

THE LONGHOUSE TEDBURN ST MARY DEVON

Results of an Archaeological Watching Brief
and Building Recording



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**The Longhouse,
Tedburn St Mary, Devon**

**Results of an Archaeological Watching Brief
and Building Recording**

For

Louise Crossman Architects (The Agent)

On behalf of

Mr & Mrs T. Taylor (The Client)

By



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Summary

South West Archaeology Ltd. undertook an archaeological watching brief and building recording at The Longhouse, Tedburn St Mary, Devon in November 2013 and March 2014. This entailed a photographic and illustrated record, where appropriate, of the revealed fabric of the building during renovation work.

The Longhouse had undergone major repairs at its east end in the 19th and 20th century and an extensive renovation at its west end in the 1970's. This was all evident in the fabric of the building, although cob had continued to be used and repaired where possible. Original doorways were re-opened at the north-west end in the north elevation and in the central cross-passage in the south- and original north (now interior) elevations. A new doorway was forced on the first floor through the original north elevation (now interior) and existing doorways including in the south elevation east of the oven were blocked.

Although best described as a medieval open hall house, some speculation can be made as to The Longhouse being a longhouse. The building was built directly onto the natural clay with shallow to non-existent foundations; its long axis following the natural slope of the ground as was traditional with longhouses with the original shippon probably occupying the down-slope (in this case west side) side of the central cross-passage.

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Acknowledgements

Thanks for assistance are due to:

Stuart Blaylock
Stephen Reed (DCHET)

Introduction

Location: The Longhouse (formerly North Venimiles)

Parish: Tedburn St Mary

County: Devon

NGR: SX 81352 94204

1.1 Project Background

This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief and building recording carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) on at The Longhouse (formerly North Venimiles), Tedburn St Mary, Devon (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Louise Crossman Architects (the Agent) on behalf of Mr and Mrs T. Taylor (The Client) in order to identify any archaeological features or deposits that might be affected by proposed developments to drainage, services and the internal layout of The Longhouse.

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

Tedburn St Mary is a village immediately north of the A30, 10.5km west of Exeter and 6.5km south of Cridition. It is located just north-east of Dartmoor and between Lilly Brook and the River Ted, which join the River Culvery; a tributary of the River Yeo. The Longhouse is located off Church Lane at the “T” junction where Church Lane, Huishlane End and Westwater Hill meet (see Figure 1). North of the grounds of the house the land slopes down to the north and north-west.

Tedburn St Mary sits on the cusp of two underlying bedrocks; the Ashtun Mudstone Formation and the Crackington Formation of sedimentary mudstone and sandstone (shales), which formed in the Carboniferous Period on ocean floors and sub-aqueous slopes (BGS Viewer 2013). The soils of this area are typically the slowly permeable clayey soils often over shale, with some well drained fine loamy soils of the Halstow Association (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

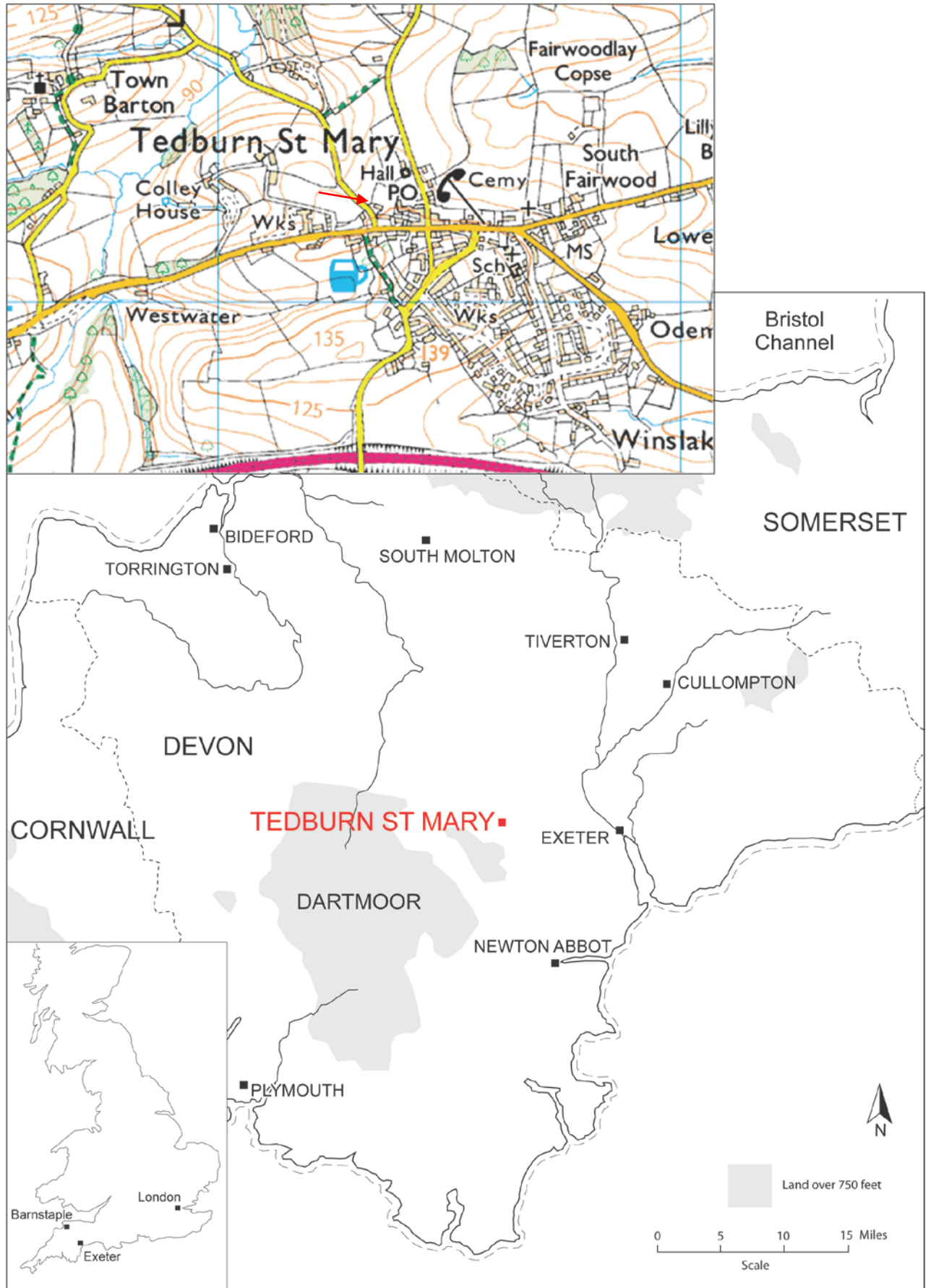


Figure 1: Site location (the site is indicated).

1.3 Historical Background

In the Domesday survey, the manor of Tedbourne (Teteborne) was held by Ralph de Pomerai, under Baldwin de Sap. In the 13th century, it belonged to the family of Tedbourn; after which it passed to the Uptons of Lupton; the Tuckfield family; and eventually a family who took their name from Hackworthy, in the same parish, in the 15th century. It was later held by the Aclands; and in the 17th century, the Harris family. In 1822 it was the property of Baldwin Fulford, Esq.; who also possessed the manor/barton of Melhuish in the same parish. The village is in the hundred of Wonford and the deanery of Dunsford. The parish included the villages of Taphouse and Upcott. It was the seat of a cattle fair on the Monday before Michaelmas-day. There was formerly a chapel at Hackworthy, however the parish church contains memorials to Edward Gee, rector who died in 1613; Baldwin Acland, B. D., 1672, and William Copleston, Gent., 1705.

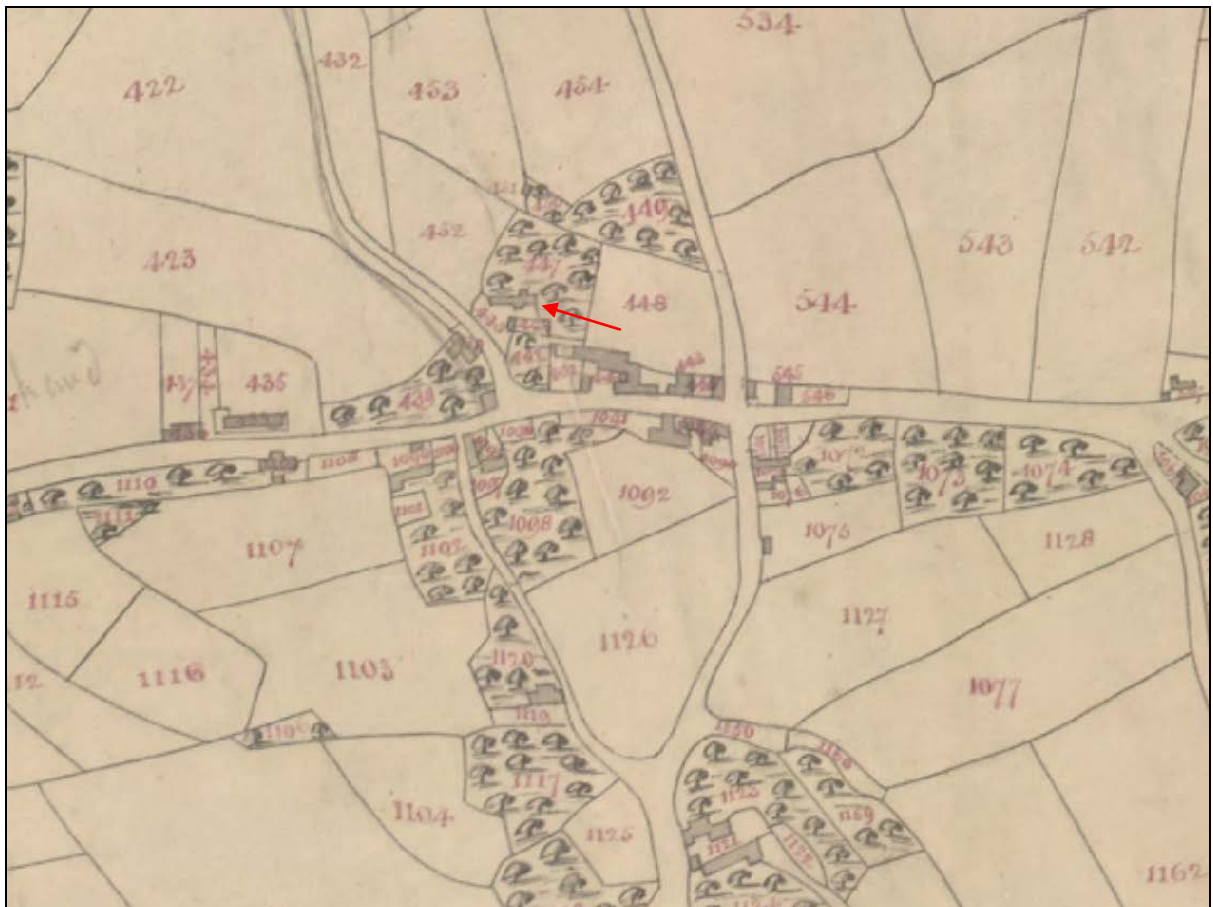


Figure 2: Tedburn St Mary Tithe map 1841 (the site is indicated).

The 1841 Tithe map (Figure 2) is the first detailed depiction of the longhouse. At the time it was called *North Venemiles*, owned by William and Henry Triggs and occupied by Elizabeth Triggs. The relevant plots were named/used as follows: 445, *Homestead and Yard*; 446, *Garden*; 447, *Higher Orchard*; and 447, *Bowling Green*. It appears to have north and south wings and an out building to the south.

The 1889 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (Figure 3) shows little change to the tithe map, but there is no south wing and the building appears to be segregated as expected in, but not exclusive to a traditional longhouse. Its name is now spelled *North Venimiles*.



Figure 3: Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map, 1889 (the site is indicated).

1.4 Archaeological Background

The details of this buildings listing (as a c. late 16th century Grade II listed building) on the Historic Environment Record can be seen in Appendix 2. The following archaeological background is directly sourced from the WSI supplied by Stuart Blaylock, which provides sufficient background and preliminary historic building recording (Appendix 1).

The Longhouse has been known by the name North Venimiles (or one of many variations thereon) for all of its recorded history until 2007, so this name will be used for preference in referring to the historical (as opposed to the administrative) aspects of the house. The present name is a recent and arbitrary innovation, which it is understood the present owners wish to change back to the former name when possible. North Venimiles has late-medieval origins, with evidence that it was first built as an open hall house with a central hearth, in the form of surviving smokeblackened roof timbers and thatch. In the course of the 16th and 17th centuries it was enlarged and modernised, probably in several stages, with the previously open hall being progressively floored over, a fireplace and chimney stack being constructed, and the upper end added or (more probably) rebuilt. At this stage the lower end was probably still open to the roof, and was not comprehensively modernised until the 20th century. The north side of the house was enlarged through a series of outshut additions in the course of the 19th and 20th centuries. In the later 20th century this area was further enlarged in two stages (in the 1950s-60s and c.2003-4). For further analysis of the fabric of the house, see below, section 2 and the 'Historical and Archaeological Assessment' (Blaylock 2013, 7-10).

The assessment now forms the basis of the understanding of the house as it stands at present. It has been possible to construct a fairly full account of the owners and occupants of the house from c.1780 to the present through a combination of documentary and cartographic research, but sources are silent for the period before this. More progress on this will depend on chance and luck: if earlier documents mentioning occupants by name were to be discovered, then it

might be possible to track the documentation for the house back further. We are therefore dependant on reading the fabric of the building as a document of its own structural history. From what can be seen at present, the house has its origins in the late-medieval period (i.e. late C15-early C16), as a three-roomed and cross passage plan, with a central open hall (whose roof retains smoke blackened timbers and thatch), entered via a passage to the west (whose door is now blocked), which retains a fine stud-and-panel screen, complete with bench and ornamented bench end on the hall (east) side. To the east there is a parlour (now sitting room) with plain beamed ceiling and gable fireplace and chimney stack. When the render was removed from this in 2012 some evidence was observed for a straight join in the cob fabric between this end and the hall. The significance of this is yet to be fully understood: it may mean that the parlour has been rebuilt (perhaps with an integral stack) sometime later in the C16 or C17, or it may simply mark a phase of repair. The carpentry details (principally stepped stops to the chamfers) are not especially helpful as they could belong to any date in the late C15-early C17 period. Nevertheless one would expect the original building plan to have to have included a room of some sort in this position. The lower end may have had a separate main access from the outside (and may or may not have been entered from the cross passage: the west end of the building has a significantly lower floor level as the building steps down the slope), and seems to have remained open, used as a barn, until well into the 20th century. There is some evidence that the bedroom over the cross passage survives from an early flooring arrangement (perhaps with a partition jettied out into the open hall), and the high (east) end has had a first floor room from an early date (exactly when depending on the date and phasing of the upper end of the building: above). The hall was provided with a fireplace and chimney stack in the south wall in the later C16, but remained open for a time after this, perhaps not being finally floored over until the C18 (unchamfered central ceiling beam). The roof of the hall has one jointed cruck roof truss surviving from its original phase (blades visible in a bedroom; the apex of the truss in the roof). The parlour/sitting room retains a C18 two-panelled door with H-L hinges.

In the 19th and 20th centuries the house has been extended in stages: a rear outshut at the east end in the late 19th century, a larger two-storey addition with stairs and landing in the later 20th century (pre-1971), which was itself extended to provide a large kitchen in 2003-4. The western end was converted to dwelling accommodation in 1972. The building has been comprehensively refenestrated, with nearly all of the windows belonging to late C20 or later phases (notable exceptions are a late medieval timber three-light window and a charming late C18-early C19 arched timber window with timber Y-tracery, both in the south elevation; and both probably re-positioned from elsewhere in the house).

The listing description concludes with a useful assessment of the building's significance: 'Vennemile, slightly set back from the road, is a particularly handsome example of an evolved cob and thatch house of the region with a fine hall screen and other internal features.'

No other specific published or archival descriptions or pictorial records of the building have been traced. The general context of smaller medieval houses and their development in the West Country in general and Devon in particular has been examined in a number of specialised books and articles (for example Jones 1971; Alcock and Hulland 1972; Alcock and Laithwaite 1973; Beacham 2001), but by-and-large it seems that North Venemiles has escaped the notice of architectural historians writing on medieval domestic architecture.

The Devon County Council's Historic Environment Record (HER) records the house simply by its listing description; there appear to be no other known archaeological sites in the immediate vicinity of the house (radius of c.250m).

1.5 Methodology

The schedule of work regarding the archaeological evaluation was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) devised by Stuart Blaylock in consultation with Stephen Reed of the Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET) (see Appendix 1).

Archaeological monitoring of the site works took place on the 4/11/13 and 5/3/14. All work was undertaken in accordance with the WSI and appropriate IFA guidelines. Where plaster and partition walls were removed, floor levels reduced internally and doors or windows intended to be forced a photographic record was made and where appropriate a drawn record was made. A photographic record was made of the exterior of the building where render was removed and ground-works undertaken and a drawn record of any significant archaeological features or deposits. A complete photographic record was made of the site where necessary. A complete index and archive of these images not used in the report proper can be found in Appendix 3.

2.0 Archaeological Watching Brief and Building Recording

The western half of the ground floor of the main building was subject to a series of adjustments, mostly cosmetic, during which observations of the fabric of the building were made. An area of floor was reduced in the entrance way extant on the plans and doorways were to be inserted at the location of the proposed new front entrance hall. On the first floor two rooms were to be re-merged and a more central doorway inserted. Outside render was removed from most of the south elevation of the building. French drains were laid, skirting the building and a service trench cut between the main building and garage to the east. The structure was shown to be cob wall set on stone dwarf walls with very shallow to non-existent foundations that rested directly onto the natural virgin soil. The structure had numerous instances of brick repair work and extensions. No significant archaeological features were encountered to further our understanding of the building, suffice to say maintenance and rebuilding work had occurred across most of the building at some point. Figures 26 and 27 depict the drawn plans, sections and elevations of the site.

2.1 Interior

2.1.1 Ground floor description of works

Room 1 had a previously blocked entrance to the outside in its north-east corner that was to be knocked through (Figure 4). It was blocked with machine-made brick with salmon pink sand cement bonding (uniformly c.0.01m thick) with a plastic and modern plaster coat c.0.03m thick. This entrance had a rectangular wooden lintel above that had cement securing it and cob above. The wall/doorway was c.0.35m deep to the brickwork with a pink-buff modern cement bond and render.



Figure 4: Room 1, viewed from South (2m scale).



Figure 5: Room 2, viewed from south-west (2m scale).

Room 2 had block dwarf walls set into a modern cement floor with stud work above that had been removed (Figure 5). The entrance way to the outside in the south-west corner had squared wooden lintels on modern brickwork bonded with a light grey cement with gritty inclusions and cob above the lintel. The eastern wall was 80cm thick.

Room 3 had render/plaster removed from the north and south walls prior to the insertion of doors at each end of the room. The eastern wall was a wooden Tudor-style screen. The south wall, at the front of the house consisted of cob laid onto a stone-work plinth (Figures 6, 27). The lower section of the wall was roughly coursed with stone, including a piece of hand-made brick bonded with earthy cob and lime mortar. There were brick repairs to the wall near to the window. The window had inner and outer bevelled wood lintels with cob between. The inner lintel was solid but showed signs of age. The north wall was primarily comprised of cob over stones with some brick in the upper parts of the stonework (Figures 7, 27). The stone element of the wall ran up the west side of the wall about half way, then brick and stone and subsequently just brick to near the top of the wall; all coursed. These variations and the oddity of the cob reaching the floor on the east half of the wall may all signify a series of repairs; or the cob may block a door; or the brick element perhaps a window. It is difficult to confirm without the entire wall being revealed. It most likely relates to a tying in of the later western extension and modern extension on the rear of the building to the earliest element of the house. The cob at floor level in this wall, although an interior wall now, would raise issues of damp proofing as moisture seems to have caused some decolouration of the cob at this level.



Figure 6: Room 3, south wall, viewed from north (2m scale).



Figure 7: Room 3, north wall, viewed from south (2m scale).

Room 4 had a modern partition wall aligned north-south at its eastern end removed, combining it and the then entrance hall (Figure 8). The ground level of the entrance hall was then lowered to match the level of Room 4. The removal of the partition wall revealed a small amount of the brick and stone work in the south wall, as evident in the large fireplace in this room (Figure 10). The removed floor of the entrance hall was comprised of modern concrete (c.0.08m thick) poured directly onto light grey, compact clay natural (Figure 9). No archaeological features were exposed and the floor was lowered by a further c.0.18m to match the floor level of Room 4.



Figure 8: Room 4, viewed from north-west (2m scale).



Figure 9: Room 4 entrance hall wall foundation and natural clay, viewed from south (1m scale).



Figure 10: Room 4, fire place and oven, viewed from north (no scale).

2.1.2 First floor description of works

Room 5 upstairs will be formed by the removal of a modern partition wall and a more central doorway is to be forced through its north wall (Figures 11-14, 27). Plaster was removed from this section of the wall in the first floor hallway revealing the height of the cob walls, which included lime mortar- and brick repairs. Brick work occurred beneath/supporting a revealed roof truss. Although these supports could have been inserted, it may represent a repairing of the original roof, which would no doubt have needed some alteration as the house grew.



Figure 11: Area of proposed new doorway to Room 5, viewed from north-west (2m scale).



Figure 12: Area of proposed new doorway to Room 5, viewed from north (2m scale).



Figure 13: Room 5, wall partition, door to be inserted, roof truss, viewed from south (2m scale).



Figure 14: Room 5, wall partition to be removed and roof truss, viewed from east (no scale).

2.2 Exterior

2.2.1 Description of intrusive ground works

For the insertion of *french drains* a trench was cut skirting the exterior of the house. Prior to this and to gauge the impact of any actions on the structural integrity of the building a series of 8 test pits were excavated to establish the depth of foundations around the building. These have been labelled in Figure 27, as 1-8 and their sections are summarily described below:

- 1 – Two courses of stone; 0.23m deep, onto natural.
- 2 – Three courses of stone including large blocks (uppermost c.0.15m deep); 0.36m deep, onto natural.
- 3 – 0.10m of sandy cement, onto two c.0.16m deep stones; 0.41m deep, onto natural (Figure 15).
- 4 – Brick work of modern extension.
- 5 – Concrete block foundation of modern extension; 0.50m deep, onto natural.
- 6 – Shows brick-work and drain to modern extension.
- 7 – Three courses of thinner stone, earth bond and mortar; 0.21m deep, onto natural.
- 8 – Stone plinth work laid directly onto natural clay; 0.00m deep (Figure 16).



Figure 15: Test Pit 3, establishing depth of north elevation foundations, viewed from north (1m scale).



Figure 16: Test Pit 8, establishing depth of south elevation foundations, viewed from south (1m scale).

Due to these shallow foundations the trench for the *french drain* was set c.0.60m from the wall to avoid the need for underpinning of the foundations. This trench was 0.30m wide and c.0.40m deep. Topsoil was c.0.25m thick and overlaid natural clay. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed within the trench.

2.2.2 Description of exterior walls during removal of render

The majority of the south face of the building was re-rendered; alterations were made to block the front entrance immediately east of the chimney and oven in the south elevation of the building and a new door was inserted near the middle of the elevation through an existing window, where the original cross-passage of the house was probably located. All observations can be seen in Figure 26. When the render was removed there were no significant observations that differ from the building description given in section 1.4. There was further evidence of the repair or rebuild of the south elevation east of the oven and clear evidence of an extensive and modern rebuilding of the western section of the building with a large amount of forced and blocked entrances/windows comprising modern brick. This western end is representative of a conversion to a dwelling in 1972. The oven and lower level of the chimney stack were made of stone blocks and the house in general was made-up of cob, with brick and lime-mortar repairs set on stone plinths/dwarf walls. The 18th-19th century arched window in the south elevation had been re-plastered as part of the renovated room above Room 2.

2.2.3 Observations during repairs to the roof

The repairs to the thatched aspect of the roof, removal of flora and fauna and rethatching in areas (Figure 17), did not provide sufficient visibility to the roof from the outside to expand on the observations described in section 1.4. During the replacement of the upper section of slate roofing to the 20th century rear extension with new slates insufficient access and visibility was provided to further expand on the interpretation of the roof sections provided in section 1.4. Only alterations and sections of the 20th century timber frame work was observed. An environmental sample of the thatch was not retained; some areas of the repaired thatch had been contaminated by nesting animals.



Figure 17: South Elevation of The Longhouse during removal of render, viewed from south (2m scale).



Figure 18: Exposed west end of south elevation, viewed from south-east (2m scale).



Figure 19: East end of south elevation, viewed from south-east (2m scale).



Figure 20: west end of south elevation, viewed from south (2m scale).



Figure 21: Exposed joint of west and main elements of the house, viewed from south (2m scale).



Figure 22: Upper west side of south elevation chimney stack, viewed from south-west (no scale).



Figure 23: Lower west side of south elevation chimney stack, viewed from south-west (no scale).



Figure 24: chimney stack and oven exposed viewed from south (2m scale).



Figure 25: east side of chimney stack and oven, viewed from east (2m scale).

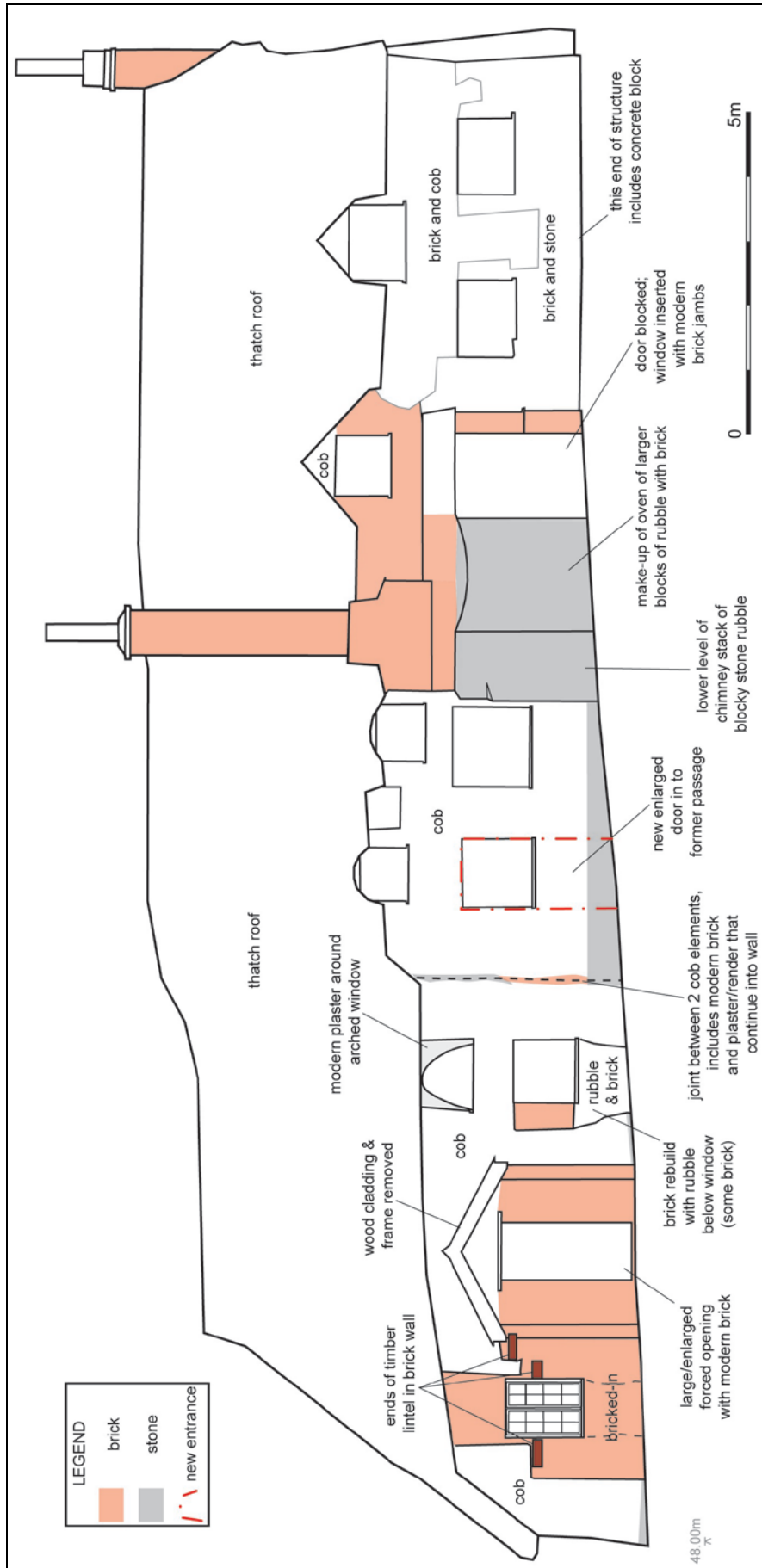


Figure 26: South elevation drawing, including descriptions of fabric and alterations.



Figure 27: Plans of The Longhouse and section drawings of wall sections to be removed and doors inserted.

3.0 Discussion and Conclusions

When the render was removed there were no significant observations that differ from the building description given in section 1.4. There was further evidence of the repair or rebuild of the south elevation east of the oven and clear evidence of an extensive and modern rebuilding of the western section of the building with a large amount of forced and blocked entrances/windows comprising modern brick. The oven and lower level of the chimney stack were made of stone blocks and the house in general was made-up of cob, with brick and lime-mortar repairs set on stone plinths/dwarf walls. The 18th-19th century arched window in the south elevation had been re-plastered as part of the renovated room above Room 2.

On the interior the walls (all originally external walls) subject to new doors showed the same use of cob and mortar and brick repairs. Although there is variation in cob in its very nature, the slightly darker cob below the window in the south elevation where the new front door has been inserted may be due to its later addition as the original cross-passage was sealed. The section of cob wall revealed upstairs shows the overall height of the cob structure of the original north elevation of the building.

The Longhouse can better be described as an open hall house as opposed to its name-sake as the keeping of animals at one end, the shippon, cannot be fully substantiated. However some aspects of the building are indicative of a longhouse. The building was built directly onto the natural clay with shallow to non-existent foundations with its long axis following the natural slope of the ground as was traditional with longhouses (coincidentally also facing south as would be expected in most buildings); with the original shippon probably occupying the down-slope (in this case west side) side of the cross-passage. Although the high and soot blackened roof of the house east of the cross passage is typical of an open all house (the large roof space providing room for the smoke from a large central open heart as opposed to a fireplace and chimney), it is not exclusive to it and the presence of a chamber west of what appears to be a cross passage, set on lower ground may suggest that the house was either extended to- or originally built as a longhouse with the slope of the land in mind from its inception. However a drain, as would be expected from a shippon, was not observed from this western end of the building.

The modern brick-work across the western part of the house is probably part of its 1972 conversion to proper accommodation. The need for it to be extensively remodelled and rebuilt may be indicative of its use as a shippon, the section of a longhouse traditionally used for cows and live-stock. Such a section may have been less well maintained or adapted for living if it had retained a utilitarian function into the 20th century. Given the speculative nature of this interpretation it would be better to describe The Longhouse as a medieval open hall house.

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Tedburn St Mary Tithe Map c.1841

Tedburn St Mary Tithe Apportionment c.1841 from;
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Appendix 1

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Recording - 25th March 2013

METHOD STATEMENT FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AND BUILDING RECORDING AT THE LONGHOUSE (FORMERLY NORTH VENIMILES), TEDBURN ST MARY, DEVON, MARCH 2013

Prepared by Stuart Blaylock on behalf of Louise Crossman Architects and Mr and Mrs T. Taylor

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This method statement has been commissioned by Louise Crossman Architects, on behalf of the owners of the property to describe a programme of archaeological work in the course of alterations at The Longhouse (formerly North Venimiles), Tedburn St Mary, Devon, EX6 6EQ (NGR SX 81352 94204). The proposals include the building of the present kitchen extension to the north of the house on an enlarged footprint (including a new stair to the west); the stripping of exterior and interior renders, the lowering of some interior floor levels, in the present entrance passage and sitting room; the cutting of several new door and/or window openings in potentially ancient fabric; the blocking of some existing openings; general repair and refurbishment of fenestration; the installation of new French drains along the north, east and south walls around the east end of the house; the rebuilding of outbuildings; and alterations to landscaping in the environs of the house. The method statement constitutes the 'Written Scheme of Investigation' required by the planning condition

(below, section 1.2) imposed by Teignbridge District Council and is informed by discussions with the project architect (Louise Crossman Architects), by inspection of the proposal drawings and the design and access statement (Crossman 2012); and by a site visit to the property by the author on 11th March 2013 primarily in connection with the preparation of an historical and archaeological assessment (Blaylock 2013), but also to inform this method statement.

1.2 A 'programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the Applicant and approved by the Planning Authority' is a condition of Planning and Listed Building Consent (LBC) granted by Teignbridge District Council under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1990 (application nos: Teignbridge District Council, 12/02141/FUL, clause 3, and 12/02142/LBC respectively), dated 10th October 2012, 'Refurbishment of dwelling including replacement rear extension and replacement outbuildings'. This is in accordance with current government planning policy as now laid out in the 'National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012, especially paras 128 and 141), and previously in Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (DCLG 2010a, especially policy HE12) and the associated Practice Guide (DCLG 2010b, e.g. paragraphs 126–140).

1.3 Statutory protection: Designated Heritage Assets

The Longhouse (listed as 'Vennemile') is a Designated Heritage Asset (DCLG 2010a, 13) by virtue of being listed as a building of special architectural or historic interest at Grade II. Listing is the form of protection given to standing buildings of significance under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, along with a variety of other regulations and guidance notes (DCLG 2010b, 9; see also DoE/DNH 1994 for a summary). Grade II is the lowest grade of listing, applied to the 94% or so of listed buildings not placed in the higher grades (II* and I), nevertheless this status reflects the building's importance and significance in national terms.

1.4 The Longhouse has been known by the name North Venimiles (or one of many variations thereon) for all of its recorded history until 2007, so this name will be used for preference in referring to the historical (as opposed to the administrative) aspects of the house. The present name is a recent and arbitrary innovation, which it is understood the present owners wish to change back to the former name when possible. North Venimiles has late-medieval origins, with evidence that it was first built as an open hall house with a central hearth, in the form of surviving smokeblackened roof timbers and thatch. In the course of the 16th and 17th centuries it was enlarged and modernised, probably in several stages, with the previously open hall being progressively floored over, a fireplace and chimney stack being constructed, and the upper end added or (more probably) rebuilt. At this stage the lower end was probably still open to the roof, and was not comprehensively modernised until the 20th century. The north side of the house was enlarged through a series of outshut additions in the course of the 19th and 20th centuries. In the later 20th century this area was further enlarged in two stages (in the 1950s-60s and c.2003–4). For further analysis of the fabric of the house, see below, section 2 and the 'Historical and Archaeological Assessment' (Blaylock 2013, 7–10).

1.5 The house has only been previously described in the listing description, originally dating back to 1952, but the full description will have been compiled during the revision of the listing for most rural areas that took place in the 1980s. This was issued by the Department of the Environment in 1986, and is accessible online via:

<http://list.english-heritage.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1215842>; also accessible via

<http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk>. The house merited a brief mention (amongst other farmhouses in the parish) in Pevsner's *The Buildings of England: Devon*:

'In the parish a large number of similarly substantial cob farmhouses with wellpreserved internal features of the early C16 to late C17. Among them are Great Huish, Huish Lane, with an early C16 screen with carving; Higher Brook; Lillybrook, Six Mile Hill; Vennemile, Church Hill; and Windout, Windout Lane, with a simple plaster ceiling similar to the one at Little Hackworthy.' (Cherry and Pevsner 1989, 793)

2 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The assessment now forms the basis of the understanding of the house as it stands at present. It has been possible to construct a fairly full account of the owners and occupants of the house from c.1780 to the present through a combination of documentary and cartographic research, but sources are silent for the period before this. More progress on this will depend on chance and luck: if earlier documents mentioning occupants by name were to be discovered, then it might be possible to track the documentation for the house back further.

2.2 We are therefore dependant on reading the fabric of the building as a document of its own structural history. From what can be seen at present, the house has its origins in the late-medieval period (i.e. late C15-early C16), as a three-roomed and cross-writen passage plan, with a central open hall (whose roof retains smoke blackened timbers and thatch), entered via a passage to the west (whose door is now blocked), which

retains a fine stud-and-panel screen, complete with bench and ornamented bench end on the hall (east) side. To the east there is a parlour (now sitting room) with plain beamed ceiling and gable fireplace and chimney stack. When the render was removed from this in 2012 some evidence was observed for a straight join in the cob fabric between this end and the hall. The significance of this is yet to be fully understood: it may mean that the parlour has been rebuilt (perhaps with an integral stack) sometime later in the C16 or C17, or it may simply mark a phase of repair. The carpentry details (principally stepped stops to the chamfers) are not especially helpful as they could belong to any date in the late C15-early C17 period. Nevertheless one would expect the original building plan to have included a room of some sort in this position. The lower end may have had a separate main access from the outside (and may or may not have been entered from the cross passage: the west end of the building has a significantly lower floor level as the building steps down the slope),

and seems to have remained open, used as a barn, until well into the 20th century. There is some evidence that the bedroom over the cross passage survives from an early flooring arrangement (perhaps with a partition jettied out into the open hall), and the high (east) end has had a first floor room from an early date (exactly when depending on the date and phasing of the upper end of the building: above). The hall was provided with a fireplace and chimney stack in the south wall in the later C16, but remained open for a time after this, perhaps not being finally floored over until the C18 (unchamfered central ceiling beam). The roof of the hall has one jointed cruck roof truss surviving from its original phase (blades visible in a bedroom; the apex of the truss in the roof). The parlour/sitting room retains a C18 two-panelled door with H-L hinges.

2.3 In the 19th and 20th centuries the house has been extended in stages: a rear outshut at the east end in the late 19th century, a larger two-storey addition with stairs and landing in the later 20th century (pre-1971), which was itself extended to provide a large kitchen in 2003-4. The western end was converted to dwelling accommodation in 1972. The building has been comprehensively re- fenestrated, with nearly all of the windows belonging to late C20 or later phases (notable exceptions are a late medieval timber three-light window and a charming late C18-early C19 arched timber window with timber Y-tracery, both in the south elevation; and both probably re-positioned from elsewhere in the house).

2.4 The listing description concludes with a useful assessment of the building's significance: 'Vennemile, slightly set back from the road, is a particularly handsome example of an evolved cob and thatch house of the region with a fine hall screen and other internal features.'

2.5 No other specific published or archival descriptions or pictorial records of the building have been traced. The general context of smaller medieval houses and their development in the West Country in general and Devon in particular has been examined in a number of specialised books and articles (for example Jones 1971;

Alcock and Hulland 1972; Alcock and Laithwaite 1973; Beacham 2001), but by-and-large it seems that North Venemiles has escaped the notice of architectural historians writing on medieval domestic architecture.

2.6 The Devon County Council's Historic Environment Record (HER) records the house simply by its listing description; there appear to be no other known archaeological sites in the immediate vicinity of the house (radius of c.250m).

3 AIMS

The proposals include quite drastic interventions to some aspects of the property, including the removal of much of the surface rendering now concealing the fabric (inside and out), cutting into the medieval thatched roof to accommodate the roofs of the new kitchen and stair turret; lowering of floor levels in the east end of the house. All of these, and others, have the potential to reveal (and in some cases remove) evidence of relevance to the structural history of the building. The aim of the investigation will be to ensure that an accurate record of parts of the site and standing building affected by the works is made, and that any hidden archaeological features that may come to light during the works, above or below ground, can be observed and recorded.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Because there are numerous aspects of the proposal which have potential for archaeological recording these will be described separately, with their implications, here. It should be stressed that given advanced planning and careful co-ordination it ought to be possible to cover them together at the optimum time and thereby minimise the number of site visits required.

4.2 A general condition of all such archaeological recording is that at least two weeks' notice of the commencement of works should be given. Because it is in the nature of such works to be sporadic, there also needs to be an effective line of communication between contractor(s) and archaeologist so that the latter can be available on site when needed, to avoid missing significant activity and (equally) to avoid time wastage. To this end an effective dialogue between contractor and archaeologist (with additional routine communication with the client and architect) must be established at the commencement of work.

4.3 Stripping of renders and surface finishes

The removal of surface renders and finishes in the proposed works will present a once-and-for-all opportunity to see and record evidence for the historic fabric of the building. As has already been demonstrated by the 2012 re-rendering of the east gable and eastern end of the south elevation of the house, the removal of the protective render reveals the original construction of the house and evidence for repairs and alterations during its history. Total stripping of rendering is unlikely to be necessary again for many years, and thus it is important that this opportunity should be used to observe evidence for the structural sequence and present and former features of the house, which together will help to improve knowledge of the house and tell its story. This process may well reveal evidence relevant to the original features (and therefore the function) of the lower end. Attendance on site by an archaeologist will be necessary to observe and record the position and nature of breaks in build, blocked features, and other evidence for the structural history of and past changes to the building. Recording will generally be carried out by photography and by measured line drawings using the pre-existing architect's plans and elevations wherever possible (to minimise the costs of new drawing work), but it may be necessary in the case of particularly complex detail, or observations not covered by existing drawings, to make new scale drawings on site. Depending on how the process of stripping of renders will be conducted, and the scale of necessary recording, this will be accomplished in one or more visits.

4.4 Lowering of floor levels

Some lowering of floor levels is proposed, notably in the present entrance passage and the sitting room, which formed the upper end of the medieval house. In both rooms the proposed floor level will be slightly less than 200mm lower than the existing, but considerably more than this depth will probably need to be removed in order to create the new floors (precise composition unspecified). It is never certain that evidence for ancient floor levels and/or surfaces will have survived alterations to the floors in the past, but if such evidence does survive it is likely to be within the depth proposed for removal, and must therefore be observed and recorded. The archaeological approach here will depend on what is found. All floor reduction must take place under archaeological supervision, and if evidence for former floor levels is exposed then it will need to be recorded. Probably most cases can be coped with by means of a 'watching brief', but as a 'worst case' if particularly well-preserved or fragile evidence for former

flooring or interior features of the building were to be encountered it might be necessary for the floors to be lowered by archaeological hand excavation. This would have a significant impact on cost and timing, and cannot possibly be foreseen in advance other than by excavation of test holes in the areas affected. It therefore may be considered advisable to make some advanced inspection to try to gauge the nature of the floor deposits to be removed. In this, as with other aspects of the work, contractors should be made aware of (and expect) the possibility that archaeological recording needs may cause delays to their scheduled programme.

4.5 New roof in relation to the medieval roof

Smoke-blackened thatch surviving from roofs of the late medieval period is relatively common in Devon (houses retaining such evidence number in the hundreds, according to Peter Beacham: 2001, 31; approximately 180, according to Cox and Thorp 2001, 183), but it remains a very rare resource in national terms, with far and away the largest number of surviving roofs located in the county (Letts 1999, fig. 50 and Appendix 1; see also Moir and Letts 1999, fig. 92). In other words 'Smoke-blackened thatch is a real rarity, even in Devon, which has far more of it than any other county.' (Cox and Thorp 2001, 39). The number of roofs where an opportunity has arisen to record details of construction, stratification and to sample for archaeobotanical purposes of composition, etc. remains very small: 20 or so were sampled across the country by John Letts himself as a part of the English-Heritage thatch-recording project in 1994–7 (Moir and Letts 1999, 128; fig. 92; and Appendix A, 163–99); a handful of other examples may have been added since then. But the disturbance of a medieval thatched roof on any scale is understandably a rare event. The disturbance of the thatch that will come with the construction of the roof of the new extension and stair turret at North Venimiles presents a rare opportunity for such recording and it should be understood that the proper recording of this opportunity underlies the archaeological condition imposed by the Local Planning Authority.

4.6 [I am grateful to Vanessa Straker, English Heritage Regional Scientific Advisor for South-West England, for useful discussion on the sampling approach to historic thatch.] Archaeological observation will be necessary at the time of the removal of the present C19/C20 slated roof, which will expose sections through the older thatched roof above and to either side. A dialogue between archaeologist, archaeobotanist, architect, and contractor as to the best way forward will be necessary, depending on how much ancient thatch will need to be removed to accommodate the new roof. It is assumed that some such removal will be necessary, and that this will be best carried out under controlled conditions to maximise the information recoverable. It remains to be seen what it will be possible to see and record as a part of this process, but it should be assumed in assessing the potential in advance, that some details of the sequence of thatch layers down to the original

smoke-blackened layer, and of the composition of the thatch will be accessible for recording. Recording procedure and sampling will follow those outlined in the section on 'The archaeology of ancient thatch' in Moir and Letts 1999, 128–38, especially the section on 'Recording thatch in situ' (pp. 128–9). This will include at the least observing and recording sections through the thickness of the thatch, and possibly also selective hand 'excavation' and serial clearance of discrete thatch layers, if they are determinable, in order to illustrate such layers. Attention will also be paid to fixings and the like (spars, bindings, etc). Possible contractors who might be able to offer specialist services for archaeobotanical examination and analysis of the thatch are listed below (see specialist advisors), and they will need to work in close liaison with the archaeologist. In addition to recording in situ (which will be carried out archaeologically: above) the basic requirements of this stage of inspection and analysis will be to retain any (and all) thatch that is removed on site until it can be inspected by an archaeobotanist (regarding questions of type of straw, treatment/thatching methods, other plant materials employed, weeds included in thatch that might give information on the location where the crops were grown, etc.). If it appears that the amount of thatch to be removed is minimal (either in whole, or in a given area) then recording will concentrate on what can be observed in the exposed margins of the medieval roof, and on limited recording and sampling without the removal of any more than is necessary for the works, whilst still retaining removed thatch for inspection and analysis (as above).

4.7 Further opportunities to record thatch (and supporting roof structures) as it is removed will come in the roof of the west end during the formation of a new doorway from the head of the stair into the 'master suite' and a new dormer window from the bathroom in the loft space (see 'Proposed first floor plan, drawing no 1588/303B in Crossman 2012). This will give important comparative evidence, since this roof is assumed to be later (although the possibility remains that it could include ancient thatch and roof structure, the amount of disturbance and known past intervention make this unlikely). Again removal of thatch should be carried out under archaeological supervision and provision for recording allowed, and all thatch removed should be retained on site for inspection and sampling.

4.8 Cutting of new doorways/windows, and opening up of windows into doorway(s) Several entirely new doorways are proposed, involving the cutting of new openings through old fabric. Specifically these include, on the ground floor: [unnumbered] a new door at the north end of the cross passage, supposedly through an existing but blocked embrasure, but not proven; DG9 a new door at the north end of the east wall of the present hallway/west wall of the sitting room to form a new doorway into the sitting room; WG16 a new door in the north wall of the lower end to be formed by enlarging an existing window opening; WG17 a new window in a previously-blocked opening in the north wall of the present study. At first floor level new openings include: DF1 a new door to be cut through the north wall to give access from the head of the new stair to the new master bedroom; [unnumbered] a new door to be cut through the west gable wall for the en-suite bathroom (in fact all of the fabric of the present wall appears to be scheduled for removal: this includes a possible blocked and arched headed window presently visible in the wall). All of these proposed interventions will have an impact on the historic fabric, and all will need to be the subject of staged recording as they are made. Most importantly will be that the site of new openings and their environs are stripped of render (if this has not been done already as a part of the general stripping of the building), so that the fabric to be destroyed can be assessed and recorded before any removal takes place; secondly once the openings have been cut the walls will need to be inspected and possibly recorded in section (i.e. across the thickness of the wall) for possible sight of features of relevance to the structural history of the building (such as visible cob lifts, the layers in which the cob was originally laid, presence of repairs, and the like).

4.9 Considered separately are a number of openings where alterations are proposed, either from an existing window to a new doorway, or vice versa. These are: DG1(n) at the south end of the cross passage, which is to be opened from a window to a door; DG2 the present south-west doorway, which is to be narrowed and fitted with a new door; DG10 the present door of the C19 outshut, whose north reveal is to be widened; WF9 the eastern of two windows in the present bedroom 5, which is to be blocked. These will need similar treatment, and recording of any exposed fabric wither in elevation or in cross section (as above).

4.10 French drains and other trenching work in the environs of the house Excavation of trenches for the footings of new works and for improvements to drainage and ventilation of the building has the capacity to reveal archaeological levels or features relating to the earlier phases of the house, and certainly to reveal the extent and nature of any below-ground wall footings of the standing building. The most likely to yield archaeological observations will be the trenching for the French drains around the east end of the house (north, east and south walls). Thus the work for the proposed french drains and foundations for the new extension should be monitored as they are dug for the survival of archaeological deposits and any such deposits recorded during their removal. This can probably be accomplished in most areas by a watching brief with an archaeologist in attendance, but if surfaces or other archaeological strata were encountered in given areas these would need to be excavated by hand. Once trenches are dug any exposed below-ground footings will be recorded in drawings and photographs before the trenches are backfilled.

4.11 Should below ground archaeological deposits be encountered, including buried wall footings in plan or elevation, surfaces, features, etc., they will be recorded by established recording and/or sampling procedures:

- (i) standardised single context record sheets; survey drawings, plans and sections at scales of 1:10, 1:20, 1:50 and 1:100 as appropriate;
- (ii) a colour digital photographic record;
- (iii) labelling and bagging of finds on site from all excavated levels. Post-1800 unstratified pottery to be discarded on site with a small sample retained for dating evidence as required.

4.12 Please note that all contractors should be made aware of the need for an archaeological watching brief and that this may have time implications on the programme of works. The main (and any sub-) contractor(s) is/are to be informed at the earliest opportunity that time must be allowed for this in their programme and the importance of effective communication as to the timing of works (as above, 4.2) is to be emphasised.

5 ARCHIVE AND REPORTING

5.1 An archive will be prepared for all work undertaken in accordance with The Management of Archaeological Projects (2nd edition, English Heritage 1991). This will include relevant correspondence together with field drawings and notes, any samples obtained (e.g. of cob, thatch, mortar or other building materials) and the photographic records in digital and hard-copy form. It will ultimately be the intention to deposit this archive with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter, in accordance with the guidelines on the deposition of archaeological archives and generally-accepted good practice. However, since the museum

is not accepting archives at present, all we can do is offer a reference number 'to show that RAMM is notionally aware of a project, but it is not an accession number or a guarantee that we will be able to accept the archive in the future'. The 'reference number' for this project is RAMM 13/xx. A completed 'Transfer of Title Form' will be deposited along with the archive if appropriate (i.e. if any finds are made and deposited).

5.2 Reporting requirements will be assessed by the archaeologist and Historic Environment Service in the light of the results of the work. As a minimum the report will consist of an entry prepared for the Devon County Council Historic Environment Record (HER), consisting of a brief account of the circumstances and location of the work together with the location and results of observations, illustrated with an annotated plan and photographs as appropriate. If there are areas where more detailed recording is carried out (as outlined above, section 4), then such drawings may also be included as illustrations.

5.3 If (as is likely in a case of this scale) more detailed reporting is required at the post-fieldwork stage, such a report will usually include the following elements:

- (i) a non-technical summary;
- (ii) a description of the archaeological and historical background (essentially as prepared for the assessment of cartographic, published and pictorial sources, plus an account of any further observations and discoveries made subsequently);
- (iii) a description of the observations made;
- (iv) a discussion of the ancient fabric encountered in the context of the known history of the building;
- (v) a location plan and overall site plan to show the position and extent of observations;
- (vi) any relevant photographs;
- (vii) any relevant line drawings (i.e. plans, sections, elevations);
- (viii) details of the contents and location of the archive;

5.4 Reporting requirements of any archaeobotanical sampling and analysis will be assessed separately, and will either form a stand-alone report, or be included in the main report as a separate section or appendix.

5.5 Such a report would be produced as a printed/photocopied document bound in card covers, backed up with a digital file in portable document format (pdf). A draft of the report will usually be produced within three months of the completion of fieldwork, and submitted to the local authority and the client for comments prior to finalisation.

5.6 Copies of the report (as digital files in pdf format) will be supplied to the client, the architect, the local planning authority (Teignbridge District Council), the Devon County Historic Environment Record, and the Devon Heritage Centre (formerly the Devon Record Office and Westcountry Studies Library), Exeter.

5.7 A form for the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) will also be completed.

6 PROJECT ORGANISATION

6.1 The project will be undertaken by or under the direction of Dr Stuart Blaylock, Independent Scholar, Archaeologist and Historic Buildings specialist, who has worked on excavation and historic building-recording projects throughout the South- West since 1979, and has extensive experience of the recording and analysis of medieval domestic and ecclesiastical architecture.

6.2 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by any archaeological staff working on site (including the wearing of personal protective equipment, as appropriate).

6.3 Any excavations deeper than 1.2m must be supported by shoring, construction of which will be the responsibility of the contractor excavating the trenches, in consultation with the architect and/or structural engineer. Consultation with the archaeologist as to the nature and installation of any such shoring will also be necessary in order to ensure that access to any archaeological strata or architectural features remains available for recording to take place once excavations are safely supported.

7 PRINCIPAL SPECIALIST SUB-CONSULTANTS

A range of specialists can be called upon in a project of this sort, if required. Most appropriate to building recording (as opposed to below-ground archaeology) are:

Archaeobotanical analysis of thatch: John Giorgi (Totnes); Julie Jones (Bristol);
Building materials: Dr Stuart Blaylock (Independent Scholar) and sub-consultants;
Dating techniques: University of Waikato Radiocarbon Laboratory, NZ; Alex Bayliss (EH);
Dendrochronology: Cathy Groves and Ian Tyers (Sheffield University); Robert Howard (Nottingham University);
Environmental archaeology and sampling procedures: Vanessa Straker (English Heritage South-West
Regional Science Advisor, Bristol);
Finds conservation: Alison Hopper-Bishop (Exeter Museums); Salisbury Conservation Centre;
Medieval and post-medieval finds: John Allan (Independent Archaeologist) and sub-consultants;
Numismatics: Norman Shiel (Exeter);
Petrology/geology: Dr Roger Taylor (RAM Museum); Dr R. Scrivener (British Geological Survey)

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Appendix 2

List entry Summary on the Historic Environment Record for The Longhouse:

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: VENNEMILE

List entry Number: 1215842

Location: VENNEMILE, CHURCH HILL

County	District	District Type	Parish
Devon	Teignbridge	District Authority	Tedburn St. Mary

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II

Date first listed: 11-Nov-1952

Date of most recent amendment: 04-Sep-1986

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 401133

TEDBURN	ST	MARY	CHURCH	HILL	SX	89	SW
3/78	Vennemile	(formerly listed as	North	11.11.52	Venimiles	and	barn)

House. Late medieval origins, circa late C16 remodelling in 2 phases, circa late C19 rear addition, some late C20 alteration. Whitewashed rendered cob with thatched roof, hipped at left end over former barn, gabled at right end; C19 rear addition whitewashed brick; large stack with set-offs on front wall, right gable end stack. The present plan is a 3 room and through passage house, lower end to the right with an additional room at the left end (barn conversion); a rear right outshut and a 2-storey rear centre addition of the C19. The origins of the house are a late medieval open hall floored over in at least 2 phases; firstly, the narrow unheated inner room to the left; secondly, the addition of the front lateral stack to the hall; then the flooring over of the hall: the development of the heated right-hand end of the house is not clear. The rear outshut, which is probably later was replaced in the centre with a 2-storey circa late C19 addition. In the late C20 a barn adjoining the left end of the house was converted as additional accommodation. 2 storeys. Irregular 2+5-window front, the thatch swept down over the left-hand end. The front elevation of the main range has a large, approximately central projecting stack with set-offs on the front wall with a semi-circular bread oven and the thatch eaves eyebrowed over the 2 first floor (left) windows, gabled over the 2 right-hand windows. The first floor has one 3-light blocked timber mullioned window, the other windows are 2- and 3-light with 3 or 6 panes per light. To the right of the stack a C20 timber and glazed porch to the through passage front door. The converted barn at the left end has a separate entrance with a C20 gabled porch, 2 ground floor C20 2- light casements and a first floor arched fixed window probably imported from elsewhere. The rear right outshut has a continuously thatched catslide roof. Interior Early features survive internally. A fine oak plank and muntin screen between the hall and inner room is notable for having chamfered muntins on both sides with diagonal stops on the hall side and Step stops on the inner room side. On the hall side the hall bench and bench end with a curly profile survive, both carefully repaired; square-headed doorway in screen. The open fireplace in the hall has a chamfered lintel with step stops and jambs rebuilt in brick. The plain hall cross beam may be a replacement. The lower end room has a roughly-chamfered cross beam and exposed joists; C20 grate but some evidence of an earlier timber lintel to the fireplace. No access to roofspace at time of survey (1985) but an inspection of 1983 (Peter Beacham, Devon County Council) refers to heavily smoke-blackened timbers and smoke- blackened thatch. At least 1 roof truss is a jointed cruck. Vennemile, slightly set back from the road, is a particularly handsome example of an evolved cob and thatch house of the region with a fine hall screen and other internal features.

Listing NGR: SX 81352 94204

Appendix 3

Photo Index:

<i>Photo</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>Scale</i>
PHOTO (1)	Lowered floor in entrance hall (Room 4)	N	2m
PHOTO (2)	Exterior of doorway to block	S	2m
PHOTO (3)	Window to be knocked through for new front door	S	2m
PHOTO (5)	Exploratory hole prior to French drain excavation showing depth of foundations, front middle of house (1)	S	1m
PHOTO (6)	As above, west side west end of house (2)	W	1m
PHOTO (7)	As above, SW corner revealed of modern extension (4)	NW	1m
PHOTO (8)	As above, SE corner revealed of modern extension (6)	NE	1m
PHOTO (9)	As above, east end of house, under chimney stack (7)	E	1m
PHOTO (10)	Close up of stone work at base of inner side of wall to be knocked through for new front door (Room 3)	N	1m
PHOTO (11)	Close up of build variation in opposite wall at north end of planned entrance hall (Room 3)	S	-
PHOTO (12)	As above	NE	2m
PHOTO (13)	As above	N	2m
PHOTO (14)	Area for new intended front door (Room 3)	NE	-
PHOTO (15)	Upstairs room, east end of house	NW	-
PHOTO (16)	Wattle wall in loft, c. eastern third of house	NE	-
PHOTO (17)	Upstairs hallway of modern extension	E	-
PHOTO (18)	East side of house (chimney stack)	E	-
PHOTO (19)	NE corner of house	NE	-
PHOTO (20)	As above	N	-
PHOTO (20)	NW corner of house	NW	-
PHOTO (21)	West side of modern extension on north side of house	W	-
PHOTO (22)	SW corner of house	SW	-
PHOTO (23)	South side (front), east end of house	SW	-
PHOTO (24)	Ground floor, east end room	SW	-
PHOTO (25)	Room above existing front door	N	-
PHOTO (26)	Central room upstairs, east side	NE	-
PHOTO (27)	Upstairs room west end of house	N	-
PHOTO (28)	Annex bedroom	W	-
PHOTO (29)	Cobb wall at front of house beneath removed western porch, frame indentation and runners marks visible	N	-
PHOTO (30)	French drain, north side east end	W	-
PHOTO (31)	French drain, east side	N	-
PHOTO (32)	The west end of the south elevation of the longhouse, with reopened former door opening.	SE	2m
PHOTO (33)	The change in build of the western end of the south elevation of the Longhouse.	SE	2m
PHOTO (34)	The former door opening in the western portion of the south elevation of the Longhouse.	S	2m
PHOTO (35)	The western end of the south elevation of the Longhouse.	SE	2m
PHOTO (36)	The brickwork between the two westernmost openings in the south elevation of the Longhouse.	S	2m

PHOTO (37)	The base of the chimney in the centre of the south elevation of the Longhouse with the later oven bulge to the east.	S	2m
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PHOTO (39)	Close up of the joint between the chimney and the oven bulge.	W	2m
PHOTO (40)	The oven bulge.	E	2m
PHOTO (41)	The window in the eastern portion of the south elevation of the Longhouse, showing the modern brick construction of the elevation at this end under the cill.	S	2m
PHOTO (42)	The eastern portion of the south elevation of the Longhouse and oven bulge to the west.	E	2m
PHOTO (43)	As above, close up of upper section, west side showing window	S	-

PHOTO 1:



PHOTO 2:



PHOTO 3:



PHOTO 4:



PHOTO 5:



PHOTO 6:



PHOTO 7:



PHOTO 8:



PHOTO 9:



PHOTO 10:



PHOTO 11:



PHOTO 12:



PHOTO 13:



PHOTO 14:



PHOTO 15:



PHOTO 16:



PHOTO 17:



PHOTO 18:



PHOTO 19:



PHOTO 20:



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PHOTO 22:



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PHOTO 25:



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PHOTO 27:



PHOTO 28:



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PHOTO 30:



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PHOTO 32:



PHOTO 33:



PHOTO 34:



PHOTO 35:



PHOTO 36:



PHOTO 37:



PHOTO 38:



PHOTO 39:



PHOTO 40:



PHOTO 41:



PHOTO 42:



PHOTO 43:





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