

# THE OLD SCHOOL HOUSE TEMPLETON MID DEVON DEVON

Historic Building Recording



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 171122

# The Old School House, Templeton, Mid-Devon, Devon

## Historic Building Recording

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By E. Wapshott, P. Bonvoisin and S. Walls  
Report Version Final  
21<sup>st</sup> October 2017

Work undertaken by SWARCH for Jay Hodgetts

### Summary

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*South West Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned to undertake historic building recording for the old school house at Templeton, Tiverton, Devon. This work was undertaken in order to assess the fabric affected by the conversion, restoration and development of this complex and set the buildings in their historical and archaeological context.*

*The School House was built in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, on the site of a former farm building, which had formed part of courtyard of buildings associated with Cloggs Court to the east (now known as The Wolery). A room within Cloggs Court had previously been used as the village school.*

*The building consists of a single celled school room, with two porches projecting to the south. The building is of marked Gothic influence and the school appears to have been developed out of an earlier stone building of unknown, but probable agricultural function. Interesting historic features survive within the building from both main phases of work. From the earlier agricultural phase these include adapted scissor trusses and from the school phase; there are boarded doors, numbered metal children's coat hooks, beaded panelling and the school piano.*

*The building is aesthetically pleasing, with a considered design and Gothic influence, exhibiting dressed stone detailing and an accomplished attempt to adapt an existing form. There is some surviving evidence of the building's former physical form of probable agricultural function. The building is of high structural integrity and extraordinary authenticity, abandoned for much of the later 20<sup>th</sup> century.*

*Whilst rural village schools are not rare in Devon, this is a particularly interesting and good quality example, smaller than most, of one room; of high survival levels and no doubt of immense local communal value to the village.*

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22<sup>nd</sup> November 2017

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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JAY HODGETTS (THE CLIENT)

MARINA NEOPHYTOU, DEVON COUNTY COUNCIL HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT TEAM (DCHET)

## PROJECT CREDITS

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PROJECT DIRECTOR: DR. SAMUEL WALLS

PROJECT MANAGER: DR. SAMUEL WALLS

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING: EMILY WAPSHOTT

REPORT: EMILY WAPSHOTT; PETER BONVOISIN; DR. SAMUEL WALLS

EDITING: FAYE BALMOND; DR. SAMUEL WALLS

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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**LOCATION:** THE OLD SCHOOL HOUSE  
**PARISH:** TEMPLETON  
**DISTRICT:** MID DEVON  
**COUNTY:** DEVON  
**NGR:** SS 88706 13947  
**SWARCH REF:** TOS17  
**PLANNING REF:** 16/01748/FULL  
**DCHET REF:** ARCH/DM/MD/CDV30282A

### 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Jay Hodgetts (The Client) to undertake building recording for the Old School House at Templeton, Tiverton, Devon. This work was undertaken in order to assess the fabric affected by the conversion, restoration and development of this building group and to set it in its historical and archaeological context.

### 1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The old school house is located approximately 80m south-west of St Margaret's church in Templeton, approximately 6.8km south-south-east of Tiverton, and 1.3 km north of the B3137. The old school house lies within the parish of Templeton, the historic Hundred and Deanery of Tiverton, at approximately 230m AOD. The soils of this area are the well drained fine loamy soils over rock of the Neath Association (SSEW 1993); these overlie the sedimentary mudstone bedrock of the Bude Formation (BGS 2017).

### 1.3 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Templeton historically belonged to the Templars, and afterwards to the Knights Hospitallers. After the dissolution it was granted to George Loosemore, who sold it to Sir William Periam, Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Sir William Pole subsequently acquired the estate through marriage, until his descendant, Sir John William De la Pole, sold it to Charles Chichester, Esq in 1794 (Lysons 1822). The parish Church of St. Margaret dates to the 14<sup>th</sup> century, but was largely re-built in 1876.

The site comprises a single storey stone built school house, with a slate roof and brick chimney. It was constructed in 1875 and functioned as the village school until its closure in 1946. It has been unused and derelict since this date. Local tradition suggests that the adjacent former farmhouse "The Wolery" may have been used to house the school master.

### 1.4 METHODOLOGY

The assessment of the buildings was conducted by Emily Wapshott in October 2017 in accordance with a WSI (Boyd 2017). The work was undertaken in line with best practice and follows the guidance outlined in: ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (2014) and Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Processes* (2016).



FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP.

## 2.0 DESK-BASED APPRAISAL

### 2.1 CARTOGRAPHIC RECORD

The Old School House isn't present on the Templeton tithe map, having been constructed in 1875; the plot of land where it now stands is occupied however by ancillary farm buildings, arranged in a courtyard to the west of the *Court House* (also known as Cloggs). The most north-western of these buildings is situated in the approximate location of the present School House. The tithe apportionment indicates that the Court House, along with much of the parish and village was in the ownership of the Chichester's. At this time it was leased to a Thomas Payne, who in the 1841 census is described as a 65 year old independent residing at *Cloggs Farm*. The 1861 census notes that by this time a George Jackson and his wife were living at *Cloggs Court*, and that George was a land agent, presumably to the Chichester's.

Cloggs therefore had a semi-official role within village/parish life in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, and this relationship as the 'court' for the manor may have medieval origins.

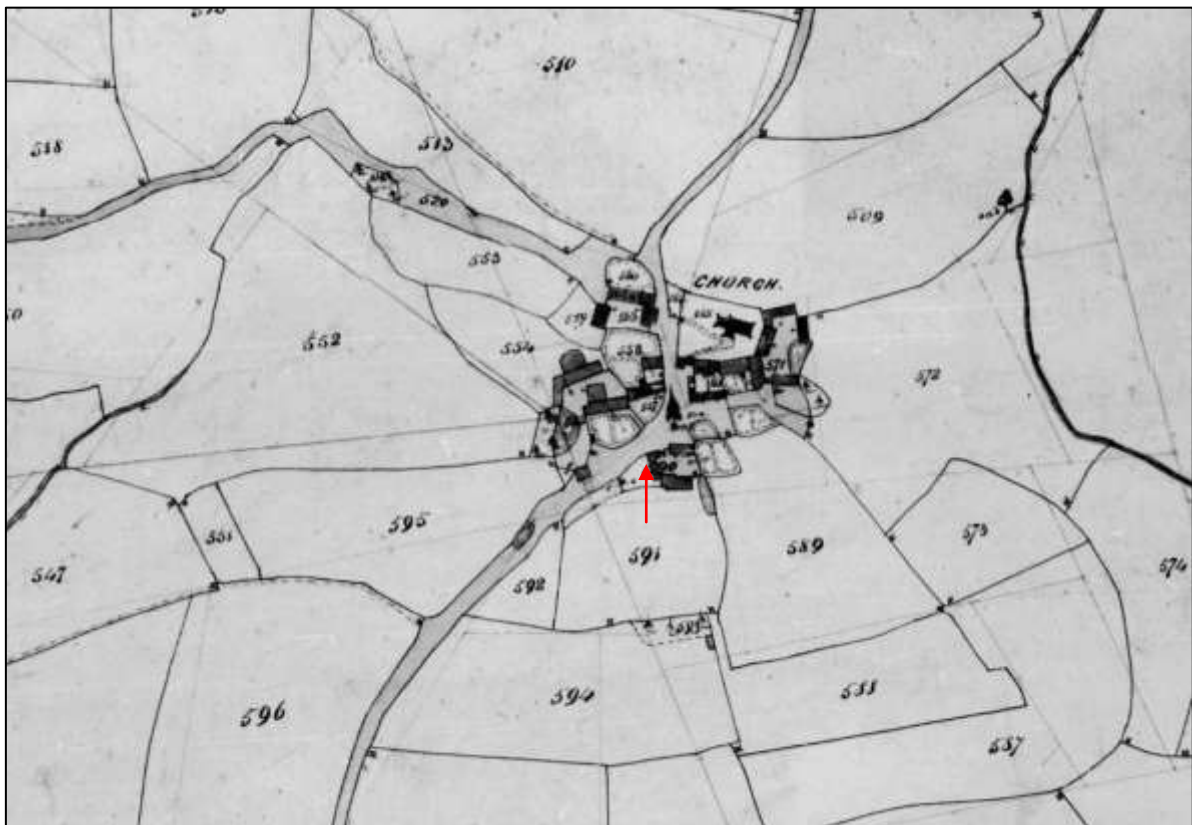


FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE TEMPLETON TITHE MAP OF 1842 (DHC). THE SITE IS INDICATED.

The first edition OS map of 1884 shows significant changes to the site and its immediate surroundings. The courtyard of agricultural buildings associated with *Cloggs Court* has been largely demolished and the School House constructed (the word School is shown on the map). The school house is shown as a relatively short rectangular building with a single projection at its south-eastern end. There is a small building located in the same plot to the south of the School, presumably WC's.

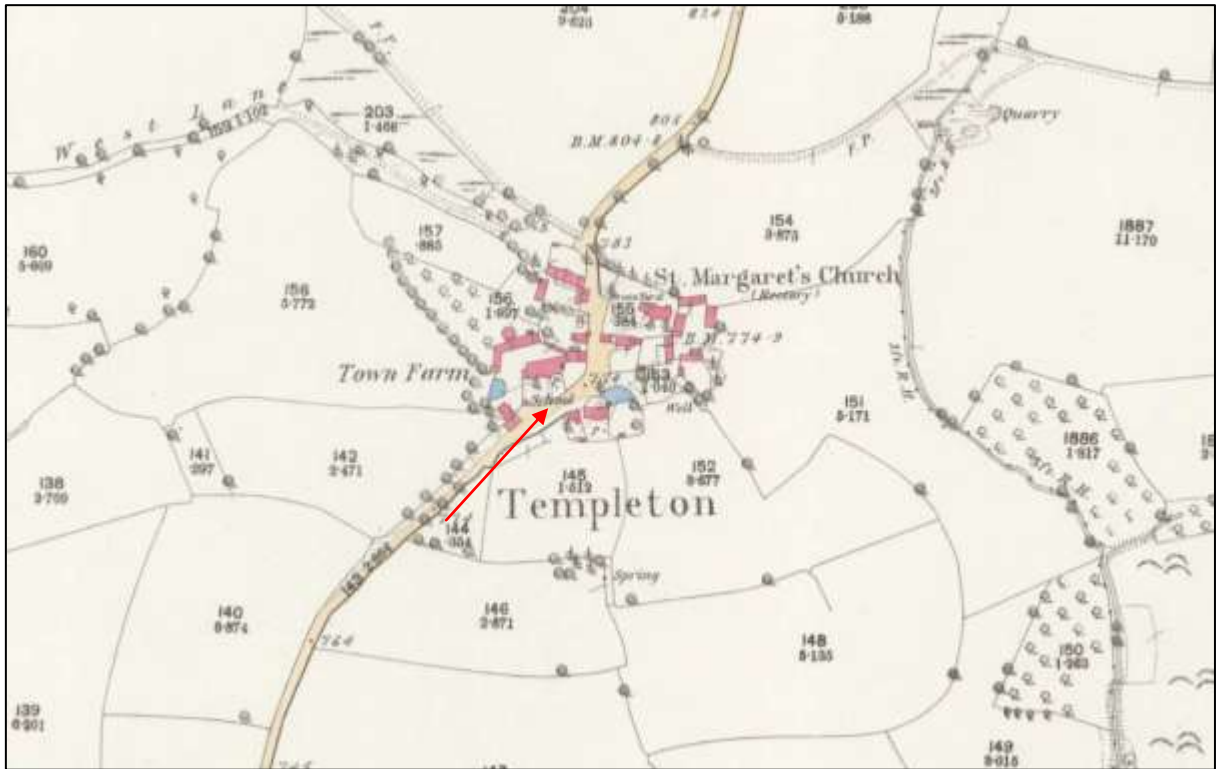


FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE 25 INCH 1ST EDITION ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP 1884 (NLS). THE SITE IS INDICATED.

By the time the second edition OS map was published in 1904, there appears to have been no change within Templeton. The building is still shown as L-shaped with a single projection to the south at its eastern end.

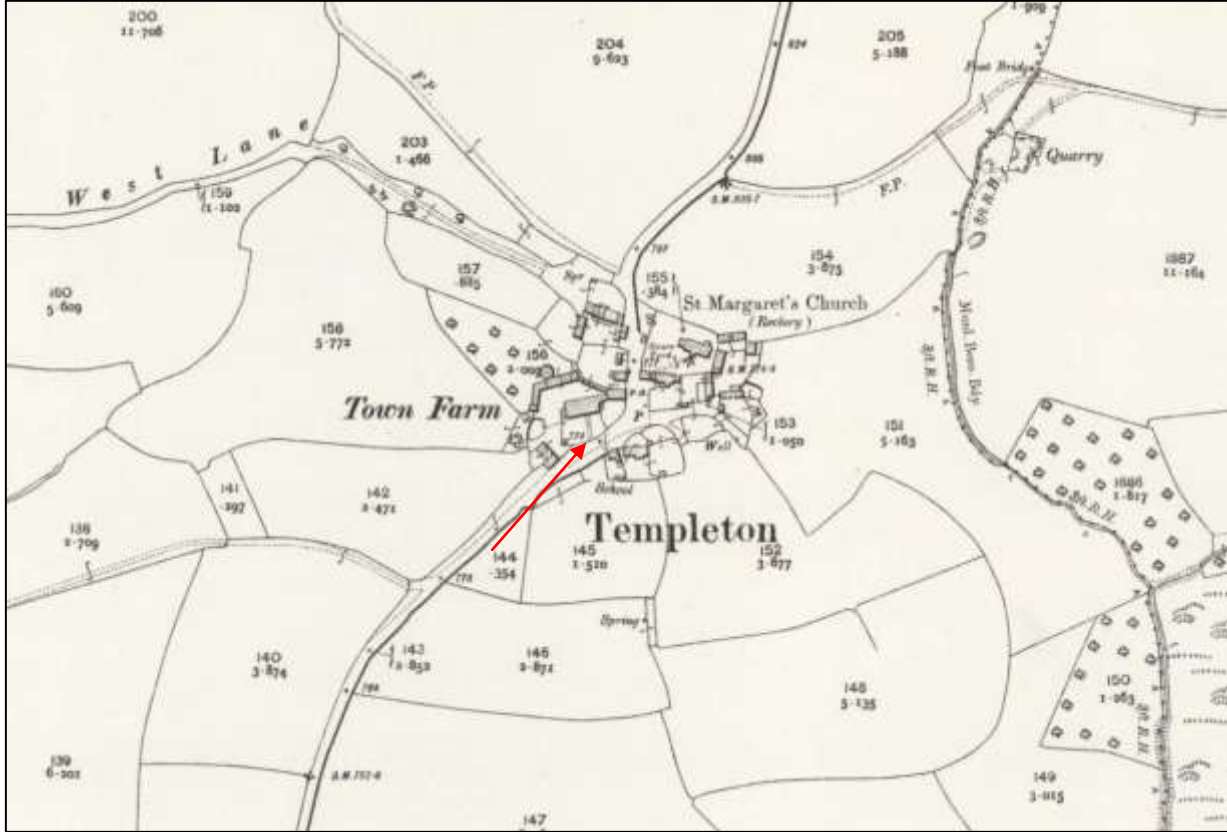


FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE 25 INCH 2ND EDITION OS MAP (NLS). THE SITE IS INDICATED.



## 2.2 HISTORY OF SCHOOLING IN TEMPLETON

A school was first established for ten pupils in Templeton in 1827, by the Rector and Curate, with financial support provided by Lady Chichester (Bovett 1989). The early school was held in a room at Cloggs (Court), a tradition which continued until at least the 1860s (Kelly's 1866 Directory).

The 1870 Education Act meant that children were obliged to attend school and Bovett (1989) states that a National School was said to be 'founded' at Templeton in 1875, "purpose-built in stone" for 50 children, boys and girls. Bovett adds that this was a new school adjoined Cloggs. It consisted of just one schoolroom of 24ft by 12ft and may once have been divided by a partition. This house remained as the schoolteacher's residence as long as the school remained there and a nominal rent was paid to the Chichester's.

## 3.0 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

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### 3.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

A late 19<sup>th</sup> century school house (1875), of local stone rubble, under a steeply pitched scantle slate roof, with limestone (Bathstone?) dressings. Of marked Gothic influence the school appears to have been developed out of an earlier stone building of unknown, but probable agricultural function. Interesting historic features survive within the building from both main phases of work, such as adapted scissor trusses from the first building and most typically relating to the school; boarded doors, numbered metal children's coat hooks, beaded panelling and the school piano.

The presentation front of the school house faces onto the main village street on its north side, to the south it is enclosed by a brick-walled school yard, bounded by residential properties to east and west. The yard and building had been allowed to become totally overgrown in the last few decades, with the new owners in the process of clearing the area of foliage and scrub trees at the time of the survey. The cleared areas around the west porch side door and east porch main entrance would indicate the school yard has a hard surface of a limecrete or crude concrete coarse mix. To the west there is also a sloping bank, with herringbone revetment stonework. On the east side the school yard is walled in brick, with a small brick block of privies to the south-east corner. The school house stands at an oblique angle to and is very closely set to a large thatched farmhouse, The Wolery. Apparently in the 19<sup>th</sup> century the school teacher lived in this Grade II Listed building and therefore this may explain the side door between the school house and garden of The Wolery.

### 3.2 EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The east end has a steeply pointed gable, with barge boards and projecting eaves, formed by overhanging slates. It is of local rubble stone, bonded with a lime mortar and later phases of cement pointing, the corners of the building have rough rudimentary quoins of roughly dressed slatestones. There is an opening at the apex, a rectangular hole set with slate louvres, of agricultural character this may survive from the buildings earlier form. This and much of the upper part of the elevation are obscured by dense ivy. The elevation is abutted by the brickwork school yard wall on its south-east corner.

The long north (presentation front) elevation faces onto the road and is of single storey, local stone rubble build, under a slate scantle roof, with red terracotta ridge tiles. The eaves are slightly overhanging with heavy chamfered soffit boards, the projecting rafters cut to a point at the end and chamfered. There is a shallow arched timber boarded dormer window offset to the west end of the roof, with lead covering and flashings. The stonework is of two clear phases, looser less regulated rubble infill around the windows and to the centre, possibly blocking a former opening. The quoins to north-east and north-west corners are different; those to the north-west corner are more formal and shaped, although both are of slatestone. The elevation is dominated by a large stone lateral stack of shaped and dressed slatestone blocks with limestone (Bathstone) dressings and 1875 inscribed datestone. This stack has been built up against the elevation and is quite poorly tied into the earlier stonework. The stack has been superseded in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century by a narrow tall brick stack offset to the western end, which rises from the eaves. There are large window openings, with dressed and faced limestone quoin reveals to the east and west ends, to the east is a two light window, and to the west a four light window, both boarded over. Underneath the western window is an additional shorter limestone sill, crudely shaped, which served a smaller previous opening.

The west elevation is also a steeply pointed gable, with barge boards and projecting eaves, formed by overhanging slates. It is of local rubble stone, with more formal dressed stone block quoins, slightly

rusticated or pecked on their faces to both corners. The stonework is in a lime mortar and has a later phase of rather heavy cement ribbon pointing. The more formal nature of this elevation may indicate that this elevation has been re-built, perhaps prior to the building becoming a school, repointing has largely obscured the changes in build line, but possible changes were visible at the western ends of both the northern and southern elevations. There is a large opening at the apex, a tall rectangular window opening, which may be a former loading door; this may survive from the buildings earlier form. Above this is a slit air vent, both openings now with inserted dressed stone quoins reveals. The loading door with timber inset beaded window frame. These openings and much of the upper portion of the elevation were obscured by dense ivy foliage until recently.

The long south (rear) elevation faces the former school yard, of local stone rubble under the scantle slate roof. This has two single storey projecting gabled porch extensions, one a cloakroom/wash room, one the cloakroom/main entrance. Both of these extensions are in a Gothic style and have pointed gables, scantle slate roofs, chamfered soffit boards under slight projecting eaves and limestone detailing. The porch to the west has a pointed arched window, whilst that to the east has a pointed arched doorway. These additions can be seen to be clearly built up against the existing building, in the case of the west porch, it is quite awkwardly built around a large battered stone buttress. Between the porches is a large forced five light window opening, with dressed and faced limestone quoins reveals.

### 3.3 INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The interior of the School House is of one open space, of one and half storeys height, with the two sub-square porches leading off to the south-east and south-west.

The building is currently entered through the western porch; the interior of this small extension is set up as a possible former washroom, with towel rail to the back of the door in the west wall. There are surviving numbered coat hooks on the west wall and scars indicating the same formerly existed to the east. There are also scars of a possible sink and/or water trough to south wall. There is a quarry-tile floor. The door in the west wall has a chunky but plain pegged frame, with beaded plank door, with heavy frame to rear and decorative diagonally set planks to the face. It sits on relatively modern hinges and has modern bolts and an old iron lock, with original brass door knobs. This door leads to side path between school yard and road and the door and frame are painted in a distinctive oxide red colour. The door infills a wider gap between extension and existing building, the north side of the doorframe is infilled in cruder brickwork. A door has been forced in the existing north wall, leading into the school room; the sides have been rebuilt in brick and the door frame is again a heavy plain chunky beaded frame, with pegged corners and the door is again heavily framed to rear, faced with horizontally set beaded planks. The door has modern hinges and brass door knobs and an old inset lock mechanism for a heavy key. This door leads directly into the school room.



FIGURE 5: GENERAL SHOT OF THE INTERIOR OF THE SCHOOL ROOM, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).

The school room has  $\frac{1}{2}$  height beaded plank panelling with chunky plain top rail and narrow plain baseboards, above this panelling the walls are plastered and painted to the eaves. The plaster is of cob, a thick red colour, with a thin top layer of white lime plaster, then painted an ochre shade, with limewash. The floor is of wide even width plank boards, altered and repaired in sections this floor has suffered from the buildings abandonment and is now rotten.

At the eaves the building's walls have been raised by a timber framework infilled with lathe and plaster, upon which sits the projecting common rafters of the later roof. These rafters are carried on heavy purlins sat on block braces on the back of the truss blades. These common rafters which sit above these trusses carry a narrow on-side plank ridge which sits high above the apex of the scissor trusses.

The two trusses to the east end have  $\frac{1}{2}$  lapped scissor braces and mortice and tenon joints at the ridge, all timber pegged. These scissor trusses have then had heavy low-set tie beams bolted to their west faces at a later date. There is one strut-braced complex framed truss to the west end with sliding/folding door set beneath and partially enclosed with surface mounted beaded boarding; the joints of this are all securely bolted. The ridge which is not supported by the scissor trusses is clasped by braces as part of the heavier truss to the west; suggesting this heavy truss is part of the adapted later roof design.

Historic fittings survive to the east end of the room, against the gable; a set of narrow shelved cupboards, with sliding doors. These are of beaded diagonal panelling like the doors, a feature of the school house's decorative scheme. To the west end, there is a blocked opening in the south wall, served by a metal hatch set into the panelling with a heavy slatestone lintel, of unknown function. There are also two decorative metal tube/vents at this west end, no longer attached to the building and again of unknown function. The windows, two to the north, and one to the south, are all of the same form, with square headed frames, a mix of opening and fixed chunky Tudor influenced  $\frac{1}{4}$  ovolo

moulded casements and chunky beaded frames, with pegged corners. The sides of the windows are generally shallowly sloping, with thick timber plank sills. The school piano still occupies the south-west corner of the room and there are also several large historic metal buckets and other abandoned contents.

The east porch is accessed from the school room via a large pointed arched doorway, with brick and stone reveals and a limestone chamfered and dressed arch. The door here is in a heavy chamfered frame, being a heavy framed pointed arched door, with diagonal set beaded planks, on decorative Gothic wrought iron strap hinges. This porch has stone walls, fitted with rows of metal numbered childrens school coat hooks and has a brick floor. The walls were originally lime plastered and painted at some point. There is a door to the east wall, of beaded planks, with ledging bars and modern hinges, the reveals built in brickwork. There is also a plain doorframe and beaded plank door to the south exterior arched opening. This opening has more formally shaped slatestone block quoins and a limestone dressed and chamfered pointed arch above.

### 3.4 SIGNIFICANCE

The building is considered of be some architectural merit, aesthetically pleasing, with a considered design and Gothic influence, exhibiting dressed stone detailing and an accomplished attempt to adapt an existing form. It uses local vernacular materials, such as slatestone, slate and cob mix bonds, with lime, as well as more 'modern' brickwork. Also there is inherent evidential value in the building's physical form, as a previous vernacular early 19<sup>th</sup> century structure, of probable agricultural function. The building is of high structural integrity and extraordinary authenticity, abandoned for much of the later 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Not old enough to be automatically listed and due to overgrowth and consequent difficulties of access this building has not been studied in any great depth. Whilst rural village schools are not rare in Devon, this is a particularly interesting and good quality example, smaller than most, of one room; but with high survival levels and no doubt of immense local communal value to the village.

### 3.5 HISTORIC PHASING OF THE BUILDINGS

The building exhibits evidence of one main constructional phase, possibly with a sub-phase, pre-1840, and one later phase, c.1875, of significant adaption/conversion. There are some slight changes in the later 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century's.

The original building was of rectangular block plan built in stone rubble building, of unknown function. It is likely it had a roof of scissor trusses, of steep pitch, possibly thatched. It is hypothesised that this building was an agricultural building, associated with one of the in-town farms within Templeton village, Cloggs Court (now known as The Wolery). Elements of the earlier building have shaped the later conversion, for example, two surviving adapted scissor trusses survive to the east end. The original building may have had opposing openings, in the north and south walls, to the north this was blocked and partly obscured by the stack, to the south fitted with the large window. The large former loading door in the west gable, with air vent above, was slightly awkwardly converted to a window and a stone sill to a blocked opening survives in the north wall. The only surviving feature specifically of agricultural character is the slate louvred opening in the apex of the east gable.

The adaption of the building to a school house occurred in 1875, as memorialised on the datestone. This phase dates the grand stack, the dressed and faced windows, which were all forced, and the raised roof, as well as the eastern porch and most internal fitments. This Gothic influenced design,

with pointed arches, ovolo-moulded windows and the diagonal beaded plank joinery work are all of fine quality and are evidence of significant monetary outlay in the design and conversion of a farm building into a school, above what was required for a functional space.

There were some late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century alterations (1890-1910?), which can be seen to include the brick stack taking over from the former open hearth, serving a more modern stove; the enclosure of the former open porch with a later doorframe to the east porch and possibly the brick yard wall, dividing the school house from The Wolery. The eastern porch was also constructed around this time, presumably as a washroom and new main entrance, with pupils no longer entering from Cloggs. The second porch was obviously intended to mimic the style of the existing building including the re-setting a gothic style window, possibly from the western porch. Judging by the cartographic evidence the addition of the western porch post dates the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS Map (survey 1903), although its style and quality of build are more suggestive of a late 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

There was little to any later development, the building being abandoned in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century (closed in 1947).

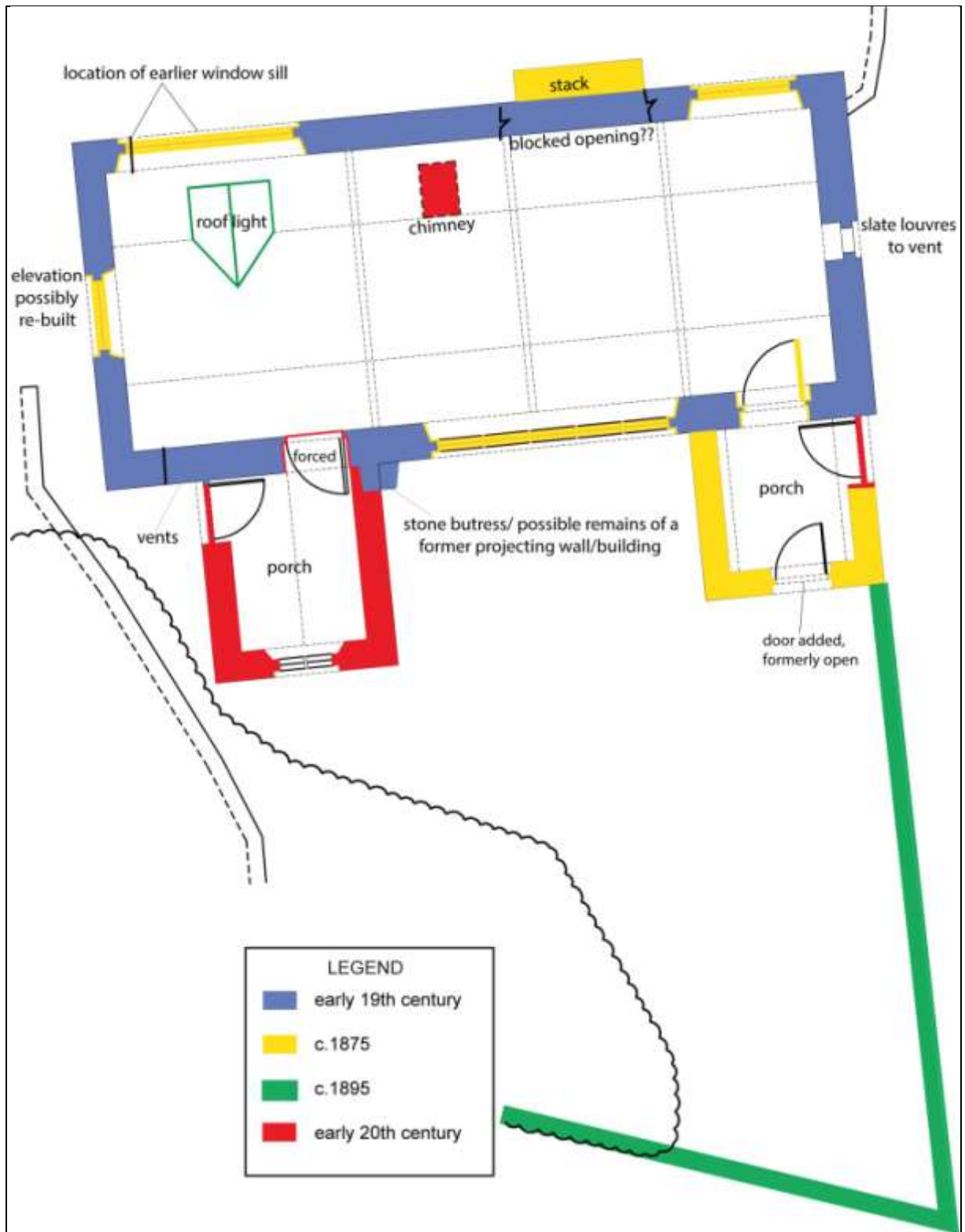


FIGURE 6: PHASE PLAN OF THE OLD SCHOOL HOUSE; 1:100 SCALE.

## 4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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### 4.0 CONCLUSIONS

South West Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned to undertake historic building recording for the old school house at Templeton, Tiverton, Devon. This work was undertaken in order to assess the fabric affected by the conversion, restoration and development of this complex and set the buildings in their historical and archaeological context.

The School House was built in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (1875), on the site of a former farm building, which had formed part of courtyard of buildings associated with Cloggs Court to the east (now known as The Wolery). A large room within Cloggs Court had previously been used as the village school. The School House continued in use until 1947, when it was closed due to falling pupil numbers, it has since been left largely untouched.

The building consists of a single celled school room, with two porches projecting to the south. The building is of marked Gothic influence and the school appears to have been developed out of an earlier stone building of unknown, but probable agricultural function. Interesting historic features survive within the building from both main phases of work. From the earlier agricultural phase these include adapted scissor trusses and from the school phase; there are boarded doors, numbered metal children's coat hooks, beaded panelling and the remains of the school piano.

The building is aesthetically pleasing, with a considered design and Gothic influence, exhibiting dressed stone detailing and an accomplished attempt to adapt an existing form. There is some surviving evidence of the building's former physical form of probable agricultural function. The building is of high structural integrity and extraordinary authenticity, abandoned for much of the later 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Whilst rural village schools are not rare in Devon, this is a particularly interesting and good quality example, smaller than most, of one room; of high survival levels and no doubt of immense local communal value to the village.



## 5.0 Bibliography

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1841, 1861

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[http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer\\_google/googleviewer.html](http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html)

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APPENDIX 1: RECORDING TABLES

<b>BUILDING 1</b>		<b>General Description</b>
Function/Summary:		19 <sup>th</sup> century school house, converted from existing stone building of unknown function.
Dating Evidence:		1875 datestone and Gothic detailing, clear phasing in stonework, early or mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century scissor trusses and recording of building on 1840 Tithe Map.
<b>Exterior</b>		
<b>B1 Elevation NORTH</b>		<b>Description</b>
Fabric Description:		Stone rubble build, of local slatestone type. In a cob and lime mix bond of pale red-brown colour, with lime later cement pointing in places. Some surviving earlier greyish-white lime pointing. Formal block quoins to the north-west corner, roughly dressed and faced. Quoins to north-east corner roughly shaped, quite crude.
Roof Covering		Scantle slate roof, with red terracotta ridge tiles.
Opening – Windows:	2	One four light window to the west end, one two light window to the east end. Both windows have dressed and faced formal limestone quoins to the reveals. Timber inset window frames are chunky ¼ ovolo moulded, square headed.
Drainage/Guttering		Down pipes and cast iron guttering, ogee moulded.
Significant Details:		Stone dressed sill to previously blocked opening, of limestone or similar, under quoin reveals to existing window to west end.
Relationships:		Elevation is cohesive with the east, west and south elevations.
Comments:		This elevation has neater stonework than others, and the impressive dressed stone stack, with datestone of 1875, indicates an intention to create a ‘presentation’ front.
<b>B1 Elevation SOUTH</b>		<b>Description</b>
Fabric Description:		Stone rubble build, of local slatestone type. In a cob and lime mix bond of pale red-brown colour, with lime. Some surviving earlier greyish-white lime pointing. Later cement or hard greyish pointing in places. Abutted to east and west ends by pointed gabled porches.
Roof Covering:		Scantle slate roof, with red terracotta ridge tiles. Slight projecting eaves with chamfered soffit boards.
Openings – Doors:	2	Two doorways, one enclosed within each east and west porch, described with the interior of those buildings.
Opening – Windows:	1	One long five light window opening, formal limestone dressed and faced block quoins to the reveals. Timber inset window frames are chunky ¼ ovolo moulded, square headed. Window casements within the frames have been altered and the base of the window is patched with cement.
Drainage/Guttering		Part of a down pipe survives and there is evidence of cast iron guttering now mostly lost, ogee moulded.
Significant Details:		There is a large battered stone buttress seen bracing the south elevation, to the western end, this is built over by the gabled west porch; evidencing phasing.
Relationships:		The south elevation is of the earlier build, of tightly packed regularised slatestone rubble. Around the window opening, and at both ends where the porches have been built up and doors forced, there is looser infill rubble. The porches abut the original, but altered elevation.
East Porch		Three sided stone rubble structure, built up against the existing building. Steep gabled roof, with projecting eaves with chamfered soffits and pointed chamfered common rafters. Tall pointed arched Gothic doorways, now set with an early 20th century timber plank door and frame, probably originally open. The sides of the doorway are of stone quoins, roughly dressed and shaped, the arch is of limestone faced, dressed and carved.
West Porch		Three sided stone rubble structure built up against the existing building and around the buttress on its eastern side, not tied in with any consistency; to the west side between the door and existing wall the infill is merely of loose bricks. Steep gabled roof, with projecting eaves with chamfered soffits and pointed chamfered common rafters. Tall pointed arched Gothic window, set raised in the south wall, with chunky ¼ ovolo moulded frame, transom mullions and smaller opening casements

		to bottom, fixed shaped panes above. The sides of the window are of dressed and faced formal stone block quoins. To the west wall the porch has a doorway, with diagonal beaded planking to face and heavy frame to interior, brass doorknobs, in a heavy beaded door frame, with pegged corners, brick and stone threshold.
<b>B1 Elevation WEST</b>		Description
Fabric Description		Stone rubble build, of local slatestone type. In a cob and lime mix bond of pale red-brown colour, with lime later cement pointing in places. Some surviving earlier greyish-white lime pointing.
Roof Covering		Pointed steep gable. Scantle slate roof, with red terracotta ridge tiles. Narrow timber barge boards, chamfered soffit boards.
Openings:	1	One large loading door raised in gable, now fitted with a window, with a plain beaded frame, fixed pane below, hopper opening above. This opening has been retro-fitted with dressed block limestone reveals, the stonework around has a looser infill. Above the window is a slit vent, also with dressed limestone reveals, with deep chamfered sides.
Relationships		Cohesive with the north and south elevations. The north-west corner may have been rebuilt during the 1875 conversion works, being more formal than others.
Comments		This elevation was obscured by ivy foliage until recent clearing works and the details of the openings were not clear.
<b>B1 Elevation EAST</b>		Description
Fabric Description:		Stone rubble build, of local slatestone type. In a cob and lime mix bond of pale red-brown colour, with lime later cement pointing in places. Some surviving earlier greyish-white lime pointing.
Roof Covering		Pointed steep gable. Scantle slate roof, with red terracotta ridge tiles. Narrow timber barge boards, chamfered soffit boards.
Openings:	1	One small rectangular opening at apex of gable, no quoins or treatment to reveals of opening. Fixed with slate louvres. This is an air vent of agricultural character.
Relationships:		Cohesive with north and south elevations.
Comments:		The elevation is obscured at the apex by thick established ivy foliage.
<b>B1 Interior</b>		Description
Function:		School Room
Walls:		Plastered and painted walls. Cob plaster with thin skim of lime plaster over and whitewash and an ochre coloured limewash paint. All walls are panelled with beaded planks to ½ height, painted dark green/grey. The school room was obviously retro-fitted with electricity in the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century and there are bakelite switches and associated detailing in places on the walls.
Floor:		Wide even width boarded floor, suspended on heavy joists and stone rubble dwarf walls, over earth. Very badly damaged by water ingress from fallen slates on roof, the floor is totally rotten to the south side, central section.
Ceiling:		Open to the trusses, the eaves are boarded in timber framing with lathe and plaster and there is lathe and plaster between the rafters.
Roof Structure:		To the east end, equally set are a pair of scissor trusses, quite lightweight but well made wide truss blades, each set with a pair of pegged scissor braces. Each scissor brace is half lapped. The ridge has a mortice and tenon, pegged. To the base of the trusses is a later addition, a thin but heavy bolted secondary tie beam. To the west end is an elaborate strut truss, with heavy tie beam and queen and secondary struts to the sides, with a heavy collar, boarding between collar and tie to the sides, this truss is open to the centre. It also has a timber frame fitment for a sliding door set underneath. This truss has lots of bolted joints; its complicated boxed bracing of struts is somewhat over engineered but designed to carry the raised height of the new slate roof. The ridge is supported by this west end truss, the two scissor trusses do not reach the ridge, but heavy purlins are braced off blocks on the back of the older trusses, again raising the roof higher.
Opening – Doors:	2	Two doors in the south wall, lead to each the east and west porches.

		<p>To the west end the door is square headed, with brick reveals patching the opening, as the door is forced.</p> <p>To the east the doorway is a tall pointed arch, with dressed stone to upper. It is set in a heavy chamfered frame and with a diagonal beaded plank door again, this time with heavy decorative Gothic strap hinges. This may adapt an existing doorway as the stonework to the side looks less disturbed than to the west but the arch is obviously inserted.</p>
Opening – Windows:	3	<p>One four light window to north-west corner.</p> <p>One two light window to north-east corner.</p> <p>One elongated five light window opening in the centre of the south wall.</p> <p>All windows have timber plain plank sills and chunky beaded timber frames with pegged corners. The window frames themselves are ¼ ovolo moulded, with chunky chamfered glazing bars or ovolo moulded bars. A mixture of fixed lights and opening casements. There are original wrought iron blacksmith made coiled catches and bar closures to the two light window and several survive to the north-west with later additional repairs.</p> <p>The long five light window has been altered in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the two opening casements replaced with plain chamfered windows with art-deco composite catches and the alternative three fixed lights being set with a bottom opening hopper, with timber sides.</p>
Significant Details:		Sliding cabinets built along the east end gable wall, containing cupboards with shelves. The frame is chunky and chamfered to edges, the doors of the cabinet have the diagonal beaded plank detailing also seen on the doors.
Dating Evidence:		The pointed gothic arches of the doors and fine detailing, as well as the Tudor-influenced window mouldings fits with the later 19 <sup>th</sup> century neo-Gothic tradition. The scissor trusses seen adapted in the roof are typically dated in this region to the early to mid 19 <sup>th</sup> century but are sometimes seen in later 18 <sup>th</sup> century buildings.
Comments:		The school room is exceptionally authentic and untouched, even still containing the piano, which sits in the south-west corner but is no longer in salvageable condition.
<b>West Porch</b>		<b>Description</b>
Function		The interior is currently being mainly accessed through the West Porch. There is a towel rail on the back of the door and quarry tiles and scarring fittings to the south wall under the window, may combined indicate that this was a small wash room for the children.
Walls:		Remnants of plaster and paint over stone rubble. Rows of numbered metal coat hooks on the west wall and scars and marking of same to east.
Floor:		Black quarry tiles, dense, coarse matt glaze and small, square in size.
Ceiling:		Plastered between the rafters, painted white.
<b>East Porch</b>		<b>Description</b>
Function		There are coat hooks, a door to the adjacent house which once belonged to the teacher, a door to the yard and the main school room door, the tallest with grand arch. This was the main porch for the school.
Walls:		Remnants of plaster and paint over stone rubble. Rows of numbered metal coat hooks on the east and west walls.
Floor:		Brick paved floor, set in sand and lime.
Ceiling:		Plastered between the rafters, painted white.
Doors:	2	Plain plank door, with a narrow frame, modern iron strap hinges, iron thumb latch. Plain frame and heavier beaded plank door to south wall, set into arch with open area above, may once have been set with a piece of glass.

Appendix 2: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS



SOUTHERN ELEVATION, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH WITHOUT SCALE.



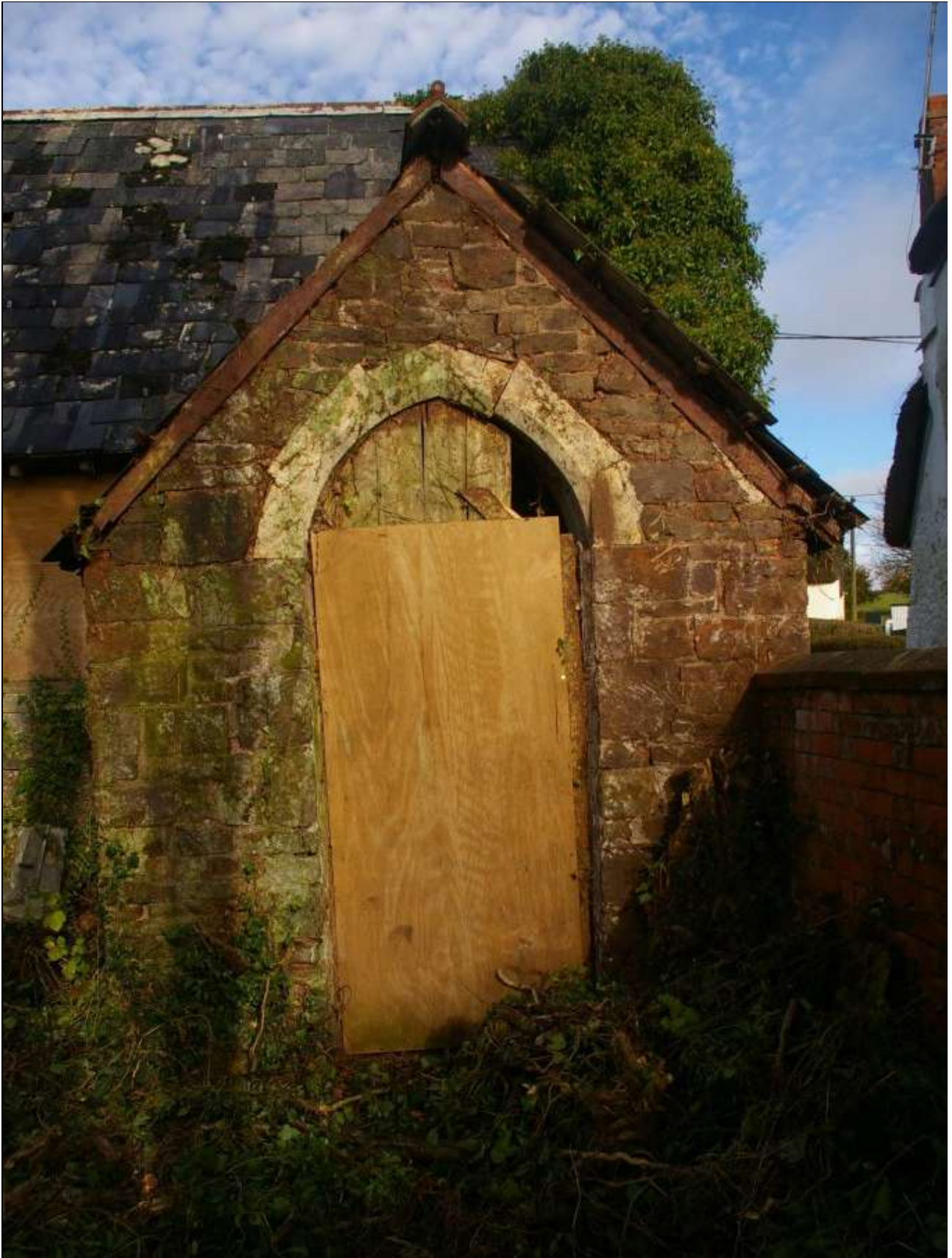
AS ABOVE.



BRICK BOUNDARY WALL DEFINING FORMER PLAYGROUND AREA, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (NO SCALE).



EASTERN PORCH ON SOUTHERN ELEVATION, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).

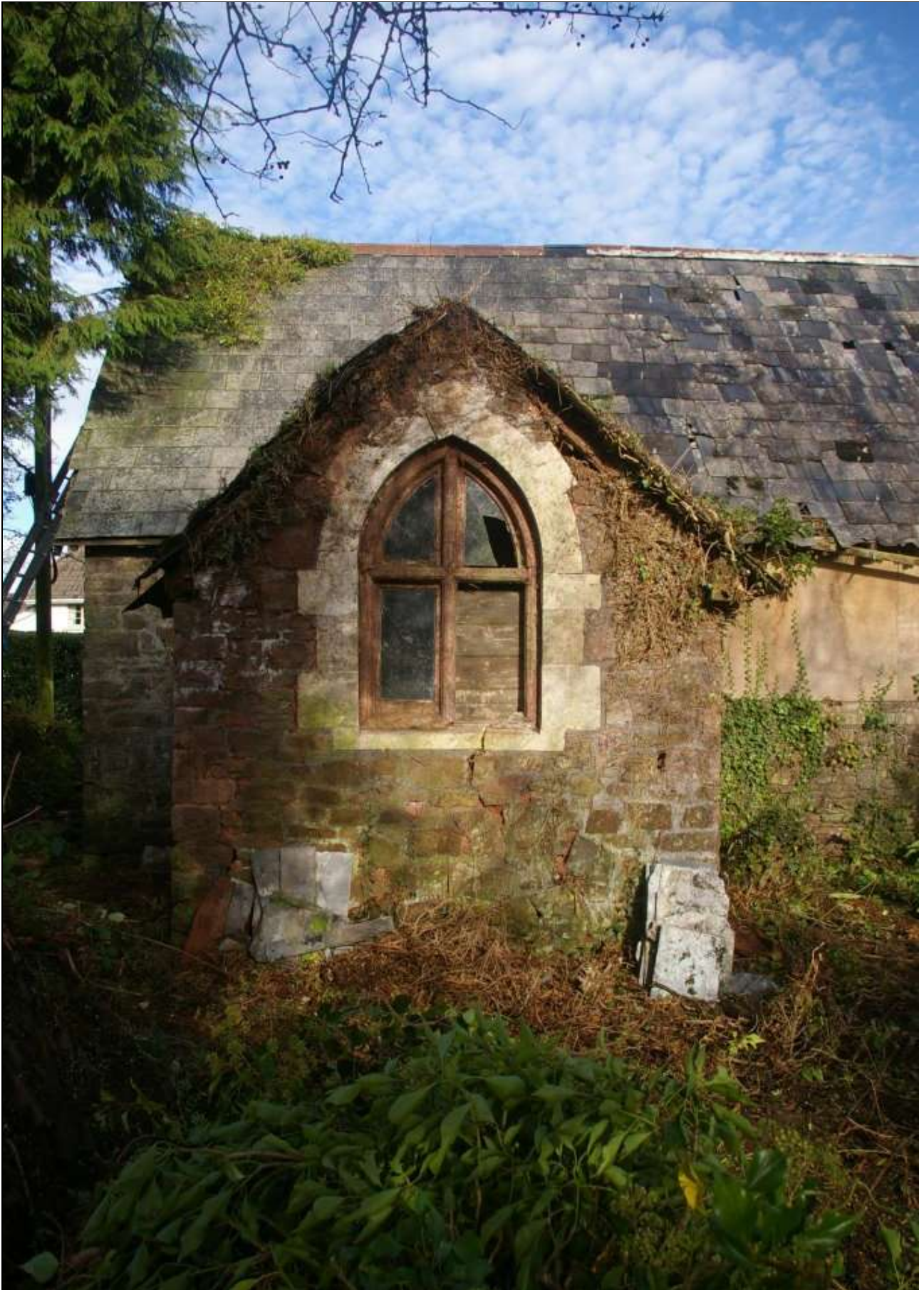


ENTRANCE TO THE EASTERN PORCH, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (NO SCALE).



WESTERN PORCH ON THE SOUTHERN ELEVATION, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).





WESTERN PORCH, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (NO SCALE).



ENTRANCE TO THE WESTERN PORCH, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



NORTH AND WEST ELEVATIONS. VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).



THE ROAD AND VILLAGE IN RELATION TO THE SCHOOL HOUSE, VIEWED FROM THE WEST (NO SCALE).



NORTH ELEVATION, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).



DATESTONE IN THE NORTH ELEVATION, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (NO SCALE).



CHIMNEY INSERTED INTO THE NORTH ELEVATION OF THE SCHOOL HOUSE, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).



ROOF LIGHT IN NORTH ELEVATION, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (NO SCALE).



LARGE WINDOW IN NORTH ELEVATION, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (NO SCALE).



SHOT OF ROOF TIMBERS VIEWED FROM THE EAST (NO SCALE).



AS ABOVE.



SHOT OF THE FLOOR, VIEWED FROM THE EAST (NO SCALE).



NORTH ELEVATION VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (NO SCALE).



SOUTH ELEVATION, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (NO SCALE).



SURVIVING CUPBOARDS, VIEWED FROM THE WEST (NO SCALE).





EASTERN ELEVATION, VIEWED FROM THE WEST (NO SCALE).



COAT HOOKS IN EASTERN PORCH (NO SCALE).



FLOOR IN EASTERN PORCH, (NO SCALE).



SCHOOL PIANO.



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

Tel: 01769 573555  
Email: [mail@swarch.net](mailto:mail@swarch.net)