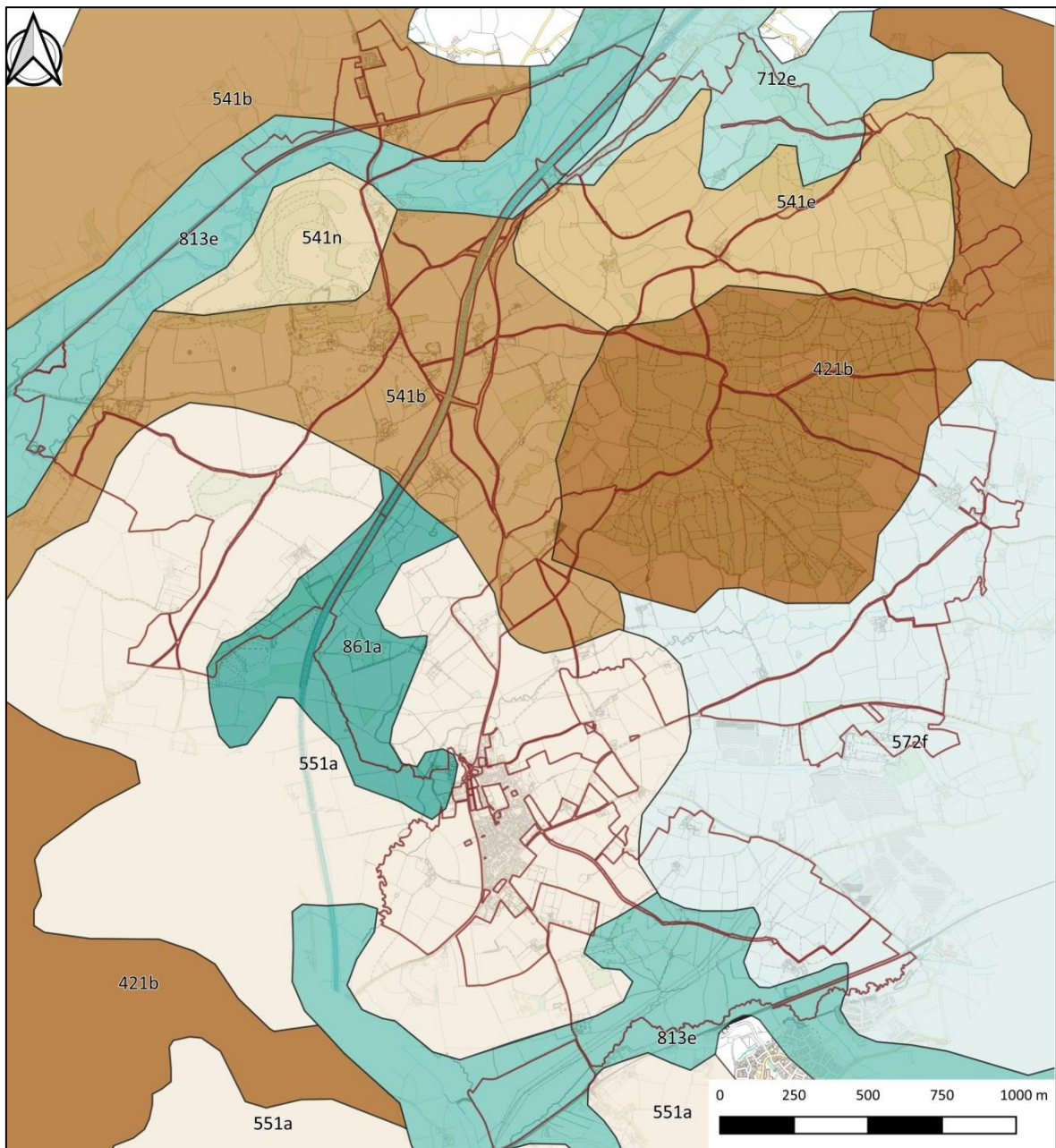


FIGURE 44: THE LOCAL SOIL TYPES (AFTER SSEW 1983). THE NATIONAL TRUST OWNERSHIP BOUNDARY IS SHOWN IN RED. © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHTS 2019 ORDNANCE SURVEY 0100031673.

## 4.2 VEGETATION AND LAND USE

The landscape character area for the Killerton Estate is Devon Redlands National Character Area (Natural England accessed 25/3/20). For vegetation and land use assessment the Killerton Estate has been divided into three sections: Killerton House, Park and Gardens, The Farms and Ashclyst Forest and other Woodlands.

### 4.2.1 KILLERTON HOUSE, PARK AND GARDENS

This area of the estate is the main hub for visitors and includes the current Killerton House, Parkland and gardens surrounding it as well as the stables and associated structures, now the visitor reception, tea room and shop and the walled garden, now a car park. The land within this area is a mix of woodland and grazed pasture fields. The Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation classifies this area as a combination of Park/Garden and Ancient Woodland (Devon County Council accessed 25/3/20).

#### 4.2.2 THE FARMS

There are twenty individual farms within the Killerton Estate comprising approximately 65% of the National Trust land holding at Killerton. These are let under tenancy agreements. The farmland at Killerton appears to be a mixture of arable and pasture land, grazed and cut under rotation. There appears to be very little permanent pasture across the estate. The Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation classifies the farmland areas as largely post medieval enclosures with some areas of medieval enclosure on the eastern side of the estate and very limited areas of rough ground (Devon County Council accessed 25/3/20).

#### 4.2.3 ASHCLYST FOREST AND THE OTHER WOODLANDS

There is currently approximately 524 hectares of woodland comprising part of the Killerton estate which equates to approximately 20% of the National Trust landholding at Killerton. The Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation classifies most of these areas of woodland as 'other woodland', namely broad-leaved plantations, replanted ancient woodland or areas which have grown up from scrub, however there are some smaller areas of ancient woodland; in particular Paradise Copse, Danes Wood and Rattlecot Wood and Hazelwood Terrace (Devon County Council accessed 25/3/20).

### 4.3 CURRENT PROTECTION AND SCHEDULING

#### 4.3.1 CONSERVATION AREAS

There is one Conservation Area designated within the Killerton Estate: the historic core of Broadclyst Village which was designated in 1974. (Broadclyst Conservation Area Appraisal 1999). This is limited to the north western area of the settlement, much of which is in National Trust ownership.

#### 4.3.2 SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

There are four Scheduled Monuments on the land held by the National Trust. These are:

- Dolbury hillfort, 230m north of Killerton House (MNA101254; 1017192)
- Two 18<sup>th</sup> century deer park pales with a deer park pond at Killerton Park (MNA102895; MNA102074; MNA104843; 1017193)
- Manorial settlement with medieval undercroft adjacent to Broadclyst Church (MNA107625; 1017194)
- Holy well 230m north west of Lower Comberoy Cottages (MNA107680; 1019108)

Another Scheduled Monument lies just outside the NT ownership boundary at Broadclyst:

- Churchyard Cross 21m north east of St John the Baptist's Church (MDV10154; 1249838)

#### 4.3.3 HISTORIC PARKS AND GARDENS

There is a single Registered Park and Garden within the National Trust landholding at Killerton:

- The Grade II\* Killerton House Registered Park and Garden (List entry number 1000694).

#### 4.3.4 LISTED BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

The NT Killerton Estate owns one Grade I building, four Grade II\* Listed buildings, one Grade II\* Listed bridge and 115 other Grade II Listed buildings and structures.

Grade I Listed Buildings within the Killerton Estate:

- The Chapel of the Holy Evangelists (1098332)

Grade II\* Listed Buildings and Structures within the Killerton Estate:

- Killerton House and Ha Ha (1098331)

- The Bear's Hut (1170706)
- Newhall Farmhouse and Ha Ha (1170183)
- Marker's Cottage (1170878)
- Ellerhayes Bridge (1098339)

Grade II Listed Buildings and Structures:

There are 115 records for Grade II Listed buildings and structures within the National Trust Killerton Estate.

The Grade I Listed parish church of St John the Baptist sits just outside the boundary of National Trust ownership in Broadclyst. The National Trust ownership boundary abuts the Grade II\* Listed Paddleford Bridge.

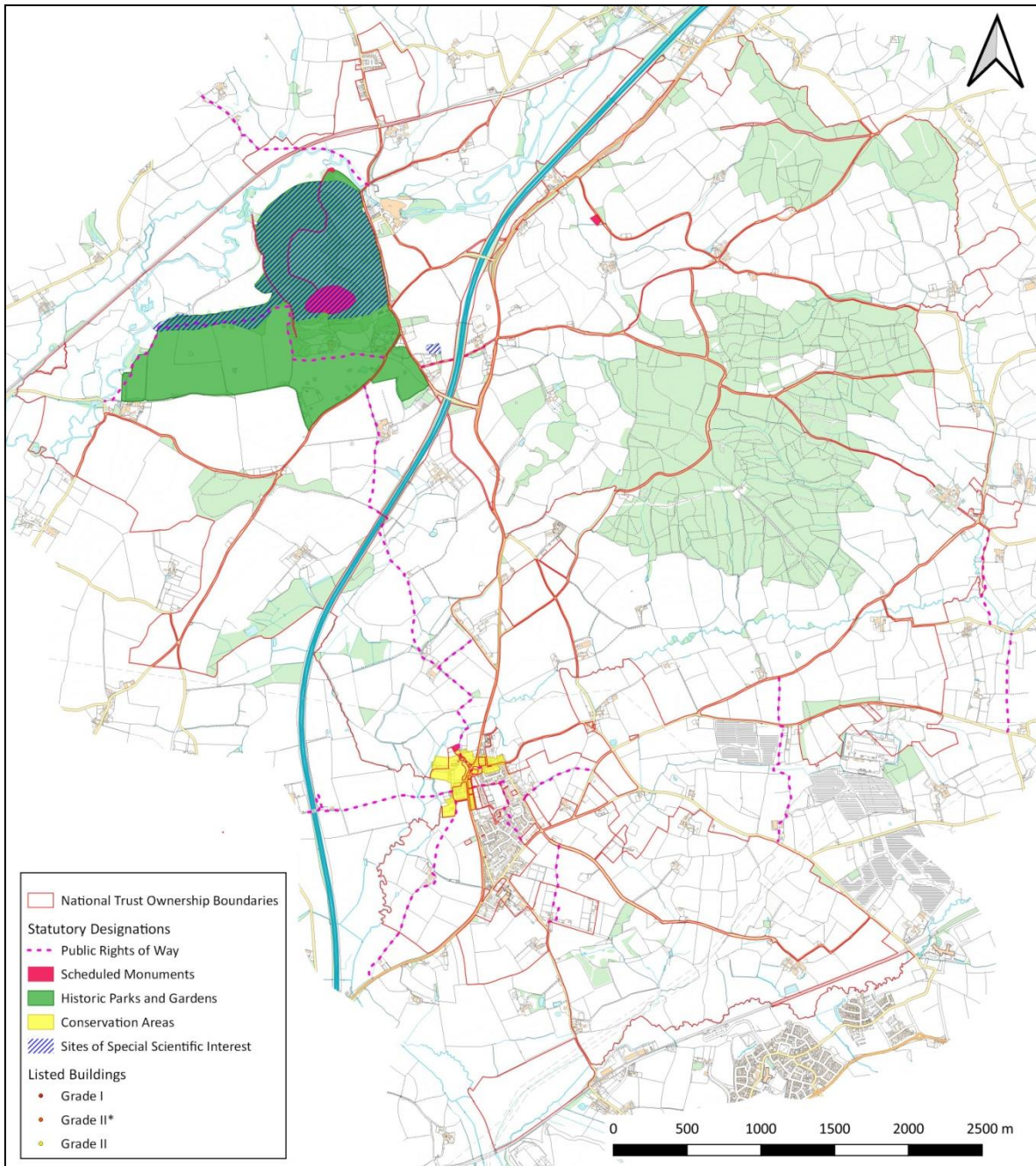


FIGURE 45: MAP SHOWING LEGAL DESIGNATIONS WITHIN KILLERTON ESTATE. ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPPING PROVIDED BY THE NATIONAL TRUST © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHTS 2019 ORDNANCE SURVEY 0100031673



#### 4.3.5 RIGHTS OF WAY

Several public footpaths cross Killerton Estate, these include:

TABLE 3: LIST OF PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY FOOTPATHS.

Name	Orientation
Broad Clyst Footpath 11	From Across Broadclyst Village Green - north-east to south-west
Broad Clyst Footpath 12	From Small Lane to Heath Cottages
Broad Clyst Footpath 14	From Heath to Prospect Cottage
Broad Clyst Footpath 18	From Columbjohn Cottages to The Lodge
Broad Clyst Footpath 21	From Lower Budlake to Higher Budlake
Broad Clyst Footpath 21	From Lower Budlake to Higher Budlake
Broad Clyst Footpath 24	From Stooke Bridge Road to Syms Cottage
Broad Clyst Footpath 26	From Syms Cottage to Wards Cross
Broad Clyst Footpath 28	From Newlands Farm to Lower Burrowton
Broad Clyst Footpath 29	From West Clyst, Windy Nook to The Linhayes and Honiton Road (Briar House)
Broad Clyst Footpath 3	From Gourds Cots to Town End
Broad Clyst Footpath 31	From Honeysuckle Cottage to New Inn
Broad Clyst Footpath 4	From Francis Court Farm to Moor Lane and Broadclyst Church Close
Broad Clyst Footpath 8	From Sunnyfield to Withy Bridge
Poltimore Footpath 2	From Poltimore Barnfield Cott to Broadclyst Culmleigh
Silverton Footpath 5	From Waterleat House to Ellerhayes Bridge Junction

#### 4.3.6 SITES OF SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

There is only one SSSI within the area owned by the National Trust:

- Killerton Park (Natural England Magic Mapping Application accessed 28/03/20).

## **5.0 INFORMATION ON SCHEDULED MONUMENTS AND OTHER SITES NOT PROTECTED BY STATUTE**

---

### **5.1 SCHEDULED MONUMENTS (SMs)**

A Scheduled Monument is one designated by statute as a site of national importance and is protected by current ancient monuments legislation: *The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* as amended by the *National Heritage Act 1983*. By law, any proposed work affecting such sites requires *Scheduled Monument Consent* from the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport and should be referred to the National Trust's archaeological advisory staff.

### **5.2 NON-SCHEDULED SITES**

Work affecting non-Scheduled sites which are not protected by statute should be referred, where appropriate, to the National Trust's archaeological advisory staff.

### **5.3 METAL DETECTORS**

#### **5.3.1 SCHEDULED MONUMENTS**

It is an offence for *anyone* to use a metal detector on a Scheduled Monument without the written consent of the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport. Enquiries should be addressed to Historic England. A further, more serious offence is to remove, without permission, an object found by a metal detector on a Scheduled Monument. Damage caused in removing a find may constitute a third offence. All such cases should be reported to the Police.

#### **5.3.2 NON-SCHEDULED SITES**

A Scheduled Monument is one designated by statute as a site of national importance, and is protected by current ancient monuments legislation:

It is the National Trust's policy that metal detectors should not be used without permission on its properties. See the National Trust website for further details regarding the use of metal detectors on National Trust land: <https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/features/metal-detecting-on-our-land> Digging as a result of using a metal detector is a contravention of the Trust's byelaws under section 2(a).

Enquiries concerning Scheduled Monuments should be addressed to:

Historic England  
South West Region  
Fermentation North (1st Floor),  
Finzels Reach,  
Hawkins Lane,  
Bristol  
BS1 6JQ  
Tel (0117 9751308)

## **6.0 ORGANISATION, THE BLOCK NUMBERING SYSTEM, AND THE PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION**

---

Each site, monument or building recorded by the Trust's archaeological survey is assigned a unique Sites and Monuments Record (HBSMR) number.

HBSMR numbers allocated during this survey of Killerton were from the series 106100-106999; those specifically being used comprising 106100-106500; 169000-169971

Data contained within the National Trust HBSMR is accessible as National Trust Heritage Records Online at [www.heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/home](http://www.heritagerecords.nationaltrust.org.uk/home).

### **Maps**

Sites are marked on maps with their HBSMR numbers. Buildings are also given HBSMR numbers during vernacular buildings survey.

## 7.0 LAND USE HISTORY

---

### 7.1 BACKGROUND

The historical ownership of the Killerton Estate is complex, having been created out of a number of Domesday manors, acquired piecemeal by the Acland Family from the 16<sup>th</sup> century onwards. Detailed biographies of the Acland owners are given in Section 1.6. A chronology of the significant land use change events affecting the estate is given in Section 7.8. For a discussion of the descents of the respective manors comprising the Killerton Estate, see Section 1.7.

In terms of the study of landscape history in Devon, the county appears in regional accounts like Kain (2006), articles in festschrifts (e.g. Turner & Silverster 2012), or as chapters in more synthetic works (e.g. in Christie & Stamper 2012). However, the county is most fortunate to sport not one but three giants of early landscape studies, all three being members of the Department of English Local History at the University of Leicester. The first was H.P.R. Finberg (1900-74), who published on Tavistock Abbey (1951) and also the development of open fields in the county (1949; 1969). The second was W.G. Hoskins (1908-92), a collaborator with Finberg, who wrote the seminal *The Making of the English Landscape* (1954) and was among the first to recognise the importance of actually looking at the physical landscape of settlements, roads, woods, and fields to tell its own story. He also wrote the (then) definitive (and as yet unsurpassed) social and economic history of the county simply entitled *Devon*, also published in 1954. The third is Harold Fox (1945-2007), whose doctoral thesis (1971) was on the medieval fieldsystems of Devon and Cornwall, and he went on to undertake detailed local studies, most from Devon, to elaborate on national issues (see also Fox 1975; 1991; 2005; 2012). The academics who have followed in their footsteps truly stand upon the shoulders of giants. Stephen Rippon (University of Exeter) has published numerous landscape studies (e.g. 2012) and supervised multiple PhD candidates (the most relevant being Richard Sandover, thesis dated 2012). With Ralph Fyfe (University of Plymouth) he has published on the environmental evidence for a shift to convertible husbandry in the later first millennium AD (Rippon & Fyfe 2006; 2018). The Devon *Historic Landscape Characterisation* (HLC) by Sam Turner (and the attendant publication in 2007) analysed the origins of the current fieldscape based on its current appearance, selective use of historic maps, and a series of more detailed case studies. It 'characterised' the modern fieldscape and the 19<sup>th</sup> century one, and quantified field boundary loss in the 20<sup>th</sup> century (see the references for the URL).

### 7.2 PREHISTORIC

There is limited evidence with which to determine the land use history of the area now covered by the Killerton Estate area during the Prehistoric period; however, the number and distribution of Prehistoric flint finds from across the estate indicates an occupied and utilised landscape. Recent assessment of lithics collected during fieldwalking concludes that it is likely that there was limited *extensive* Mesolithic and early Neolithic utilisation of the landscape with more *intensive* later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age activity, with some areas experiencing multiple episodes of occupation within this timeframe (Bayer 2019, 11).

There is little known evidence for settlement on the Killerton Estate during the Prehistoric periods with the exception of Dolbury Hillfort. This is because the existence of the estate has prevented the kind of development that would lead to archaeological investigation, and thus fieldwork is limited to that undertaken by the NT or its volunteers. With some notable exceptions (e.g. the Park, Dolbury Hill, Ashclyst Forest, the Culm, Broadclyst and Elbury lowlands), most of the rest of the estate is held under a rotation that includes a significant proportion of arable and/or maize. The survival of earthworks in these areas is poor to non-existent, and the appearance of cropmarks is intermittent but occasionally good. A number of enclosures and ring ditches have

been identified although no associated earthworks survive for any of these features (many are under arable cultivation and have been heavily ploughed); fieldwalking has located some flints close to some of these sites. Very few of the monuments identified from cropmarks have been investigated.

Dolbury is the only hillfort on the Killerton Estate but it sits within a wider lowland landscape characterised by a scatter of small hillforts and provides evidence for the strategic role of this area during the Later Iron Age. It is assumed Dolbury is a Late Iron Age monument but excavations at Raddon and Hembury revealed complex narratives with multiple phases of occupation from the Neolithic, Early Iron Age, Later Iron Age and (in the case of Hembury) Roman period (Liddell 1935; Todd 1982; Gent and Quinnell 2000). The analysis of flints found around Dolbury hint at the likely importance of this location from the Early Neolithic period (Bayer 2019, 11) and it would not be surprising if a significant Neolithic monument awaits identification here. Flints collected through fieldwalking across the Killerton Estate have been analysed by Bayer (2019) and a distribution map showing the location and quantity of lithics recovered is reproduced below (Figure 46) for reference. A large number of flints were collected around Newhall and this site is one of few which indicate multi-period occupation from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age (Bayer 2019, 11). The possible presence of ring ditches and rectilinear enclosures across the Killerton Estate suggests some settled occupation of the area took place in the later Prehistoric periods, perhaps a mixed landscape of woodland with small, dispersed hamlets or farmsteads. Lowland areas across the estate are likely to have been cleared and farmed from the mid-late Bronze Age while upland areas retained their scrub or woodland cover and were utilised for grazing. Pollen analysis from the two sites within the estate (Broadclyst Moor and Hellings Park) suggest that woodland clearance in these areas took place in the late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and cereal cultivation was established by the Early Iron Age (Hawkins 2005, 145).

In the absence of evidence, and with reference to areas to the eastern side of Exeter around Hill Barton, Pinhoe and the Exeter Science Park (Farnell & Fairclough 2019; Farnell 2018; Good & Massey 2017; Mudd & Weavill 2017; Mudd *et al.* 2019; Wells & Newton 2020), it is highly likely most of the free-draining lowland parts of the estate would have been cleared of trees and under cultivation by the Middle Bronze Age (c.1400-1200BC). This landscape would have been divided up into small fields, with a high likelihood those fields would be coaxial (Yates 2007). Following climatic deterioration (and presumed attendant population collapse) in the later Bronze Age, those coaxial fields would *probably* have fallen out of use to be replaced at some point in the Iron Age by smaller, less regular sub-rectangular fields. By analogy with excavated examples, Dolbury hillfort would have played an important role in the settlement hierarchy. It is unlikely to be single-phase, and would have appeared different, and likely fulfilled different roles, over the course of its long use-life. In common with many Iron Age hillforts it had probably fallen out of use by the Latest Iron Age but as the triple-ditched enclosure at Budlake appears Roman military, that would hint at a strategic relationship. This landscape, together with its inhabitants, would become part of the *civitates* of the Dumnonii.

### 7.3 ROMANO-BRITISH

A number of significant sites of Romano-British date have been uncovered in the wider area, including Roman Exeter (Isca Dumnoniorum); a Roman fort at Tiverton (Maxfield 1991); two phases of Roman fort with annexes and associated features on the northern edge of Cullompton (DCMS 2001); a Roman rural settlement in the centre of Cullompton (SWARCH 2014); and Roman tesserae, slate, and tile, possibly in association with buildings, found at Battens Farm, Sampford Peverell (Substrata 2018). The most significant site for the estate is the triple-ditched enclosure identified in 1984 by Frances Griffiths to the east of the Killerton Estate at Budlake (Hegarty, Knight & Sims 2015). The latter has recently (July 2021) been trenched and produced a range of probable early Roman pottery (for URL see references). This work confirms a Roman date, and it would be difficult to argue for anything other than a military interpretation based on its

morphology. The fact that an outer and more irregular ditch also produced early Roman pottery would suggest parallels with the Roman fort at Calstock in Cornwall, where the regular ‘playing card-shaped’ fort sat within a much larger and contemporary polygonal ditched enclosure (Smart 2014). The juxtaposition between the Roman site and Dolbury is presumably deliberate, it also provides some confirmation for the posited Roman road between Exeter and Cullompton, especially if the *herepath* is of similar antiquity.

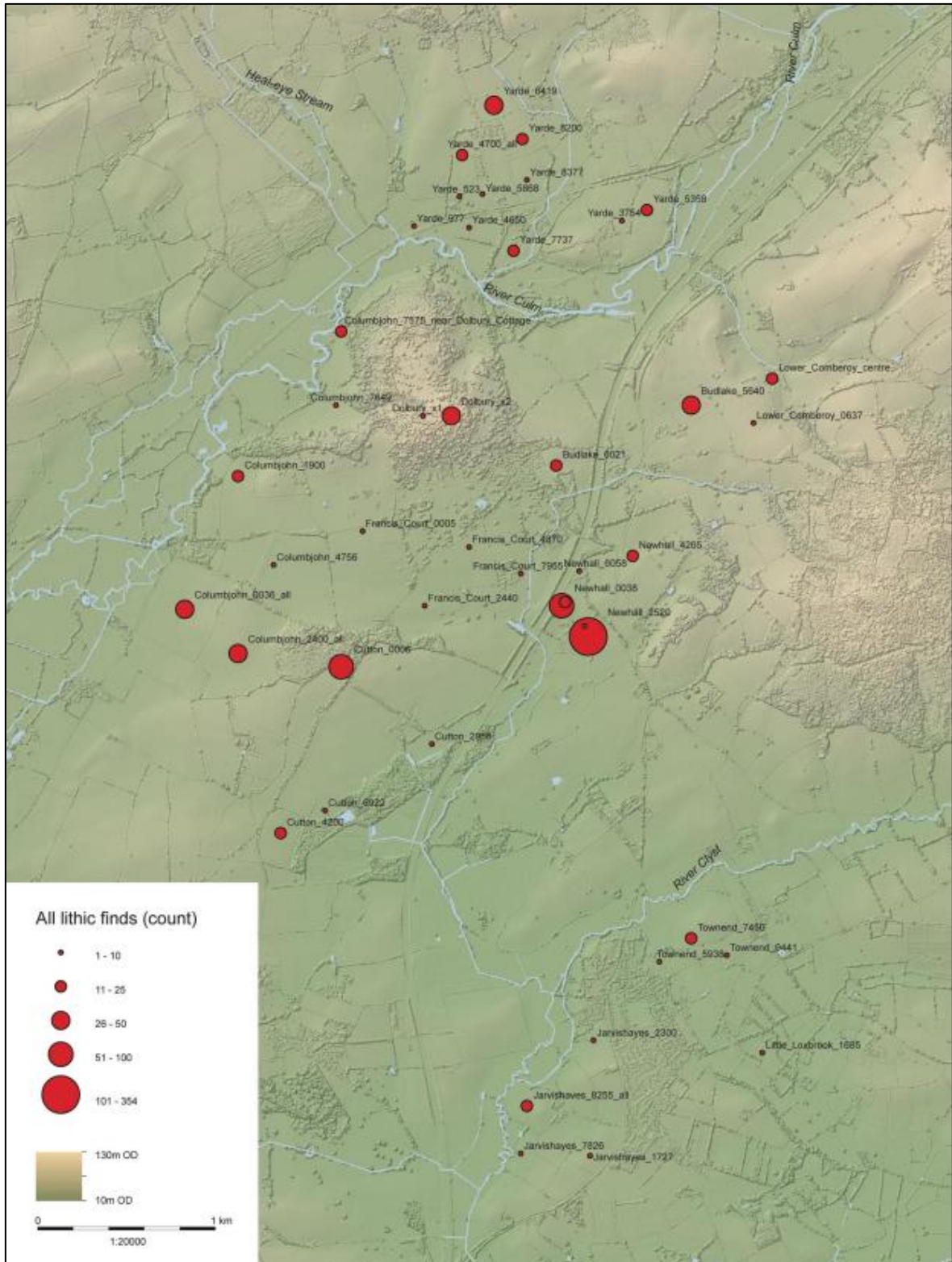


FIGURE 46: DISTRIBUTION OF LITHIC FINDS COLLECTED THROUGH FIELDWALKING IN THE 1990S. TAKEN FROM BAYER 2019.

The posited Roman road between Exeter and Cullompton follows the line of the 1753 turnpike Road as far as Crab Tree before diverting from this course towards Hele. A 'herepath' or military route is recorded in the Stoke Canon Anglo-Saxon boundary charters of AD924 and AD1031 running east of Stoke Canon (now Rewe) as far as the Culm; it is possible the origins of this route date to the Roman period and this would provide a compelling justification for a Roman military installation. The 1753 turnpike road cuts across the fields in the shallow valley in front of Killerton House at an angle – a classic example of landscape stratigraphy – which would imply the fields *predate* the road. Further work with the records of the Exeter Turnpike Trust would be needed to determine whether the road was straightened or re-routed in the 1750s, as otherwise it would indicate the fieldsystem – all but destroyed in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century – was Late Prehistoric in date and contemporary with the hillfort.



FIGURE 47: EXTRACT FROM TWO OF THE 1756 HODGE MAPS SHOWING THE TURNPIKE ROAD (INDICATED) CUTTING ACROSS AN ESTABLISHED PATTERN OF RECTILINEAR FIELDS.

While there is currently limited evidence of extensive settlement or utilisation within the Killerton Estate during the Romano-British period, it is probable that it contained a mix of settlement types with some larger, more Romanised farms (like those at Cullompton and Battens Farm) in the valley bottoms and smaller enclosed farms at higher elevations. In general, the South West appears far less Romanised than other parts of lowland Britain to the east (Fyfe & Rippon 2018). Settlement is likely to have taken the form of roundhouses (represented by penannular gullies) during the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD, probably shifting to non-earthfast (rectangular?) buildings in the later 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> century which leave left little trace.

The only other (potential) site of interest is located just to the east of Elbury Farm [centred on SY00879593]. Now forming part of one larger field, in the 1770s there were four long narrow fields here bearing the names *Blacklands*, which is a classic field-name often associated with Romano-British settlements (Cavill 2018, 33). There were four large fields called *Blakewood* in the valley bottom north-east of Beare Farm, but here the element *blake* ('black') is more likely to refer to peat deposits rather than traces of settlement.

The pollen evidence suggests that while considerable woodland clearance took place across the lowland areas of South West England in the Romano-British period (Fyfe & Rippon 2018), no significant landscape change in the proportion of woodland, grass and arable pollen was identified in the only pollen analyses to be undertaken for the area (Hawkins 2005, 143). This would suggest the landscape of the Killerton Estate during the Romano-British (and subsequent) periods would have contained a similar amount of woodland. As the agricultural potential of this landscape has not changed massively, woodland, open grazing land and arable fields would have occupied roughly the same areas as they did in the later 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century prior to the activities of agricultural reformers.

#### 7.4 EARLY MEDIEVAL

There is precious little evidence for land use on the Killerton Estate during the early medieval period, though the pollen evidence would suggest that arable farming continued. The South West did not come under the direct control of West Saxon kings until the 7<sup>th</sup> century AD. The pollen evidence from across the region would suggest that farming had reset to subsistence levels following the end of the Roman period, but that during the 'long eighth century' lowland areas saw an expansion of arable farming (Fyfe & Rippon 2018). It should be noted that it was during the 8<sup>th</sup> century AD that nucleated settlements and common Open Fields developed across the 'central province' of England, a wide band from Dorset in the south to Yorkshire in the north. Rippon *et al.* argue that in Devon this period saw the emergence of 'convertible husbandry', a system of crop rotation with intensively used infields adjacent to settlements supplemented by outfields ploughed for cereal crops every 7-10 years (Rippon *et al.* 2006) or up to 30-50 years (Turner 2007, 41). It is, however, unclear how this change in the pollen diagrams relates to how settlements changed and evolved during this period. Rippon *et al.* argue there was a shift from enclosed settlements with associated fieldsystems to dispersed settlements consisting of small, nucleated hamlets and isolated farmsteads surrounded by a combination of open and enclosed field systems (Rippon *et al.* 2006). The archaeological evidence is very sparse, with none from within the Killerton Estate.

At Domesday, six manors fall within the current Killerton estate: *Clistona* (Broadclyst), *Ashclyst*, *Eveleigh*, *Colum* (Columbjohn), *Poleslevge* (Cutton), and *Heierda* (Yard). The large size of the Manor of Broadclyst (with 'land for 35 ploughs') is an indication of its legal importance and it is highly likely this assessment includes the lands of numerous smaller settlements (Killerton among them) that only later appear in medieval documentation. The Anglo-Saxon charters for Stoke Canon, Upton Pyne, Monkton Shobrooke and Crediton indicate that recognizably medieval units (parishes) were in existence by the 10<sup>th</sup> century AD (Hooke 1994). There are a considerable number of lost or unidentified small estates in the Domesday Book for Devon, and it is entirely possible some could be located within Broadclyst. If we consider the tiny assessment for Yarde (at one virgate it is basically a single farm) it is highly likely these could include individual farms.

The only other indicator of settlement is the ubiquity of Old England place-names. Only a few are recorded at or before Domesday, but the other Old English place-names in the area are *likely* to pre-date 1086 and are distinguished below (Table 7):



TABLE 7: ESTATE PLACE-NAMES (FROM GOVER *ET AL.* 1932); NOTE THE COVERAGE OF THE EPNS VOLUME IS NOT COMPLETE.

Place-Name	Earliest Form	First recorded	Meaning
<b>Old English place-names</b>			
Ashclyst	<i>Clist</i>	1086	'Ash [tree] on the River Clyst'
Broadclyst	<i>Glistun</i>	1006	'Farm/estate on the River Clyst'
Beare	<i>Bere</i>	1234	'Grove [of trees]'
Burrow	<i>La Berghe</i>	1238	'At the hill'
Columbjohn	<i>Colum</i>	1086	'Manor [of John] by the River Culm'
Comberoy	<i>Comb Roie</i>	1378	'Enclosed valley+'
Cutton	<i>Cutetone</i>	1260	'Cotta's farm/estate' prob. from the DB landholder Olmer Cota
Dolbury	<i>Dulleberi</i>	1201	'Dola's fort'
Elbury	<i>Elberie</i>	1587	'?Ela's fort'
Eveleigh	<i>lueleia</i>	1086	'Ifa's wood pasture'
Killerton	<i>Kildringthon</i>	1242	'Cwyldhere's farm/estate'
Langacre	<i>Longacre</i>	1249	'Long acre'
Lymbury	<i>Limberi</i>	1201	'?Limetree fort'
Yard Farm	<i>Heierda</i>	1086	'a yard, rod, reed or stick'
<b>Middle English or later place-names</b>			
Broomhill Farm	<i>Isabella de Bromhull</i>	1330	'Broom+hill'
Budlake	<i>Buddelake</i>	1779	'?+lake/pond'
Carpenter's Cottages	<i>John Carpunter</i>	1333	Personal name
Churchill Farm	<i>Montem de Cherchull</i>	1281	'Church+hill'
Channons Farm	<i>William Chanon</i>	1542	Personal name
Francis Court	<i>John Fraunceys</i>	1333	Personal name
Frogmore	<i>Richard de Froggemere</i>	1330	Personal name
Heathfield	<i>Robert ate Hethfelde</i>	1330	'Open heath'
Moor Cottages	<i>Mora</i>	1229	'A moor'
Newhall	<i>Newall al. Newhall</i>	1704	'New hall'
Newlands	<i>Newland Downe</i>	1537	'New land'
Paynes Farm	<i>Jon Payn</i>	1333	Personal name
Sprydton	<i>Sprydton</i>	1504	'Brushwood hill'
Whitedown	<i>Whittdowne</i>	1566	'White down'
Wishford Farm	<i>Michael de Wesche</i>	1333	Personal name, from 'marsh'

Looking at the known or probable early place-names a high proportion are toponyms ('At the Hill') or are possessive (i.e. 'X belongs to Y') and the personal name is Old English. Most of the names are not particularly helpful, but the element *leah* in Eveleigh is now considered to mean 'wood pasture' rather than 'clearing' (Hooke 2011) and that would be entirely appropriate with a manor on the edge of Sprydton/Ashclyst Forest. Place-names documented later in the medieval period, and which contain the more obviously late elements, are dominated by toponyms that imply more marginal land: Frogmore; Heathfield; Moor; Newlands; Wishford [marsh].

## 7.5 MEDIEVAL

In 1086 the medieval landscape of Killerton, in common with much of the peninsula west of the Blackdown Hills, would have consisted of a series of dispersed settlements comprised of small hamlets and isolated farmsteads existing within a fieldscape of open and enclosed fields (Rippon *et al.* 2006). These would presumably have continued to exercise the early medieval system of 'convertible husbandry', with small, intensively cultivated infield areas alongside larger and less intensively cultivated outfield area under a seven-to-ten-year rotation (Rippon *et al.* 2006) or up to 30-50 years (Turner 2007, 41). Those settlements would be inhabited by a range of free and unfree tenants, as outlined in Table 8. Despite its reputation, the Domesday survey was *not* a fully comprehensive account of everything and anything down to the last furlong and heriot beast. It was a tax document compiled with that purpose uppermost in mind (Roffe 2000). It is possible the smallholders listed in the survey represent individual tenements or large farms held in severalty (i.e. not held in common).

TABLE 8: EXTENDED SUMMARY OF DOMESDAY MANORS (FROM THORN &amp; THORN 1985).

Estate	Columbjohn	Broadclyst	Ashclyst	Eveleigh	Cutton	Yard
Name in 1086	<i>Colum</i>	<i>Clistone</i>	<i>Clist</i>	<i>Iueleia</i>	<i>Poleslevege</i>	<i>Heierde</i>
Landholder 1066	Fulchere	Ordulf	Baldwin - Canons of St. Marys	Fulchere	Baldwin - Canons of St. Marys	Godbold
Landholder 1086	Bricrmer	The King	4 thanes	Bricrmer	Wulfmer Cott	Kipping
Tax	3 virgates	9 ½ hides	1 hide ½ virgate	1 virgate	½ hide	1 virgate
Ploughs	3 ploughs	35 ploughs	9 ploughs	1 plough	2 ploughs	½ plough
In Lordship	1 plough 3 slaves 1 virgate 1 furlong	2 hides 1 plough 7 Freemen 11 slaves	½ hide 2 ploughs 1 slave		1 plough 1½ virgates	
Not in Lordship	4 villagers 4 smallholders 2 virgates less 1 furlong	35 villagers 30 smallholders 26 ploughs 6½ hides	10 villagers 4 smallholders 1 plough ½ virgate	3 smallholders	2 smallholders 5 slaves ½ virgate	2 villagers ½ plough
Other Assets	Mill 7a meadow 6a underwood 36a pasture	Mill 40a meadow 150a woodland ½ league pasture	17a meadow 50a pasture 5a woodland	2a meadow 40a pasture 100a woodland	6a meadow 80a pasture	
Value	Was 60s, now 45s	£24	40s	15s	10s	5s

The character of the medieval landscape is difficult to reconstruct with any certainty, but some broad statements can be made. The physical landscape – the terrain, bedrock, drift geology, soils, hydrology etc. – will be the same or similar, and its intrinsic suitability for one form or agricultural use or another will also be similar. Looking at the disposition of resources in the Domesday Book (see Table 8), a crude correlation can be made between the amounts of woodland, meadow, and pasture listed in 1086 and the fields, commons, and woods of the later and post-medieval estates (e.g. the 100a of woodland for Eveleigh; the 40a of meadow held by Broadclyst) indicating them to be *broadly* similar in outline. Figure 48 shows the known or likely extent of open common land in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. As a last note, we should not underestimate the impact of *underdrainage* (the digging of trenches which were filled with faggots/twigs or stones, later ceramic land drains, to facilitate the removal of water from heavier soils) on agricultural productivity, which brought very large areas into arable cultivation across the country, and which may skew our understanding of the arable capacity of the landscape.

In general terms, the ‘long eighth century’ (defined as the period AD680-830; Hansen & Wickham 2000) was the period which saw the creation of nucleated settlements and associated large Open Fields across much of lowland England and laid the foundations of the medieval as opposed to the post-Roman landscape. It remains unclear to what extent Open Field agriculture – i.e. the practice of a system of cultivation directed and enforced by the farming community as a whole – was practiced in Devon (although one of the very few surviving Open Fields is at Braunton on the North Devon coast), and at what scale it might have operated (i.e. at the level of individual hamlets, sub-manor, or manor). For Killerton, it is likely that each manorial or sub-manorial unit (e.g. Columbjohn, Killerton, Beare etc.) operated its own, partly communal, fieldsystem, with associated areas of meadow, rough pasture, and woodland. Modern farms usually encompass multiple post-medieval tenements that would once have been small hamlets (e.g. Columbjohn and its three tenements of Columbjohn, Jarman’s and Gunn’s) or closely spaced (the ubiquitous ‘Higher/Middle/Lower’ or ‘Great/Little’) dispersed farmsteads.

Each settlement would have possessed an intensively cultivated infield area defined by external, irregular or curving ring-fence boundaries, and divided internally into ploughed strips, probably with intermixed landholding. The outfield areas of rough pasture may also have featured ring-fence boundaries. While not particularly evident as they were largely enclosed or afforested in 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century, Broadclyst parish once contained several large areas of unenclosed lowland (Broadclyst Moor; Broadclyst Heath; Elbury Moor) and upland (Sprydton/Ashclyst Forest) common

land, and these remain the most obvious candidates for early and later medieval 'outfield' areas. Many of the lanes that accessed the lowland commons opened onto the narrow end of long V-shaped interruptions of the ring-fence boundary: these 'livestock funnels' made it easier to gather up and drive sheep and cattle off the otherwise open commons. Sprydon/Ashclyst Forest is somewhat different, and there are (or were) numerous droveways rising from the valley floor up onto the common. Some of these survive as adopted roads (e.g. the lane from the south-west past Hay House) or farm tracks (e.g. the lane from the south past Newlands), but others now survive only as slight holloways with footpaths (e.g. from Channons Farm).

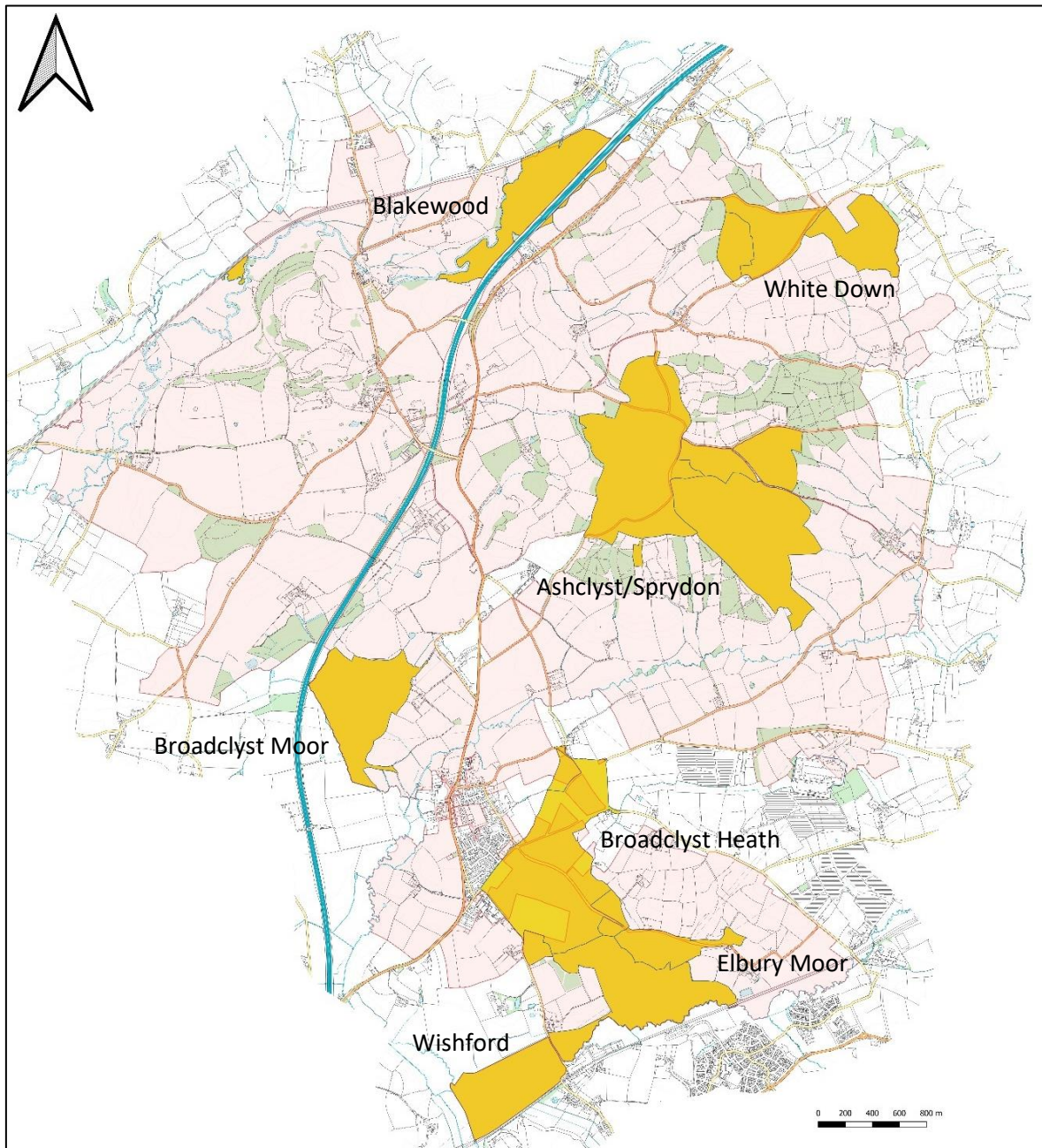


FIGURE 48: RECONSTRUCTED EXTENT OF COMMON LAND IN AND AROUND THE KILLERTON ESTATE AT THE END OF THE 18<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY. ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPPING PROVIDED BY THE NATIONAL TRUST © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHTS 2021 ORDNANCE SURVEY 0100031673.

Broadclyst, as the largest and more important settlement, is likely to have possessed the closest thing to a 'classic' Open Field system, and certainly the narrow strip fields to the south of the village (now beneath the recreation ground and adjacent 20<sup>th</sup> century housing estates) were the best example of enclosed strip fields in the parish. While the Devon Historic Landscape South West Archaeology Ltd.

Characterisation project (HLC) determined that a large proportion of the Devonian fieldscape is based on medieval strip fields (see Turner 2007, 32-56), it clearly underestimates the proportion of fields on the Killerton estate derived from medieval strips and should be revised. The later the enclosure of the medieval strip fields, the greater the likelihood they would be larger and more regular (*Barton fields*, see below), but as a guide to the probable appearance of the medieval landscape, maps of Poltimore and Broadclyst prior to Domesday (Figure 49) and during the 14<sup>th</sup> century (Figure 50) are provided (for more detailed discussion of these interpretations see: Sandover 2012).

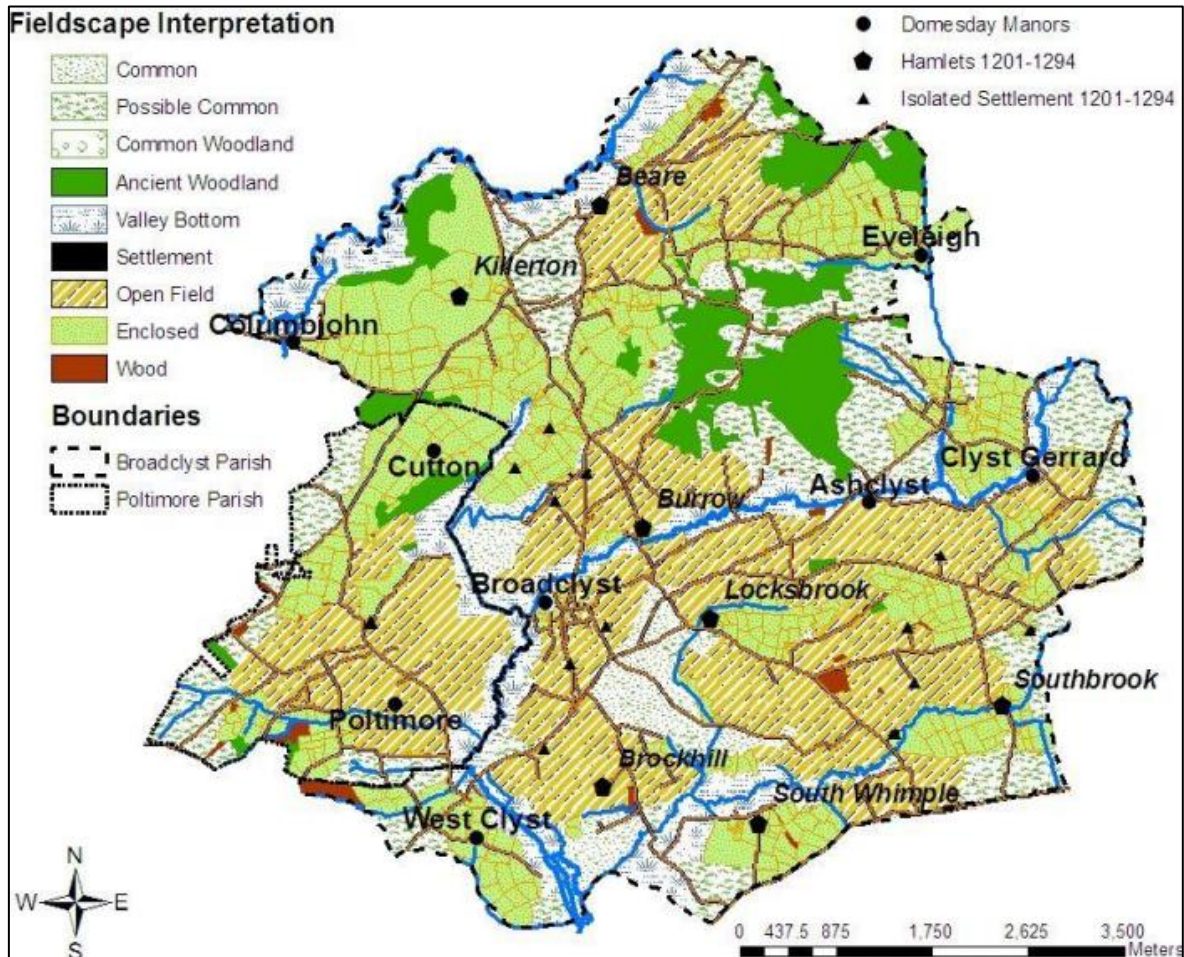


FIGURE 49: MAP SHOWING AN INTERPRETATION OF THE LANDSCAPE AROUND KILLERTON C.1086 (SANDOVER 2012, FIG 4.23).

The work of agricultural historians (most notably HPR Finberg) determined that the enclosure of formerly open strip fields largely occurred between 1250-1400 (Finberg 1969), the process accelerated by the demographic and social disruption caused by the great mortalities (failed harvests, livestock murrain, the Plague) of the mid and later 14<sup>th</sup> century. These led to the consolidation of lands into fewer and fewer hands and the emergence of a less servile and more economically independent class of yeoman farmer. It is no coincidence that the majority of the older substantial farmhouses on the estate are Listed as 15<sup>th</sup> century (or '16<sup>th</sup> century or earlier'), and this probably reflects this social change. The Killerton vernacular building survey (VBS) identified the following properties on the Killerton Estate as dating to the 15<sup>th</sup> or early 16<sup>th</sup> centuries: Beare Farmhouse, Beare Farm Cottages, Beare Gate Cottage, Broadoak Cottage, Burrow Farmhouse, Channons Farm House, Chapel Court Cottage (the only jointed cruck building on the Killerton Estate built in stone), College, Columbjohn Cottages 1 & 2, Drakes Cottage, Fords Court Cottages 1 & 2, Francis Court Farmhouse, Greentree Cottage, Heathfield Farmhouse, Higher Comberoy Farmhouse, Jarvishayes Farmhouse, Lower Comberoy Farmhouse, Markers Cottage, Mooredge Cottages 1, 2 and 3, Newhall Farmhouse, Paynes Farm Cottage and Yarde Farmhouse

(although Cutton at Domesday, the present Cutton Farmhouse dates to the 16<sup>th</sup> century). It would be preferable to have absolute dating (i.e. dendrochronological) for these houses, rather than rely on stylistic dating (i.e. jointed cruck roofs) which have a date range to confirm that relationship.

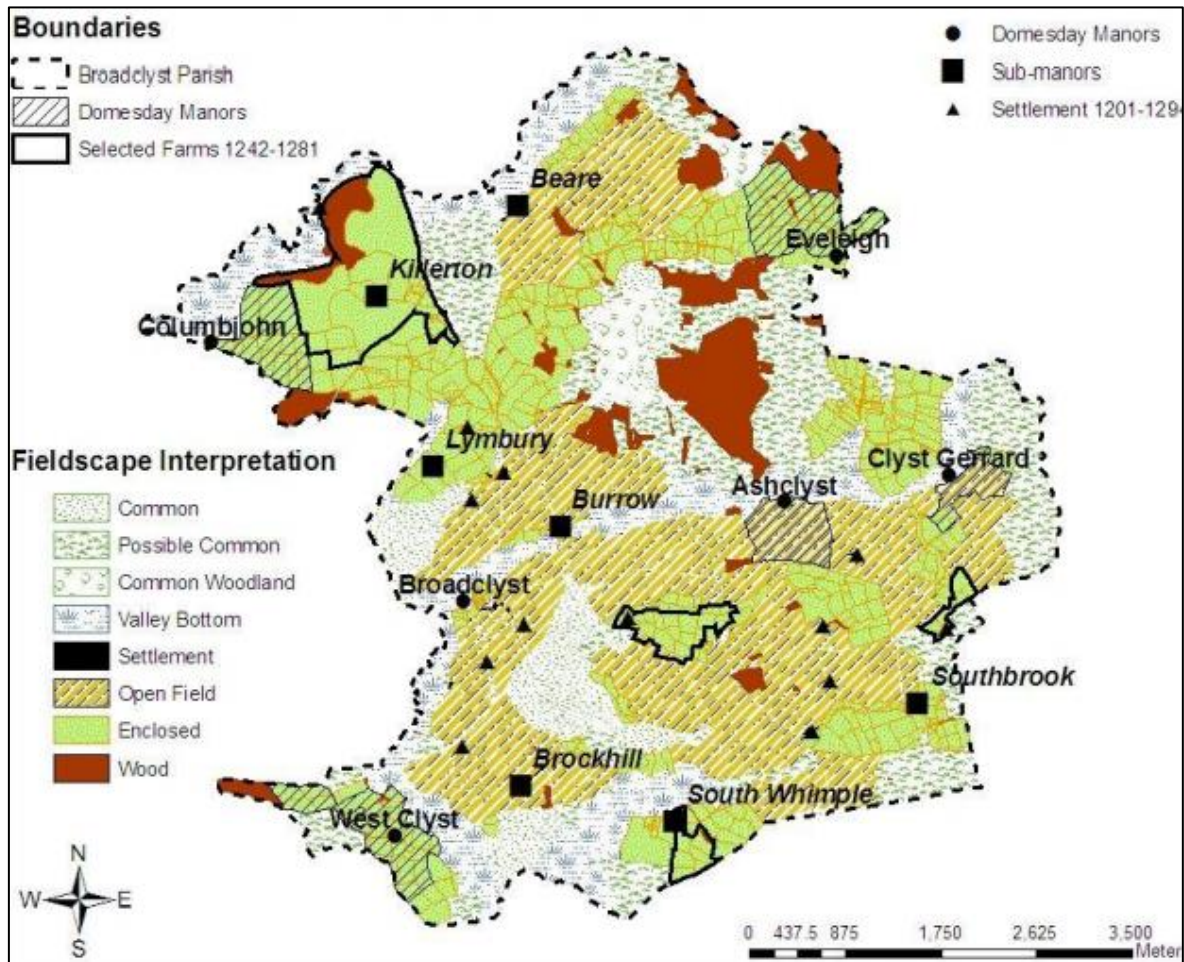


FIGURE 50: MAP SHOWING AN INTERPRETATION OF THE LANDSCAPE AROUND KILLERTON BETWEEN 1086 AND 1291 (SANDOVER 2012, FIG.4.22).

For an estate covering such a large area there are very few surviving medieval manorial sites worthy of the name. The first is at Broadclyst, where the remains of a substantial stone building (an undercroft) survive adjacent to the churchyard. The site was partly excavated in 1959 by A.W. Everett but the excavation was never published and, apart from a small number of photographs, the site records do not appear to survive. The undercroft can be dated on stylistic grounds to c.1300 during the ownership of the de Nonant family (c.AD1100-1340) and would have formed part of a larger masonry structure. Earthwork platforms to the north and west of the graveyard would suggest the manorial complex covered an area of perhaps 0.8ha, of which the undercroft forms a small part (Figure 51). It is possible that the redundant manor house was quarried for stone to rebuild the parish church (1395-1419). One attribute of a manorial site was a dovecote, and there are two fields on the northern edge of Broadclyst called *Culverhays*.

There is a *possible* medieval manorial site at Chapel Court (just north-east of Budlake Farm), where the only stone-built jointed cruck structure on the estate stands within a rectangular enclosure that once contained a series of other, larger buildings (Figure 52); this may be (one of the?) manorial centres for Langacre. Newhall is a second possible candidate for Langacre, as the name is first documented in 1646 but the farmhouse has a smoke-blackened roof with wind braces or 15<sup>th</sup> century date.

The last two sites may more properly be considered post-medieval houses. There is no indication from its history of ownership that Columbjohn was considered an important seat until the Marquis of Exeter, Henry Courtney (c.1498-1538) is reputed to have started building a mansion here (Polwhele 1793, 190), although seemingly no record of this is to be found within the Courtney archive. John Acland built the first attested house here, possibly on the foundations of the Courtney house, in the late 16<sup>th</sup> century. Similarly, Killerton House appears to have been built by Edward Drewe at the same time, although whether there had been a house prior to this is unknown. The date of both of these houses conforms to the ‘peak’ of gentry house building in Devon, as identified by Pugsley (1993, 104).



LEFT: FIGURE 51: PHOTOGRAPH OF THE UNDERCROFT AT BROADCLYST DURING EXCAVATIONS IN 1959 (NATIONAL TRUST).

RIGHT: FIGURE 52: EXTRACT FROM THE 18<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY MAP OF LANGACRE MANOR SHOWING BUILDINGS AT CHAPEL, WITH LANGACRE MANOR POUND (INDICATED) TO THE EAST.

## 7.6 THE EMERGENCE OF THE KILLERTON ESTATE

### 7.6.1 THE LATE 16<sup>TH</sup> AND 17<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY ESTATE

The late 16<sup>th</sup> and early 17<sup>th</sup> century is a pivotal time for the Killerton ‘Estate’ as it saw John Acland acquire first Columbjohn in the 1580s, and then Killerton sometime between 1597 and 1611. It is important to note that most of the land now owned by the National Trust was not acquired until the later 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century, and that there was little exceptional about Columbjohn and Killerton at this date. The landscape would have been little different to that of the preceding period: a mix of dispersed farms, hamlets and cottages farming several but intermixed enclosed fields. If we reach forward in time to Marshall’s *Rural Economy* (Vol. 2 1796, 108):

*The State of Inclosure is the same here, as in the other Districts of the County. The appropriated lands are universally inclosed: a few rough summits of hills, apparently commonable lands, remain open. This State of Inclosure is probably of long standing; and, in the smallness of the fields, observable in many parts of the Vale; especially around Exeter and on the eastern banks of the estuary, it is reasonable to suppose that those parts, at least, were early inclosed.*

The original house at Columbjohn was garrisoned first by Royalist forces under Sir John (1<sup>st</sup> Bt), then requisitioned for use as the temporary headquarters of Sir Thomas Fairfax in 1646. By 1680 the Aclands had moved their primary residence to Killerton and Columbjohn had been relegated to secondary uses. The pattern of dispersed farmsteads and individual cottages persisted throughout this century, and most of the farms are first documented in the 1600s.

Those properties on the estate that have been dated to the 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> centuries include: Ashclyst Farmhouse, Ballamount Cottage, Beare Cottages 11 & 12, Budlake House, Budlake Smithy House, Caddihoe, Chapel View Cottages 1 & 2, Clayway, Coggins Cottage, Crabhayes Farmhouse, Cutton Farmhouse, Elbury Farmhouse, Feebers Cottages 1-3, Frogmore Farmhouse, Heath Gardens, Higher Budlake Cottage, Hollishead Cottages 1-4, Lease Cottages 4 & 5, Little Burrow, London House, Oakdene, Paynes Farmhouse, Pigeon Cottage, Pratts Farmhouse, Queens Square 1-4, Red Lion Inn, Rose Cottage, Sandy Lane Cottages 1 & 2, School Lane cottages 1 & 2, Silverton Mill (Cottage office block), Sprydoniste Lodge, Symes Cottage, Townend Cottages 10 & 11, Townhill Cottages 1-4, Vine Cottage, Little Thatch and Windwhistle Cottage. The first mention of Crabhayes and Martinsfield in the 17<sup>th</sup> century suggests that these farmsteads may be related to changing land use patterns or later enclosure.

#### 7.6.2 THE 18<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY: DEER PARKS AND GRAND DESIGNS

The Hodge maps (Figures 2-6 Volume II.1) show the extent of the estate in 1756. Columbjohn and Killerton had been joined by Cutton (acquired between 1606 and 1649), Francis Court (acquired from the Gwyns of Forde Abbey in 1752), Newhall, Budlake and Yarde (all acquired prior to 1756). The Hodge maps are particularly useful because they show the estate before and during the major changes wrought by Sir Thomas Acland (7<sup>th</sup> Bt). These maps appear to have been working estate documents that were changed and annotated over time, and the erasures are still partly visible.

The Hodge maps show an avenue of trees marking the route between Killerton and Columbjohn and show the extent of a deer park on Dolbury Hill. This deerpark is shown on the 1765 Donn map of the county, but not on the earlier 17<sup>th</sup> century maps (e.g. Saxton), suggesting it is a product of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and the hunting proclivities of the 7<sup>th</sup> baronet provides the probable context. The field boundaries shown consist of a mix of enclosed medieval strip fields and more rectilinear, probably later enclosures ('Barton fields').

The curving boundaries of the medieval field strips were generated by how they were ploughed: the ploughman would start to turn his team of oxen before they reached the headland, and over time this would result in a characteristic gentle reversed-S curve (or *aratral* curve). As ploughing transitioned from large teams of oxen to small teams of horses, the curves diminished and were lost, and straight (or at least, straighter) ridges and furrows emerged. It is clear from the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century agricultural writers that prior to the introduction of under drainage, the fields of Devon were ploughed into ridges, at least partly to facilitate drainage:

*The wheat husbandry here [District VI] is... ploughed neatly under into ten-furrow ridges... strike up the furrows with a double mould-board plough, then leave the field well gripped [i.e. with drainage channels] and water furrowed (p.165)... In this county the practice [of under drainage] is so little known, or at least attended to, that until the necessity of its importance can be impressed on the minds of the inhabitants, it will be in vain to address or recommend other measures for their adoption (p.309). From Vancouver 1808.*

The relevance of this is that these relatively narrow ridges would be little different to the 'orchard banks' identified by the County NMP reports. The likelihood is that 'orchard banks' are simply relicts of the practice of ridge and furrow cultivation that would formerly have characterised much of the landscape.

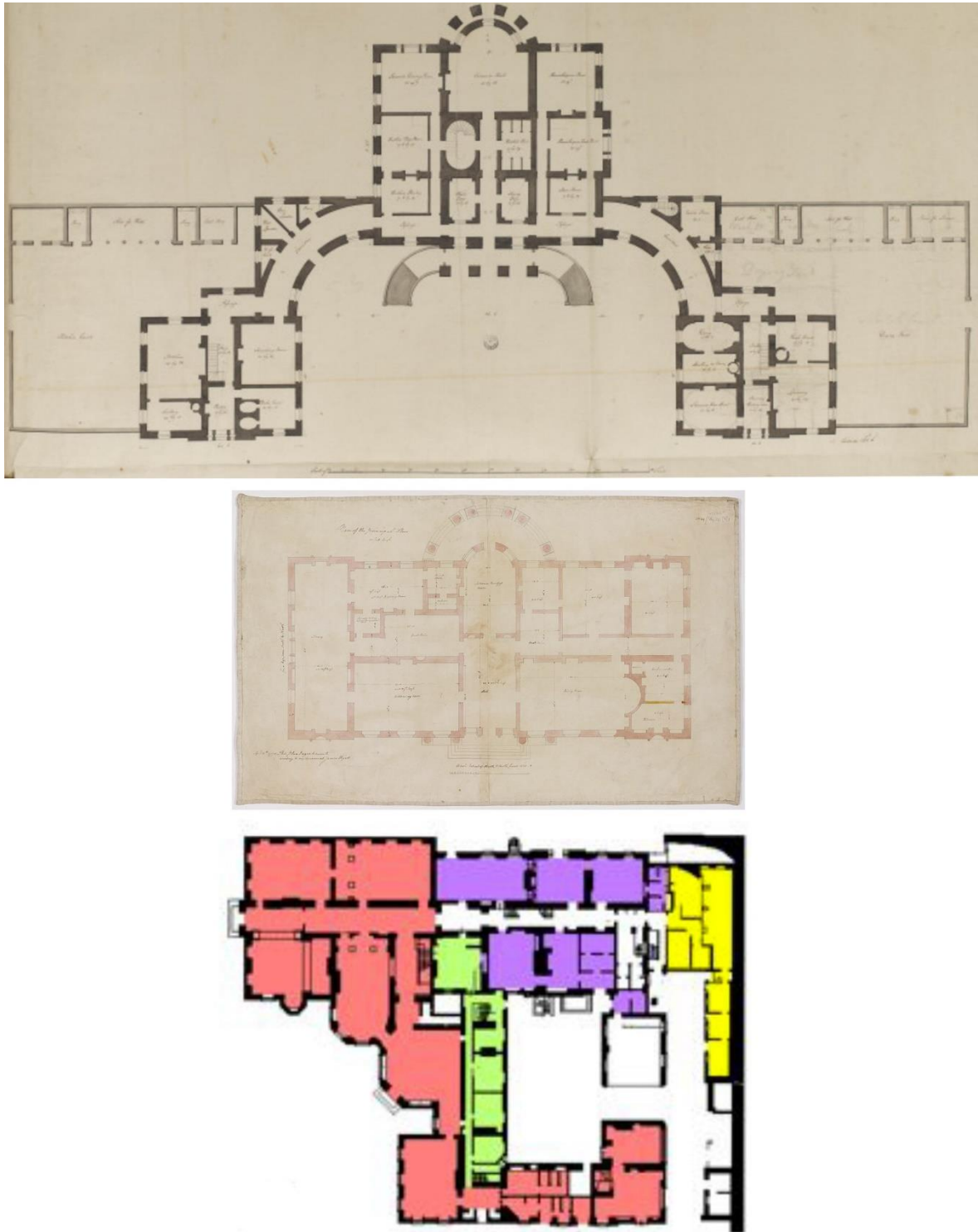


FIGURE 53: THE TWO ABORTED DESIGNS FOR THE 'NEW' KILLERTON HOUSE COMPARED WITH THE CURRENT HOUSE, APPROXIMATELY TO SCALE. TOP: ADAM 1768; MIDDLE: WYATT 1775; BOTTOM: THE HOUSE AS IT CURRENTLY EXISTS. IMAGE CREDITS: SOANE MUSEUM; RIBA ARCHIVE; KILLERTON HOUSE CMP.

The later 18<sup>th</sup> century marked a period of change for the Killerton Estate, as despite Sir Thomas Dyke Acland's (7<sup>th</sup> Bt) preferment for Holnicote and the Exmoor estates, his plans for Killerton clearly demonstrate a desire to make it his principal residence. He first approached Robert Adam in 1768, who devised plans for a large Palladian building with flanking pavilions (Figure 53). This design was rejected (presumably on the grounds of cost) and James Wyatt, the most fashionable architect of the day, produced designs for a more restrained Palladian building to be built in a



highly prominent position on the ridge above Columbjohn Wood. This building was partly built but then the works were abandoned in 1777. Wyatt was discharged and the architect John Johnson instructed to rebuild the existing house, works that were completed in 1780. The Wyatt house on the hill was demolished and the materials used to build the new house and the stables. Significant changes to the landscape around Killerton also begun in this period, as Sir Thomas Dyke Acland employed John Veitch (from 1770), advised by Nathaniel Richmond, to carry out work in the gardens and wider estate. Veitch started a nursery at Budlake and eventually became the agent for the entire Killerton Estate. Transcripts of the accounts relating to the development of the park and gardens during this period can be found in Appendices 5-7.

The process of enclosure appears to have started on Broadclyst Heath during this period, a process that was completed in the 1820s/30s. There is a 1793 lease to John Winter for a long sub-rectangular plot of land on the north-west side of the heath, indicating a *terminus post quem* for Winters Garden (a building appears to be shown at this location on the 1801 OS surveyor's draft map). The 18<sup>th</sup> century also marked the beginning of a process of bringing together smaller tenements and farms to form larger and more profitable farming units. This process can be seen across the wider Killerton Estate as a number of farm and cottage sites shown on historic maps were abandoned and their holdings consolidated (e.g. at Elbury).

Several farms are first mentioned in documentary sources from the early 18<sup>th</sup> century (including Ballamount; Columbjohn 'Newhouse'; Townend (previously known as *Bidgoods*); and Yarde), but as Yarde was a Domesday manor to is likely these tenements had been established years before. Some changes to the turnpike road were made during this period; it was re-routed around the location of the new stables, and there are references in the sources to payments for 'filling up the old lane' (see Appendix 7). Killerton Francis Farm, Cross Cottage and a roadside forge were removed to make way for the road and appear to have been located in the approximate location of the duck pond to the south of the present entrance to the estate.

### 7.6.3 THE 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY LANDSCAPE

The early 19<sup>th</sup> century landscape was essentially identical to that of the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, as were many attitudes and agricultural practices. It would be easy to make an unfavourable comparison between the staid landowners and tenants of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and the progressive, improving landlords and ambitious gentlemen farmers of the 19<sup>th</sup> century – especially with regard to the 11<sup>th</sup> baronet – but that would be unfair. One of the three key periods of field boundary loss at Killerton took place in the later 18<sup>th</sup> century (see Section 7.7.2, below) as small fields were amalgamated small fields and thick hedge boundaries grubbed up to reclaim the acreage. However, it does seem relatively clear that the 7<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> baronets were *not* focused on agricultural improvement in the way contemporaries in other parts of the country, especially Scotland, clearly were. The highest grain prices came in the during the Napoleonic Wars, and elsewhere led to significant investment in estates and new farm buildings. The only indication of this at Killerton is the new stables, which are fully in accordance, both in terms of function and design, with this late 18<sup>th</sup> fashion (See Robinson 1983).

In terms of the agricultural landscape, limited boundary loss occurred in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century compared with the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and under drainage is likely to have become more widespread. Alterations to the park and landscape around Killerton are more evident (discussed in detail below). The deer park, previously on the western side of Dolbery Hill, was shifted across to the eastern side and picturesque woodlands with walks were installed in their stead. Killerton became the family home of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland 10<sup>th</sup> baronet ('the Great Sir Thomas') following his marriage to Lydia Hoare in 1808. Significant changes to the house were made, along with additional enhancements to the park and garden by John Veitch. Transcripts of the accounts relating to the development of the park and gardens during this period can be found in Appendices 6-7. Building work was undertaken throughout the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and by 1841 Sir

Thomas had built a chapel at Killerton (Acland 1980, 66).

Between 1812 and 1842 the road between Killerton and Columbjohn was also re-routed to the south, to extend the park, taking it further away from the front of Killerton House. Sections of the Exeter road to the east of the house were also re-routed (again) to the east in the late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The turnpike road through Killerton was disturnpiked in c.1825 when a new road was constructed running along the eastern side of the valley through Beare. This road linked up several otherwise unconnected stretches of lane and relegated Killerton to something of a backwater. As a result, the plans signed *Gilpin* were drawn up and implemented for extending the carriage drive across to the South Lodge and thence to Holly Lodge.

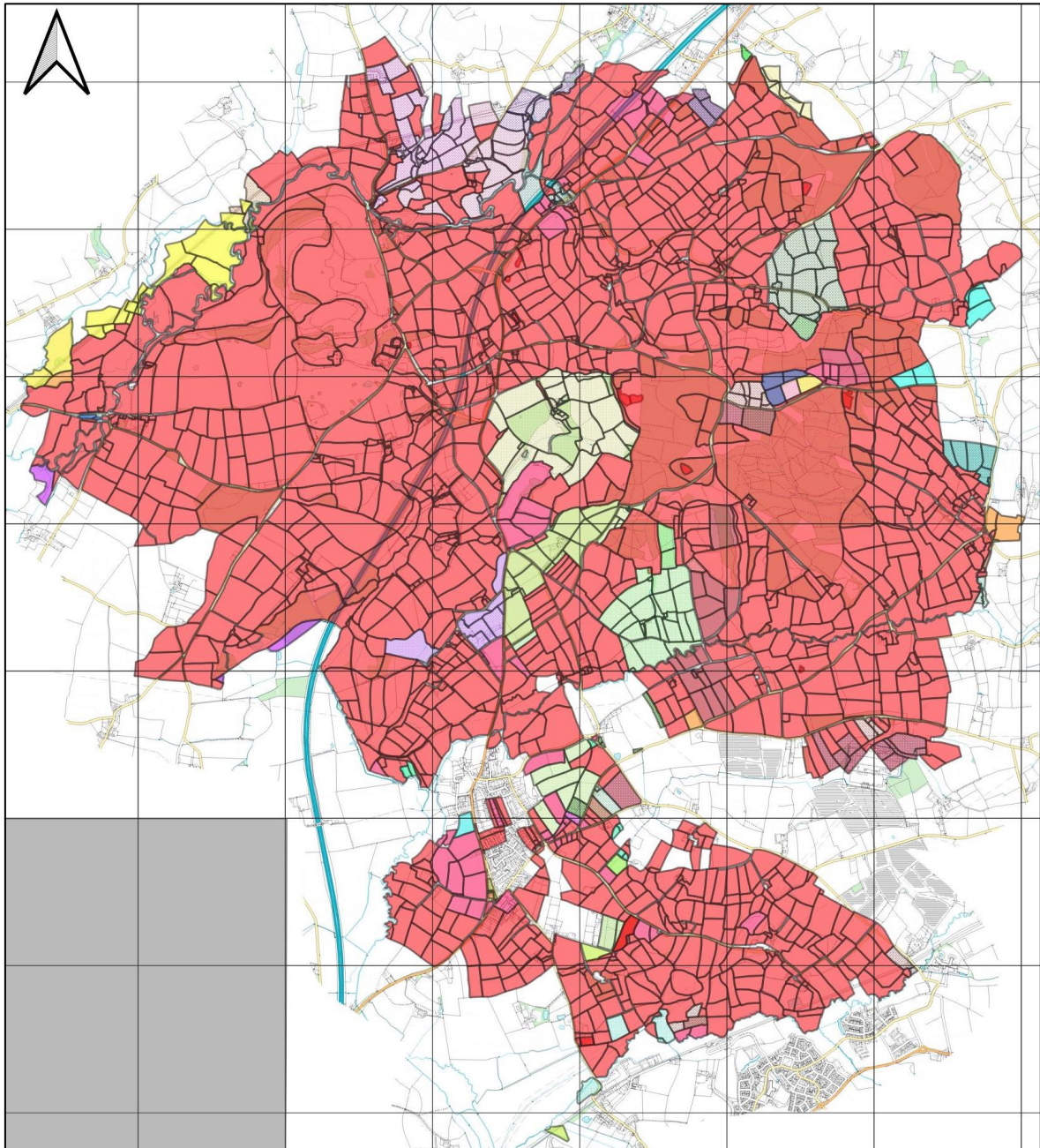


FIGURE 54: MAP SHOWING OWNERSHIP OF LAND COMPRISING KILLERTON ESTATE AT THE DATE OF THE TITHE SURVEY (SEE SIDEBAR ON NEXT PAGE FOR LANDOWNERS; LAND IN RED WAS IN THE OWNERSHIP OF THE ACLAND FAMILY AT THIS DATE) © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHTS 2021 ORDNANCE SURVEY 0100031673.

The tithe survey of the 1840s provides an unprecedented amount of data on the landscape. The maps were comprehensive and often relatively accurate, and the apportionment listed every

tithe-liable plot of land, its owner, lessee, size, name, state of cultivation, and titheable value. For our purposes it provides a detailed snapshot of agricultural practices and the structure of land holding and tenancy.

It must come as no surprise that most of the land was owned, and a fair proportion managed, by Sir Thomas Dyke Acland (or his agents) (Figure 54). A couple of farms had yet to be acquired –

notably Sprydoncote – but the estate had reached, for the most part, its current extent. The pattern of tenancies betrays a slightly more complex pattern (Figure 55). For the most part the estate was divided up into a number of large farms (e.g. Cutton; Newhall; Ashclyst) whose lands largely consisted of a single discrete block. Some of these larger farms have well-defined limits – a continuous and clear ring-fence boundary – but most do not, and an irregular and blocky edge is more common. This strongly suggest these larger farms were assembled from a series of smaller tenements. In certain areas a more complex pattern is hinted at. For example, the fields of Inner and Outer Yarde are shown closely intermixed, pointing to an earlier pattern of communal agriculture. The best examples of this are to be found in the fields around Hay House and Burrow Farm, and around Broadclyst itself. Here the units of tenancy are far smaller and conform much more closely to the individual plough strips within an Open Field system. A note of caution here – parts of this system lie within or close to the recently enclosed Broadclyst Heath, and thus might have originated as allocations made to those with common rights to the area.



The late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century are also notable for the number of small farmsteads and some cottages that were abandoned and demolished. These were the numerous small tenements that characterised the pre-19<sup>th</sup> century landscape and which were the casualties of more efficient farms with growing acreages. Some (Bastens; Cross tenement; Killerton Francis) were cleared from the Park at Killerton, presumably for aesthetic reasons. Others may have moved following a catastrophic event. However, they are fairly evenly spread across the estate and there does not appear to be any clear correlation with, for instance, more agriculturally marginal areas where a ‘retreat from the margins’

explanation could logically be applied.

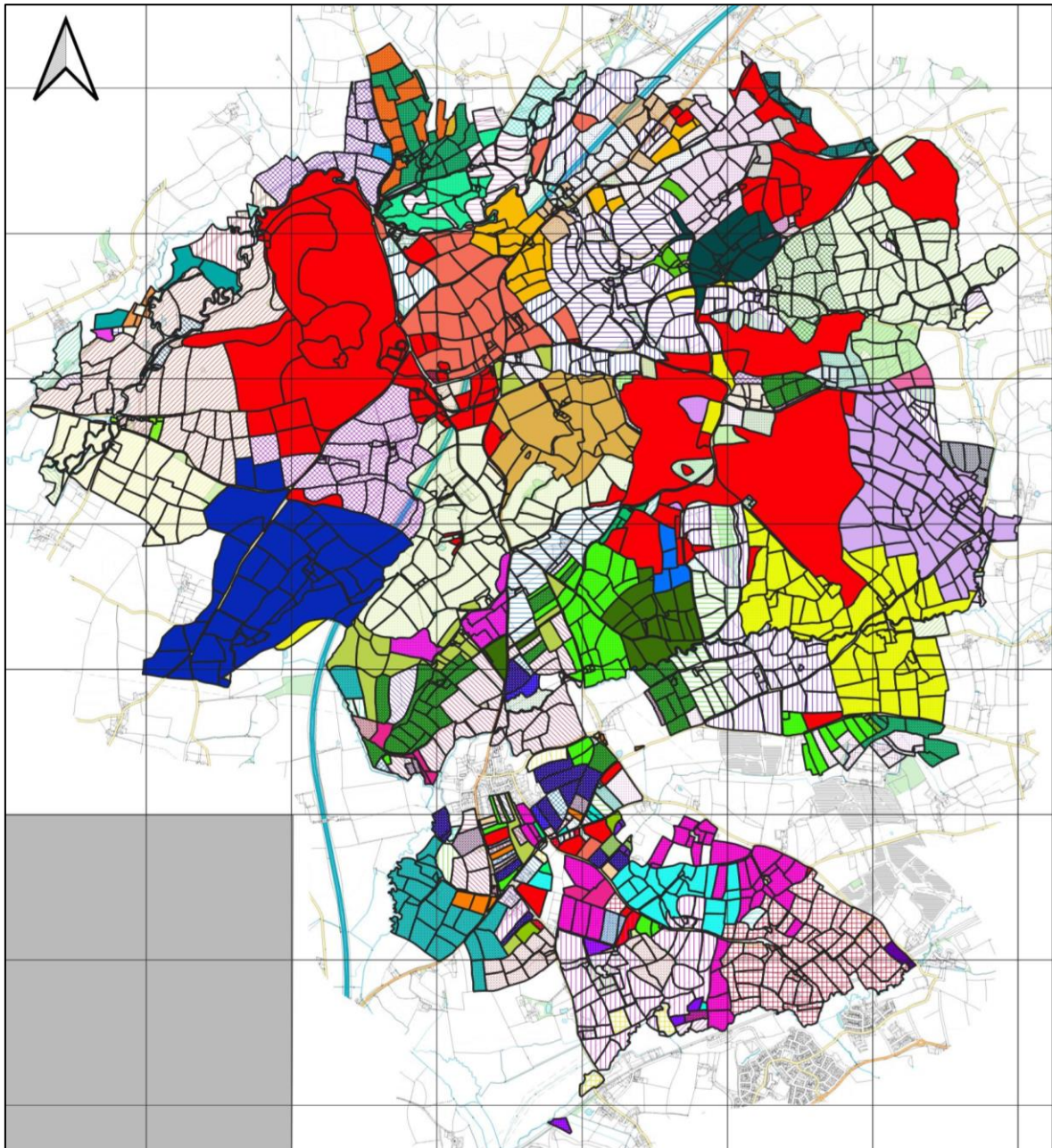


FIGURE 55: MAP SHOWING OCCUPANTS OF TITHE PLOTS COMPRISING THE KILLERTON ESTATE AT THE DATE OF THE TITHE SURVEY C.1840. RED REPRESENTS LAND BOTH IN THE OWNERSHIP AND OCCUPATION OF THE ACLANDS (SEE SIDEBAR ON PREVIOUS PAGE FOR TENANTS AND LEASEHOLDERS). © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHTS 2021 ORDNANCE SURVEY 0100031673.

There are at least 55 lost cottages and farmsteads on the estate (see Table 9, Figure 56), all of which will contain valuable stratigraphical information, and some which will have medieval origins. Viewed through the lens of a succession of historical maps, it is also notable that following the loss of a farmstead or cottage, a number of the sites were planted as orchards, and the narrow ridges (elsewhere identified as ‘orchard banks’ but likely to be representative of normal ploughing pre-underdrainage) survive even though the orchards have been since been lost. The current fashion for replanting orchards should take account of both the banks *and* the potential for buried archaeological features relating to the lost settlement sites.

There is a social dimension to this, as former tenants would be moved on, either elsewhere in the county or packed ever-more-tightly into existing buildings, perhaps even in Broadclyst (a context for the New Buildings?). There is evidence from across rural Devon during this period of the larger houses in the villages being subdivided into smaller cottages. This may become apparent when

correlated with the VBS surveys for the estate.

The final enclosure of Broadclyst Heath in the 1830s led to an expansion in size of some of the farms surrounding it, possibly in lieu of rights to the heath e.g. at Heathfield Farm, Little Loxbrook, Wishford (Richardson 2002-2004; see Appendix 11). 43 commoners in Broadclyst petitioned against the enclosure (MNA107705), and the enclosure is likely to have led to the loss of a number of small tenements who depended on their rights to the heath for income and subsistence. Richardson (2002-2004) notes that a number of smallholdings and tenements identified on earlier maps are lost or fell out of use by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, indicating a shift towards larger agricultural holdings (Figure 56).

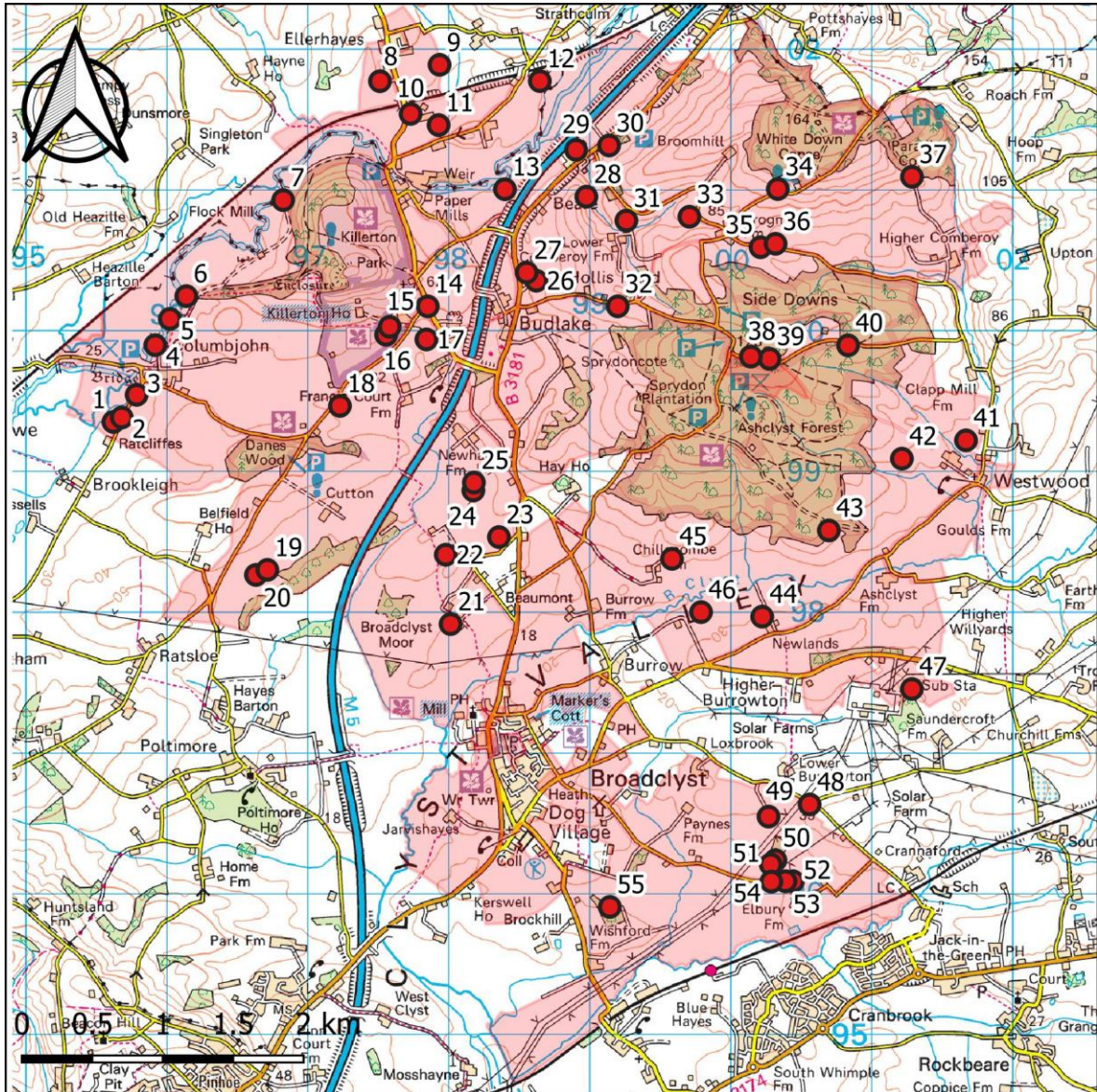


FIGURE 56: MAP SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF 'LOST' SETTLEMENTS (EITHER COTTAGES OR WHOLE FARMS) WITHIN THE KILLERTON ESTATE, MANY OF WHICH ARE 'LOST' DURING 'THE 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY. NUMBERED AS PER TABLE 9.

TABLE 9: LOST SETTLEMENTS ON THE KILLERTON ESTATE (SEE FIGURE 54).

No.	Site Name	Evidence/Sources
1	Gunn's	Sub-rectangular enclosure in LiDAR; possible building shown on 1756 Hodge map (a mill?). Tithe field name is 'Cattafords' (presumably <i>cattle+ford</i> ).
2	Dunsford Cottage	Two structures on the 1756 Hodge map. Lost by 1840.
3	Newhouse	Cottage shown on tithe map; lost by 1888. <i>Newhouse</i> on the tithe apportionment.
4	Columbjohn Mansion	The first Acland mansion. Structures steadily lost over time, leaving only the partial gateway, rebuilt Chapel, and Pidgeon Cottage. Obvious earthworks, and spreads of rubble

THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

No.	Site Name	Evidence/Sources
		on the geophysical survey.
5	Columbjohn Mill	Mill building, associated C-shaped range, leat, wheelpit, and holloway on 1756 Hodge map. Mill burnt down in 1888.
6	The Folly	Structure shown in Hodge Maps, labelled 'Folly' on 1756 Hodge map. Pronounced earthwork ditch and mound, water-filled ditch in 1888.
7	Dolbury Cottages	Gamekeeper's cottage in the deerpark on the 1756 Hodge map. Lost after 1904. Upstanding masonry remains and garden with flowers.
8	Mumps	Yard on 1812 map with two buildings, single (open-fronted) linhay on 1840, 1888, and 1904 maps. Lost after 1904. Part of <i>Killerton Marshes</i> . Barn and buildings on tithe apportionment.
9	Unnamed	Part of Inner Yarde in 1840. Awkwardly shaped orchard with narrow earthwork ridges, addressed by a holloway. Candidate for farmstead site, lost before 1812.
10	Outer Yarde	Farmhouse and range of buildings on 1812 map. Adjacent and under modern agricultural sheds. Farmhouse lost between 1888 and 1904. Farm buildings lost after 1904, earthworks in orchard.
11	Locksbrook	Farmhouse and farm building on 1840 map. Lost by 1888. Earthworks present.
12	Chillicombe	Farmhouse and L-shaped farm building on 1840 map. Lost by 1888. Earthworks present.
13	Unnamed	Cottage on 1840 map. Lost by 1888. A cottage on the tenement known as <i>Carpenters Kellands &amp; Styles</i> .
14	Pt. Cross Tenement	A pair of structures shown on the 1756 Hodge Map. Lost by 1840.
15	Pt. Killerton Francis	A pair of structures, one forming a complex L-shape, shown on the 1756 Hodge map. Lost by 1812.
16	Pt. Cross Tenement	A pair of structures, one forming a U-shape, shown in the 1756 Hodge map. Lost by 1812 and site occupied by the large pond in the park.
17	Pt. Basten's Tenement	A range of small structures around a central yard shown in 1756 Hodge Map. Elements survive until after 1904 but most structures lost between 1840 and 1888. Site occupied by a fenced clump of trees, slight earthworks, and pottery noted in exposed soil.
18	Deane's Old Cottage	Cottage range and outbuilding. Lost by 1888.
19	Middle Cutton	Cottage shown on 1756 Hodge Map. Lost by 1812.
20	Little Cutton	Cottage shown on 1756 Hodge Map. Lost after 1904.
21	Martinsfields	Original farmhouse and L-shaped range of farm buildings at Martinsfields. Shown in 1840 map, demolished and replaced by 1888. Well-defined adjacent earthwork enclosure.
22	Lymbury	Original farmhouse and L-shaped range of farm buildings at Lymbury. Shown on 1770s Broadclyst Manor map, demolished and replaced on a new site by 1840. Site largely occupied by an agricultural pool.
23	Pt. Murrige Tenement	Three large farm buildings shown in the 1774 Langacre map to the north of Mooredge Cottages (the farmhouse). Lost by 1840.
24	Pt. Horswell/New Hall	A cottage shown on the 1756 Hodge map. Lost between 1904 and 1946.
25	Pt. Kelland/New Hall	Farmhouse shown on the 1756 Hodge map. Lost between 1904 and 1946.
26	Chapel Court	An extensive range of structures forming an E-shaped range are shown in the 1774 Langacre map. A candidate for a manorial centre for Langacre Manor (note proximity of the <i>pond</i> ). Lost by 1888. The surviving range is the only stone-built medieval structure on the estate.
27	Chapel Court	A single structure shown to the north of the main group on the 1774 Langacre map. Lost by 1812 and a long elongated pond shown instead.
28	Unnamed	A small square earthwork enclosure with platforms. 1840 field-name <i>Stanbury</i> .
29	Warrens Farm	Farmhouse and attached L-shaped range of farm buildings shown on the 1812 map. Lost between 1888 and 1904.
30	Beer & Styles	A pair of structures shown on the 1812 map. Lost by 1888.
31	Pt. Coombroy & Stanbury	Cottage and three outbuildings shown on the 1812 map. One outbuilding survived until after 1904, the other structures lost by 1888. Earthworks.
32	Pt. Broad Oak & Chapple	A structure ('barn') shown on the 1812 map, but complex shape may suggest formerly domestic. Lost between 1888 and 1904.
33	Pitt Farm	Several structures shown on the 1812 map, main L-shaped range shown in 1840. Lost by 1888. Earthworks of the enclosure survive.
34	Sharpland Cottage	Cottage shown on 1840 map, with a second structure just to the south-east. Lost after 1904.
35	Luzwell Brookhill & Styles	A pair of structures forming a cottage and outbuildings, shown on the 1812 map. One structure survives on the modern farmstead.
36	Little Comberoy Farm	A group of five structures shown on the 1840 map. All lost before 1888. There is now a 20 <sup>th</sup> century cottage adjacent to the site (Brook Hill Cottages).
37	Paradise Cottages	Three buildings shown on the 1762 Coombroy map. One is lost by 1840, the second by 1888, the third after 1904.
38	Looscroft	Cottage shown on the 1840 map. Lost by 1888. Labelled <i>Saltmarsh Cottage</i> on HER but listed as Looscroft in the tithe apportionment.
39	Unnamed	A series of small enclosures with indistinct earthworks, similar to surviving Caddihoe and lost Looscroft. Candidate for possible cottage site, and noted as such on HER.
40	Forest Cottages	A pair of linked cottages with outbuilding shown on the 1840 map. Lost after 1904.
41	Uphams Farm/Locks Cottages	A group of structures shown on the 1812 map. Steadily reduced in number during the 19 <sup>th</sup> century leaving the farmhouse (Locks Cottages), itself lost after 1904. Earthworks.

## THE KILLERTON ESTATE VOLUME I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE SURVEY

No.	Site Name	Evidence/Sources
42	Pt. Channons & Uphams	Part of Channons & Uphams in 1840. Awkwardly shaped piece of rough ground, addressed by holloways. Candidate for farmstead site, lost before 1812. A linhay (ref. apportionment) shown on the site in 1840, demolished by 1888.
43	Gookey Hill	A pair of barns shown on the 1812 map. Listed as a linhay and barn in the 1840 tithe apportionment. Located with orchards to either side. Part of Ashclyst Farm at this date. Earthworks.
44	Higher Newlands Farm	A cluster of buildings around a central yard shown on the 1811 Newlands map. Demolished and replaced by the mid-19 <sup>th</sup> century model farm by 1840. Subtle earthworks.
45	Pt. Chillicombe	A house and pond within a small yard shown on the 1840 map. Shown as open-fronted on the 1904 map, lost after 1904. Subtle earthworks.
46	Lower Newlands Farm	A cluster of buildings around a central yard shown on the 1811 Newlands map. Lost after 1904. Clear earthworks and narrow plough/orchard ridges.
47	Addlehole Cottage	A cottage shown on the 1840 map. Lost between 1888 and 1904.
48	Pt. Town & Coffins	A house shown on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map. On a slightly different footprint on the 1840 map. Lost between 1888 and 1904.
49	Pt. Crabhayes	Farmhouse and two farm buildings shown on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map. Described as 'house barton etc.' in the tithe apportionment. Lost by 1888 and planted as an orchard. Clear earthwork platforms.
50	Jarman's Tenement I, Elbury	A farmhouse and two farm buildings shown on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map. Lost by 1840. Subtle earthworks within an irregular area of earthworks, holloways, and ponds.
51	Jarman's Tenement II, Elbury	A farmhouse and two farm buildings shown on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map. Lost after 1904. Subtle earthworks within an irregular area of earthworks, holloways, and ponds.
52	Unnamed I, Elbury	Three structures (a farmhouse and two farm buildings?) shown on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map. Lost before 1840. Clear earthworks, ridged, and planted as an orchard in 1840.
53	Unnamed II, Elbury	Two structures (a long farmhouse and a U-shaped farm building) shown on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map. Lost before 1840. Clear earthworks, ridged, and planted as an orchard in 1840.
54	Everleys & Perkins, Elbury	Two farmhouses(?) and two outbuildings shown on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map. Demolished and replaced by two ranges of farm buildings by 1840, which are extant.
55	Wishford Councell Farm	Six buildings forming an irregular group shown on the 1840 map. Five lost before 1840, the last lost between 1888 and 1904. Clear earthworks of platforms and holloways.

The tithe data also provides a comprehensive guide to the state of cultivation across the estate (see Figure 57). This demonstrates the ubiquity of arable across the entire estate, with pasture and meadow more limited in extent. It should be noted that arable *may* be over-represented as it could include land within an arable rotation, not necessarily land that was under crop that year. Orchards are scattered across the estate, and there is a fair amount of furze recorded on Sprydun Down (furze/gorse was a commercial crop used as domestic firewood; it burnt fast and hot and was thus ideal for use in bread ovens). Following the repeal of the Corn Laws, and the exposure of the British market to international (North American) competition, corn prices fell and the amount of land under arable cultivation dropped. Devon farms were in a better position than most, as livestock and dairying were less badly affected.

Despite being noted for his strong agricultural interest, the only complete farmstead planned and constructed by the 10<sup>th</sup> baronet was Newlands Farm (called *Higher Newlands* on the historic OS maps). This holding was acquired in 1838 and the farmstead rebuilt in the 1840s. It is significant in that the buildings remain largely unchanged and is the only example of a 'model farm' owned by the National Trust in Devon (Richardson 2000).

Following the death of 'the Great Sir Thomas' in 1871 he was succeeded his son who moved to Killerton from Sprydun house in 1875 with his second wife and family. They undertook little work on the house or gardens but took a great interest in their tenants and agricultural improvement of the estate, as well as the reconstruction of much of Broadclyst village following the devastating fire of 1870. There is evidence for a significant level of field boundary removal during the period between 1842 and 1904, with a clear intent of removing boundaries between old strip fields to create larger fields. This is evident across much of the Killerton Estate but good examples are at Frogmore and Burrow Farms (field boundary change is discussed in greater detail below, Section 7.7.2). Despite his reputation for agricultural improvement the legacy of the 11<sup>th</sup> baronet is not

obvious and remains to be fully determined.

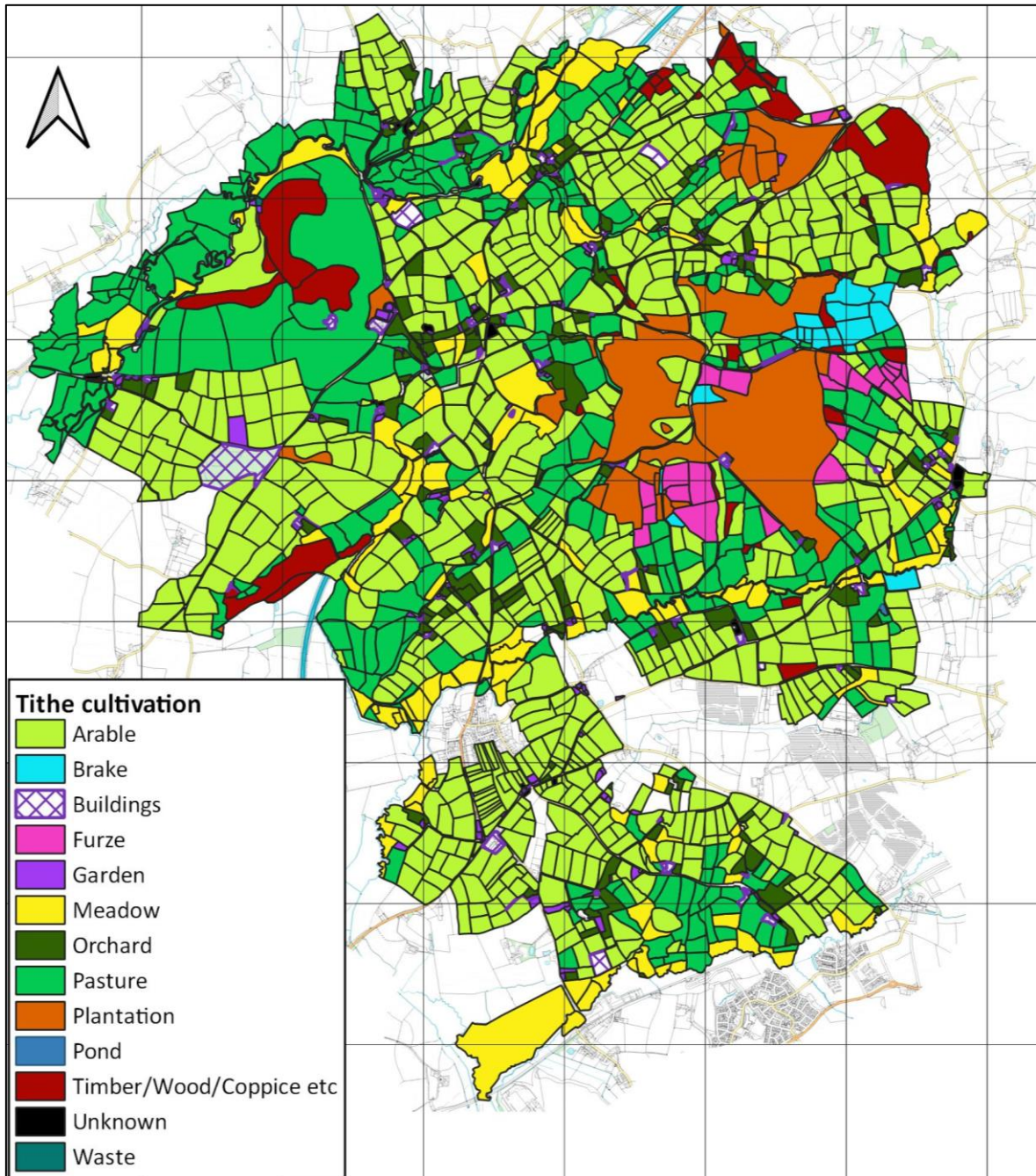


FIGURE 57: SIMPLIFIED MAP SHOWING CULTIVATION OF LAND ON THE KILLERTON ESTATE AT THE DATE OF THE TITHE SURVEY.  
 © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHTS 2019 ORDNANCE SURVEY 0100031673.

#### 7.6.4 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY AND THE NATIONAL TRUST

The agricultural depression that commenced in the 1870s extended into the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The analysis of field boundary loss (below, Section 7.7.2) indicates the landscape was not as static and moribund as might be expected, but it was certainly in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century that change is most marked. This also corresponds with the period of ownership by the National Trust. The Killerton Estate, along with other Acland Estates in Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset (mainly the Holnicote Estate), were transferred into the ownership of the National Trust in 1944. 300 acres were purchased by the National Trust and the remainder was gifted by Sir Richard Acland as he felt his ownership of the estate to be incompatible with his principles of public land ownership. The post-War years are marked by the Government-sponsored drive to



maximise productivity and efficiency in agriculture. This has had a profound influence on the landscape of Britain and the Killerton Estate is no exception. Farms have increased in size, new farm buildings are large and efficient steel portal-framed structures of concrete block with fibre-cement/asbestos roofs, and field boundaries have been swept away to create large fields suitable for bigger and bigger machines. This transition is particularly noticeable around Columbjohn, Francis Court, Newhall, Burrow Farm, where large fields in the order of 15-20ha have been created. This has been very much to the detriment of the historic fieldscape – especially is it could be proven the fields east of Columbjohn predate the posited Roman road – in a landscape once characterised by small enclosures, with a knock-on impact on historical biology and biodiversity. It is not clear to what extent Government policies were enacted by tenants, and to what degree they were encouraged or enforced by the National Trust itself.

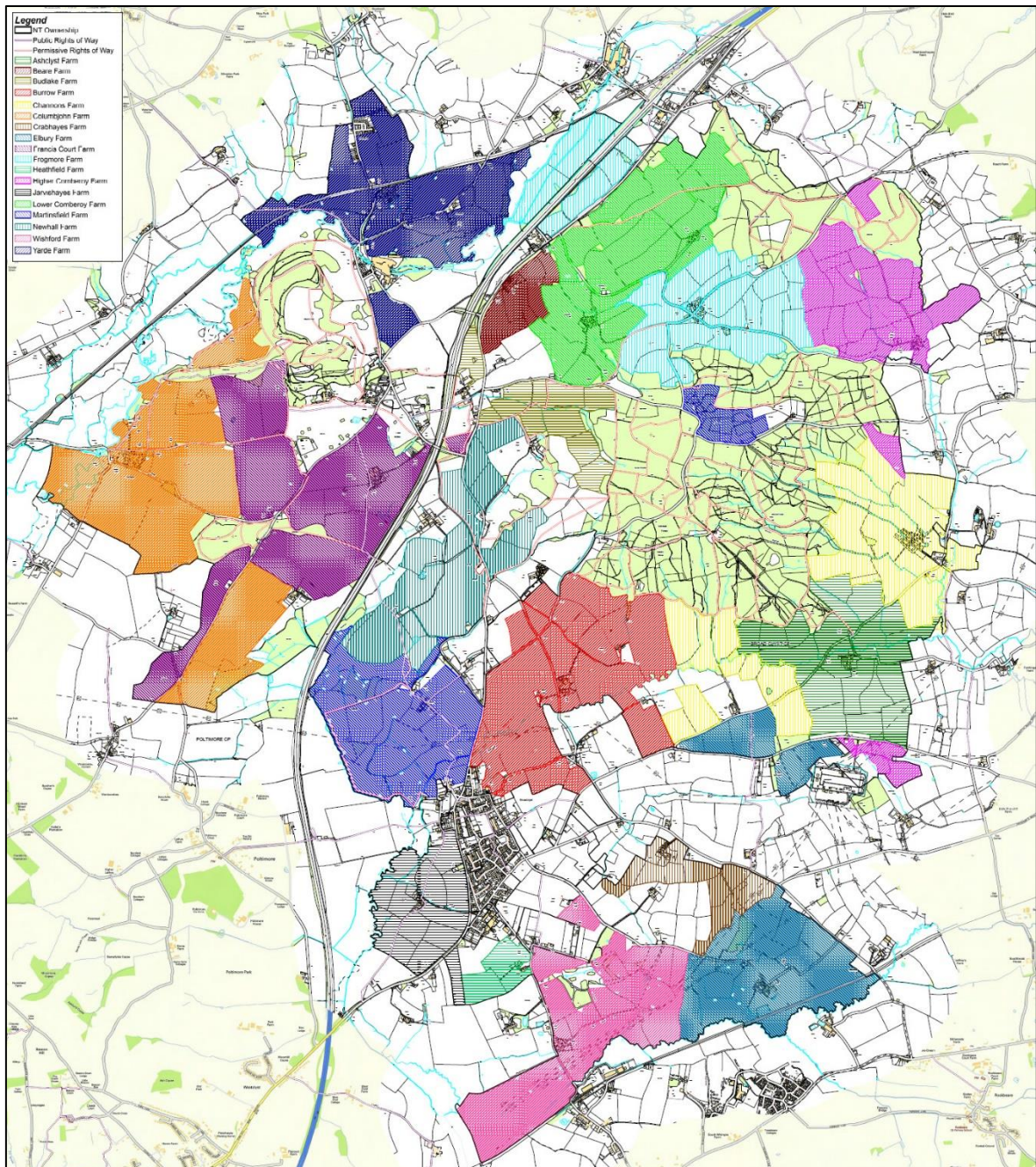


FIGURE 58: THE MODERN (2018) FARMS OF THE KILLERTON ESTATE (PROVIDED BY THE NT). © CROWN COPYRIGHT AND DATABASE RIGHTS 2019 ORDNANCE SURVEY 0100031673.

At present the majority of the farms and properties comprising the estate are let by the National South West Archaeology Ltd.

Trust under tenancy agreements. Figure 58 shows the current disposition of the major farms on the estate. In c.2018 there were 14 major farms, each covering between 100 and 150ha. They all comprise large blocks of land. Some, like Channons, cover roughly the same area as their 1840s predecessor; others, like Yarde, consist of multiple 19<sup>th</sup> century tenements (in the case of Yarde this includes: Inner and Outer Yarde, Penstone, Pitt, and Killerton Marshes/Mumps).

The National Trust has house, gardens, and estate teams who along with a significant number of volunteers directly manage a portion of the estate, particularly the publicly accessible areas around Killerton House, the Park and Garden. The South West regional hub office is also located in the buildings to the rear of Killerton House.

## 7.7 THEMES

### 7.7.1 FIELD NAMES

The Killerton Estate covers an area of c.26km<sup>2</sup>, and in the 1760s it contained c.2000 individual fields or plots of land. The number of fields has declined ever since, with some of the larger modern fields covering the same footprint as 10-15 18<sup>th</sup> century fields, but every one of those fields was known to local people *by name*, a unique (or nearly unique) identifier that would distinguish one parcel from another and could contain locational, directional, topographical, tenorial, biological, and other information. Some of those names have proved remarkably resilient, especially those known to multiple people and fixed by tradition.

The study of field names within archaeology tends to be limited, focusing on the names that appear to indicate archaeological or historical interest (see Table 10). While many field names are dull and repetitive, even then they have value in the way they represent the inhabited landscape to its people. That said, they remain an under-utilised resource, relegated to just a few pages in the EPNS volumes for Devon, the dictionaries of Field (1972) and Cavill (2018), the Shropshire based Foxall (1980) and the work of Martin Ebdon (URL in the references).

TABLE 10: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT FIELD-NAMES.

Tithe plot no.	Field Name	Interpretation	Tenement
<b>Broadclyst Parish</b>			
32	Warren	Signifies a rabbit warren, often associated with high status settlements.	Columbjohn
46	Pound Close	The manorial pound was a source of revenue. Stray animals held there until retrieved by their owners on payment of a fine.	Columbjohn
60	Banburys Close	Contains the element <i>burh</i> (fort).	Francis Court
214	Burnhay Orchard	Contains the element <i>(ge)haeg</i> (enclosure).	Carpenters Kellands & Styles
219	Borrowhill	Perhaps from <i>burrow/barrow</i> ?	Carpenters Kellands & Styles
256-7; 265; 275	Great/Middle/Higher Blackwood	Black usually taken to indicate a former settlement or perhaps peat deposits. Likely to be the latter in this instance.	Luzwell, Brookhill & Styles; Broomhill; Warren & Perry &c
382-3	Stoneacre/Meadow	The element stone may refer to the geology or the presence of walls.	Frogmore
502; 504	Two/Four Acre Stanbury	Contains the element <i>burh</i> (fort).	Combroy & Stanbury
606	Black Well	Black usually taken to indicate a former settlement or perhaps peat deposits.	New Hall and Lymburys
613	Race Park	The element <i>race</i> presumably indicates a track here.	Francis Court
781	Stone Meadow	The element stone may refer to the geology or the presence of walls.	New Hall and Lymburys
811	Stone close	The element stone may refer to the geology or the presence of walls.	Hayes
944	Stone Hill	The element stone may refer to the geology or the presence of walls.	Burrow
1052-3	Inner/Outer Culverhays	The element <i>culver</i> refers to pigeons/dove and the presence of a dovecote. Associated with high status settlements.	Place Barton
1283-6; 1288	Stone Park	The element stone may refer to the geology or the presence of walls.	Pikes & Hillings; Goosen & Bidgoods;

Tithe plot no.	Field Name	Interpretation	Tenement
			Southwoods College Sowdens &c
1316; 1318; 1320	Pound close/Field	The manorial pound was a source of revenue. Stray animals held there until retrieved by their owners on payment of a fine.	Southwoods College Sowdens &c; Kellands; Pitt
1757	Stone Hill	The element stone may refer to the geology or the presence of walls.	Wishford Council &c
1785	Castle Meadow	The element <i>castle</i> may indicate a fortification.	Rewes
1954; 1960-1	Blackland Meadow	Black usually taken to indicate a former settlement or perhaps peat deposits. More Likely to be the former in this instance.	Elbury Everleys & Perkins
1990	Gratton	Worthy Hill in the C18. Worthy may be derived from OD <i>worþign</i> meaning enclosure.	Crabhayes &c
2072	Tithe Barn Field	This may indicate the (former) presence of a large barn here.	
2398	Coney Park	Signifies a rabbit (coney) warren, often associated with high status settlements.	Ashclyst
2415	Warren	Signifies a rabbit warren, often associated with high status settlements.	Higher Newland
2560-1	Higher/Lower Spalsbury	Contains the element <i>burh</i> (fort), but on an C18 map referred to as <i>Lower South Down</i> and <i>South Down Coppice</i> .	Combroy
<b>Silverton parish</b>			
968-9; 971-2	Stone	The element stone may refer to the geology or the presence of walls.	Pitt/Penstone Martyne; Inner yarde
1015	Warren	Signifies a rabbit warren, often associated with high status settlements.	Outer Yarde
409	Stone Hills	The element stone may refer to the geology or the presence of walls.	New House
<b>Poltimore parish</b>			
40	Clapper Close	Contains the element <i>clapper</i> , either to a clapper bridge or from the ME <i>clapere</i> , rabbit warren.	Cutton
49	Banbury	Contains the element <i>burh</i> (fort).	Cutton

A complete list of field names can be found in Appendix 13. The comprehensive coverage provided by the tithe survey is used as the baseline, with references to names added from the other historic maps where relevant. This comparison indicates that, in general, field names remain fairly static between c.1760 and c.1840 (and later where that information is recorded) although where fields are amalgamated, only one of the former names tends to survive.

### 7.7.2 FIELD BOUNDARY CHANGE AND LOSS

The Killerton Estate covers an area of c.26km<sup>2</sup>, and in the 1760s it contained c.2000 individual fields or plots of land. As the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century agricultural writers observed, this was a landscape of small, hedged fields and, since the inception of accurate mapping, the trend has largely been in one direction: towards the amalgamation of fields, the creation of ever larger enclosures, and the destruction of hedgerows. That said, the figures presented below also indicate the situation was much more fluid, with boundaries lost and other added (summarised in Table 11). This implies an unexpected dynamism in the historic landscape and would bear further scrutiny to see whether this arises from inaccuracies in the mapping data or genuine fluctuations and changes relating to, for instance, changing farm practices. One clear factor is the introduction of new roads, which add boundaries along their entire length, with small plots cut off by new roads thrown into larger fields.

Historic mapping and aerial photography facilitate relative analysis and enables conclusions to be drawn about historic boundaries across the Killerton Estate over time. Utilising the mapping of reasonable accuracy and with coverage of the entire estate, changes to boundaries can be determined between the 1840s (tithe map) and the present day. Figure 59 shows the boundaries across the estate removed between 1840 and c.2020. Figure 60 shows the boundaries *added* during the same period (more detailed versions of both of these maps can be found in Volume II.1). The term ‘boundary’ is used here rather than hedge or hedgebank as historically these are

*likely* to have been significant features (e.g. banks with hedgerow shrubs and trees), the maps may also show less substantial and less permanent fences.

With reference to the earlier but less comprehensive coverage provided by estate maps, analysis would indicate that by 1840 c.30km of boundaries had been *added* to those depicted on the earlier estate maps, and c.37km of boundaries had been *removed* by 1840, with a net loss of 7km of boundary. A strong caveat should be issued here, in that the earlier maps are less accurate, less comprehensive, and more partial in what they depicted. However, this figure is also likely to reflect the changing post-medieval landscape, as strip field boundaries were removed to create larger fields across the estate.

The mid 1880s OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS maps provide the first truly accurate picture of the Killerton Estate. Comparison between these maps and the tithe maps would suggest that c.43km of boundaries were *added*, and c.80km of boundaries were *removed*, between 1840 and 1888. In terms of the additions, this will undoubtedly reflect the purpose of the tithe maps. These recorded titheable units of landholding, and if detail was irrelevant to that purpose, it was omitted. Therefore a large part of Ashclyst Forest is shown as a single titheable unit, whereas the OS map shows a significant number of fields and field boundaries in that same area. The loss of boundaries reflects the ongoing rationalisation of fields during the high farming period between c.1840 and c.1873.

The mid 1900s OS 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS maps, surveyed roughly 20 years after the 1<sup>st</sup> edition was issued, betray a much-reduced pace of change. During this period 2.8km of boundaries were *added*, and 7.9km of boundaries *removed*. This would suggest reformulation of the landscape continued, but the agricultural depression that started in the early 1870s inhibited investment and during this period the Aclands were largely content to work within the existing agricultural framework.

Between the mid-1900s and the 1946 RAF aerial photographic coverage 16.8km of boundaries were *added* while c.44km were *removed*. The additions appear in part to be due to new cottages and allotments, and the extension of some farmyards requiring additional boundaries. This period is regarded as an extension of the agricultural depression initiated in the 1870s, and thus the pace of change appears difficult to explain. It may reflect increased mechanisation, requiring larger field areas with fewer boundaries to be effective. Some of the more sinuous historic boundaries appear to have been removed or straightened during this period.

The post-War period coincides with both the stewardship of the National Trust and Government-led investment in agricultural productivity. Following the privations of War-time Britain, plans were put in place to raise outputs from agriculture by 60% over pre-War levels. Support in the form of guaranteed prices, and then capital grants to invest in machinery, were instituted in the 1940s and 1950s, and as agricultural machinery increased in size, the size of fields increased accordingly (Bowers 1985). During the period 1946 and 2020 c.19km of boundaries were *added*, and c.50km of boundaries were *removed*. The additions appear largely around small areas of tree planting across the estate and are more likely to represent fences than true hedges. Both loss and gain are reflected in the construction of the M5 motorway, which destroyed many boundaries but created two long continuous ones.

It should also be noted that even where hedgerows survive, they may become degraded through poor management, over-stocking and unrestricted browsing, and historic gateways widened to accommodate larger machinery.

TABLE 11: SUMMARY OF FIELD BOUNDARY LOSS AND GAIN.

Period	Loss	Gain	Net Loss/Gain	Extenuating Factors
1756-1840	37km	30km	-7km	Poor quality of early maps
1840-1880s	80km	43km	-37km	Poor quality of early maps Victorian 'High Farming' era
1880s-1900s	7.9km	2.8km	-5.1km	Agricultural depression
1900s-1946	16.8km	44km	-27.2km	Agricultural depression Some mechanisation
1946-2020	50km	19km	-31km	Construction of M5 Government grants Larger and more efficient farms Mechanisation
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>191.7km</b>	<b>138.8km</b>	<b>-52.9km</b>	

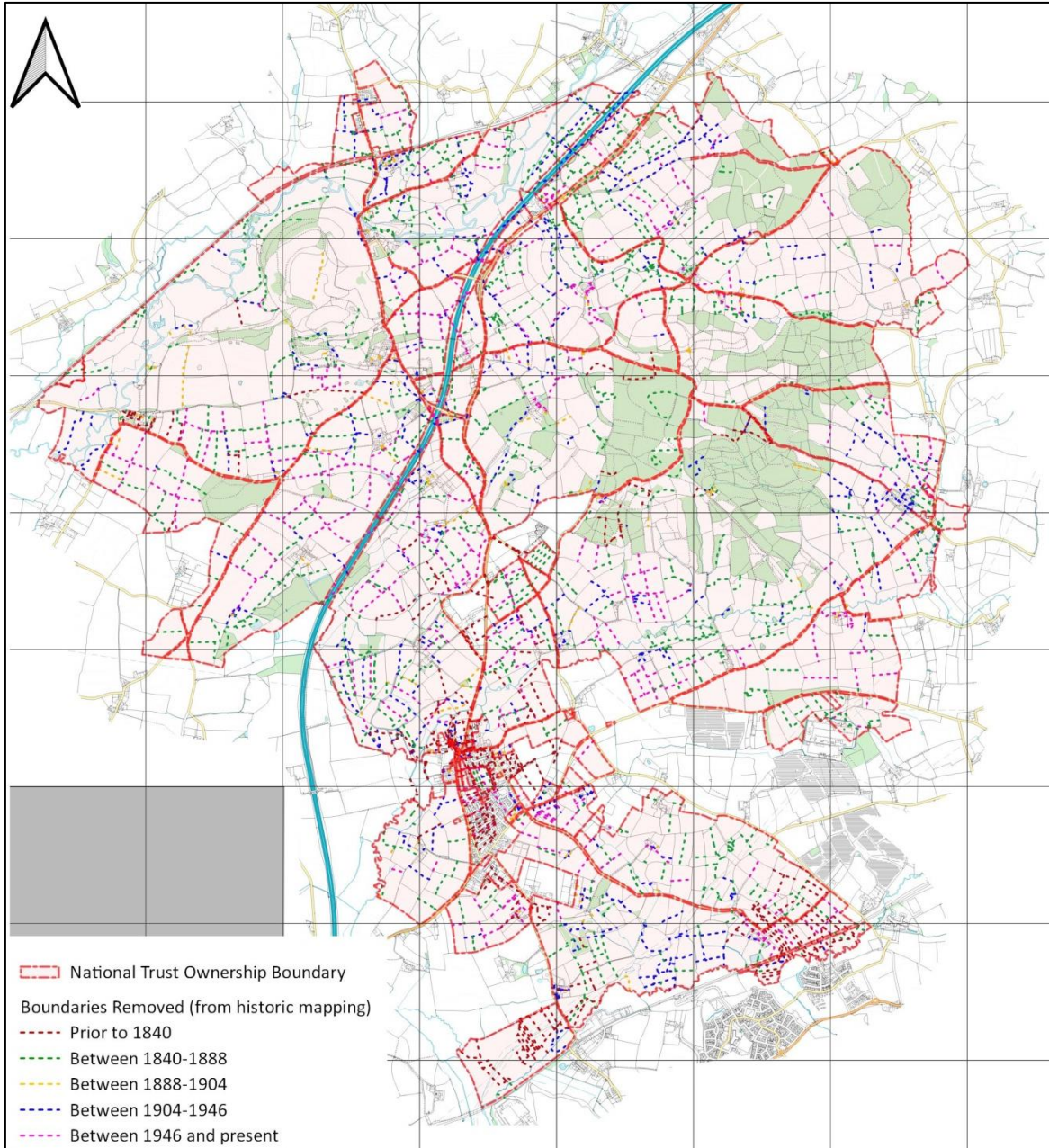


FIGURE 59: MAP SHOWING BOUNDARIES REMOVED ACROSS THE KILLERTON ESTATE BETWEEN C.1840 AND PRESENT, BY DATE.

What Table 11 shows is that there has been a steady, ongoing loss of historic field boundaries. Further work would be required to determine the historic and ecological value of the additions and determine which ones survive from the 1760s or earlier. It is of interest that the greatest

losses were sustained during the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and it would be interesting indeed if this correlates directly with the agricultural enthusiasm of the 11<sup>th</sup> baronet. Comparison with other parts of Devon would be necessary to determine this.

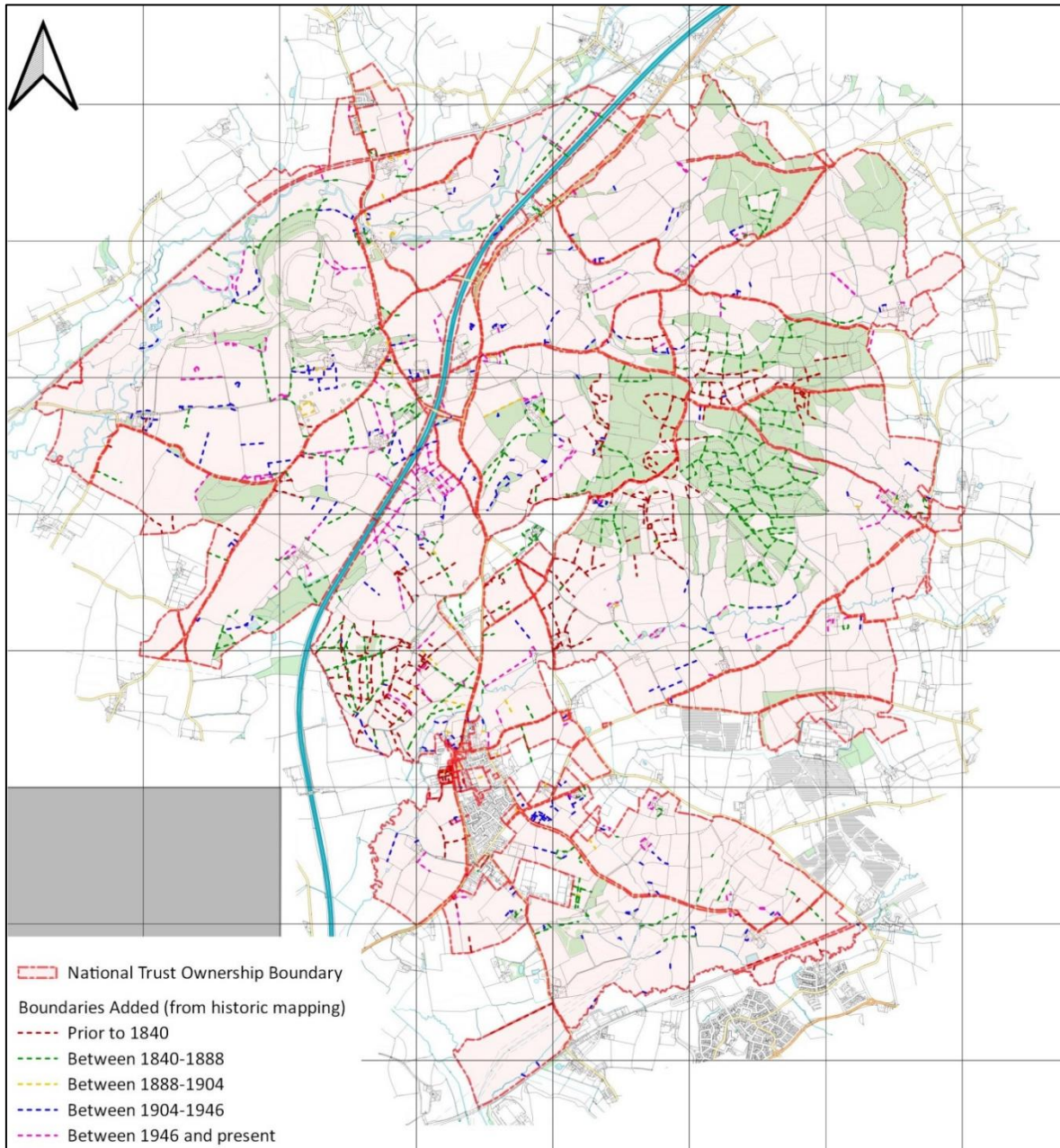


FIGURE 60: MAP SHOWING BOUNDARIES ADDED ACROSS THE KILLERTON ESTATE BETWEEN C.1840 AND PRESENT, BY DATE.

### 7.7.3 WOODLAND AND FORESTRY

While woodland and furze (gorse) will always have played an important role in the rural economy of the area, with the implication that certain parts of the later estate would have been wooded from at least the 11<sup>th</sup> century AD, it was during the 19<sup>th</sup> century in particular that the extent of woodland in the form of deliberate plantation expanded considerably. The traditional narrative of the estate has tended to apportion responsibility for forestry plantations to the 14<sup>th</sup> baronet due to his role as chairman of the committee that recommended the establishment of the Forestry Commission. However, it is clear that the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> baronets were actively engaged in forestry: in 1808 Veitch was ordering 50,000 larch and 50,000 Scots Pine saplings from dealers (DHC: 1148m add/special accounts). What drove this campaign is less obvious but would have resulted in the extinguishing of common rights on, for instance, Sprydun Down. Here at least there seems

to have been a transition from ornamental planting (i.e. the Sequoiadendrons (Redwoods) at Sprydun Beacon) to full forestry operations.

The amount of woodland cover has varied throughout its history, although, as noted, from the time of Domesday some areas (e.g. Ashclyst) contained quantities of woodland significant to their relative size. The classification of some areas (e.g. Danes Wood; Rattlecot Wood; Paradise Copse) as *ancient woodland* probably attests to the enduring nature of woodland in these areas. Historic mapping from the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries is limited in its depiction of woodland and, of course, depended on the purpose of the map. The early 19<sup>th</sup> century OS surveyor's draft maps show Columbjohn Wood and woodland in the park at Killerton, but only limited woodland in the area now known as *Ashclyst Forest (Spray Down)* on those maps). From this it would appear much of the eastern and southern part of what would become Ashclyst Forest was still enclosed agricultural fields until the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The summit of *Spray Down (Sprydun Plantation)* is shown as wooded on all of the available historic maps (i.e. from at least the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century). Side Down, north of Ashclyst, appears to have been afforested in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The 1840s tithe survey is the first source to accurately record the state of cultivation across the entirety of the Killerton Estate. The tithe apportionments records large areas of woodland (c.322ha), including Ashclyst Forest and Killerton Park. Between 1842 and the early 1880s the historic maps show an increase in woodland across the Killerton Estate, with the additional of a further c.120ha of woodland and plantation. Between 1888 and 1903 another 13ha were added. The amount of orchard across the estate remained relatively static between c.1840 and 1903 at c.100ha – although that is still a lot of cider. Figure 61 shows a comparison of wooded areas of the estate between c.1840 and the present day, highlighting areas where changes to woodland have occurred.

Sir Francis Dyke Acland (14<sup>th</sup> Bt) was instrumental in the creation of the Forestry Commission in 1919, as a key recommendation of the Forestry Committee (often referred to as the *Acland Committee*) which he chaired. His enthusiasm for greater resilience in timber production following the First World War may well have been based on his experiences of forestry on the Killerton Estate – though no significant areas of woodland or plantation were created during his tenure or that of his predecessor.

During the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century woodland planting was extended, usually focused on established woodlands although some new areas were planted up. Analysis of the 1946 RAF aerial photographs indicate an increase of c.30ha from 1903, to a total of c.485ha of woodland. There appear to have been some losses during this period as well, but this generally reflects the loss of orchards rather than woodland or plantation. The only areas shown as felled in 1946 are around Paradise Copse and White Down Copse.

Based on OS mapping and aerial photography, the area of woodland on the Killerton Estate appears to have increased to c.515ha under the ownership of the National Trust. Policies and grants in favour of woodland creation schemes in recent decades are likely to have encouraged the growth in woodland on the estate. During the later 20<sup>th</sup> century some of the woodland, including Ashclyst Forest, were let to the Forestry Commission on a long-term lease, but these have now been brought back in hand.

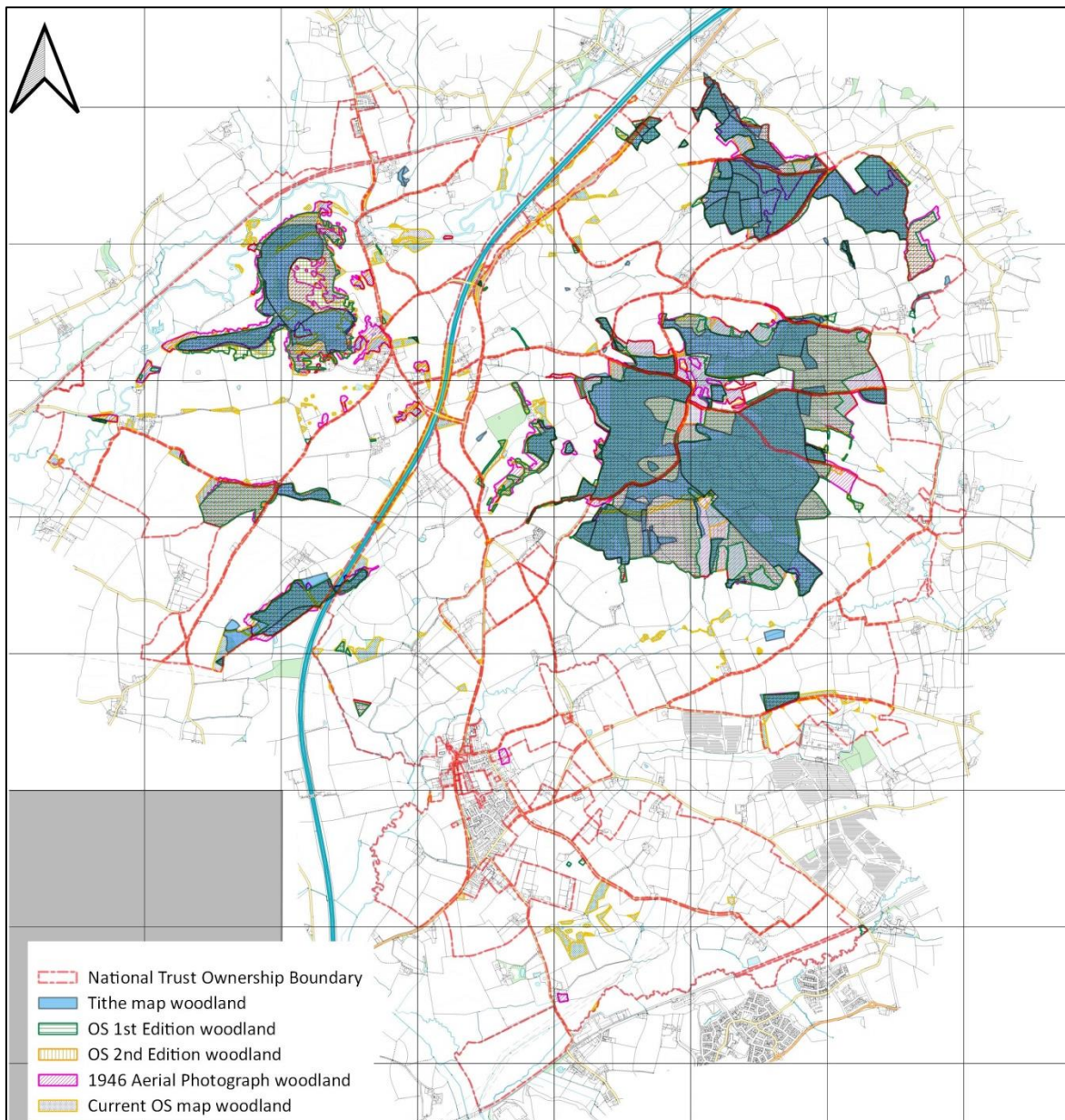


FIGURE 61: MAP SHOWING COMPARISON OF EXTENT OF WOODLANDS AT THE DATE OF THE TITHE MAP (C.1840), ORDNANCE SURVEY HISTORIC MAPS, 1946 AERIAL IMAGERY AND MODERN MAPPING.

#### 7.7.4 THE DEER PARKS

It is apposite to discuss the development of the deer park at this point, as it appears to be an 18<sup>th</sup> century creation. South West Archaeology carried out an assessment with monitoring of the park pales in 2015 (SWARCH 2016a). A deer park is first depicted on the 1756 Hodge maps. The following text and figures are taken from that report: A notable feature [of the 1756 map] is the narrow funnel shown extending from the south-western corner of the park towards Killerton House. The fact that this funnel sweeps down towards the house may lend credence to the suggestion it was originally intended to be a hunting lodge rather than the residence of a gentleman. However, the irregularity of the park as depicted in Figure 62 would strongly suggest a park fitted into an existing fieldscape, rather than one which defined its fieldscape. Despite the fact the two maps both date to 1756, the second map (Figure 63) shows the deer park extending almost as far as the House and wrapping around it on two sides. This reflects the fact that the more detailed map was clearly used as a working estate document and was revised and updated as necessary. The next map dates to c.1812, and thus it is possible this estate map was in use into the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The original line of the deer park is faintly visible to the north of the House,



but has been erased, and this is one of a number of erasures visible on this map. A notable feature of this map is the fence shown along the eastern side of the south-eastern extension of the deerpark, and the fact it appears to show the abortive Wyatt house south of/within Columbjohn Wood.

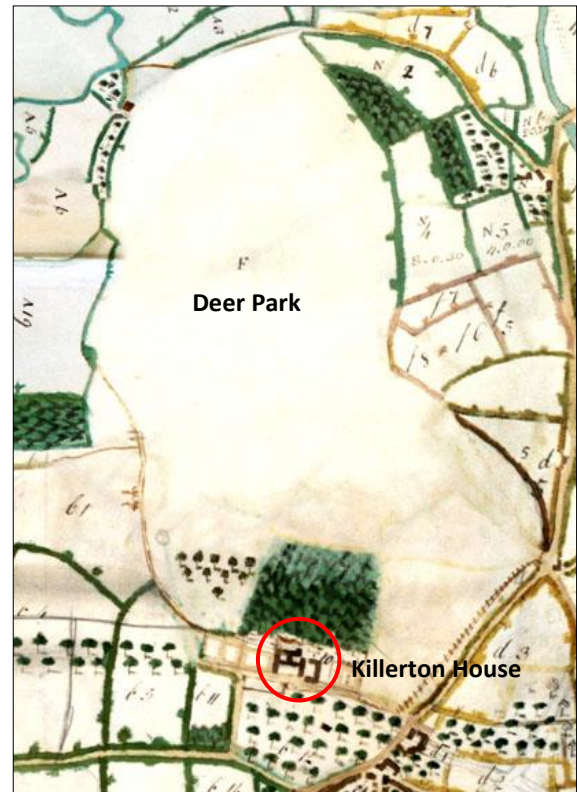
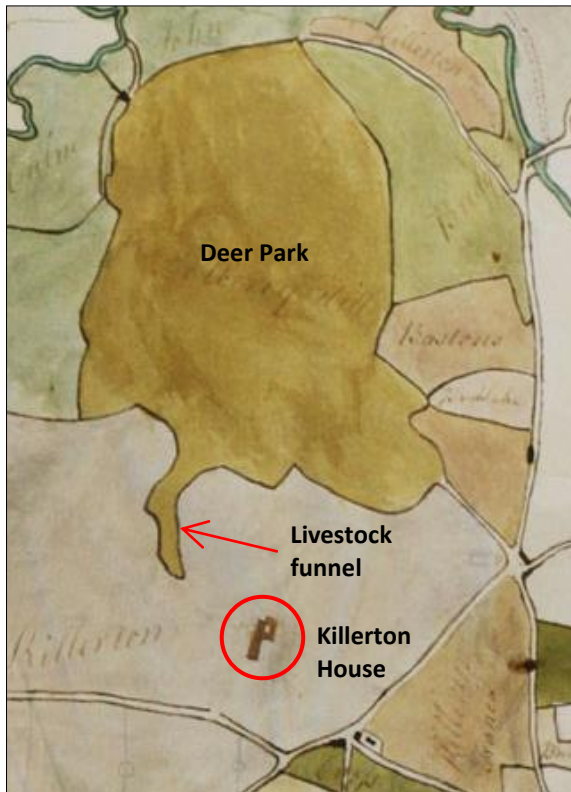


FIGURE 62 (LEFT): EXTRACT FROM THE MAP OF THE MANOR OF KILLERTON AND COLUMBJOHN, 1756 [DHC: 1148M ADD23/E1].

FIGURE 63 (RIGHT): EXTRACT FROM THE ESTATE MAP OF KILLERTON DOLBURY, 1756 [DHC: 1148M ADD23/E1].



FIGURE 64: EXTRACT FROM THE 1765 DONN MAP OF THE COUNTY OF DEVON.

The 1765 Donn map of Devon (Figure 64) shows the deerpark associated with Killerton House. While this is a largely schematic depiction it shows the extended deerpark as per the Hodge map indicating the deerpark was extended in the period 1756-65. It shows the folly west of the House and a large building shown in profile to the west of the deerpark and labelled *Hill Town*. It is shown as larger than the houses at Killerton and Columbjohn, and probably represents the abortive house begun by James Wyatt for Sir Thomas Acland at this location.

The 1801 OS draft map does not differentiate between the park and the deer park (shown stippled), and the ornamental landscape is shown to entirely encompass the house, gardens and new stables, to extend as far as the Silverton road to the east. The next detailed estate map is undated but is believed to date to c.1812 (Figure 65). It is significantly more detailed than the previous maps and depicts a much-altered parkland landscape surrounded by agricultural fields. New development is shown, including the construction of a new stables and walled garden to the east of the main house. The road from Columbjohn to Killerton had been moved by this date, indicating this took place between 1801 and c.1812. The deer park is radically different to that of 1765, clearly shown extending as far as the Silverton road but apparently defined on its western edge by a pale that bisects the summit of Dolbury by a most circuitous route. This map appears to make a clear distinction between fenced and unfenced boundaries, with the majority of the boundary shown as fenced rather than embanked. The only part shown as embanked runs from the northern edge of the hillfort to the River Culm, but a long wide fenced livestock funnel is shown extending to Dolbury Cottage(s) to the west. This would indicate a desire to keep Dolbury Cottage(s) within the deer park, suggesting they functioned as a keeper's cottage with management functions. The former deer park to the west had by this date been transformed into picturesque woodland containing a series of tracks or ornamental walks. However, the picture is not clear-cut, as the c.1808 map appears to indicate a new and terrain-oblivious section of park pale had been constructed on the western side of the former deer park. This boundary cut off the meanders of the earlier pale and might suggest the picturesque woodland was intended to function as part of a larger deer park. Alternatively, this boundary may represent an earlier sub-phase.

The Tithe map of 1842 (Figure 66) depicts a landscape very similar to that of c.1808, though inevitably in much less detail, reflecting its purpose as a document of tithable land. By this date the chapel had been constructed in the south-eastern corner of the deer park, and the pale around the stables and garden extended to encompass it. This map again appears to show the northern boundary of the deer park as fenced, but the other side of the livestock funnel is shown as a faint dotted line, as if it no longer functioned as a boundary. Similarly, the fence shown on the c.1808 map bisecting the hillfort has disappeared, and the deer park extended across the interior of the hillfort to the former boundary of the 18<sup>th</sup> century deer park. The key point about this map is that if we assume the northern boundary is a fence, then the tithe map depicts the stables and House as fenced off within their own small compounds, with the deer park sweeping down and between to encompass the parkland in front House.

The whole area is listed as a single titheable unit in the apportionment (no.83 *Park*), and this constitutes a dramatic expansion of the deer park that would have taken place in the period c.1808-1842. However, the other field boundaries depicted – even the ones we know were embanked park pales – are not highlighted in any way, leaving open the possibility they were not stockproof and that the deer park now only contained less athletic animals.

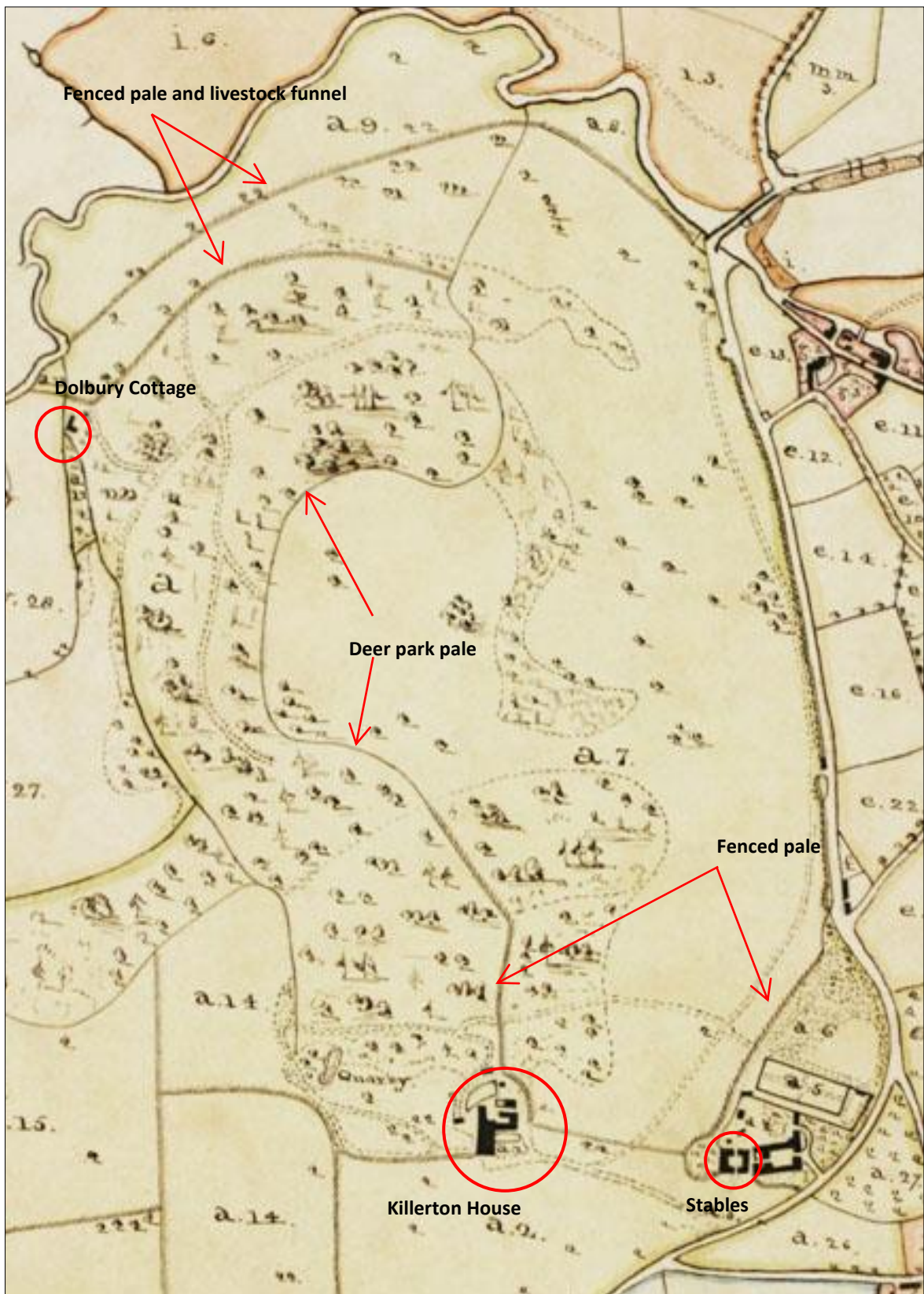


FIGURE 65: EXTRACT FROM THE C.1812 KILLERTON ESTATE MAP [SRO: DD/SAS c1540/12/1].

By 1879 (Figure 67) a new boundary, running between the chapel and the House, had been created. This once again appears to represent a fence and is located along the approximate line of a track depicted on the 1756 and c.1808 estate maps. This stylistic convention, if it does indeed indicate the presence of a fence, is shown enclosing the House and its pleasure grounds, the stable and chapel and the park in front of the house. The line of the curving northern boundary

and the Silverton road are also shown in a similar fashion, as is the new boundary on the northern slopes of Dolbury which is shown cutting across a pronounced bend in the 19<sup>th</sup> century park pale. In a number of instances, the internal boundaries are shown with ligatures, indicating the several parts were regarded as one for the purposes of management. The amount of woodland also appears to have increased by this date, encroaching into the formerly open parkland. At the western end of the northern livestock funnel, adjacent to Dolbury Cottages, a building is shown; on the more detailed 1:2500 scale OS map, this is shown as an open-fronted structure (linhay).



FIGURE 66: EXTRACT FROM THE BROADCLYST TITHE MAP, 1842 (DHC)



FIGURE 67: EXTRACT FROM THE 1879 KILLERTON ESTATE MAP (SUPPLIED BY NT).

The 1889 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 68) depicts a parkland landscape very similar to that of 1879, the main development being an increase in the number of tracks and designed walks shown throughout the woodland areas. This map clearly shows the extent of the park at this date (stippled), and states it is a deer park. This is also the first map to clearly depict the earthworks associated with Dolbury Camp. The western half of the curving northern boundary fence had been removed by this date, perhaps indicating the original function of Dolbury Cottage(s) in relation to the deer park had lapsed. Also, the western part of the summit of Dolbury hill, but not the hillfort, was excluded from the deer park, and the northern boundary of the pleasure grounds to the west of the house had been moved upslope and straightened.



FIGURE 68: EXTRACT FROM THE 1889 1<sup>ST</sup> EDITION OS MAP (DHC).

The general landscape remained fairly static through the later 19<sup>th</sup> and into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, though alterations to the house and grounds continued, mostly related to minor improvements to the house and parts of the garden closest to the House. By the later 20<sup>th</sup> century, and under National Trust ownership, the car parks to the north of the stable block were constructed, along with the creation of a new length of ha-ha south-east of the house to enhance the sweep of the park. The deer park is shown in a number of lithographs and prints with deer resting contentedly in the shade of parkland trees for the visual enjoyment of gentle visitors. However, it is also conceivable that the deer park was used in a more prosaic way: when the Royal Forest of Exmoor was sold to John Knight in 1818, Sir Thomas Dyke Acland (10<sup>th</sup> Bt) gathered the large herd of Exmoor ponies he held as former *Warden* and quartered them on Winsford Hill. These were ‘run down the lanes to Killerton in the winter’ (Richardson n/d; see URL in references), and the deer

park might have been their winter quarters.

By the late 19<sup>th</sup> century the landscape park at Killerton reached its apogee. It is useful to consider it in its broader context, as the park clearly conformed – by accident *and* design – to the ideal of the park at this date. To quote from Loudon's 1833 (p.790-1) *Encyclopaedia*:

*The Beau Idéal of an English Villa Described.*

*...As a villa is to be in a place or agreeable retirement and not one of seclusion from the world, it should be situated, if possible, in a beautiful county, within reach of a public road, and at an easy distance from the metropolis. Were I to select a situation for a residence of this description I should choose a county neither flat nor mountainous; varied with hill and vale, and rather approaching to the mountainous than to the dull monotony of a level surface. I should prefer a situation removed about a mile from a great public road, and about ninety miles, or a day's journey, from the metropolis. Here I would enclose a park of 100 or 150 acres; bounded on the north and west sides of it by lofty wooded hills; on the other side, by a road; and, elsewhere, by the enclosed country of the district: the surface of the park varied, but generally inclining to the south, with a rapid stream of water running through it at no great distance from the house. The park, in form, should be irregular, neither round nor square, but the length greater than the breadth. The country itself would, in great measure, determine the line of the boundary fence. Near to the woody hill, on the north side of the park, on a gentle eminence, should be the situation of the house; and I would place the principal front to be seen from the public road, and to command a beautiful and extensive prospect over a fertile country; having in the middle distance a town or village, with its "heaven-directing spire" reflected in the broad reach of a noble river, and in the extreme distance a mountainous country, or the sea; the foreground of the view to be well broken up by the timber in the park. The house should stand near the north boundary, nearly, but not quite, in the centre of the length of the park, which I would divide into three unequal portions. That portion which would be before the house should be an open lawn of irregular shape, crossed obliquely by the stream widened in parts...The other two portions I would make unequal, the smallest towards the village. These should be laid out in imitation of forest scenery, with open glades and thickets, an irregular lawn in each, with occasional openings to the principal lawn before the house, and to a distance prospect, or any picturesque object in the surrounding country; taking advantage of the inequalities of the surface, and following as closely as possible the most beautiful natural scenery...*

*To have a close and even turf, which is one of the chief beauties in park scenery, I should keep it well stocked with cattle, young horses, sheep, and, if possible, a few deer. I have seen many parks, beautiful in themselves, but conveying an unpleasant feeling of dullness and solitude. Cattle, &c., always give a certain air of cheerfulness to a park scene; but the effect is often solitary, where there is no appearance of human habitation besides the mansion. To obviate this loneliness, I would introduce a few buildings. Thus I would have the church within the enclosure of the park, near the entrance gate, concealed partly by wood; but so situated that the tower and a portion of the church might be seen from the house. An ornamental temple or summer-house; a pigeon-house, often a very picturesque object; the keeper's lodge, which should all be within the park; and even a few gables of the farm buildings, seen at a distance; would all contribute to give the effect of cheerfulness and a pleasing variety to a richly wooded park. I should even wish to have a public footpath across it, and within sight of the house; though at such a distance as to be no inconvenience. To me, nothing is more cheerless than the exclusive solitary grandeur so much affected in the present day, which forbids the poor even to set foot within the precincts of greatness. As the most beautiful landscape is incomplete without figures, so the general effect of a park is always lonely, unless it have a footpath frequented by the picturesque figures of the labouring classes, and giving life and interest to the scene. Even the line of a footpath is in itself beautiful, and breaks the monotony of the green turf. If it be objected that a footpath is a nuisance, I answer it is seldom found to be so in a retired situation, where the comforts of the poor are properly attended to; where the labourers have constant work, good wages, comfortable cottages, and ground on which to occupy their leisure time; and where there are proper national schools, in which the children are taught their duty, and kept out of mischief.*

It is to be observed that it is only the lack of a *rapid stream of water* that prevents Killerton from achieving the ideal.

## 7.8 CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT LAND USE CHANGE EVENTS

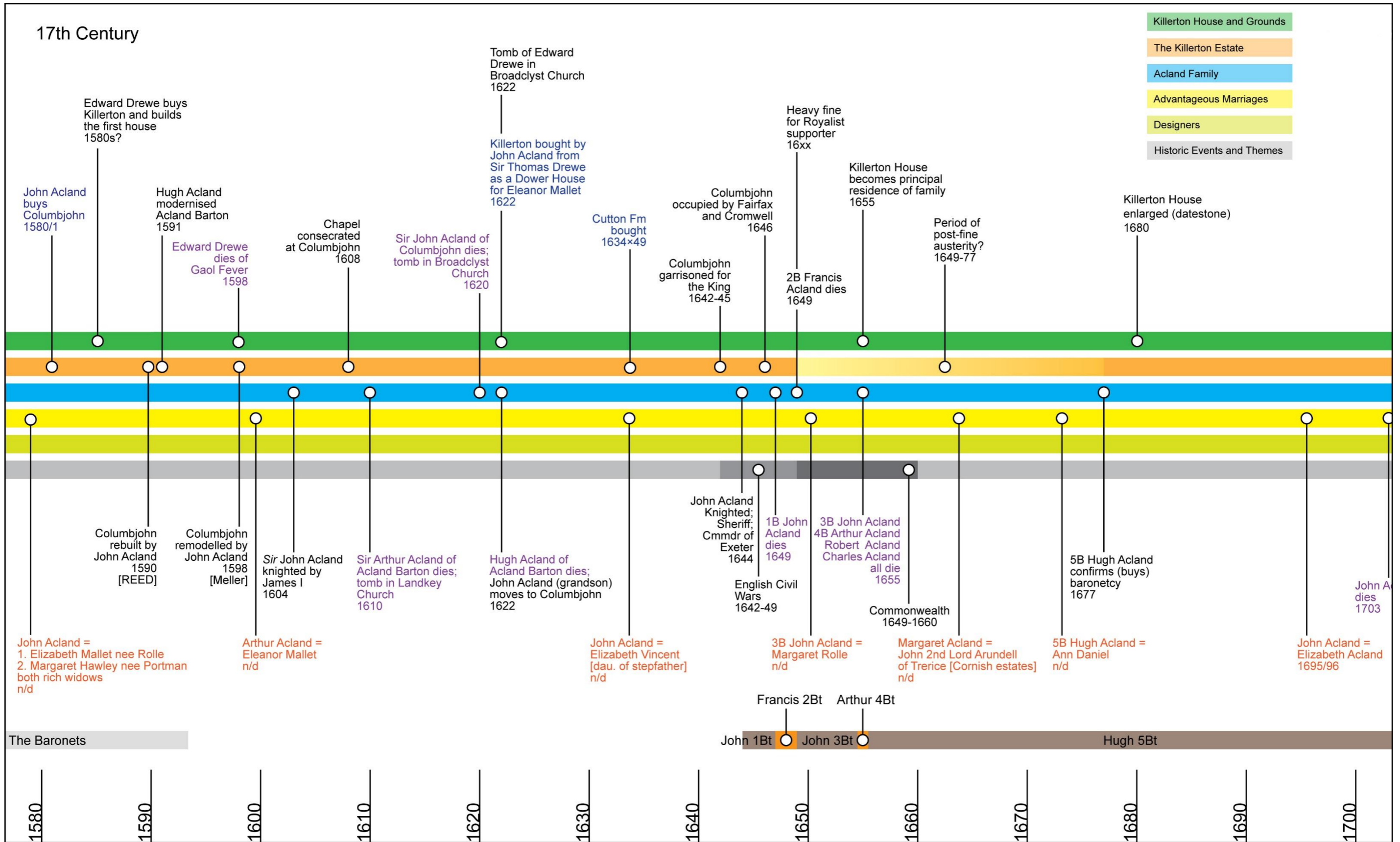


FIGURE 69: KILLERTON TIMELINE – 17<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY.



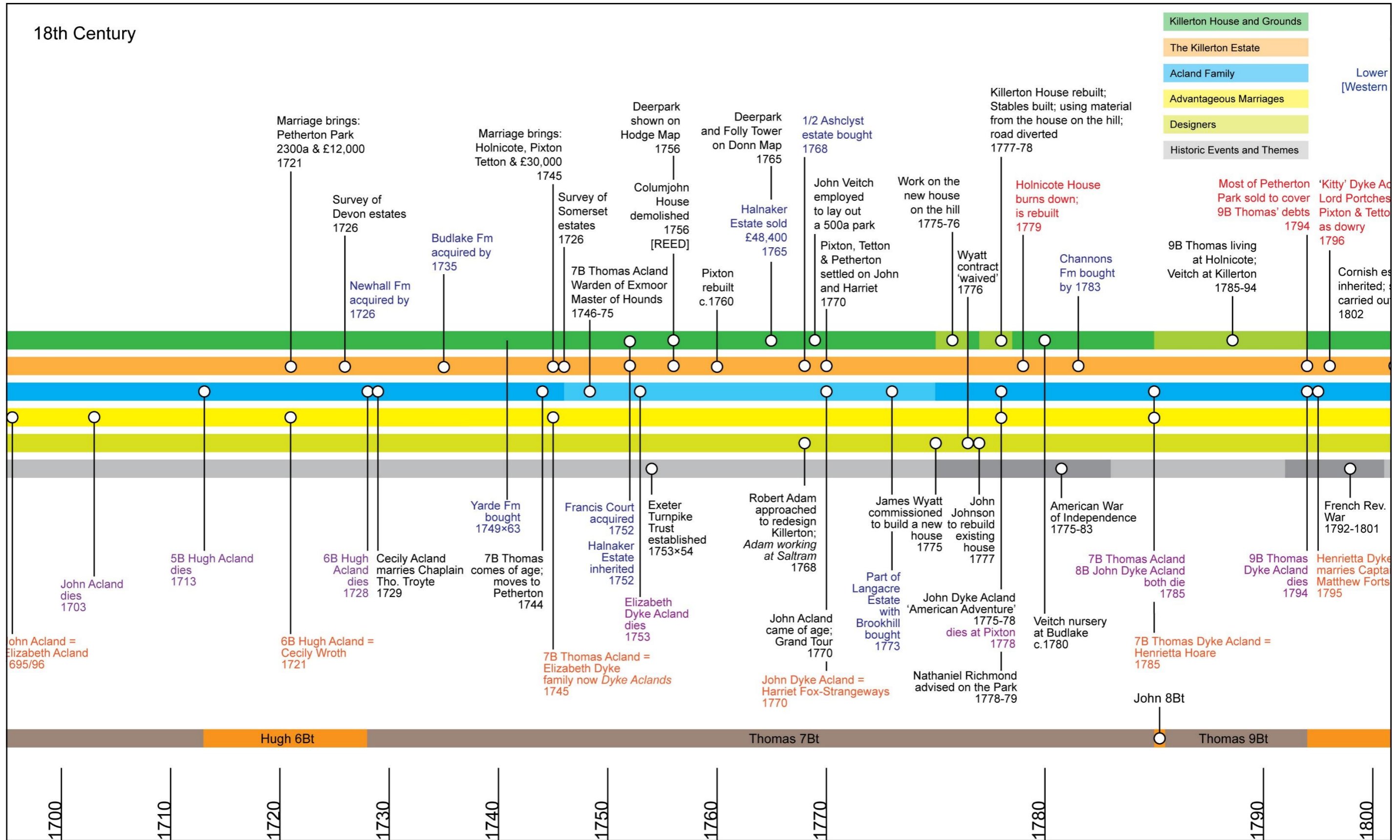


FIGURE 70: KILLERTON TIMELINE – 18<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY.

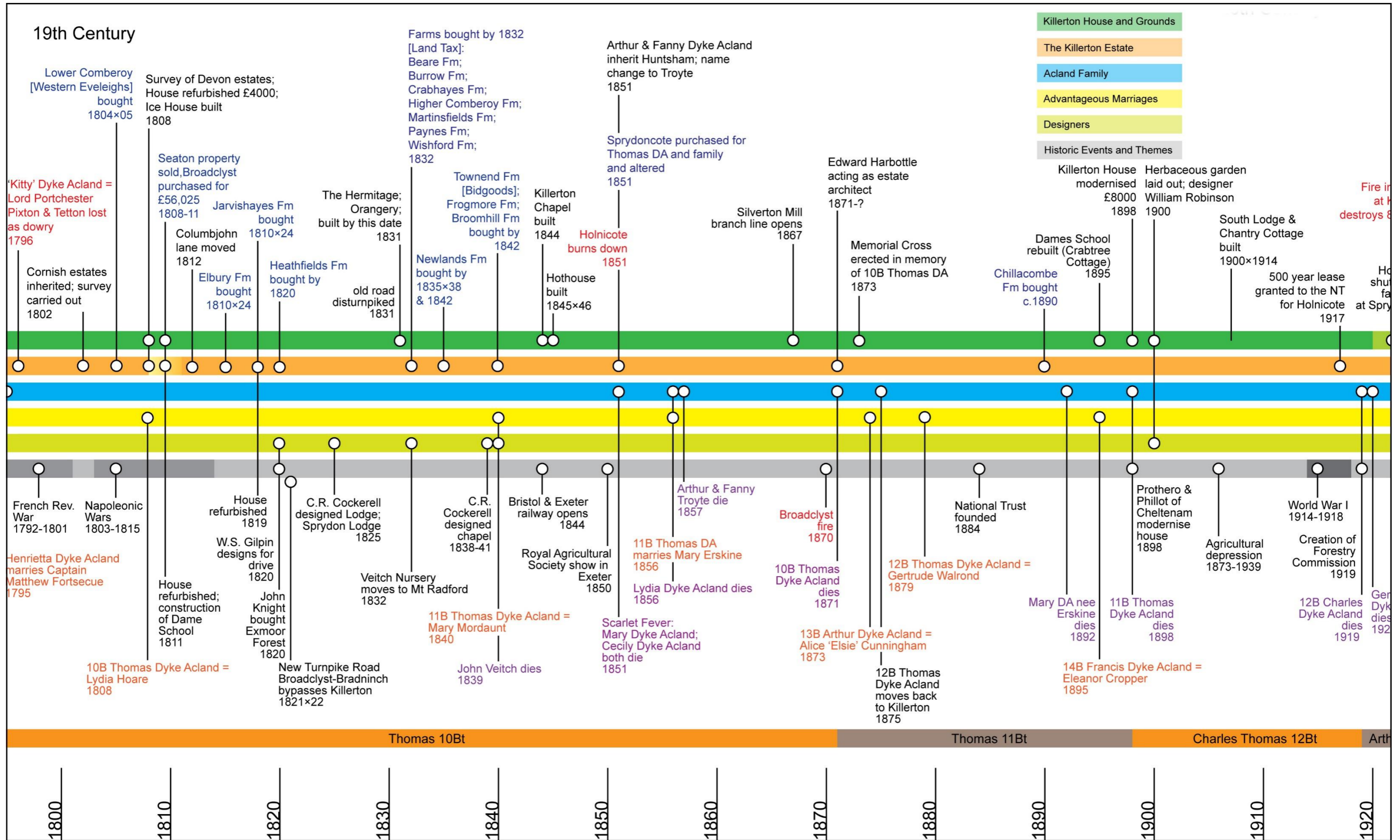


FIGURE 71: KILLERTON TIMELINE – 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY.

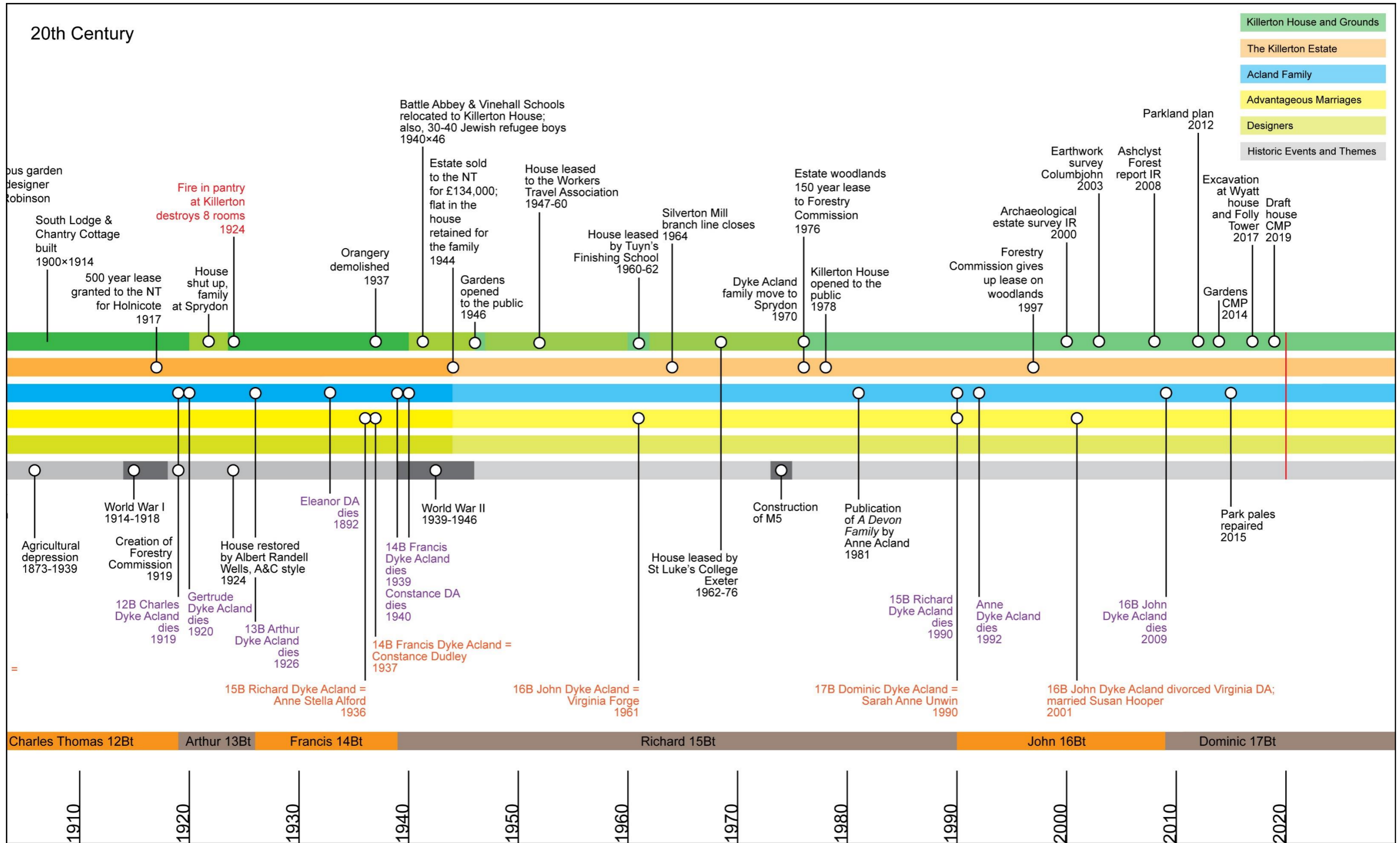


FIGURE 72: KILLERTON TIMELINE – 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY.

## 8.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

---

The Killerton Estate comprises c.2600 hectares of land within the parishes of Broadclyst, Clyst St Lawrence, Cullompton, Poltimore, Rewe, and Silverton. The historic landscape characterisation (HLC) characterises the area as containing a mix of: *ancient woodland* (woodland which may date back to the medieval period); *Barton Fields* (relatively large, rectangular enclosures which are likely to have been laid out between the 15<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century, and may be based on pre-existing medieval fields); *former orchards* (areas formerly planted with fruit trees, but lost in the 20<sup>th</sup> century); *historic settlements* (core areas of a historic settlement, as based on the 19<sup>th</sup> century Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition map); *medieval enclosures based on strip fields* (this area was probably first enclosed during the later middle ages, and the curving nature of the boundaries suggest that previously it may have been farmed as open strip-fields); *modern enclosure* (created by adapting earlier fields of probable post-medieval date); *modern settlement* (areas of settlement that has developed during the 20<sup>th</sup> century); *orchard* (orchards planted with fruit trees); *other woodland* (broad-leaved plantations, re-planted ancient woodland or secondary woodland that has grown up from scrub); *park and garden* (a park planted with ornamental trees or a garden round a house); *post-medieval enclosures* (fields laid put in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, commonly with dead-straight field boundaries); *recreation* (areas set aside for recreation, including sports fields); and *water-meadow* (areas that were probably water-meadows in the late medieval and/or post-medieval periods, and has changed little in the 20<sup>th</sup> century).

The Devon Historic Environment Record and National Trust Sites and Monuments Record both show a significant number of designated and non-designated assets: three Scheduled Monuments (SMs) within the park estate: the early 19<sup>th</sup> century ice house (SM1017191), also Grade II Listed, the Prehistoric Dolbury hillfort (SM101792), and two sections of deer park pale (SM1017193). Most of the park estate buildings are Listed, including the Grade I Listed Chapel of the Holy Evangelists (1087221); the Grade II\* House (1000694/1098331) and Bear's Hut (1170706); the Grade II Acland Memorial Cross (1333625), stable block (170665), Park Lodge (1333624) with gates (1170668), South Lodge (1098290), and the walls and gatepiers of the chapel (1170685). A number of Listed structures are located close to the edge of the park, including the Grade II\* Ellerhayes Bridge (1098339/1106651), Paddelford Bridge (1171175); the Grade II Listed Haglis Cottage (1333645) and Grade II Telephone Kiosk (1391579).

There are also Grade II Listed structures associated with a former manor at Columbjohn, including: Columbjohn Chapel and churchyard wall (1098327), barn (1333660), ruins of a gatehouse (1170597), and the nearby Columbjohn Bridge (1098326), and a stile and gatepost (1333661). Additional Grade II Listed Houses in the wider estate include: Ballamount (1098334), Broad Ley, Longmeadow, Mattress (1098293), Clayway (1333628), Coggins (1098337), Hay House (1306235), Holly Lodge (1170090), Horswell (1170097), and Sprydton House (1098354) with its attendant cottages (1306111) and stables (1306118).

Many of the farms within the wider estate lands are also Listed: the Grade II\* Listed Newhall Farmhouse (1170183) with Grade II Listed farm buildings (1098350, 1098351, 1170205); Grade II Listed Beare Farmhouse (1098314) and farm buildings (1098314), Budlake Farm (1306038) with associated farm buildings (1098323), Burrow Farmhouse (1333627), Channons Farmhouse (1170938), Cutton Farmhouse (1098309), Francis Court Farmhouse (1333630), Frogmore Farm (1170021) and associated farm buildings (1098340, 1306265), Heathfield Farmhouse (1098344), Higher Comberoy Farm (1170073), Jarvishayes Farmhouse (1306193), Lower Comberoy Farm (1333632) and buildings (1306170), Loxbrook Farmhouse (1170177), Moor Edge Farmhouse (1333648), Newlands Farmhouse (1306159) and courtyard buildings (1333634), Pratt's Farmhouse (1170932) and attendant privy (1098305), and Yarde Farmhouse (1106654).

Associated with the increasing number of farms and growth of the estate, was a growth in the workforce who lived in the area. Many lived in cottages that were owned by the estate, a number of which are also Grade II Listed: Beare Cottages (1098313/1333656), Bearegate Cottage (1098315), Beaumont Cottage (1098292), Broad Oak Cottage (1098335), Caddihoe (1098336), Chapel Court (1098324), Cubbyclose Cottage (1098338), Danes Cottages (1333629), Drake's Cottage (1098291), Higher Budlake Cottage (1306045), Hollis Head Cottages (1170630, 1333623), Ivy Cottage (1098347), Little Beaumont Cottage (1098292), Orchard Cottage (1098291), Pidgeon Cottage (1170603), Rose Cottage (1333650)

The surrounding villages also include a number of Listed buildings, many of which are Grade II Listed. In Broadclyst these include: Chapel View and Greengate (1098328), Cob Row (1170613), Ford House and stable block (1170852), Gould's Cottages (1098321), Hackworthy Cottage (1098303), Heath Gardens (1098329), Jubilee School and school house (1305884), Kennicotts (1333659), Lake House (1098322), Little Thatch and Vine Cottage (1098304), Marker's Cottage (1170878), Newbuildings (1098294, 1098295, 1098296, 1170788, 1305898, 1333649) Oakdene (1170572), Post Office and adjacent houses (1098297), houses on Queens's Square (1098298, 1305880), the Red Lion Inn (1098317), School Lanes Cottages (1098299), the Stores (1305907), Symes Cottage and outbuildings (1098302), Townend Farm (1098301), houses on Town Hill (1305872), and Willow Cottage and outbuildings (1098300). Nearby is the Grade II Listed Old Windmill (1170620) with attendant cottage and barn (1333622). At Westwood, these include: the Church of St Paul (1305849). Elsewhere in the estate are several other Listed structures, including: gatepiers at Bowls Cross (1170997), a holy well at Beare (1098346), and Loxbrook Bridge (1098349).

A significant number of non-designated assets have also been recorded on the Devon County and National Trust HERs, including Prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval field-systems, enclosures and find scatters. However, the majority of non-designated assets are domestic and industrial post-medieval structures.

The extent of *archaeological* fieldwork across the estate is more limited and has mostly been restricted to non-intrusive survey work. The Killerton Estate Project undertook fieldwalking across the estate although the results have not been fully catalogued (the flint has now been assessed – see Bayer 2019). The estate Vernacular Building Survey (VBS) was an early one but covered all of the major buildings. This is now in need of revision, re-surveying and updating. Targeted work has taken place at Columbjohn (a geophysical survey and earthwork survey: Substrata 2004; Fletcher 2003), the Wyatt House (SWARCH), the Folly (Papworth 2019) and now the triple-ditched enclosure at Budlake (Papworth 2020; 2022). In some respects it is the scale of the estate that is the issue, in two ways. Firstly, the very existence of the estate has inhibited development across a wide area, restricting the kind of development-led archaeological investigation and discovery that have so enriched our understanding of the past elsewhere. Secondly, the size of the estate and thus the potential for cost has inhibited meaningful synthetic work and allowed the focus to repeatedly fall back upon the house, park, and hillfort.

The work that has taken place includes: a survey of the farmsteads (EDV4341); a palaeo-environmental survey of the Clyst Valley (EDV4445); archaeological desk-based assessment associated with infrastructure schemes (EDV4887); archaeological evaluation, and geophysical survey between Broadclyst and Clyst Hayes (EDV4910); archaeological watching briefs at Haglis Cottage (EDV7246), Killerton (EDV6577), Lower Comberoy Farm (EDV5848), Newhall Farm (EDV5261); and geophysical survey at Francis Court Farm (EDV6493). These have largely found evidence of undated activity reflecting the agricultural nature of the landscape, including field boundaries, ditches, and pits; but have also recovered prehistoric flint scatters and Bronze Age pottery.

## 8.1 PREHISTORIC 500,000BC - AD43

The evidence for prehistoric activity, and particularly for settlement, within the Killerton Estate appears limited, comprising a combination of artefact scatters and cropmark features, with a particular focus towards the northern part of the estate.

For the earlier prehistoric periods, the available evidence is restricted to lithic scatters. In these instances it can be difficult to date or characterise site type based on assemblages, particularly when diagnostic lithic implements or other artefacts are not present. Resultingly some of the sites recorded as Mesolithic/Early Neolithic may fall into the Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and *vice versa*. As the period progressed and people became more sedentary, there was also a shift towards monumentality, and Neolithic and Bronze Age funerary monuments begin to be erected across the landscape with possible barrow monuments at Chillacombe Farm (MNA100268). Settlements became more 'entrenched' with ditches and field-systems now visible as cropmarks, though many of these have not experienced excavation and remain undated as only 'Prehistoric'. Such sites have been recorded at: Burrow Farm (MNA107594, MNA107621), Columbjohn Farm (MNA100816, MNA107622, MNA107623), Cutton Farm (MNA107614, MNA107615, MNA107617, MNA107618, MNA107619), Francis Court Farm (MNA102473, MNA107624), Heathfield Farm (MNA107638), Martinsfield Farm (MNA107704), Newhall Farm (MNA107716, MNA107718, MNA107719), and Yarde (MNA107544), with nearby ring ditches (MNA107545) and associated flint scatters (MNA107559). Many of these sites are in close proximity to each other, and they suggest that, if these are of prehistoric date, there were areas of relatively complex and intensive occupation or a shifting of occupation sites over a longer period of time. Despite these changes to the settlement pattern, some sites such as Newhall (MNA107711) show evidence of continuity of activity throughout the prehistory.

Aside from the settlement sites, undated flint scatters demonstrating prehistoric activity provide evidence of more widespread landscape use, scatters having been recovered from sites including: Broadlake (MDV59371), Budlake (MNA100738, MNA103923), Columbjohn Farm (MNA101125), Cutton Farm (MNA104102), Elbury Farm (MNA100278), Francis Court Farm (MNA101390), Heathfield Farm (MNA107646), Jarvishayes (MNA107663), Newhall Farm (MNA107490, MNA107723), Martinsfield Farm (MNA107708), Rewe (MDV46814), Townend Farm (MDV61821, MNA107522), Wishford Farm (MNA107541, MNA107611), and Winters Gardens (MNA107526).

### PALAEOLITHIC 500,000BC – 10,000BC

There is no evidence for Palaeolithic activity on the Killerton estate.

### MESOLITHIC TO EARLY NEOLITHIC 10,000BC – 2,200BC

Mesolithic and Early Neolithic activity within the area of the Killerton Estate is largely restricted to the evidence of well dispersed lithic scatters, predominantly identified to the north of the area. The earliest evidence dates to the Mesolithic period, and is identified through flint recovered as part of wider lithic scatters at Newhall (MNA107490) and Townend (MNA107522) and is likely to reflect transient movement through the landscape. This pattern can be seen to have continued into the Early Neolithic with further sites at Budlake (MNA100738; MNA103923), Cutton (MNA104102), Dolbury (MDV59371; DEV-2ED5C) Francis Court (MNA101390; MNA102473), Jarvishayes (MNA107663), Lower Comberoy (MNA107697), Newhall (MNA104790), and Yarde (MNA107559). The majority of these assemblages are only small and suggest short-term activity-/camp-sites; the only sizeable assemblage indicating larger scale settlement being recovered from Newhall. Note in June 2021 (Papworth 2022) numerous blades and cores with a pit containing over 50 microliths and charcoal including hazelnut shells was excavated below the south entrance of the Roman fort. Future C14 dating is likely to date this site to the Mesolithic period and soil samples will provide pollen for environmental analysis.

**NEOLITHIC TO BRONZE AGE 2,200BC – 700BC**

By the Middle Neolithic there is increasing evidence for activity and settlement, both through the continued visits to the earlier sites; and through the identification of new sites, including at Columbjohn (MNA101125), Cutton (MNA104102), Francis Court (MNA102473), Jarvishayes (MNA107663), Killerton Park (PAS DEV-2EOD5C), Lower Comberoy Farm (MNA107694, MNA107697), Newhall (MNA107490), Townend (MNA107522), and Yarde (MNA107559). The more sedentary lifestyle of the Neolithic period allowed for the production of pottery vessels, the recovery of fragments adding to the lithic evidence to suggest the presence of settlement sites. Within the study area Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery has been recovered during excavations at Killerton Cricket club (MNA181706).

This pattern of increasing settlement continued into the Early Bronze Age with further lithic assemblages identifying sites at Yarde (MNA107559); whilst ring ditches and enclosures at Cutton Farm (MNA107614, MNA107617), Columbjohn Farm (MNA107623), and Heathfield Farm (MNA107638) with an associated lithic scatter (MNA107646) suggest further settlement sites.

**IRON AGE 700BC – AD43**

Settlement continued into the Iron Age and can be seen on a much larger scale with sites such as the Scheduled Monument of Dolbury Hillfort (MNA101254) which largely presents as an Early Iron Age site although excavation of hillfort sites in the landscape around Killerton (Raddon and Hembury) has demonstrated multiphase elements to these sites beginning in the Neolithic and it is possible Dolbury may have more than one phase of occupation. It demonstrates a change in focus from the visibility of funerary monuments to the visibility of defensive settlements. Further settlement can be identified through many of the cropmark enclosures which, whilst undated, are likely to be from this period; whilst Castle field names recorded on tithe apportionments often indicate the presence of suspected *round* enclosure settlements. Examples are recorded at Lower Comberoy Farm (MNA107685), and Wishford Farm (MNA107538).

*Case Study – Dolbury Hillfort*

The single most obvious Prehistoric monument on the estate is the Iron Age hillfort of Dolbury (*Dola's Burh*). An earthwork survey was produced by Norman Quinnell in 1990 which shows a sub-oval embanked enclosure around the summit to the east, with an extension of a similar size with slightly larger defences to the west. The relationship between the two sets of earthworks would suggest they are sequential. The incorporation of the site into the parkland at Killerton will have had an impact on the earthworks, as it was partly incorporated into the circuit of the deer park, and there are a series of possible latter quarry pits around the monument. No excavation has been undertaken on the monument, but fieldwalking undertaken by Isabel Richardson during the Killerton Estate Project recovered Neolithic flints from the summit of the hill (Richardson 2002-4; Bayer 2019). It is considered highly likely that the structural history of the site is much more complex than simply a two-phase Iron Age hillfort. Work at the much-diminished fort at Raddon (9km to the west) determined that there had been a Neolithic causewayed enclosure, an Early Iron Age palisaded enclosure, a Middle and Late Iron Age hillfort, with some early Romano-British activity (Gent & Quinnell 1999). Work at Hembury Hillfort (14km to the north-east) determined this monument had been a Neolithic causewayed enclosure, with an Early Iron Age palisaded enclosure, a Late Iron Age hillfort, with Roman (military) occupation in the immediate post-conquest period (SM1018850). On that basis it is considered highly likely Dolbury will have earlier phases of occupation, which may extend across The Plains away from the Scheduled area. In addition, the volcanic lamphyre rocks of the hill may have been quarried for use as querns in the Roman period, and this may provide one explanation for the many small quarries found along its middle slopes.

The Clump is a group of mature trees on the summit of the hill, deliberately planted for aesthetic reasons. Recording work undertaken to understand the Prehistoric narrative of the hillfort must

be linked to an appreciation of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century treatment of the site as part of the deer park and woodland walks. A number of the beech trees within The Clump have initials and dates carved into them ('arborglyphs') from visitors and (perhaps) residents and a full survey is justified here (Figure 74).

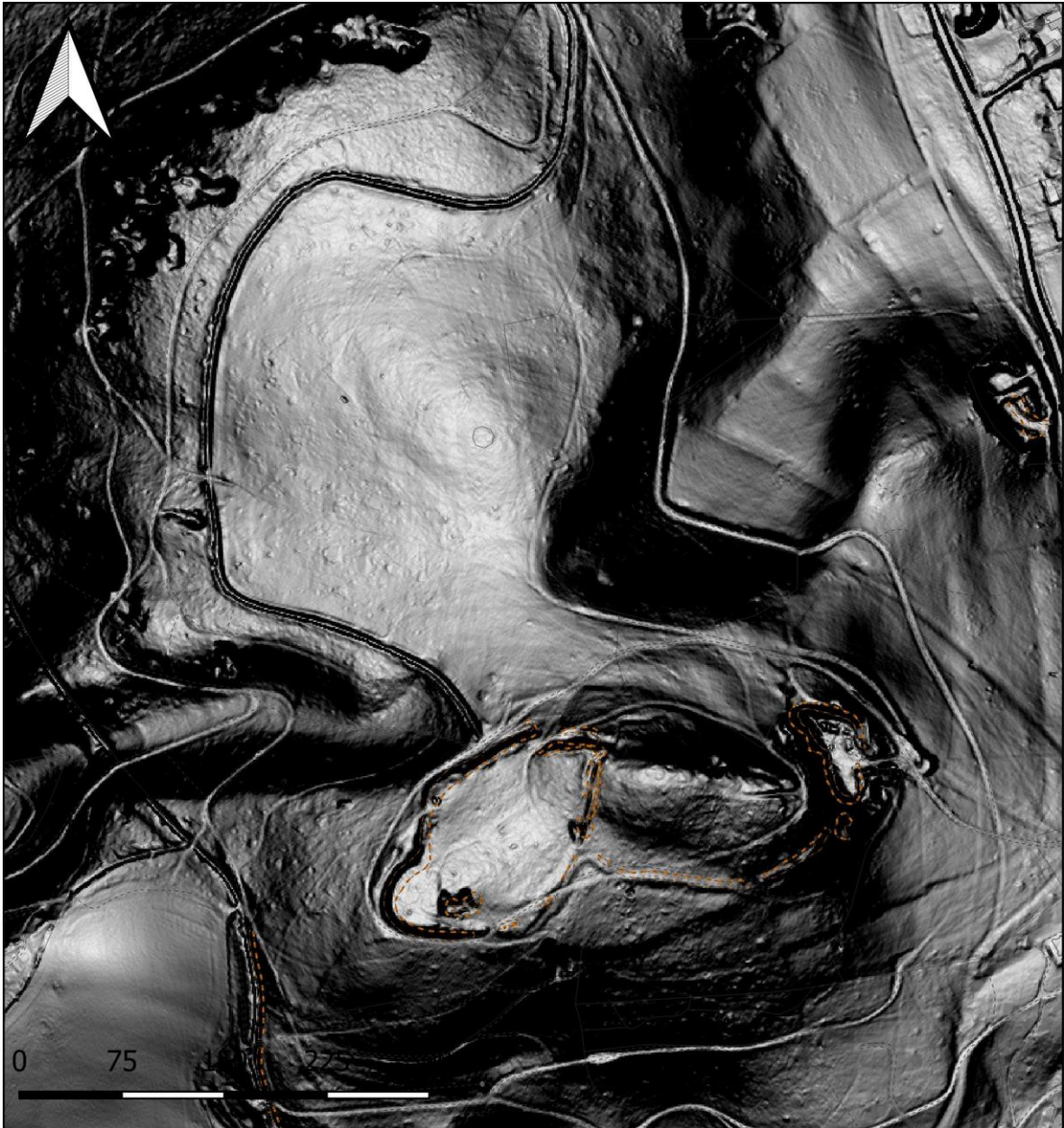


FIGURE 73: LiDAR IMAGE OF DOLBURY HILL. THE SCHEDULED HILLFORT IS TO THE SOUTHERN END OF THE HILLTOP.

## 8.2 ROMANO-BRITISH AD43 – AD409

There is little direct evidence for activity in the area during the Romano-British period, with only a Samian-ware findspot at Yarde Farm (MNA107557) and the triple-ditched enclosure at Budlake Farm (MNA102604); it is considered highly likely that Iron Age settlement sites continued in use. The postulated course of the Roman Road (106390) from Exeter to Cullompton crosses the Killerton Estate, following the line of the former turnpike road as far as Crab Tree before diverting off the course of this road towards Hele.



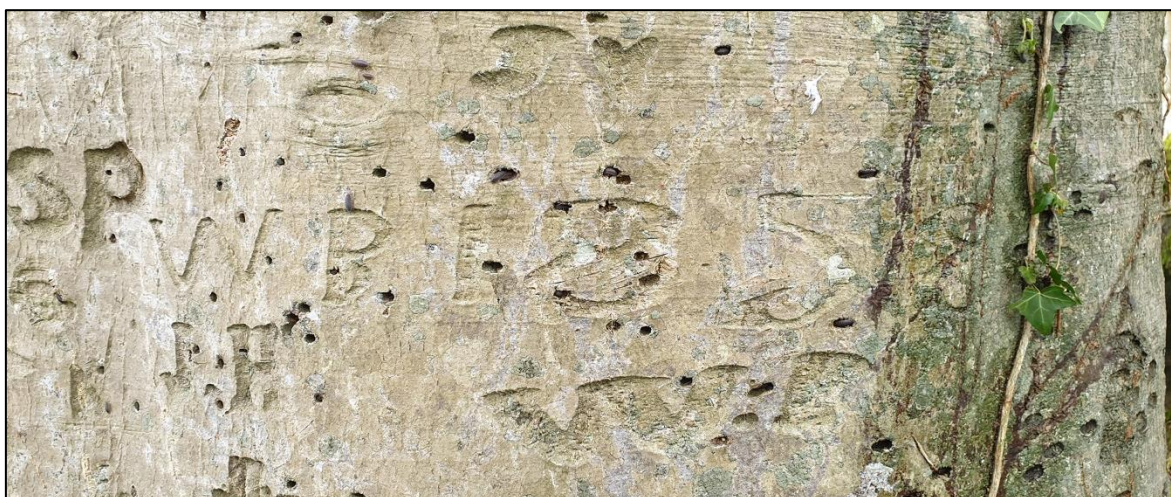


FIGURE 74: ARBORGLYPHS IN THE BARK OF BEECH TREES ON THE CLUMP (PHOTO: B. MORRIS).

#### *Case Study – Budlake triple-ditched enclosure*

The triple-ditched enclosure at Budlake was identified from cropmarks noted in 1984 by Frances Griffiths (Figure 75). The slightly squashed but distinctive ‘playing-card’ form immediately suggested this was a Roman military size, but it is only recently that geophysical survey (Papworth 2019) and limited trenching (Papworth 2022) has confirmed an early Roman date for both the triple-ditched enclosure *and* one of the apparently unrelated ditches to the south-west. That correlation is not unprecedented as a similar relationship was observed at the Roman fort at Calstock in Cornwall (Smart 2014). The location of this site relative to the Iron Age hillfort at Dolbury must be significant, and it provides additional support to the argument that the former turnpike road between Exeter and Cullompton was indeed on the line of the Roman route (and note it is *almost* halfway between the two sites). The strength of the defences would imply it was more than a simple marching camp (and the closest analogy to this site is the triple-ditched fort at Rainsbury Farm, Upton, Exmoor National Park; see Substrata 2007); that being the case survey work should be extended into the adjoining fields to fully define the outer circuit of the defences and determine if there are any associated outworks or possibly even a *vicus* (civilian settlement).

### **8.3 EARLY MEDIEVAL AD410 – AD1065**

The archaeology of the early medieval period is poorly represented, with the recording of Columbjohn Manor (MNA19214), Columbjohn Mill (MNA101356) and the manors of Ashclyst, Cutton, Eveleigh and Broadclyst in the Domesday Book of 1086 suggesting that they had origins pre-dating the medieval period. Despite this the basic framework of the tenorial and ecclesiastical landscape was established during this period, as were many of the farming settlements, and it is likely that features such as the hollow-way leading to Columbjohn Mill (MNA101679) also had origins during this period. A ‘herepath’ or military route is recorded in Stoke Canon Anglo-Saxon boundary charters of AD924 and AD1031 running east of Stoke Canon as far as the Culm. It is possible the origins of this route date as far back as the Roman period.



FIGURE 75: THE 1984 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH DEVON COUNTY COUNCIL DAP/BH 32 06-JUL-1984. © FRANCES GRIFFITH, DEVON COUNTY COUNCIL. NORTH IS TO THE TOP OF THE IMAGE.



FIGURE 76: THE 1984 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH, AND TRANSCRIPTION GENERATED BY THE NMP PROJECT (HEGARTY ET AL. 2013-14 FIG.56).

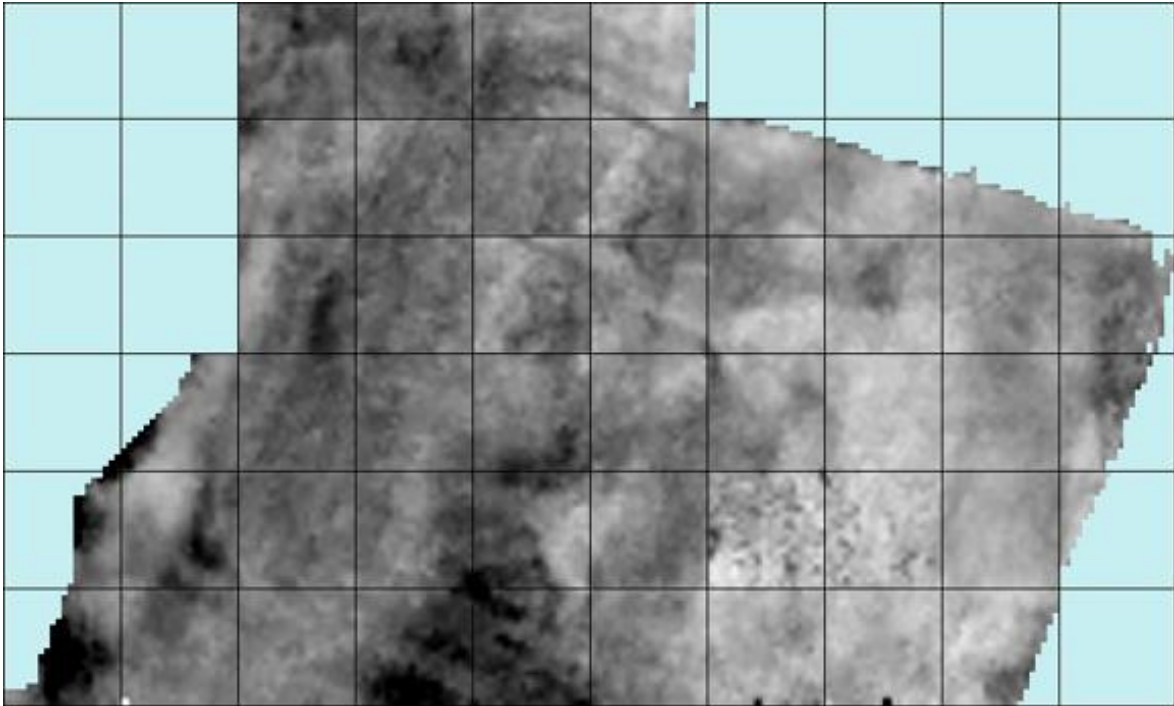


FIGURE 77: EARTH RESISTANCE PLOT FROM PAPWORTH 2019, FIG.4 (IMAGE AFTER PROCESSING USING HIGH PASS FILTER AND EDGE MATCHING OF 20M GRID SQUARES; NORTH TO THE RIGHT).

## 8.4 MEDIEVAL AD1066 - AD1540

### 15<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

It is not until the medieval period that there is evidence for more substantial settlement activity in the area, the manor at Francis Court (MNA101921) and documentary evidence for Killerton itself date to the 13<sup>th</sup> century; whilst the farms and farmhouses at Beare (MNA103215, MNA103534) with associated structures and cottages (MNA103619, MNA104835, MNA182428), Columbjohn (MNA103184, MNA104851), Francis Court (MNA105162), Heathfield (MNA107627), and Jarvislays (MNA107656, MNA107657) all have origins dating to the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Several of the cottages, including: Chapel Court Cottages (MNA105231), Clayway Cottage (MNA103015), Fords Court Cottages (MNA101306), Hackworthy Cottage (MNA181978) also date to the 15<sup>th</sup> century; and Mooreedge Cottages (MNA181979) had origins as a 15<sup>th</sup> century house.

#### *Case Study – Broadclyst Manor*

Broadclyst appears to have been the capital manor within the Domesday Hundred of Cliston and was perhaps the ‘central place’ within the larger early medieval folk territory Rippon and others have identified that is focused on the River Clyst and its tributaries. The church was probably a minster foundation, and it retains a relatively large parish. Another attribute of an important manorial settlement, the proximity of *Forches Cottage* on the edge of Broadclyst Heath, indicates the existence of an execution site (the name derived from the Latin *furcus* meaning gallows).

At Domesday, its size and taxable worth was several orders of magnitude larger than the other manors that now fall within the Killerton Estate. In 1066 it was held by an Anglo-Saxon thegn called Ordulf. Ordulf held lands in Berkshire, Somerset, (mainly) Devon, and Cornwall, and the 9½ hide estate at Broadclyst was the second largest (the average taxable value of his 27 estates was c.2.3 hides). In 1086 the manor was retained by the King, and granted subsequently to Roger de Valletorta, who subinfeudated it to Roger de Nonant, whose descendants held it until AD1343. The parish church was granted to the monastery of SS. Sergius and Bacchus in Angers, the mother church of St Mary’s in Totnes, by Roger de Nonant in 1149. Broadclyst does not appear to have been the most important of the manors held by the de Nonant family, but as Roger IV (b.1245×65; d.1331×35) was born *and* buried there, it stands to reason the de Nonant family would have had

an appropriate manorial complex.

Adjacent and within the churchyard there are the remains of this complex; the north-east wall of the graveyard extension is comprised of a section of medieval wall with the remains of a vault of three bays, with four vaulted corbels for the cross ribs. The wall was investigated by A.W. Everett in 1959 but only a small number of photographs survive (Figure 79 below). The architectural detailing would suggest a date of c.1300 for construction. LiDAR imagery for this part of Broadclyst would strongly indicate there is more to be found here, with small platforms to the north-east and a very well-defined platform to the west beyond the churchyard and overlooking the remains of a leat, sluice and millpond associated with Clyston Mill but not shown on any historic maps (see Figure 78).



FIGURE 78: IMAGE BASED ON LIDAR DATA SHOWING THE NORTH-WESTERN CORNER OF BROADCLYST VILLAGE. SCHEDULED AREA IS SHOWN IN RED; PLATFORM OF A PROBABLE BUILDING IN YELLOW; LEAT AND MILLPOND IN BLUE; FORMER QUARRY IN PURPLE.

#### EARLY 16<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

By the early 16<sup>th</sup> century there were also farmsteads at Lower Comberoy (MNA107678), and Yarde Farm (MNA107543); estate cottages such as College (MNA104570), and Drakes Cottage (MNA104266); and a smithy at Budlake (MNA103998) are all also suggested as having origins during this part of the century.

The village of Broadclyst also has medieval origins, the undercroft to the church (MNA107625), Church House (MNA107629), carvings on walls (MNA107628), Greentree Cottage (MNA104845), Markers Cottage (MNA102928) dating to this period; whilst possible medieval building platforms in the village (MNA107633), and at Townend Farm (MNA107519, MNA107626) indicate that the village has seen periods of growth and retraction.



FIGURE 79: IMAGES OF THE EXCAVATED UNDERCROFT WALL AT BROADCLYST (NT COLLECTION). NOTE THAT THESE ALL APPEAR TO BE OF THE WEST ELEVATION OF THE WALL (I.E. WITHIN THE CHURCHYARD).

More broadly, medieval farmsteads are recorded at Ashclyst Farm (MNA100603), Burrow Farm (MNA100713, MNA102866), Channons Farm (MNA104713), Cutton Farm (MNA100539), Heathfield Farm (MNA107627), Higher Comberoy (MNA107650), Lymbury Farm (MNA107722), Mooredge Farmhouse (MNA100073), Newhall Farm (MNA107712), and Paynes Farm (MNA107712).  
South West Archaeology Ltd.

(MNA104150); along with settlement (MNA104381) and the manor (MNA19229) at Ashclyst Farm.

The development of the agricultural landscape also occurred, much of the existing field-system having origins in this period. Evidence of field systems have been identified at Caddihoe (MNA104023), Channons Farm (MNA104713), Frogmore Farm (MNA107528), and Wishford Farm (MNA107537); whilst enclosure of open fields also began at this time with enclosure banks at Ashclyst Forest (MNA100299, MNA103765), Deare Parks (MNA101638), Merry Downs (MNA103138), Newland Brakes (MNA101253, MNA104098), and Paradise Copse (MNA103889). Alongside the open fields, orchards and woodlands were also important within the landscape, orchard planting ridge and furrow at Ashclyst Farm (MNA101319, MNA101842), Ashclyst Forest (MNA104576), Brook Hill Plantation (MNA102522), Crabhayes Farm (MNA103549), Merry Downs (MNA105070), Newland Brakes (MNA104675), Sprydon Plantation (MNA101387), some of which may be associated with orchard planting, Sprey Down Plantation (MNA101466) dating to this period.

That access and transport to all of these sites was needed can be seen in the numerous hollow-ways and tracks that have been identified, many of which are likely to have origins during this period, including those at: Ashclyst Forest (MNA102030, MNA103161, MNA107670), Budlake Farm (MNA100854), Chapel Court (MNA103170), Channons Farm (MNA101010, MNA103808), David's Corner (MNA100524), Frogmore (MNA107653), Lower Comberoy (MNA107696, MNA107699), Middle Newlands (MNA101255, MNA107502, MNA107668, MNA107669), Newlands (MNA107502, MNA107669), the Old Columbjohn Road (MNA100195), from Paradise Cottages to White Down (MNA100429, MNA107652, MDV64982, MDV65330), through Poundapit Copse (MNA103039), at Sprydon (MNA107489), at Wishford Farm (MNA107531), and Watery Lane (MNA104275).

## 8.5 POST-MEDIEVAL AD1540 – AD1901

### LATE 16<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

Population and settlement expanded during into the post-medieval period, and the bulk of the HER entries relate to post-medieval structures and buildings during this period. Several of the houses and cottages, including Budlake House (MNA105103), the mansion (MNA100118), gatehouse (MNA104116), processional drive (MNA102626) and threshing barn at Columbjohn Farm (MNA102110), Feebers Cottages (MNA103955), Paradise Cottages (MNA102452), Pidgeon Cottage (MNA103675), and Saltmarsh Cottage (MNA103663) all date to the later 16<sup>th</sup> century. The 16<sup>th</sup> century also saw a number of farms continue to grow, including those of: Chillacombe (MNA103097), Cutton (MNA101107), Elbury (MNA100078, MNA102414), and Lower Comberoy (List1333632). Alongside this, industrial activity is demonstrated by a forge at Cross Cottage (MNA101574).

#### *Case Study – Columbjohn House*

Columbjohn was a Domesday manor but the 'mansion' was supposedly begun in the mid-15<sup>th</sup> century by the Courtneys and finalised by John Acland in the c.1580s. It remained the primary dwelling for the family even after the purchase of Killerton and was briefly used by Fairfax as a headquarters during the 1646 campaign to subdue South West. During the late 17<sup>th</sup> century the Aclands came to prefer Killerton to Columbjohn and it was relegated to secondary importance. The house may have been demolished in the 18<sup>th</sup> century (perhaps quarried for materials during works to Killerton?) but a series of structures are shown on the 1756 Hodge Maps at the site (see Figure 80). A U-shaped range of structures are still shown here on the 1842 tithe map (see Figure 81), and these are illustrated by in his journals by the Rev. John Swete (see Figures 82 & 84) and the artist Francis Towne (Figure 83). The only standing remains are those of the former gatehouse, and an archway (consciously) incorporated into the adjacent farm building. The Chapel at Columbjohn is not located in the same place as the one shown on the tithe map, and bears

little resemblance to that illustrated by Swete, implying the current chapel was entirely rebuilt in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The graveyard contains the graves of several prominent Aclands, including 'The Great Sir Thomas' and Richard and Anne Acland. The fields to either side of the track between the Gatehouse and the Chapel are full of earthworks which have been subject to survey (Fletcher 2003; Substrata 2004). These include a prominent platform jutting out towards the river and which the geophysical survey would suggest contains masonry remains (nb. a line of fence posts have just (July 2021) been driven across this platform). Comparing the LiDAR (Figure 87) with the interpretation of the earth resistance survey (Figure 88) it would strongly suggest the 'foundations' laid by the Courtneys consisted of a large rectangular platform built projecting out from the dryland into the floodplain, angled to present the principal façade to travellers approaching from the west along the *herepath* road from Rewe. This is where the main concentration of stone rubble is to be found, and investigations here may still encounter substantial stone foundations.

The historic maps show an avenue of trees leading from Killerton to Columbjohn, and there is a granite post and stile (much overgrown) in the hedge between the Chapel and the park. Located on a prominent knoll above the site is the Folly, shown on an undated painting by Tomkins at Killerton House and confirmed by investigation as a brick (Flemish bond) hexagonal structure surrounding a smaller hexagonal structure of rubble stone, formerly rendered, with a probable stair turret projection. Just north of the Chapel is Pigeon Cottage, marked on the Gilpin map as a *Granary*. Its lower structure of closely spaced red brick in a Flemish bond similar to the Folly and which looks 17<sup>th</sup> century in date, surmounted by a half-timbered pitched tiles roof of a more 19<sup>th</sup> century style. To the north-east is a well-house of well-built ashlar stonework and beyond this the remains of Columjohn Mill, destroyed by fire in 1888. Visible traces include a sluice, the wheelpit and a 40m long stone culvert. Further to the north-east is a small square earthwork, the ditches of which are shown as filled with water on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map. This is labelled *Folly* on the 1756 Hodge map.

Even without considering the built heritage of the adjacent cottages and farm, Columbjohn can be considered a high value multi-period archaeological complex.

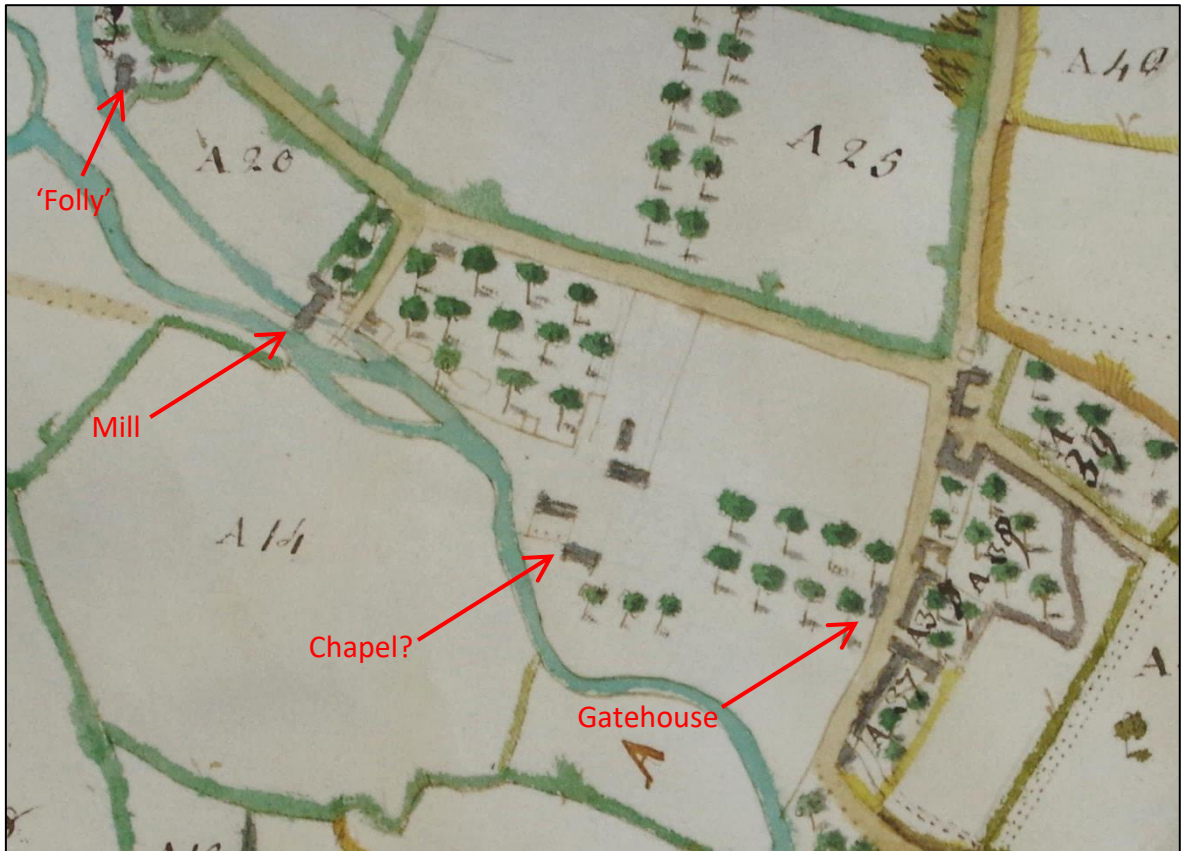


FIGURE 80: EXTRACT FROM THE 1756 HODGE MAP OF COLUMBJOHN, THE SITE OF THE 'MANSION'. NORTH TO THE LEFT.



FIGURE 81: EXTRACT FROM THE 1842 BROADCLYST TITHE MAP SHOWING COLUMBJOHN (TNA).





FIGURE 82: THE CHAPEL AT COLUMBJOHN AS ILLUSTRATED BY THE REV. SWETE IN C.1800. THE VIEW IS FROM THE WEST, ACROSS THE RIVER CULM.



FIGURE 83: PENCIL SKETCH OF THE GATEHOUSE AT COLUMBJOHN BY FRANCIS TOWNE DATED 1785 ([HTTP://FRANCISTOWNE.AC.UK/COLLECTION/LIST-OF-WORKS/A-VIEW-TAKEN-AT-KILLERTON-THE-SEAT-OF-SIR-THOMAS-ACLAND-BT/PAGE/23](http://francistowne.ac.uk/collection/list-of-works/a-view-taken-at-killerton-the-seat-of-sir-thomas-acland-bt/page/23)). NOTE THE GATEHOUSE IS SHOWN AS SUBSTANTIALLY MORE COMPLETE AT THIS DATE.



FIGURE 84: THE GATEHOUSE AT COLUMBJOHN AS ILLUSTRATED BY THE REV. SWETE IN C.1800.



FIGURE 85: THE GATEHOUSE IN 2021 (PHOTO: B. MORRIS).



FIGURE 86: THE ENGLISH HERITAGE EARTHWORK SURVEY OF COLUMBJOHN (FLETCHER 2003, FIG.2).

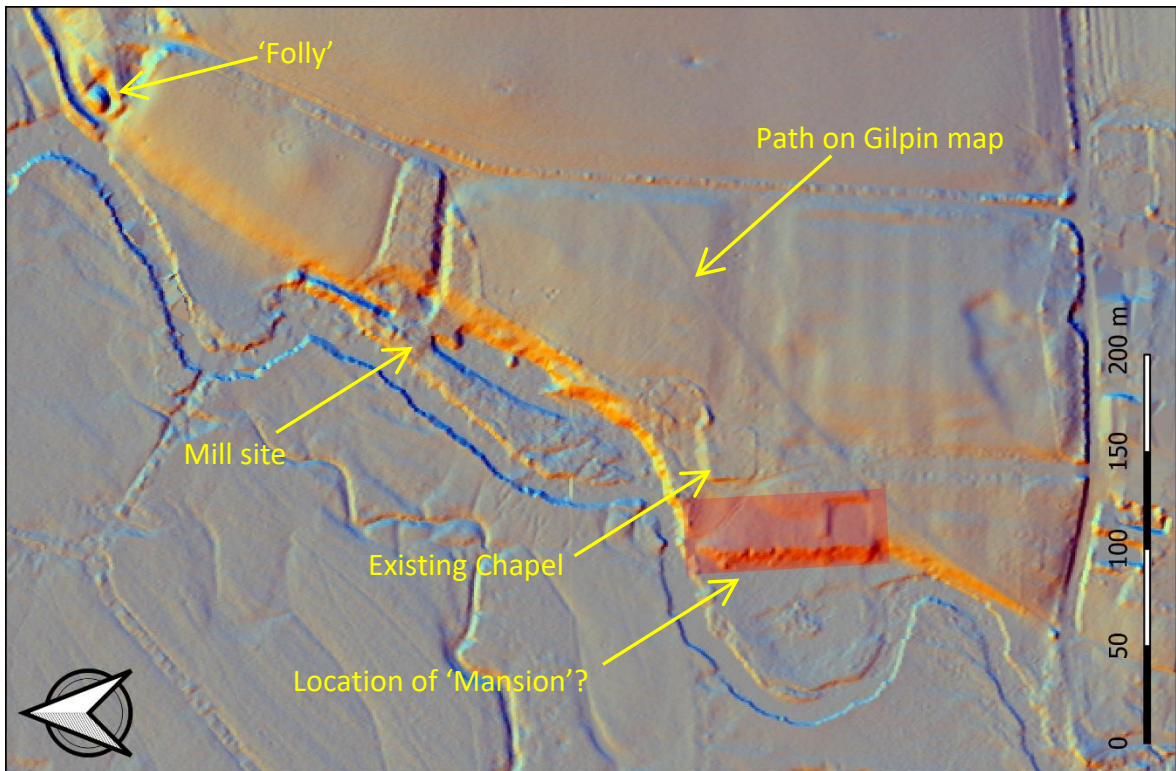


FIGURE 87: IMAGE BASED ON DTM 1M LIDAR DATA, SHOWING COLUMBJOHN. NORTH IS TO THE LEFT.

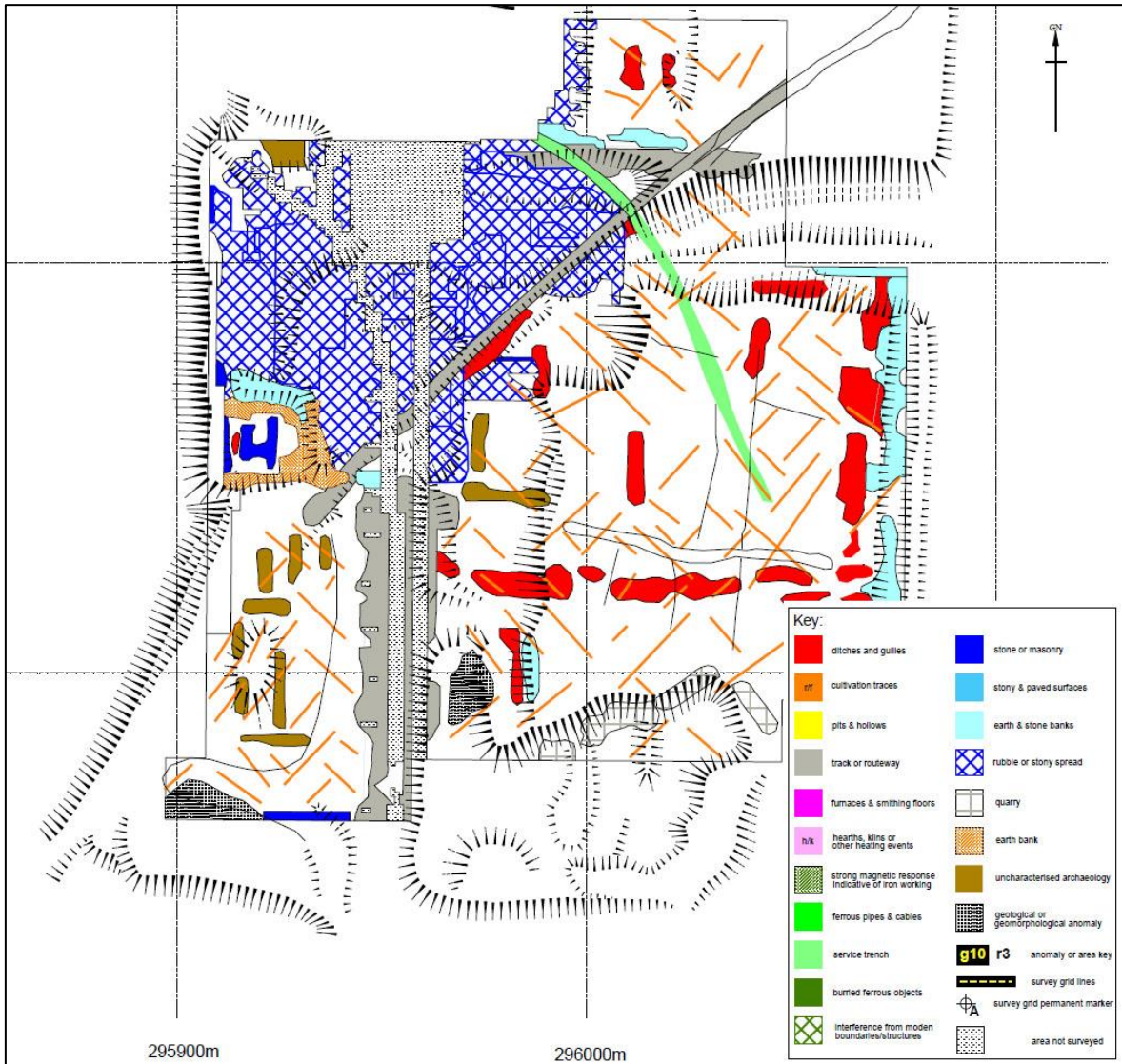


FIGURE 88: INTERPRETATION OF AN EARTH RESISTANCE SURVEY CARRIED OUT BY SUBSTRATA IN 2004 (FIG.9).



FIGURE 89: PAINTING OF COLUMBJOHN MILL PRIOR TO ITS DESTRUCTION (J. UGLOW; IMAGE PROVIDED BY THE NT).

**17<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY**

This growth of the agricultural landscape continued into the 17<sup>th</sup> century with new farmsteads and further development of existing farms at: Budlake (MNA100569, MNA104911), Beare (MNA104207), Columbjohn (MNA104429), Crabhayes (MNA100537, MNA101106), Francis Court (MNA100388, MNA104214), Frogmore (MNA107483, MNA107506, MNA107651), Higher Comberoy (MNA107654), Little Burrow (MNA107667), Martinsfield (MNA107702), Newhall (MNA107711, MNA107487, MNA107714), Newlands (MNA107491), Payne (MNA107507, MNA107508), Townend (MNA107513), and Wishford (MNA107527). Associated with the development of the farmsteads, the field-system also continued to develop, field boundaries dating to this period identified at Ashclyst (MNA100510), Crabhayes (MNA103705), Cutton (MNA104303), and White Copse (MNA103575); ridge and furrow at Jarmans (MNA100279) and Elbury (MNA102576); alongside water-meadows (MNA101688, MNA107520, MNA107536).

Similarly, the development of the Killerton Estate saw new cottages at Ashclyst Cottages (MNA103651), Ballamount Cottage (MNA100232), Beare Cottage (MNA102855), Broadoak Cottage (MNA103241), Caddihoe Cottages (MNA104047, MNA104719), Dunsford Cottage (MNA104719), Forches Head Cottage (MNA100532), Forest Cottages (MNA101753), Haglis Cottage (MNA100893), Heath Cottage (MNA102977), Higher Budlake Cottages (MNA100219), Hollishead (MNA101133, MNA104057), Horswell Cottage (MNA101149, MNA102323, MNA107720), Ivy Cottage (MNA104171), Jarvishayes Cottages (MNA103518), Marlpit Cottage (MNA104406), Oakdene (MNA105176), Primrose Cottage (MNA104913), Quarry Lane Cottages (MNA105133), and Sprydoncote Lodge (MNA100950). The villages of Broadclyst (MNA100927, MNA101266, MNA102018, MNA102029, MNA103251, MNA103704, MNA103735, MNA104832, MNA105145) and Dog Village (MNA102563, MNA105232) both continued to grow; whilst new grand residences were built at Hellings (MNA101610), and Lowdens (MNA104495).

Industrial activity also increased during this century, with a smithy at Budlake (MNA102447); a new water mill at Clyston Mill (MNA104610); and development of buildings at Silverton Mills (MNA101787, MNA102546). All of the new buildings required stone for construction, and new quarries were worked at Ashclyst (MNA101639) and Newhall (MNA107486) Farms as well as elsewhere across the estate (MNA107687, MNA107535, MNA101750).

Aspects of the designed landscape of the Killerton Estate continued to develop from the 17<sup>th</sup> century, follies being built at the edge of Columbjohn Wood (MNA100084, MNA102581, MNA103462) and at Walls on the Hill (MNA103588); whilst a tree-lined avenue (MNA105013) led to Columbjohn Chapel (MNA100806).

All of this activity required further growth and development of the infrastructure of the area, new coach roads (MNA103009, MNA107691), and trackways (MNA100072, MNA107692) being used, whilst the new Packhorse Bridge (MNA107659) dates to the 17<sup>th</sup> century; alongside drainage culverts (MNA107553).

**18<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY**

By the 18<sup>th</sup> century, development was continuing apace, Broadclyst growing in size with the Red Lion Inn (MNA101785), Fern Cottages (MNA101846), Hillhead Cottage (MNA105082), a reading room (MNA100658), Townend Cottages (MNA105319), Townhill Cottages (MNA101665, MNA104450), and Windwhistle Cottages (MNA101182), alongside a new water fountain (MNA107635). Elsewhere, a carpenter's workshop was at work at Budlake (MNA103178); and a Methodist chapel (MNA100723) and cottages were added at Silverton Mill (MNA103936).

Increased wealth led to larger houses and associated buildings at Budlake Hall (MNA103159), Crabhayes (MNA102938), Crabtree (MNA102337), Ford House (MNA105021), and Kennicotts (MNA100361); whilst Sprydon House (MNA103937, MNA165244) similarly continued to develop.

Farms, including Ashclyst (MNA100487, MNA103710), Columbjohn Farm (MNA182949), Elbury Farm (MNA105079), Francis Court Farm (MNA104439), Frogmore Farm (MNA107684) Heathfield Farm (MNA107616), Little Cutton (MNA103550), Lower Comberoy Farm (MNA107677, MNA107680, MNA107682, MNA107693, MNA107700), Pratts Farm (MNA100690), Townend Farm (MNA107512), Uphams Farm (MNA102258), Winters Gardens (MNA107523), and Yarde Farm (MNA107542) all continued to develop with new buildings, ponds and other features; whilst the agricultural fields-systems at Ashclyst Farm (MNA103294, MNA104153), Back Park (MNA101778), Beare Farm (MNA105201), Francis Court Farm (MNA104016), Sprydun (MNA101927, MNA103432) and Uphams Farm (MNA101967) continued to evolve. Orchards were planted at Newlands Farm (MNA107503); water-meadows and associated features were created at Channons Farm (MNA104172), Columbjohn Farm (MNA104751), and Elbury Farm (MNA101448, MNA103339); there was enclosure of land at Tom Rook's Bottom (MNA102036); and irrigation/drainage of Broadclyst Moor (MNA107709).

It was also from the 18<sup>th</sup> century that much of the modern landscape of the Killerton Estate had its origins. The existing Killerton House (MNA100303) was built in the 1770s (on the site of the 17<sup>th</sup> century house) alongside elements of the deer park (MNA100812) with its enclosing wall (MNA100453), bank and ditch (MNA104843). The wider parkland gained enclosing walls (MNA1023237, MNA102375, MNA102987), gates (MNA103351), drives (MNA101445, MNA101445, MNA102395), and a tree-lined avenue (MNA102408). There were new buildings such as the dairy (MNA100579), front lodge (MNA100980), garden buildings (MNA100191, MNA101095), granary (MNA104114), North Lodge (MNA104916), Park House (MNA103587), and stable block (MNA103453); whilst garden features (MNA103412), the sundial terrace (MNA102285), and numerous paths (MNA100474, MNA101949, MNA101950, MNA104840) were added. More mundane elements saw improvements to drainage (MNA105267), feeding and watering troughs (MNA1004562), an estate yard (MNA102969), and a linhay (MNA102574) being added. However, not all of the building projects were completed, the James Wyatt House (MNA104318) planned and construction begun, but never finished.

Further development of the estate properties during the 18<sup>th</sup> century saw new workers cottages at: Bastens (MNA103297), Bridge Tenement (MNA104915), Channons Farm (MNA104072), Coombe's Cottage (MNA103091), Crabhayes (MNA101515), Cubby Close Cottage (MNA100225), David's Corner (MNA101350), Deane's Old Cottages (MNA103591), Gould's Cottages (MNA101524), Gunn's tenement (MNA100628), Hellings Park Cottage (MNA100220), Holly Lodge (MNA100540), Laurel Cottages (MNA102376), Lindores and Chapel Cottages (MNA100471) Lower Lodge and Old Post Office (MNA103208), Sprydun Cottages (MNA100926), Triangle Cottage (MNA103732, MNA102037), and Windmill Cottage (MNA101181); whilst building and cottage platforms (MNA103583, MNA103654, MNA104513, MNA107500); and building material findspots (MNA102202) indicate that settlement expanded into areas that are not as developed as they are today.

Alongside the agricultural and settlement development, industrial activity continued: a mill leat was added at Jarvishayes (MNA107658) with building platforms (MNA107660) indicating a possible mill site; a windmill was added at Broadclyst Heath (MNA104793) and grindstone at Ashclyst Farm (MNA103413). Extractive activity saw cob pits excavated at Tom Rook's Bottom (MNA105288); a marlpit at Wishford Farm (MNA107534); numerous quarries (MNA102910, MNA104086), at Poundapit Copse (MNA103040), and Townend Farm (MNA107516); and a sandpit at Broadclyst (MNA107641). The commercial use of plantations and forests is also evident during the 18<sup>th</sup> century with timbering bridge (MNA100017) and saw pit (MNA107644) in Ashclyst Forest.

Development of the road networks continued in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, tracks and hollow-ways

identified at Broomhill Farm (MNA107698), Heathfield Farm (MNA107647), from Killerton House (MNA101913, MNA104569), Lease Hill (MNA107552), Paynes Farm (MNA107509) Sprydon House (MNA104788); whilst bridges were built over Buddlelake (MNA1033380), at Burrow Farm (MNA107583); and boundary stones were added at Ellerhayes Bridge (MNA104455).

*Case Study – the Wyatt House*

In the 1760s Sir Thomas Dyke Acland (7<sup>th</sup> Bt) approached Robert Adam to design a new house. These designs (see Figure 53) were presumably too expensive or not fashionable enough so he engaged James Wyatt to design and build his new house in an unusually prominent location on the top of the ridge above Columbjohn Wood. Wyatt’s designs are dated 1775 and work started on the house in 1776. The basement level and (probably) the ground floor were completed – given the apparent volume of material available for the reconstruction of the current house and stables – before works ceased c.1777, likely due to the spiralling costs and Wyatt’s notoriously inconsistent management, after which the original house was repaired and augmented. Surviving correspondences and records of accounts provide some insight to the construction of the Wyatt House and plans of the Wyatt House are held by the RIBA. The precise location of the Wyatt House was lost, and the site heavily vegetated with laurel (deliberately planted?) but works in 2016-17 identified a sub-rectangular quarry-like depression c.50m×27m across associated with three smaller depressions to the east. The limited evaluation that took place located brick and stone walls that coincide precisely with the plans prepared by Wyatt. The Wyatt House represents a highly unusual building – a country house that would have been strikingly located at the top of a narrow ridge and thus visible in the 360° - that was also largely dismantled and robbed before it was completed (Figures 90-91).



FIGURE 90: TRENCH AND FEATURE LOCATIONS AND LOCATED BASEMENT LEVEL PLAN OF THE WYATT HOUSE, C.1776, OVERLAYING THE EARTHWORK SURVEY (FROM SWARCH 2017, FIG.7).



FIGURE 91: TRENCH #1, MID-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).

### 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

As with the earlier centuries, the 19<sup>th</sup> century saw continued growth of farms and farmsteads at Budlake Farm (MNA101126), Chillacombe Farm (MNA101657, MNA102829), Columbjohn Farm (MNA102347), Cutton Farm (MNA103708), Elbury Farm (MNA101261, MNA102613), Francis Court Farm (MNA102025, MDV65201, MDV65204), Frogmore Farm (MNA107662, MNA107717, MDV65272, MDV65327), Gookey Down (MNA100993), Jarvishayes (MNA107664, MNA107665), Little Burrow Farm (MNA107666), Little Comberoy Farm (MNA107484), Lower Comberoy Farm (MNA107679, MNA107681), Lower Newlands (MNA10180), Martinsfield Farm (MNA107703), Middle Cutton Farm (MNA102939, MDV65176), Newlands farmhouse (MNA107492, MNA107493, MNA107494), Newhall Farm (MNA107488, MNA107715, MNA107721), Paynes Farm (MNA107510), Place Barton (MNA107634, MNA107637), Teaps Farm (MNA103795), Townend Farm (MNA107514), West Clysthayes (MNA107556, MNA107673, MNA107686), Wishford Farm (MDV65263, MNA107529, MNA107532), and Yarde Farm (MNA107551); with the sites of former associated buildings at Ashclyst Farm (MNA100913), Burrow Farm (MNA104193), Elbury Farm (MNA101654), Kemp (MNA107675), Little Burrow Farm (MNA107671), Lower Comberoy (MNA107701), Newhall Farm (MDV65234), Newlands Farm (MNA107497, MNA107499), Poundapit (MNA100224, MNA104518), Sharplands (MNA107695), Wishford Farm (MNA107530), White Copse Down (MNA105111), and Yarde Farm (MNA107548, MNA107549).

There was also alteration to the field-system, removed field boundaries having been identified at Brook Hill (MNA102493), Budlake Farm (MNA105286), Channons Farm (MNA100300), Columbjohn Farm (MNA102960), Crabhayes (MNA105301), Elbury Farm (MNA104640), Frogmore Farm (MNA107539), Heathfield Farm (MNA107648), Higher Comberoy (MNA107655), Jarvishayes Farm (MNA107661), Little Loxbrook (MNA107672, MNA107674), Lower Comberoy (MNA107688), Martinsfield Farm (MNA107707), Newhall Farm (MNA107726), Newlands Farm (MNA107504), Paynes Farm (MNA107511), Poundapit (MNA102273), Sprydun Plantation (MNA104291), Townend Farm (MNA107521), Whiptails Plantation (MNA104676), Wishford Farm (MNA107533, MNA107540), and Yarde Farm (MNA107558); orchards at Martinsfield Farm (MNA107710); water-meadows at Cranbrook (MDV65189), and Newhall Farm (MNA107727); and enclosure of



common lands at Broadclyst Heath (MNA107525), and Broadclyst Moor (MNA107705).

Broadclyst developed substantially during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, many of the houses dating to this period: The Bungalows (MNA102247), Heath Cottages (MNA101870), Myrtle Cottage (MNA102803), New Buildings (MNA100581, MNA100984, MNA100987, MNA102099, MNA102945, MNA102997, MNA103548), Plantation House (MNA101329), The Saddlers (MNA101851), Stables (MDV65021), The Stores (MNA104218), and Sunnyfield Cottages (MNA100724); whilst there are also recorded cottage sites near Jubilee School (MNA107643); a bathing place (MNA107632), brewery (MNA107639), pound (MNA107642), recreation ground (MNA107640), and reservoir (MNA107630). Budlake also continued to grow with Francis Court Cottages (MNA100857, MNA103875) and other un-named cottages (MDV65045), school (MDV65004) and roads (MDV64940, MDV64946); whilst a new dame school was also created at Crabtree (MNA104580); a pound at Columbjohn (MNA103454); and there was development at Silverton Mill with Bridge House (MNA100949) and other structures (MNA101852, MDV65308).

Elsewhere, there were new cottages across the estate, including: Beggars Bush Cottages (MNA104335), Carpenters Cottages (MNA103328), Chantry Cottage (MNA104516), Cutton Cottages (MNA105078), Danes Cottages (MNA100863, MNA104267), Elbury Cottages (MNA101013), Francis Court Farm Cottage (MNA101232), cottages at Frogmore (MNA104547, MNA107676, MNA107706), The Firs and Model Cottage (MNA102396), Higher Comberoy Cottages (MNA101960), Horswell (MNA107724), Mooredge Cottages (MNA103605), Pitts Cottages (MNA107555), Reeds Cottages (MNA101786), near Saundercroft Farm (MDV47124), Stables Cottage (MNA103803), Westwood Cottages and Smithy (MNA100257), Tarde Farm Cottages (MNA100530)

Larger gentrified houses were also developed, including at Jarmans (MNA104695); though more impressively at Sprydun House where a new chalet (MNA101685), drive (MNA107485), lodge (MDV64942), ponds (MNA100749, MNA101019, MNA103459, MNA105217), railings (MNA100797) and garden seat (MNA104957), and viewpoint beacon (MDV64956) demonstrate its greater presence within the landscape.

The incremental development of Killerton continued into the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the deer park moving to the eastern side of Dolbury Hill (MNA168150, MNA10207419) with ha-ha (MNA102093); new water features including ponds and reservoirs (MNA101659, MNA102895, MNA103904, MNA105190); and garden terraces (MNA102391) with associated features (MNA104094, MNA105075) and memorial (MNA103235) were laid out within the park. The gates (MNA100765), fences (MNA100578, MNA102279) and walls (MDV64900) were improved; a new drive laid out (MNA102218); and new buildings were constructed: The Bear's Hut (MNA101033), Crabtree Lodge (MNA104557), glasshouse (MNA104777), Icehouse (MNA101416), orangery (MNA101711), North Lodge (MNA101369), Park Lodge (MNA104581), South Lodge (MNA105146), private chapel (MNA102486), summerhouse (MNA104812), and other outbuildings (MDV64896).

All of this new development required further improvements in the infrastructure of the area and saw hollow-ways and tracks at Ashclyst Farm (MNA102951), through Ashclyst Forest (MNA101502), at Beare (MNA107686), Broadclyst (MNA107515, MNA107550), from Chillacombe to Newlands (MNA103429, MNA107496), at Elbury Farm (MNA101579), Frogmore Farm (MNA107673), White Down Copse (MDV64985, MDV65335), and Yarde Farm (MNA107547); though perhaps most influentially was the creation of the railways connecting Devon to the rest of the country, and represented within the study area by signal posts at Cranbrook (MDV36571), and Yarde Farm (MDV73362).

The industry of the earlier periods continued into the 19<sup>th</sup> century with quarries at Beare Farm (MNA100985, MNA103684), Columbjohn (MDV36583), and Chillacombe Farm (MNA105291); a

sand quarry at Burrow Farm (MNA107561); sawmill at Killerton (MNA100657), with sawpits at Ashclyst Farm (MNA102553), and Newlands Farm (MNA107505); and water mills and leats at Lower Comberoy (MNA107683, MNA107690), and Sprydton Plantation (MNA100397).

Leisure pursuits associated with country estates, such as hunting are represented during the 19<sup>th</sup> century with kennels at Forest Cottages (MNA101038), rifle range at Newlands Farm (MNA107501) shooting paths in Ashclyst Forest (MNA103743), warrens at Columbjohn (MNA101124); whilst more leisurely pursuits were also participated in, a cricket pitch and pavilion being created at Killerton (MNA104568).

#### *Case Study – Elbury Farm*

Elbury Farm is located on the south-eastern corner of the Killerton Estate, across the railway line from the expanding settlement of Cranbrook. The modern farm covers c.85ha, slightly bigger than its 1842 equivalent. The National Trust produced a short HLS in 2004, and states the farmhouse has 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> cross-passage building, re-fronted in brick and re-roofed during the 18<sup>th</sup> century. It is shown with a courtyard range of farm buildings on the 1842 tithe map. These buildings were affected by a catastrophic fire in 1911, and the barn, shippon, bull house, and cart shed were all subsequently rebuilt in brick. However, there is a problem with the dating of the farmhouse as this Elbury Farm does not appear on the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map. On that map multiple tenements shown all cluster around the edges of a small fragment of unenclosed common called *Elbury Moor* (Figure 92). One of these survived into the 19<sup>th</sup> century (*Jarman's*) and there were other tenements here. The earlier Elbury Farm was located in the field to the north of the current farm, where clear earthwork platforms corresponded to the footprint of structures shown on the 1770s map (see Figure 93). This is shown on subsequent maps as orchard, and there are traces of narrow plough ridges ('orchard banks') here.

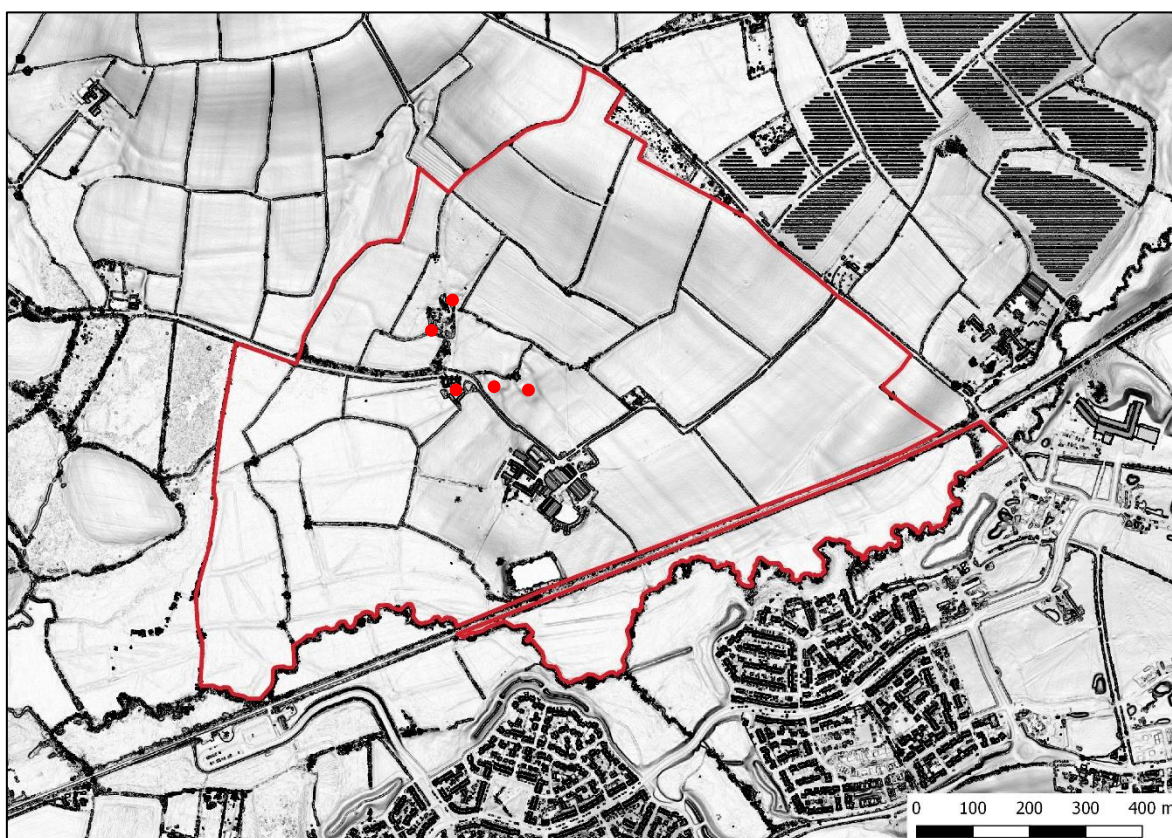


FIGURE 92: IMAGE BASED ON DSM LIDAR DATA, SHOWING ELBURY FARM (REDLINE BOUNDARY). THE LOCATION OF THE OLD TENEMENTS AROUND ELBURY MOOR ARE INDICATED (RED DOTS). NOTE THE MANY RELICT FIELD DITCHES/WATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM TO THE WEST OF THE FARM.

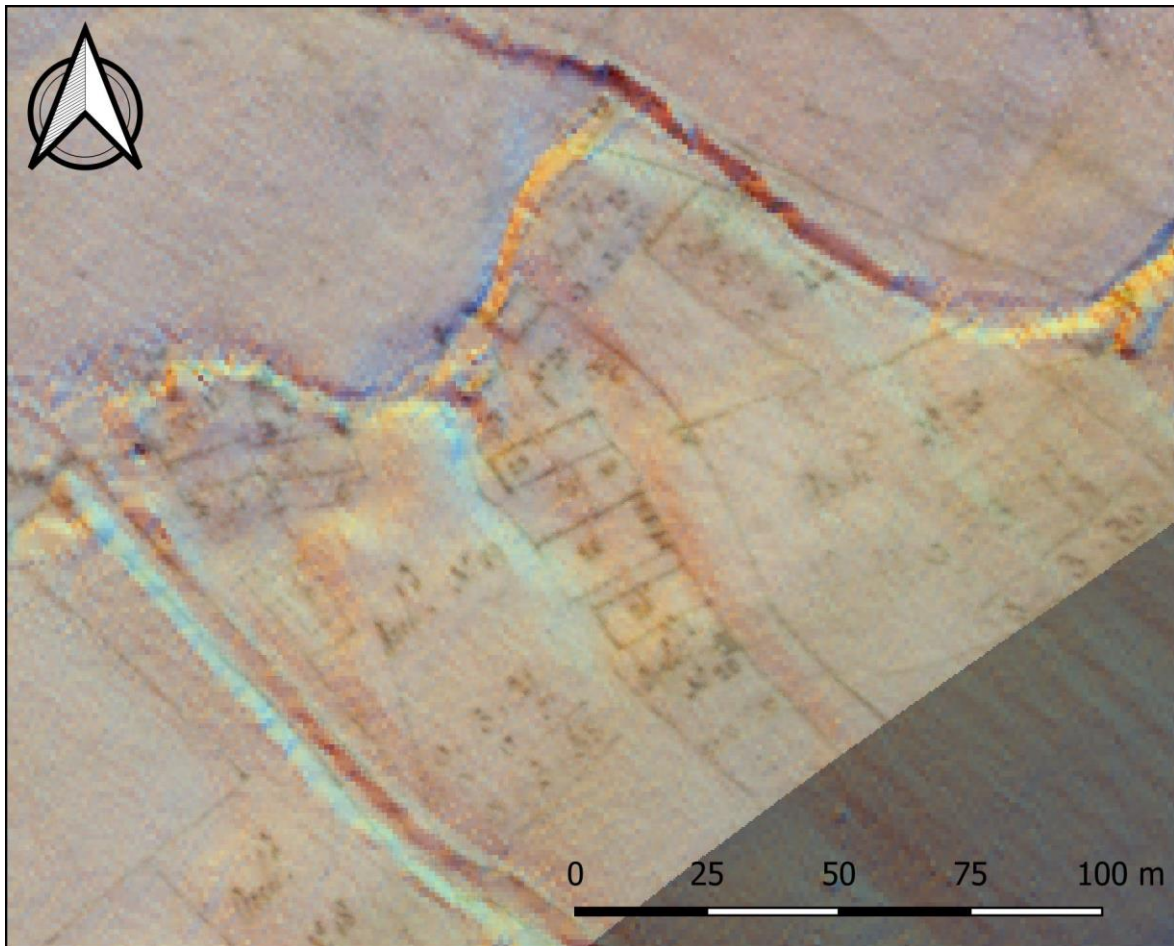


FIGURE 93: THE 1770S BROADCLYST MANOR MAP OVERLAID ON AN IMAGE BASED ON DSM LIDAR DATA. THIS SHOWS TWO OF THE 'LOST' TENEMENTS AT ELBURY IN A FIELD SUBSEQUENTLY SHOWN AS ORCHARD ON THE TITHE AND HISTORIC OS MAPS.

Unrelated to the mobility of Elbury Farm, north-east of the farm were fields known as *Blacklands* in the 1770s and 1841, and the element *black* can be an indicator of former settlement (often Romano-British or referring perhaps to iron production). West of the farm is an extensive area of land characterised by streams/leats with sluices, evidence of a developed water management scheme. All these elements are, as yet, poorly understood (why, for instance, should a cross-passage farmhouse be built in the late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century?).

#### *Case Study – The Great Fire of Broadclyst*

Broadclyst is the one true nucleated settlement within an estate otherwise characterised by small and dispersed farming settlements and former labourer's cottages. This undoubtedly reflects the historical importance of the settlement as a probable minster settlement in the early medieval period (one worthy of raiding by the Danes in AD1001) and one home of the parochial church. By the 1840s it consisted of c.90 cottages with half a dozen farms, a church, almshouses, school, and mill. The settlement was surrounded by large orchards, some polite gardens (notably that attached to the vicarage), with unenclosed strips in a large field to the east of the New Buildings (presumably allotments by this date, but perhaps representing a fragment of Open Field). The layout is recognizable from the 1770s Broadclyst Manor map, and in terms of development the principal street appears to have been Town Hill; the current B3181 was a turnpike and there should be a strong suspicion this road, from the corner near Clyst Vale Community College to Hay Lodge, cuts across the historic layout of the settlement.

The fire that occurred in 1870 started in the stables next to the Red Lion Inn and spread through the densely-packed centre of the village. Figure 94 shows the buildings on the tithe map that were

destroyed in the fire. A comparison with the modern maps will demonstrate that many of the buildings in the village were *not* replaced, for reasons discussed below. There are three other key things to note about the village and the fire.

Firstly, the current New Buildings stand almost exactly on the footprint of the buildings shown on the tithe map. It is considered highly likely that the New Buildings were re-timbered and roofed rather than razed and rebuilt. Given the position of the New Buildings relative to the turnpike road, this would imply they were built following the construction of that road and are earlier than Listed (Figure 95). Secondly, in the centre of the village was Place Barton, a large courtyard of farm buildings, the site of which is now occupied by the Victory Hall. This would have been the showpiece farm complex for the Aclands. Lastly, the otherwise inexplicable unenclosed patch of NT land in the green in front of the church exists because there was a range of buildings here, destroyed by the fire, which were never replaced.



FIGURE 94: THE VILLAGE OF BROADCLYST IN 1842 (DETAIL FROM THE TITHE SURVEY) (TNA). THE AREA AFFECTED BY THE GREAT FIRE OF 1870 IS INDICATED IN RED.

Why the Aclands did *not* choose to rebuild the village following the fire could simply be a fiscal decision (est. cost £10,000) BUT, and with recourse to Loudon's (1833, 811) *Encyclopaedia*:

*I will add a few observations upon the sort of village which would contribute to the general beauty of the place. I should choose to have the village at no great distance from the house, for the sake of cheerfulness. A pretty comfortable village is always a pleasing object, and even the "rural sounds" of a village, when heard at a distance, would remove that unpleasant feeling of cheerless solitude, which is often experienced at a secluded country-house... I should, of course, wish it to be a pretty village; because no other can be cheerful. Now there are several kinds of pretty village. The effect of an irregular street of old-fashioned cottages is*

*often highly picturesque; but I should prefer a scattered village in which the houses are arranged in groups, as being more convenient, and generally more pleasing. Cottages crowded together in a continued row have too much the appearance and have in fact many of the inconveniences and nuisances, of a dirty back street in a country town. The people live too close together; if the street be narrow, the houses are dark; there is not free circulation of air, nor space for proper drainage, and the gardens are necessarily small narrow slips, shaded by the numerous trees and hedgerows and, of course, unproductive. These inconveniences are avoided, and a more cheerful effect produced, where the houses are scattered in irregular groups, and at irregular distances, on each side of the road., and around the village green; some of the farm houses, with their numerous buildings standing at a little distance in fields, and the whole embellished by the surrounding pastures and hedgerow timber. [Loudon continues in this vein for some time].*

It is entirely reasonable to suppose the Aclands did *not* rebuild Broadclyst as was because the dramatic changes could enhance the picturesque appears of the village.



FIGURE 95: THE 'NEW BUILDINGS' ALONG THE B3181, DESTROYED IN THE FIRE OF 1870.

## 8.6 MODERN AD1901 - PRESENT

Into the 20th century there was further rationalisation and development of farms across the estate lands, such as Broomhill Farm (MNA103160), Francis Court Farm (MNA100815), Penstone (MNA102215, MNA103355), and Winters Garden (MNA107524). At the same time the estate cottages at Brookhill Cottages (MNA10046), Broomhill Cottage (MNA103303), and Penstone Cottages (MNA102214); and there was expansion of the village settlement of Silverton Mill, with the addition of Bridge Close Cottage (MNA101953), Bon Accord (MNA104217), and Leases Cottages (MNA102547); whilst a bus shelter was added at Broadclyst (MNA107636); and telephone kiosks at Broadclyst (MNA181981) and Budlake (MNA87109). However, there was also loss of buildings with platforms at Yarde Farm (MNA107546), and the sites of former cottages south of Horswell (MNA107725).

Killerton itself also developed with improvements to the ha-ha at the deer park (MNA104710); the addition of tennis court (MNA100988, MNA102430); and a memorial to Ellen Acland (MNA105206). The importance of the aesthetic of the estate can also be seen through the screening of electricity transformers (MNA107560).

The impact of war during the 20<sup>th</sup> century is also evident across the estate, World War II bomb craters having been identified at Ashclyst Forest (MNA101503).

## 8.7 UNDATED

A number of undated assets provide further hints as to the activity of the different periods. Mounds at Burrow (MNA107572), and Frogmore (MNA107495) Farms suggest further prehistoric burial monuments; cropmark enclosures at Columbjohn Farm (MNA107620, MNA165110, MNA165112), Cutton Farm (MNA165111), Yarde Farm (MNA165113, MNA165114) suggest possible prehistoric settlement; cropmarks and earthworks at Budlake Farm (MNA103016), and Columbjohn Farm (MNA104352, MNA107605) suggest prehistoric or medieval field-systems; and field boundaries (MDV60518, MDV64915, MDV65163, MDV65235) suggest later alterations to the field-systems.

A number of cottages (MDV65042, MDV65103), houses (MDV65035, MDV65137), house platforms (MDV21018), and the settlement site at Higher Comberoy Farm (MNA105807) may also have medieval origins; as may some of the undated hollow ways (MNA107517, MDV64965, MDV64966, MDV65254), lanes (MNA164959), roads (MDV64943), and trackways (MDV64939, MDV64968, MDV65089, MDV65149, MDV65243), with associated milestones (MDV36618), and bridges at Columbjohn (MNA181983) and Paddleford (MNA181819).

Gate piers at Bowls Cross (MNA181982); walls (MDV58029), a well, and other associated features at Columbjohn Farm (MNA164956); mill leat at Broadclyst (MNA107631); and pit at Yarde Farm (MNA165115); quarry at White Down Copse (MNA103832); and kiln (MDV12350) also remain undated but may be post-medieval in date.

## 9.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

---

### *Published Sources:*

- Acland, A.** 1981: *A Devon Family A story of the Aclands*. London: Phillimore
- Blair, J.** 2005: *The Church in Anglo-Saxon Society*. OUP.
- Bowers, J.K.** 1985: 'British agricultural policy since the Second World War', *The Agricultural History Review* 33.1, 66-76.
- Brown, D.** 2020: Nathaniel Richmond (c.1719-84), 'scholar of Brown'? in J. Finch & J. Woudstra (eds.) *Capability Brown, Royal Gardener: The Business of Place-Making in Northern Europe*, York: White Rose University Press, 105-118.
- Cavill, P.** 2018: *A New Dictionary of English Field-Names*. EPNS.
- Cherry, B. and Pevsner, N.** 1989: *The Buildings of England – Devon*. Yale University Press
- Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs** 2007: *Hedgerow Survey Handbook: a standard procedure for local surveys in the UK. 2<sup>nd</sup> edition*. London.
- Department for Culture, Media and Sport** 2001: *Two Roman Forts and Two Roman Camps at St Andrew's Hill*. The Schedule of Monuments.
- Exeter Flying Post** 1870: *Conflagration at Broadclyst*. 4 May 1870 p.3.
- Farnell, A.** 2018: 'Three successive Iron Age houses at Old Park Farm, Pinhoe', *Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society* 76, 85-96.
- Farnell, A. & Fairclough, P.** 2019: 'Multi-phase activity at Newcourt Drive, Exeter', *Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society* 77, 239-270.
- Field, J.** 1972: *English Field Names: A Dictionary*. David & Charles.
- Finberg, H.P.R.** 1943: 'The House of Ordgar and the Foundation of Tavistock Abbey' *The English Historical Review* Vol. 58 No 230, 190-201.
- Finberg, H.P.R.** 1969: 'The Open Field in Devon', in H.P.R. Finberg (ed.) *West Country Historical Studies*, Newton Abbot, 129-151.
- Finberg, H.P.R.** 1949: 'The open field in Devonshire', *Antiquity* 23, 180-187.
- Finberg, H.P.R.** 1951: *Tavistock Abbey: a study in the social and economic history of Devon*. CUP.
- Finberg, H.P.R.** 1969: 'The open fields of Devon', in H.P.R. Finberg (ed.) *West Country Historical Studies*, David and Charles, 129-151.
- Fletcher, M.** 2003. *The Mansion at Columbjohn, Broadclyst, Devon: An archaeological survey by English Heritage*
- Forestry Commission.** 1921: *First Annual Report of the Forestry Commissioners*. London: HMSO
- Fox, H.S.A.** 1973: 'Outfield cultivation in Devon and Cornwall; a reinterpretation', in M. Havinden (ed.) *Husbandry and Marketing in the South West, 1500-1800*, Exeter Papers in Economic History 8, 19-38.
- Fox, H.S.A.** 1975: 'The chronology of enclosure and economic development in medieval Devon', *Economic History Review*, 28:2, 181-202.
- Fox, H.S.A.** 1991: 'The occupation of the land: Devon and Cornwall', 'Farming practice and techniques: Devon and Cornwall', 'Tenant farming and tenant farmers', in E. Miller (ed.) *The Agrarian history of England and Wales vol.3: 1348-1500*, 152-74, 303-323, 722-743.
- Fox, H.S.A.** 2005: 'Taxation and settlement in medieval Devon', in M. Prestwich, R. Britnell & R. Frame (eds.) *Thirteenth Century England* vol. X, 167-185.
- Fox, H.S.A.** 2012: *Dartmoor's Alluring Uplands: Transhumance and Pastoral Management in the Middle Ages*. UEP.
- Foxall, H.D.G.** 1980: *Shropshire Field-Names*. Shropshire Archaeological Society.
- Gent, T. and Quinnell, H.** 2000: Excavation of a causewayed enclosure and hillfort on Raddon Hill, Stockleigh Pomeroy. *Devon Archaeol Soc Proc* 57. Vol 57, pp. 1-75.
- Good, O. & Massey, R.** 2017: 'A summary report on the excavation of land at Tithe Barn Green, Monkerton, Devon', *Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society* 75, 97-106.
- Gover, J.E.B., Mawer, A. & Stenton, F.M.** 1932: *The Place-Names of Devon*. EPNS.
- Gray, T.** (ed.) 1998: *The Lost Chronicle of Barnstaple 1586-1611*. Devonshire Association.

- Gray T. & Rowe M.** (eds) 2000: *Travels in Georgian Devon. The Illustrated Journal of Rev. John Swete, 1789-1800, Vol. 4.* Tiverton: Devon Books
- Hansen, I.L. & Wickham, C. (eds.)** 2000: *The Long Eighth Century.* Brill.
- Heriz-Smith, S.** 1988: The Veitch Nurseries of Killerton and Exeter c. 1780 to 1863: Part I. *Garden History*, vol. 16, no. 1, 1988, pp. 41–57.
- Heriz-Smith, S.** 1988: The Veitch Nurseries of Killerton and Exeter c. 1780-1863: Part II. *Garden History*, vol. 16, no. 2, 1988, pp. 174–188.
- Hooke, D.** 1994: *Pre-Conquest Charter-Bounds of Devon and Cornwall.* Boydell Press.
- Hooke, D.** 1998: *The Landscape of Anglo-Saxon England.* Leicester University Press
- Hooke, D.** 2011: *Trees in Anglo-Saxon England: Literature, Lore and Landscape.* Boydell Press.
- Hoskins, W.G.** 1954: *Devon. A new survey of England.* Newton Abbot.
- Hoskins, W.G.** 1954: *The Making of the English Landscape.* Hodder & Stoughton.
- Illustrated London News** 1870: *Fire at Broadclyst.* 4 May 1870. p.22.
- Kain, R.** (ed.) 2006|: *England's Landscape: The South West* [various separate articles and authors]. English Heritage.
- Langlands, A.** 2019: *The Ancient Ways of Wessex: Travel and Communication in an Early Medieval Landscape.* Oxbow: Windgather Press
- Liddell, D.** 1935: Report on the Excavations at Hembury Fort. *Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Exploration Society.* II: Part 3. 134-175.
- Loudon, J.C.** 1833: *An Encyclopaedia of Cottage, Farm, and Villa Architecture and Furniture.* CUP reprint 2014.
- Lysons, D. and Lysons, S.** 1822: *Magna Britannia: Volume 6 Devonshire.* London: Cadell and Davies
- Marshall, W.** 1796 [reprinted 1970]: *The Rural Economy of the West of England including Devonshire and parts of Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, and Cornwall.* 2 vols. David & Charles.
- Maxfield, V.** 1991: The Roman Fort at Tiverton (Bolham): Excavations 1981-1986. *Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society.* 49.. 25-98.
- Meller, H.** 2015: *The Country Houses of Devon.* Black Dog Press
- Mudd, A. & Weavill, T.** 2017: 'Old Park Farm, Pinhoe', *Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society* 75, 107-134.
- Mudd, A., Garland, N. & Brindle, T.** 2019: 'A late Bronze Age ringwork and other Prehistoric, Roman and later occupation at Hill Barton, Exeter, Devon. Excavations 2012-2015', *Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society* 77, 147-222.
- Phibbs, J.** 2017: *Place-making: The art of Capability Brown.* Historic England & National Trust.
- Points, G.** 2013: *The Combined Anglo-Saxon Chronicles: A ready-reference abridged chronology.* London: Oxbow
- Pugsley, S.** 1992: 'Landed Society and the Emergence of the Country House in Tudor and Early Stuart Devon', in T. Gray, M. Rowe & A. Erskine (eds.) *Tudor and Stuart Devon: The common estate and government. Essays presented to Joyce Youings,* EUP, 96-118.
- Pugsley, S.** (ed). 1994: *Devon Gardens: An historical survey.* Gloucestershire: Alan Sutton
- Ravenhill, M. and Rowe, M.** (eds). 2018: *Devon Maps and Mapmakers – Manuscript Maps before 1840.* Exeter: Devon and Cornwall Record Society
- Ravenhill, M. and Rowe, M.** (eds). 2006: *The Acland Family: Maps and Surveys 1720-1840.* Exeter: Devon and Cornwall Record Society
- Reichel, O.** 1942: *Index of personal and place names in the Hundreds of Devon.* Devonshire Association: Torquay.
- Rippon, S.** 2012. *Making sense of an English Landscape.* Oxford: Oxford University Press
- Rippon, S. and Fyfe, R.** 2018: Variation in the continuity of land-use patterns through the first millennium A.D. in lowland Britain. *Late Antique Archaeology*, 11, 135-154
- Rippon, S., Fyfe, R. and Brown, T.** 2006: Beyond Villages and Open Fields: The Origins and Development of a Historic Landscape Characterised by Dispersed Settlement in South-West England. *Medieval Archaeology.* 50
- Roberts, B.K. & Barnwell, P.S.** (eds.) 2011: *Britons, Saxons, and Scandinavians: The Historical*



*Geography of Glanville R.J. Jones.* Brepols Publishers.

- Robinson, J.M.** 1983: *Georgian Model Farms: A Study of Decorative and Model Farm Buildings in the Age of Improvement, 1700-1846.* Clarendon Press.
- Roffe, D.** 2000: *Domesday: The Inquest and the Book.* OUP.
- Ryder, L.** 2013: *The Historic Landscape of Devon: a study on change and continuity.* Windgather Press.
- Shaffrey, R.** 2021: 'The querns and millstones of Roman Exeter: supplying and feeding the fortress and town', in S.J. Rippon & N. Holbrook (eds.) *Studies in the Roman and Medieval Archaeology of Exeter*, Oxbow Books, 415-25.
- Smart, C.** 2014: *A Roman Military Complex and Medieval Settlement on Church Hill, Calstock, Cornwall: survey and excavation 2007-2010.* BAR British Series 603.
- Soil Survey of England and Wales** 1983: *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales (a brief explanation of the constituent soil associations).*
- Todd, M.** 1984: Excavations at Hembury (Devon) 1980-3; A Summary Report. *Antiquaries Journal*. 64. 251-268.
- Tregida, G.** (ed) 2006: *Killerton, Camborne and Westminster: The Political Correspondence of Sir Francis and Lady Acland, 1910-29.* Exeter: Devon and Cornwall Record Society.
- Turner, S.** 2007: *Ancient Country: The Historic Character of Rural Devon.* Devon Archaeological Society Occasional Paper 20.
- Turner, S. & Silverster, R.** (eds.) 2012: *Life in Medieval Landscapes: People and Places in the Middle Ages. Papers in memory of H.S.A. Fox.* Windgather Press.
- Turner, S. & Wilson-North, R.** 2012: 'South-West England: Rural Settlements in the Middle Ages', in N. Christie & P. Stamper (eds.) *Medieval Rural Settlement: Britain and Ireland, AD 800-1600*, Windgather Press, 135-150.
- Vancouver, C.** 1808 [reprinted 1969]: *General View of the Agriculture of the County of Devon. With Observations on the Means of Its Improvement.* David & Charles.
- Wells, T. & Newton, L.** 2020: 'Bronze Age Monuments and Iron Age Settlement at Pinn Court Farm, Exeter', *Proceedings of the Devon Archaeological Society* 78, 75-130.
- White, P.** 2005: *The South-West Highway Atlas for 1675.* Tamar Books.
- Yates, D.T.** 2007: *Land, Power and Prestige: Bronze Age Field Systems in Southern England.* Oxbow Books.

Websites:

**British Geological Survey** 2020: *Geology of Britain Viewer.*

[http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer\\_google/googleviewer.html](http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html)

**Broadclyst Conservation Area:**

<https://eastdevon.gov.uk/media/555895/broadclystca.pdf>

**Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation:**

<https://www.devon.gov.uk/historicenvironment/the-devon-historic-environment-record/historic-landscape-characterisation/>

**House of Lords Journal:** 'House of Lords Journal Volume 2: Note of Bills', in *Journal of the House of Lords: Volume 2, 1578-1614* (London, 1767-1830), pp. 546-547. *British History Online*

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/lords-jrnl/vol2/pp546-547>

**Magic Mapping Application** 2020:

<http://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx>

**Papworth, M.** 2021: Budlake enclosure evaluation

<https://archaeologynationaltrustsw.wordpress.com/>

**Richardson, I. n/d:** The Acland Family and Exmoor

<https://www.exmoorher.co.uk/theme/TEM34>

**Richard Ebdon** 2021: Field Names

<https://www.martinebdon.co.uk/field-names/>

**Silverton Mill Remediation Project 2018:**

<https://www.dssmith.com/paper/about/media-centre/2018/7/silverton-mill-remediation->

project-wins-best-biodiversity-enhancement-award

*Unpublished Sources:*

**AC Archaeology** 2016: *East and Mid Devon river catchments National Mapping Programme Survey*

**AC Archaeology** 2022: *Killerton Park and Marshes: Results of Archaeological monitoring and recording*

**Bayer, O.** 2019: *Analysis of Lithic Assemblages from the Killerton Estate, Devon*. Historic England

**Broadclyst Parish Council** n/d: *Neighbourhood Development Plan 2020 to 2031. Reg 14 Version*.

**Carson, C.** 2006: *A brief history of Killerton House*. National Trust Report

**Dark, P.** 2021: *Killerton Palaeoenvironmental assessment: sediment sequences and preliminary pollen analysis*

**Firth, A. and Firth, E.** 2021: *Killerton Park and Marshes: Green Recovery Programme Historic Character of Watercourses and Floodplain Vols 1-3*

**Fox, H.S.A.** 1971: *A Geographical Study of the Field Systems of Devon and Cornwall*. PhD. Thesis, University of Cambridge.

**Hawkins, C.** 2005: *Vegetation history and land use change over the past 10,000 years in three study areas of lowland Devon: the Blackdown Hills, the Clyst valley and the Hartland Peninsula*

**Hegarty, C., Knight, S. and Sims, R.** 2014-2015: *East and Mid Devon River Catchments National Mapping Programme Project*. AC Archaeology Report.

**Landuse Consultants.** 2012: *Killerton Park Parkland Plan*

**National Trust.** 1991: *Finds record for the Killerton Estate*

**National Trust** 2000: *The National Trust Archaeological Survey: Killerton Estate*

**National Trust** 2004: *The Killerton Estate Project: Elbury Farm Archaeological and historic landscape survey*

**National Trust** undated: *Notes on Killerton Farms: Ashclyst, Beare, Burrow Farm including Chillacombe and Martinsfield, Channons including land at Newlands and Budlake, Columbjohn, Crabhayes including land at Paynes Farm, Elbury, Francis Court, Frogmore, Heathfield, Higher Comberoy, Jarvishayes, Little Loxbrook, Lower Comberoy, Newhall, Little Burrow, Paynes, Townend, Winters Garden, Wishford and Yarde.*

**National Trust** undated: *The Killerton Estate Project: Elbury Farm: Archaeological and historic Landscape Survey.*

**National Trust** 2001: *Holnicote Estate Archaeological Survey by Isabel Richardson Parts 1-3*

**National Trust** 2006: *A brief history of Holnicote House by Cheryl Carson PhD*

**Nicholas Pearson Associates.** 1993: *Killerton Park and Garden: Historic Landscape Survey and Management Plan*

**Papworth, M.** 2019: *Archaeological Excavation at Killerton Folly July 2017*

**Papworth, M.** 2020: *Geophysical Survey of the Triple Ditched Enclosure on Budlake Farm, Killerton Estate.*

**Papworth, M.** 2022: *Budlake Roman Fort Excavation, Killerton Estate, Devon: excavation assessment, interim report.*

**Probert, D.** 2002: *Church and Landscape: a study in social transition in South-Western Britain, A.D. c.400 to c.1200*. Unpublished PhD thesis, University of Birmingham.

**Rees Bolter Architects.** 2019: *Killerton House Conservation Management Plan*.

**Richardson, I.** 2008: *Ashclyst Forest: A landscape history*

**Richardson, I.** 2002-2004: *The Killerton Estate Project* (Various digital documents not comprising a single report – See Appendices 6-11)

**Sandover, R.** 2012: *Reconstructing the Medieval Landscape of Devon: Comparing the Results of Cartographic Analysis and the Domesday Survey*

**SR Historic Environment Ltd.** 2014: *Killerton Garden, Chapel Ground & Kitchen Gardens Conservation Plan*

**Substrata** 2004: *Gradiometer and Resistance surveys at Columbjohn, Broadclyst*

**Substrata** 2007: *An Archaeological Gradiometer Survey: Rainsbury Farm, Bridge End, Upton,*

*Somerset.*

**Substrata** 2018: *Land at Battens Farm and Watton Farm, Halburton, Devon: An Archaeological Magnetometer Survey*

**SWARCH Ltd.** 2014: *Land at Shortlands Lane Cullompton, Devon. Results of a Desk-Based Assessment and Archaeological Excavation.*

**SWARCH Ltd.** 2016a: *The Deer Park, Killerton: Results of a desk based assessment and walkover*

**SWARCH Ltd.** 2016b: *The Deer Park, Killerton: Results of Archaeological Monitoring*

**SWARCH Ltd.** 2017: *The Wyatt House, Killerton: Results of an earthwork survey and archaeological evaluation*

**TigerGeo 2021:** Killerton Estate Exeter Geophysical Survey: Fields at Burrowton and Ashclyst

## 10.0 INDEX TO ARCHIVE

---

Digital data – Supplied on external HDD

1 The report

2 GIS data



The Old Dairy  
Hacche Lane Business Park  
Pathfields Business Park  
South Molton  
Devon  
EX36 3LH

Tel: 01769 573555  
Email: [mail@swarch.net](mailto:mail@swarch.net)