

FOXHOLE FARM HALWILL BEAWORTHY DEVON

Desk-Based Assessment & Historic Building Recording



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 180404



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Foxhole Farm, Halwill, Beaworthy, Devon Desk-Based Assessment & Historic Building Recording

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Work undertaken by SWARCH for Lynne and John Dummett

Summary

South West Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned to undertake historic building recording at Foxhole Farm Halwill, Beaworthy, Devon. This work was undertaken in advance of proposed alterations to the property, in order to inform and guide those proposed alterations and establish the historical context of the building.

The hamlet of Foxhole is first documented in 1238, but documentary references to the hamlet and its individual tenements are very sparse. It probably formed part of the Domesday manor of Halwill, and in 1842 one of the three tenements making up the hamlet was owned by the lord of the manor Sir William Molesworth. The hamlet lay at the centre of its own medieval common open field system, enclosed through agreement in the late medieval or early post-medieval period. The Soby family owned this farmhouse in 1842, and their descendants only sold the property in 1998.

The current Farmhouse has a medieval core but is not a longhouse; the shippon appears to be a later 18th or early 19th century structure, probably built up and incorporating earlier stonework. The medieval core consists of a passage and open hall, with a room over the passage extending via a jetty into the open hall. In the early 17th century, a crosswing and detached bakehouse was constructed, the hall floored to create a first-floor bedroom and a lateral stack for a fireplace added. The crosswing was fully incorporated into the house in the 18th century, with the addition of a heated parlour and additional first-floor room, and a pump room was added to the rear. The roof of the house and the threshing barn appear to have been replaced at this time. This phase saw the remodelling of an existing and rather fine staircase. Later in the 18th century, the shippon was built on the footprint of what may have been service rooms for the hall. In the 19th century, a pigsty was built abutting the shippon, and some re-modelling of the house (doors, bread oven, etc.) occurred. The house was modernised after its sale in 1998, and it is likely some historic features were lost.

The house, threshing barn and bakehouse are all Grade II Listed. The farmhouse is a very good example of a middling-status medieval hall-house subject to successive extension and reasonably comprehensive adaptation. However, it was owned and occupied by a single family from at least the mid 19th century, whose limited means have ensured the survival of a wide variety of period fixtures and fittings. The significance of the house is threefold. Firstly, the survival of period architectural features like the internal jetty, 17th and 18th century floor boards, 17th century stair, doors, lateral stack etc. Secondly, the clear evidence for phasing, which reflects changing social attitudes, prosperity and aspirations. Thirdly, its value when considered as part of a group with the bakehouse and the threshing barn, with observed changes (particularly in the 19th century) mirroring change across the rest of the farmstead.



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:	FOXHOLE FARM
PARISH:	HALWILL
COUNTY:	DEVON
NGR:	SX 41753 96992
PLANNING REF:	n/a
SWARCH REF:	HFF17

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Mr and Mrs Dummett (the Client) to undertake a programme of historic building recording at Foxhole Farm, Halwill, Beaworthy, Devon, in order to inform and guide proposed alterations to the property, and establish the historical context for the building.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The farm is located c.6.33km from Halwill and c.10.13km from Holsworthy, at a height of c.155m AOD. The soils of the area are the slowly-permeable seasonally waterlogged clayey, fine loamy and fine silty soils (SSEW 1983). It is underlain by the mudstones and siltstones of the Crackington Formation (BGS 2018).

1.3 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The farmstead is located on the south-western side of the historic parish of Halwill, part of the Hundred of Black Torrington and the Deanery of Holsworthy. Halwill was a Domesday manor held by Brictric son of Algar in 1066, which passed to Queen Matilda and to King William by 1086. The manor held land for 7 ploughs, and while Foxhole is not named specifically, it is likely the hamlet was already in existence by this date. The manor descended via the Honour of Gloucester to the Cary family, and thence to the Arscotts and the Molesworths. However, only one of the three tenements at Foxhole was owned by Sir William Molesworth of Pencarrow in 1842. Foxhole Farm was owned and occupied by the Soby family from at least 1843 through until 1998.

Members of the Devon Buildings Group (Jenny Sanders and Ann Adams, among others) visited the farm on several occasions in 1998 and a brief account was published in the DBG newsletter for 1999. However, it has not proven possible to access the photographic archive generated at that time.

1.4 METHODOLOGY

The assessment of the buildings was conducted by E. Wapshott and B. Morris in December 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). The desk-based assessment follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (ClfA 2014, Revised 2017).

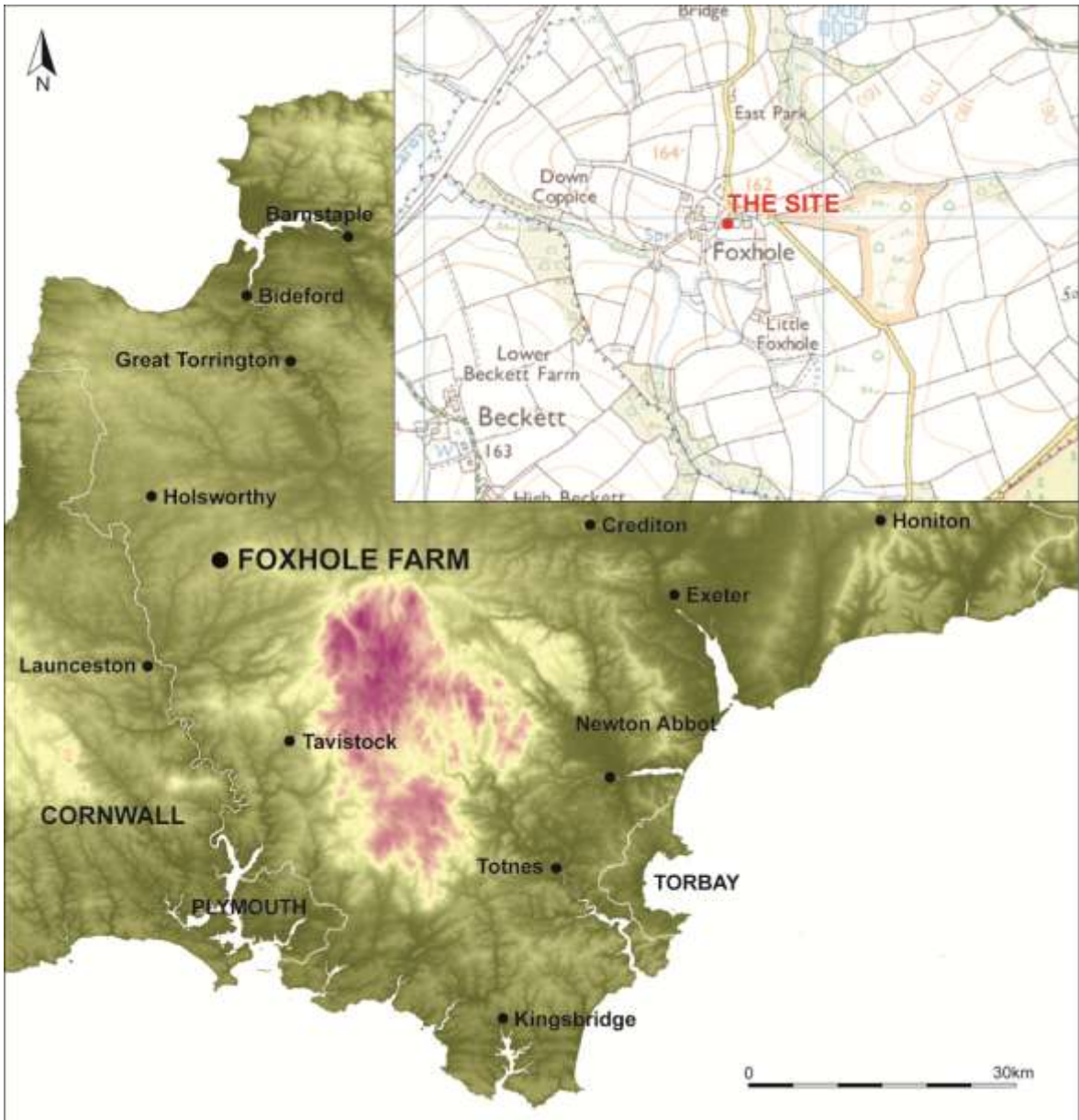


FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP.

2.0 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The hamlet of Foxhole is located within the ecclesiastical parish of Halwill, in the Deanery of Holsworthy and the Hundred of Black Torrington. The manor of Halwill was held by the powerful Anglo-Saxon thane Brictric, son of Algar in 1066, and passed with most of his lands to Queen Matilda; the *Continuator of Wace* alleges Matilda seized his lands because Brictric had spurned her in his youth (Ellis 1833, 55). At her death in 1083 it reverted to King William. The Domesday Book notes in 1086 that it was taxed for 1 virgate of land (very approximately 120a), but was assessed as having land for 5 ploughs (very approximately 2400a) and that there were 2 ploughs in lordship and 5 ploughs held by 10 villagers and 1 smallholder. The manorial entries in the Domesday Book usually conceal a mass of detail, with smaller settlements and hamlets listed, unnamed, under the principal manor. It is highly probable that Foxhole, and the other hamlets in Halwill parish, were already in existence in 1066, even if the first documentary references to *Fox[h]ole* only appear in the Assize Rolls of 1238.

As with many of Matilda's estates, Halwill was granted to Robert Fitz Hamon, passing via Mabel his daughter to Robert Earl of Gloucester, going on to form part of the Honour of Gloucester. It passed to the Cary family, and after the attainder of Sir William Cary in 1388 was granted to John Fortescue. It was later held by the Arscotts of Tetcott, passing by failure of the male line to Sir William Molesworth of Pencarrow in 1788. Sir William was the great-grandson of Jane Arscott (b.1678), and in 1842 the manor and the bulk of the land (c.38%) in Halwill parish was still held by his namesake, Sir William (1810-1855). (The above from Gill 2011; Lysons 1822; Thorn & Thorn 1985.)

In 1842 the small hamlet of Foxhole was comprised of three separate tenements, only one of which was owned by Sir William Molesworth. The other two were owned by John Durant (senior) and Benjamin Soby. Benjamin Soby is notable in that his was one of only five farms in the parish to be owner-occupied; the other 46 tenements were leased by tenants. Those tenants include other members of the Soby family: Thomas Soby senior (Brendham 135a), Thomas Soby junior (Halwill Town 126a), Josias Soby (Halwill Town 72a and 61a), and Thomas Durant Soby (with Josias Soby, 328a of Halwill Moor). Benjamin Soby, as owner-occupier of a mere 60a, was very much the poor relation of his more expansive relations. In the 1841 Census Benjamin is listed as a *farmer*, aged 40, with his wife and 10 children. Benjamin was still there in 1861 and in 1891 the tenth child, Samuel (now aged 50), and the ninth child, Charity (now aged 52) were resident with their 20 year old nephew James. Their descendants owned Foxhole Farm until 1998, when one of the two elderly bachelor brothers running the farm died. When the first Soby moved to Foxhole is not known; the first reference in the parish register dates to 1704, but, as in 1843, there were four other tenements in the parish held by Sobys, it is not clear if the 1704 date refers to Foxhole.

One of the other tenements at Foxhole was held by John Durant senior, leased to (presumably his son) John Durant junior; the other tenement was owned by Sir William Molesworth, but was also leased to John Durant junior. It is probable that the tenement owned by Sir William was sold to the Durant family after 1891, creating a single holding of 112a latterly and entirely erroneously called *Foxhole Manor Farm*.

Documentary references to Foxhole prior to the mid 1840s are exceedingly sparse. The Devon Heritage centre contains two records relating to a 1585 *deed of gift and bargain and sale* for North and South Furze in Shebbear [DHC: 2527M/TS/3-4]; these note Foxhole was held by John Pears, yeoman, and his wife Johane. However, it is not specified which tenement at Foxhole John Pears held.



FIGURE 2: VIEW OF THE FARMHOUSE IN C.1998 WHEN IT WAS SOLD (©PETER CHILD).

2.2 CARTOGRAPHIC RECORDS

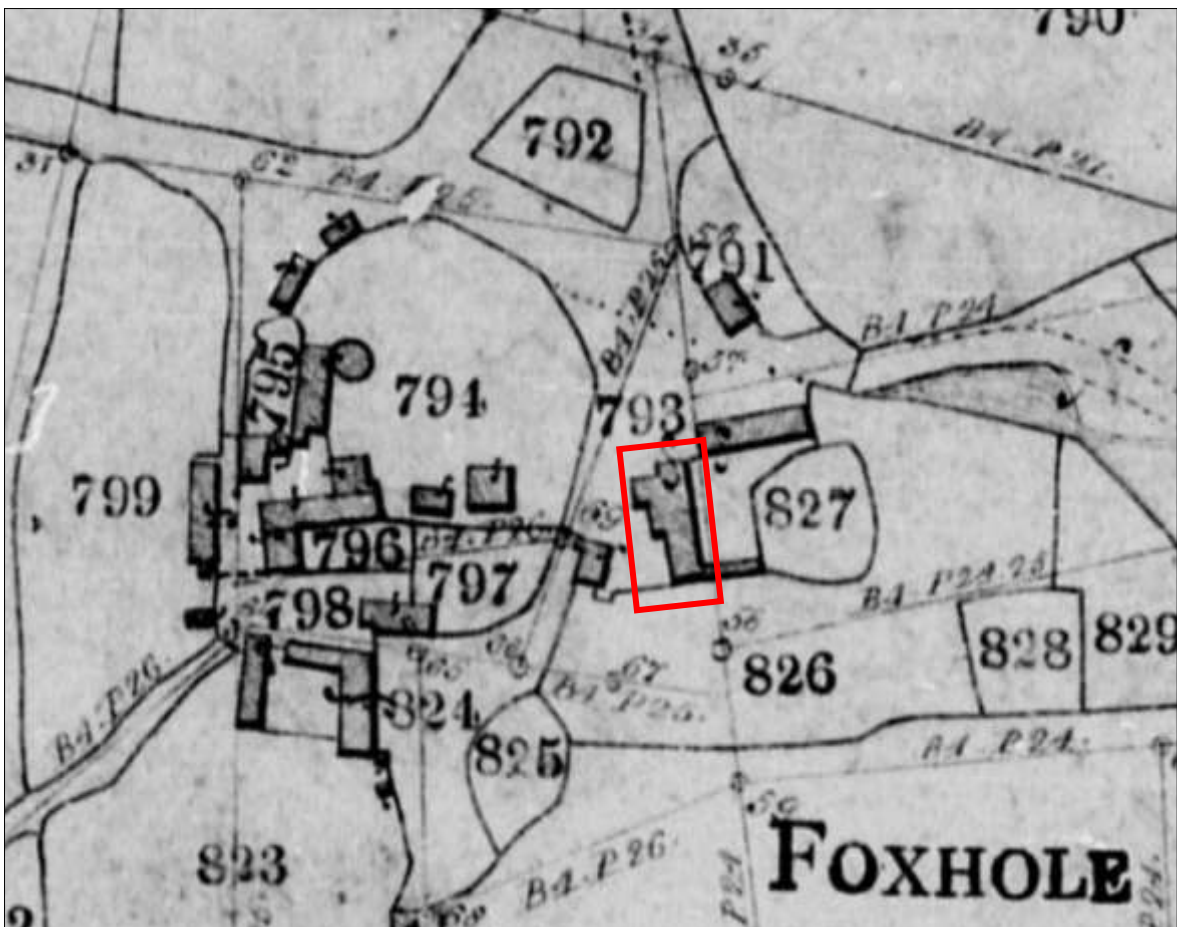


FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE 1843 HALWILL TITHE MAP (PRO); THE FARMHOUSE IS INDICATED.

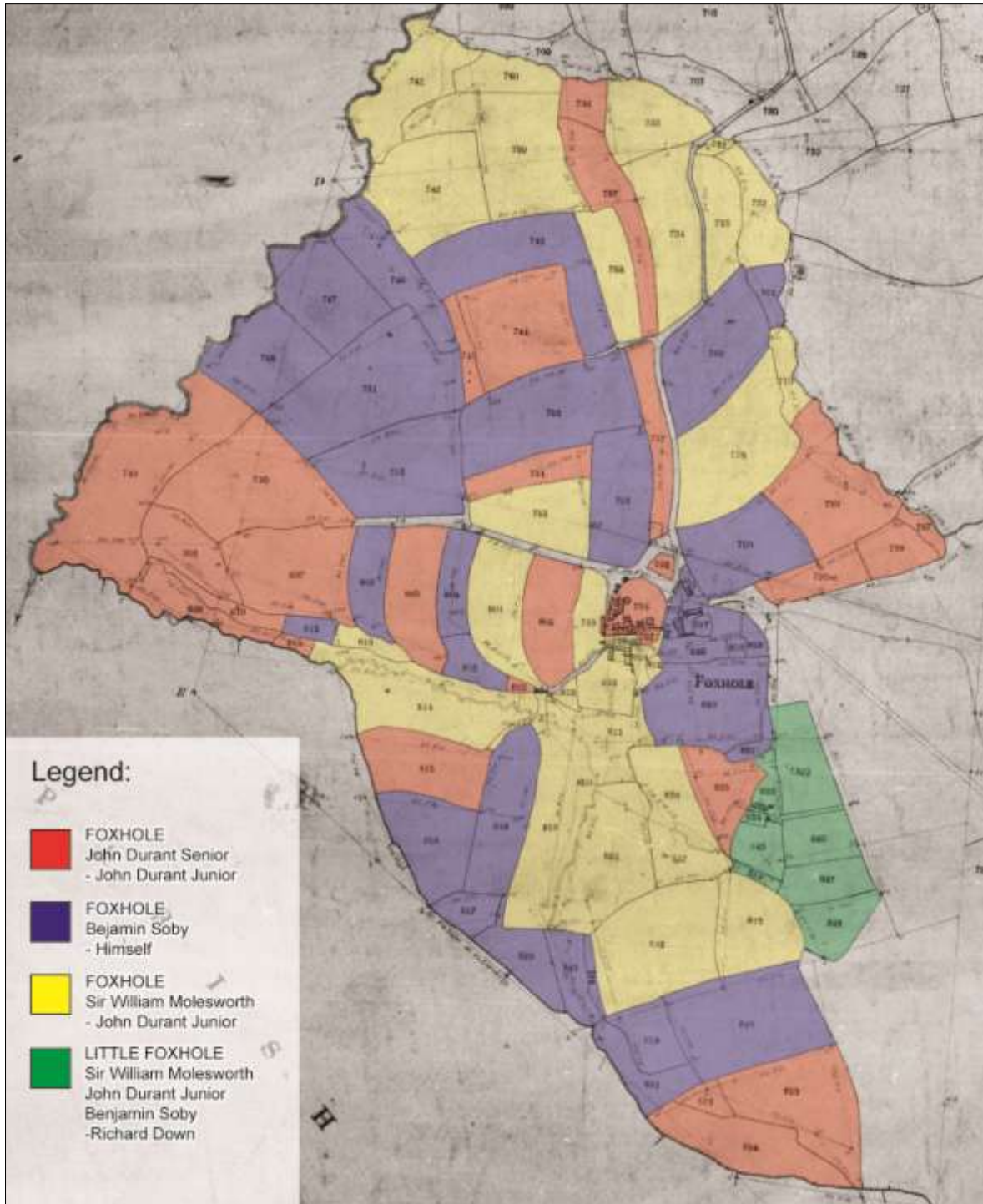


FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE C.1840 HALWILL TITHE MAP (PRO), SHOWING LANDHOLDING AT FOXHOLE.

Figures 5-6 shows an extract from the 1843 Halwill tithe map. The earlier maps available to this study (e.g. 1803 OS surveyor's draft map) are of insufficient scale and accuracy to provide any meaningful additional detail. The tithe map shows the main structures at the farmstead – house, shippon, threshing barn and bakehouse – already in place. The shape and form of the fields, and the dispersed character of landholding, is entirely consistent with that of a former common open field system, enclosed through agreement in the late or early post-medieval period. The three tenements would have retained common rights to the extensive area of open grazing to the east (*Broadbury*), as indicated by the joint ownership of the smallholding of *Little Foxhole*, clearly enclosed from the common moor.

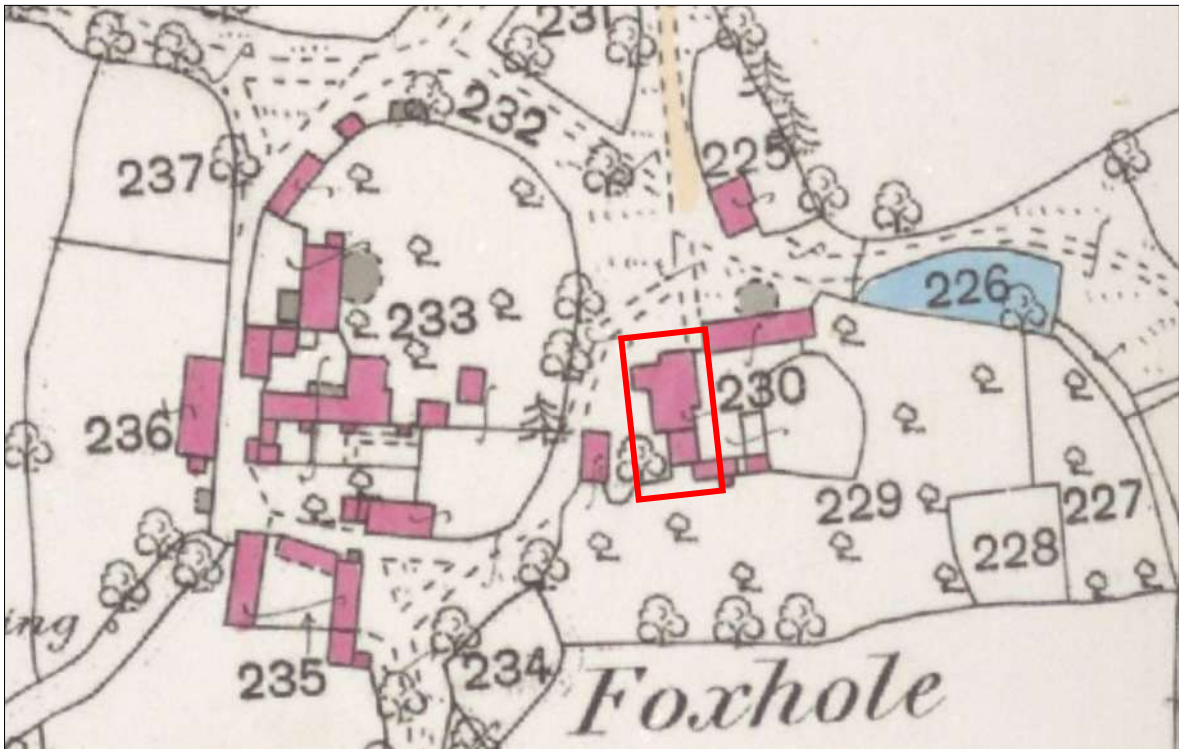


FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE 1ST EDITION OS 25 INCH MAP, SURVEYED 1884 PUBLISHED 1885 (DEVON SHEET LXIII.13) (DHC). THE FARMHOUSE IS INDICATED.

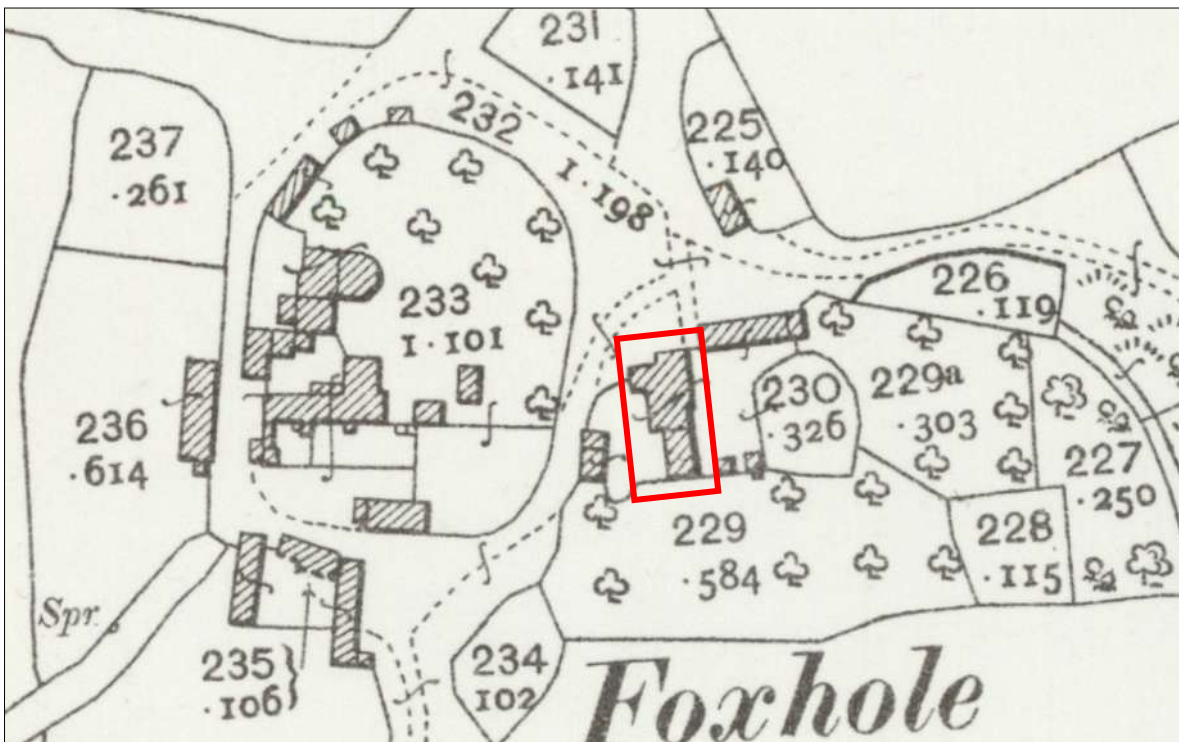


FIGURE 6: EXTRACT FROM THE 2ND EDITION OS 25 INCH MAP, SURVEYED 1905 PUBLISHED 1906 (DEVON SHEET LXIII) (DHC). THE FARMHOUSE IS INDICATED.

The subsequent historic OS maps are almost identical (Figures 7-8), with the appearance and disappearance of a series of small structures on the southern side of the east yard being the only difference. The modern steel portal-framed structure to the east was built between 1963 and 1977.

3.0 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

3.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

Foxhole Farm is a little-altered traditional farmstead with farmhouse and barns of cob and stone under slate roofs. The farmhouse (Listed Grade II) is a particularly complex building with medieval origins: at its core it is a closed former open hall, much altered and augmented, with arrange of good features, such as the 17th century lateral stack, fine composite stair and good 18th century carpentry. The hall range is orientated north-south, with a crosswing to the north-west, a shippon to the south, and lean-to in the angle between the hall and the crosswing.

To the west there is an interesting if small structure recently used as a garage but formerly a detached bakehouse (Listed GII), a large threshing barn to the north-east (also Listed GII), and a small low range of sheds/pigsties to the south-east. North of the threshing barn is small barn, now converted to residential use. The historic maps make it clear that all these structures lay on one side of an irregular area of roadside waste, west of an oval enclosure containing Foxhole Manor. The hamlet sits are the centre of a fossilised medieval strip-field system.

3.1.1 RELATIONSHIPS OF BUILDINGS ON THE FARMSTEAD

The farmhouse is the earliest surviving building on the site. It stands on a slight south-facing slope and is flanked by two small yards. The yard to the west is much altered, with levels reduced for the purposes of drainage; the east yard has farm buildings to each side, is partly cobbled with some areas of concrete, with the rest laid down to lawn with a central well. The west yard appears to have been the early focus, the evidence for this being the presence of a possible porch projection on the western side of the house. After c.1600 the house was 'turned' to face east. The construction of the bakehouse and unheated crosswing to the west points to an ancillary service function for the west yard, and the construction of the lateral stack indicates the east elevation had become the principal one. The status of the farm appears to have declined over time; in the 18th and 19th century the east yard was framed with agricultural buildings and a shippon attached to the house at the lower end.



FIGURE 7: THE FARMHOUSE, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST. THE HALL IS NEXT TO THE STACK; THE PARLOUR IN THE FOREGROUND.



FIGURE 8: THE FARMHOUSE, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST. THE CROSSWING IS TO THE LEFT, THE HALL WITH PROJECTION TO THE REAR, THE PUMP ROOM IN THE ANGLE BETWEEN THE TWO, AND THE SHIPPON ON THE RIGHT.

3.2 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

3.2.1 FARMHOUSE

Description

A traditional stone and cob farmhouse with slate roof with an L-shaped plan. In origin, a two-cell cross-passage building, with later crosswing, lean-to, extension and shippon. Entry to the house is via a door at the southern end of the east elevation that opens onto the former CROSS PASSAGE. The Passage is divided into two unequal parts by a 19th century plank screen; the walls of the eastern part are heavily-painted (white) and the floor laid with later 19th century coloured and encaustic tiles. The walls of the western part are of bare stone, the floor is cobbled, and the former front doorway is blocked in concrete block. The south wall of the Passage contains three blocked openings separated by two narrow masonry piers. A modern door central to the north wall gives access to the largest room in the house, the main HALL (Figure 11). This was formerly a hall open to the roof, and a jetty projects into the room from above the Passage. The room features a large hearth with granite lintel and one surviving granite jamb. There is a bread oven, copper and evidence for a creamer, and this would indicate the room was used as a kitchen from the 18th century. A good bench and fine keeping place (small cupboard) survive in the north-east corner, with a three-light casement window. An 18th century door in the west wall provides access to the PUMP ROOM, a similar door in the north-west corner provides access to the crosswing, and a third door, adjacent to the second, provides access to the PARLOUR, now used as the kitchen (Figure 12). The floors of both the Hall and the Parlour were replaced with concrete after 1998, although large and very well-worn flagstones were retained at the threshold to each doorway and the hearth. The Parlour has a small open hearth in the north wall, a fine three-light casement window with a narrow plank window seat, one surviving chamfered beam and one replacement, and exposed joists. There is a blocked doorway in the west wall; this formerly led into the crosswing, but is now set with a reused 17th century panelled door and used as a cupboard. Internally, this cupboard has fine 18th century turned and carved shelves of 'display cabinet' type.



FIGURE 9: THE HALL, SHOWING THE FIREPLACE WITH CREAMER/BOILER TO THE LEFT (INDICATED) AND INTERNAL JETTY (RIGHT); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



FIGURE 10: THE PARLOUR, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER. THE REPLACED BEAM IS INDICATED.



FIGURE 11: THE STAIRS IN THE STAIRHALL, VIEWED FROM BELOW AND TO THE SOUTH-WEST.

The crosswing and STAIRHALL are now accessed via the north-west corner of the Hall. The Stairhall is of two storeys and is dominated by the dark wooden stair (Figure 13). This stair incorporates elements of a 17th century closed-string open-well stair, reset with 18th century beaded posts and rails but otherwise rough and rather rustic in appearance. The Stairhall contains a landing which serves the first floor bedrooms over the Hall and Parlour, as well as a first floor bedroom over the Dairy to the west. There is a deep understair cupboard on the ground floor to the north-east corner which contains the cupboard accessed from the Parlour. The wall between the cupboard and the door is a solid but thin (c.0.12m) cob wall. The PUMP ROOM can also be accessed from the Stairhall via a relatively modern forced doorway in the south wall. The Pump Room features a small granite trough against the west wall and the remains of a Victorian water pump. The southern half of the room has been fitted out as a modern bathroom. The DAIRY in the crosswing is separated from the Stairhall by another thin cob wall, and is accessed from the Stairhall via another 18th century door. The dairy has a low ceiling, with slate dairy shelves along part of the west wall and various other supports for shelves to west and east walls. A massive granite trough or brining tank sits on the floor by the east wall. The room is lit by a good three-light casement that matches those in the Parlour and Hall, and there is a small forced window with round head in the south wall.

Moving upstairs, BEDROOM 1 (above the Dairy) is accessed via a half landing on the stairs. This is a large room set into the eaves with a plank boarded floor, plastered walls and a window in the south wall. The main landing is set to the east of the Stairhall and is enclosed by a banister rail incorporating 17th century turned balusters reset into 18th century narrow beaded rails. The landing is formed of fine chunky plank floorboards; the curve of the boards indicates they were sequential slices through individual trees. The landing provides access to the BEDROOM 2 (above the Parlour) and BEDROOM 2 (above the Hall); the wall between the landing and Bedroom 2 is again a thin cob partition, as is the wall between Bedrooms 2 and 3. The doors to both Bedroom 2 and Bedroom 3 are 19th century four-panel doors.



FIGURE 12: DETAIL OF THE ROOF STRUCTURE ABOVE THE PARLOUR BEDROOM, SHOWING A RE-USED SMOKE-BLACKENED RAFTER; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

BEDROOM 2 is fairly large and tall, with a raised ceiling set up into the eaves exposing the foot of the trusses on the east side. It is lit by a good three-light casement window with a reset moulded plank window sill, and there is a small early hob-grate forced into the stack on the north wall. BEDROOM 3 is smaller, subdivided in the early 20th century by a thin plank partition wall. Bedroom 3 is lit by a three-light casement window in the east wall, as in Bedroom 2, with a moulded plank sill; the floor is of fine wide oak plank boards, reset where the floor has been raised. The foot of the truss blades can be seen on the east side and the northern edge of the stack projects into this bedroom. BEDROOM 4 is a narrow anteroom, with a cupboard of narrow planks (airing cupboard) formed against the stack. Under the floorboards, part of the medieval jetty and later chamfered ceiling joists can be seen. This small room is lit by a later two-light casement window in the west wall. The last room, the APPLE STORE, is located over the Passage; this is accessed through Bedroom 4 via a 19th century four-panel door in the thin cob partition wall. The Apple Store has been quite heavily altered in recent times, with a new oak plank floor and oak casement window in its east wall, with a narrow plank boarded ceiling, over collapsing lath and plaster.

The roof structure over the main range was renewed in the 18th century; the trusses over the crosswing look slightly earlier, with tapering blades. The trusses are surprisingly agricultural in character and very similar to those of the barns. The trusses are basic A-frames, with pegged and spiked joints, with half-lapped and very low collar beams. The rafters and battens are all new, the roof having been renewed fairly recently, with modern felt underlay. One smoke-blackened rafter has been incorporated into this roof (Figure 14).

Function

This has always been a rural dwelling, but the architectural development of the house points to variation in the status, capacity and aspiration of its occupants over time. The building appears to have originated as the dwelling of a prosperous yeoman: a fairly typical medieval open hall, with passage and (probably) service room(s) to the south. The form of this building – a two-cell cross passage structure – is a fairly common in Devon, and the house faced west to the neighbouring

farmhouses. It is not clear how much land was attached to this farmstead, but in 1840 there were three tenements of 60a at Foxhole, so between 40a and 60a is a reasonable guess. Foxhole lies at the centre of a fossilised medieval strip-field system, with larger and more regular fields to the east enclosed from the open common attached to the settlement. In 1840 its fields were still scattered across this area, and even this would have represented a significant simplification of the medieval pattern of landholding.

By the 17th century, the fields has been enclosed by agreement and individual tenements with fields held in severalty firmly established. The farm was prospering, and changes made to the house are in line with contemporary fashion, indicating the inhabitants were socially-aware and relatively well connected. At the same time, the house was turned to face east, away from its neighbours, and the provision of a bakehouse, lateral stack, and the evidence for a fine stair would point to something approaching middling status.

The 18th century brought a renewed focus on agricultural production, with the rebuilding of the house roof and the (re)construction of the Threshing Barn, a purpose-built specialist farming structure. The evidence that the former hall was adapted as the farmhouse kitchen, and the rustic character of the extant stair, would point to a decline in status, with the implementation of a more practical and agricultural style with less attention to quality and detail. This trend continued into the 19th century with the construction of the Shippon and other agricultural buildings. The 18th century phase saw considerably investment in the farm, but no great emphasis on style or quality, implying it was either owned by an estate, or that the owner-occupiers lacked the means to effect more elaborate change.

During the 19th and 20th century the farm was owned by the Soby family; alterations to the house and buildings were limited, with only the addition of certain specialist agricultural structures (the horse engine and pigsties). The great interest of this farmstead is that it remained a small, owner-occupied farm in the late 1990s, and was not incorporated into a larger unit and the buildings sold for residential development. As a result, and despite the changes that followed its sale in 1998, it remains a farmstead of great architectural interest.

TABLE 1: LIST OF SIGNIFICANT FEATURES.

No.	Function	Significant Features
1	Passage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19th century plank boarded front door with heavy ledging bars; • Heavy reset timber lintels over door, with large cut sockets; • Small hole formed in south wall for former large knob to earlier door; • 19th century coloured terracotta and encaustic tiled floor to east, (probably) over original cobbled tiered floor, dropping to west; • Medieval chamfered passage screen beam, with slot for styles and muntins. • Medieval chamfered beam to south gable, with sockets for door posts; • Medieval heavy on-side joists carrying the floor of the jetty over the passage, chamfered to underside with run out stops to east end, facing into hall; • 19th century timber plank boarded partition screen and door, forming cupboard to west end of passage; • Medieval plain and part-chamfered doorframe to west end of passage, with large timber pegs to corners, iron pintles and iron loop catch for bar bolt. Door missing; • 17th century angled block of masonry to north of west doorway, blocking to a former winding stair running up the rear of the building? • Clear build lines where the timber screen has been replaced by a rubble wall; rubble is 18th century in date; • Three large medieval blocked openings in the south wall.
2	Hall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17th century central transverse ceiling beam with chamfers and cut stops, repaired; • Medieval projecting jetty to south side, survives from former open hall. Another plastered-over chamfered beam braces the jetty and ceiling against the passage wall, where the hall has been 'closed';

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18th century three-light casement window in north-east corner; • 18th century bench, to the north-east corner by the hall window, with later plank boarding behind; • 18th century keeping place with shelf in north-east corner, with scratch-moulded and beaded frame; • 18th century plaster and stone structure with copper, with inset metal cauldron set into north side of stack; • 18th century creamery alcove survives to north-west corner, in the north wall; • 17th century massive open hearth, granite hollow-chamfered granite upright to north and lintel, rebuilt later dressed freestone rubble quoins to south, with narrow plain chamfer, where stack rebuilt after enclosing of passage with wall/insertion of bread oven; • 18th century brick bread oven forced into earlier oven in south side of stack, stone rubble structure behind, with later cast iron door with bar hinge; • 18th century metal cooking fitments and hooks survive to the back of the hearth, affixed to the stonework; • 19th century timber shelf forms mantelpiece over open hearth; • Recent concrete floor, but very worn slate flagstones retained at the thresholds to doors to the north and north-west and west. • 18th century Fine beaded doorframe and beaded plank door with large ledging bars to rear and handmade iron thumb latch. Leads down stone rubble steps to Pump Room; • 19th century narrow beaded frame and four-panel door with brass knob and iron lock in north-west corner leading to Parlour; • Chunky pegged doorframe, with chamfers and 'barrel roll' cut-outs survives in the north-west corner, leading west to the Stairhall. This has been refitted with an 18th century beaded plank door sat on iron pintles.
3	Parlour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18th century square open hearth to north wall, with fairly lightweight chamfered bressumer beam with cut stops. Neat stone rubble construction of fireplace, cobbled hearth, patched with concrete; • 18th century heavy beam to the east end, chamfered with run out stops on the west side, chamfered to a flatter side to the east. Joists run east-west and terminate at this beam; poor-quality narrow joists run north-south to the east, bracing a floor extension... was the first floor previously open here? • 18th and 19th century joists bridge the space between the surviving beam and the replacement beam; some are heavy and 'on-side', others are narrower historic replacements; • All beams and joists are marked with scarring from nails from a former lath and plaster ceiling; the ends of the joists have pulled out of the original beam showing diagonal mortise and tenon joints; • 19th century plank boarding panelling around the window and a window seat; • 18th century altered three-light casement window; • Fine panelled late 17th century or early 18th century cupboard door, with raised and fielded panel and decorative butterfly hinges, with 18th century fretwork carved shelves to interior; set within a blocked doorway.
4	Pump Room & Modern Bathroom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Massive 17th century(?) granite water trough; • Remains of 19th century water pump; • Slate flagstone floor, disturbed and reset; • Exposed poor-quality 18th century roof rafters, whole split trees; • Slate slab and stone rubble steps up to Hall in east wall and to Stairhall in north wall; • Blocked doorway in west wall, leading to west yard, now set with modern timber double-glazed window.
5	Stairhall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fine 17th century stair elements reset in an 18th century beaded stair framework and later bolted and supported, possibly reconstructed at some point in the 20th century; • 18th century fixed four-pane window in blocked doorway at first floor level in the south wall; • Good 18th century door to the Dairy in the west wall; • Good 18th century door to understair cupboard; • Good 18th century door to hall in south-east corner; • Good later 19th or even 20th century door to Pump Room in south wall, under blocked doorway;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18th century door frames but 19th century doors to Bedrooms 2 and 3; • 18th century doorframe, 19th century door to Bedroom 1.
6	Dairy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central heavy chamfered transverse ceiling beam; • 18th century three-light window in north wall, with chunky chamfered mullions and pegged frame, slate slab sill; • 18th or 19th century slate slab and rubble built piers, forming shelves for dairy; • 18th century shelves near the ceiling to both west and east walls; • Massive hand cut granite brining/salting trough, 17th century or earlier; • 18th century limecrete floor, patched with modern cement.
7	Bedroom 1, Dairy Bedroom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range of narrow thick oak and elm planks and some wide early pine planks, a mix of 17th-18th century in date, cut and reset to fit the changing configuration of bedroom space on the first floor; • 19th century plain four-panel door with brass door knob, chunky plain frame with pegged joints, leading to Stairhall.
8	Bedroom 2, Parlour Bedroom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range of narrow thick oak planks 18th century in date, cut and reset to fit the changing configuration of bedroom space on the first floor; • Good 18th century three-light window, with central casement and chunky chamfered mullions; • Scratch-moulded and ogee-edged oak plank sill to window, set lower as window reduced in size. 17th century, cut to side, so reset here, brought from crosswing? • Some deep plain pine skirting to west wall, 18th century or 19th century; • 19th century plain four-panel door with brass door knob, chunky plain frame with pegged joints, leading to Stairhall; • Small round-headed open hearth forced into the side of the north stack. This is fitted with a slate and metal hobgrate of unusually-small size, braced with small handmade bricks and slate slab hearth. Very early 19th century, c.1800? • Feet of truss blades visible under the eaves to east side of room, exposed wood hacked for plaster.
9	Bedroom 3, Hall Bedroom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range of wide thick oak and elm planks and some wide early pine planks, a mix of 17th-18th century in date, cut and reset to fit the changing configuration of bedroom space on the first floor; • Good 18th century three-light window, with central casement and chunky chamfered mullions; • Scratch-moulded and ogee-edged oak plank sill to window, set lower as window reduced in size. 17th century pegged and set into position, so correct here; • Some deep plain pine skirting to east wall, 18th or 19th century; • 19th century plain four-panel door with brass door knob, chunky plain frame with pegged joints, leading to Stairhall; • Feet of truss blades visible under the eaves to east side of room, exposed wood hacked for plaster.
10	Bedroom 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Late 19th or early 20th century timber screen forms east partition wall of this room and forms a cupboard against the stack. • One tall 19th century plank door has been reset in this east partition wall, leading to Bedroom 3. • Range of wide thick oak and elm planks and some wide early pine planks, a mix of 17th-18th century in date, cut and reset to fit the changing configuration of bedroom space on the first floor; • Small 19th century casement window in the west wall; • Within the cupboard against the stack is a heavy timber brace to the partition wall, a ragged section of stone, and projecting timbers, as if another heavier timber partition had been present.
11	Passage room, Bedroom 5, [apple store]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy timber post, quite crude, bracing the rear north-west corner and sloping eaves, where there is a blocked opening? • The heavy medieval passage beam that braced the screen is visible from the top, unmoulded from this angle; attached to this is a heavy pegged timber threshold;; • 19th century beaded plank door and narrow beaded frame, now set on top of the earlier threshold within the partition; • Bracket-shaped heavy cut off section of plank, seems to brace the south-east corner of this room, against the partition? Spiked and pegged into place, function unknown.

3.3 SHIPPON

Description

Two-storey barn with stone rubble walls up to first-floor height and cob above, partly plastered or rendered externally, with a recent scantle slate roof laid in diminishing courses, hipped to south. The south-east and south-west corners of the barn have reasonable quoins, with several reused dressed blocks. The barn is on the same north-south alignment as the house, and is built abutting the south gable of the house. The barn is in turn abutted by the 19th century stone rubble pigsty lean-to. The barn is later 18th or early 19th century two-storey single-cell agricultural structure ('shippon') served by two original doors in the west wall, openings with good dressed reveals and chunky timber lintels, with reset heavy plank doors on strap hinges in poor condition. There is a single forced door in the middle of the east wall, with patched and repaired reveals including brick and a recent plank door. There is an original loading door above the door in this elevation, with rendered reveals and a plain pegged frame, the plank door repaired and reset.

The internal space is open to the roof, but the space is spanned by four low transverse beams and has clearly been floored. Much of the ground floor is cobbled, with two panels with slightly larger kerbs stones running back from the doors in the west elevation. The cobbles of the two panels are orientated in different directions, and there is a drain against the north wall. A single slate-walled stall survives to the south-corner, implying 19th century use as pigsties. The south wall of the house is stone to first-floor level, with cob above. There appear to be three blocked doorways at ground-floor level, separated by battered piers of stone; the opening and pier to the west has been repaired and re-mortared. The roof structure is basic and agricultural, A-frames with reused timbers for collars, half-lapped, with pegged and spiked joints.

Significant Features

- Loading door in the east wall, with chunky pegged frame and plank door, repaired and reset;
- Two doors in the west wall, good dressed slatestone reveals and chunky timber lintels;
- Cobbles within the Shippon, indicate pens to east and west and a central passage;
- Drain against the south gable of the house which undercuts the building and exposes the foundations;
- Roof structure, spiked and pegged, re-using pegged rails of a cob and lath screen or structure for collars.



FIGURE 13: EAST ELEVATION OF BARN; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



FIGURE 14: WEST ELEVATION OF SHIPPON; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



FIGURE 15: SHIPPON, DETAIL OF THE PARTY WALL WITH THE FARMHOUSE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



FIGURE 16: SHIPPON, DETAIL OF THE ROOF STRUCTURE AND GABLE OF FARMHOUSE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.

3.4 HISTORIC PHASING OF THE BUILDING

3.4.1 PHASE 1: LATE MEDIEVAL CONSTRUCTION, 1500s?

The evidence for this initial phase is sparse and marked more by the way additions in succeeding phases developed and altered the earlier core. It appears that Foxhole was, in origin, a fairly simple two cell with cross-passage building approached from the west, with an open hall to the left and with service rooms to the right. This was largely built of stone rubble, closely set regularised semi-coursed slatestone, with cob at first-floor level. The thick battered north and west walls, while much altered, appear to be the only surviving structural elements from this phase. The west door was located within a projecting block that also contained a winder stair or ladder.

Based on what can be observed, the hall would have been 1½ storey with a central open hearth, with a screen dividing the hall from the passage. The passage probably had two doors in its south wall leading to service rooms. A jettied chamber over the passage was supported on heavy chamfered beams and joists; this projected into the hall and was probably accessed via a winding stair or braced ladder within the projecting block in the west wall. This jettied chamber may have been a secure store or a bed chamber. The hall may have been served by a detached kitchen block.

Evidence

- Walls of good, close-set, almost drystone coursed walling, heavily-battered;
- Passage structure with timber jetty, heavy beams carrying jetty with good chamfers and cut stops. Chamfered and cut/shaped ends to jetty joists (observed beneath floorboards in Bedroom 4) where they would have projected into the open hall;
- Screen/partition slot in underside of the top rail dividing the Passage and Hall;
- Blocked openings in the south Passage wall. The heavy chamfered beam above the wall carries the joists and indicates this was a former partition and may have been partly screened;

- Projection to west with probable access to the first-floor, either a crude winder stair or basic ladder; there is a narrow blocked opening in south-west corner of the Hall with a heavy timber lintel;

3.4.2 PHASE 2: REMODELLING OF THE HALL c.1600.

The two-cell with cross-passage hall house underwent an intensive phase of remodelling and expansion in the 17th century, creating the extant L-shaped plan. A 1½ storey single-cell building was constructed north-west of the hall. Access from the hall was via the doorway in the north-west corner of the hall, with heavy crudely-chamfered beams and pegged joints; a pentice or similar structure may have provided cover here, but the evidence has been lost. This crosswing probably contained some form of winding closed-string stair with fine turned balusters; the window inserted into the blocked doorway at first floor height in the south wall of the crosswing, in the angle with the hall, may be the only surviving evidence for a small integral stair turret.

The hall itself was significantly remodelled: it was closed with a first floor, the ceiling spanned by heavy beams with narrow chamfers and lambs-tongue cut stops. The jetty was fixed into and abutted by this ceiling, with another large plain chamfered beam braced next to it to carry the ceiling joists. A large tapering stone stack was built against the east wall, with a massive open hearth framed by granite jambs and a granite lintel, again with narrow chamfers. The east wall of the hall adjacent to the stack may have been heavily altered, or even partly rebuilt, creating a new window for the first floor. It is not clear if the new first-floor room was heated.

A detached kitchen block was built to the west, with ovens and malting kiln. This may have been a *de novo* creation, or inserted into an existing building. The triangular-headed oven is indicative of a date of c.1600, and malting kilns begin to be built in less prestigious dwellings from c.1600.

Evidence

- The closing of the hall can be dated by the size of beams and the style of the narrow chamfers and lambs-tongue cut stops. The beams of the ceiling are forced through the west wall and the socket patched and repaired in cob. Narrow chamfered on-side joists also date this to an early floor (as seen under the floor of Bedroom 4);
- The stack and ceiling beams are integral, the beams built into the structure of the stack;
- In the hearth, the style of the surviving granite upright and granite lintel, both with hollow chamfers and cut stops, is very similar in overall style to the ceiling beams;
- The structure and form of the lateral stack, with heavy dressed slatestone and dressed slate slab drip moulds, is a typically 17th century development of Westcountry houses;
- The stonework of the angled section of walling at the western end of the Passage on the north side, which infills the projecting block on the back of the hall, is similar in style and quality to the crosswing build. Is this blocking an opening or sealing/bracing the winder stair, now no longer needed and removed?;
- The crosswing is built in very fine semi-coursed regularised stonework with heavy cob walls above, thick solid build;
- Forced doorway with timber bracing and chamfered framing with massive pegged joints to north-west corner of hall, giving indirect access between the crosswing and hall;
- 17th century fine panelled door, reset as a cupboard door, in the Kitchen;
- The turned balusters, sections of panelling and scratch-moulded and beaded boards from the current stair are 17th century in date and from a closed-string open-well turning stair. They have been reset within a later staircase;
- There are enough reused/reset thick and very wide oak and elm boards with heavy peg holes to the first floor, particularly in Bedrooms 3 and 4, to indicate at least one first floor room was floored in the 17th century;
- The truss blades over the crosswing are wider and might possibly be 17th century;

3.4.3 PHASE 3: MODERNISATION AND ADAPTION, 18TH CENTURY

Based on the way the building developed in the 18th century, it is probable that any service rooms south of the cross passage had been lost by this date. North of the house, a two-storey extension was built into the angle between the hall range and the crosswing. Its walls are of stone rubble with cob above, similar in style to the barns and only slightly better in terms of quality and quite agricultural in character. It was provided with an exterior stack and fireplace at ground-floor level. The beams carrying the first-floor in this extension are unusual, in that the joists stop short of the east wall, leaving a gap much like the hay drop above a ground-floor feed rack, or perhaps like that in front of a smoke bay or stack. The former gable wall between Bedroom 2 and 3 was removed and replaced by a narrow cob partition, and a similar wall inserted between Bedrooms 3 and 4. The floor level of the room over the hall (Bedroom 3) had to be adapted and raised to match that of the new extension.

A new lean-to service room was added in the angle between the hall range and crosswing, possibly replacing a stair turret. The stonework is less accomplished than that of preceding phases, but it does feature dressed freestone quoins to the south-west corner. The roof is carried on heavy crude rafters, similar to those of the barns. This room enclosed the west end and former entrance to the Passage, and accessed the Hall via a forced doorway in the west wall.

In the Hall itself, a large bread oven of stone rubble was forced into hearth; the right-hand jamb had to be removed to allow for the oven, replacing the granite upright with dressed freestone blocks. The Hall screen was replaced in stonework, since the service rooms were now replaced and all domestic areas had shifted north and west. The crosswing was remodelled, with a thin cob partition dividing the ground floor into a Stairhall and Dairy. The earlier stair, perhaps from the removed turret, was reworked to fit the new Stairhall, extended and adapted with new beaded 18th century rails and posts. The stair blocked the old access door, so a new doorway was forced through the south-east corner of the crosswing.

The new floors and the extension, and perhaps simply age and condition, required the roof to be replaced and perhaps raised. A full new set of roof trusses, similar to those in the Shippon and Threshing Barn, all with long timber pegs and turned-over spikes to joints, half-lapped to low collars and overlapping at the ridge, were installed. This new roof may have reused and reset earlier trusses in the crosswing, as those are wider and taper in a more 17th century style. The additional pegs (now broken) seen projecting from the back of the truss blades in the roof indicate pegged purlins and rafters were once attached and carried thatch.

The large Threshing Barn to the east was also built or rebuilt during this phase. This building is largely of cob on a stone rubble plinth, with fairly crude pegged and spiked A-frame trusses. The timbers are hardly shaped, reuse posts as collars, and feature extraneous sockets and spindle holes relating to the structures they were reclaimed from.

Evidence

- 18th century door from the Hall to the Pump Room, with chunky beaded frame, pegged corners and plank boarded door with spiked ledging bars and heavy thumb latch;
- 18th century doorway to the north-west corner of the Hall, forced in the wall, leading to the crosswing. A beaded chunky frame, with pegged corners and a plank boarded door with spiked ledging bars and heavy thumb latch, matching the door to the Pump Room;
- Oven added to the Hall fireplace, the side and back of the hearth rebuilt in dressed freestone;
- The north side of the hearth in the Hall was altered to allow a copper to be installed, for boiling water or clotted cream production;

- The quoins to south-west exterior corner of Pump Room are very similar to the freestone used to repair the hearth in the Hall;
- A good oak bench on brackets under the Hall window;
- A good beaded pegged cupboard above the bench in the Hall;
- The build of the two-storey heated extension is fairly similar in build and style to the barns;
- 18th century detailing to the cupboard in the Kitchen, with a reused 17th century door;
- The beams in the Kitchen have fairly crude narrow chamfers and run-out stops;
- Narrow cob partition walls to the Stairhall and Dairy, and to the upstairs rooms;
- Slate shelves and heavy timber pegs for shelving in the Dairy;
- Granite brining tank or similar in the Dairy;
- 18th century door to Dairy, chunky pegged door frame with plank boarded door, with ledging bars to rear, spiked, strap hinges, with iron thumb latch, similar but more rustic than the doors in the Hall;
- 18th century stair superstructure of two beams with sloping braces from the wall, all spiked with iron pins; pieces re-cut and set with altered joints and empty peg holes. The beaded timber posts and framing, crudely-cut joists with very narrow chamfers.
- 18th century wide cupboard door with pintles and timber latch under the stair;
- Chunky uneven width oak planks, quite narrow, all cut consecutively as they all exhibit some curvature, evidence of the sourcing of local trees; best seen in bedrooms 1 and 2 and on the landing;
- All of the windows in the east elevation, and some in the crosswing, were replaced with three-light windows with an opening casement; a few smaller two-light windows were also installed;
- The roof over the hall range was replaced when the extension was added; the roof over the crosswing was adapted and reset. These trusses are heavier and better quality than those of the barns, with pegged and spiked joints, half-lapped joints to tie beams and at the ridge, but they are otherwise quite similar.
- The threshing barn features a good vernacular/agricultural 18th century spiked and pegged roof with half lapped joints. It differs from the house in that it features the reuse of posts in the roof structures as collars. These posts have socket holes and spindle holes, these heavy earlier oak posts may be the remains of the earlier service rooms to the south of the house, lath and plaster partitions etc.

3.4.4 PHASE 4: FURTHER CHANGES, LATER 18TH CENTURY/EARLY 19TH CENTURY

Based on the way the building developed in the 18th century, it is probable that any surviving service rooms south of the cross-passage had been lost. In the later 18th or early 19th century, a two-storey barn (the Shippon) was constructed in its place, presumably re-using earlier stonework or foundations.

- Similar stonework with cob above to the rest of the Farmhouse, but the walls are thinner;
- The roof structure is similar to that of the barn.

3.4.5 PHASE 5: FARM BUILDINGS, 19TH CENTURY

Minor alterations were made in the 19th century, mostly to the farm buildings.

Evidence

- Early 19th hob grate forced into the stack in Bedroom 2;
- Door forced through between the Stairhall and the Pump Room;
- Narrow horizontal plank beaded panelling was installed behind the earlier Hall bench;
- Four panel door with narrow beaded frame replaced an earlier door to the Kitchen;
- 19th century plain four-panel doors to Bedrooms, 1, 2 and 3;
- Narrow plank panelled window seat fitted to Kitchen window;
- Cross passage subdivided and the east end painted and a Victorian tile floor installed;
- Stone rubble pigsty built abutting the south wall of the Shippon and other single-storey sheds built along the south side of the east yard;

- Horse engine built next to the threshing barn, and the threshing barn is extended to the east;
- East door and new cobbled floor created in the attached barn, respecting the east yard;
- Scantle slate roof installed on barns, replacing thatch.

3.4.6 PHASE 6: CHANGES IN THE 20TH CENTURY

Very little work took place during in the 20th century. On the first floor Bedroom 3 was split into two by a plank partition in the early 1900s, with a cupboard against the stack. A bathroom was installed in the Pump Room. The roof of the farmhouse and Shippon were re-slatted. Significant change occurred c.1998-2000 when the house was renovated prior to re-sale. The floor in the Hall and Kitchen was taken up and replaced, a beam in the Kitchen replaced and the one in the Hall repaired, treads replaced on the stairs, and the floor replaced in the Apple Store. The north gable cob wall was painted or possibly rendered/pebbledashed, ground levels to the rear lowered and a concrete plinth installed to protect the base of the historic walls. The (probably ruinous) bakehouse was repaired and a gabled roof erected.

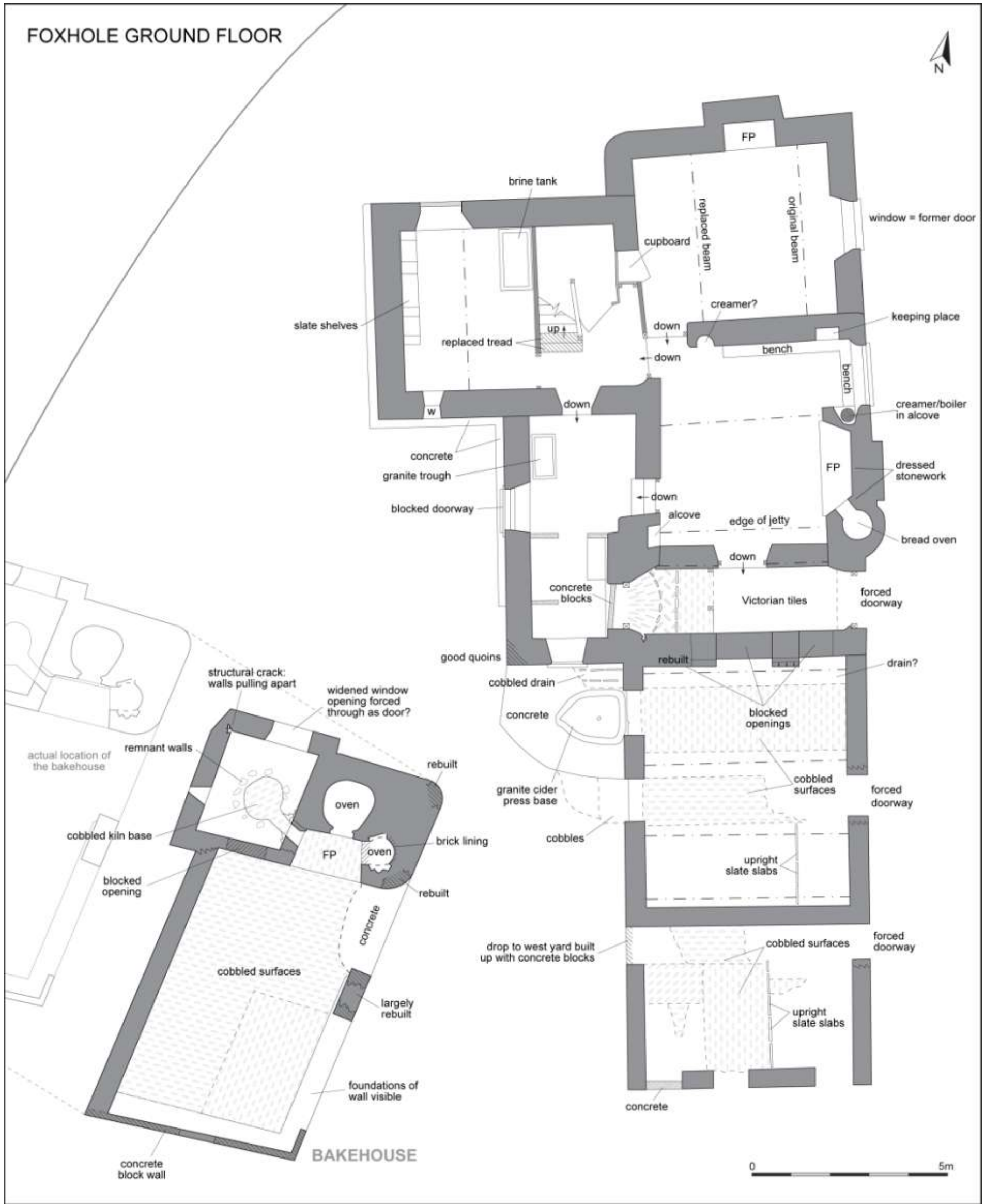


FIGURE 17: ANNOTATED GROUND FLOOR PLANS OF THE HOUSE AND BAKEHOUSE.

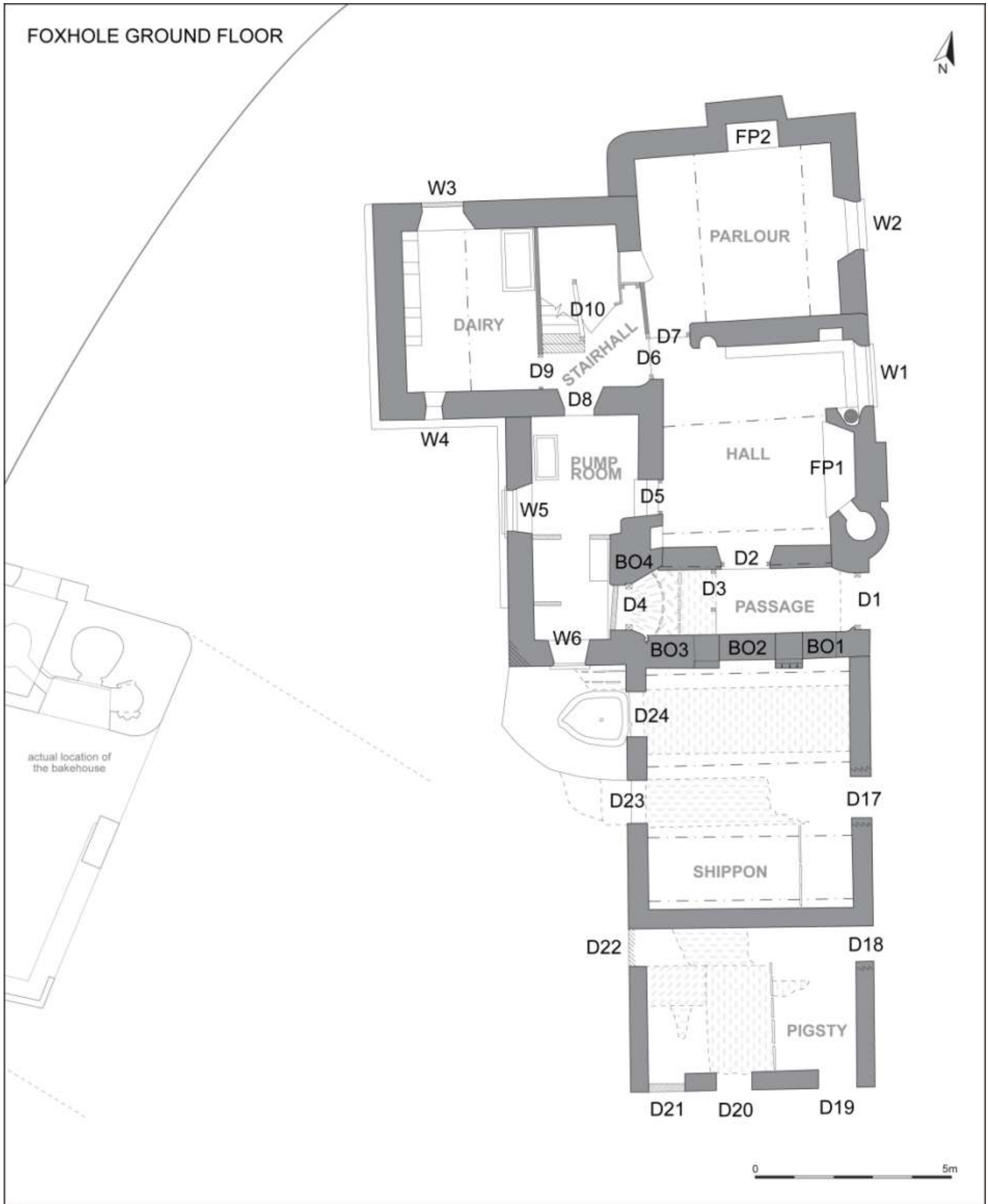


FIGURE 18: GROUND FLOOR PLAN SHOWING DOOR (Dx), WINDOW (Wx) AND FIREPLACE (FPx) NUMBERS.

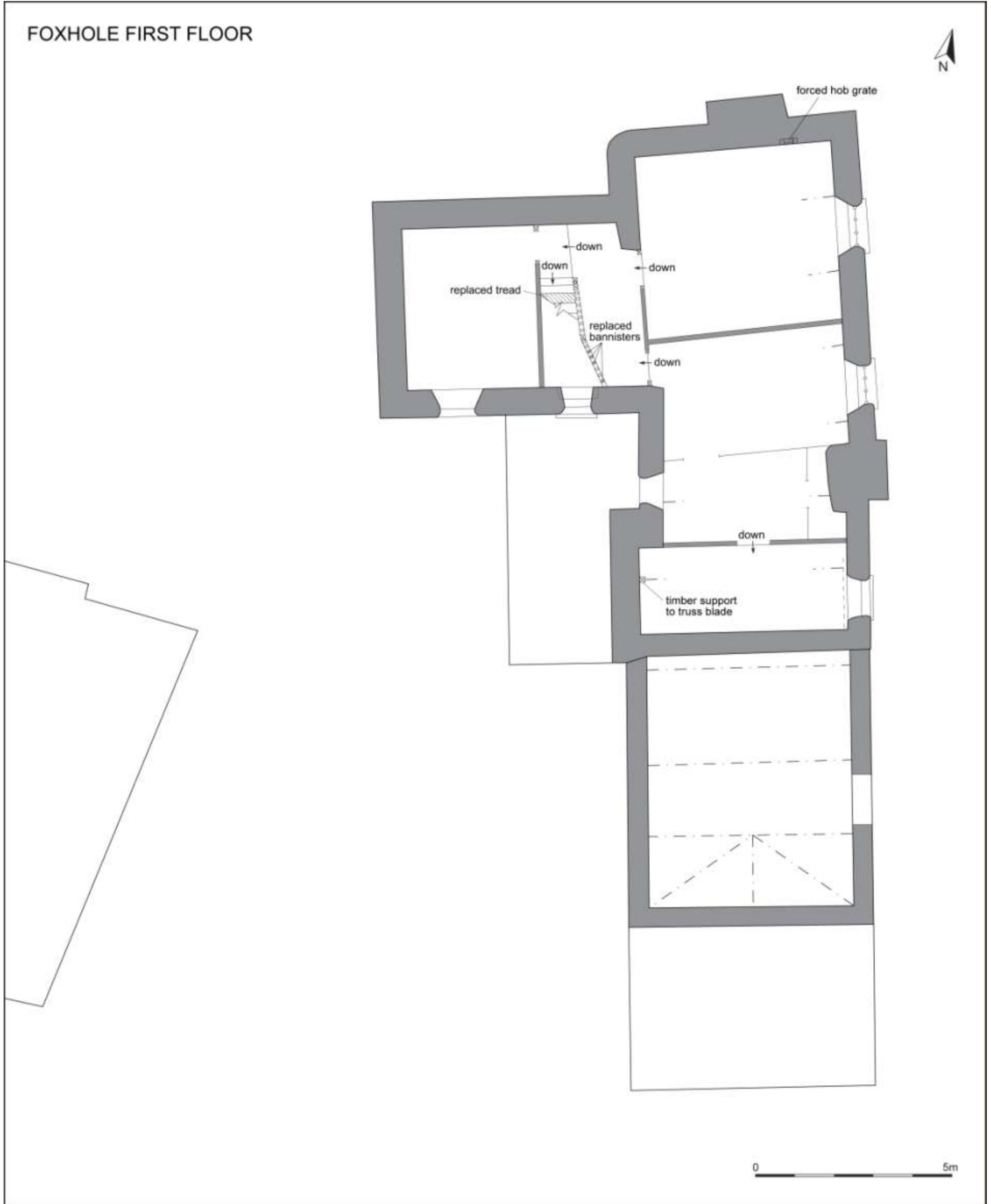


FIGURE 19: ANNOTATED FIRST FLOOR PLANS OF THE HOUSE.

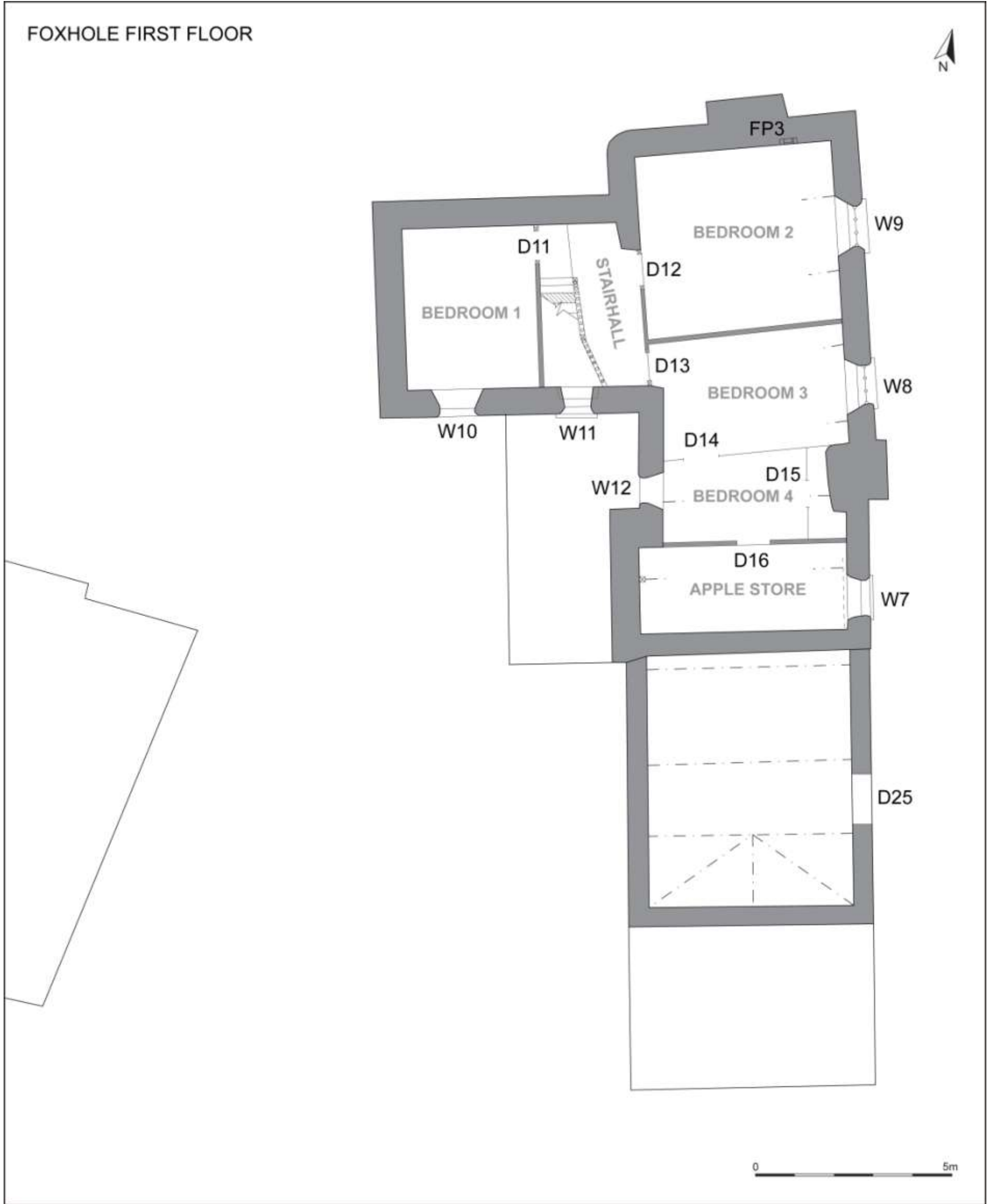


FIGURE 20: FIRST FLOOR PLAN SHOWING DOOR (Dx), WINDOW (Wx) AND FIREPLACE (FPx) NUMBERS.

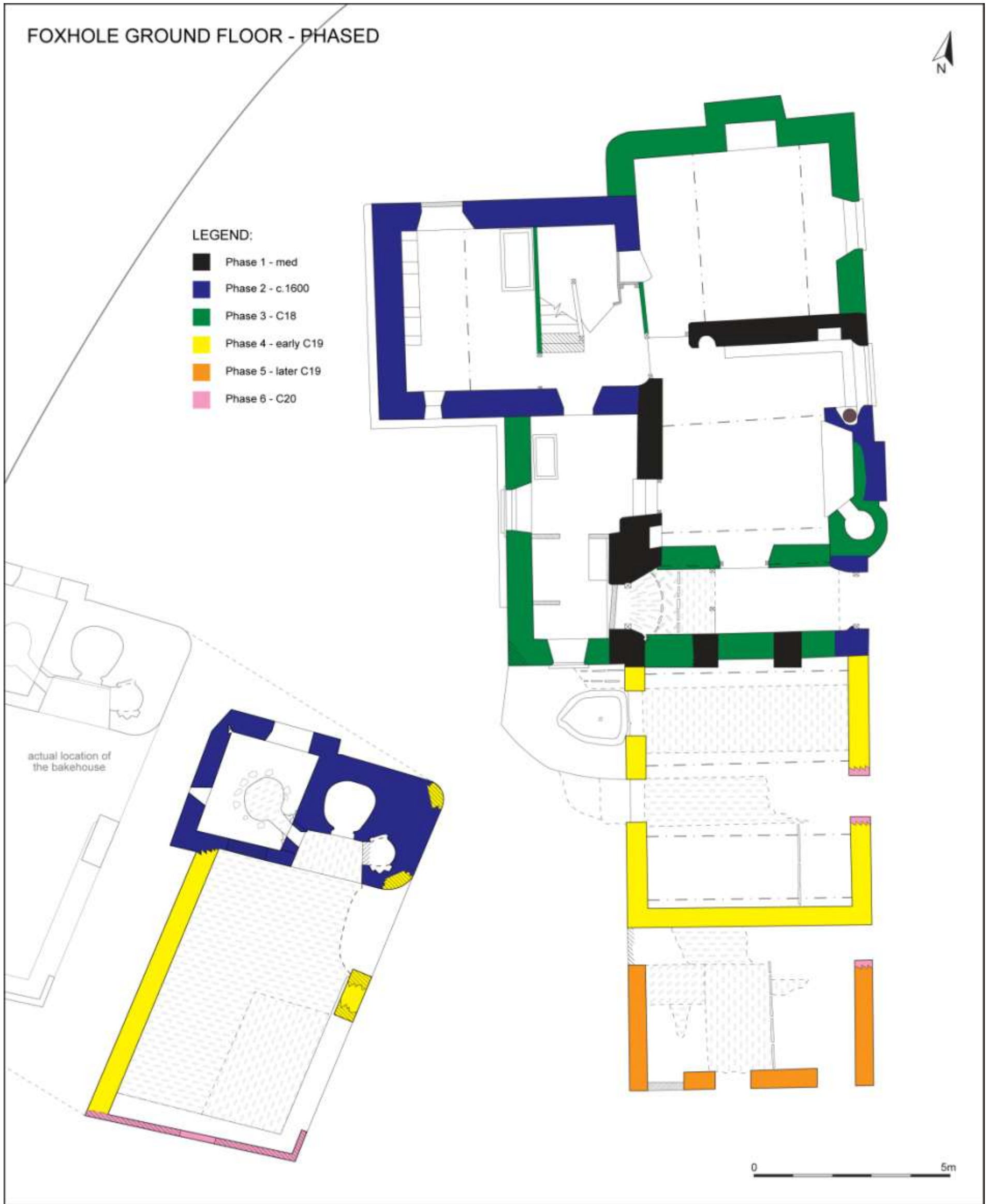


FIGURE 21: PHASED GROUND-FLOOR PLAN.

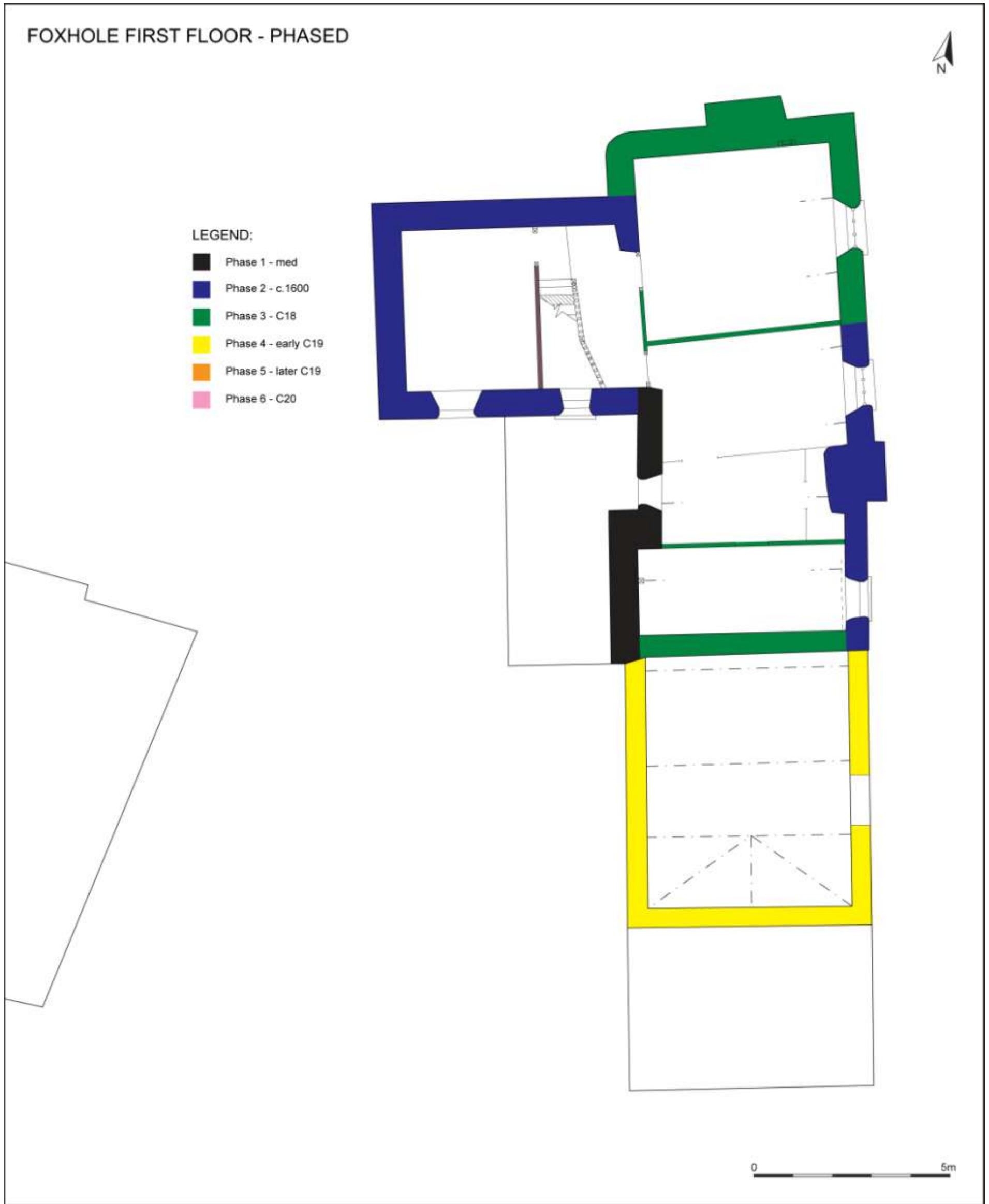


FIGURE 22: PHASED FIRST-FLOOR PLAN.

3.5 ANNOTATED LISTING TEXT

The main farmhouse and shippon form a single unit. The authors are grateful to the clients for allowing access to these other structures; a full assessment was not undertaken, but it allows the Listing text to be corrected and expanded, to better contextualise the Farmhouse and Shippon. The following text is taken directly from the Listing, with comments and clarifications added in blue.

Farmhouse [List no.1165076]

Farmhouse and adjoining shippon with loft over. Probably medieval origins with C17, C18 and C19 alterations. Cob on stone rubble footings, plastered to the front, asbestos slate roof gabled at ends of house, bitumen-painted slate roof to shippon, recently re-roofed in scantle slate laid in diminishing courses, hipped at left end. Stone stack with tall shaft on front heating hall, stone stack at right end heating inner room. A probable jetty suggest that the original plan was an open hall house, but the extant building is largely C17 and C18. The late C16/early C17 plan was 2 room and through passage with a service rooms at the lower end and a lateral stack attached to the east side of the hall. A remodelling of the early C17 added a rear right crosswing, possibly containing a stair. A C19 gabled porch canopy carried on timber brackets, the hall stack with a projecting bread oven to the right of the door and regular fenestration of 3-light C18 casements, 3 panes per light. The shippon adjoining at the left has 3 entrances under timber lintels and a loft doorway. Interior: The interior of the house is virtually unaltered since the C19. The rear of the passage has been converted to a store room and the rear doorway is blocked by a small C20 bathroom under a lean-to roof. The passage walls are solid to the lower end, partition to the hall, which has a good circa late C16/early C17 granite fireplace with 1 hollow-chamfered granite jamb, 1 hollow-chamfered stone rubble jamb and a hollow-chamfered granite lintel. 2 chamfered ceiling beams have ogee stops and the ceiling of the cross passage appears to have been jettied into the hall. Two keeping places and a circa early C19 hall bench survive. A fine reset circa 1700 open well stair with turned balusters in the crosswing with a first floor landing leading into 2 bedrooms and an apple loft over the passage. The pegged tie beam roof trusses are probably C18 and contemporary with the extension of the house. An ingenious hinged section of the rear door of the hall was cut to allow cider barrels to be brought into the house. Foxhole farmhouse is said to have been the home of the Soby family, the present occupiers, for over 3 centuries.

Barn [List no. 1104636]

Barn immediately to the north east - of Foxhole Farmhouse GV II Threshing barn. Circa early C18. Cob on stone rubble, bitumen-painted rag slate roof hipped at left end, gabled at right end. Barn with large opposed doorways forms the north side of the farmyard in front of Foxhole Farmhouse. The central threshing area is single storey and machinery was formerly powered by a horse engine on the north side without a horse engine house. On either side of the threshing area the barn is two-storey, the left-hand loft formerly used as a granary. The south elevation, facing the farmyard, has a large central doorway with a slate canopy carried on brackets and smaller doorways on either side under timber lintels, loading door to the loft to the right. Interior: Some pegged collar rafter roof trusses; parts of the rear (north) threshing doors are original. Part of a group of very unaltered buildings at Foxhole Farm.

Large threshing barn, cob on a stone rubble plinth. The two-storey structure is divided into compartments three compartments: There is a stable to the west served by a door in the south wall and window in the north wall, with timber plank stalls. There is a cow byre to the east. The central and largest room features a threshing floor with stores to each side and two open lofts, one to the west over the stable, one to the east over the cow byre. The north threshing doors were raised and a horse engine attached, of stone rubble and brick, in the 19th century; the remains of the massive metal wheels, cogs and drive shaft remain in this now-roofless ruin [roof removed by previous owners]. The double threshing doors to the south yard survive, altered and

repaired but probably original, with an external slate canopy. The roof structure is basic and agricultural in character, simple A-frames with reused timbers for collars, half lapped, with pegged and spiked joints. The timbers for the roof structure feature extraneous peg holes and sockets, indicating they have been reused.

Bakehouse [List no.1317456]

Farmbuilding about 20m west of Foxhole Farmhouse... the north end formerly used as a detached bake-house and large ash-house to Foxhole Farm. Probably C18 with C19 modifications. Stone rubble and cob with a corrugated iron roof gabled at ends. The north end of the building consists of what was probably a large ash-house with a corbelled roof, the ash supplied by 2 ovens apparently sharing the same chimney. One of the ovens is lined with brick and may be an addition or modification of the C19. In the circa early C20 the stack was dismantled when the building was adapted as a cartshed. Single storey. 2 large rough openings on the east side are probably early C20, a doorway on the north gable end leads into the ash-house. Interior: A stone rubble wall across the short length of the building divides the ash- and bake-house from the rest of the building. A blocked opening with a timber lintel in the wall gave access to the ash-house, a wider lower opening under a timber lintel in the wall leads to the bake ovens. The 2 bake ovens are on a raised stone rubble base, 1 has a triangular headed freestone opening and a neatly corbelled stone internal structure with a course of granite at the base, the second oven is brick-lined. A doorway with a timber lintel leads directly from the bake-house into the large ash-house which has a neatly corbelled conical stone roof with a small circular hole at the apex. Ashes from the bake-house were probably transferred directly into the ash-house for storage before being taken to the fields through the door in the north gable end of the building. A very unusual survival of a combination building of bake- and ash-house, the internal construction of the ash-house is particularly fine.

Remains of a detached kitchen block of c.1600 located c.10m west of Foxhole Farmhouse. The surviving element consists of a small rectangular corbelled room attached to a fireplace with two ovens. The stonework is careful and neat, built of relatively small flat blocks of local slatestone in a clay bond, but it is failing to the north-west corner, as the east side of the building tears away. The rest of the building appears to have been rebuilt in the 19th and 20th century and used as a garage/outbuilding. The small rectangular room has been interpreted as an ash-house, but is in fact a malting kiln; the removal of fallen cob/stone has revealed a circular cobbled surface c.1m in diameter approached by a narrow flue from the fireplace. There is a blocked opening with a thin timber lintel in the south wall of this room, and doorway in the north wall; the north doorway has been widened or forced through from a probable window. There is a short slit vent in the west wall. The opening for the fireplace is spanned by an oak lintel with a slight chamfer. There is an oven in the back of the fireplace with a triangular-headed freestone opening and a neatly-corbelled internal structure of granite. There is a second oven forced into the east side of the fireplace; this features a triangular-headed opening but this time built of local stone. The interior is damaged, but part of the brick lining survives, pointing to construction in the later 18th or 19th century. The stack and the top of the corbelled roof in the malting kiln was removed when the structure was fitted with a gabled roof in the 20th century, but it appears the exterior surface of the malting kiln was built in cob. The north-east and south-west corners are rounded but rebuilt with a white lime mortar. The rest of the structure has been rebuilt. The back wall and part of the front wall are of stone, but the south gable and part of the east return are of rendered concrete block. Two wide openings in the east wall are likely to have been forced later, when the use of the building changed, and the footings of the stone wall are visible in the ground. The internal cobbled floor is of interest, with courses of single cobbles running the length of the room.



FIGURE 23: THE FIREPLACE AND OVEN IN THE BAKEHOUSE, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 2M).



LEFT FIGURE 24: THE CEILING OF THE MALTING KILN; VIEWED FROM THE BELOW/SOUTH-EAST.



RIGHT FIGURE 25: THE FLOOR OF THE MALTING KILN; VIEWED FROM THE ABOVE/SOUTH-EAST.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 CONCLUSIONS

The hamlet of Foxhole is first documented in 1238, but documentary references to the hamlet and its individual tenements are very sparse until the 19th century. It is highly probable that it formed part of the Domesday manor of Halwill, and indeed one of the three tenements in 1842 was owned by the then lord of the manor, Sir William Molesworth. The three tenements lay at the centre of their own medieval common open field system, enclosed through agreement in the late medieval or early post-medieval period. The Soby family owned one of the three tenements in 1842, and their descendants sold the property in 1998.

The current Farmhouse has a medieval core but is not a longhouse; the shippon appears to be a later 18th century structure, probably built up and incorporating earlier stonework. The medieval core consists of a passage and open hall, with a room over the passage extending via a jetty into the open hall. In the early 17th century a crosswing and detached bakehouse was constructed, the hall floored to create a first-floor bedroom and a lateral stack for a fireplace added. The crosswing was fully incorporated into the house in the 18th century with the addition of a heated parlour and additional first-floor room, and a pump room was added to the rear. The roof of the house and the threshing barn appear to have been replaced at this time. This phase saw the remodelling of an existing and rather fine staircase. Later in the 18th or early 19th century the shippon was built on the footprint of what may have been service rooms for the hall. In the 19th century a pigsty was built abutting the shippon, and some re-modelling of the house (doors, bread oven etc.) occurred. The house was modernised after its sale in 1998, and it is likely some historic features were lost.

The lack of documentary evidence for the farm makes it difficult to link changes to the farmhouse to individuals and families. The continuity of ownership under the Soby family has undoubtedly contributed to the survival of a wide range of period features. The small size of the farm (60a) will also have been crucial, as the family would not have had the capital to make much more than incremental changes. The early 17th century changes would point to a prosperous (new) owner, as would the comprehensive re-roofing of the house and barns in the 18th century; the latter phase might be associated with the Soby family.

4.2 SIGNIFICANCE

The house, threshing barn and bakehouse are all Listed Grade II. The farmhouse is a very good example of a middling-status medieval hall-house subject to successive extension and reasonably comprehensive adaptation. However, it was owned and occupied by a single family from at least the mid 19th century, whose limited means have ensured the survival of a wide variety of period fixtures and fittings. The loss of its medieval carpentry is probably the only aspect that separates this building from its Grade II* contemporaries.

The significance of the house is threefold. Firstly, the survival of period architectural features like the internal jetty, 17th and 18th century floor boards, 17th century stair, doors, lateral stack etc. Secondly, the clear evidence for phasing, which reflects changing social attitudes, prosperity and aspirations. Thirdly, its value when considered as part of a group with the bakehouse and the threshing barn, with observed changes (particularly in the 19th century) mirroring change across the rest of the farmstead.

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APPENDIX 1: BUILDING RECORDING TABLES

FARMHOUSE		General Description
Function/Summary:		Historic cob and stone farmhouse, with attached barn.
Dating Evidence:		Style and form of build, plan and layout, historic map regression.
Fabric Description:		Varies across the building and by phase. Generally, well-built roughly-coursed regularised slatestone rubble to ground floor with cob above. The average size of the stones used in the wall is 150-300mm in length by 40-60mm in width.
Roof Covering:		Gabled pitched slate roof with red terracotta ridge tiles. Relatively-recently re-slated, later 20 th or 21 st century.
Exterior		
EAST ELEVATION Passage, Hall, Parlour		Description
Fabric Description:		Long low two-storey elevation, cob on a stone rubble plinth, lime rendered above and painted stone below. This wall is not as thick as the west and is less obviously battered. There are two clear build phases of build. To the south [Hall] the stonework rises to above first floor height, almost 1½ storey with only a short section of cob at the eaves. To the north [Parlour], and beyond a clear build line, stonework rises to the top of the ground-floor window, with cob above.
Drainage/Guttering		Cast iron black painted guttering and downpipes.
Openings: Doors	D1	GF wide doorway to the south end of the elevation serving the cross passage. Large re-used timber lintel with cut sockets with peg holes. Rebuilt or ragged sides, patched with cob and plaster. 19 th century gabled timber canopy with slate roof, decorative terracotta ridge tiles and shaped brackets over the door. 19 th century plank framed and boarded door with heavy chamfered ledging bars to the rear, set on heavy strap hinges, with a brass knob and reset iron lock.
Openings: Windows	W1	GF 18 th century three-light casement with pegged frames and chamfered mullions between lights. Slate sill, chunky timber lintels, narrow rendered straight reveals. Wide flat render bands around the opening. Same as, and below, W8. Serves Hall.
	W2	GF 18 th century three-light casement with pegged frames and chamfered mullions between lights. Slate sill, chunky timber lintels, narrow rendered straight reveals. Wide flat render bands around the opening. Same as, and below, W9. Serves Parlour. Disturbed stonework below the window might indicate this is a blocked doorway.
	W7	FF Above D1, modern oak copy two-light casement window with chamfered central mullion. Slate sill. Serves Apple Store.
	W8	FF 18 th century three-light casement with pegged frames and chamfered mullions between lights. Slate sill, chunky timber lintels, narrow rendered straight reveals. Wide flat render bands around the opening. Same as, and above, W1. Serves Bedroom 3.
	W9	FF 18 th century three-light casement with pegged frames and chamfered mullions between lights. Slate sill, chunky timber lintels, narrow rendered straight reveals. Wide flat render bands around the opening. Same as, and above, W9. Serves Bedroom 2.
Significant Features:		Large tapering stone stack with dressed quoins and coursed rubble. Chamfered stone carved drip moulds and string courses. Stack tapers to first floor, with a tall square-profile shaft rising above, regularised stone rubble, with a modern short squat brick top, with slate and mesh capping.
		Rounded stone rubble bread oven added to the south side of the stack. Slate drip mould above, possible blocked opening against the stack?
Comments:		The east elevation is of two clear phases: the north end [Parlour] clearly abuts the south end. The stack was added to an open hall, but the wall was probably rebuilt with the stack.
NORTH GABLE Parlour		Description
Fabric Description:		Blind gable elevation. The gable rises to a steep apex, with timber barge boards enclosing the eaves. Stone rubble to first floor, of closely-set regularised slatestone, rubble. Cob walling above, rendered and painted (after 1998). Rounded-off corner to north-west corner.
Significant Features:	S1	Large semi-coursed rubble stone projecting stack. Steps in from the east side in four stages, with slate coping. Stack rises to a solid chamfered stone drip mould with looser rubble stone shaft above. Slate capping to top, which has been reduced and reset in brick to the top, capped with slate and mesh. The base of the stack is repaired in brick and hard cement mortar on the north-east corner.
Comments:		The stack may be an addition to the elevation; there is some clear rebuilding scars on the west side within the stonework of the wall.
NORTH ELEVATION Dairy		Description
Fabric Description:		Coursed stone plinth c.1-1.25m high, cob above, rendered and painted.
Drainage/Guttering		Cast iron black painted guttering and downpipe, to the west end.
Opening – Windows:	W3	GF 18 th century three-light window, three fixed panes to each side with a central opening casement, chunky chamfered timber mullions and pegged corners. Central opening casement with chamfered glazing bars, hook catch. Straight narrow rendered reveals with sloping slate sill, chunky timber lintel. Serves Dairy.
NORTH ELEVATION Dairy		Description
Fabric Description:		Blind gable elevation. Coursed stone plinth c.1-1.25m high, cob above, rendered and painted. Low concrete skirt to base, presumably to protect the base of wall/foundations.
WEST ELEVATION		

FOXHOLE FARM, HALWILL, BEAWORTHY, DEVON

Dairy		Description
Fabric Description:		Low coursed stone plinth of neat shaped stones, c.1-1.25m high with cob above, rendered and painted. Crack in render has exposed the cob which is a rich yellow-brown colour.
Drainage/Guttering		Cast iron black painted guttering and downpipe, to the west end.
Opening – Windows:	W4	GF small window, looks forced. Rounded and hacked back to the interior face. Small, narrow timber frame and fixed pane of glass, remains of former mesh over opening for food store. Serves Dairy.
	W10	FF 19 th century two-light plain chunky chamfered window with opening casement to the west. Straight narrow rendered reveals, which have been patched with a hard cement mortar. Chunky irregular timber lintel, sloping slate sill. Serves Bedroom 1.
	W11	One small fixed four-pane window is set within a blocked full height opening (doorway?) not visible from the exterior. Narrow timber lintel with window set up into eaves, chunky flat slate sill. Serves Stairhall.
Comments:		Elevation appears to be abutted by the Pump Room.
WEST ELEVATION Pump Room, Hall		Description
Fabric Description:		Low single-storey wall of the Pump Room. Irregular stone rubble, several forms and types and blocking to openings. Formal dressed sandstone block quoins to the south-west corner, similar to those used to rebuild the southern side and back of FP1. Rendered and painted cob above. Part of Hall wall visible above, with projection above D4 to the south.
Roof Covering:		Mono-pitch lean-to slate roof, lead flashings to house. Heavy metal stand pipe for toilet, cast iron guttering. Timber barge boards and projecting eaves.
Opening – Windows:	W5	GF small deeply-set window with a modern double-glazed timber casement unit. Sloping rendered reveals, and set within a blocked doorway. Serves Pump Room.
	W12	FF small 19 th century casement window. Serves Bedroom 4.
Comments:		The Pump Room appears to abut the south wall of the Dairy and the west wall of the Hall.
SOUTH ELEVATION Pump Room		Description
Fabric Description:		Narrow end wall of the Pump Room. Stone rubble with regularised semi-coursing and formal dressed limestone/sandstone block quoins to the south-west corner. Rendered and painted cob above.
Opening – Windows:	W6	GF small deeply-set modern double-glazed timber casement unit. Sloping rendered reveals, high deep slate sill. Serves the bathroom in the Pump Room.
SOUTH GABLE Passage, Apple Store		Description
Fabric Description:		Blind gable elevation. The gable rises to a steep apex, with timber barge boards enclosing the eaves. Stone rubble to first floor, with cob above, rendered and painted.
Significant Features:	BO1 BO2 BO3	There are three possible blocked openings to the ground floor (within the Shippon), with two battered piers between them. These have been loosely-blocked with stone rubble at a later date and lime pointed. The western blocked opening and pier has been rebuilt, with stonework extending up into the cob above. The base of the wall has been undercut by the later digging of a drainage channel, exposing a large sub-rounded boulder to the east side.
Comments:		Abutted by the Shippon. The south gable end appears reworked, the upper section of cob looks very weathered.

HOUSE INTERIOR		
Ground Floor		
Passage		Description
Function:		Medieval cross passage, subdivided in the 19 th century to form entrance hall to east and cupboard space to west.
Walls:		Exposed painted stone to north and south, patched and altered stonework around doorways, and deep painted plaster skirtings to west. Bare stone to east.
Floor:		19 th century terracotta and decorative encaustic tiles over (presumed) cobbled floor to east. Cobbled floor, divided into sections with raised kerbs, within the cupboard to the east. Steps down gently to D4.
Ceiling:		Painted plank boarded ceiling, probably covering failed plaster. These boards are 20 th century. Hatch in ceiling provides access to Apple Store.
Blocked Openings:	BO1 BO2 BO3	Three blocked openings in the south wall, some with clear build lines. Blocked with loose rubble, painted over and re-pointed. Blocking is loose at large chamfered beam and at least one possible doorpost socket is visible.
Opening – Doors:	D1	19 th century plank boarded front door with heavy ledging bars, in a 19 th century chunky chamfered frame with plain pegged corners. Heavy reset timber lintel over door with large cut sockets.
	D2	20 th century plank door in a narrow modern frame within the north wall, leading to the Hall.
	D3	19 th century narrow plank door to cupboard, ledging bars to rear, hook and eye catch and bolt, within a narrow plank screen.
	D4	West passage doorframe. Chamfered heavy pegged frame, possibly 17 th or 18 th century. Heavy iron pintles and hook catches for a heavy timber bolt fixing. The door is missing and the opening is blocked beyond the frame by concrete blocks. Good heavy timber lintels and good neat stonework to doorway.
Hall		Description
Function:		Former open hall, closed in the 17 th century becoming a parlour, relegated to a kitchen in the 18 th and 19 th centuries. Now the drawing/sitting room.
Walls:		Stone plastered with lime and painted, the north and west walls are slightly battered.

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Floor:		Modern concrete floor, with reset very worn slate flagstones to thresholds of D2, D5, D6 and D7.
Ceiling:		Plaster ceiling, lime lath and plaster, heavy chamfered 17 th century transverse beam with lambs-tongue cut stops; the western part and stops a modern repair. This beam is forced through the earlier wall to the west, the socket patched with cob.
	S1	Encased jetty projects into the southern side of the room. Joists are plastered and concealed, with a second large transverse beam set in front of the jetty to carry the 17 th century joists.
Opening – Doors:	D2	Modern door to Passage in the south wall. Described above.
	D5	One fine 18 th century door to the Pump Room in the west wall. Plank boarded door, spiked ledging bars to rear, in a chunky beaded frame.
	D6	One fine 18 th century door to the north-west corner to the Stairhall. Plank boarded door, iron thumb latch, handmade iron pintles and strap hinges, in a chunky plain pegged frame with cut outs for barrels to the sides.
	D7	One 19 th century four-panel door reset in an older heavy pegged frame in the north-west corner, leading to the Parlour.
Opening – Windows:	W1	18 th century three-light casement with chamfered central mullions, heavy plain frames with pegged corners. Coiled catches. LH hinges on the central opening casement, exterior side. This window appears to be set within a partly-blocked larger window opening.
Significant Features:	FP1	17 th century fireplace, c.1600 hollow chamfered granite sett and lintel fireplace, altered in the 18 th century with a stone rubble and brick bread oven to the right hand side. 18 th century freestone dressed quoins to rebuilt right jamb. Cast iron door to bread oven.
	S2	18 th century hacked copper/creamery alcove to the north wall, west end.
	S3	18 th century bench to north-east corner, with later 19 th century beaded narrow plank panelling behind.
	S4	18 th century keeping place with shelves and chunky beaded frame above bench in north-east corner.
	S5	The north-west corner of the original structure has been forced through to provide two doorways; the door to the north is framed with heavy chamfered beams with pegged joints. To the west the beams are smaller and lighter, set into the heavier beams over the north opening, indicating the west doorway is secondary.
	BO4	Small alcove with heavy timber lintel at the southern end of the west wall. Possible entrance to winder stair or ladder to jetty?
Parlour		Description
Function:		Heated extension built in the 18 th century when the domestic activities were centralised, the Hall converted to a kitchen and the crossing divided and a Dairy formed. This was a domestic living room. Converted to a kitchen in recent times.
Walls:		Lime plastered and painted walls. The south wall is slightly battered. The north part of the west wall is of stone; the southern part a narrow (c.012m) cob partition.
Floor:		Concrete.
Ceiling:		The ceiling is a mix of lime plaster and plasterboard, cut between exposed joists, of 18 th and 19 th century date and a variety of different weightings. One original 18 th century beam to the east side with a crude chamfer and run-out stop. The beam to the west was replaced after 1998. To the east the joists stop short of the east wall, with a pair of narrow 19 th century timbers infilling the space and running parallel to the beam. This looks like a hay drop, or perhaps the beam in front of a stack. Unexplained.
Opening – Doors:	D7	19 th century four-panel door. Described above.
Opening – Windows:	W2	Fine 18 th century three-light casement with chamfered central mullions, heavy plain frames with pegged corners. Coiled catches. LH hinges on central opening casement, exterior side. 19 th century narrow plank window seat below.
Significant Features:	FP2	Open hearth to north wall with narrow chamfered bressumer beam with run-out stops. Cobbed base.
	S6	Blocked door to west wall set with fine 18 th century cupboard with shaped shelves and boarding to rear. Reset 17 th century panelled door to the front, cut panelling below as a secondary cupboard.
Pump Room		Description
Function:		18 th century service extension, washroom/pump room, with granite trough. Now utility with bathroom to south beyond a modern partition.
Walls:		Plastered to north, whitewashed and plastered exposed stone and cob to north and east. Whitewashed exposed stone to west, plastered to south end. A modern plasterboard and timber plank partition wall and loft enclose the southern half of this space, forming a bathroom.
Floor:		Irregular slate flagstones, reset in cement, patched with concrete.
Roof Structure:		18 th century roof. Heavy crude principal rafters, cut from half or whole trees; some later rafters, some chunky rafters and purlins.
Openings – Doors:	D4	Blocked doorway to Passage. Described above.
	D5	18 th century plank door to hall. Described above.
	D8	19 th or early 20 th century plank door to Stairhall.
Opening – Windows:	W5	Modern two-light casement in the west wall, set within a blocked doorway, double-glazed.
	W6	Modern two-light casement in the south wall, double-glazed.
Significant Features:	S7	The cob and stone projection that contained the winding stair or ladder to the jetty can be seen within this space, projecting out from the west wall of the former hall.
Stairhall and Landing		Description
Function:		Stair hallway and access lobby to Dairy; previous function unknown.
Walls:		Lime plastered and painted walls. The east wall is a narrow (c.012m) cob partition.
Floor:		The floor is a concrete combination, mixed with ash and heavily polished, patched with more modern concrete where damaged.

Ceiling:		Narrow boards, plastered to the underside, carried on pegged joists.
Stairs:		Stair of one flight to half landing, with a step up to a wide first-floor landing to the east wall. The stair is formed from heavy quite crude chamfered posts, with finer beaded posts and rails forming the banister for the landing; these have been cut and reset, with offset joints nailed together and the mouldings not matching. The balusters are fine turned 17 th century examples, and the surface-mounted sections of closed string stair plate are moulded, fine quality, also 17 th century, but only short stretches survive attached to more recent plain planks. The underside of the stair is an early form, on two sloping bracing beams, known often as carriage pieces. These are held on braces in the wall and are spiked in place and spiked to the treads and risers. The treads and risers on their undersides can be seen to be of different ages and wood colours, with some scratch moulding on a few, which indicate reuse. The conclusion is that this stair is a composite of 17 th century pieces from a smaller stair, elongated and refitted into a larger frame of 18 th century date to serve the new extension and fit with the 18 th century remodel of the house. Some of the treads and banisters have been replaced since 1998.
Opening – Doors:	D6	GF fine 18 th century door to the south-east corner to the Hall. Described above.
	D8	GF later 19 th or early 20 th century door to Pump Room. Described above.
	D9	GF 18 th century plank door to Dairy.
	D10	GF 18 th century plank boarded door to understair cupboard, set on strap hinges.
	D11	FF 19 th century four-panel door set in a chunky pegged jointed frame, to Bedroom 1.
	D12	FF 19 th century four-panel door set in a chunky pegged jointed frame, to Bedroom 2.
	D13	FF 19 th century four-panel door set in a chunky pegged jointed frame, to Bedroom 3.
Openings – Windows:	W11	One small fixed window high in the south wall under the eaves, set within a blocked doorway with splayed reveals, with a timber below the window bracing the opening. This small doorway may be associated with the first phase of the stair and a small integral or attached stair turret in the corner between the crosswing and the hall range, now lost due to the development of the Pump Room.
Dairy		Description
Function:		18 th century dairy, cold store and service room.
Walls:		Lime plastered and painted walls, narrow (c.0.12m) cob partition wall to east. The walls are fitted with shelves and with wooden braces and pegs for further shelves, to east and west.
Floor:		The floor is a concrete, patched with modern concrete where damaged.
Ceiling:		Failing lath and plaster ceiling over joists; exposed transverse chamfered ceiling beam. This ceiling has dropped due to structural issues.
Opening – Doors:	D9	18 th century plank door to the south-east corner, leading back to the Stairhall.
Openings – Window:	W3	18 th century three-light casement window in the north wall. LH hinges on central opening casement on exterior side. Thick plank sill.
	W4	Small forced window in the south wall, rounded head to interior opening, fixed pane with mesh over.
Significant Features:	S8	Massive granite trough to east wall, a brining tank or similar.
	S9	Slate shelves on rubble stone piers to the west wall.
Bedroom 1		Description
Function:		First floor store or bedroom over Dairy.
Walls:		Lime plastered walls, 18 th or 19 th century narrow plain skirting boards. The east wall is a narrow (c.0.12m) cob partition wall.
Floor:		Boarded floor, cut and reset but most planks are curving chunky but quite narrow 18 th century boards.
Ceiling:		Narrow boards, plastered to the underside, carried on pegged joists.
Openings – Doors:	D11	19 th century plain four-panel door, in older chunkier pegged door frame; doorframe is probably 18 th century.
Openings – Windows:	W10	19 th century two-light plain chunky chamfered window with opening casement to the west. Straight narrow rendered reveals, which have been patched with a hard cement mortar. Chunky irregular timber lintel, sloping slate sill.
Bedroom 2		Description
Function:		Large first-floor bedroom over the Parlour, within the 18 th century extension.
Walls:		Lime plastered walls, painted. Some 18 th or 19 th century plain timber skirting boards to the south wall. The south-west and south walls are narrow (0.12m) cob partition walls.
Floor:		Boarded floor, cut and reset, but most planks are curving chunky but quite narrow 18 th century boards.
Ceiling:		Lath and plaster ceiling, plastered eaves to east and west. Modern oak hatch to centre. Exposed bases of roof trusses to the east wall.
Openings – Doors:	W12	19 th century plain four-panel door to landing.
Openings – Windows:	W9	18 th century three-light casement window to east wall. LH hinges on central opening casement, on exterior side. Plank sill, moulded but cut and rest, reused here.
Significant Features:	FP3	Small early hob-grate forced into the stack on the north wall.
Bedroom 3		Description
Function:		Formerly the large first floor room over the hall, now subdivided into two (forming Bedroom 4).
Walls:		Lime plastered and painted walls. Enclosed plastered eaves. Narrow plank boarded partition wall divides Bedroom 4 off from this room. The wall to the north
Floor:		Boarded floor of wide 17 th century floorboards, some chunky but narrower 18 th century boards present; the floor has been raised on narrower joists, above the 17 th century floor level.
Ceiling:		Lath and plaster ceiling and plastered eaves to the west wall. Exposed bases of roof trusses to the east wall.

FOXHOLE FARM, HALWILL, BEAWORTHY, DEVON

Openings – Doors:	D13	19 th century plain four-panel door to the Stairhall.
	D14	Early 20 th century plank boarded door to the partition wall, to Bedroom 4.
Openings – Windows:	W8	18 th century three-light casement to the east wall. LH hinges on central opening casement, exterior side. 17 th century moulded plank sill.
Significant Features:		Lime plastered stack seen projecting into room in south-east corner.
Bedroom 4		Description
Function:		Space divided off from Bedroom 3 to create another bedroom/anteroom. Part of the large first floor room over the hall.
Walls:		Lime plastered and painted walls. Enclosed plastered eaves. The south wall is a narrow (0.12m) cob partition.
Floor:		Boarded floor of wide 17 th century floorboards, some chunky but narrower 18 th century boards; the floor has been raised on narrower joists, above the 17 th century floor level.
Ceiling:		Lath and plaster ceiling and plastered eaves to the west wall.
Openings – Doors:	D14	Early 20 th century plank boarded door to the partition to the north, to Bedroom 3.
	D15	Early 20 th plank boarded cupboard door to the east.
	D16	19 th century four-panel door to the south, to Apple Store.
Openings – Windows:	W12	19 th century narrow two-light casement to the west wall, set high under the eaves.
Fittings:		Plank boarded cupboard to the east, covers the plastered stone stack.
Apple Store		Description
Function:		Medieval jettied chamber over passage. Converted to apple store in the post-medieval period. Store and occasional bedroom in modern times.
Walls:		Lime plastered and painted walls; the north wall is a narrow (0.12m) cob partition.
Floor:		Modern oak plank floor, a post-1998 feature. At a lower (and presumably original) level than Bedroom 4. Modern hatch into the Passage below.
Ceiling:		20 th century narrow plank boarded ceiling, covering earlier boarded and plastered ceiling.
Openings – Doors:	D16	19 th century four-panel beaded door, in a narrow beaded frame, set into the partition. Underneath the door is a heavy pegged timber threshold, worn with wear, to an earlier doorway.
Openings – Windows:	W7	One recent oak copy casement, a modern 21 st century repair.
Significant Features:		One bracket-shaped pegged timber is fixed to the east side of the partition.
Roof Structure:		Description
		Large but simple A-frame trusses, surprisingly lightweight scantling. Crudely-shaped timbers, half-lapped low collars and overlapping ridge. All joints are spiked and pegged. The rafters and some of the purlins are more modern, with new felt under the slates. The A-frames over the crosswing have larger truss blades which taper to the apex, possibly earlier and reset in an 18 th century roof remodel. As the north end there is a modern owl box.

SHIPPON		Description
Function/Summary:		Late 18 th or early 19 th century barn attached to south end of the farmhouse.
Dating Evidence:		Style and form of build, plan, stonework phasing and historic map regression.
Fabric Description:		Well-built roughly-coursed regularised slatestone rubble to ground floor with cob above. The average size of the stones used in the wall is 150-300mm in length by 40-60mm in width.
Roof Covering:		Hipped pitched slate roof with red terracotta ridge tiles. Scantle slate laid in diminishing courses, relatively-recently re-slatted, later 20 th .
B2 Exterior		
EAST ELEVATION		Description
Fabric Description:		Two-storey elevation. Stone rubble plinth to first-floor level, with cob above. The stonework here is regularised rubble, neat, in a yellow clay and lime mix mortar. The cob is a buff-brown colour, slightly paler than that used for the house, a cleaner mix with more small stones and less chopped organic matter. The cob is plastered and painted to the exterior.
Openings – Doors:	D17	GF central doorway and narrow timber lintel, forced into the elevation with patched repaired reveals in rubble and brick. Reset 20 th century door on strap hinges.
	D25	FF low loading door, with chunky timber lintel, slate sill; the sides of also look forced.
Comments:		Abuts the house to the north; abutted by the 19 th century pigsty to the south.
NORTH ELEVATION		Description
Relationships:		The barn is built up against the south gable end of the farmhouse, with clear build lines indicating it abuts the earlier building.
SOUTH ELEVATION		Description
Fabric Description:		Blind gable wall. As above.
Significant Details:		Possible blocked doorway to the west side.
Relationships:		Abutted and obscured by the later 19 th century pigsty which is built up against it.
WEST ELEVATION		Description
Fabric Description:		Long elevation. Stonework plinth to first-floor level, with cob above. The stonework to the base of the wall, to c.1m above external ground is of the neater shaped blocky coursed stone similar to that of the crosswing. This almost has no visible mortar. The stonework above this adjacent to the house and D24 is similar. The rest is good regularised rubble, neat, with a yellowish clay lime mortar, quite heavily applied in places. The cob is a paler buff-brown than that used for the house, of a cleaner mix with more small stones and less chopped organic matter. Unpainted cement render covers the cob.

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Opening – Doors:	D23	Stonework neatly dressed to respect the opening. Chunky timber lintel and chunky plain pegged doorframes, and reset boarded plank door on replacement strap hinges.
	D24	Stonework neatly dressed to respect the opening. Chunky timber lintel and chunky plain pegged doorframes, and reset boarded plank door on replacement strap hinges.
Significant Details:		The doorways in this elevation are the only original ground floor openings and respect the west yard. The external ground level is c.1m below that of the interior, indicating it has been reduced.
		The two doors open onto a sloping surface of cobbles repaired with concrete, with traces of a cobbled drains running parallel with the south wall of the Pump Room, and a large granite cider press base set into the concrete. The press base is 1.28m by 1.42m across, but is irregular in shape; it has a groove around the exterior leading to a lip on the western side, and an off-centre divot for a pintle.
Comments:		Abutted by the 19 th century pigsty to the south end.

SHIPPON INTERIOR		
Ground Floor	Description	
Function/Summary:	Multi-purpose barn; animal housing to ground floor with loft above.	
Dating Evidence:	Style and form of building, its interior, historic mapping and documentary evidence.	
BUILDING INTERIOR	Description	
Fabric	Described above. Exposed stone and cob surfaces to interior.	
Floor:	Cobbled floor in two clear panels running back from D23 and D24. Slightly raised kerb stones to each panel. The south panel is c.1.04m wide, and the eastern 1.4-2.1m, just through the doorway D17, has been lost; the cobbles are aligned east-west. The north panel is 1.64m wide and extends the full width of the building. It has kerb stones orientated east-west, but the rest of the cobbles are aligned north-south. The stones of the north panel are slightly larger and rougher. The two panels are separated by a gully 0.64m wide and c.0.15m deep; this is perhaps the line of a cob partition? A drain runs along the northern edge of the north panel, along the base of the house wall. A small patch of cobbles survives south of the south-panel with the pens area.	
Openings – Doors:	D17	GF forced doorway with narrow timber lintel and thin plain door frame and boarded door on strap hinges, later 20 th century door. Repaired and altered. The reveals have been rebuilt in stone rubble to the sides, and patched in brick to the exterior and to the lintel on the south side.
	D23	GF good doorways with carefully dressed reveals and chunky timber lintels. Plank door with ledging bars and later braces on strap hinges, later 18 th or possibly early 19 th century.
	D24	GF good doorways with carefully dressed reveals and chunky timber lintels. Uneven width plank door with ledging bars, spiked, wooden latch, on strap hinges, later 18 th century.
	D25	FF loading door, timber sill and lintel, chunky pegged timber frame to plank loading door. Reveals rendered and patched internally.
Significant Features:	Remains of a pen (probable pigsty) to south-east corner, defined by upright slate slabs (now broken).	
Loft Structure:	Four substantial but crudely-shaped transverse beams. There is evidence for spikes and nails on the top side of these beams, from a lost floor. One <i>in situ</i> plank, very 18 th century in appearance. A few narrow modern boards near the east wall.	
Roof Structure:	A-frame trusses, pegged and spikes, a few later replacement bolts. Timbers are quite lightweight scantling but crudely-shaped and very agricultural in appearance. Half-lapped collars and overlapping ridge. Three irregular skinny purlins to each pitch, some sections of purlins replaced. Modern light rafters and felt. Heavy hipped brace to the south end.	

PIGSTY		
General Description		
Function/Summary:	19 th century cob and stone pigsty lean-to.	
Dating Evidence:	Style and form of build, plan and layout, historic map regression.	
Fabric Description:	Generally, roughly-coursed slatestone rubble with cob above. Red brick quoins to the doors.	
Roof Covering:	Mono-pitch slate roof; equal-sized slates.	
Exterior		
EAST ELEVATION		
Description		
Fabric Description:	Stonework with cob above; stone above the lintel of D18.	
Openings: Doors	D18	Forced doorway with reveals patched in cement. Narrow timber frame, plank boarded door on narrow strap hinges. Wall above the lintel rebuilt in stone.
SOUTH ELEVATION		
Description		
Fabric Description:	Stonework with brick quoins to the corners and openings.	
Openings – Doors:	D19	Doorway with brick reveals to west. No door or frame. Blocked with concrete blocks, leaving a vent at the top for air/light.
	D20	Doorway with brick reveals 0.5m above ground level. No door or frame.
	D21	Doorway with brick reveals 0.5m above ground level. No door or frame. Blocked with concrete blocks, leaving a vent at the top for air/light.
WEST ELEVATION		
Description		
Fabric Description:	Stonework with brick quoins to the south.	
Opening – Doors:	D22	Narrow doorway with brick reveal to south. Narrow timber frame, plank boarded door on modern strap hinges. Threshold built up in concrete block, so presumably once steps here.

PIGSTY INTERIOR		
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FOXHOLE FARM, HALWILL, BEAWORTHY, DEVON

Ground Floor		Description
Function/Summary:		A pigsty
Dating Evidence:		Style and form of building, its interior, historic mapping.
BUILDING INTERIOR		Description
Fabric		Described above. Exposed stone and cob surfaces to interior.
Floor:		Mix of original cobbles and concrete. Original layout of a narrow (c.1.0m) passage along the north side of the interior, with three pens to the south, corresponding with the doorways in the south wall. The pens were subdivided by upright slate slabs, of which one set (to the east) survives. The eastern half of the passage and the eastern pen have a concrete floor. The western part of the passage, the central pen, and parts of the eastern and western pens, have surviving cobbled surfaces. The cobbles in the passage are aligned east-west. The cobbles of the central pen are aligned north-south. The cobbles of the other two pens are less well preserved.
Openings – Doors:	D18	Forced doorway with reveals patched in cement. Narrow timber frame, plank boarded door on narrow strap hinges.
	D19	Doorway with brick reveals to west. No door or frame. Blocked with concrete blocks, leaving a vent at the top for air/light.
	D20	Doorway with brick reveals 0.5m above ground level. No door or frame.
	D21	Doorway with brick reveals 0.5m above ground level. No door or frame. Blocked with concrete blocks, leaving a vent at the top for air/light.
	D22	Narrow doorway with brick reveal to south. Narrow timber frame, plank boarded door on modern strap hinges. Threshold built up in concrete block, so presumably once steps here.
Roof Structure:		Simple rafters set on a timber wallplate on the south wall and inserted into forced sockets in the north wall. Purlins and rafter.

APPENDIX 2: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS



EAST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



EAST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



NORTH AND EAST ELEVATIONS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



SOUTH AND EAST ELEVATIONS OF THE SHIPPON; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



THE ANGLE CONTAINING THE PUMP ROOM, BETWEEN THE CROSSWING AND THE HOUSE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



WEST ELEVATION OF THE PUMP ROOM; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



WEST ELEVATION OF THE PUMP ROOM; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-SOUTH-WEST.



BASE OF THE WEST ELEVATION OF THE CROSSWING; VIEWED FROM THE WEST. NOTE THE CONCRETE PLINTH.



LEFT: WEST ELEVATION OF THE CROSSWING; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

RIGHT: NORTH ELEVATION OF THE HOUSE, SHOWING THE ROUNDED CORNER; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



THE NORTH ELEVATION OF THE HOUSE AND CROSSWING, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



EAST ELEVATION OF THE SHIPPON; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



SOUTH ELEVATION OF THE PIGSTY; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



WEST ELEVATION OF THE PIGSTY; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



WEST ELEVATION OF THE SHIPPON ; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



LEFT: THE CROSS PASSAGE, EAST END WITH THE FRONT DOOR D1; VIEWED FROM THE WEST

RIGHT: WEST END BEHIND THE PARTITION, SHOWING THE BLOCKED WEST DOOR D4; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



CROSS PASSAGE NORTH WALL, SHOWING THE THRESHOLD OF D2; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



CROSS PASSAGE NORTH WALL WITH DOORWAY D2; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



CROSS PASSAGE WEST END, SOUTH WALL, SHOWING BO3; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



CROSS PASSAGE WEST END, SOUTH WALL, SHOWING THE EXPOSED JOISTS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



LEFT: CROSS PASSAGE WEST END, SOUTH WALL, SHOWING THE REVEAL AND FRAME FOR D4; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



RIGHT: CROSS PASSAGE WEST END, NORTH WALL, SHOWING THE ANGLED REVEAL TO D4, AND THE WALL REPLACING THE SCREEN; THE TOP OF THE SCREEN IS INDICATED. VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



CROSS PASSAGE WEST END, NORTH WALL, SHOWING THE SLOTS IN THE UNDERSIDE OF THE BEAM (INDICATED); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



HALL, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST CORNER.



HALL, SOUTH WALL, SHOWING THE PLASTERED JETTY; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



HALL, WEST WALL, SHOWING D5 INTO THE PUMP ROOM, AND THE ALCOVE BO4; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



HALL, FIREPLACE (FP1) IN EAST WALL; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



HALL, FP1 IN EAST WALL; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



LEFT: HALL, FP1, SHOWING THE DRESSED FREESTONE AND BREAD OVEN; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

RIGHT: HALL, FP1, SHOWING BOILER/COPPER (S2) FORCED INTO THE SIDE OF THE FIREPLACE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



HALL, DETAIL OF THE BOILER/COPPER (S2); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



HALL, NORTH-EAST CORNER BENCH (S3) WITH WINDOW (W1) AND BOILER/COPPER (S2); VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



HALL, NORTH-EAST CORNER BENCH (S3) WITH WINDOW (W1); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



HALL, KEEPING PLACE IN THE NORTH WALL (S4); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



LEFT: HALL, ALCOVE IN THE NORTH WALL; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



RIGHT: HALL, NORTH-WEST CORNER WITH DOORWAYS TO STAIRHALL (D6) AND PARLOUR (D7); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



PARLOUR; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



LEFT: PARLOUR, CUPBOARD DOOR (S6) IN THE WEST WALL; VIEWED FROM SOUTH-EAST.



RIGHT: PARLOUR, CUPBOARD (S6) OPENED; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



PARLOUR, CUPBOARD (S3) DETAIL OF THE SHELVES; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



PARLOUR, CUPBOARD (S3), DETAIL OF THE HINGES; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



PARLOUR FIREPLACE (FP2); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



PARLOUR, FP2, DETAIL OF THE OPENING; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



AS ABOVE, DETAIL OF THE COBBLED FLOOR; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



AS ABOVE, DETAIL OF THE CHAMFER ON THE LINTEL; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



LEFT: PARLOUR, THE ORIGINAL BEAM (RIGHT) WITH ROUGH JOISTS IN THE GAP BETWEEN THE BEAM AND THE EAST WALL; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.
RIGHT: PARLOUR, THE ORIGINAL BEAM SHOWING THE JOISTS PULLING OUT; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



PARLOUR, EAST WINDOW (W2); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



PARLOUR, CEILING JOISTS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



PARLOUR, WITH THE CUPBOARD (S6) CENTRAL TO THE WEST WALL; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



LEFT: PUMP ROOM, THE DOOR FROM THE HALL (D5); VIEWED FROM THE WEST.

RIGHT: PUMP ROOM, SHOWING STORAGE ABOVE PARTITIONED ROOM AND DOORWAY TO BATHROOM; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



PUMP ROOM, SOUTH WALL STORAGE ABOVE PARTITIONED ROOM; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



LEFT: RUMP ROOM, SHOWING TROUGH (S7) AND FORMER DOORWAY, NOW A WINDOW (W5); VIEWED FROM THE EAST.
RIGHT: PUMP ROOM, NORTH WALL WITH DOOR (D8) LEADING TO STAIRHALL; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



PUMP ROOM, EAST WALL SHOWING RAFTERS; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



PUMP ROOM, DETAIL OF THE GRANITE TROUGH; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



PUMP ROOM, DETAIL OF THE FLOOR; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



LEFT: STAIRHALL, DOORWAY (D6) LEADING TO HALL; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.
RIGHT: AS ABOVE, DOOR CLOSED.



STAIRHALL, UNDERSIDE OF THE LANDING SHOWING JOISTS ABOVE D6; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



LEFT: STAIRHALL, SHOWING D6 AND STAIRS; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.

RIGHT: STAIRHALL, SHOWING THE DOOR INTO THE DAIRY (D9) AND STAIRCASE; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



LEFT: STAIRHALL, THE UNDERSTAIRS CUPBOARD SPACE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.

RIGHT: STAIRHALL, THE UNDERSIDE OF THE STAIRS WITH OBVIOUS REPAIRS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



LEFT: STAIRHALL, UNDER THE STAIRS, SHOWING THE BACK OF THE CUPBOARD IN THE PARLOUR (S6); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.
RIGHT: STAIRHALL, THE DOOR TO THE UNDERSTAIRS SPACE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



STAIRHALL, DETAIL OF THE HINGE OF THE UNDERSTAIR CUPBOARD DOOR; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



STAIRHALL, THE UNDERSIDE OF THE LANDING; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



STAIRHALL, THE STAIRS AND SPINDLES ON THE FIRST FLOOR; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



STAIRHALL, IMAGES OF THE STAIRCASE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST AND SOUTH.



DAIRY, EAST WALL WITH DOORWAY TO STAIRHALL (D9); VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



LEFT: STAIRHALL, SHOWING THE DOOR TO THE DAIRY (D9); VIEWED FROM THE EAST.

RIGHT: STAIRHALL, VIEW THROUGH INTO THE DAIRY FROM D9; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



DAIRY, EAST WALL AND CEILING; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



DAIRY, NORTH-WEST CORNER WITH NORTH WINDOW (W3); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



DAIRY, NORTH-WEST CORNER WITH SLATE SHELVES TO WEST WALL (S9); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



DAIRY, BRINING TANK (S8) TO NORTH-EAST CORNER; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



DAIRY, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST CORNER.



DIARY, NORTH WINDOW (W3); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



STAIRHALL FF, SHOWING THE BEADED HAND RAIL AND, BEYOND, THE WINDOW INSERTED INTO AN EARLIER DOORWAY (W11); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



STAIRHALL FF, SHOWING THE FLOORBOARDS; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



LEFT: STAIRHALL FF, STAIRCASE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



RIGHT: STAIRHALL FF, SHOWING THE FLOORBOARDS ON THE LANDING; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



STAIRHALL FF, VIEW OF THE LANDING FLOOR AND STAIR RAIL; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



STAIRHALL FF, THE LANDING SHOWING THE DOORWAY (D13) INTO BEDROOM 3; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



AS ABOVE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-EAST.



LEFT: STAIRHALL FF, THE LANDING AND RAIL; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



RIGHT: STAIRHALL FF, THE DOORWAY (D11) INTO BEDROOM 1; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



STAIRHALL FF, THE LANDING, SHOWING THE DOORWAYS INTO BEDROOM 2 (LEFT) AND BEDROOM 3 (RIGHT); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



BEDROOM 1; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



3

BEDROOM 1, THE FLOORBOARDS IN THE ROOM; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (LEFT) AND NORTH (RIGHT).



BEDROOM 1, SHOWING THE DOORWAY INTO THE STAIRHALL (D11); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



BEDROOM 1, THE WINDOW (W10) IN THE SOUTH WALL; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



BEDROOM 2; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



BEDROOM 2, THE WINDOW IN THE EAST WALL (W9); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



AS ABOVE, DETAIL OF THE WINDOW SEAT; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



BEDROOM 1, DETAIL OF THE FLOORBOARDS NEXT TO THE WINDOW; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



AS ABOVE, THE FLOORBOARDS JUST INSIDE THE DOOR; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



BEDROOM 1, DETAIL OF THE FORCED GRATE IN THE NORTH WALL; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



BEDROOM 1, SHOWING THE DOORWAY (D12) INTO THE STAIRHALL; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



BEDROOM 3, VIEWED FROM THE DOORWAY (D6) ONTO THE STAIRHALL; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-NORTH-WEST.



BEDROOM 3; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



BEDROOM 3, THE 20TH CENTURY PLANK PARTITION WALL WITH BEDROOM 4; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



BEDROOM 3, THE FLOORBOARDS; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



BEDROOM 3, THE WINDOW (W8) IN THE EAST WALL; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



AS ABOVE, DETAIL OF THE WINDOW SILL; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



BEDROOM 3, SHOWING THE FOOT OF THE ROOF TRUSS NORTH OF THE W8; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



AS ABOVE, SHOWING THE FOOT OF THE TRUSS SOUTH OF W8, AND THE SIDE OF THE STACK; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



BEDROOM 4, SHOWING THE NORTH PARTITION WALL WITH BEDROOM 3 AND DOORWAY (D14); VIEWED FROM THE EAST-SOUTH-EAST.



BEDROOM 4, SHOWING THE WESTERN END OF THE ROOM AND WINDOW (W12); VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



BEDROOM 4, SHOWING THE DOORWAY (D16) INTO THE APPLE STORE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



BEDROOM 4, SHOWING THE DOORWAY (D15) ONTO THE AIRING CUPBOARD NEXT TO THE STACK; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



LEFT: THE NORTH SIDE OF THE AIRING CUPBOARD; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

RIGHT: THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE AIRING CUPBOARD, WITH REMNANT TIMBER; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



BEDROOM 4, FLOORBOARDS; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



APPLE STORE, DOORWAY (D16) INTO BEDROOM 4; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST.



APPLE STORE, AS ABOVE.



APPLE STORE, DETAIL OF THE NEW OAK FLOORBOARDS AND HATCH INTO THE PASSAGE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



APPLE STORE; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



APPLE STORE, DETAIL OF THE WEST WINDOW (W7); VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



APPLE STORE; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



THE ROOF ABOVE BEDROOMS 2 AND 3; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



THE STEP HEIGHT IN THE CEILINGS BETWEEN THE APPLE STORE (RIGHT) AND BEDROOM 4 (LEFT); VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



DETAIL OF THE SOUTH GABLE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



AS ABOVE.



THE ROOF ABOVE BEDROOM 2, WEST PITCH, AT THE JUNCTION WITH THE CROSSWING, SHOWING THE SINGLE SMOKE-BLACKENED REUSED RAFTER; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



AS ABOVE, DETAIL OF THE SMOKE-BLACKENED PURLIN.



THE OWL-BOX AT THE NORTH END OF THE ROOFSPACE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



THE ROOF ABOVE BEDROOMS 2-4 AND THE APPLE STORE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



THE ROOF ABOVE THE CROSSWING; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.

THE SHIPPON



THE COBBLED FLOOR AND NORTH WALL OF THE SHIPPON; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



AS ABOVE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



THE ROOF STRUCTURE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.

BAKEHOUSE



THE SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION OF THE BAKEHOUSE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



THE NORTH-EAST WALL OF THE BAKEHOUSE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



THE INTERNAL WALL OF THE BAKEHOUSE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



THE OVENS IN THE BACK OF THE FIREPLACE; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-SOUTH-WEST.



LEFT: THE WEST OVEN, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.
RIGHT: THE EAST OVEN; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



THE FLOOR OF THE MALTING KILN, SHOWING THE CIRCULAR PATCH OF COBBLES AND FRAGMENTARY WALLS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



THE CORBELLED ROOF OF THE MALTING KILN, FROM THE ENTRANCE OF THE FLUE IN THE BACK OF THE FIREPLACE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



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