

POOLE FARM SLAPTON DEVON

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment
Additional Historic Building Recording
Archaeological Watching Brief
&
Archaeological Excavation



The Old Dairy
Hacche Lane Business Park
Pathfields Business Park
South Molton
Devon
EX36 3LH

Tel: 01769 573555
Email: mail@swarch.net

Report No.: 120801
Date: 01.08.2012
Authors: S. Walls
J. Bampton

**Poole Farm Slapton
Devon
Results of a Desk-Based Assessment
Additional Historic Building Recording
Archaeological Watching Brief
&
Archaeological Excavation**

For

Amanda Burdon of
Luscombe Maye

On behalf of

Mr. Keith Widger

By



SWARCH project reference: PF08
National Grid Reference: SX 8165 4550
OASIS reference: southwes1-130498
OS Map copying Licence No: 100044808
Planning application No: 44/0399/07/F
Historic Environment Service ref: ARCH/DC/SH/11586
Plymouth Museum Accession Number: AR.2008.37
Project Director: Robert Waterhouse
Fieldwork Manager: Robert Waterhouse
Building Assessment: Robert Waterhouse
Archaeological Watching Brief: Robert Waterhouse
Post-Excavation Co-ordinator: Dr. Samuel Walls
Desk-based Research: Dr Samuel Walls; Dr Bryn Morris
Report: Dr Samuel Walls; Joseph Bampton
Pottery Analysis: John Allan
Pottery Report: Dr Bryn Morris
Bone Analysis and Report: Hayley Foster
Report Editing: Dr Samuel Walls; Robert Waterhouse;
Deb Laing-Trengove
Graphics: Dr Samuel Walls; Joseph Bampton

June 2012

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 Written Scheme of Investigation.

Summary

Poole Farm, Slapton (SX 8165 4550) was subject to an archaeological watching brief, excavation and additional historic building recording over various dates in 2008 and 2009 by Robert Waterhouse. Subsequently South West Archaeology (SWARCH) were commissioned to draw together the results of these works to be supplemented by a desk-based assessment.

Poole Farm has medieval origins and several of the buildings have surviving elements of medieval architecture, much of which has been reused. During groundworks and additional building recording it became clear that the first phase of surviving buildings and landscaping seems to have formed the footprint of a medieval chamber block (c.1350-1450) with a substantial (and perhaps slightly later) hall(?) extending north from this structure. The chamber block was subsequently extended to the east with additional lodgings added and a possible service building (kitchen block?) constructed to the north (c.1450-1550). Significant landscaping also occurred at this time with the creation of yards and gardens likely.

The 16th-17th century witnessed substantial changes to the buildings at Poole, with a newel stair added to the chamber block and a partial rebuilding of the hall(?) occurring. Also at this time a further addition was made to the eastern end of the lodgings building and a service building (Building G) was constructed to the north of this range. The stables (Building C) and the Pound House (originally a grain store?) were also constructed around this date, and it may have been that during this period a new manor house had been constructed beneath the present house.

The status of the estate appears to have diminished after these largely 16th century changes with the works being much less substantial from the 17th century and comprised mainly of subdivisions and changes in use of the buildings. It was only after a devastating fire c.1812 that significant (re-)building again occurred at Poole with only the stables (Building C), service block (Building G) and Pound House (Building A) largely surviving. The present farm house (Building I) and granary (Building H) were both constructed at this date (possibly both over the footprint of an earlier house), the lodgings range rebuilt as a hay barn with an adjoining pigsty (Building F) added to its north and the remnant of the adjoining chamber block to the west becoming a Root House. The threshing barn (Building B) was also constructed around this time, but seemingly not within or over the footprint of any earlier structures, and also unlike the other structures of this date without incorporating any earlier architectural fragments, perhaps suggesting it was constructed just before the fire. Significant landscaping also occurred around 1812 with rubble and earth deposits sealing much of the northern part of the site.

Subsequent modifications have been relatively minimal although the condition of many of the buildings had deteriorated during the 19th and early 20th century meaning that several new roofs and some walls were rebuilt in the 20th century.

Contents	Page No.
<i>Summary</i>	3
List of Figures	6
List of Appendices	6
Acknowledgements	6
1.0 Introduction	7
1.1 Project Background	7
1.2 Location and Topography	7
1.3 Description of the Farm Buildings	9
1.4 Methodology	11
2.0 The Desk-Based Assessment	12
2.1 Brief History of Slapton and Pool	12
2.2 The Cartographic Record	13
3.0 Additional Historic Building Recording	16
3.1 Building A	16
3.2 Building B {114}, {195} and {196}	19
3.3 Building C	20
3.4 Building D {047}, {001}, {008}, {023}	21
3.5 Building E (Hay Barn) {008}/{227}, {151} and {028}	23
3.6 Building F – Pigsty {045}, {152}	23
3.7 Building G – Services {093}, {063}, {064}, {066}, {067}, {068}	25
3.8 Building H – The Granary {110}	26
3.9 Building I – Farmhouse {108}	27
3.10 Building J	27
4.0 Results of the Archaeological Watching Brief and Excavations	28
4.1 Introduction	28
4.2 Deposit Model	28
4.3 Pipe Trench 1	28
4.3.1 To the south of Building I (farmhouse)	28
4.3.2 Features present between Building H and inside Building G	29

4.4	Pipe Trench 2	31
4.5	Pipe Trench 3	32
4.6	Pipe Trench 4	32
4.6.1	Western End (between foal barn and Building G)	32
4.6.2	Eastern end (Building G)	33
4.7	Pipe Trench 5	35
4.8	Pipe Trench 6	35
4.9	Pipe Trench 7	35
5.0	Discussion and Phasing	37
5.1	Phase 1 (13 th -15 th Century)	37
5.2	Phase 2 (15 th -16 th Century)	39
5.3	Phase 3 (16 th -17 th Century)	39
5.4	Phase 4 (17 th -18 th century)	40
5.5	Phase 5 (c.1812)	40
5.6	Phase 6 (Mid/Late 19 th Century)	40
5.7	Phase 7 (20 th Century)	41
6.0	Conclusions	42
7.0	Bibliography & References	43

List of Figures

	Page No.
Cover plate: General view of Poole Farm, looking north-west	
Figure 1: Location plan of the site.	8
Figure 2: Numbered plan of the buildings and the areas of excavation.	10
Figure 3: Extract from Donn's map of Devon 1765.	13
Figure 4: Extract from the 1884 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1:10,560.	14
Figure 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map of 1906.	15
Figure 6: General view of Building A during works, viewed from the north-west (2m scale).	17
Figure 7: East facing pond wall {203} with Building 1 behind, viewed from the east (2m scale).	17
Figure 8: South facing section through Building A.	18
Figure 9: Looking north along the western elevation of Building B, viewed from the south (2m scale).	20
Figure 10: South facing section through Building D/E. and East facing elevation of Building C.	22
Figure 11: East facing section through Buildings E, F and G (Section 5 on Figure 2).	24
Figure 12: Shot of the southwest corner of Building F.	25
Figure 13: Shot during works inside Building G, viewed from the north (2m scale).	26
Figure 14: West facing section of Pipe Trench 1 and 2.	30
Figure 15: South facing section of Pipe Trench 4.	34
Figure 16: Shot of the lower end of Pipe Trench 7 and Pit [224], viewed from the north (2m scale).	36
Figure 17: Phased ground floor plan of Poole Farm.	38
Figure 18: Glazed polychrome Delft-type fireplace tile from (119).	58

List of Appendices

Appendix 1: Project Design	45
Appendix 2: Extracts from the 1841 and 1891 census	48
Appendix 3: Context list	50
Appendix 4: Finds concordance	57
Appendix 5: Note on the pottery assemblage	59
Appendix 6: Animal bone analysis	60
Appendix 7: List of jpegs on CD-Rom to the rear of the report	63

Acknowledgements

Thanks for assistance are due to:

Keith Widger
 Amanda Burdon (Luscombe Maye)
 Robert Waterhouse
 John Allan
 The Staff of the Devon Record Office
 The Staff of the Devon County Historic Environment Service

1.0 Introduction

Location: Poole Farm
Parish: Slapton
District: South Hams
County: Devon

1.1 Project Background

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) were commissioned by Amanda Burdon of Luscombe Maye (the agent) on behalf of Keith Widger (the client) to produce a report which would draw together the results of additional historic building recording, archaeological watching brief and excavations carried out by Robert Waterhouse during the residential conversion of redundant barns at Poole Farm, Slapton, Devon in 2008 and 2009. The work was undertaken to fulfil the criteria of the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) drawn up in July 2008 by Robert Waterhouse (see Appendix 1) at the request of the Planning Department of South Hams District Council.

1.2 Location and Topography

Slapton is a medium sized coastal parish rising from the central part of the Start Bay Coast. The village is positioned on a gentle hillside rising from the coast (Slapton Sands) with a series of scattered farms and hamlets situated further inland. The village of Slapton is located on a mixture of Exeter Group breccia and sandstone and Meadford Group slates, siltstones and mudstones. Poole Farm is also positioned on slates, siltstones and mudstones, but of the Dartmouth Group (BGS 2012). The soils for the village and Poole Farm are well drained fine loamy reddish soils of the Milford group (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

Poole Farm (SX 8165 4550) is located on a valley-bottom site, 0.6km north-west of the village of Slapton and c.8km southwest of Dartmouth. The farm buildings enclose the western side of a sub-rectangular courtyard, with the farmhouse (not subject to this report) to the north and walled gardens to the east. Due to the slope of the site the general height above sea level varies from less than 50m in the east corner of the site to over 56m in the western corner. The present access lane is from the north-east, but prior to the 19th century, the main entrance appears to have been from the road to the west (see Figure 1).

The surrounding fields are steep, with a spring (now piped) rising in the field to the north of the farm. Remains of orchards lie both above and below the farm buildings, while the lower field also contains the remains of three ponds.

Despite the historical associations of the site, none of the buildings at Poole Farm are listed. However the farm lies within the South Devon Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

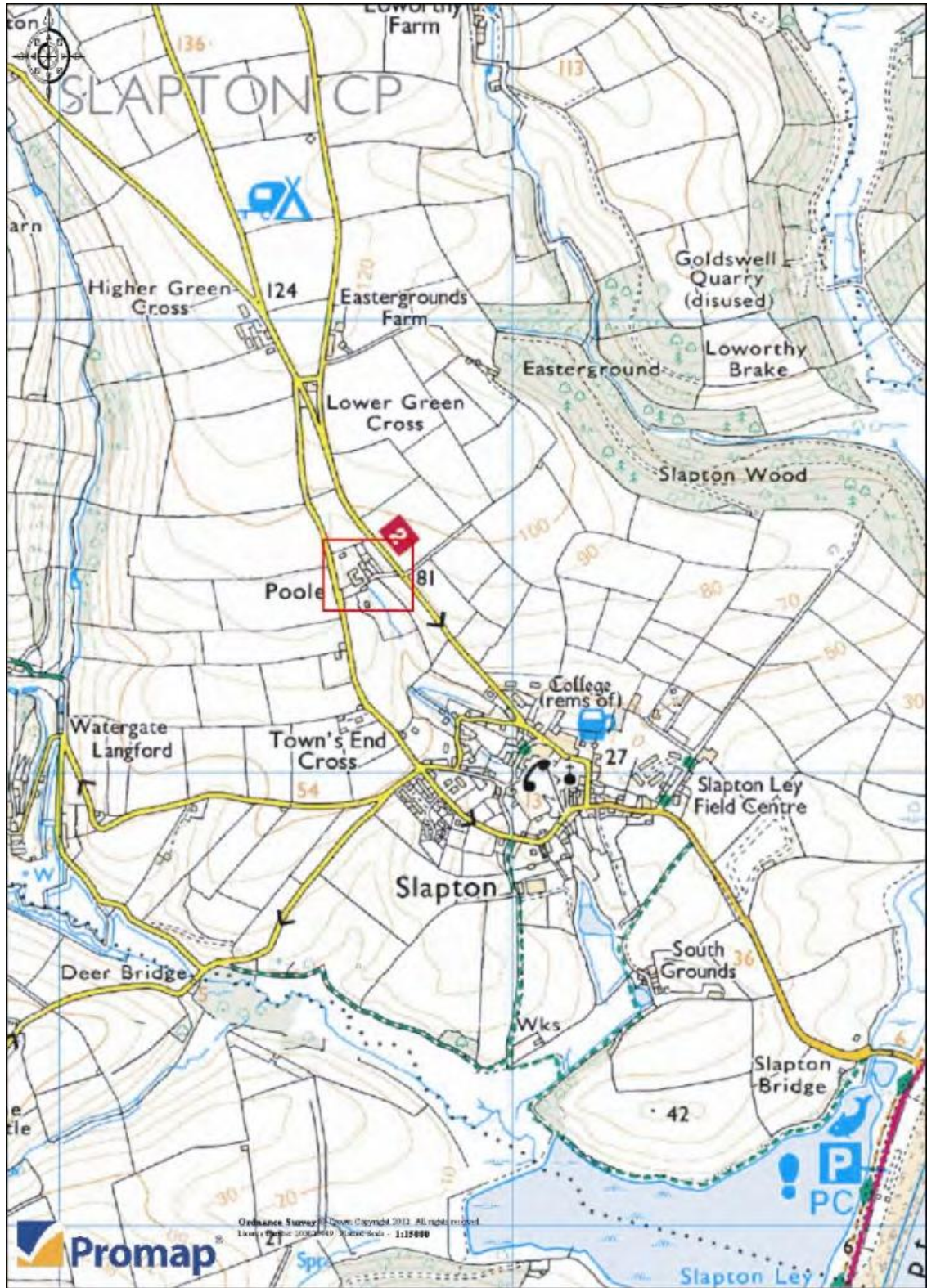


Figure 1: Location plan of the site.

1.3 Description of the Farm Buildings

For the sake of the report the component buildings of the site have been assigned letters (see Figure 2):

A (the pound house) and main barn outside the sub-rectangular agricultural courtyard complex. It is within 10m of the south-east side of this complex. It is aligned northeast-southwest and measures just over 14m by 7m. It adjoins a pond {203}, which runs perpendicular to it (northwest-southeast), on its east corner and extending to the south-east.

B (southern barn) is the southern component of the courtyard complex of buildings, aligned northeast-southwest (c.21x9m). It is composed of four Rooms (B, B1, B2, and B3). It is adjoined at its western end by Building C, which runs northwest and is perpendicular to Building B.

C (the stable) is the western component of the courtyard complex of buildings, aligned northwest-southeast (c.17x6m). It is adjoined at its northwest end by Building D.

D (the root house) is a relatively square building (c.7x7m) in the northwest corner of the courtyard complex. It adjoins Building E on its northeast side.

E (the hay barn) is the northern building (c.17x6.5m) of the courtyard complex, aligned northeast-southwest, enclosing the courtyard. Building F adjoins its northwest side.

F (the pigsties) is a thin rectangular building (c.12x3m), aligned northeast-southwest along the northwest face of Building E.

G (the service building) sits a few meters northwest of the courtyard complex, at its northeast end. It is aligned northeast-southwest and is c.13x6m.

H (the granary) is in the north corner of the site and abuts the eastern end of Building G. The building is aligned northwest-southeast and c.7x3.5m and has a semi walled external area on its northeast side (c.8.5x7m in area).

I (the farmhouse) is a rectangular building (c.13x10.5m), aligned northeast-southwest, although its front is the shorter northeast face. It is in the north corner of the site to the southeast of Building H (the granary); northeast of Building E (the hay barn). It has an adjoining walled garden extending to the southeast by c. 21m and with further gardens extending to the northeast, from which the working farm buildings are not obviously visible.

J (unknown building) this structure is aligned east-west in the north corner of the site, c. 2m northwest of Building H (the granary), but was only visible in section.

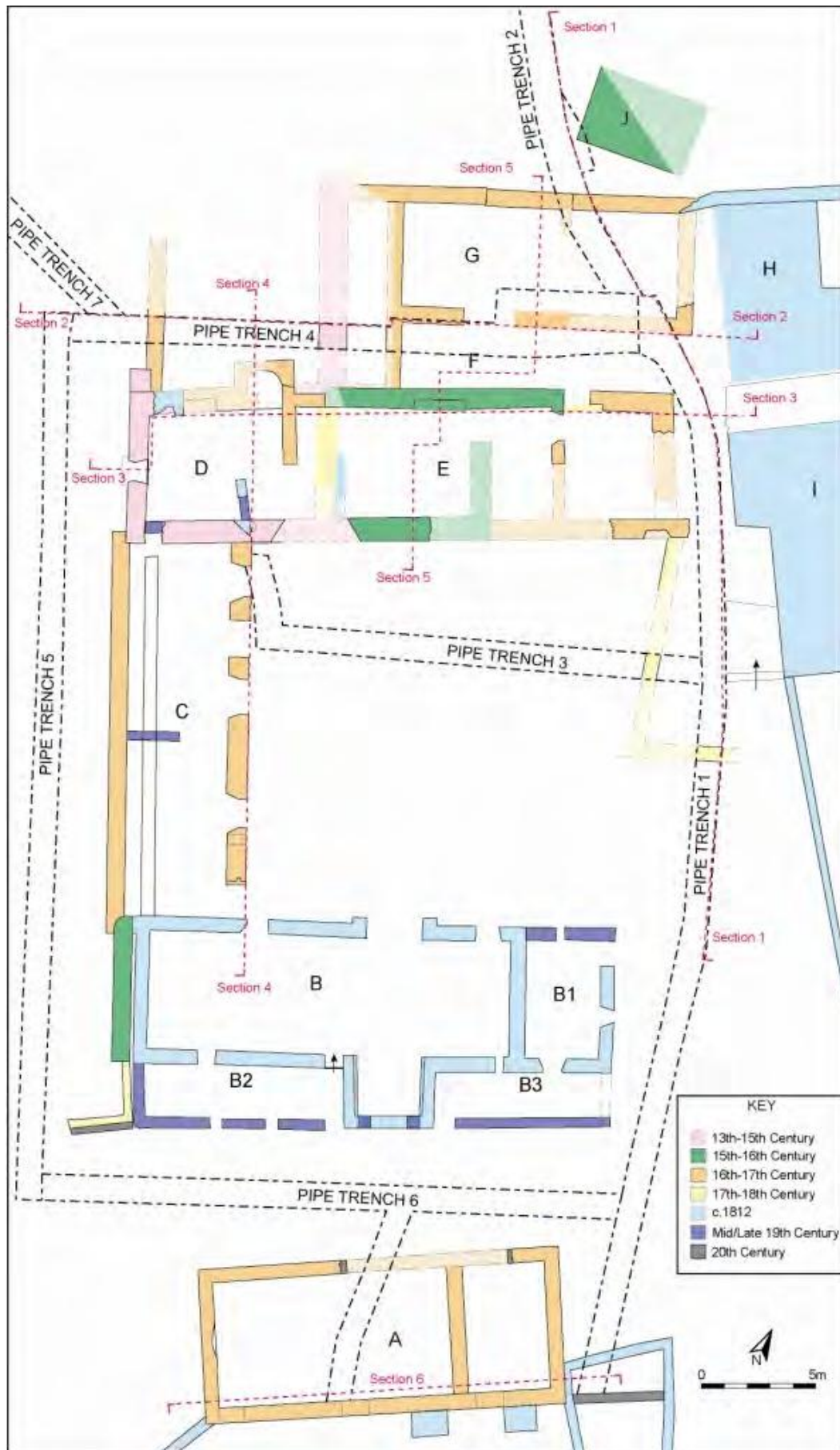


Figure 2: Numbered plan of the buildings and the areas of excavation.

1.4 Methodology

The desk-based assessment was undertaken by Dr. S. Walls, with reference to the IfA guidelines on the preparation of Archaeological Desk-based Assessments (2008). Printed and unpublished material in the Devon Record Office and the Devon County Historic Environment Service (DCHES) and internet resources were consulted as part of this work. Information was also drawn from the two previous archaeological and historic building assessments of Poole Farm (Waterhouse 2006 & 2007).

The additional building recording was undertaken in January-March 2008 by R. Waterhouse. The recording work was carried out with reference to IfA and English Heritage guidelines on the assessment of standing buildings. Photographic and written records were produced.

The watching brief and archaeological excavations consisted of the selective monitoring and recording of all groundworks in archaeologically sensitive areas, as defined and agreed in consultation with the DCHES. Groundworks were performed by a machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket under the supervision and control of the site archaeologist (R. Waterhouse). These works were carried out over various dates in January-March 2008 and April-May 2009. To the depth of the surface of in-situ subsoil/weathered natural or archaeological deposits, whichever was highest in the stratigraphic sequence. When archaeological deposits were exposed machining ceased in that area to allow the site archaeologist to investigate the exposed deposits. A strategy of single context recording, appropriately scaled detailed drawings (1:20-1:50) and digital photos were taken throughout the watching brief and excavations.

2.0 The Desk-Based Assessment

2.1 Brief History of Slapton and Pool

Slapton (*Sladone*) is listed in the Domesday Book. Historically it formed part of Coleridge Hundred and falls within Woodleigh Deanery for ecclesiastical purposes. The church (St. James the Greater) has a medieval spire and is 14th-15th century in date. More notable arguably is the (80ft high) great (west) tower of the former collegiate chantry which was founded in the village in 1373 by Sir Guy de Bryan (VII), the lord of the manor at this time and a standard-bearer to Edward III.

The de Brian/Bryan family had owned Slapton Manor since before 1250 AD when Guy de Bryan (IV) married Lady Jone de la Pole. It is plausible that Lady de la Pole who may have had some connection with *Pole* (later Poole Farm) which may be named after her family. Guy de Bryan (IV) was certainly residing at *Pole* from 1253 (Alexander 1936, 202). Pole is first recorded as a Manor in 1370 (Gover, Mawer & Stenton 1969, 330-331), however given that the de Bryan's were residing there before this date it is entirely plausible that the site represents the Domesday Manor.

The chantry which Sir Guy de Bryan (VII) founded initially had an endowment of 6 priests, 1 rector, 5 fellows and 4 clerks. It survived until its dissolution in 1547, when its lands, including Poole were sold. Sir Thomas Arundel took ownership of the chantry and its revenues, with the buildings being used as a house for his family from 1551, until it was finally sold to the Paige family in 1784. Griffith Ameredith, a tailor and politician from Exeter appears to have taken ownership of Poole from the 1550s until selling the estate (c.1620) to Sir Richard Hawkins (d.1622) whose family (after the death of his wife in 1629) subsequently let the lands and farm to various tenants. The status of Poole appears to have been in decline from this time and by 1765 the site is marked on Donn's map of Devon as *Pool Barton*, with no gentry owner listed on the map (see Figure 3).

In 1792 *Pool* is described by the historian Thomas Polwhele as 'noble buildings of a vast extent, now crumbling to dust' while Lysons states that *the ruins of the old mansion of Pole or Poole were taken down about the year 1800* (Lysons and Lysons 1822, 452). However, Whites directory of 1850 provides a slight warning in taking these references too literally as it refers to *Pole or Poole Priory*, (long the seat of the Brians, Ameridiths, and Hawkins, and now belonging to Mr. Paige) and that *the ruins of the old mansion were removed about 1800, except the lofty tower, which stands in the garden*. The referenced tower presumably relates to the tower of the collegiate chantry in Slapton rather than a direct part of Poole Farm, and this confusion is perhaps not only confined to this source. The confusion can be understood given that both sites formerly belonged to the lords of the manor.

More recently Slapton and the adjoining parishes surrounding Slapton Sands were all evacuated in late 1943 in advance of practiced amphibious landings in advance of D-Day. Slapton and the surrounding area were subsequently damaged by these live-practice exercise and they have left an enduring mark on the areas landscape and people.

(The above is based on Hoskins 1992, 479; Waterhouse 2006; Walls and Williams 2010; Bradbeer 1973).



Figure 3: Extract from Donn's map of Devon 1765.

2.2 The Cartographic Record

The earliest detailed plan of the site is the Ordnance Survey First Edition Map of 1883/4 (Figure 4), the 1844 tithe map of Slapton does not include the Poole Farm estate as it only includes the titheable parts. The accompanying tithe apportionment does however make reference to *Nicholas Paige holding a messuage or farmhouse with several fields (of arable, meadow, pasture and orchard) covering 90 acres at Pool and occupied by a Richard Bastard*. The 1841 census lists Richard Bastard as a 39 year old yeoman living at *Pool House* with his wife Eliza and five children. Also residing at Pool House was Agnes Carter (Governess) aged 30, four apprentices and two servants (see Appendix 2). The 1841 census also lists the owner of Pool (Nicholas Paige, aged 65) as living in the village with his wife Sarah and a servant. The Bastard and Paige households were part of much larger families residing in the parish, both with significant landholdings in the area.

By 1870 the Morris and Co. Directory lists Richard Bastard Esq. as a gentleman residing at Prospect House, with Pool being farmed at this date by Crispin and Charles Tucker. The 1884 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 4) suggests that the farm was arranged around a central courtyard, much like today, but with several additional outlying buildings which have since been lost, most notably in the orchard to the south and adjacent to the main road to the west of the farm. The ponds to the east and south-east of Building A are also depicted on the First Edition map.

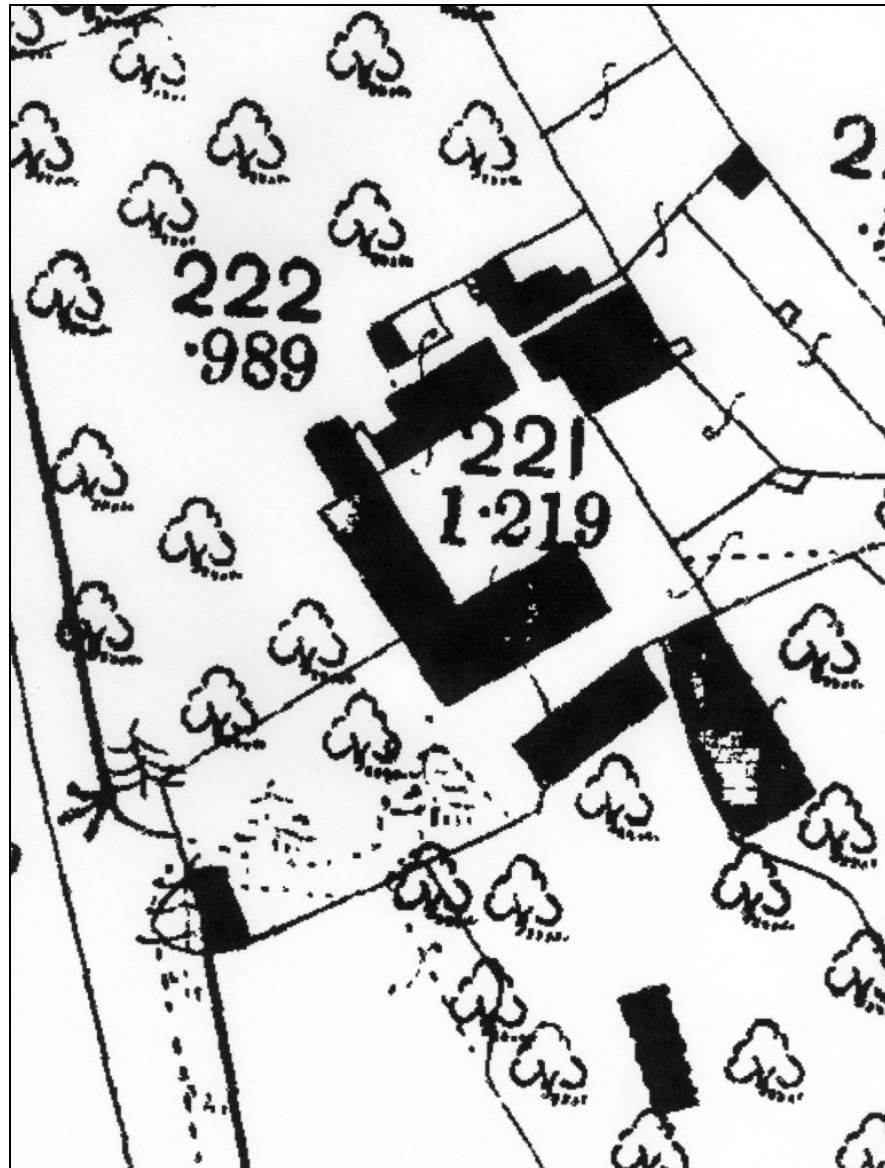


Figure 4: Extract from the 1884 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1:10,560.

The Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1906 (Figure 5) indicates that no significant changes had occurred to the buildings at Poole since 1884. It is worth noting that the building located to the south of the main farm complex is shown with dashed borders, perhaps suggesting that it is an open-fronted building. Also the building (not included on these extracts) located along the possible 17th century Ha-Ha suggested by Waterhouse (2007) to the north of the farm, had been demolished between 1884 and 1906.

The occupier of the farm had however changed several times during this period with the Tucker family of 1884 being replaced by Jessie and Mary Lilicrap by the time of the 1891 census (see Appendix 2), and by 1902 a Mr. Henry Tope was farming *Pool* as well as a farm to the south of Slapton village known as *South Grounds* (Kelly's 1902 directory). These frequent changes in occupier suggest that Poole was probably a tenanted farm, especially given that the 1891 census indicates that the Lilicrap family had clearly moved several times (the children being born in different places) prior to being at Poole Farm (see Appendix 2).

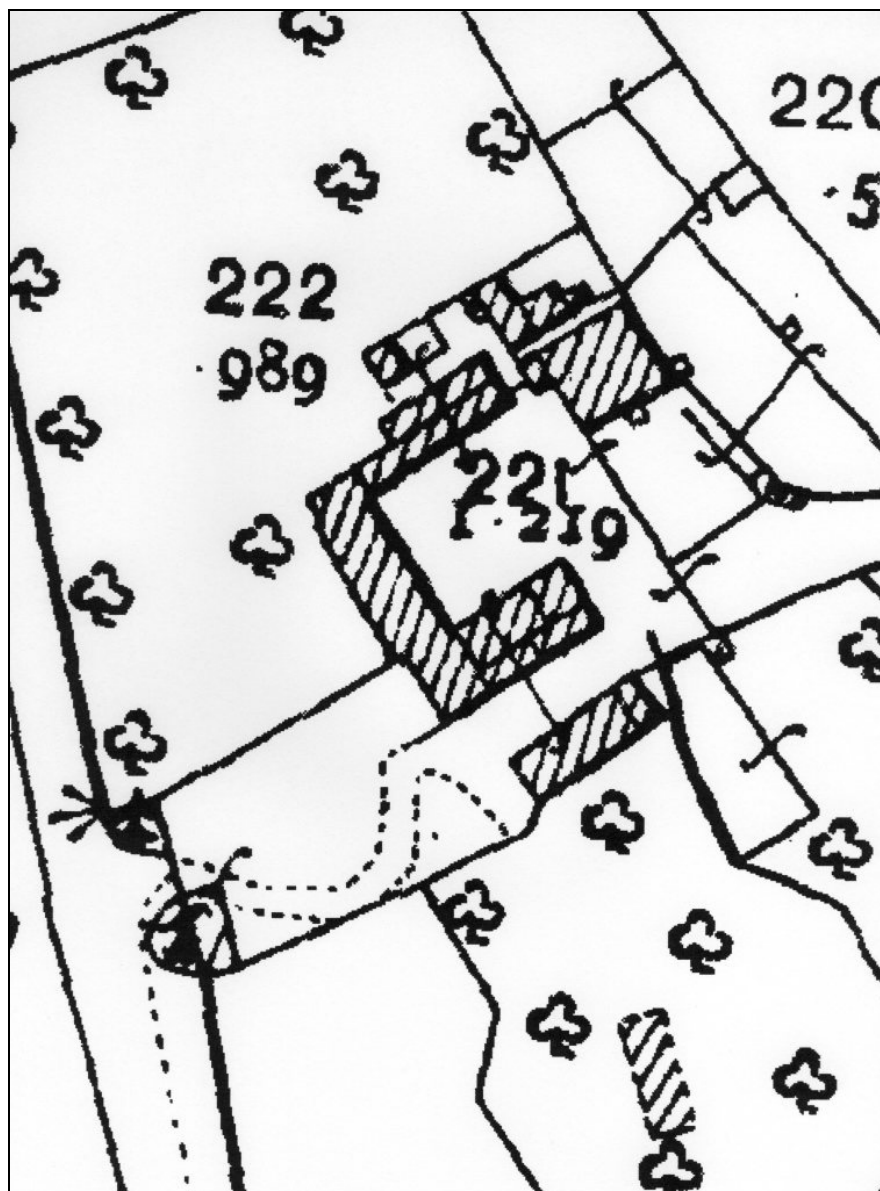


Figure 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map of 1906.

The next available cartographic source viewed was the 1954 Ordnance Survey map. This indicated that the isolated buildings to the west and south of the main farm had been demolished (possibly as a result of the 1943 evacuation and bombardments?). Thereby further emphasising the decline of this former manorial seat.

3.0 Additional Historic Building Recording

3.1 Building A

The Pound House is constructed of coursed slate rubble of varying quality, largely of a single phase of construction. The exterior of building is semi-dressed especially on its quoins and window jambs. The window in the south wall had dressed voussoirs to segmental arch heads, a typical form for the later 17th century in South Devon (Waterhouse *Pers. Comm.*). The south wall has a battered base both internally and externally. The top of the batter on the inside approximates to the top of the clay floor surface (206) suggesting that the batter is in effect a thickening out for the foundation of the wall. The building is constructed into the hillside with the ground level to the west being at the height of the loading door threshold (see Figure 6). The ground outside slopes steeply down to the east on the north and south sides to the level of the ground floor from half way along building.

The southern elevation was abutted by two buttresses constructed of mortared slate rubble, the eastern of these {199} included two toothing stones on its rear face, and the western {200} four such stones. These buttresses appear to have been added c.1812 due to the structural failure of the southern elevation of this building. At a similar time an enclosure wall of mortar bonded slate rubble {204} to the southwest of Building A. Prior to these early 19th century additions it appears that the pond had been constructed {203} at the eastern end of the Pound House (Figure 7). Both of these structures abut Building A so although their exact phasing is unclear they certainly are 17th century or later.

The primary layout of Building A had a third of its length walled off to the east, the integral cross wall originally rose to first floor level, to form a bull pen at the east end. A large quartz slab with chain (198) survived set into the clay floor (206) of this room. The original purpose of the larger western room is unknown, although on the first floor the western wall was smoothly plastered with several projecting nails, possibly formerly fixing a timber lining for grain bins, which may hint at use for grain store with perhaps unthreshed corn or animals kept below depending on the season. This room was subsequently altered to a pound house with a horse engine added, which partially cut [201] into the western elevation. The grain bins above may have been re-used to take apples at this time (early 19th century).

Storage barns such as Building A are rare in the South Hams, presumably due to the lack of large scale grain production in the region. Several larger farms of manorial status do however seem to include Storage Barns of similar late 16th century date, most notably at Keynedon, Sherford (Waterhouse 2000, 150). It appears likely however that the builders of the example at Poole had little experience of constructing such buildings given the failure of the south wall is likely to have been caused by the weight of grain and insufficient wall thickness for this sort of structure (Waterhouse 2006). The presence of a Storage Barn at Poole also implies that a threshing barn must have existed on the site at this date. However, given that Building B had not been constructed by this date it is possible that one of the other buildings (Building E?) had been converted for agricultural use from a formerly domestic use.



Figure 6: General view of Building A during works, viewed from the north-west (2m scale).



Figure 7: East facing pond wall {203} with Building 1 behind (buttresses {199} and {200} visible), viewed from the east (2m scale).

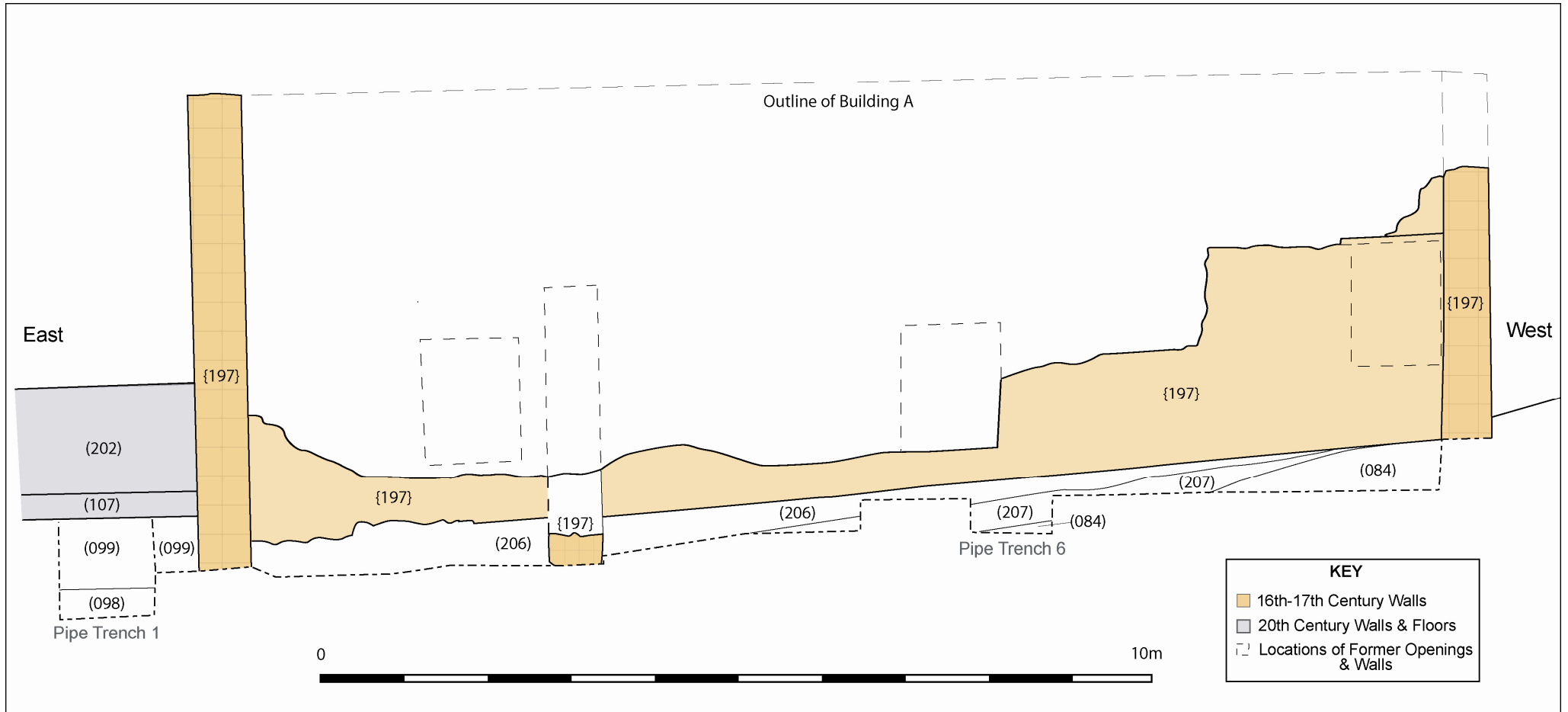


Figure 8: South facing section through Building A (Section 6 on Figure 2).

3.2 Building B {114}, {195} and {196}

Building B is an unusual and (localised) form of threshing barn with a porch-like structure and a raised threshing floor and ground-floor shippon, dating from the late 18th to mid-19th century. The barn seems to fit into a localised experimental phase of the Agrarian Revolution which was sweeping the British Isles at the time. The threshing barn was constructed of mortared slate rubble with a smooth plastered interior and with later 19th century lean-to's added to the south {196} and east {195}. It appears that the barn originally had a (slated) south sloping roof, which was later raised to a hipped roof (in the late 19th century).

Building B was constructed to form the current courtyard, perhaps decreasing the size of an earlier courtyard which had been formed with Building A as its southern side in the late 16th century. The threshing area was at first floor level with large loading doors (at first floor level) on its north side and a draught door in the projecting porch to the south. A further large loading door in the western elevation was approachable via an artificial ramp constructed against the building and enabling cart access.

The remnant of a clay bonded slate rubble wall {014} survived against the western elevation of Building B {114}, which was constructed (abutting) against it, rather than incorporating it (see Figure 9). This lack of incorporation and the presence of a possible putlog hole high up {014} near its northern end, makes it possible that this was part of a building extending to the west, although no trace of any walls or footprint was found during ground clearance. The building had however seemingly gone out of use at the time the threshing barn was constructed, with {014} being re-used as a retaining wall for the earthen ramp leading to the loading door in the western elevation of the threshing barn.

Wall {014} aligns perfectly with the western elevation of the chamber block {001}, which suggests that it was constructed respecting this building, perhaps originally forming a courtyard to the south of the main range at the time when it was extended (i.e. 15th-16th Century). Wall {014} certainly pre-dates the construction of Building C {003} which truncates [216] the northern end of this wall. Wall {014} was abutted by a mortared slate rubble revetment wall {015} to the south, which is most likely an extension/modification of the 16th century courtyard probably in the 17th century. Wall {015} was partially truncated in the later 19th century by one of the lean-to additions {196} to Building B.



Figure 9: Looking north along the western elevation of Building B, with a narrow gap between it and wall {014}, viewed from the south (2m scale).

3.3 Building C

The eastern and western elevations of the former stables building were of clay bonded semi-coursed rubble, dressed on their outer face. The eastern elevation (see Figure 10) contained no obvious putlogs, but slots for raised cruck feet at regular intervals along inner face at top of wall. A single oak foot survived in 2006 just north of the door in the western wall {003}. No obvious first floor structure, so it may have been open, though this would have involved a considerable waste of space.

The carved, multiple-moulded lintels over ground floor windows & doors are of later 16th century form. The foundation slab at base of wall projects slightly to east of wall {002}. There are several pieces of recycled free stone of earlier date in the walls ({002} and {003}) to this building, including fragments of reddish purple trap moulded door jamb of 14th-15th century date (located between {167}-{187} and in the north jamb of {170}). There are also two fragments of 12th-13th century yellow sandstone window/door jamb in the south jamb of {166} and a fragment of rhyolite in south jamb of 162.

Walls {002}, {003} both abutted Building D {001} at their northern end where vertical slate slabs had been placed against wall {001}, also lining the cut [157] for the building platform excavated prior to the construction of Building C. The southern end of the stable building had been truncated by Building B.

3.4 Building D {047}, {001}, {008}, {023}

The Root House is a largely 19th century structure of thin mortared slate rubble construction {008} with a root chute {021} inserted into an earlier chimney and fireplace {004} in the western elevation {001} of a former medieval chamber-block. The 19th century cobbled floor partially survived against the northern elevation, where it overlay the partial remains of a slate flagged floor which may have been contemporary with the first phase of use of this building.

The remnant of the chamber block walls {001} are clay bonded semi-coursed rubble construction with two lifts of putlog holes. The western wall (probably originally a gable) survives to eaves height and contains evidence for an (unlit?) basement room and small window {006} formerly flanking a corbelled fireplace {004} at first floor level. The south wall survives only to just below first floor level, with remains of two carved slate corbels which had formerly supported a first floor structure. Corbels of this sort, probably double or triple convex moulded (though only the bottom convex section survives on one; the other being cut off flush with the wall face) have been observed at Keynedon Barton and Bearscombe/Woodmaston, Sherford (see Waterhouse 2000) and probably date to c.1300-1400 in those contexts. The south wall also contains ground and first floor windows {158} and {159}, suggesting the building was rectangular and aligned east-west, possibly with a further structure, most likely an open hall, located to its north. There was no trace of a contemporary eastern elevation although wall {040} may have formed its eastern end or a rebuilding of it, suggesting a building c.9.5x6.3m.

The corbelled fireplace {004} survives as two splayed cheeks, surviving within the root chute {021} which partly utilised it. There were also traces of the chimney above, in the form of corbelled-in sides above the level of the fireplace lintel. Patches {005} show where corbelled hood on inside and projecting stack on the outside were removed in the 19th century to enable conversion to a root chute. The lack of evidence for candle brackets flanking the hood may suggest a date towards the end of the suggested date-range for this form, perhaps c.1350-c.1450? (Wood 1983).

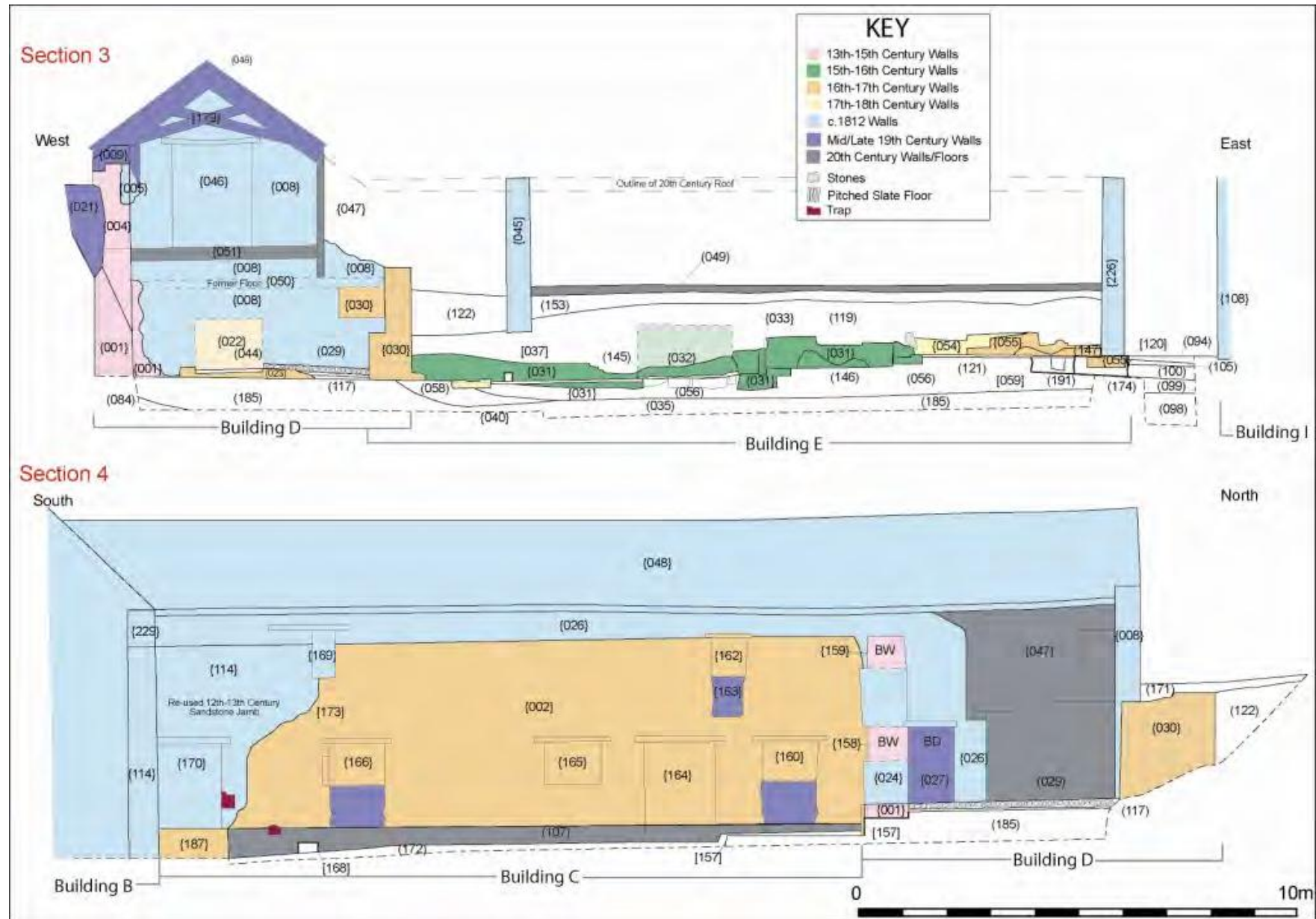


Figure 10: Above – South facing section through Building D/E. Below – East facing elevation of Building C and through Building D (Sections 3 & 4 on Figure 2).

3.5 Building E (Hay Barn) {008}/{227}, {151} and {028}

The hay barn/linhay had been truncated to its 1½ storey form from a former two-storey structure. The southern elevation {028} having been rebuilt to form a narrower building in the 1960s. The northern elevation {227}/{008} was constructed of coursed, clay bonded semi-dressed slate rubble. This was probably constructed shortly after the fire (c.1812) which destroyed the C15/C16 lodgings range which had preceded Building E, as it was constructed on top of the demolition rubble (119) from this structure and had utilised parts of the earlier build (i.e. {028}). Wall {227} had been raised by 0.9m {151} in the 19th century, although the roof level had been reduced to its current apex in the 20th century (see Figure 11).

Wall {227} contained a number of pieces of carved Beer stone of 15th-16th century and 16th-17th century date (see Figure 12), suggesting that buildings of these periods were represented in the lodgings range preceding Building E (These architectural fragments have been drawn and are included with the paper archive for the site). The remnant of the northern elevation of the former lodgings building (wall {031}) was of slate rubble with clay bonding construction and had evidence of burnt plaster adhering to some of its inner face, supporting the suggestion that it had burnt down. Wall {031} included evidence of a former fireplace {032} which was located immediately adjoining a cross-wall (part of {028} to its east, which suggests that it had perhaps been inserted at a later date. Slate slabs on edge formed a curb fronting the fireplace and the surface of hearth appears to have been of clay which was overlain by a deposit of ash (145). The jambs are lime mortared with tight joints, and the east jamb had been hollowed out, for unknown reason. The kerb of the fireplace was abutted by the slate floor (035), which also abutted the walls of the building {028} and {031}.

The 15th-16th century lodgings building appeared to have been subject to an extension to the east prior to 1812, with this room/rooms also of clay bonded slate rubble construction with internal plaster, most likely of late 16th century date. It is plausible that this extension simply represents an extension of the accommodation, but it may reflect a change of use (possibly to a threshing barn) as there was no trace of a fireplace and there was a seemingly contemporary culvert [059] running north-south across this extension.

3.6 Building F – Pigsty {045}, {152}

Building F was a single-storey lean-to constructed of well-dressed and coursed slate slabs bonded with clay, built up against but partially tied into the northern elevation {227} of Building E. The western elevation {045} appeared to be tied into {227}, although the central part appeared to abut {227}, however this section of {227} may have contained a blocked window, as there are disturbances in this portion which include fragments of beer stone window jambs (Figure 11).

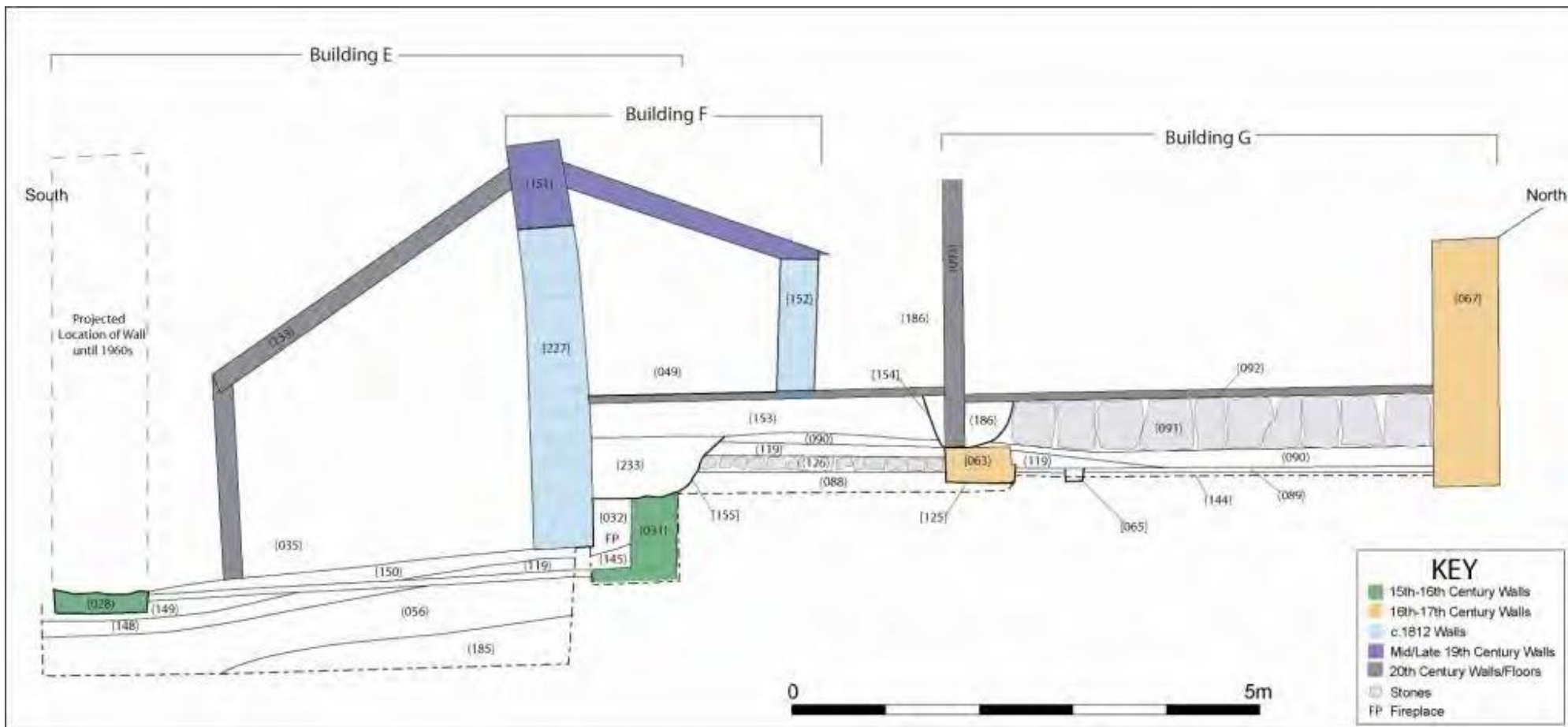


Figure 11: East facing section through Buildings E, F and G (Section 5 on Figure 2).



Figure 12: Shot of the south-west corner of Building F, with fragments of Beer stone mullion and centre-head visible in the southern elevation {227}.

3.7 Building G – Services {093}, {063}, {064}, {066}, {067}, {068}

Building G was comprised of four main portions of wall {063} to the south, west and probably east and {066}, {067} and {068} to the north (see Figure 7). These walls were all of clay bonded coursed slate rubble of generally small size, although that within wall {067} was constructed of slightly large slate rubble fragments. Wall {063} had been demolished/collapsed in the 20th century with a concrete block wall being constructed along the same alignment c.1960.

In relation to the historic structure, it appeared that wall {067} incorporated an internal dividing wall at its eastern end and that it is at this point that the wall abuts {066}. Wall {067} also appears to have abutted wall {068}, which suggests that it may have been a later infill or rebuild.

The partial remnants of the southern elevation {063} had a clear foundation plinth projecting out on its south side (the foundations of the other walls were not uncovered during the works). The portion of {063} to the west of door opening {064} utilised vertical slabs within its construction and these continued around to the south from the western corner of the building.

The full extent of this wall is not known, but it appears to have abutted wall {031} to the south, perhaps forming a sub division to a service court. Wall {063} also extended to the north (forming the western elevation of the service block) where it abutted wall {068} on the north side of the service block which continued to the west of its junction with {063}. The continuation of {068} in addition to the northern continuation of walls {123} and {132} to the west (which it may be associated with) suggests that at least one, probably two, further medieval buildings existed in the area to the northwest of the present farm buildings.



Figure 13: Shot during works inside Building G, the scale is positioned along the line of the southern elevation {063}, viewed from the north (2m scale).

3.8 Building H – The Granary {110}

The granary is a two-storey building of mortared slate rubble with a shallow-pitched hipped slate roof probably constructed contemporaneously with the farmhouse in the early 19th century date. The building had a feed store on the ground floor entered from the yard behind (north) of the house, and a granary on the upper floor entered from the north. The ground had probably been built up in the 19th century to the north of this building to enable this access to the first floor. The door step into the ground floor re-uses a carved granite fireplace lintel with multiple bead-mouldings of mid-late 16th century date.

The granary was constructed up against a mortared slate rubble retaining wall {110} which held back the made-up ground to the north. This wall and the raising of the ground must have predated the construction of the granary, but both are of an early 19th century date. It is possible that the made up ground to the north of the granary is primarily comprised of demolition and building debris.

3.9 Building I – Farmhouse {108}

Building I is a two-storey building of mortared slate rubble with gabled east and west ends and a shallow pitched slate roof. Building I is of early 19th century construction (c.1812) although part of the north wall is constructed of dressed coursed slate, possibly bonded in clay and is most likely of 16th-17th century date. This remnant of an earlier structure is most likely a surviving part of later additions made to a late medieval house which most likely occupied a similar location and orientation, probably beneath the front rooms of the present house. Several fragments of re-used carved Beer stone were visible in the east gable, including a fragment of 17th century ovolo-moulded window mullion.

A mortared slate rubble wall forming the western and southern sides of the garden to the farmhouse appear to have been constructed during the same rebuilding phase as the house (i.e. 1812).

3.10 Building J

The southwest corner of Building J was identified in the western face of Evaluation Trench 2. The remains of the building comprised a 0.7m high wall remnant of clay-bonded slate rubble construction the lowest course of which projects slightly to form a foundation plinth. The foundation cut [182] of wall {073} was into the natural subsoil (082), and the wall was abutted by a thin deposit of mortar (079) which is presumably a construction deposit related to this building. The thin layer of mortar was overlain by a possible midden deposit (080) which also abutted wall {073}, which produced 17th century finds. It is also of note that Building J is positioned at a very different angle to all of the other buildings on the site and therefore may predate major re-planning of site.

Dark loam in gap between cut and wall under 079, wall above this point was in open air at time building was in use, so 079 could be construction phase debris. Midden deposit 080 overlies 079 has built up against building 073.

4.0 Results of the Archaeological Watching Brief and Excavations

4.1 Introduction

The watching brief primarily consisted of monitoring and recording the excavation of a series of seven service trenches running across the farmyard. The removal of concrete floor surfaces was also monitored, and any archaeological features cleaned by hand and recorded.

4.2 Deposit Model

The present topsoil, (085), and its buried counterpart, (087), survive with/under a metalled surface, (086), north of building G (the service building) but otherwise much of the area was covered by concrete floors especially around the outbuildings and up to the rear of the farmhouse e.g. (094) and (107). Various 19th century surfaces and deposits overly an 18th century buried topsoil between the agricultural courtyard and garden wall {109}. These redevelopments were, in areas, triggered by a fire in 1812 and account for various archaeological layers and constructions sealing and truncating much of the evidence of medieval phases. These truncations occurred particularly in the northeast half of the site, although the 1812 re-developments impacted much of the site.

A layer of buried medieval topsoil (207) (Dark brown clayey silt with shillet, quartz and oyster shell), survived in the south of the site, near to Building A. This buried topsoil had been sealed by layer (206); one of a series of made ground/levelling layers which also included (099) in the east and south; and (056) and (088) to the north. All of these levelling deposits are essentially resultant deposits of the same process, i.e. from the terracing/landscaping of the agricultural courtyard probably around the 15th century. This 15th century landscaping included cutting into the northern and western slopes and levelling the ground off toward the south prior to the construction of the subsequent buildings.

Natural weathered slate bedrock (084) underlies the site. It sloped upwards from south to north, as is visible in the undulations of the topography. This was overlain across the site by natural clay bands ((082), (142), (185) and (211)) with varying amounts of shillet fragments, possibly laid down in the Holocene.

4.3 Pipe Trench 1

This pipe trench was orientated approximately north-south and excavated between the courtyard complex and the farmhouse (see Figure 14).

Contexts encountered
Archaeological contexts. [060], 061, 062, {063}, {066}, [069], 074, [083], 088, 089, 090, 091, 092, {093}, 094, [095], 096, [097], 098, 099, 100, [101], 102, [103], {104}, 105, [106], 107, {108}, {109}, {110}, 119, 237
Subsoil. 082. Natural orange clay. Surviving north of Building G (the service building),
Natural. 084. Weathered slate bedrock.

4.3.1 To the south of Building I (farmhouse)

Below the 1960s concrete floors (107) and (094) was a deposit of 20th century levelling material (105), which overlay a deposit of buried topsoil/occupation layer (100). A modern pipe trench

[095] cut this topsoil deposit (100) and contained fill (096). Deposit (100) was also cut by [101] a 1m wide and 0.6m deep linear/pit with a u-shaped profile, containing a re-deposited clay fill (102).

Also in this area and running east-west bisecting the courtyard of the farm was a construction cut [103] containing the 0.7m high and 0.6m wide remnant of a minor wall footing {104}. The wall {104} was clay-bonded and of coursed slate rubble construction and had presumably formerly subdivided the agricultural court, it had been truncated by the foundation cut [106] of the concrete surface (107), which may suggest that it was only demolished in the 1960s. The size and clay bonding suggest that {104} dated to the 17th/18th century and prior to the construction of the house (Building I) and garden {109}.

The foundation cut [103] for the 17th/18th century wall had cut into the upper fill (099) of a substantial steep sloped feature [097], which was not fully excavated, but contained two fills (098), (099), which was exposed over c.25m. This platform cut into the subsoil (082) and natural bedrock (084) but its full depth was not exposed. Both of its fills (098) and (099) were of re-deposited natural subsoil, which suggest that they were deposited to raise the ground level. Given that the upper fill (099) of this large cut [097] was overlain by the c.1812 farmhouse {108} and was truncated by a 17th/18th century wall [103] it is likely that this feature is medieval in date (c.15th century) and relates to a phase of levelling/landscaping the site during the building/re-building of the manor.

4.3.2 Features present between Building H and inside Building G

A concrete floor layer (092) abutted a concrete block wall {093} which overlay the remnant of the southern elevation of Building G {063}, suggesting that this wall and floor had been added c.1960 to replace the previous south elevation to the building, presumably due to collapse. Below the concrete floor of Building G (092) was a substantial floor constructed of slates lain on edge. This hard-wearing floor abutted the walls of Building G ({063} {066}) and overlay a deposit (090) of broken roof slate fragments, which overlay a layer (119) of demolition rubble which contained a mixture of 16th-19th century finds and presumably dates to the c.1812 rebuilding.

Below these c.1812 demolition layers was a slate flagged floor (089) which overlay a culvert [069] and abutted the walls of Building G ({063} {066}). Culvert [069] was filled by (237) and cut a layer (088) of re-deposited natural clay which walls {063} and {066} also sat upon. This deposit of natural clay (088) appeared to have been lain down within a vertically, flat based platform [083], which suggests that a building platform had been cut and partially infilled prior to the laying of the foundations and floor to Building G. Platform [083] had cut into deposits of natural clay subsoil (082) and partially into the slate bedrock (084).

The re-deposited clay fill of the platform (088) was also cut by a culvert/well {060} which was filled by (061) and (062). Fill (062) overlaid (061) and had been cut by a modern service trench [095] and by Building H (i.e. wall {110}). The culvert/well structure {060} had two clear phases of use, with the re-lining of the well (062) blocking the former culvert which had formerly run into the well.

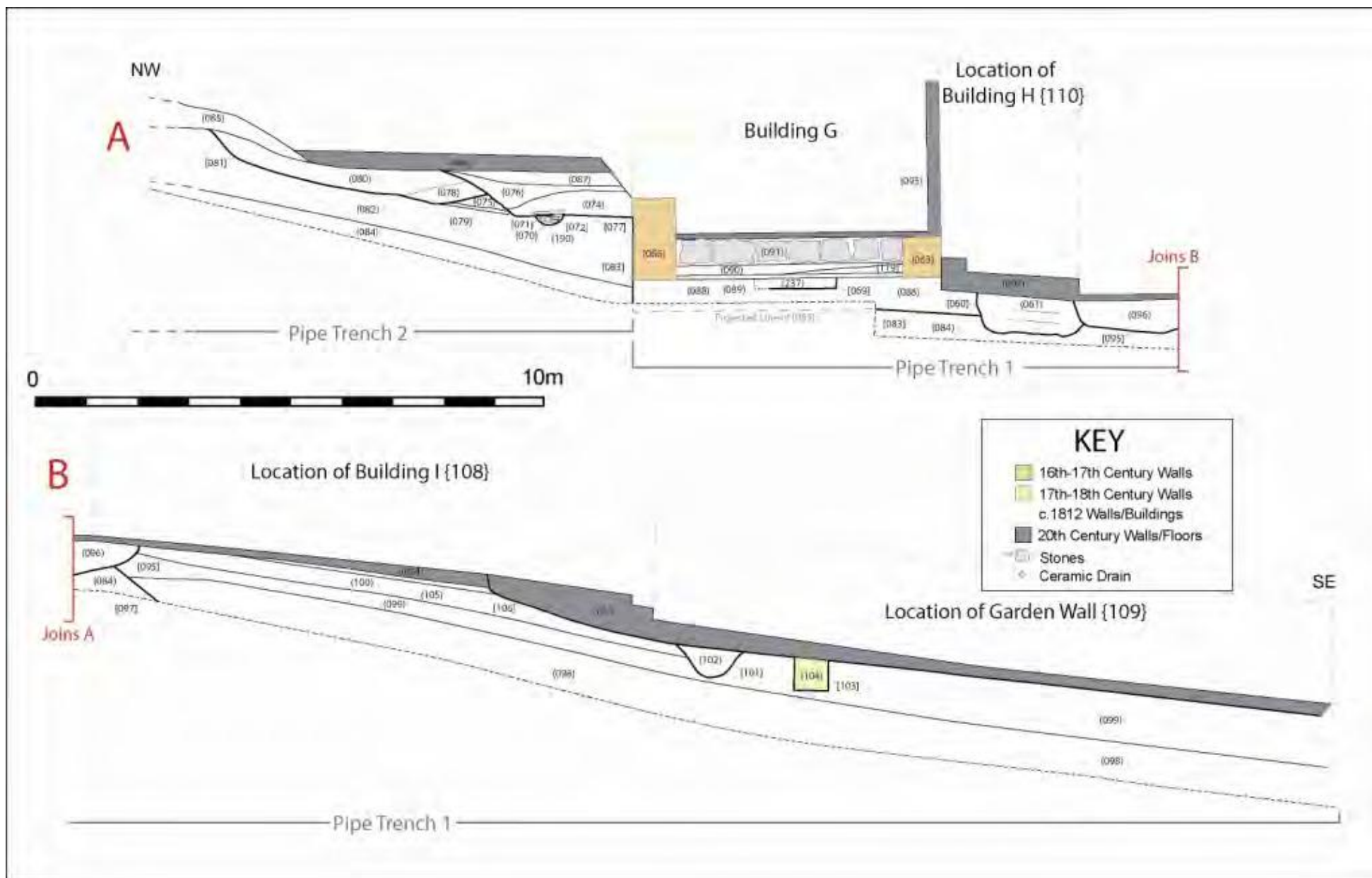


Figure 14: West facing section of Pipe Trench 1 and 2 (Section 1 on Figure 2).

4.4 Pipe Trench 2

This pipe trench extended for c.15m from the northern end of Pipe Trench 1 running from the northern elevation {066} of Building G (service building) on a north-west by south-east alignment (see Figure 2).

Contexts encountered
Metalled surface. 086
Topsoil & Buried Topsoil. 085. & 087
Archaeological contexts. {070}, {071}, [072], 074, 075, 076, [077], 078, 079, 080, [081], {093}, 190
Subsoil. 082
Natural. 084

A modern metalled surface (086) had truncated and overlay topsoil deposits (085) and (087). Topsoil deposit (087) was completely overlain by this surface, and in turn overlay the upper fill (or may itself have been the upper fill) to a large steep sloping and flat based pit [077]. Pit [077] contained two fills, an upper deposit of demolition debris (076) and a lower deposit of cleanish grey-brown clay (074). These fills (076) and (074) produced primarily 15th-16th century material, but it appears most likely that the pit [077] had been excavated in the 17th-18th century when repairs were made to the culvert [072] located at the base of this cut. This hypothesis is also supported by the fact that fill (074) abutted the 16th-17th century northern elevation {066} of Building G, as well as abutting and partially overlying the 15th-16th century wall foundations of Building J {073}.

Culvert [072] ran north-east by south-west and comprised a clay bonded stone lined structure {070} which had been re-lined with a Totnes/Bridgetown ceramic pipe {071} prior to a silty grey-red fill (190) building up around and within these pipes. Although no relationships with any of the buildings could be identified within this watching brief, it respected the footings of Building J {073}, which suggests that it is probably of 16th century origin.

Pit [077] also cut the upper fill (080) of a c.5m wide feature [081] with a gently curved profile and base, which in section sloped gently (with the topography) to the south. The upper fill (080) of this feature was a dark fine silty loam which produced large quantities of unabraded pottery sherds, green and dark blue roofing slates, charcoal, ash, oysters, scallops, mussels, fish and animal bones. The species represented included cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep (*Ovis aries*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), Roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*). There were also several bird and fish bones recovered by wet sieving, including partridge/grouse for bird and Gadiformes (most likely whiting) for fish (see Appendix 6). This fill is likely to represent middening activity of 17th century date, although several of the vessels may have been early 18th century (see Appendix 5).

The basal fill (078) was a clean deposit of shillet fragments overlain by this midden material (080). This probable midden pit cut a deposit of soft grey-brown clay (075) which abutted Building J {073} and overlay a thin mortar deposit (079), which also abutted this building and presumably represents a construction deposit which accumulated during the erection of Building J.

Construction deposit (079) lay directly upon a deposit of natural clay (082), which given the nature of its profile in section (see Figure 14) would suggest that this deposit (079) had formed the basal deposit of a cut feature, the detail of which has been lost due to the truncation caused by pits [081] and [077]. It is possible that this feature may have been a building platform cut prior to the construction of Building J (i.e. 15th-16th century date).

4.5 Pipe Trench 3

Trench 3 was broadly aligned east-west across the northern half of the agricultural courtyard, extending from Building C to Pipe Trench 1 (see Figure 2).

Contexts encountered
Archaeological contexts. 058, 056, {112}
Subsoil. 185
Natural. 082, 142

A very limited number of archaeological features were identified in this pipe trench (no section therefore drawn). Below the modern yard surfaces were the truncated remains of a clay-bonded slate rubble wall {112}, which was of similar construction and size to wall {104} and is most likely contemporary and part of the 17th-18th century sub-division of the agricultural courtyard. Wall {112} cut into deposit (056), the upper of two fills (levelling deposits?) contained within a large shallow landscaping feature [238]. This landscape feature is probably part of the same feature as [097], and the upper fill (056) is likely to be the same as (099). This feature cut directly into the natural subsoil (185).

4.6 Pipe Trench 4

Pipe Trench 4 was located to the north of Buildings D and E, on an approximately northeast-southwest alignment (see Figure 15).

Contexts encountered
Modern Disturbance. [143] truncated wall {063}
Archaeological contexts. {063}, 088, {093}, 119, {123}, [124], [125], 126, 127, [128], 129, [130], [131], {132}, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 139, 140, 141, [143], 186, [224], 225
Subsoil. 142
Natural. 082, 185

4.6.1 Western End (between foal barn and Building G)

A 0.5-0.6m thick deposit of grey-red redeposited natural subsoil (138) containing common shillet fragments overlay the length of this trench. This layer of re-deposited subsoil (138) abutted the remnants of the western elevation {063} of Building G and was cut by the 1960s renewal of this building. This deposit overlay all archaeological features.

A large pit, probably representing a robber trench [130] cut the upper fills (139/225) and (127) of two earlier robber features ([224] and [128] respectively). Feature [130] contained fills (137), (136), (135), (134) and to the east had cut the upper fill (127) of an earlier robber trench [128], which had robbed the footing of wall {123}. To the west trench [130] had cut into a 16th-17th century wall footing {132}. This wall footing of clay bonded rubble slate construction had a foundation cut [131] which had truncated the fills (139/225) of an earlier robber cut [224]. The relationships between these features ‘robbing’ features [130], [224] and [128] suggests that there was probably at least two phases of demolition and rebuilding within this part of the site, with a 13th-15th century building demolished and robbed by [224] probably in the 15th-16th century prior to the construction of {132} in the 16th-17th century. This building was subsequently demolished (deposit (133)) and robbed, seemingly in the 19th century (c.1812?) by two intercutting robber features [128] and [130], which presumably removed any traces of former floors.

The wide (c.1.25m) 13th-15th century clay-bonded slate rubble wall footing {123} had been cut [124] into a c.1m thick deposit of cleanish soft orange clay (088), which had been re-deposited, presumably during landscaping of the site, possibly for the medieval (13th-15th century) chamber block to the south. This would suggest that the chamber block had been constructed first with wall {123} being the eastern elevation of a northern extension possibly representing the remnant of a substantial medieval cross-wing, perhaps functioning as a hall. It is possible that buttress {052} which projected north from the remnant of the chamber block is actually the surviving stub of the western elevation. The remainder of this elevation is likely to have been removed by [224], being replaced in the 16th-17th century by a thinner wall {132} on a similar alignment.

The deposit of clean orange clay (088) overlay a thin lens of dark heavily mineralised material (129) in the base of the excavation. Only a small area of this deposit (129) was seen and it appeared to be natural, although no similar deposits were encountered elsewhere on the site. Given that deposit (088) was a thick deposit associated with creating building platforms it is possible that (129) represents the remnant of a buried soil pre-dating the construction of the medieval buildings on the site.

4.6.2 Eastern end (Building G)

The 1960s building {093} and concrete floor (092) overlay the remnants of an earlier building {063}, which was abutted by a substantial slate floor (091) which overlay a thin deposit of smashed roof slates (090). This deposit of roof slate fragments overlay a deposit of charred building rubble (119) dating to c.1812 and the major fire and subsequent rebuilding which occurred around this date. The southern elevation of {063} was demolished prior to/during this fire event. The remnant of the slate floor to this building (089) and the cobbled surface (126) within the entrance {064} and yard to the south. A large proportion of the eastern end of the building {063} had been disturbed recently [143] removing any remnant of the wall in this portion of the site.

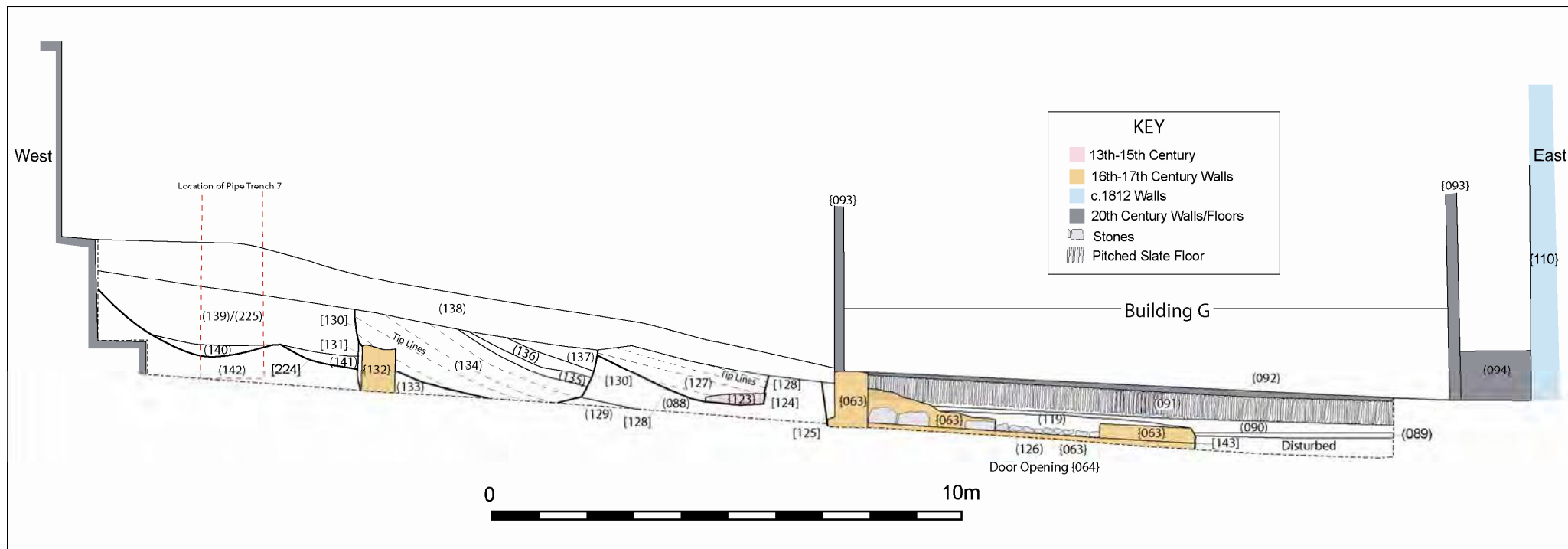


Figure 15: South facing section of Pipe Trench 4 (Section 2 on Figure 2).

4.7 Pipe Trench 5

Pipe Trench 5 was aligned parallel to and to the west of Building C, about 2.5m out from the western elevation (see Figure 2).

Contexts encountered
Archaeological context. 139
Subsoil. 142

The natural subsoil (142) was simply overlain by a layer of redeposited natural/made ground (139). There was no cut/building platform visible and no archaeological features were identified.

4.8 Pipe Trench 6

Pipe Trench 6 was aligned north-east by south-west between Buildings A and B, with an additional length extending south into Building A.

Description
Archaeological contexts. 139?, 206, 207
Natural. 084

There is very little in the primary record for this pipe trench, so the nature of the deposits exposed is unclear. It would appear that the natural subsoil (142) was simply overlain by a layer of redeposited natural/made ground (139) along most of the trench. It is clear that inside Building A, was a floor of re-deposited natural red clay (206), which overlay a dark-brown deposit of soil (207), possibly a buried topsoil which predated Building A (i.e. pre-1700). It would appear that the pipe trench was not excavated to a great enough depth to expose any further deposits within this southern offshoot, but that it lay directly upon natural bedrock (see Figure ? –LS7), which would suggest that there must have been a further cut platform, or that this was still part of the same landscaping event as [097].

4.9 Pipe Trench 7

Pipe Trench 7 was aligned roughly east-west, extending westward from the south-west end of Pipe Trench 4. No sections for the trench were drawn due to health and safety issues as the upper deposit was so loose and prone to collapse, this also meant that it was not possible to clean the section so relationships between features are slightly unclear.

Description
Archaeological contexts. 138, 139, 140, 141, [224], 225
Subsoil. 142

A 0.6m thick deposit of grey-red redeposited natural subsoil (138) containing common shillet fragments overlay the length of this trench. Deposit (138) is most likely the result of 19th century landscaping/levelling to the north of the farm, and overlay the fills of a 4.5m wide and 1.1m deep pit [224] (see Figure 16). Pit [224] cut into the natural subsoil (142) and appears to have contained fills (140), (141) and (225)/(139). Fills (140) and (141) were rubble backfills and these were sealed by a secondary fills of cleaner soils (225) and (139). It was initially thought that this pit most likely represented a 19th century robber cut, such as [128] and [130] but it was clear that on reviewing the south facing section of Pipe Trench 4 that the fills (141) and (139) had been cut [131] during the construction of a 16th-17th century wall {132}. A

tentative 15th-16th century date is suggested for pit [224] as fill (140) contained 16th century Totnes/Bridgetown ridge tile, slate, mortar and beer stone (15th-17th century) fragments.



Figure 16: Shot of the lower end of Pipe Trench 7 and Pit [224], viewed from the north (2m scale).

5.0 Discussion and Phasing

The bulk of archaeologically relevant data from Pool Farm, Slapton can be accounted for by the interpretation of its buildings. As such the site consists of seven main phases of construction from the medieval period to the modern (See Figure 17). In the 13th-18th century there were organic structural developments to the 'farm', which in the medieval period were of high status. In the 19th century, spurred in part by a fire in 1812, dramatic developments occurred, particularly in the northern half of the site. This was followed by 20th century developments of concrete re-enforcements and yard surfaces across the site.

5.1 Phase 1 (13th-15th Century)

The first activity on the site was the formation of a probable building platform to the north of Building D, created through laying down a thick layer of re-deposited natural clay (088), possibly directly over the previous ground (129), although this was not clear in the excavation. It is probable that this building platform was at least partially terraced into the natural subsoil (to the west and north) but this was not seen within the area of excavation. These deposits produced no finds so there dating is not known, but the earliest walls from the site (part of Building D) were constructed cutting into deposit (088), which suggests that it was probably lain down immediately prior to the construction of this building.

Further deposits to the east of Building D (056)/(099) and (058) were of a similar character to these deposits, and appeared to have been lain down within a cut [097] which extended to the east to at least the present farmhouse and south to beyond Building B (see Figure 14). This large scale landscaping may have reflected a single event, but unfortunately (056) had no direct stratigraphical relationships with any surviving Phase 1 features, however it was certainly cut by Phase 2 structures (see Figure 10), which suggests that they were probably contemporary.

The earliest building which was identified within the development area was a small sub-rectangular structure {001} with a first floor fireplace {004} and unheated ground floor, which was probably a chamber block and survived as part of Building D. The corbelled fireplace {004} evident in the converted 19th century root chute of Building D can perhaps be assigned to a relatively early date of c.1350-c.1450, given the lack of evidence for candle brackets flanking the hood. A date range of c.1280-c.1350 has been suggested for corbelled fireplaces with angle brackets in England. The presence of a window {006} flanking the fireplace within the gable end of this building further supports these dates, as this is typical in chamber-blocks c.1150-1350 in the English tradition, the Channel Islands and Northern France (Waterhouse *Pers comm*).

A further building projecting to the northwest of the chamber block was represented by the remnants of two walls {123} and {054}. This structure appears to slightly post-date the chamber block as {054} abuts wall {001}; and may have been subsequently altered to form a buttress for the chamber block. The northwest projecting range is most likely representative of a hall. In fact the sheer size of the wall footing {123} and the 19th century robber trench [128] which cuts it, supports the suggestion of a substantial building such as a hall.

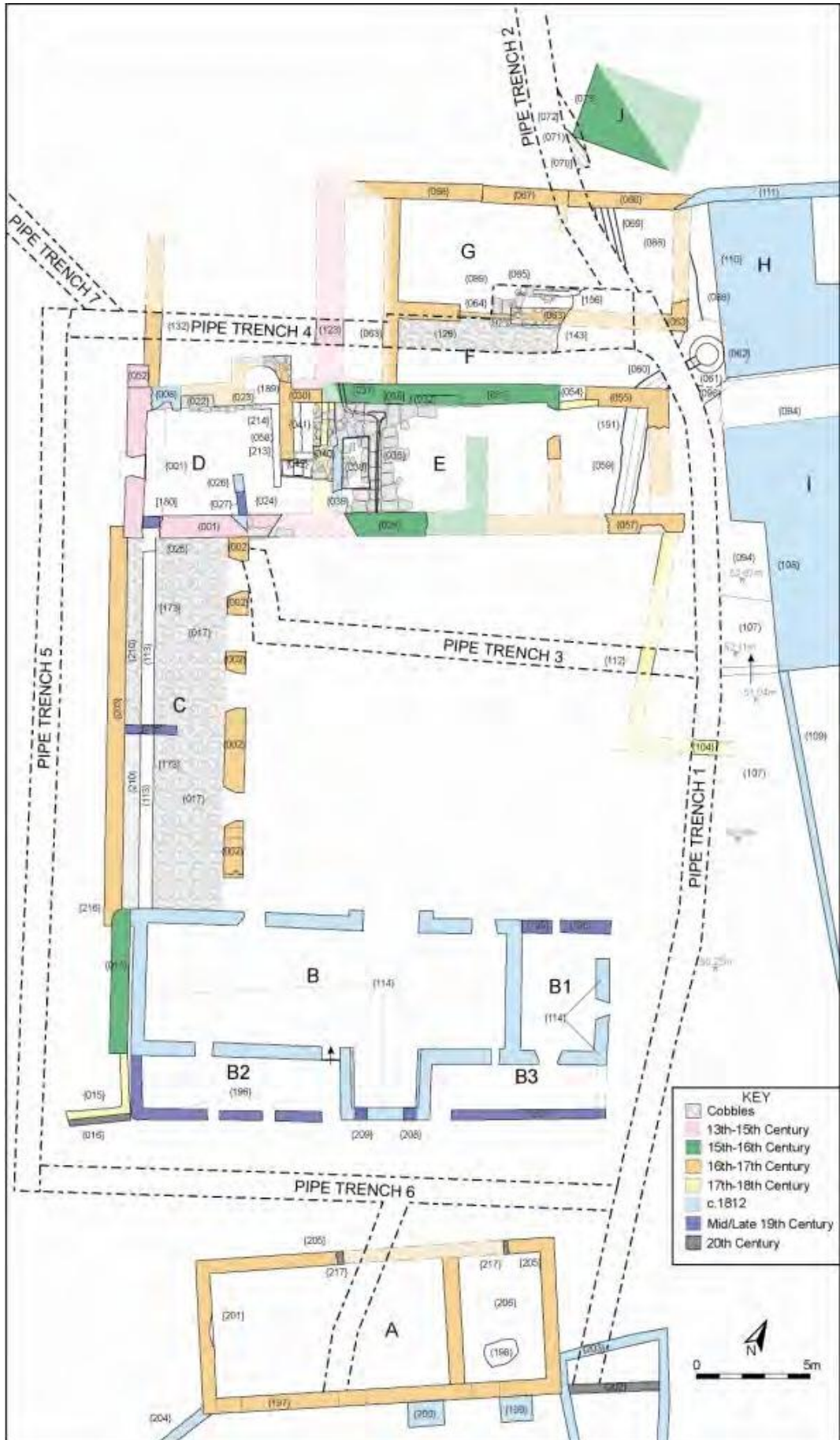


Figure 17: Phased ground floor plan of Poole Farm.

5.2 Phase 2 (15th-16th Century)

In the second phase there are two additional buildings which were recorded within the development area. The first of these (walls {028} and {031}) comprised a range extending eastwards from the chamber block (later overlain by Building E), and has been interpreted as a lodgings range. The fireplace {032} in the lateral northern elevation {031} of this building would be an unusual spatial arrangement, and may therefore be a slightly later insertion, although this was not clear during the works.

The second building from this phase is Building J, which was of a very similar style of construction to the lodgings range (rather than the more substantial builds of Phase 1), but located on an offset alignment (i.e. east-west rather than northeast-southwest) to any of the other identified buildings. It would certainly be tempting given the alignment of this building to suggest that it may have been a chapel, but there is no documentary evidence to support this, and the walls are abutted by the fill (080) of a 17th century midden pit [081] which may suggest a more humble function as a service building, perhaps kitchen block.

The location of these two buildings (and presumed retention of the phase 1 structures) suggests that there may have been two courtyards at this time. The first being located to the north of the lodgings between all of the identified buildings from these phases (and perhaps other structures outside of the excavated area). A second 'yard' was located to south and east of the lodgings and created by the large landscaping platform [097], and may have incorporated a further building to the southwest, although only a single wall {014} .

A further feature, pit [224], is likely to date from this second phase of use, as it had been truncated by a 16th-17th century wall {132}, which appears to have been constructed to replace the former western wall of the hall. The fact that no trace of the originally western elevation of the hall survives except for the buttress {052} may suggest that this pit was actually a robber trench which had removed all trace of the footings, prior to the elevation being rebuilt in the 16th-17th century. One of its fills (140) certainly contained fragments of beer stone (15th-16th century in date elsewhere on the site) amongst other rubble, which may support this hypothesis. Trench 7 would have best detailed pit [224], however it could not be fully recorded for Health and Safety reasons, so unfortunately this is must remain only a theory.

5.3 Phase 3 (16th-17th Century)

The third phase of activity on site marks a large scale re-building and investment in the structures and landscape at Poole. During this phase the stables (Building C), Service Block (Building G), Grain Store – subsequently converted to a Pound House (Building A) were all constructed. In addition an extension was made to the eastern end of the lodgings range and the northern elevation {023} of the chamber block (built/re-built) with a fireplace {022} and newel stair {030} and internal division to its east.

Also it is possibly to hypothesise that wall {068} extended west to meet wall {132}, suggesting that it is very likely that a building stood in the west corner of the site, which had most likely incorporated the remnants of the former hall {123}, as this wall was seemingly only robbed out [128] in the early 19th century.

It is possible that during this phase a new house had also been constructed, most likely in the approximate location of the present farmhouse. No direct evidence was found for this, but it would certainly appear that the former lodgings range was being used (or partially used) as an agricultural building by c.1700, at the time the grain store was constructed.

The only other feature of note from this phase is that there was a well [060] to the immediate southeast of Building G. This well unusually had a culvert [059] extending southwest to run beneath (and was tied into) the addition made to the lodgings range {055}. The well structure was initially lined by (061), although a second lining, or restructuring of the well {062} which cut off the culvert from the well in the 18th or 19th century, and most probably immediately after the 1812 fire, given that it was partially cut by Building H.

5.4 Phase 4 (17th-18th century)

There were only a limited number of features relating to the fourth phase of the site, with slight changes made in the division of the courtyard with walls {112} and {104} constructed. An extension {015} was also constructed to the south of wall {014}, which also appears to have been a further dividing wall.

The only other feature which can be assigned to this phase is wall {040} inside Building E. Wall {040} clearly abutted wall {031}, although it may not have been constructed substantially later. It is clear that {040} aligns perfectly with wall {123} of the earliest phase, which may be coincidental, but could indicate that {040} represents a rebuild of the eastern end of the original chamber-block. It could also indicate the continued use/visibility of the first phase wall {123} to the north.

5.5 Phase 5 (c.1812)

The post 19th century fire demolition layer (119) present beneath Building E contained sufficient late medieval domestic rubbish to suggest that a midden had perhaps been disturbed during the demolition of the former buildings on the site. The presence of layer (119) and demolition rubble (090) are in part responsible for the good survival of wall {031}. Burnt plaster (146) on the wall showed that the building was in a fire before being demolished. The cross-walls within the former lodgings range survived less well, only being recognised in section at the lowest course only of their footings, at the time the area to the south was reduced by machine. Their presence was however confirmed by the cheeks of door-ways in these walls for moving between the individual rooms of the lodgings range. The poor survival of these internal divisions may suggest that they had been removed prior to the fire in a remodelling and change of use of this structure. Alternatively it may simply be indicative of the re-use of this area for the 19th century barn (Building E).

Wall {227} of Buildings E and F, which shortly postdates the demolition event of (119) contained 15th-17th carved beer stone suggesting the presence of buildings of this date in the vicinity prior to the construction of Building E. Building I similarly re-used material and possibly replaced an earlier building based on its appearance resembling a c.1780-1830 build. Building H also re-used material including a c.1580-1630 fireplace lintel as a threshold for the ground floor door.

This massive rebuilding also resulted in significant landscaping of the site, particularly to the north of Building D where a c.0.8m thick deposit of clay and shillet (138) covered earlier features and structures.

5.6 Phase 6 (Mid/Late 19th Century)

The sixth phase consisted primarily of only relatively minor works primarily within and to Buildings A, B and C. It is in the mid-19th century that Building A has the root chute added

{021} into the Phase 1 fireplace {004} and a new roof added. Several openings were blocked within this building and more notably within the former stables (Building C) to the south, which also may have had a change of use to function as a shippon.

Len-to shippon additions with haylofts above were added to Building B in the mid-19th century.

5.7 Phase 7 (20th Century)

In the 20th century several of the buildings had fallen into such a state of decay that they had to be re-roofed or elevations rebuilt, most notably the southern elevations of Building G {063} and Building E {028} both collapsed and were rebuilt in the 1960s, with modern roofs added to these buildings.

Concrete floors and yard surfaces were also added across most of the buildings and the development area during this phase, which led to some degree of truncation most notably in the central courtyard and beneath Building B.

6.0 Conclusions

Poole Farm is the site of a Manor House from at least 1250, although it was first recorded when the Guy de Bryan (Brian) married Lady Jone de la Pole, whose family name and ancestors may have been the origin for the name Poole. The medieval origins of the estate are reflected in several surviving fragments of 13th-15th century buildings, which probably correspond to a chamber block and hall. There were also several medieval architectural fragments incorporated within some of the later buildings, suggesting the probable former presence of further medieval buildings on the site. Significant landscaping also appears to have occurred prior to the construction of these buildings.

The chamber block was subsequently extended to the east with additional lodgings added and a possible service building (kitchen block?) constructed to the north (c.1450-1550).

The 16th-17th centuries witnessed substantial changes to the buildings at Poole, presumably reflecting a change of ownership and the occupation of the Amerdith's from the 1550s to the 1620s. These alterations included the addition of a newel stair and fireplace to the chamber block and a partial rebuilding of the hall. Also at this time an extension was made to the eastern end of the lodgings building and a service building (Building G) constructed to the north of this range. The stables (Building C) and the Pound House (originally a grain store?) were also built around this date, and it may have been during this period that a new manor house was also constructed and is probably located beneath the present house. The midden pit [081] which abutted the earlier service building was also deposited during this phase.

The status of the estate appears to have diminished after these largely 16th century changes, with subsequent works being much less substantial during the 17th century, after the Hawkins family leased the estate following the deaths of Sir Richard and his wife (c.1629). These alterations comprised mainly of subdivisions and changes in use of the buildings, with the former lodgings range probably being converted to use for agriculture or service.

It was only after a devastating fire c.1812 that significant (re-)building again occurred at Poole with only the stables (Building C), service block (Building G) and pound house (Building A) largely surviving the damage and subsequent rebuilding. The present farm house (Building I) and granary (Building H) were both constructed at this date (possibly both over the footprint of an earlier house and other buildings). The lodgings range was rebuilt as a hay barn with an adjoining pigsty (Building F) added to its north and the remnant of the adjoining chamber block to the west becoming a root house (probably in the mid-19th century). The threshing barn (Building B) was also constructed around this time, but seemingly not within or over the footprint of any earlier structures and unlike the other structures of this date it did not incorporate any earlier architectural fragments, perhaps suggesting that it was constructed just before the fire. Significant landscaping also occurred on the site at this time with redeposited natural clays and shillet sealing much of the northern part of the site.

Subsequent modifications have been relatively minimal although the condition of many of the buildings deteriorated under various tenants during the 19th and early 20th century, with the result that in the 1960s several major repairs were required to the buildings, especially Buildings E and G. Concrete floors were also added across the yard and within many of the buildings at this time, which led to some truncation, particularly within the yard and Building B.

7.0 Bibliography & References

Published Sources:

- Bradbeer, G.** 1973: *The Land Changed its Face: Evacuation of the South Hams 1943-44*, Newton Abbot.
- BGS (British Geological Survey)** 2012: Geology of Britain Viewer.
<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>
- English Heritage** 2006: *Understanding Historic Buildings, a Guide to Good Recording Practice*.
- Gover, J.E.B., Mawer, A. & Stenton, F.M.** 1969: *The Place Names of Devon*, Cambridge.
- Hoskins, W.G.** 1992 edition: *Devon*, Tiverton.
- Institute of Field Archaeologists** 1994 (Revised 2001 & 2008): *Standard and Guidance for archaeological Desk-based Assessment*.
- Institute of Field Archaeologists** 1996 (Revised 2001 & 2008): *Standard and Guidance for archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures*.
- Lysons, D & Lysons S.** 1822: *Magna Britannia - Devon*, Vol.6, London.
- Polwhele, R.** 1792: *A History of Devon*. Exeter.
- Walls, S.H. and Williams, H.M.** 2010: Death and Memory on the Homefront: Second World War Commemoration in the South Hams, Devon. *Cambridge Archaeological Journal* **20(1)**, 49-66.
- Wood, M.E.** 1983. *English Medieval House*. London.

Directories:

- Morris and Co.'s Commercial Directory and Gazetteer of Devon** 1870
- White's Directory of Devon** 1850
- Kelly's Directory of Devon and Cornwall** 1902

Unpublished Sources:

- South Hams, Devon: A Genealogical Information Resource** 2011: *Slapton 1841 Census*
http://www.our4bears.net/parishes/Slapton/Slapton_1841.htm
- Free Census** 2012: <http://www.freecen.org.uk/cgi/search.pl>

Appendix 1

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

Location: Poole Farm
Parish: Slapton
District: South Hams
County: Devon
NGR: SX 8160 4545
Planning Application no: 44/0399/07
Client: Keith Widger (owner)
Proposal: Residential conversion of redundant barns at Poole Farm
Historic Environment Service ref: ARCH/DC/SH/11586

1. INTRODUCTION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Robert Waterhouse, Archaeologist & Architectural Historian (RW), at the request of Mr Keith Widger with regard to the archaeological works required as a condition of planning consent for the above works at Poole Farm.

1.2 In accordance with PPG16 (1990) Archaeology and Planning Policy, and the Local Development Framework Policy on archaeology, consent has been granted, conditional upon a programme of archaeological work being undertaken. This condition requires that:

'No development shall take place on the site until a programme of archaeological work has been implemented in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has previously been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall be carried out at all times in strict accordance with the approved scheme, or such other details as may be subsequently agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.'

1.3 The principal objective of the programme shall be to:

- i) investigate and record any historic building fabric or architectural detail that is obscured, removed or otherwise affected by the development and
- ii) monitor groundworks associated with the development to allow any exposed archaeological deposits to be investigated and recorded.

1.4 Archaeological background

Poole Farm has already been the subject of two archaeological reports, produced by Robert Waterhouse in 2006 and 2007.

The first of these considered the development of a barn at the southern edge of the site, in advance of its residential development. It suggested that the building had been built in the late 17th to early 18th century as a storage barn and granary, developing in the first half of the 19th century into a cider pound house with apple loft, before becoming a cattle shelter and hayloft in the 20th century.

The second report provided an overview of all the buildings on the site, numbering each one and suggesting dates for their development based on architectural evidence. It found that despite the farm's origins as an important manorial site in the 14th to 17th centuries, virtually no standing structures of this period survived. It did however make suggestions as to the likely former layout of the medieval double courtyard mansion on the site. This may have had the main house lying across the site of the present farmhouse and the range of single storey outhouses to its west, with a detached service range behind and a large outer courtyard flanked by at least one surviving 16th century building. The majority of these buildings are recorded as having been demolished circa 1812 after a major fire had destroyed the house, which had been largely derelict for several decades.

1.5 This Brief covers the application area as defined on the attached plan.

2. PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

2.1 **Desk-based assessment**

The programme of work shall include an element of desk-based research to place the development site into its historic and archaeological context. This work will consist of map regression based on the Ordnance Survey maps and the Tithe Map(s) and Apportionments. An examination will also be made of records and aerial photographs held by the HER. In addition, it will involve the examination of other *known* relevant cartographic, documentary and photographic sources held by the Devon Record Office, West Country Studies Library and the County Historic Environment Service. The reporting requirements for the desk-based work will be confirmed in consultation with the HES.

Much of this recording has already been carried out. The results of these investigations and of the two previous reports (see section 1.4, above) will be included within the written report (see section 4)

2.2 **Historic building recording**

A record shall be made of the historic fabric of the building affected by the conversion. This works shall conform to Level 2 of recording levels as set in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice - English Heritage 2006* (available on-line at the English Heritage website) and described below:

Level 2 is a **descriptive record**, made in circumstances similar to those of Level 1 but when more information is needed. It may be made of a building which is judged not to require any fuller record, or it may serve to

gather data for a wider project. Both the exterior and the interior will be viewed, described and photographed. The record will present conclusions regarding the building's development and use, but will not discuss in detail the evidence on which these conclusions are based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive and may be tailored to the scope of a wider project.

2.3 **Monitoring and Recording of Groundworks**

Selective monitoring and recording. (Site archaeologist present during sensitive groundworks)

Topsoil and all groundworks in archaeologically sensitive areas, as defined and agreed in consultation with the HES, will be removed by machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket under the supervision and control of the site archaeologist to the depth of formation, the surface of *in situ* subsoil/weathered natural or archaeological deposits whichever is highest in the stratigraphic sequence. Should archaeological deposits be exposed machining will cease in that area to allow the site archaeologist to investigate the exposed deposits.

2.3.1 Archaeological features will be cleaned and excavated by hand, recorded and fully recorded by context as per the Institute of Field Archaeologist *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (1994 - revised 2001). All features shall be recorded in plan and section at a minimum scale of 1:20, larger where necessary.

As a minimum:

- i) small discrete features will be fully excavated;
- ii) larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated); and
- iii) long linear features will be excavated to sample 20% of their length - with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature.

Any variation of the above will be undertaken in agreement with the HES.

2.3.2 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.

2.3.3 Should deposits be exposed that contain palaeoenvironmental or datable elements appropriate sampling strategies will be initiated. The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve or report on finds or advise or report on other aspects of the investigation (e.g. palaeoenvironmental analysis) can be called upon and undertake assessment and analysis of such deposits - if required.

2.3.4 In the event of particularly significant discoveries, the HES will be informed and a site meeting between Robert Waterhouse, the HES and the client/applicant to determine the appropriate mitigation.

2.3.5 The photographic record shall be made in B/W print supplemented by digital or colour transparency. If digital imagery is to be the sole photographic record then suitably archivable prints must be made of the digital images by a photographic laboratory. Laser or inkjet prints of digital images, while acceptable for inclusion in the report, are not an acceptable medium for archives. The drawn and written record will be on an appropriately archivable medium.

2.3.6 Human remains must initially be left in-situ, covered and protected. Removal can only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. Such removal must be in compliance with the relevant primary legislation.

2.3.7 Should gold or silver artefacts be exposed, these will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1996. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

3. **MONITORING**

3.1 Robert Waterhouse shall agree monitoring arrangements with the HES and give two weeks notice, unless a shorter period is agreed, of commencement of the fieldwork. Details will be agreed of any monitoring points where decisions on options within the programme are to be made.

3.2 Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report - see 4.5 below.

4. **REPORTING**

4.1 The reporting requirements will be confirmed with the HES on completion of the site work. An illustrated report will be required.

4.2 The report shall be prepared collating the written, graphic, visible and recorded information outlined above. The report shall include the results of the desk-based work, along with plans of exposed archaeological features, including their location, description of deposits and artefacts together with their interpretation. A draft report will be submitted to the HES for comment prior to its formal submission to the Local Planning Authority.

4.3 Robert Waterhouse will deliver the report within three months of completion of fieldwork to the HES - dependant upon the provision of specialist reports, radiocarbon dating results etc the production of which may exceed this period. If a substantial delay is anticipated then an interim report will be produced.

4.4 On completion of the report, in addition to copies required by the Client, hard copies of the report will be supplied to the HES on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. In addition to the hard copies of the report, one copy will be provided to the County Historic Environment Service in digital format - in a format to be agreed in advance with the HES - on the understanding that it may in future be made available to researchers via a web-based version of the Historic Environment Record.

4.5 Robert Waterhouse shall complete an online OASIS (*Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS*) form in respect of the archaeological work.

4.6 *Publication*

Should particularly significant archaeological remains, finds and/or deposits be encountered, then these, because of their importance, are likely to merit wider publication in line with government planning guidance (PPG16). If such remains are encountered, the publication requirements – including any further analysis that may be necessary – will be confirmed with the HES.

5. PERSONNEL

- 5.1 The work shall be carried out by Robert Waterhouse, Archaeologist & Architectural Historian, who holds Affiliate membership of the Institute of Field Archaeologists. Details of excavation and post-excavation specialists who may contribute during the course of the works, accompany this WSI as a separate PDF file.
- 5.2 Health and Safety matters, including site security, are to be organised by Robert Waterhouse, as consultant archaeologist, in discussion with the client and his contractors. All relevant regulations will be adhered to.
- 5.3 The work will be carried out in accordance with *IFA Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief (1994)*, as amended (2001).

6. DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE AND FINDS

- 6.1 The site archive will be deposited with Plymouth City Museum & Art Gallery. The archive will be deposited with Plymouth City Museum & Art Gallery within a timetable to be agreed with the HES. Plymouth City Museum's guidelines for the deposition of archives for long-term storage will be adhered to.
- 6.2 The Plymouth City Museum & Art Gallery accession number is:
- 6.3 The condition placed upon this development will not be regarded as discharged until the report has been produced and submitted to the HES and the LPA, the site archive deposited and the OASIS form submitted.

7. CONTACT NAME AND ADDRESS

Robert Waterhouse, BA, HND, AIFA; Archaeologist & Architectural Historian
13 Mill Meadow, Ashburton, Devon, TQ13 7RN,
E-mail: robert_waterhouse@hotmail.co.uk

Tel: 01364 652963
Date: 25.07.2008

Appendix 2

Extracts from the 1841 and 1891 censi for Slapton Parish

1841 Census

SURNAME	FORENAME	SEX	AGE	OCCUPATION	BORN DEVON	ABODE	REF
BASTARD	Ann	F	40y		Y	Higher Coltscombe	7243
BASTARD	Eliza	F	11y		Y	Pool House	7221
BASTARD	Eliza	F	35y		Y	Pool House	7221
BASTARD	Henry	M	04y		Y	Higher Coltscombe	7243
BASTARD	John	M	15y	M S	Y	Higher North Mills	7207
BASTARD	Maria	F	23y	Ind	Y	Higher North Mills	7207
BASTARD	Mary	F	15y		Y	Pool House	7221
BASTARD	Mary	F	67y	Ind	Y	Village	7135
BASTARD	Merrifield	M	09y		Y	Pool House	7221
BASTARD	Richard	M	03y		Y	Pool House	7221
BASTARD	Richard	M	39y	Yeoman	Y	Pool House	7221
BASTARD	Sarah	F	06y		Y	Pool House	7221
BASTARD	William	M	40y	Farmer	Y	Higher Coltscombe	7243
BOWHAY	Ann	F	20y	F S	Y	Village	7176
CARTER	Agness	F	30y	Governess	Y	Pool House	7221
COLE	George	M	14	Ap	Y	Pool House	7221
COLE	John	M	18y	Ap	Y	Pool House	7221
EFFORD	Samuel	M	18y	Ap	Y	Pool House	7221
KELLAND	Prudence	F	16y	Ap	Y	Pool House	7221
NORRIS	Mary	F	11y	F S	Y	Pool House	7221
PAIGE	Ann	F	11y		Y	Village	7156
PAIGE	Ann	F	50y		Y	Village	7138
PAIGE	Ann	F	80y	Ind	Y	Village	7156
PAIGE	Betsey	F	60y		Y	Village	7151
PAIGE	Charles	M	40y		Y	Village	7151
PAIGE	John	M	35y		Y	Dittiscombe	7239
PAIGE	Mary	F	40y		Y	Dittiscombe	7239
PAIGE	Nicholas	M	65y	Ind	Y	Village	7176
PAIGE	Petronell	F	50y		Y	Village	7138
PAIGE	Robert	M	32y		Y	Dittiscombe	7239
PAIGE	Robert	M	65y	Yeoman	Y	Dittiscombe	7239
PAIGE	Sarah	F	66y		Y	Village	7176
PAIGE	Susan	F	30y		Y	Dittiscombe	7239
PAIGE	Susanna	F	65y	Ind	Y	Village	7138
PAIGE	William	M	60y	Ind	Y	Village	7151
PEPPERELL	Ann	F	18y	F S	Y	Pool House	7221

(Derived from South Hams, Devon: A Genealogical Information Resource 2011:
 Slapton 1841 Census http://www.our4bears.net/parishes/Slapton/Slapton_1841.htm
 and <http://www.freecen.org.uk/>)

Extracts from the 1891 Census

SURNAME	FORENAME	RELATIONSHIP	STATUS	SEX	AGE	OCCUPATION	BORN	ABODE
BASTARD	Eliza	Head	Widow	F	85y	None	Devon – Slapton <i>(Originally: Devon - Pool, Slapton)</i>	Prospect
BASTARD	Mary	Daughter	Single	F	64y	None	Devon – Slapton <i>(Originally: Devon - Pool, Slapton)</i>	Prospect
BASTARD	Sarah	Daughter	Single	F	54	Amateur Gardener	Devon – Slapton <i>(Originally: Devon - Pool, Slapton)</i>	Prospect
LILICRAP	Jessie	Head	Married	M	40	Farmer (Employer)	Devon - Sampford Spiney	Poole Farm
LILICRAP	Emily Ada	Wife	Married	F	37	Employer	Devon - Peter Tavy	Poole Farm
LILICRAP	Keturah Reep	Dau	-	F	15	-	Devon - Halwell	Poole Farm
LILICRAP	Kohn	Dau	Single	F	12	-	Devon - Halwell	Poole Farm
LILICRAP	William	Son	-	M	11	-	Devon - Halwell	Poole Farm
LILICRAP	Jessie Reep	Son	-	M	7	-	Devon - Halberton	Poole Farm
LILICRAP	Willmot Holmes	Dau	-	F	5	-	Devon - Halberton	Poole Farm
LILICRAP	Jessie	Dau	-	F	3	-	Devon - Halberton	Poole Farm

(Source <http://www.freecen.org.uk/>)

Appendix 3

Context list

Context	Description	Relationships	Spot Date
{001}	Structure NW corner of agricultural courtyard. South and west walls of chamber block.	Cut by 220,180,183. Abutted by 019, 029. Tied into 004? Overlaid by 024; cuts 185	C13-15 th
{002}	Structure W side of agricultural courtyard. East side wall of stable.	Cut by 026, cut by/tied into 160, 162, 165, 166, 164 cut by 161, 163, 167 173	Mid-late C16 th .
{003}	Structure W side of agricultural courtyard. West side wall of stable.	Cut by 184, sealed by 011. Abuts 014	Mid-late C16 th .
{004}	Structure NW corner of agricultural courtyard. Remains of medieval corbelled chamber fireplace.	Cut by 021, tied into 001?; below 183	C13-15 th .
{005}	Fill NW corner of agricultural courtyard. Mortared rubble patches where corbels of 004 were removed.	Cuts/abuts 001	C19 th , possibly 1812.
{006}	Structure NW corner of agricultural courtyard. Window in west wall of chamber.	Cuts 001	C13-15 th .
{007}	Fill NW corner of agricultural courtyard. Clay bonded rubble .	Fill of 006. Cut by 183	C13-15 th .
{008}	Structure N side of agricultural court. Long narrow farm building with thin, mortar-bonded walls.	Fills [220]; cuts 030, 171,	c.1812
{009}	Fill NW corner of agricultural courtyard. Yellow mortared rubble. Raising west wall 001 c.0.40mm to take scissor-braced roof structure 179.	Fill of 183, seals 008; below 179	C19 th
{010}	Fill W side of agricultural courtyard. Small cemented rubble patch at south end of 009.	Abuts 009. Abutted by 179 seals 118/218	C20 th
{011}	Fill W side of agricultural courtyard. See 009. But on top of wall 003.	Fills 184.	C19 th
{012}	Structure W side of agricultural courtyard. Gablet over door 013, over 011.	Overlies 011	C19 th
{013}	Structure W side of agricultural courtyard. Hay loading door, inserted into 003 between two cruck truss feet.	Cuts 003	C19 th
{014}	Structure SW corner of agricultural courtyard. Remnant of west side wall of outer courtyard.	Cut by 216, abutted by 003	C16 th or earlier
{015}	Structure SW corner of agricultural courtyard. Revetment wall abutting south end of 014.	Abuts 014	Before 1812
{016}	Layer SW corner of agricultural courtyard. Concrete yard surface and retaining wall.	Abutted wall {114}; overlaid (084)	Later C20 th
{017}	Layer W side of agricultural courtyard. Cobbles on stable floor.	Abuts 118; overlays 211	C19 th
{018}	Structure W side of agricultural courtyard. Mortared rubble dividing wall in stable.	Sealed by116	C19 th
{019}	Fill W side of agricultural courtyard. Small section of mortared rubble capping off reduced south wall 001.	Seals 001	C19 th
{020}	Fill W side of agricultural courtyard. Concrete blockwork, raising wall above 019 to level of floor 051.	Overlaid (019); overlain by {051}	1960's
{021}	Structure NW corner of agricultural courtyard. Mortared rubble structure of root chute, partly cutting through fireplace/chimney stack 004.	Cuts 004, abuts 001	C19 th , post 1812
{022}	Structure NW corner of agricultural courtyard. Fireplace inserted into north wall 023 of ground floor room in former chamber block.	Cuts 023; contains 044	Later C16 th ?
{023}	Structure NW corner of agricultural courtyard. Replacement north wall of former chamber block	Cuts 185; abuts 001; overlain by 117	Later C16 th ?
{024}	Fill NW corner of agricultural courtyard. Vertical mortared rubble patch over truncated eastern end of south wall 001 of chamber-block; blocks former window splays 158 & 159.	overlays 001	C19 th , possibly 1812
{025}	Fill NW corner of agricultural courtyard. Mortared rubble infill of forced door 180 at western end of south wall of chamber-block 001.	Fill of 180	Later C19 th
{026}	Structure W side of agricultural courtyard. Mortared rubble walling, raising wall 002 and extending it to north. Same period as 011.	Cuts/seals 002, 162, 163, . Contemp. with 011; overlaid by 048	Post 1812
{027}	Fill NW corner of agricultural courtyard. Mortared rubble fill of door in north end of wall 026.	Fill of door in 026	Later C19 th ?
{028}	Structure N side of agricultural courtyard. Clay-bonded footing of lodgings block south wall.	Cuts 149; abutted by 035, 150	C15-16 th ?
{029}	Layer NW corner of agricultural courtyard. Cobbled ground floor in former chamber-block.	Seals 117, abuts 001, 026	C19 th
{030}	Structure N side of agricultural courtyard. Internal dividing wall & newel stair structure, abutting 031 & poss. 023.	Cuts 122; cut by 008; sealed by 171; abutted by 117; below 031; above 058	C16-17 th
{031}	Structure N side of agricultural courtyard. Lodgings block north wall & two integral internal dividing walls.	Cut by 155 & 037; contains 146; abuts 033 &055; below 119	C15-16 th

Poole Farm, Slapton

{032}	Structure	N side of agricultural courtyard. Lateral fireplace in wall 031.	Tied into 031; filled by 145; cut by 155	C15-16 th
{033}	Structure	N side of agricultural courtyard. Doorway in former cross-wall with lodgings block.	Abuts 031; below 119	C15-16 th
{034}	Structure	N side of agricultural courtyard. See 033	Abuts 031; below 119	C15-16 th
(035)	Layer	N side of agricultural courtyard. Slate flagged floor in former lodgings block.	Seals 149; abuts 028; below 119	C17-18 th
[036]	Cut	N side of agricultural courtyard. Water gully chiselled into 035.	Cut (035); contained (038)	C17-18 th
{037}	Structure	N side of agricultural courtyard. Culvert, possibly forced through wall 031, feeding gully 036.	Cuts 031	C17-18 th
(038)	Fill	N side of agricultural courtyard. Rectangular patch in flagged floor 035, possibly replacing hearth.	Abutted (039); sealed by (119)	C18 th ?
(039)	Fill	N side of agricultural courtyard. Narrow mortared rubble strip adjoining east side of footing 040.	Abutted {040}; abutted by (038)	C18 th ?
{040}	Structure	N side of agricultural courtyard. Remnant of internal dividing wall, abutting walls 030/031.	Cut by {041}; cut (148); abutted by (039)	C17 th ?
{041}	Structure	N side of agricultural courtyard. Slot for doorframe in wall 040.	Above 056; below 031; cut {040} contained (215)(042)(043)	C17 th ?
(042)	Fill	N side of agricultural courtyard. Rectangular tank, lined with slate slabs. Cuts wall 030.	Fill of {041}; overlaid (215); overlain by (043)	C18 th ?
(043)	Fill	N side of agricultural courtyard. Fill of 041.	Fill of {041}; overlaid (042); overlain by {030}	C18 th ?
(044)	Fill	N side of agricultural courtyard. Layer of wood ash in fireplace 022	Fill of {022}	c.1812
{045}	Structure	N side of agricultural courtyard. W end wall of former pigsties.	Cuts 122; abutted by 153	c. 1812?
{046}	Structure	NW corner of agricultural courtyard. First floor loading door in granary north wall 008.	Cuts 008	c. 1812 ?
(047)	Fill	NW corner of agricultural courtyard. Concrete block infill of east wall of building D at first floor level.	Below 179; above 150; abutted by 051	1960's
{048}	Structure	NW corner of agricultural courtyard. Timber roof structure and asbestos covering sheets over granary.	Seals 047, 179	1960's
(049)	Layer	N. side of agricultural courtyard. Concrete floor of former pigsties.	Abuts 093; seals 154, 153	C20 th
[050]	Cut	NW corner of agricultural courtyard. Former floor of granary, surviving as joist holes in north wall 008. (technically a void caused by structure removal.	Sealed by 051 tied into 001, 008	C19 th
{051}	Structure	NW corner of agricultural courtyard. Raised floor of former granary.	abuts 001, 008; above 050	1960's
{052}	Structure	NW corner of agricultural courtyard. Possible buttress on north-west corner of former chamber-block.	Abutted {001}	C13-15 th ?
{053}	Structure	N side of agricultural courtyard. Doorway in north wall of lodgings.	Cuts 055; contains 054	C16 th ?
(054)	Fill	N side of agricultural courtyard. Mortared rubble blocking of 053.	Fill of 053; below 119	C18 th ?
{055}	Structure	N side of agricultural courtyard. North side wall of eastern room, added to lodgings range.	Abuts 031; fill of 120; cut by 053 & 059; abutted by 226; contains 147	C16 th ?
(056)	Layer	N side of agricultural courtyard. Thick layer of red clay, underlying lodgings – possibly redeposited.	Above 058, below 148	C15-16 th ?
{057}	Structure	N side of agricultural courtyard. Clay bonded footing for south wall of eastern extension to lodgings.	Fill of [176]; abutted by (121); cut by...?	C16 th ?
(058)	Fill	N side of agricultural courtyard. Dark sandy burnt material, possibly filling shallow hollow.	Above 085; below 030 & 056	C15 th ?
{059}	Structure	N side of agricultural courtyard. Culvert structure of clay-bonded rubble, same period as 055 & 057?	Cuts 055; contains 234, 235	C16 th ?
{060}	Structure	Inner courtyard. Culvert structure contiguous with 059 but on different alignment.	Cuts {002}; filled by (061)	C16 th ?
(061)	Fill	Inner courtyard. Clay-bonded rubble well lining, possibly same build as 060.	Cut by 095; fill of 060?	C16 th ?
(062)	Fill	Inner courtyard. Mortared rubble relining of well, blocking-off culvert 060.	Cut by [095]; overlaid (061)	C18/C19?
{063}	Structure	Inner courtyard. South side and west end of service building to rear of inner court, abuts wall 068.	Abuts 068, 089; fills 125	C16/C17?
{064}	Structure	Inner courtyard. Slot for doorframe in wall 063.	Filled {156}; overlain by (144)	C16/C17?
{065}	Structure	Inner courtyard. Culvert under floor of service building.	Cuts 088; under 089; filled by 144	C16/C17?
{066}	Structure	Inner courtyard. North side wall of service building at east end.	Abutted by (089); Fills [083]	C16/C17?
{067}	Structure	Inner courtyard. North side wall of service building.	Abutted by 091; abuts 066	C16/C17?
{068}	Structure	Inner courtyard. North side wall of service building at west end.	Abuts 067	C16/C17?
{069}	Structure	Inner courtyard. Clay-bonded culvert under primary floor 089 at east end of service building.	Above 088, under 119	>C16/C17?
{070}	Structure	Northern pipe trench. Clay-bonded culvert, in-line with 069, to north of service building & respecting earlier building 073.	Cuts 082; cut by 072; filled by 071	>C16 th ?
(071)	Fill	Northern pipe trench. Totnes/Bridgetown ceramic pipes, repairing culvert 070.	Fills 070; sealed by 074/075	C17/C18
[072]	Cut	Northern pipe trench. Cut into natural clay 082 for culvert 070.	Cuts 073, 070; filled by 071	>C16 th ?
{073}	Structure	Northern pipe trench. Clay-bonded rubble building.	Fill of 182; cut by 072	C15 th ?
(074)	Fill	Northern pipe trench. Layer of soft grey-brown clay with much shillet, abuts building 073.	= 075?; seals 071, 079; abuts 073; sealed by 076; cut by 081	Late C15 th ?

Poole Farm, Slapton

(075)	Layer	Northern pipe trench. Grey-brown loam layer, abutting building 073.	= 074?; seals 071, 079; abuts 073; sealed by 076; cut by 081	Late C15 th ?
(076)	Fill	Northern pipe trench. Sequential tip lines of demolition rubble, slate & tile fragments (C15/C16).	Fill of 077; sealed by 087	C19 th
[077]	Cut	Northern pipe trench. Cut for rubbish pit, seen in northern pipe trench, but not sectioned.	Cuts 080; filled by 074, 076,	C19 th
(078)	Fill	Northern pipe trench. Layer of shillet rubble at bottom of pit/hollow 081.	Lower fill of 081, under 080	Late C15 th ?
(079)	Layer	Northern pipe trench. Thin mortar lense at bottom of pit/hollow 081. Contemp. with 070?	Above 082; sealed by 074/075; cut by 081	C15 th ?
(080)	Fill	Northern pipe trench. Dark midden material with much late medieval domestic rubbish.	Upper fill of 081, above 078; below 085	Late C15 th ?
[081]	Cut	Northern pipe trench. Cut/scarp into natural 082, forming northern end of pit/hollow.	Cuts 074/075; filled by 078, 080	C15 th ?
(082)	Layer	Northern pipe trench. Natural orange clay seen in northern pipe trench.	Seals 084; sealed by 085; cut by 083, 070; may = 185	Holocene?
[083]	Cut	Northern pipe trench. Vertical sided cut into 082 for wall 066.	Cuts 076 to 082; filled by 066, 088	C16/C17?
(084)	Layer	Various areas. Natural weathered slate bedrock.	sealed by 082=185; overlaid by 211, 207; cut by 083	Devonian
(085)	Layer	Northern pipe trench. Topsoil over natural clay 082.	Seals 082; overlaid by 086 & 058	C19-20 th ?
(086)	Layer	Northern pipe trench. Aggregate metallated hardstanding.	Seals 087; overlaid 085	C20 th
(087)	Layer	Northern pipe trench. Dirty brown buried topsoil.	Sealed by 086; seals 076, 073	C19 th
(088)	Layer	Service courtyard. Redeposited orange clay under service building.	Overlaid by 089,063; cut by 065, 125, 128; above 129	C16/C17?
(089)	Layer	Service courtyard. Primary slate flagged floor of service building.	Overlays 088, 065, 143; abuts 063, 066; under 119	C16/C17?
(090)	Layer	Service courtyard. Smashed roofing slates.	Above 119, 089, below 091	1812?
(091)	Layer	Service courtyard. Slate slabs laid on edge to form solid floor, possibly for stable.	Seals 090; under 092; abuts 067, 063, 066	Post 1812
(092)	Layer	Service courtyard. Cement floor on 091.	Seals 091; abuts 093	C20 th
[093]	Structure	Service courtyard. Concrete block, replacing 063.	Fill of 154; abutted by 049	1960's
(094)	Layer	Service courtyard. Concrete slab, surfacing passage between farmhouse and outbuildings.	Below 108; above 105; cut by 106	1960's
[095]	Cut	Service courtyard. Cut for pit or possible pipe trench.	Cuts 061, 100; filled by 096	C20 th
(096)	Fill	Service courtyard. Dirty soil and stones, filling 095.	Fills 095; sealed by 094	C20 th
[097]	Cut	E side of agricultural courtyard. Cut into natural bedrock 084.	Cuts 084; filled by 098 (lower fill)	<C15 th ?
(098)	Fill	E side of agricultural courtyard. Loose red clay and shillet fragments, possibly redeposited.	Fills 097; beneath 099	C15 th ?
(099)	Layer	E side of agricultural courtyard. Stiff orange clay layer, probably redeposited – same as 056.	Fill of 097; above 098, below 100; = 056	C15 th ?
(100)	Layer	E side of agricultural courtyard. Dark soil layer, seen only between farmhouse and north range of agricultural courtyard.	Upper fill of 097; above 099, below 105; cut by 095; fill of 175	C18 th ?
[101]	Cut	E side of agricultural courtyard. Cut for shallow ditch, steep sides, flat base, into layers 099/100.	Cuts 100; filled by 102	C18/C19?
(102)	Fill	E side of agricultural courtyard. Clay with shillet fragments, fill of 101.	Cut by 106; fill of 101	C18/C19?
[103]	Cut	E side of agricultural courtyard. Cut into 099 for wall footing 104. Vertical sides, flat base.	Cuts 100; filled by 104	C17/C18?
{104}	Structure	E side of agricultural courtyard. Clay-bonded footing for probable yard wall subdividing agricultural court.	Cut by 106; fill of 103	C17/C18?
(105)	Layer	E side of agricultural courtyard. Thin mortar layer, possibly derived from construction of farmhouse 108.	Above 100; below 094	c. 1812?
[106]	Cut	E side of agricultural courtyard. Cut/scarp into northern edge of agricultural court, to receive concrete slab 107.	Cuts 094, 102, 104; filled by 107	1960's
(107)	Layer	E side of agricultural courtyard. Concrete slab covering entire surface of agricultural court.	Below 109; fill of 106; abuts 194 =202	1960's
{108}	Structure	NE of agricultural courtyard. Farmhouse, constructed of slate slabs and general rubble, recycled from demolished mansion.	Abutted by (107){109}; overlaid (105)	c. 1812
{109}	Structure	E side of agricultural courtyard. Mortared rubble garden wall, forming west side of garden fronting farmhouse 108.	Overlaid 107	c.1812
{110}	Structure	Inner courtyard behind farmhouse. Granary building behind farmhouse.	Abutted by {111}; cut (062)	Post 1812
{111}	Structure	Inner courtyard behind farmhouse. Mortared slate rubble retaining wall behind, and earlier than 110.	Cut (062); abutted {110}; abutted by (094)	c. 1812?
{112}	Structure	W pipe trench in agricultural courtyard. Clay-bonded slate rubble wall, subdividing agricultural court.	Cut (056)	C17/C18?

Poole Farm, Slapton

(113)	Fill	West side of agricultural courtyard. Mortared rubble fill of cut 173 into east side wall 002 of former stable.	Fills 173, tied into 114, cut by 170	Post 1812?
{114}	Structure	South side of agricultural courtyard. Threshing barn and associated structures.	Tied into 113	Post 1812?
(115)	Fill	NW corner of agricultural courtyard. Brown-mortared rubble fill of door/window 118.	Filled {118}	c. 1812?
{116}	Structure	West side of agricultural courtyard. Timber first floor structure in stable.	Seals 118	1960's
(117)	Layer	NW corner of agricultural courtyard. Slate flagged floor in former chamber-block.	Above 023; below 029; abuts 001, 026	C15-C17?
{118}	Structure	NW corner of agricultural courtyard. Jamb of door/window, forced into wall 001, facing south at south-west corner of first floor chamber.	Contains 218; fill of 219	Pre-1812
(119)	Layer	Service courtyard. Post-fire demolition rubble layer, overlying lodgings range, service building and court between them.	Above 069, 126, 035, 054; below 090, 150, 122, 153; cut by 045	1812
[120]	Cut	North side of agricultural courtyard. Cut into clay 174 for footing 055.	Contains 055; cuts 174	C16/C17?
(121)	Layer	North side of agricultural courtyard. Slate flagged floor of eastern room in lodgings range – possibly same as 035.	Abutted {226}{227}; Overlaid (174)	C16/C17?
(122)	Layer	North side of agricultural courtyard. Fill layer of soft brown soil & shillet.	Under 171, 045 above 185, 119 cut by 045	C19 th ?
{123}	Structure	North side of lodgings range. Wide clay-bonded footing for north-south wall on line of 039/040.	Filled [124]; cut by [128]	C13-C15?
[124]	Cut	North side of lodgings range. Cut into clay 088 for wall 123.	Cut (088); filled by {123}	C13-C15?
[125]	Cut	Service courtyard. Construction cut for wall 063.	Cuts 088; filled by 063	C16/C17?
(126)	Layer	Service courtyard. Cobbled surface to court between lodgings range north wall 031 and service range south wall 063.	Above 063; below 119; cut by 155	C17-C18?
(127)	Fill	North side of lodgings range. Broken shillet derived from robbing of wall 123.	Cut by 130; fill of 128	c.1812?
[128]	Cut	North side of lodgings range. Robber trench.	Cuts 123, 088; filled by 127	c.1812?
(129)	Layer	North side of lodgings range. Black layer, possibly burnt or mineralised with limonite.	Below 088	C13-C15? /Holocene?
[130]	Cut	North side of lodgings range. Pit with steep east side and shallow west side. Same profile as robber trench 128, so possibly robbing a structure no longer present on east, though 132 may be its west wall.	Cuts 127, 132; filled by 133 (immediately above)	c.1812?
[131]	Cut	North side of lodgings range. Construction cut for footing 132.	Cuts 139 (to 142)	C16/C17?
{132}	Structure	North side of lodgings range. Clay-bonded rubble wall, possibly part of a building partly robbed by cut 130.	Cut by 130; fill of 131	C16/C17?
(133)	Fill	North side of lodgings range. Red clay and shillet, possibly derived from robbing of wall 132.	Fill of 130; above 130, below 134	c.1812?
(134)	Fill	North side of lodgings range. As 133, but lensed with Totnes/Bridgetown ridge tiles/ceramics.	Fill of 130; above 133, below 135	c.1812?
(135)	Fill	North side of lodgings range. Lense of roofing slates tipped into pit 130.	Fill of 130; above 134, below 136	c.1812?
(136)	Fill	North side of lodgings range. Soft brown soil with shillet fragments, as 135.	Fill of 130; above 135, below 137	c.1812?
(137)	Fill	North side of lodgings range. Brown clay, as 135/136.	Fill of 130; above 136, below 138	c.1812?
(138)	Layer	North side of lodgings range. Thick layer of redeposited shillet clay, covering 139 and backfilled pits 128 & 130.	Seals 137, 139, 127; abuts 093	c.1812?
(139)	Layer	North side of lodgings range. Soft red soil layer.	Cut by 131; above 140, 141	>C17?
(140)	Fill	North side of lodgings range. Lense of demolition rubble with Totnes/Bridgetown ridge tiles, roofing slates & Beer stone frags.	Above 142, sealed by 139	>C17?
(141)	Fill	North side of lodgings range. Lense of burnt material, possibly same period as 140.	Above 142; sealed by 139	>C17?
(142)	Layer	North side of lodgings range. Natural red clay subsoil.	Beneath 140, 141; cut by 131	Holocene?
(143)	Layer	Modern disturbance immediately before recording	Below 089; abuts 063; above 088	
(144)	Fill	Service court. Soft red-brown silt in culvert 065.	Fill of 065	C18?
(145)	Fill	North side of agricultural courtyard. Wood ash in fireplace 032.	Fill of 032	1812?
(146)	Layer	North side of agricultural courtyard. Burnt plaster on inner face of wall 031, scorched in fire of 1812.	Finish to 031; below 119	C16/C17& 1812
(147)	Layer	North side of agricultural courtyard. Burnt plaster on inner face of wall 055, scorched in fire of 1812.	Finish to 055; below 119	C16/C17& 1812
(148)	Layer	North side of agricultural courtyard. Dark brown loam layer, possibly laid down at construction of	Above 056; below 149	C15/C16?

		lodgings range.		
(149)	Layer	North side of agricultural courtyard. Thin layer of redeposited red clay, forming base for wall 028 – sealed by floor 035.	Above 148; cut by 028; sealed by 035	C16/C17?
(150)	Layer	North side of agricultural courtyard. Layer of broken roofing slates lying on floor 035 of lodgings range, over demolition rubble 119.	Above 119; abuts 028 and 227	1812
{151}	Structure	North side of agricultural courtyard. Raise of mortared rubble, to top of spine wall 008 between pigsties and linhay	Overlaid 227	C19
{152}	Structure	North side of agricultural courtyard. Clay-bonded north side wall of pigsties.		c.1812
(153)	Layer	North side of agricultural courtyard. Dirty soil & stones forming fill layer under cement floor 049.	Seals 119; abuts 045; sealed by 049	C19/C20
[154]	Cut	Service courtyard. Cut for footing of wall 093.	Cuts 090, 063; filled by 093; sealed by 049	1960s
[155]	Cut	Service courtyard. Cut for robber trench into 088 and 126, to rob stone from wall 031.	Filled by 119, cuts 032, 031 126	c.1812
[156]	Cut	Service courtyard. Construction cut into clay 088 for culvert 065.	Cuts 088, filled by 065/144	C16/C17?
[157]	Cut	West side of agricultural courtyard. Construction Cut into natural clay 185 for stable block wall 002.	Cuts 185, filled by 002	Later C16
{158}	Structure	NW corner of agricultural courtyard. Blocked ground floor window in south wall 001 of chamber-block.	Cuts 001; filled by 024	C13-C15?
{159}	Structure	NW corner of agricultural courtyard. Blocked first floor window. See above.	Cuts 001; filled by 024	C13-C15?
{160}	Structure	Western side of agricultural courtyard. Primary ground floor window at north end of stable block east wall 002.	Cuts/tied into 002	Later C16
[161]	Cut	Western side of agricultural courtyard. Door opening broken out of sill of 160.	Cuts 160, 002	C19?
{162}	Structure	Western side of agricultural courtyard. Primary first floor window opening at north end of stable block east wall 002.	Cuts 002/tied in, sealed by 026	Later C16
[163]	Cut	Western side of agricultural courtyard. Loading door opening broken out of sill of 162.	Cuts 002, 162, capped by 093	C19?
{164}	Structure	Western side of agricultural courtyard. Primary ground floor door towards north end of stable block east wall 002.	Cuts/tied into 002	Later C16
{165}	Structure	Western side of agricultural courtyard. Primary ground floor window to south of 164.	Cuts/tied into 002	Later C16
{166}	Structure	Western side of agricultural courtyard. Primary ground floor window towards south end of stable block east wall 002.	Cuts/tied into 002	Later C16
[167]	Cut	Western side of agricultural courtyard. Door opening broken out of sill of 166.	Cuts 002, 166	C19?
{168}	Structure	Western side of agricultural courtyard. Culvert, possibly primary, at foot of wall 002 towards its south end.	Cuts/tied into 002	Later C16
[169]	Cut	Western side of agricultural courtyard. Part-primary, part later first floor window towards south end of wall 002, matching 162 but narrowed and heightened in fabrics 026 and 113.	Cuts 114	C19
{170}	Structure	Western side of agricultural courtyard. Ground floor door in fabric 113, replacing earlier door 187.	Cuts 113	C19
(171)	Layer	North side of lodgings range. Topsoil, over truncated stair turret 030.	Overlaid (185)	C19?
(172)	Layer	Western side of agricultural courtyard. ? = 107?	Abutted {002}; overlaid (211)(185)	1960's?
[173]	Cut	Western side of agricultural courtyard. Cut into primary wall 002 of stables, for reconstruction 113, probably same period as adjoining barn 114.	Cuts 002, 187; filled by 113	c.1812?
(174)	Layer	North side of agricultural courtyard. Layer of yellow/red clay under east end of lodgings range	Cut by 120 & 175	C16/C17?
[175]	Cut	North side of agricultural courtyard. Shallow cut into 174, filled by soil 100.	Cuts 174; contains 100	C18?
[176]	Cut	North side of agricultural courtyard. Of wall Footing 057.	Cuts 174; contains 057	C16/C17?
[177]	Cut	North side of agricultural courtyard. For layer 178.	Cuts 174, 056, 084; contains 178	1960s
(178)	Layer	North side of agricultural courtyard. Concrete slab and step construction forming northern edge of cattle yard against building 153.	Abuts 153	1960s
{179}	Structure	NW corner of agricultural courtyard. Scissor-braced roof structure over former chamber-block.	Sealed by 048; above 047 & 009	After 1812
{180}	Structure	NW corner of agricultural courtyard. Doorway forced through western end of south wall of chamber-block 001.	Filled by 025, cuts 001	C19?
{181}	Structure	W side of agricultural courtyard. Scissor-braced trussed roof of former stable.	Overlaid (011)(026); overlain by {048}	C19
[182]	Cut	N side of service courtyard. Construction cut for building 073.	Cuts 082; filled by 073; cut by 072	C15?
[183]	Cut	NW corner of agricultural courtyard. Placements for trusses of secondary roof structure over former	Cuts 001 and 007, filled by 009	C17?

		chamber-block.		
[184]	Cut	West side of agricultural courtyard. Slots in walls 002 & 003 for raised cruck roof structure over stable block.	Cut {002}{003}; filled by (011)	Later C16
(185)	Layer	North side of agricultural courtyard. Natural sandy clay subsoil, probably the same as 082 and 142.	Overlain by, 122, 056; cut by 001; overlies 084; may = 082	Holocene?
(186)	Fill	North side of agricultural courtyard. Stony soil.	fill of 154	1960s
{187}	Structure	West side of agricultural courtyard. Remains of primary ground floor door at south end of east side wall of stable block 002.	Cut by 173, part filled by 113	Later C16
{188}	Structure	North side of agricultural courtyard. Concrete and asbestos lean-to structure replacing c.1812 linhay on south side of north range.	Abutted {055}	1960s
(189)	Fill	Building E. Clay and rubble	Fill of stair 030, abuts 008.	C19
(190)	Fill	Pipe Trench 2. Silt fill. Contains pins and abraided pottery fragment.	Fill of 070	C16?
(191)	Fill	Building E. Silt fill of culvert 059.	Fill of 059	C18?
(192)	Fill	Building E/F. Mortared rubble, blocking doorway 053.	Fill of 053	C18
(193)	Fill	Building E. Silt fill of culvert 037.	Fill of 037	C18?
{194}	Structure	Pipe Trench 2. Stone-lined culvert.	Cuts 099; abutted by 197, 202	C16/C17?
{195}	Structure	Building B3. South-eastern lean-to on threshing barn 114. Constructed of mortared slate rubble.	Abuts/tied into 114	Mid/late C19 th
{196}	Structure	Building B3. South-western, as above.	Abuts/tied into 114	Mid/late C19 th
{197}	Structure	Building A. Primary walls of Pound House, clay-bonded rubble.	Seals 206 200 199	c.1700
(198)	Fill	Building A. Bull tether in eastern ground floor room of Pound House. Large quartz slab, set into clay 206; chain leaded into centre of upper surface.	Contained within 206	c.1700
{199}	Structure	Building A. Eastern buttress abutting south side of Pound House south wall. Mortared rubble with two tothing stones on rear.	Abutted {197}	C18/C19
{200}	Structure	Building A. Western buttress ditto, four tothing stones.	Abutted {197}	C18/C19
[201]	Cut	Building A. Shallow concave cut into inner face of wall 197 to allow horse engine to rotate.	Cut {197}	C18/C19?
(202)	Fill	Adjoins Building A at West end. Concrete block wall infilling north end of pond 203.	Abuts 194, = 107	1960's
{203}	Structure	Adjoins Building A. Pond of trapezoidal form with clay-bonded rubble walls continuing beyond 202 with north end wall surviving within infill behind 202.	Adjoins {197}; Contained (202)	C18?
{204}	Structure	Adjoins Building A. Mortared rubble enclosure wall with soldier-course capping, abutting south-west corner of 197.	Abuts 197	C18/C19?
[205]	Cut	Building A. Cut into 197 for large tractor entrance in north wall.	Cuts 197	Late C20 th
(206)	Layer	Building A. Redeposited natural red clay, forming floor of Pound House/Bull Pen, contains 198.	Above 207, contains 198; cut by 194	c.1700
(207)	Layer	Building A. Dark brown clayey soil, contains shillet, quartz and oysters. May be a buried topsoil, predating Building A.	Above 084 below 206	C17?
(208)	Fill	Building B. Mortared rubble fill of small hole in south west corner of south projection of threshing barn.	Contained in {114}	Later C19
(209)	Fill	Building B. As 208, in south-east corner. Fill of un-numbered cuts. Holes may have ventilated void beneath threshing floor within barn.	Contained in {114}	Later C19
(210)	Layer	Building C. Cobbled floor of former feed passage along west side of shippon in former stable C.	Overlaid (185){211}	C18/C19
(211)	Layer	Building C. Stiff clay, possibly redeposited natural – same as 185?	Below 117; above 084	>C16?
(212)	Layer	Building C. Topsoil to west of hayloft over shippon C.	Overlaid (085)	C19-C20
[213]	Cut	Building E. Cut for cistern.	Cuts 056, 058, 185; contains 042, 213	>C15?
[214]	Cut	Building E. Cut for wall.	Cuts 056, 058, 185; contains 030	C15/C16?
(215)	Fill	Building E. Dark brown clayey soil with mortar fragments, forming backfill of cut 213 after cistern 042 constructed into it.	Fill of 213; above 042	>C15?
[216]	Cut	Building B/C. Vertical cut into former yard wall 014 for construction of rear wall 003 of stable C.	Cuts 014; contains 003	Early C19
(217)	Fill	Building A. Concrete blockwork cheeks filling cuts 205.	Fill of 205	Early C20
(218)	Fill	Building D. Mortared rubble fill of cut 219.	Fill of 118	Early C19
[219]	Cut	Building D. Cut into wall 001 for door 118.	Cuts 001; filled by 118	Early C19

Poole Farm, Slapton

[220]	Cut	Building D. Cut into wall 001 for wall 008 at north-west corner of former chamber-block D.	Cuts 001, filled by wall 008	Early C19
[221]	Cut	Building D. Cut into wall 001 and fireplace/chimney stack 004, destroying corbelled chimney hood on interior and projecting chimney stack on exterior. Root chute 021 then inserted.	Cuts 004; contains 021	Early C19
(222)	Fill	Building E. Twig charcoal fill of culvert.	Fill of 037	?
[223]	Cut	Building E. Cut into north wall of stair turret fabric 030 for robbing event, possibly same as 130.	Cuts 030	C19?
[224]	Cut	Pipe Trench 4/7. Cut into natural 142 for pit.	Cuts 142; contains 140, 141, 225	C15/C16?
(225)	Fill	Pipe Trench 7. Dirty soil secondary fill of 224.	Fill of 224	C15/C16?
{226}	Structure	Building E/F. East end wall of mortared rubble Abuts ragged east end of 227.	Above 055; abuts 227	C19
{227}	Structure	Building E/F. Eastern part of spine wall between these two buildings.	Abutted by 150	C18?
(228)	Fill	Building B/C. Mortared rubble infill of gable between two buildings. Creamy mortar.	Overlaid {114}; overlain by (229)	C19
(229)	Layer	Building B. Major raise of all walls by about 1m, in white mortared rubble.	Overlaid (228)	Mid-C19
{230}	Structure	Building E. Blocked door at first floor level between walls 008 & 227.	Contains 236; cuts 008, 227	C18?
(231)	Layer	Building E. Mortared rubble tidying up of south end of truncated cross wall 030.	Overlaid {030}	C19
{232}	Structure	Building E. Dividing wall of mortared rubble, rising to C18 first floor level, abuts wall 227 to north.	Abuts wall 227;	C19
(233)	Fill	Building E. Rubble fill of fireplace.	Fill of 032; above 145	>C19
(234)	Fill	Building E. Soft yellow clay fill of culvert 059, Seen only at north end of culvert, tails off to nothing.	Fill of 059.	?
(235)	Fill	Building E. Soft red clay silt, Upper fill of culvert 059, 234, fills culvert to roof.	Fill of 059.	?
(236)	Fill	Building E. White mortared rubble fill of door.	Fill of 230.	C19

Appendix 4

Finds Concordance, not including pottery or floor tile (see Appendix 5) or Animal Bone (see Appendix 6)

Context number	Lime plaster	Mortar	Conglomerate	Limestone	Coal	Sandstone	Pebbles	Shell	Burnt shell	Ceramic drain	Moulded ceiling plaster	Coarse plaster
54	4 (33g)											
71				6 (292g)	1 (14g)	1 (75g)				8 (9802g)		
80	32 (18g)			8 (71g)			1 (63g)	40	22			
87												
119	29 (100g)	7 (371g)	1 (450g)	10 (1403g)	1 (13g)		4 (489g)			1 (304g)	90 (913g)	6 (135g)
129												
134		3 (226g)		1 (62g)								
135		2 (56g)										
141		7 (371g)										
146	12 (58g)											
147	15 (94g)											
190												
191												
193												
unstrat										10		
Total	65 (303g)	3 (1024g)	1 (450g)	25 (1828g)	2 (27g)	1 (75g)	5 (552g)	40	22	19 (10106g)	90 (913g)	6 (135g)

Poole Farm, Slapton

Context number	Brick	Pins	Iron nails	Clay pipe	Charcoal	Other Metal Objects	Slate	Glass	Ridge Tile	Slag	burnt stone	Flint
54							2 with nail holes (235g)					
71		4 (>1g)					7 (1348g)		3			
80		1 (>1g)	9 (78g)		74 (10g)	5, inc. 1x fe buckle (46g)	19, 4x with nail holes (2928g)		3+2?			
87	2 (300g)											
119	3 (529g)		1 (33g)	10 (58g)		1 (5g)	95, 5x with nail holes (564g)	2 (4g)	14	41 (151g)	3 (430g)	1 (15g)
129												
134		1 (>1g)						1 (12g)	8			
135							10 (227g)					
141												
146												
147												
190												
191								3 (25g)				
193												
unstrat												
Total	5 (829g)	6 (1g)	10 (111g)	10 (58g)	74 (10g)	6 (51g)	126 (5302g)	6 (41g)	28	41 (151g)	3 (430g)	1 (15g)

Appendix 5

Note on the Pottery Assemblage

By Dr. B. Morris

A relatively small assemblage of pottery (81 sherds weighing 2.1kg from 7 contexts) was recovered during the monitoring (see Table 3), the majority coming from 18th or 19th century layers. In general, the assemblage is comprised of post-medieval Totnes-type coarsewares (38 sherds), later 18th and 19th century Staffordshire-type industrial products (18 sherds), and a small number of other English wares. There are only two exotics: the rim and handle sherd from a Merida ware bowl (as no.285 in Gaskell-Brown 1979) from context (134), and a corrugated shoulder sherd from a Merida ware olive jar. Merida wares are relatively common in Plymouth, and to a lesser extent other coastal ports like Totnes and Exeter. Both examples date to the late 16th or 17th century.

The two tile fragments from context (119) are more interesting. The first fragment of tile is from the Netherlands and probably dates to 1475-1550. Dutch tiles were imported in large numbers into many English ports, and it is a relative common find in Exeter (see Allan 1984, 240). In rural Devon, such a find indicates a house of quality. The second fragment from (119) is a glazed polychrome Delft-type fireplace tile bearing a geometric design (see Figure 18). This appears to be a product of the London Delft industry, and is dated to c.1618-50 (Betts & Weinstein 2010). Such tiles are rarely encountered in Devon, and are usually restricted to high status residences (e.g. St. Nicholas Priory in Exeter, Shilston Barton in Modbury, Buckland Abbey, Torre Abbey, Tawstock Court).

It is tempting to link the earlier Dutch tile with a renovation of the house under the Amerediths, and the Merida wares and polychrome fire surround with the purchase and modernisation of the house by the Hawkins family in 1620.



Figure 18: Glazed polychrome Delft-type fireplace tile from (119).

References:

- Allan, J.P. 1984: *Medieval and Post-Medieval Finds from Exeter 1971-1980*. Exeter: University of Exeter Press.
- Betts, I. & Weinstein, R. 2010: *Tin-Glazed Tiles from London*. London: Museum of London.
- Gaskell-Brown, C. (ed.) 1979: *Plymouth Excavations: Castle Street, The Pottery*. Plymouth Museum Archaeological Services no.1

Pottery and Floor Tile Concordance

Context number	Pottery			Floor Tile			Date
	Frag.	Weight (kg)	Notes	Frag.	Weight (kg)	Notes	
-							-
54	2	0.037	×1 Bristol/Stuffs yellow slipware cup 1680-1750; ×1 Totnes-type post-med				18 th Century
80	31	0.593	×27 Totnes-type (×2 white painted sherds, ×1 jug base, ×2 jar rims, ×1 chaffing dish with pierced base); ×2 South Somerset (×1 cup, ×1 ointment pot); ×1 North Devon post-med; ×1 sand-tempered scrap, possibly from south/central England				Late 17 th – Early 18 th Century
87	5	0.629	×2 heavy redware bowls C19; ×3 white ware scraps				19 th Century
119	32	0.427	×14 white wares C19; ×5 Totnes-type post-med (×1 open bowl); ×5 South Somerset C18; ×1 redware rim C19; ×1 English grey stoneware base 1710-40; ×4 Delft-type tin glazed C18; ×1 North Devon calcareous	2	0.841	×1 Maiolica tile, London c.1618-50, as no.85 in <i>Betts & Weinstein</i> (2010); ×1 Dutch floor tile C15th-1550	19 th Century
134	5	0.424	×1 Merida ware bowl, late C16-C17 (as Castle St. Plymouth no.285); ×1 Delft-type tin-glazed scrap; ×2 Totnes-type post-med				17 th -18 th Century
190	2	0.005	×2 Totnes-type C16-C17				16-17 th Century
191	2	0.017	×1 Merida ware olive jar corrugated shoulder sherd; ×1 scrap Totnes-type post-med				16-17 th Century
Totals	81	2.099		2	0.841		

Appendix 6

Animal Bone Analysis - By Hayley Foster

1. Introduction

This animal bone report details the analysis of the animal bone recovered from the manorial site of Pool farm, Slapton. The remains come from a late 17th century midden. The species represented included cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep (*Ovis aries*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), Roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*). There were also several bird and fish bones recovered by wet sieving, including partridge/grouse for bird and Gadiformes (most likely whiting) for fish. There were also a number of fragments such as ribs that were unidentifiable to species.

2. Methodology

The method used to quantify this assemblage was based on that used for Knowth by McCormick and Murray (2007) which is modified from Albarella and Davis (1996). This involves analysing and recording bones from the assemblage but omitting those fragments that are considered 'low grade' and not worthy of being counted. In order for an element to be recorded 50% of the diagnostic zone on a bone must be present. This method narrows down the assemblage so that fragmented elements are not counted multiple times. MNI (minimum number of individuals) was calculated for all species present. MNI estimates the smallest number of animals that could be represented by the elements recovered. Any fragments that did not fit into the above criteria but were still of interest, which may include butchery marks, gnawing, or pathology, would be considered 'non-countable'. These fragments were recorded but not included in the quantification. Ribs and other vertebrae were not counted.

2.1 Database Recording

Recordable elements were separately recorded on an electronic database. Information recorded includes: context, species, element, side, condition, state of fusion, zone present, percentage present, signs of butchery, gnawing, pathology, measurements, ageing, and any other observations worthy of noting.

2.2 Identification

References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972) and von den Driesch (1976) were used where needed for identification. Attempts to distinguish between sheep and goat were carried out based on morphological characteristics and metric data following Boessneck (1969, 339-341) and Prummel and Frisch (1986, 569-570).

3. Results of Analysis

There was only a small amount of mammalian bone material recovered from Pool Farm that was identifiable to species and element.

Element	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Roe deer	Total
Scapula		1	1	2
Radius		1		1
Metacarpal				
Metatarsal		1		1
Phalanx 1	2			2
Phalanx 2	1			1
Phalanx 3	1			1
NISP	4	3	1	8
%NISP	50	37.5	12.5	
MNI	1	1	1	3
MNI	33.3	33.3	33.3	

¹Table 1 Pool Farm: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) by element and species.

3.1 Ageing Data

One methods of aging was implemented when analysing the mammalian bone remains. As there were no teeth or mandibles present the only method used was epiphyseal fusion.

¹ With the exception of teeth and phalanges, left and right were taken into account for all elements. Proximal and distal ends were taken into account for all elements where applicable.

The state of epiphyseal fusion is determined by examining the metaphysis and diaphysis of a bone. The stage of fusion is assessed and then recorded in the database. A specimen can be recorded as fused (F), where the bone is completely fused and there are no signs of fusion lines, fusing (J), where the fusion line is still present and the metaphysis and diaphysis are not completely separated and are being held together by bony spicules. Specimens can also be recorded as unfused metaphysis (UM), unfused epiphysis (UE), and if the epiphysis and metaphysis of a particular bone are found together but are unfused (UX).

3.1.1 Epiphyseal Fusion

All cattle elements recovered were fused. The proximal phalanx fuses at 18-24 months and the distal metacarpal fuses at 24-36 months. The sheep and roe deer elements recovered were also all fused, indicating that no young/juvenile animals were recovered.

3.2 Metrical Data

Metrics were recorded using the measurements of von den Driesch (1976), Payne and Bull (1988), and Davis (1982, 1992). Measurements were recorded for fused bones and fused bone fragments, where appropriate.

3.3 Butchery

Butchery was observed on one occasion for this assemblage. In the non-countable elements group there was a cattle rib which showed two deep cut marks along the interior side of the rib.

3.4 Bird and Fish Remains

The fish and bird remains were difficult to assign to species as of those fragments recovered the majority of the elements were ribs. In regards to fish, the premaxilla and vertebrae recovered appear to come from a member of the Gadiformes, most closely resembling whiting. For birds, the metacarpus and tibia recovered most closely resemble grouse or partridge.

4. Conclusion

Species represented at Pool Farm include cattle, sheep, sheep/goat and roe deer. According to the MNI there may have only been one animal of each species recovered. The fish and bird species represented most likely are whiting and partridge/grouse. Due to the small size of the assemblage and the small amount of butchery evidence, one would assume that the remains are likely discarded food waste. Ageing was recorded by observing epiphyseal fusion. The ageing data provides no information of the presence of young animals, yet overall the data that was ascertained was too limited to make any conclusions about the assemblage overall.

5. Bibliography

- Albarella, U. and Davis, S.J.** 1996: 'Mammals and birds from Launceston Castle, Cornwall: decline in status and the rise of agriculture', *Circaea* 12 (1), 1-156.
- Boessneck, J.** 1969: 'Osteological Differences between Sheep (*Ovis aries* Linné) and Goat (*Capra hircus* Linné)', in D. Brothwell and E. Higgs (eds.), *Science in Archaeology*, 331-358. London: Thames and Hudson.
- Davis, S.J.** 1987: *The Archaeology of Animals*. New Haven and London: Yale University Press.
- Davis, S.J.** 1992: A rapid method for recording information about mammal bones from archaeological sites (AML report 19/92), London: English Heritage.
- Driesch, A. von den.** 1976: *A guide to the measurement of animal bones from archaeological sites*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University.
- Driesch, A. von den and Boessneck, J.** 1974: 'Kritische Anmerkungen zur Widerristhöhenberechnung aus Längenmassen vor- und frühgeschichtlicher Tierknochen', *Saugetierkundliche Mitteilungen* 22, 325-348.
- Grant, A.** 1982: 'The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic ungulates', in B. Wilson, C. Grigson and S. Payne (eds.), *Ageing and sexing animal bones from archaeological sites*, 91-108. (British Archaeological Reports British Series 109). Oxford: BAR.
- Habermehl, K.H.** 1961: 'Die Altersbestimmung bei Haustieren, Pelztieren und beim jagdbaren wild', 146-153. Berlin and Hamberg: Paul Parey.
- Higham, C.F.W.** 1967: 'Stockrearing as a cultural factor in prehistoric Europe', *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 33, 84-106.
- Hillson, S.** 1992: *Mammal Bones and Teeth: An Introductory Guide to Methods and Identification*. London Institute of Archaeology: University College London.
- McCormick, F. and Murray E.** 2007: *Knowth and the zooarchaeology of Early Christian Ireland*. Dublin: Royal Irish Academy.
- Payne, S.** 1973: 'Kill off patterns in sheep and goats: the mandible from Asvan Kale', *Anatolian Studies* 23, 281-303.
- Prummel, W. and Frisch, H.J.** 1986: 'A guide for the distinction of species, sex and body side in bones of sheep and goat', *Journal of Archaeological Science* 13, 567-577.
- Reitz, E.J. and Wing, E.S.** 1999: *Zooarchaeology*. (Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Schmid, E.** 1972: *Atlas of Animal Bones For Prehistorians, Archaeologists and Quaternary Geologists*. Amsterdam-London-New York: Elsevier Publishing Company

Appendix 7

List of jpegs contained on CD to the rear of this report

Photo	Description
North Range, Jan 08	
8464	Looking north from site of E into ruins of F - G behind
8465	Stub of wall 030 with wall 008 to left, looking north
8466	As above
8467	East end of E, looking north. Walls 008 with raise 151 visible at top on left. Granary H visible at top right.
8468	As above - wider view. Traces of C20 concrete manger on back wall.
8469	South face of spine wall 008 in E, looking west during demolition.
8470	Culvert 059 starting to appear - spine wall 008 behind to north.
8471	As above
8472	As above
8473	As above, looking south
8474	As above
8475	As above
8476	As above, part excavated
8477	As above
8478	General view of part-excavated culvert 059, looking north-west
8479	Machine excavation of area to west of 059
8480	Layer 056, partly dug out of as above
8481	As 8478, looking north
8482	As above
8483	As 8479
8484	As 8479, looking north
8485	Exposure of wall 112, looking south
8486	As above
8487	Exposure of south end of wall 055, looking north-west
8488	As above
8489	As above
8490	General machining of area south of 059, looking west
8491	As above
8492	As above
8493	As above
8494	As above, looking north
8495	East end of building E, fully excavated, looking east
8496	As above
8497	As above - farmhouse behind
8498	As 8465
8499	West end wall 045 of building F, with fill layers under cement floor 049 to right. Fill layer 122 to left of wall.
8500	As above - detail of wall 045, formerly abutting wall 008.
8501	Flagged floor 035 starting to appear
8502	As above
8503	Flagged floor 035 with chiselled gully 036, looking north
8504	As above
8505	As above, detail of south end
8506	As above, looking north-east
8507	Detail of wider area of 036, possibly where trough was sited, looking north
8508	As above
8509	As above
8510	Flagged floor 035, looking south
8511	As above, looking west with remains of chamber block D behind
8512	As above, floor only. Layers 048, 055 and 056 below
8513	Looking west across south end of wall 040 to footing of wall 001
8514	Looking southwest with wall footing 040 on left and cistern 042 to right
8515	As above
8516	Looking west across still filled cistern 042
8517	Looking north up wall 040

8518	As above
8519	As above, with cistern 042 to left
8520	As 8514, looking south
8521	As above
8522	As above
8523	Looking east up site of C15-C16 lodgings beneath building E, with flagged floor 035 in middle ground
8524	As above, with cistern 042 in foreground
8525	As above
8526	As above
8527	As 8465, looking north-west
8528	Looking east along remains of spine wall 008
8529	Looking west along site of lodgings range, under building E
8530	Clay 056 under floor 035, looking north-west at site of long section 5
8531	East end of trench on site of Building E - site of Short Section 1
8532	Floor 035, looking north
8533	Wall 040 and cistern 042, looking north
8534	Remains of wall 001, just south-east of Building D, looking north-west
8535	Wall 040 with cistern 042 beyond, looking north-west
8536	Floor 035, looking north with gully 036
8537	As above
8538	As above, looking north-east
8539	As above, looking north
8540	As above
8541	As above, with demolition layer 119 at rear, under wall 008
8542	Excavation of area between and to rear of Buildings D & F, from southeast
8543	Wall 045 being brought down, looking north-west - 1
8544	As above - 2
8545	As above - 3
8546	As above - 4
8547	As 8542, looking north
8548	As above, Short Section 3 cleaned up
8549	As above
8550	As above
8551	As above, looking west
8552	Stub of north side wall of lodgings 030, with stair turret eastern side to right with angled stepped footing beneath; internal dividing wall of lodgings appears as stub at bottom left, with c.1812 wall 008 jacketing 030 on its left.
8553	Detail of eastern side of stair turret 030, looking north-west
8554	Detail of walls 030 with north side wall of lodgings, forming ragged stub at centre right, with base of internal dividing wall to lower left.
8555	General view of 8552, looking north-west
8556	As above
8557	As 8552, looking west
8558	Base of stratigraphy in Short Section 3, with burnt material 058 under red clay 056
8559	As above, general view looking north
8560	As above, looking north-west
8561	As above, looking west
8562	As 8558
8563	As above
8564	Relationship between walls 030 and 040, with floor 035 abutting both, looking west
8565	As above
8566	As above, looking north-west
8567	As above, looking north-east
8568	As 8552
8569	As above, during machining
8570	Fully excavated view of area at west end of Building E, looking south into Agricultural Court
8571	Detail of As above
8572	As above, looking south-east
8573	As above
8574	As above
8575	As above
8576	As above, looking east
8577	As above, detail of western part with cistern 042

8578	As above, looking south
8579	As above, looking south-east
8580	As 8572
8581	As above
8582	Looking east down line of spine wall between Buildings E & F
8583	As above
8584	As above
8585	As above
8586	As above, Building E only, with fully excavated area in foreground
8587	East side of stair turret 030, looking south-east
8588	As above
8589	As above
8590	As 8586, looking west
8591	Looking west up Building F
8592	Looking north during removal of floor below Building F
8593	Rubble falling from layers 119 and 153, looking north
8594	Octagonal C12-C13 column segment recycled as paving in floor layer 038
8595	Looking east along spine wall 008
8596	As 8593, looking north-east
8597	As 8507
8598	As above
8599	As above
8600	As above, looking west
8882	Building F before demolition, looking south-east
8883	Blocked loading door in rear of linhay E, before demolition
8884	Recycled Beer Stone fragments in wall 008 at west end of building F, looking south
9411	Detail of As above
9412	As above
9413	As above
9414	As above
9415	As above
9416	As above
9417	Looking along north face of spine wall 008 in Building F, before demolition
9418	West end wall 045 of Building F, as above
9419	Looking along north wall of building F, towards west
9420	As above
9421	Detail of As above
9422	As above
9424	East end wall 008 of Building E
9481	South end of wall 030 before demolition
9482	As above
9483	West face of dividing wall 030 in Building E, before demolition
9486	Blocked loading door in spine wall 008 of former linhay E, looking north
9487	As 9483
9488	Looking along south face of spine wall 008 to east
9489	As 9486
9496	North wall 008 of Building E, adjoining C19 feed store, formerly chamber-block (to right).
Pond, January 2008	
8854	Looking east across cleared pond with enclosing wall 203
8855	Looking south down pond remains, showing remains of riveted dam at south end. Large pond beyond is modern
8856	Detail of construction for pond walls 203, on west side near south end
8857	As above
8858	Intact retaining wall to earthwork platform for building 1 (built c.1700), making pond walls 203 earlier
8859	General view, looking south
8860	Detail of 8858, looking north
8861	Wall 203 on east side of pond, with culvert entering near current wall foot
8863	As above
8864	As above, intact section of wall towards south end of pond, looking east
8865	As above, with two more culverts as in 8861, though not flowing
8866	As above, looking north-east
8867	North end of pond with 1960s concrete infill wall 202, fronting earlier north end wall (part of 203)

North Range, March 08	
8601	Widened section at north end of gully 036 in floor 035, looking east
8602	Lifting slabs 035
8603	As above
8604	As above
8605	Machine excavation of layers under 035, looking west
8606	Rear wall 031 of lodgings block appearing from demolition rubble 119. 1812 wall 008 visible on right.
8607	Machine excavation of layers to south of wall 041 and cistern 042 (visible on left) looking north-east
8608	As above, with clay 056 visible below dirty loam 148
8609	Remains of wall 001 immediately adjoining stables C, looking south-west
8610	Looking north-east across south side slab of cistern 042
8611	As above
8612	As above, looking north with layers to right drawn in Short Section 4
8613	As above
8614	As above
8615	As above, with side slab removed
8616	As above
8617	As above, looking north-west
8618	During excavation of fill 043
8619	Cistern emptied, looking west
8620	As above, looking south-west
8621	As above, looking south
8622	As above, looking east
8623	As above, looking north
8624	As above
8625	As above, 042 largely removed
8626	As above
8627	As above
8628	Machine excavation of area of wall 040/041, looking north
8629	West end of Building E, machine excavation of layer 185/056, looking south-west
8630	As above, showing addition of east front wall of later C16 stable to former chamber block wall 001 (patched over stub of which is immediately to right of weeds in wall)
8631	As above
8632	Truncated wall 031 with door 033 in integral cross-wall, looking north. Blocked fireplace 032 immediately to left
8633	Blocked fireplace 032 in truncated rear wall 031 of C15/C16 lodgings block, with demolition layer 119 above.
8634	As above, looking north-west. Note burnt patch under blocking walling
8635	As 8632, with footing of cross-wall under door 033 partly exposed
8636	As 8633
8637	As above, note hearth slab under LH scale bar
8638	As above
8639	As 8634
8640	Looking west along remains of wall 031 with stair turret 03 in background and west end wall 045 of Building F above right
8641	Looking north-west with site of door 033 in foreground
8642	General view looking north, with truncated remains of rear wall of lodgings range behind part-demolished spine wall 008. Piers of pigsty block F visible behind at higher level. Concrete block shed behind is built on remains of service building G
8643	As above. Shovel is leant against eastern end of blocked fireplace 032
8644	8644 As above, detail
8645	Truncated remains of rear wall 031 with thick layers of demolition rubble 119 above
8646	Detail of blocked fireplace 032
8778	Truncated remains of rear wall 055 of eastern extension to lodgings range. Foot of wall is at slightly higher level than 031 to its left. Small scale is in blocked door 063
8779	Detail of blocked door 063 with stub of internal dividing wall to left forming cheek of door 034 in cross-wall
8780	Rear wall 055, looking north, with burnt plaster 147 to lower right
8781	As 8632
8782	Rear wall 055 with culvert 059 immediately underneath. East end wall 008 of buildings E/F cuts 055 on right
8783	Detail of culvert 059 in section, with coarse and fine fills

8784	As 8778, wall 031 to left
8785	Looking east across slumped fill 064 of blocked door 063
8786	Looking north-west across as above
8787	Looking north-west along wall 031 from door 034
8788	Detail of north cheek of door 034, looking north
8789	Detail of east jamb of door 063, with blocking of adjoining shelf or socket for removed freestone jamb
8790	East end of wall 055, looking east with wall 008 beyond
8791	As above, with scar of removed spine wall 008, integral with east end wall of buildings E (to right) and F (to left), of c.1812
8792	As 8790
8793	As 8632
8794	As above, with surviving length of wall 031 to its east. Left-hand rod is in door- post slot for door 033
8795	Blocked fireplace 032 with hearth beneath seen in section, showing ash layer
8796	As above
8797	Chase for door-post in north cheek of door 033
8798	Eastern end of wall 031 with burnt plaster 146 in centre
8799	Detail of north cheek of door 034, showing cut into clay beneath for cross-wall
8800	Detail of blocked door 063 with inner blocking masonry 054
8801	South face of wall 055 with burnt plaster 147
8802	Detail of culvert 059 under wall 055, looking north-east
8803	Detail of burnt plaster 147, out of focus
8804	As above, in focus. Note burnt material, probably animal hair or straw binding in basecoat, behind white lime plaster topcoat.
8805	As above, out of focus
8806	As above, in focus
8807	As above, looking east along wall
8808	As above, just east of blocked door 063
8809	Remains of possible mortar floor under fill 064 looking north-west
8810	As above
8811	As 8807
8812	North cheek of door 034
8813	Detail of wall 031 with burnt plaster 146
8814	Detail of north cheek of door 033
8815	Looking east across blocked fireplace 032
8816	Remains of truncated fireplace 032 in formerly unheated basement of chamber-block D
8817	As above
8818	As above, with flash
8819	North wall of ground floor room in building D
8820	As above, without flash
8821	Detail of burnt slate hearth slabs of fireplace 022
8822	As above, with flash
8823	As above
8824	West wall of former chamber-block cellar, converted to root house in C19
8825	South wall of as above, looking south, with blocked door 180/025 to C19 feed passage in shippon C beyond. Note dark walling of south wall 001.
8826	As above
8827	Detail of blocked window 158 and carved slate corbel above right, which supported primary upper floor structure of chamber-block
8828	As above
8829	As above, with traces of lime plaster on wall below corbel
8830	As above
8831	Eastern jamb of blocked door 063, with Beer Stone jamb, looking north-east
8832	As above, without flash
8833	As above
8834	As above, with flash
Pipe Trench 1	
5749	Wall 104 in Pipe Trench 1, looking west
5750	As above
5751	As above, east at top
5752	As above
5753	Upper end of Pipe Trench 1, looking south

5754	General view of site, looking north-west
5755	As above
Pipe Trench 2 behind service range, May 2009	
6000	Junction of Trenches 4 & 5, looking up Trench 7 to north-west
6001	Looking down Trench 4 to east
6002	Blocked window 007 in west wall 001 of chamber-block, with scar of removed north wall to right. Fill of this is 008
6003	South section (not drawn) of enlargement of Trench 5, to west of chamber-block. Building C can be seen adjoining it behind ranging rod
6004	Looking west along Trench 4 with wall 063 to right
6005	As above
6006	Looking north along Trench 8 with natural shillet bedrock 084 close to surface
6007	As above
6008	Looking west across Trench 8 to C17/C18 wall alongside lane
6009	Looking east across north side of site
6010	As above, looking south-east
6011	Looking north along 1960s earthwork scarp along western side of area to north of buildings
6012	Looking east across area to north of buildings
6013	Looking north-west up upper section of Trench 8
6014	Beginning excavation of Trench 2, looking north across site of Building G
6015	As above
6016	Remains of culvert 069 appearing in south end of Trench 2
6017	As above
6018	As above
6019	Rear wall 066 of service block, with modern pipe laid in culvert 069
6020	Wall 066 beginning to be breached
6021	As above, completely breached
6022	As above, wall stub to centre right with orange clay subsoil 082 behind
6023	As above
6024	Looking north up part dug Trench 2
6025	As above
6026	As above
6027	As above
6028	Totnes/Bridgetown ware pipe 071 of c.1650-1730, in earlier culvert 070, looking east
6029	As above
6030	As above
6031	As above, looking south-east
6032	As above, note impression of pipes disturbed by machine to left of ranging rod
6033	As above
6034	As above
6035	Roofing slab of culvert 070, reset over pipe 071 c.1700
6036	As above, looking south
6037	As above
6038	As above
6039	As above, looking east
6040	Looking east across uncapped culvert
6041	Looking south along as above
6042	As above
6043	As above, general view with corner of building 073 just visible
6044	As above, without culvert
6045	Culvert, minus pipe
6046	Looking east across culvert to south face of building 073
6047	As above, looking north
6048	As 6046
6049	As above
6050	As above
6051	As above
6052	As above, showing layers built up against wall to its north (left)
6053	As 6047
6054	Looking north along east side of Trench 2, with wall 073 to right
6055	As above
6056	As 6046
6057	Looking east across exposed corner of building J (wall 073) with culvert 070 to right
6058	As above, general view, showing building J's relationship to C19 granary I behind

6059	As above
6060	As above
6061	Fill layers in east face of Trench 2, looking east. Midden deposit 080 is the dark one at upper left. Wall 073 just visible at bottom right
6062	As above, looking directly at midden deposit 080
6063	As above, extreme west end of 080 visible at bottom right. Most layers to left are natural
6064	As 6062, after sample taken
6065	North end of Trench 2, with shelf of natural bedrock 084 on left. Remains of culvert 194 visible in east face of trench
6066	Trench 2, looking south towards buildings
6067	As above, looking south-east
6068	As above, looking east
6069	As above
6070	As above, looking north-east
Northern Service Trench, April 09	
5720	Southern part of Trench 1, looking north
5721	As above
5722	As above, looking north-west
5723	Trench 1 in foreground of Building A, looking west
5724	Original north end wall of pond 222, in section in Trench 1, looking west towards Building A
5725	As above
5726	As above with remains of west return wall
5727	South end of Trench 1, looking west with pond
5728	Looking northwards up agricultural court
5729	Junction of Pipe Trenches 1 & 6, looking north-east
5730	Pipe Trench 3, looking east in Agricultural Court
5731	Pipe trenches 3b & 3c in south-west corner of Agricultural Court
5732	Pipe Trench 3, looking east
5733	Junction of Pipe Trenches 1 & 3, looking east
5734	As above
5735	As above
5736	As above
5737	General view of former chamber-block D, looking south-east
5738	General view of former inner court, looking east with granary H in background
5739	Looking along west side of Buildings C & D
5740	West wall of former chamber-block D, with putlog holes flanking former chimney-breast, opened up in C19 as root chute
5741	North wall of D, with wall stub/buttress 052 at lower right
5742	Site of C16/C17 service building G, looking east with granary H beyond
5743	North-west corner of G, C16/C17 with walls 063 & 068
5744	Junction between walls 067 & 068, looking north; showing 067 on right to be earlier than 068 on left
5745	Junction between walls 066 (right) and 067
5746	Rear wall of service range, looking north at eastern end
5747	Detail of wall 111, showing how building H (fabric 110) abuts it
5748	As above
5756	North end of Pipe Trench 1, looking west with east end wall of 008 in background
5757	As above, looking north-west
5758	Culvert 060 in east face of Pipe Trench 1
5759	As above
5760	As above, looking south-east
5761	As above
5762	As above
5763	Looking up 06 with inner lining 062 of well visible at end
5764	Looking east along Pipe Trench 4, with north face of wall 063 on right, paving 089 in foreground and culvert 065 beyond
5765	As above, detail of paving 089
5766	As above, looking south with door 064 to right
5767	As above, looking south-east with culvert 065 part-excavated
5768	Detail of culvert 065, looking south
5769	As 5766, looking south-west
5770	As 5764
5771	As 5766, looking north
5772	As 5764, looking west

5773	As above
5774	As above
5775	As above
5776	As 5764
5777	Dutch polychrome tile of c.1590-c.1630 found in c.1812 demolition rubble 119 just inside door 064
5778	Detail of above
5779	As above
5780	Wall 063 being uncovered, looking west with previously excavated area under sheeting to right
5781	As above
5782	As above, looking north-west
5783	As above, looking north-east
5784	As above
5785	As above, looking south
5786	As above, looking west during machine excavation of Trench 4
5787	As above
5788	As above
5789	As above, with service building
5790	As above, looking south-west
5791	As above, looking east
5792	As above
5793	Wall slab seen in Pipe Trench 4, looking west
5794	As above, looking south
5795	Stepped footing of south wall 063 of service building, looking north-west
5796	As above
5797	As above
5798	As above, looking north-east
5799	As above
5800	As above, looking east
5801	Pipe Trench 5, looking north
5802	Northern end of as above, looking south-west with much natural shillet
5803	Pipe Trench 5, looking south
5804	Detail of culvert 065, looking west
5805	As above
5806	As above
5807	As above
5808	As above, with half-sectioned fill 144
5809	As above
5810	General view of as above, looking west
5811	As above
5812	As above
5813	As above, looking east
5814	As above
5815	Area of door 064, part-cleared, looking east
5816	As above
5817	As above
5818	As above, looking west
5819	As 5815
5820	As 5810
5821	Culvert 065 partly uncovered, looking west
5822	As above
5823	As above
5824	As above, sagged capping slab, clearly overlaid by floor 089
5825	Floor 089, looking west
5826	Section through C19 pitched stone floor in former service building G, looking north
5827	As above
5828	As above, looking west
5829	As 5826, detail
5830	Pipe Trench 4, looking west
5831	Wall 063 exposed in Pipe Trench 4, looking west
5832	As above, looking north (poor)
5833	As above, looking north at junction with eastern part of wall. Note integral vertical slabs (known locally as 'shiners') to protect wall foot from erosion by hooves

5834	North-east corner of stair turret 030, looking west at time of discovery
5835	As above
5836	As above, looking north-west
5837	As above, looking west with cut 223
5838	Stair turret fragment 030, looking south, cleaned up
5839	Looking east along part-excavated Pipe Trench 4
5840	As 5838, looking south-west
5841	As above
5842	Looking east along Pipe Trench 4 with stair turret fragment 030 in foreground
5843	As above
5844	Detail of stair turret fragment, looking east. Rods indicate likely original extent of turret
5845	As above
5846	North face of Pipe Trench 4, looking north with lensed fills of robber trench 130 visible under digger bucket, and black layer 129 at bottom right
5847	North face of Pipe Trench 4 near its west end, with lense of burnt material 141 visible, sandwiched between natural clay subsoil 142 below and redeposited clay layer 139 above
5848	As above, with deep robber trench 130 and its rubble and dirty soil fills to the right
5849	Lensed rubble and soil fills 133-137 in robber pit 130
5850	As above, looking north-east with cut into natural clay 088
5851	As above, looking east along Pipe Trench 4
5852	As 5847
5853	As above
5854	Excavating Pipe Trench 7 from western end of Pipe Trench 4, looking north-west
5855	As above
5856	As above
5857	As above, with steeply angled burnt layer 141 visible in north-eastern face
5858	As above
5859	As 5854
5860	Lense of demolition rubble 140 in north face of Pipe Trench 4
5861	Looking up Pipe Trench 7 from PT 4, with lenses 140 on left and 141 on right
5862	As above, looking north
5863	As above, looking north-east
5864	Deep pit 224 cut into natural clay 142, exposed in south-west side of Pipe Trench 7. Rubble fill is 140/141, of early C19 date, but containing C16 ridge tiles and rubble. Dirty soil to right is secondary fill 225.
5865	As above, looking north-west
5866	General view of lower end of Pipe Trench 7, looking south along PT 5
5867	As above
5868	As above
5869	As 5864, fogged
5870	As above, collapsed. No drawings as could not be recorded, owing to instability/H&S issues
5871	Looking west along south face of wall 063 with 'shiners'
5872	As above, with doorway 064 in right foreground
5873	Detail of return of wall 063 at west end of south side of service building
5874	As above
5875	As above
5876	As above
5877	Doorway 064 part-excavated, looking north
5878	As above
5879	As above
5880	As above
5881	Detail of excavated wall-top of south wall 063, with east jamb of door 064. North is at top
5882	As above, slightly further east
5883	As above, eastern extremity
5884	As above
5885	Culvert 065, from above
5886	As above
5887	As above
5888	Floor slabs 089, from above
5889	Detail of doorway 064, with floor slabs 089 at top respecting chase for timber door frame, with cobbles 126 to south
5890	Area of sample excavation of service building G, looking east
5891	Exterior of west side wall 001 of former chamber-block, with blocked window 006 to left of root chute 021, inserted into former chimney stack 004.

5892	As above
5893	As above
5894	North end of Pipe Trench 5, looking north
5895	As 5891, detail
5896	Detail of wall 001 with blocked window 006
5899	As 5891
5900	As above
5901	As above, with Pipe Trenches 4 and 5, looking north-east
5902	As above
5903	Pipe Trench 5, looking south
5904	South cheek of fireplace 004 with patching 005 above and to right
5905	As above
5906	North cheek of As above
5907	As above
5908	As above
5909	As 5904
5910	General view of chimney stack/root chute, looking east
5911	As above
5912	As 5891
5913	As above
5914	Junction of Buildings B & C, on west wall, looking north. Blockwork has been inserted into collapsed area seen in internal photographs. Ragged walling to left is remnant of wall 014
5915	As above
5916	West gable of Threshing Barn B
5917	As above
5918	West wall of Building C looking north-east, showing natural bedrock 084 in section in Trench 5
5919	Barn conversion of Building A, looking south-east
5920	As above of Building B, looking north
5921	Pipe Trench 5, looking north
5922	As 5919, looking north-east
5923	West end of Building B/B2, looking north-east with revetment wall 015 in the foreground
5924	Trench 5, looking north
5925	South cheek of fireplace 004 in wall 001, looking south-west
5926	North cheek, looking west; bad
5927	As above, good
5928	General view of fireplace 004/root chute 021, looking west
5929	As above
5930	As above, showing chimney stack 004 beginning to corbel in on either side



The Old Dairy
Hacche Lane Business Park
Pathfields Business Park
South Molton
Devon
EX36 3LH

Tel: 01769 573555
Email: mail@swarch.net