

WEEK
BERRY POMEROY
SOUTH HAMS
DEVON

Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Evaluation Trenching



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 190902



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Week, Berry Pomeroy, South Hams, Devon Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Evaluation Trenching

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SUMMARY

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by a Private Client to carry out Historic Building Recording, Evaluation Trenching as part of a programme of works associated with the re-development of the Grade II Listed farmhouse at Week, Berry Pomeroy, South Hams, Devon. This work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation drawn up in consultation with the Devon County Historic Environment Team.*

The buildings at Week form an interesting group of structures with a complex evolution that reflects the changing circumstances and social needs within the Berry Pomeroy estate. Historic documentation suggests that there were medieval origins to the structures, evidence of which is suggested by the finer quality buttressed stonework which may indicate the presence of an 'L'-shaped structure during this period. During the 16th century there was a phase of re-modelling of the property, several of the walls re-built, though it appears likely that the structure remained on the same 'L'-shaped footprint. Where there is surviving evidence, the remaining 'house' can be seen to have been divided into two ground-floor and two first-floor rooms, the south-western end being residential and the north-eastern of a service character. A plaster plaque dating to 1584 not only gives a possible date for the work being carried out, but also suggests that the building was of high status, possibly acting as a hunting lodge to the wider Berry Pomeroy estate.

A period of renovation, demolition, and consolidation appears to have followed during the 18th century: many of the windows within the main house (B1) being re-fenestrated and fireplaces extended; the barn (B2) being constructed; and B3 partially demolished and re-built as a linnhay. This all indicates a substantial shift in function and status, the site acting as a working farmyard with farmhouse and barns. By the end of the 19th century further changes show that the house had been divided into two separate dwellings, perhaps suggesting a further decline in status.

The evaluation trenching does not add much detail to the information provided by the building recording. No structural features were identified within the trenches; though sections of low wall adjacent to one of the trenches indicates the presence of an additional former structure at the south-eastern edge of the current yard, possibly dating to the 18th-19th century farmyard. The construction cut for the terracing of B1 into the hillside was identified within Trench 01; whilst Trenches 02 and 03 only identified a modern yard surface directly overlying the natural, suggesting that any buried trace of former structures has likely been lost.



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

THE CLIENT

DEVON COUNTY HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT TEAM (DCHET)

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:	WEEK
PARISH:	BERRY POMEROY
DISTRICT:	SOUTH HAMS
COUNTY:	DEVON
NGR:	SX 83902 61368
PLANNING REF:	3287/18/FUL & 3288/18/LBC
DCHET REF:	ARCH/DM/SH/33474A
OASIS NUMBER:	SOUTHWES1-351891
SWARCH REF:	BPW19

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by a private client to undertake historic building recording and evaluation trenching as part of a programme of works associated with the re-development of the Grade II* Listed Week Farmhouse, Berry Pomeroy, South Hams, Devon. This work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Boyd 2019) drawn up in consultation with the Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET) and in line with ClfA guidelines and best practice.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Week is located approximately 1km to the east of Berry Pomeroy, 1.3km west of Blagdon and south Berry Pomeroy Castle. It sits on a south facing slope overlooking a stream valley within an undulating landscape full of small woodlands in the valleys and topping the slopes at a height of approximately 125m AOD. The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy reddish soils over rock of the Milford Association where they border the well-drained fine loamy soils of the Denbigh 1 Association (SSEW 1983). These overlie the sedimentary slate of the Norden Formation (BGS 2019).

1.3 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Week, in the deanery of Ipplepen, hundred of Haytor and parish of Berry Pomeroy, is believed to date as early as the 13th century, as part of the manor and estate of Berry Pomeroy, itself a Domesday manor given to the Pomeroy family. The farm is suggested as being recorded on estate documents belonging to the manor, though there is uncertainty as to whether the documents refer to this, or other farms with similar names under the same ownership (Lane 2018). Berry Pomeroy Castle was built during the 15th century, though the manor was sold in 1546 to the Carews, before quickly being sold again to the Duke of Somerset and Sir Edward Seymour who reconstructed much of the castle in the late 16th century, descending with the family as they became Dukes of Somerset in the mid-18th century, remaining as part of the estate of the Duchy of Somerset.

Week itself is recorded in the 1845 Berry Pomeroy tithe award as ‘Week House and Garden’, part of the holding of Berry Barton Farm, held by Thomas Tozer (*ibid*). Historic cartographic evidence indicates that the external layout of the farmstead has changed very little over the last one hundred and fifty years, though the linhay appears to have reduced fractionally in size by the early 20th century; other mapped changes reflecting boundary alteration.

The Devon and Dartmoor HLC records the surrounding land as *post-medieval enclosure*; fields laid out in the 18th and 19th centuries, commonly with straight boundaries. The Historic Environment Record shows the surrounding landscape as containing prehistoric funerary and settlement activity (MDV67688; SAM1020162) and settlement (MDV125756, MDV125757); medieval settlement

(Berry Pomeroy Castle and deer park SAM1017855); and medieval and post-medieval industrial activity (lime kilns MDV14833, MDV61673; quarry MDV68324). Limited archaeological work has been carried out in the vicinity, with only historic building assessment of the of the farmstead at Week (EDV7580; Lane 2018) and an archaeological watching brief at Berry Pomeroy Castle (EDV4411) being recorded.

1.4 METHODOLOGY

The building recording was conducted by Emily Wapshott on 3rd July 2019. 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* (2014b) and Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Processes* (2016). The discussion of the buildings' setting follows the approaches outlined in the appropriate guidance (DoT guidance and Historic England 2015).

The archaeological evaluation was carried out by Dr. Sam Walls on 3rd July 2019 in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Boyd 2019) drawn up in consultation with Devon County Historic Environment Team and in line with ClfA guidelines (ClfA 2014a) and best practice. Three trenches, each c.1m-1.80m wide and totalling c.20m in length were laid out by hand and opened by tracked mechanical excavator to the depth of *in situ* weathered natural using a toothless grading bucket. Exposed archaeological features and deposits were excavated by hand in accordance with the WSI and ClfA guidelines (2014a). The evaluation was designed to establish the presence or absence, extent, depth, character and date of any *in situ* archaeological deposits; and to inform any further planning decisions.

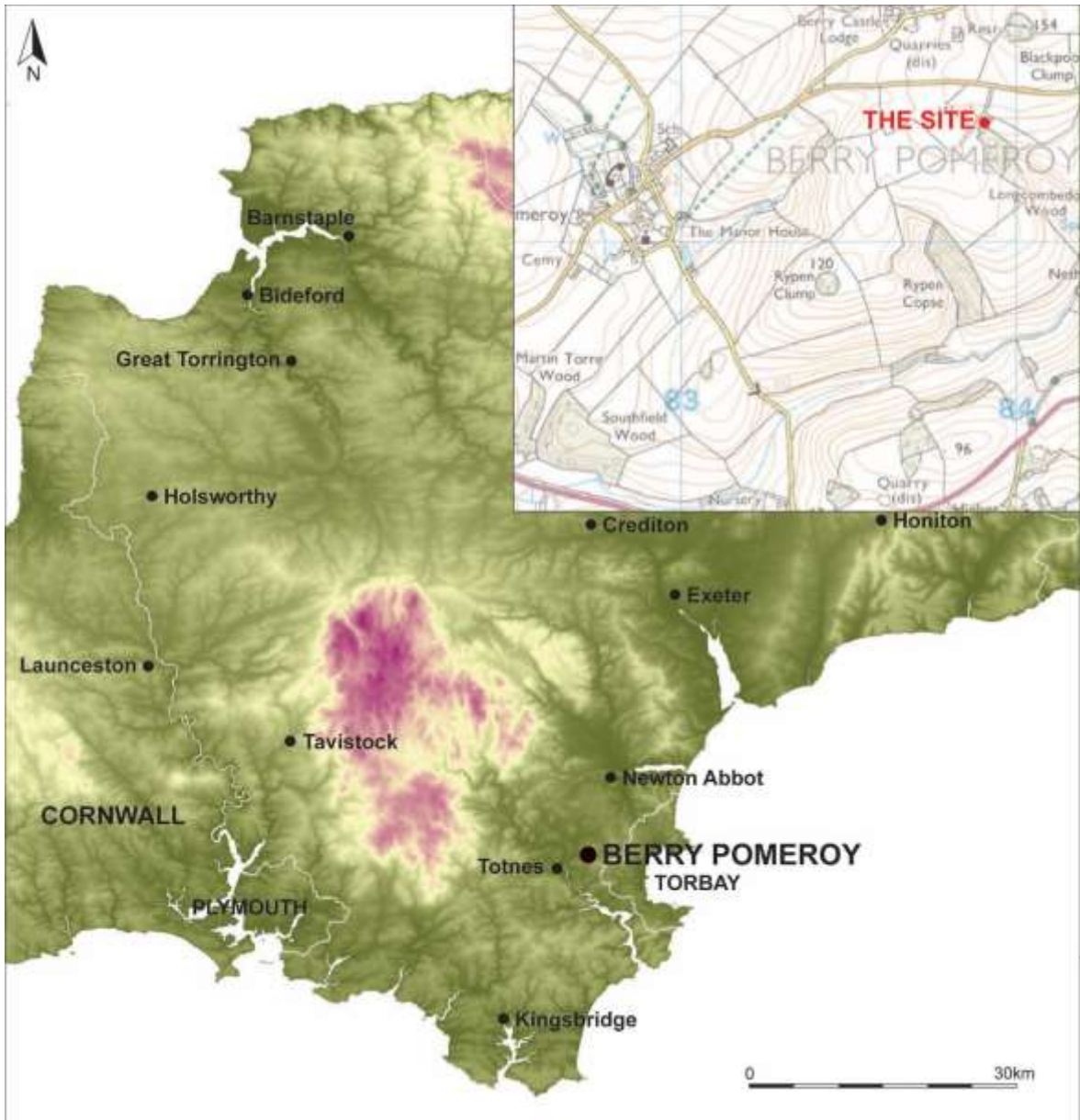


FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP.

2.0 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

2.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

Week is located within an active agricultural landscape south of the road between Berry Pomeroy and Marldon. It sits on a south-east facing slope overlooking a wooded stream valley of a tributary of the River Dart. Berry Pomeroy Castle is located on the opposite side of the hill, and Week may have been situated within part of an associated relict parkland.

The farmstead is approached along a narrow hedgebank-lined lane running south from the road, which enters the farmstead at its north-west corner. The buildings sit within a sub-square enclosure, bounded by hedgebanks to the north and west; to the east by a post and wire fence; and to the south by woodland. A historic silted-up pond is located to the south-south-west of the house.

The farmstead survives as a group of three standing building of varying levels of integrity: the Grade II* Listed part-rebuilt house (B1) to the north-west; a bank barn (B2) to the north-east; and the Grade II Listed ruined linhay (B3) to the south-west. To the south-east are the surface ruins of a fourth range and building platform terraced into the hillslope, which would have completed a courtyard arrangement.



FIGURE 2: VIEW OF THE BUILDINGS AT WEEK, WITH B1 (LEFT), B2 (REAR CENTRE) AND B3 (RIGHT); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

All three surviving structures may have similar origins, the upstanding structures all containing evidence of earlier construction; though only B1 and B3 suggest evidence of possible medieval remains. However, whilst B1 sits broadly at right angles at the north-western end of B3, any direct relationship between the early phases of the structures has been lost when both were rebuilt in the 16th century, B3 abutting B1. B2, meanwhile, stands isolated and whilst its construction appears to match that of the remodelling of B1, suggesting that the earlier phase may indeed match, this is not definitive.

Building 2 does not form part of the development application but has been included as part of this report as it forms part of the history and function of the site. Resultingly, it was not studied or recorded in detail.

The Listing descriptions for these structures can be found in Appendix 1; detailed recording tables in Appendix 2; and additional photographs in Appendix 3.

2.2 BUILDING 1

2.2.1 DESCRIPTION

Exterior

Building 1 is a complex two storey rectangular gabled range on a north-east to south-west alignment set into the slope of the hillside at the north-western end of a courtyard, the north-eastern end only being visible above ground at first floor level. It is abutted at its south-western end by linhay B3.



FIGURE 3: THE SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION OF B1 SHOWING THE EXTENSIVE MODERN REPAIRS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).

The building is constructed of a combination of local shalestone and shale; its steeply pitched and re-slatted roof with terracotta ridge tiles sat on new kingpost and strut timber A-frames. The building has been comprehensively re-fenestrated (possibly in the 18th century) with red sandstone mullioned frames, likely salvaged from the nearby Berry Pomeroy castle ruins.

The two-storey north-east gable end is only visible at first floor height, and is topped by a boxy chimney shaft with weathering courses. It is constructed of regularised/semi-coursed slatestone, and appears to have been raised/re-built towards the eaves with more irregular looser packed stone. Two matching windows (W1 and W2) have been forced into this elevation to either side of the chimney stack. There is a crudely shaped string course with rounded profile at eaves height.

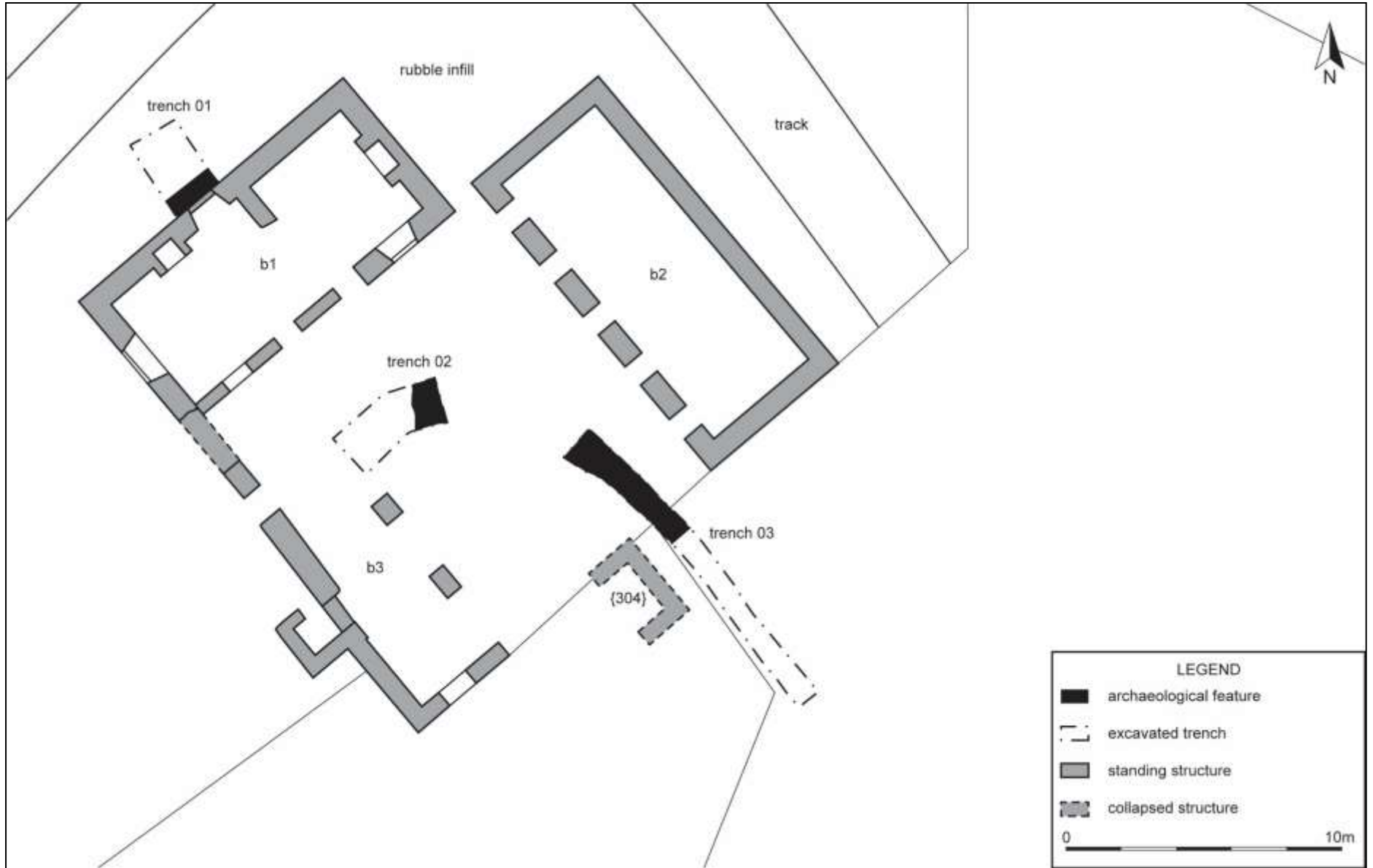


FIGURE 4: SITE PLAN SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE BUILDINGS DISCUSSED AND EXCAVATED ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRENCHES.

The north-west elevation stands two storeys in height, set into the hillslope at its north-eastern end. It is constructed of slatestone rubble with shale packing and some mudstone blocks, with a clay bond and later lime mortar re-pointing; and appears slightly buttressed towards the base. The quoins at the northern end are roughly dressed slatestone. It has a fine dressed and faced chamfered eaves cornice along its full length, but which is not replicated on either gable end; and the eaves have been raised to meet the new roofline in loose rubble stonework. There are two openings towards the centre of the elevation, a blocked window (W3) with crudely shaped hoodmould to the ground floor; and a part-blocked loading door to first floor, now set with window W4 with a two light mullioned frame.

The south-west gable end is of two storeys, and appears to have been the former presentation front of the range. It is constructed of regularised semi-coursed shaped slatestone slabs and blocks with a clay bond and thin shale slab levelling courses and packing. From the upper ground floor to the apex there is a loose covering of coarse scree render, obscuring details. It is dominated by two centrally positioned window openings to the ground (W5) and first floors (W6). Both have segmental slab relieving arches and reset red sandstone mullioned three light frames; W6 has had the eastern light blocked with looser rubble. This elevation has eaves and crudely shaped first floor string courses with a rounded profile, as seen on the north-east gable. To the south-east this wall can be seen to have continued onto a linking range, its end now ragged from storm damage.



FIGURE 5: EXAMPLE OF THE RE-USED RED SANDSTONE WINDOW MULLIONS, IN THIS CASE FOR WINDOW W5 IN THE SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION OF B1; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.

Much of the south-east elevation was largely destroyed in a storm event during the 1990s, devastating the southern corner. In the years post-dating this the remains were braced by an infill of concrete blocks and cement mortar. Two historic paired doorways (D1 and D2) were recreated within this blockwork as well as two modern window openings, one to each floor (W8 and W10). The ground surface has been cut down quite considerably on this yard side, with concrete abutments bracing the base of the elevation. A single bay's width of historic fabric, however, survives towards the north-eastern end of the elevation. This is constructed of regularised rubble and semi-coursed slatestone slabs and blocks with a clay bond and lime and clay mortar pointing.

A large blocked doorway, set with a later window on the ground floor (W7), with massive pointed segmental slab relieving arch is situated at this end. Above, a small two light window (W9) has been forced into the wall. A short run of first floor string course of crudely shaped rounded profile survives, and the eaves have been raised in modern stonework to meet the shallower new roofline.

The application of crudely shaped rounded projecting string courses appears quite eccentric as they often do not wrap around corners or continue across whole elevations; eaves string courses, used for weathering purposes are also useless cutting across the apex of a gable at eaves height. It is also noted that in the case of W5 and W7 the string course truncates and disrupts the lower stones of the heavy relieving arches over these openings. It is also to be noted that despite their location on the building, where the weather-load would be different these exhibit an oddly crude 'finish' with clear chisel marks, no attempt having been made to 'face' the stonework.

Interior

The interior of the building has lain empty for much of the 20th century during which time it has been damaged; leading to internal features not surviving in good condition, and almost all detail being lost. The space is divided unequally by a now ruinous heavy two storey stone rubble partition; there being historically larger ground and first floor rooms to the south-western end compared to those of the north-eastern end.



FIGURE 6: INTERIOR OF B1, SHOWING THE SURVIVING REMAINS WHICH INDICATE ITS DIVISION INTO TWO GROUND-FLOOR AND FIRST-FLOOR ROOMS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

The south-western ground-floor room was heated by a raised rubble-built hearth (FP1) set into the north-western wall, part of its projecting north jamb being a re-used window mullion and the timber bresummer a re-used lintel. The floor surface of this space has retained in part some fine large slate flagstones; whilst stored within the space are the remains of two ovolo-moulded carved ceiling beams and several carved joists. The walls at this end retain some thick cob/lime mix plaster and even historic paint layers. The ceiling/floor of the first-floor room at this end has been wholly lost, though the walls retain no evidence of heating, and the space's light would have been reduced when the third light of W6 was reduced.



FIGURE 7: DETAIL OF FIREPLACE FP1 WITHIN THE SOUTH-WESTERN GROUND-FLOOR ROOM OF B1; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).

The north-eastern ground floor room was heated by a larger open fireplace (FP2) with brick hearth set within a projecting stack on the north-east gable. There is a scar on the north-west wall for a missing stair and an alcove 'keeping place' can also be seen. The room would presumably have been accessed through the large blocked doorway in the south-east wall but does not appear to have historically been provided with a window. In contrast to the south-western room, the structure of the first-floor has survived here, with two chamfered ceiling beams still carried on corbels and a set of chamfered joists; a further beam, no longer *in situ* has been retained. The first floor here is well lit from both the north- (W1, W2) and south-eastern (W8) elevations. Two further keeping places for lights are situated in the north-west wall, and a small hobgrate (FP3) is set within the stack to the north-east.

2.2.2 FUNCTION

The surviving evidence suggests that the south-western ground floor room was lit by a large window, had carved ceiling beams and was heated for comfort, (the small hearth not being large enough for service use). The smaller ground floor room seems to have had a large exterior door to the courtyard, but no window and its hearth currently presents as being 'open' form and more servile in character. It is likely, therefore, that the unequal division and character of the spaces reflects their differing functions, the domestic living quarters being to the south-west; the service range being to the north-east.

2.2.3 DATING

B1 shows several phases within its construction. It is possible, based on similarity of stonework to other suspected early phases of wall on the site, that the north-western wall dates to the earliest, possibly medieval, phase of construction; before a substantial re-build in the late 16th century. The only openings which present as belonging to this phase of B1, demonstrated by their relieving arches, are windows W5 and W6 in the south-western gable, and the now partially blocked doorway (W7) in the south-eastern wall. The position of the corbels and *in situ* flagstone flooring signifies

that the heavy cross-wall recreates an earlier partition or screen line; and that this later re-build probably replicates an unequal division of space that was probably original to the building.



FIGURE 8: DETAIL OF THE INTERIOR OF B1, SHOWING THE SCAR OF THE REMOVED STAIRS TO THE FIRST FLOOR; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

2.2.4 FEATURES

Features of note within the building are:

- The reset windows W1, W2, W4, W5, W6, W7 AND W8. They are fine, probably later 16th century hollow-chamfered mullioned stone frames and would appear to signify the movement and reuse of materials within the wider estate.
- The massive slatestone slab segmental arches over W5, W6 and W7 identify the only original surviving openings of this phase of the walls of the range.
- The carved beams and joists stored from the collapsed south-west ceiling, are evidence of a room of some status.
- The surviving plain chamfered beams and plain chamfered *in situ* joists to the north-east end, provide evidence of differential function of the different ends of the building.
- FP1 – evidence of a heated room. The fireplace also displays the reuse of materials, with a reused hollow chamfered stone and timber carved lintel. The chimney flue however displays heavy dressed slab reveals and looks 'built' into the wall, indicating a phase of alteration.
- FP2 – evidence of domestic cooking? The forcing of the flue and building of the stack into the elevation, the extension of the hearth jambs, reuse of materials and crudeness of execution of final form (a lack of a lintel for example) all define status of the space and historic phasing.
- FP3 – the indicative dating possibilities of this neat well-preserved hob-grate and its secondary forced character defines a further phase of adaption.
- The number of keeping places to the north-east end would suggest these rooms were dark?

2.3 BUILDING 2

2.3.1 DESCRIPTION

Exterior

Building 2 is a large rectangular two-storey bank barn on a north-west to south-east alignment. It is set slightly apart from the north-eastern end of B1, but forms the north-eastern range of the yard. As with B1 it has been set within the slope of the ground, the north-eastern side and northern corner only visible at first floor height. The ground floor walls have been constructed of flat-laid semi-coursed slatestone slabs in a clay bond, with a later lime pointing; whilst the first floor has been constructed of slatestone rubble with lime mix mortar. The structure has a shallow pitched roof of corrugated sheeting with rolled tin ridges, over good spiked and half-lap jointed A-frames.



FIGURE 9: BANK BARN B2, SHOWING THE MULTIPLE PHASES OF ALTERATION WITHIN THE SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).

The north-western and south-eastern gable ends are both blind and constructed with crude blocky quoins at the corners, the remaining stonework regularised and quite loose, with a deep hip to the roof. Whilst the north-western gable is only visible only as a single storey above current ground levels, the south-eastern end is of two storeys, the ground floor built of finer earlier heavy platey stonework with a slight batter and heavy slatestone slab southern corner, a rebate on the inner side for a gate or door. The first-floor elevation is raised in a looser regularised rubble build, with blocky quoins to the upper corners.

The north-east elevation, visible only at first floor height, is constructed in the same regularised slatestone rubble build with blocky quoins to the corners as the north-western gable end. It is dominated by double threshing doors (D3) opening onto the terraced slope. The doorframe is of heavy chamfered form with pegged joints to the corners, though the doors themselves are modern replacements.

The south-west elevation is of tall two storey height, and faces into the 'yard' as a presentation front. The wall is constructed in the same fashion as the south-east elevation: the ground floor of earlier battered flat-laid slatestone slab rubble; the first floor of regularised rubble. The build line between the forms of build is situated just above the segmental arches of the ground floor doors. A rebate at the south-eastern end of this elevation indicates that an additional range or enclosing yard wall associated with this phase was located at the south-eastern edge of the yard. On the

ground floor are five shallow arched openings (D4-D8) to former animal housing. All have keystones and voussoirs of dressed slate blocks, but the central opening (D6) is slightly narrower and offset, and may be an adaptation of an earlier opening. The other openings look to be forced into the earlier platey stonework, their sides heavily patched with lime mortar. At first floor there is one central loading/winnowing door (D9), set in a chunky chamfered doorframe with pegged corners; the door a thick even width plank door, with ledging bars and heavy blacksmith made strap hinges.

Interior

The ground floor has been divided into compartments with modern partitions and renovated to form secure storage, with inserted concrete floors. The loft floor has been completely replaced during the 20th or early 21st centuries with modern boards and joists; and the first-floor space kitted out as a workshop with freestanding timber units and cabinets.

2.4 BUILDING 3

2.4.1 DESCRIPTION

Exterior

Building 3 is a partly ruinous narrow rectangular structure on a north-west to south-east orientation which forms the south-western range of the yard. It is a one and a half storey open-fronted linhay building, which appears to have formerly abutted B1 at its north-western end. It is of mixed shale and slate slab rubble construction with a corrugated sheeting roof, hipped to the south-east end.



FIGURE 10: LINHAY B3, DEMONSTRATING THE COLLAPSED NORTH-WESTERN END; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).

The south-west elevation of the building stands to one and a half storeys and displays three very different forms of build: the north-western end of heavy platey flat laid slatestone and shale slabs with clay bond, and white lime re-pointing; towards the centre, massive heavy coursed shaped slabs closely laid with little bond and battering towards the base; and a more rubble-like build towards the south-east. This elevation was damaged at the juncture with B1 at its north-western end. It contains one open doorway, D10 and one blocked doorway, D11 into a possible garderobe structure to the south-west. Abutting the centre of this elevation is three-sided small square block

structure, a possible garderobe constructed of heavy slatestone slab rubble, which has been terraced into the bank. An exterior opening (D13) is situated in its north-west wall.

The south-east elevation stands to one and a half storeys; and is constructed of dense loose shale and slate slab rubble, the upper part recently rebuilt in cement mortars. A modern loading door (D12) has been created in this elevation with railway sleeper lintels.

The long north-east elevation is of one and a half storeys and comprises slatestone piers with dressed corners, braced at the eaves by a heavy wallplate and with empty sockets in the sides for lintels at the former loft level.



FIGURE 11: SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION OF B3; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).

Interior

The interior of this linhay has been stripped out, the floor replaced with a concrete slab and the loft removed. There are large square sockets on the inner face of the south-west wall which are echoed on the piers, demonstrating the height of the loft. The inner face of blocked doorway D11 exhibits a thick reused chamfered timber sill. What looks like a projecting cheek to the doorway actually appears to be a set of quoins, a building line of the former end of an earlier range.

The interior of the possible garderobe structure is largely obscured by foliage, though a rebate is visible in the north-west, south-east, and south-west walls as if for a privy bench.

2.4.2 FUNCTION

The current building is clearly of a specific regional type known as a linhay: a cart or animal house with loft above, facing into a farmyard. As with this example they are typically open-fronted, braced by either timber posts or stone-built piers. This agricultural post-medieval building, however, is built around the remains of an earlier, possibly medieval or early post-medieval range, of possible gentry domestic character.

2.4.3 DATING

B3 shows several phases within its construction. The central portion of the south-west wall is of much finer quality and suggests a possible medieval phase of construction, perhaps contemporary with similar stonework in B1; before a substantial re-build in the late 16th century and which survives at the north-western end. Subsequent re-build and repair has been carried out in the later 19th and 20th centuries to the north-eastern piers when the structure was demolished/re-built as an agricultural building.

2.4.4 FEATURES

Features of note within the building are:

- Blocked doorway in the south-west wall, D11, leading through to possible garderobe.
- Heavy blocks of slatestone, possible much earlier fragment of walling.
- Large square sockets in south-west wall at loft height.
- Possible square garderobe building.
- Possible continuation into the south-west wall of B1.

2.5 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

The buildings at Week show a relatively complex range of historic phasing identifying various episodes of remodelling, adaptation, and conversion. The dateable elements suggest that there are six phases of development of the structures, though a possible additional early phase of renovation may be suggested by the use of lesser quality stonework within some of the elevations, though which does not present itself with clear variations in the build.

2.5.1 PHASE 1 – POSSIBLE MEDIEVAL

An early, possibly medieval phase of construction is suggested by the shaping and weight of individual stones and the profile of construction in two locations: the north-western wall of B1; and a short section of the south-west elevation of B3. They both present as thick sections of large stone blocks buttressed towards the base. The finer construction of the two can be seen in the wall of B3, the stonework here being dressed and faced; and tightly packed with only a small amount of fine clay bond. The stonework of B1 is of a similar heavy stone to that of B3, but is of a more rubble-like appearance, with a greater mix of coloured stones. Both of these sections are different in character to the other structures, and the wall of B1 is associated with a far finer dressed eaves cornice than elsewhere.

With only two surviving sections of wall, the exact form and layout of these structures is unclear; though they would appear to present as an 'L'-shaped structure, the finer stonework of the south-west elevation of B3 indicating that this may have formed a presentation front, the more rubble-like north-west elevation of B3 forming a 'rear' elevation. However, this creates a contradiction as it also has a far finer dressed eaves cornice which would be more in place to the front. It is possible that at this time B1 was already divided into two, FP1 suggested as being part of the original construction, its position towards the south-western end of the building indicating that it was intended to heat this end, not the entirety of the structure.

2.5.2 PHASE 2 – 16TH CENTURY

A re-model of the earlier buildings occurred in the 16th century, confirming at least the 'L'-shaped layout of buildings, and likely confined to the same footprint. The construction of this phase is evident in the north- and south-east; and south-west walls of B1 and part of the south-west wall of B3: the stonework of a smaller regularised and semi-coursed thickly clay bonded rubble, including roughly shaped slatestone slabs; the walls are of thinner weight; and have a straight, not battered, external profile, compared to the earlier phase.

The massive slatestone slab segmental pointed relieving arches present in both the south-east and south-west elevations of B1 suggest that there were originally large arched openings in this phase of the construction, and that these were the presentation front and yard elevations. It is likely that B1 and B3 formed contiguous linked ranges at this time, much as they would do today if not for the storm damage. Whilst not surviving, photographic evidence from an RCHME survey in the 1950s (Lane 2018) shows an additional gable end at the south elevation of B1 with chimney, which is interpreted as belonging to a lost southern range dating to this period. Storm damage from the 1990s means that this relationship cannot be established, though it is possible that earlier surviving aspects of B3 reflect this range.

Internally B1 can be seen to have been divided into two rooms at both ground-floor and first-floor level, scarring on the floor around the remaining cross-wall indicating that this was a later re-build of an earlier division. Evidence of this phase can also be seen in the ovolo moulded and chamfered beams; and the heavy corbels. A fine plasterwork plaque removed from the house and now in Totnes museum dated 1584 may date this comprehensive remodel. The difference in the shaping of the beams, along with the differences in the fireplaces suggests that each end of the building supplied a different function: the more finely adorned lighter south-western end being a domestic living space; the darker north-eastern end with its simpler adornments and large practical fireplace the service end of the building.

It is possible that the building held an 'aristocratic' role within the estate, perhaps functioning as a hunting lodge. It may be that the plaster plaque was intended to herald or celebrate a visit which never occurred, the Seymour family, who owned the estate at the time, being powerful within the Elizabethan court. Many dynasties are known to have almost bankrupted themselves building elaborate estates, whole castles and entertainment suites to host the Queen, who then never visited.

2.5.3 PHASE 3 – 17TH-18TH CENTURY

The first evidence of the current layout of the buildings appears to coincide with a change in status and function. The former wealthy 'manor' was consolidated into a smaller dwelling, a possible southern range being demolished to reduce the size of the house; whilst farm buildings B2 (as an animal house) and B3 (as a linnhay) were constructed indicating its use as a farmstead. The stonework of this phase comprises densely packed flat unshaped local slate and shale slab rubble and exhibits a slight batter. This is markedly more 'vernacular' than the earlier builds.

B1 was heavily remodelled, additional windows were formed in the walls and the building wholly re-fenestrated with salvaged mullions from either the demolition of the southern range or from the nearby castle ruins. It is likely that the fireplaces were enlarged to serve the new fulltime residential 'farmhouse' function. B3 probably sunk into dereliction in this period, possibly being used in part for storage or agricultural mixed functions.

2.5.4 PHASE 4 – 18TH-19TH CENTURY

Week appears to have continued in use as a farmstead into the 19th century, with continued development including the raising of B2 to create a 'modern' bank barn; whilst several of the openings within B1 were either reduced or blocked entirely, including FP1.

2.5.5 PHASE 5 – 19TH-20TH CENTURY

A further significant alteration appears to have occurred between the 19th and 20th centuries, B1 being sub-divided to create two separate dwellings. Much of the evidence for the internal divisions at this time were recorded by the RCHME survey (Lane 2018), including the position of doorways and stairs which no longer survive. A significant alteration appears to have been to the south-eastern gable wall to B1, a fireplace being inserted to heat this room replacing the blocked FP1. However, whether this occurred during this period, or as part of the previous phase is unclear as these elements do not survive.

2.5.6 PHASE 6 – LATE 20TH CENTURY

Following the abandonment of the site, the buildings fell into a state of disrepair; and ultimately a storm event in the 1990s led to the collapse of much of the south-eastern wall of B1 and the western end of the south-western wall of B3. Of these, the wall of B1 was re-built in blockwork, the openings purportedly in their original locations.

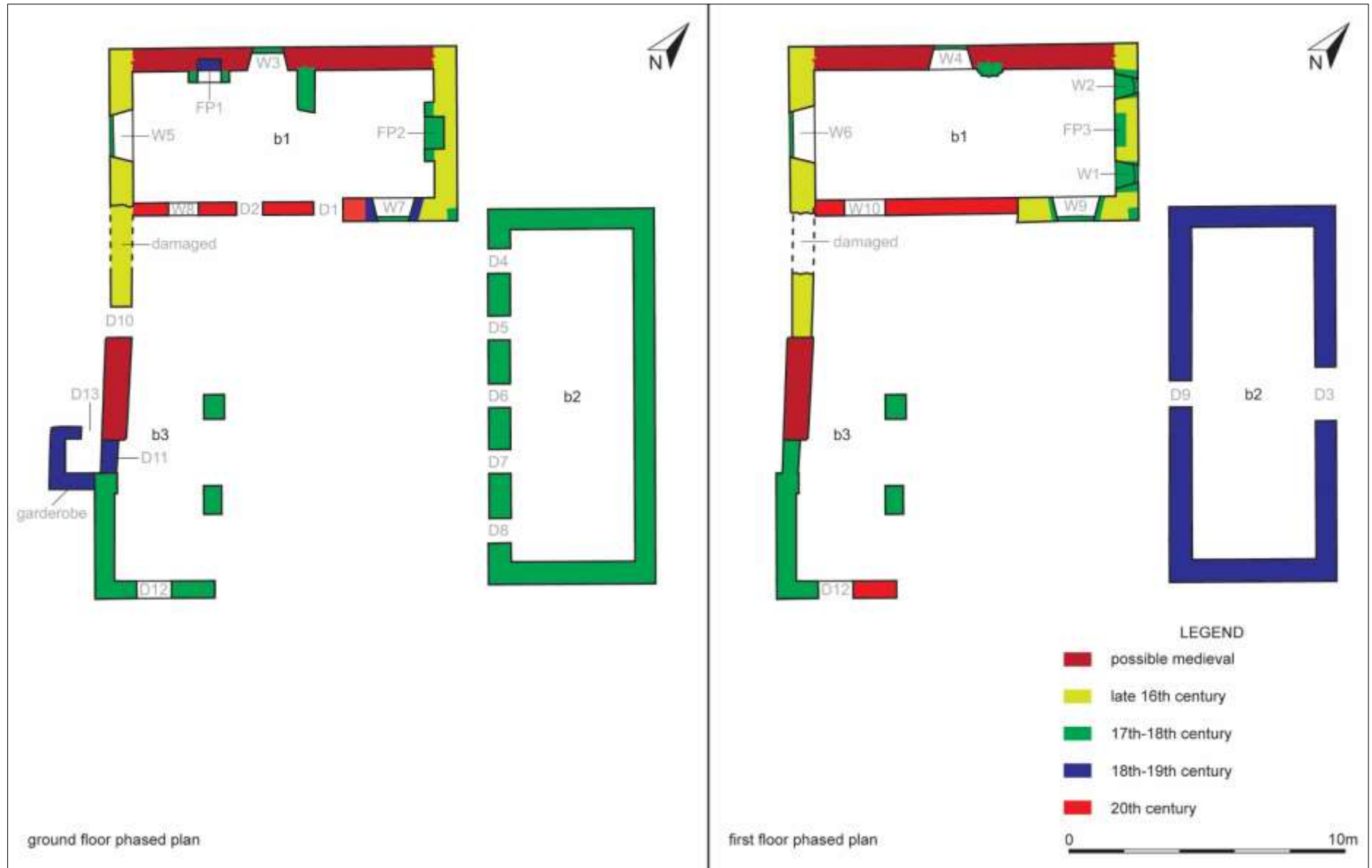


FIGURE 12: GROUND-FLOOR AND FIRST-FLOOR PLANS SHOWING DEVELOPMENTAL PHASING AND POSITIONS OF FEATURES DESCRIBED IN THE TEXT.

2.6 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Week is a Grade II* house with associated agricultural buildings, and is therefore acknowledged as being of regional and national importance. However, the significance of the structure was greatly compromised by storm damage in the 1990s and its subsequent fall into disrepair. From Royal Commission inspection notes from the 1950s/1960s the building can be seen to have once been extraordinarily authentic, despite already being derelict.

It is now only authentic as a patched ruin and its integrity can be considered to have been at least halved; however, it can be conversely argued to suggest that what does survive is of *increased importance*. The site separately confers added value, both through the group value of the other ranges, B2 and B3, but also in the possible siting of an original hall house here, hinted at in the historic documents. Primarily therefore the site and particularly B1 have a historical value in enriching the narrative of the Estate.

The buildings have a complex developmental history showing that Week could be a rare survivor of the late medieval period, much altered but displaying a complex series of transformations through gentry residence; agricultural and residential use; and finally purely residential use as required due to changing circumstance or social need within the Berry Pomeroy estate. The buildings display some fine features, still of architectural value such as carved or chamfered beams and corbels; as well as the re-use of architectural salvage in later phases of adaption, for example the stone mullion window frames and altered chimney breasts. There are enough questions raised by the building recording, such as the issue of the cross-wall being built over the corbels; which would indicate there is still plenty of information still to be gleaned, and evidential value is high.

B2's primary value lies in its setting/context in relation to B1 and the resultant overall narrative understanding of the farmstead. It has some fine post-medieval details, such as the keystone and voussoirs to the openings and also contains interesting structural phasing in its south-east and south-west walls, evidence of another remodelled early range. It has been quite considerably altered and is no longer particularly authentic 'as a barn', but its level of integrity is very high. The barn is a fairly high-status example of an important regional variant of agricultural buildings, on the 'new' modernised farmsteads of the 18th and early 19th century.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION TRENCHING

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Archaeological evaluation trenching was carried out to establish whether the footings of any former walls or structures survive which may provide further evidence as to the history and phasing of the structures at Week. A total of three trenches were excavated, each measuring between 2.75m-12.5m long and 1m-1.80m wide by tracked machine with toothless grading bucket to the depth of weathered natural or *in situ* archaeological deposits. This work was undertaken to establish the presence or absence, condition, date and significance of any archaeological features that might be present; in order to inform and guide the need, nature and extent of any further archaeological mitigation.

A total of two features (Figure 2) were identified across the three evaluation trenches. This included: one construction cut; and one surface. What follows is a summary of each trench with finds noted where they occur; see Appendix 4 for detailed context descriptions; Appendix 5 for a full concordance of finds; and Appendix 6 for a set of baseline photographs.

3.2 TRENCH 01

Trench 01 was located against the north-western wall of B1, at the point of blocked window W3. It was 2.75m long on an approximate north-west to south-east orientation, measuring 1.80m wide and 1m deep. A single feature, construction cut [105], was identified within the trench (Figures 13-14).

The stratigraphy of the trench comprised an infill/rubble layer (100), mid-dark brown friable clay-silt with abundant stone rubble, asbestos, and barbed-wire up to 0.65m deep. This overlaid buried soil (101), dark brown soft-friable silt-clay c.0.37m thick; subsoil (106), mid-light yellow-brown soft silt-clay c.0.20m thick; and the natural shillet bedrock.

Construction cut [105] was oriented approximately north-east to south-west, measuring 0.62+m wide and 0.75m deep with a vertical north-western edge, clear to sharp break of slope and flat base. It contained three fills: (102), dark brown silt-clay with angular and sub-angular stone inclusions; and (103), and (104), mid yellow-brown silt-clays with angular stone and shillet inclusions. This feature forms the construction terracing cut for B1 into the hillside.

3.3 TRENCH 02

Trench 02 was located approximately centrally between buildings B2 and B3, and to the south-east of B1. It was 4.40m long on an approximate north-east to south-west alignment, measuring 1.80m wide and 0.25m deep. A single feature, surface [202], was identified within the trench (Figure 13).

The stratigraphy of the trench comprised rubble/topsoil layer (200), mid-dark brown friable clay-silt with abundant stone rubble up to 0.25m deep. This overlaid the natural shillet bedrock.

Surface cut [202] was oriented approximately north-west to south-east, measuring 1+m wide and c.0.30m deep with a gradual south-western edge, clear break of slope and flat base. It contained a single fill: (203), dark brown-grey silt-clay with angular and sub-angular stone and tarmac inclusions. This feature forms part of a modern farmyard surface.

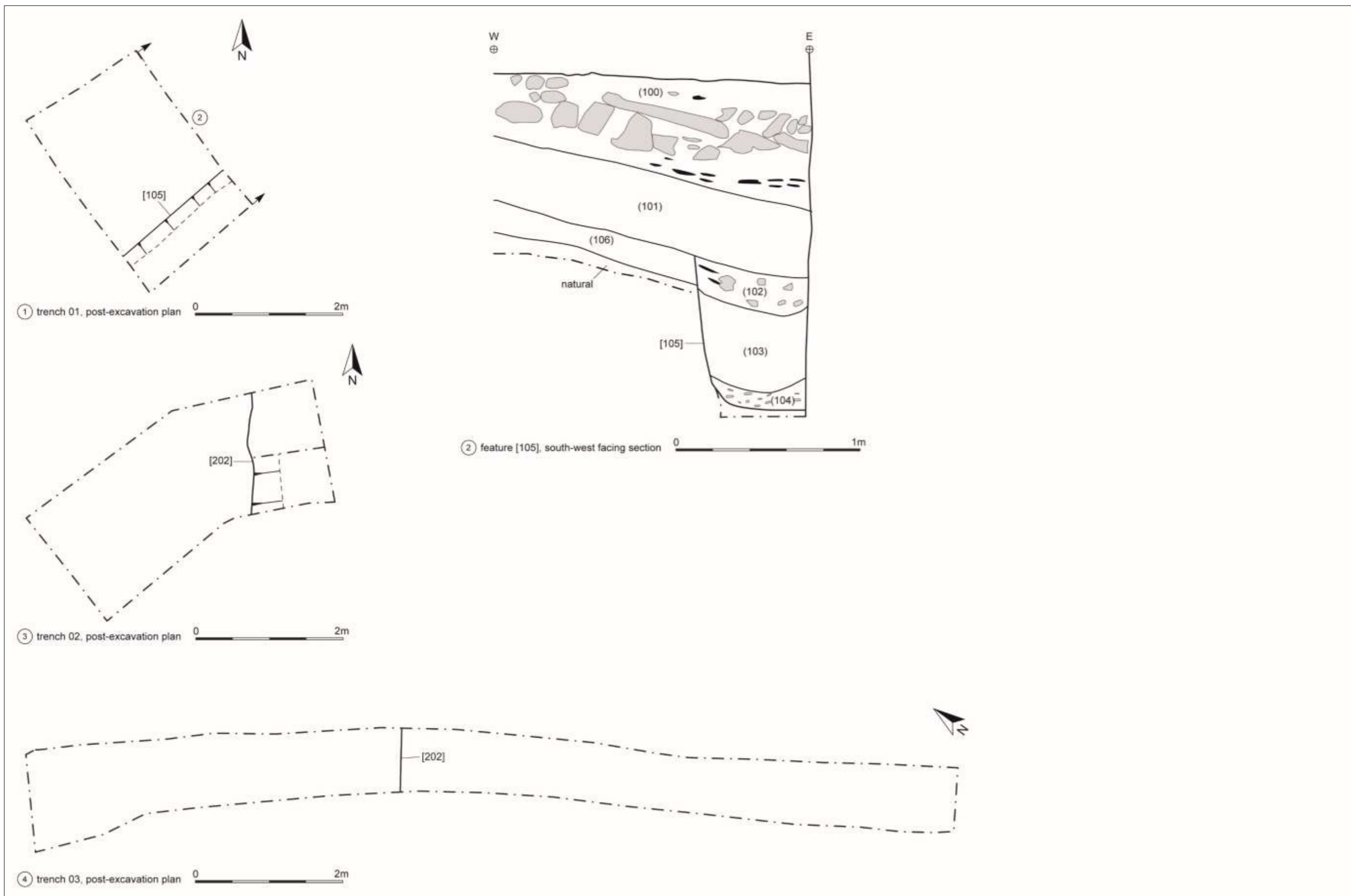


FIGURE 13: TRENCH PLANS AND SECTIONS.



FIGURE 14: CONSTRUCTION CUT [105], SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).

3.4 TRENCH 03

Trench 03 was located to the south-east of the corner of B3. It was 12.60m long on an approximate north-west to south-east orientation, measuring 1m-1.50m wide and 0.25m deep. A single feature, surface [302], was identified within the trench (Figure 13).

The stratigraphy of the trench comprised rubble/topsoil layer (300), mid-dark brown friable clay-silt with abundant stone rubble up to 0.25m deep. This overlaid the natural shillet bedrock.

Surface [302] was oriented approximately north-west to south-east, measuring 1+m wide and c.0.30m deep with a gradual south-western edge, clear break of slope and flat base. It contained a single fill: (303), dark brown-grey silt-clay with angular and sub-angular stone and tarmac inclusions. This feature forms a continuation of the modern farmyard surface identified within trench 02.

To the south-west of Trench 03 low wall {304} was c.3.50m long on a north-west to south-east orientation. It measured c.0.20m wide and c.0.40m high, and was constructed of thin slatestone blocks and concrete and lime mortar pointing. Returns were identified at both the north-western and south-eastern end, extending into a heavily overgrown area.

3.5 FINDS

Only two features contained artefactual remains, 14 sherds (190g) of post-medieval pottery, 2 fragments (86g) of animal bone, and 1 (1g) clay pipe stem from construction cut fill (102); and fragments of nail (14g), tarmac (138g) and ceramic roofing tile (1, 60g) from surface make-up (203).

3.6 DISCUSSION

The evaluation trenching identified only two features: construction cut [105], demonstrating that building B1 was terraced into the hillslope; and yard surface [202]/[302] which directly overlay the

natural. This indicates that any buried archaeological remains are likely to have been lost when the yard area was stripped to allow for the modern surface.

Despite this, the presence of a series of low stone walls was identified to the south-west of Trench 03. The position and alignment of these remains indicates that at some point a structure was situated along the south-eastern edge of the yard, making it almost completely enclosed. Whilst it is undated, the construction style suggests similarities with elements reflecting the 18th-19th century development of the site, and it is possible that an additional building at this location also dates to this phase.

4.0 CONCLUSION

The buildings at Week form an interesting group of structures with a complex evolution that reflects the changing circumstances and social needs within the Berry Pomeroy estate. Historic documentation suggests that there were medieval origins to the structures, evidence of which is suggested by the finer quality buttressed stonework which may indicate the presence of an 'L'-shaped structure during this period. During the 16th century there was a phase of re-modelling of the property, several of the walls re-built, though it appears likely that the structure remained on the same 'L'-shaped footprint. Where there is surviving evidence, the remaining 'house' can be seen to have been divided into two ground-floor and two first-floor rooms, the south-western end being residential and the north-eastern of a service character. A plaster plaque dating to 1584 not only gives a possible date for the work being carried out, but also suggests that the building was of high status, possibly acting as a hunting lodge to the wider Berry Pomeroy estate.

A period of renovation, demolition, and consolidation appears to have followed during the 18th century: many of the windows within the main house (B1) being re-fenestrated and fireplaces extended; the barn (B2) being constructed; and B3 partially demolished and re-built as a linhay. This all indicates a substantial shift in function and status, the site acting as a working farmyard with farmhouse and barns. By the end of the 19th century further changes show that the house had been divided into two separate dwellings, perhaps suggesting a further decline in status.

The evaluation trenching does not add much detail to the information provided by the building recording. No structural features were identified within the trenches; though sections of low wall adjacent to one of the trenches indicates the presence of an additional former structure at the south-eastern edge of the current yard, possibly dating to the 18th-19th century farmyard. The construction cut for the terracing of B1 into the hillside was identified within Trench 01; whilst Trenches 02 and 03 only identified a modern yard surface directly overlying the natural, suggesting that any buried trace of former structures has likely been lost.

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APPENDIX 1: LISTING TEXTS

NOTE – THE CONDITION OF THE BUILDINGS AT THE TIME OF THE ORIGINAL LISTING SURVEY WAS SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT TO AT THE TIME OF THE SURVEY FOR THIS REPORT.

5/4 Week

GV II*

Small house reduced in size and now derelict. Circa C16, date 1584 on interior plasterwork now removed. Stone rubble. Scantle slate roof with gabled ends and gabled to left of south-east front. Originally L-shaped on plan but the south wing has been replaced by an adjoining linhay q.v. South east front has two plain doorway and a two-light hollow-chamfered stone mullion window on right-hand to each floor; the ground floor has large relieving arch over. Similar window at rear and similar but single-light window in north-east gable end. Stone chimney stacks at gable ends. The roof is sagging and is in state of collapse at the south-west end. Queen strut and tie beam roof. Inside the floor has fallen in at the south-west end; there are ovolo moulded ceiling beams and joists lying on the floor. The chamfered ceiling beam in the north-east room is still in position. The moulded plaster heraldic achievement with date 1584 below has been removed from first floor room and deposited in Totnes Museum.

5/5 Linhay adjoining South of Week

GV II

Linhay. Circa C18/19. Stone rubble with corrugated asbestos sheet roof with hipped end. Facing yard with four-bay on front with rectangular stone rubble piers. The loft floors are missing.

APPENDIX 2: RECORDING TABLES

BUILDING 1		General Description
Function/Summary:		Two storey range with some fine 16 th century details; possible manorial function, stands to west of a courtyard; ruined east range, part-ruined and rebuilt south range, now linhay, tall bank barn to north.
Dating Evidence:		Form of build; architectural details; structural phasing, documentary and map evidence.
Figure Numbers:		
B1 Exterior		
B1 Elevation NORTH-WEST		Description
Fabric Description:		<p>Long two storey elevation, set into the bank to the 'north' end.</p> <p>The build of this elevation is of more rubble character than the others and a little looser packed. Still of slatestone and local shale packing, this has some reddish and yellowish-brown mudstone blocks, quite large unshaped boulders, within its lower heavier build. It is heavily repointed in lime mortars, but has a cob/clay bond. The 'north' quoins are of very heavy long roughly dressed slatestone slabs, of very different character to the stonework of the elevation. A fine dressed and faced flat chamfered eaves cornice, runs the whole length of the elevation.</p> <p>The south quoins are a bit more formal, dressed and faced long slatestone slabs.</p> <p>The upper part of the wall above the eaves cornice is a modern raise associated with the replacement roof.</p>
Roof Covering:		The roof is slated, a relatively new repair to the building. Quite a steep pitch. Terracotta ridge tiles. Slight overhang carried on narrow modern rafters.
Openings – Doors:		N/A
Openings – Windows:	W3	<p>Centrally positioned window opening, to the ground floor. Blocked by loose rubble in a lime mortar. This opening must have become obscured by a build-up of soil along the back of the range, hence its abandonment. The opening is large, sub-square in shape, with a heavily weathered slab sill; with a crudely shaped slatestone hoodmould, with rounded profile to top and flat underside, shaped but not dressed or faced, this none-the-less adds a grand element to the opening. No other opening has such treatment, including that directly above and the differential is odd, considering this was not a presentation front, but the rear.</p> <p>Above this opening is rubble infill, there is no relieving arch as to the openings seen on the south-east and south-west elevations; again a marked difference in build.</p>
	W4	<p>Set above W3, is a long part blocked opening, likely once a loading door. It has been blocked with looser rubble and set with a red sandstone two light window frame. This has hollow chamfered mouldings. The lintels and sills don't look quite wide enough for the opening, leaving the frame with indented corners not a contiguous frame. The stonework elements are also unevenly weathered. Several of the elements of stonework have breaks and fractures, which could indicate disturbance. The window is set high in the opening, right up under the eaves cornice.</p>
Drainage/Guttering:		Cast iron guttering at the eaves, refitted with the new roof.
Significant Details:		A fine dressed and faced flat chamfered eaves cornice, runs the whole length of the elevation and appears to partially return to the south-west elevation, although the profile changes considerably. This has been capped in modern times with a leaded top to protect it.
Relationships:		<p>The north-west elevation is broadly cohesive with the north-east, especially at ground floor level, but the upper portion of the north-east elevation has been altered.</p> <p>The south-west elevation is of different build, but that is due to it being a presentation front, of heavier build, shaped blocks; it is noticeable that the eaves cornice does not smoothly continue into the cruder string courses on the south-west elevation, but abuts and the lower string course has no partner on the north-west elevation. There is however no clearly defined build line</p>

B1 Elevation SOUTH-EAST		Description
Fabric Description:		<p>Only the 'north' end of this elevation survives. This is of two storeys. The elevation is of dense regularised rubble/semi-coursed slatestone slabs and blocks. It is less refined in from than the south-west presentation front, but again is clearly far better quality than to the north-east or north-west, facing into the main courtyard. It is clay bonded; with a pale brownish-beige lime and clay mix mortar used to 'point' the stonework here. There is a string course at first floor. It is rounded to the top, with a hollow chamfered underside, slatestone, very crudely shaped. This string course is the same as those seen on the south-west elevation and north-east elevation. It does not return to the north-east elevation. At first floor, at the quoins, the terminus of the higher string course on the north-east elevation can be seen, it does not look like this continued across the south-east elevation. Just above this however the eaves have been raised in modern stonework, to fit the new roofline. There are very formal quoins to the 'north' corner, nearest the barn, not merely faced massive slatestone slabs, but squared and shaped blocks. This corner looks possibly reconstructed, at least on the outer face, having a very different almost post-medieval character, possibly the corner was damaged by the later remodelling of the barn?</p> <p>The 'south' end and centre have been reconstructed in concrete blocks, set in cement, to brace the damaged building. The paired ground floor doorway openings were replicated within this blockwork. Some additional windows which do not reflect the original were also included for light. A large raised gable was lost from this elevation.</p>
Roof Covering:		Slated roof, newly replaced. Terracotta ridge tiles.
Openings – Doors:	2	D1 & D2 - Two adjacent narrow doorways have been replicated in the concrete blockwork. Both are accessed up crude steps of balanced concrete blocks. Both have modern plank doors.
Openings – Windows:	W7	<p>Ground floor window, set within a larger blocked doorway. Very large pointed relieving arch, of long segmental slatestone slabs above, respects the original wide low doorway which occupied this end of the elevation. The string course very awkwardly cuts through the lower part of the relieving arch.</p> <p>The opening shows it was first narrowed as a doorway, then later partly blocked again and set as a window. The last phase of blocking, within the narrowed doorway, under the window is very loose rubble, set in lime; this stonework is of marked post medieval character.</p>
	W8	Replicated ground-floor window within the 20 th century blockwork.
	W9	<p>Offset slightly to the south above the blocked doorway is a small window opening. This has a red sandstone hollow-chamfered two light mullioned frame set within it. This is set very close to the tall pointed segmental arch and shale packing has been inserted between; the asymmetrical nature of these openings, seems very different to the cohesiveness of build seen on the south-west elevation and the symmetry at least seen on the north-west.</p> <p>This frame is better reset, the majority of the corners of the re-used pieces of stone meeting at a correct angle creating a complete frame, but for in the bottom 'north' corner. The central mullion however has a clear fracture point at the base, presumably from removal and resetting and the upper part, between the mullion and lintel is packed with lime mix mortar. There is no relieving arch here, as seen on the south-west elevation and the jambs on the north side show on their inner face quite a lot of smashed holes and breakage. Whilst much neater than some of the other windows, which do not look correct, there is still enough irregularity here to question when this may have been fitted to the building.</p>
	W10	Replicated 1 st floor window within the 20 th century blockwork.
Drainage/Guttering:		Cast iron guttering, carried on modern rafters, shallowly projecting eaves.
Significant Details:		The string course to the surviving 'north' end, apparently always terminated just beyond the line of build, where the elevation failed, on the line of survival for this stonework.

Relationships:		<p>This elevation broadly seems cohesive with at least the ground floor of the north-east elevation, as seen internally. Externally the quoins look reconstructed in the post medieval period, being far more similar in character to those seen on the barn than the rest of the building.</p> <p>The loss of the rest of the elevation means we cannot tell how it may once have worked with the south-west elevation, but historic photographs suggest the loss of another range here.</p>
B1 Elevation NORTH-EAST		Description
Fabric Description:		<p>Pointed gable end, of two storeys topped with a chimney stack.</p> <p>The elevation although two storeys, is only visible above ground level at first floor. The stonework at the base of the wall seems much heavier semi-coursed or regularised slatestone, as the wall rises however and especially at the apex it is of different character, of thin playet irregular slabs, laid flat but looser packed. There appears to be much more use of shale and the wall is very heavily and crudely repointed in a greyish-brown lime mix mortar.</p> <p>There is a string course at eaves height, which runs across the elevation. Whilst this is at the same level as that on the long north-west elevation its profile and character are very different; this being crudely shaped, rounded to top with a slightly hollow underside. The formal chamfered eaves cornice on the long elevation terminates with an almost run out stop and is capped at the corner, there is not a particularly comfortable joint here, the lead capping wrapping over the end.</p> <p>To the 'east' end the string course runs out to the quoins and stops; there is no clear evidence of an eaves cornice on the south-east elevation.</p> <p>There are some quite considerable structural cracks to the 'east' corner of the building, on this north-east face.</p> <p>To the east it can be seen that the roofline has been raised in modern rubble.</p>
Roof Covering:		The roof here is gabled, with modern slated eaves, slates over the ends of the purlins to the modern roof.
Openings – Doors:		N/A
Openings – Windows:	W1	<p>To the 'east side' is a single-light hollow chamfered red sandstone frame. This looks to have been formed from separate elements, with the lintels and sills being too short for the jambs. The hollow chamfered mouldings are also differently weathered. The sizes of the stones used are also particularly uneven in these small windows, with some massive blocks and some very small neat narrow stones.</p> <p>The stonework to the 'west' of this window is much lighter with a lot of shale packing which looks in character more like infill. There is a lot of lime mortar pointing and mortar infill here.</p> <p>The opening is boarded over.</p> <p>There is some significant structural cracking on this corner.</p>
	W2	<p>To the 'west side' is an identical single-light hollow chamfered red sandstone frame. This looks to have been formed from separate elements, with the lintel and clearly being too short on the 'east' side, not meeting the 'east' jamb. The hollow chamfered mouldings are also differently weathered.</p> <p>The opening is boarded over.</p> <p>There is quite a considerable crack to the outside of this window, running up and down in the stonework, as if the wall has been weakened by this opening.</p>
Drainage/Guttering:		N/A
Significant Details:		<p>String course at eaves height. Quite crude slatestone, with a rounded upper profile, slightly hollow chamfered on the underside.</p> <p>The gable is topped by a stack. This is of dressed and shaped/faced slatestone blocks, with very regular faces to the short square profile shaft. To the 'east' and 'west' sides are similar crude rounded shaped string courses, used as weathering courses here, now with modern leaded flashings beneath. To the 'south' face is a pointed weathering course, indicating a once steeper thatch roofline. Above there is a complete string course and the top of the chimney has been covered in a cement render, with a beige ceramic chimney pot added.</p>

		This stack is very different in build to the elevation, especially at the apex of the gable and appears to 'sit on top' of the gable.
Relationships:		At ground floor level from the interior the north-east, north-west and south-east walls all look contiguous and have cohesive details. Externally at first floor there are differences in build that suggest this elevation has been considerably altered in a historic phase of the building.
B1 Elevation SOUTH-WEST		Description
Fabric Description:		Tall two storey gable end; the presentation front of the building, with a far finer quality of stonework than to the other elevations. Regularised semi coursed stonework of shaped slatestone slabs and blocks, clay/cob bond. Slate or thin shale slab levelling courses and packing. The upper ground floor, first floor and apex of the gable are loosely covered by a coarse mix thin scree of render, obscuring further details. The lower part of the ground floor is crudely repointed in a coarse lime mix mortar with crushed slate fragment inclusions. Dressed and faced long slatestone slabs form quoins to the 'west' corner. There is an eaves string course and a first-floor string course; both are crude rounded slatestone, with a slightly hollow chamfered underside.
Roof Covering:		Projecting eaves over gable, slated and slated ends over projecting purlins of modern roof.
Openings - Doors:		N/A
Openings – Windows:	W5	Despite the render a massive segmental slatestone slab relieving arch can be seen over this lower opening. This is quite pointed and the stonework underneath looks like a looser rubble form. The lower string course truncates and cuts through between the relieving arch and low window opening, which is visually uncomfortable and seems counter-intuitive to the function of the relieving arch. Could this be evidence of phasing? The ground floor window opening is low and wide, with a three-light hollow-chamfered stone mullion frame, of red sandstone. There is a single vertical iron bar and small cross-set glazing bars to each light. No glass remains, covered by sections of corrugated plastic. There is some noticeable differential of weathering on this window frame, particularly the mullions and several pieces have smashed or fractured corners, as if removed/wrenched out and reset. The sill falls short on the 'east side'. This window's stone elements are mortared in lime?
	W6	The render at first floor partly obscures the relieving arch here but the ghost of it can be made out and it is cruder and much less pointed, shallower in shape than on the ground floor. The first-floor opening is symmetrically placed over that on the ground-floor. It is also set with a three-light hollow-chamfered stone mullion frame, of red sandstone. This window has lost all glazing bar fittings, however, there look to be the remains of possible metal casements set into the central and north light. The south light has been blocked with loose rubble, in a lime mortar. Several of the jamb elements and part of the sill to the central light here show further fractures and 'smashed' damage, indicative of at least the possibility this has been removed from elsewhere and reset here.
Drainage/Guttering:		Cast iron downpipe to the 'west' corner.
Significant Details:		Two 'string courses' run through this elevation, one at eaves height and one at first floor. These are odd in that they are quite crude, with a rounded upper profile, slightly cavetto on the underside. A few of the individual stones to the centre on the lower string course have more of a weathered straight chamfered profile, actually dressed and faced. Unless these had been reset from elsewhere it doesn't make sense as to why the row would be weathered differently. The lower course runs out to the quoins on the 'west' corner and is not continued; to the 'east' it appears to run on into the smashed and demolished attached range. The upper course crudely wraps around the corner, but is a very different profile to the eaves cornice on the north-west wall, abutting it awkwardly at an angled joint.

Relationships:	Significantly the elevation appears to continue to the 'east', contiguous with the damaged range. To the 'west' there are formal quoins which are cohesive with the south-west gable but the character of the stonework on the north-west wall is very different to this and the lower string course is not continued at all. Similar mismatches are seen on the south-east, north-east corner, why string courses are not continuing is not clear but would suggest some element of phasing may be involved, if no cohesive design justification can be raised.
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BUILDING 3		Description
Function/Summary:		18 th or 19 th century Linhay Barn, formed from the ruined fragmentary walls of an earlier range and possibly lost cross-wing.
Dating Evidence:		Forms of build, differing bonds, size and scale of timbers, roof truss type. Appearance of building and relation to barn and other buildings. Documentary evidence, map evidence.
Figure Numbers:		
B3 Exterior		
B3 Elevation NORTH-EAST		Description
Fabric Description:		Open-fronted two storey linhay elevation, facing into the courtyard. The piers are semi-coursed rubble of local slatestone in a lime/clay bond and mortar. There is some shaping to the corner stones of these piers, very typical post medieval character to the stonework. Lots of timber ties and a thick long timber wallplate bracing their tops. Sockets on the inner faces of the piers show the loss of heavy beams at loft height here. X-braces on the central and surviving 'west' pier. Boarded in with corrugated sheeting to the 'east end'.
Roof Covering:		Corrugated sheeting roof, tin rolled ridge, very weathered, covered by moss.
Openings –		Full height openings between piers, open-fronted.
Drainage/Guttering:		N/A
Significant Details:		N/A
Relationships:		Collapsed to the 'west' end, this appears on historic photographs to have abutted an earlier raised gable on the south-east wall of Building 1. The piers don't abut the south-east elevation as they stand alone, as a later adaption of an earlier range.
B3 Elevation SOUTH-EAST		Description
Fabric Description:		Narrow one and a half storey elevation, rebuilt in cement mortar at some point in the 20 th century. Covered in thick ivy foliage. The lower c.1m of the wall is of a similar dense slatestone platey build, as seen on the south-west wall. This looks to be mortared or repointed in lime.
Roof Covering:		Deep hipped end to roof. Corrugated sheeting, rolled tin ridge and hips.
Openings – Doors:	D3	Loading door formed in the new stonework, railway sleepers cut off and used as lintels, internally lined with corrugated sheeting.
Openings – Windows:		N/A
Significant Details:		N/A
Relationships:		The majority of the wall looks to have been rebuilt, but the lower part may be cohesive with the south-west wall.
B3 Elevation SOUTH-WEST		Description
Fabric Description:		This long south-west wall is of heavy platey flat laid slatestone and shale, thin unshaped slabs. This is heavily repointed in white lime, but looks where damaged to be clay bonded. This is fairly crude quality, but densely packed and slightly battered. To the 'west' end of this wall it changes at the point a doorway has been forced to massive heavy coursed slabs, shaped, very close laid with little bond, a more 'medieval' form of build, towards base of wall and clearly battered. This is more

		similar to that seen again further 'west' on Building 1, but is actually finer quality than anything else onsite and arguably is a fragment from an earlier building. The wall's build becomes rubblier again just as it becomes cohesive with the south-west gable.
Roof Covering:		Corrugated sheeting roof, tin rolled ridge, very weathered, covered by moss and ivy.
Opening – Doors:	D1	Extent door opening in the semi ruined 'west' end of the south-west facing wall. The opening sits on a change of build and looks to have been forced into the elevation. There is a crude rubble infill pier to the side of the opening. It has thin irregular timber lintels. On the exterior face of the wall above this doorway the fine dressed slatestone slab blocks are dropping, not sufficiently carried on the thin lintels. It also looks as if to the 'east' side there may once have been a small square opening, which this doorway cuts, possibly once a window. There is a defined change of build line and form above this doorway.
	D2	There is a wide low blocked doorway set further 'east' on this wall. This has a heavy timber reused lintel, with an empty socket, set unevenly. The doorway is loosely blocked in rubble, in lime mortar. It appears on the exterior face that the doorway has been set up against a corner, with projecting quoins, sitting on a different build line. The internal cheek to the doorway may in fact be a return of wall for a once detached range. This doorway once served a small square projecting block, which abuts this wall, possibly a garderobe, or stair turret, now roofless and partially roofless.
Openings – Windows:		N/A
Significant Details:		A small three walled block has been built half-way along the range, clearly abutting it. This is built of heavy slatestone slab rubble. It only survives to one storey, it is terraced into the bank above the slope leading to the pond. This has an exterior opening on the north-west wall. The floor of this block is obscured by debris, but there is a rebate in the south-east, south-west and north-west walls, offset to the exterior side, as if for a privy bench. This is partially cleared but still obscured by ivy and foliage at its base. Colloquially this is known as 'the privy' and is expected to be a garderobe block.
Relationships:		To the 'west' end the wall seems cohesive the south-west elevation of Building 1. To the centre there is a different build, much heavier, which may be a fragment of a much earlier building incorporated here. To the east end the build changes, with a step out and wall line change and a set of blocky quoins beyond, densely packed thinner platy stonework which wraps around, at least at the base to the south-east wall of the linhay.
B3 Elevation NORTH-WEST		Description
Relationships:		Collapsed at this end, on historic photographs it appeared to abut a raised gable on the south-east wall of Building 1.
B3 Interior		Description
Function:		Linhay Barn, so loft above animal housing or cart storage. Now stripped out, loft lost, used for casual machine storage.
Walls:		Exposed stone, empty sockets for heavy square loft joists along the south-west wall. At low first floor. This long south-west wall is of heavy platy flat laid slatestone, heavy white lime repointing, but clay bonded. Very heavy walling. To the 'west' end of this wall it changes to massive heavy coursed slabs, shaped, very close laid with little bond, a more 'medieval' form of build, towards base of wall and clearly battered. The south-east wall is rebuilt in rubble in a cement mortar, blocking a loading door. The piers to the north-east, facing into the yard are semi-coursed rubble of unshaped local slatestone in a lime/clay bond and mortar. Lots of timber ties and Timber lintels and braces between at eaves. Boarded in with corrugated sheeting to the 'east end'.
Floors:		Thick concrete slab installed.

Roof Structure:		Crude rustic A-frame trusses, half-lapped and spiked joints to collars. Some replacement timbers, extra strapping. Trusses sit on pads. The structural failure of this building has required the installation of iron bar ties across the framework of the build, with X-braces to each elevation. There is a very crude 'hip' or end within the round timbers at the north-west end, enclosed by loose corrugated sheeting.
Opening – Doors:	D1	Extent door opening in the semi ruined 'west' end of the south-west facing wall. The opening sits on a change of build and looks to have been forced into the elevation. There is a crude rubble infill pier to the side of the opening, but on the interior face there is more patching to the 'east' side. It has thin irregular timber lintels. There is a slight crude rebate as if for a doorframe, but none survives. There is a lot of lime mortar patching within the sides of the opening. On the exterior face of the wall above this doorway the fine dressed slatestone slab blocks are dropping, not sufficiently carried on the thin lintels. It also looks as if to the 'east' side there may once have been a small square opening, which this doorway cuts, possibly once a window. There is a defined change of build line and form above this doorway.
	D2	There is a wide low blocked doorway set further 'east' on this wall. This has a heavy internal lintel, reused from elsewhere as it is partially chamfered with a cut stop, but set unevenly. There are slightly projecting cheeks to this doorway of semi-coursed slatestone blocks, of very different character to the platey shale stonework behind. The doorway is loosely blocked in rubble, in lime mortar.
Openings – Windows:		N/A
Significant Details:		N/A
Dating Evidence:		All fittings stripped out. N/A

APPENDIX 3: PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVE – BUILDING RECORDING



1. VIEW TOWARDS WEEK (B1) ALONG THE HEDGE-LINED APPROACH; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



2. VIEW TOWARDS WEEK (B1 & B2) AT THE END OF THE HEDGE-LINED APPROACH; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



3. THE SOUTH-WEST ELEVATIONS OF B1 AND B3; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



4. THE YARD AREA SURROUND BY B3 (LEFT), B1 (CENTRE), AND B2 (RIGHT); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST.



5. VIEW OF THE THREE SURVIVING STRUCTURE (B3 LEFT; B1 CENTRE; B2 RIGHT) AROUND THE CENTRAL YARD; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



6. THE YARD SURROUNDED BY B3 (LEFT), B1 (CENTRE) AND B2 (RIGHT); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



7. (LEFT) DETAIL OF W1 WITHIN THE NORTH-EAST GABLE WALL OF B1; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-WEST.
8. (RIGHT) DETAIL OF W2 WITHIN THE NORTH-EAST GABLE WALL OF B1; VIEWED FROM THE EAST-NORTH-EAST.



9. DETAIL OF THE CRUDE STRING COURSE ON THE NORTH-EAST GABLE WALL OF B1; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



10. THE NORTH-WEST REAR ELEVATION OF B1; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



11. DETAIL OF THE FINE DRESSED CHAMFERED EAVES CORNICE ON THE NORTH-WEST ELEVATION OF B1; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



12. (LEFT) DETAIL OF THE EAVES CORNICE AND CRUDER STRING COURSES AT THE CORNER OF THE NORTH- AND SOUTH-WEST ELEVATIONS.
13. (RIGHT) DETAIL OF THE NORTH-EAST CORNER OF THE NORTH-WEST AND NORTH-EAST ELEVATIONS OF B1; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



14. (LEFT) DETAIL OF THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF THE NORTH-WEST AND SOUTH-EAST ELEVATIONS OF B1; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (2M SCALE).
15. (RIGHT) DETAIL OF THE CENTRALLY POSITIONED WINDOWS W3 AND W4 WITHIN THE NORTH-WEST ELEVATION OF B1; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



16. DETAIL OF THE BLOCKED AND PARTIALLY BURIED W3 WITHIN THE NORTH-WEST ELEVATION OF B1; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



17. DETAIL OF THE CRUDE HOODMOULD OVER W3 WHICH MATCHES THE STRING COURSES TO THE NORTH-EAST AND SOUTH-WEST ELEVATIONS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



18. THE SOUTH-WEST GABLE PRESENTATION ELEVATION OF B1; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE PART VISIBLE).



19. DETAIL OF WINDOW W5 IN THE SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION OF B1; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



20. DETAIL OF THE SLATESTONE SLAB SEGMENTAL POINTED ARCH OVER W5 IN THE SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION OF B1; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



21. DETAIL OF WINDOW W6 IN THE SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION OF B1, DEMONSTRATING THE SINGLE BLOCKED LIGHT; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



22. (LEFT) VIEW ALONG THE FULL SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION OF B1 AND B3 DEMONSTRATING THE PARTIALLY COLLAPSED BUT COHESIVE NATURE OF THE WALLS; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.

23. (RIGHT) VIEW ALONG THE FULL SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION OF B1 AND B3; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



24. THE SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION OF B1; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



25. DETAIL OF THE SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION OF B1, SHOWING THE SURVIVING HISTORIC FABRIC; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



26. DETAIL OF THE THIN SLATESTONE SLAB POINTED SEGMENTAL ARCH OVER BLOCKED DOORWAY (NOW WINDOW) W7; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



27. (LEFT) DETAIL OF THE NORTH-EASTERN CORNER OF THE SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION OF B1; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.
28. (RIGHT) INTERIOR OF B1 SHOWING ITS CURRENT STATE OF DISREPAIR; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



29. THE INTERIOR FACE OF THE NORTH-WEST WALL OF B1, MID, SHOWING FIREPLACE FP1, BLOCKED WINDOWS W3 AND W4 AND THE CROSS-WALL; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



30. THE INTERIOR FACE OF THE NORTH-WEST WALL OF B1, SOUTH-WEST END; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).



31. THE INTERIOR FACE OF THE SOUTH-WEST WALL OF B1; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



32. THE INTERIOR FACE OF THE SOUTH-EAST WALL OF B1, NORTH-EAST END; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (2M SCALE).



33. THE INTERIOR FACE OF THE SOUTH-EAST WALL OF B1, SOUTH-WEST END; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



34. THE INTERIOR FACE OF THE NORTH-EAST WALL OF B1; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



35. THE INTERIOR FACE OF THE NORTH-EAST WALL OF B1 WITH FIREPLACES FP2 AND FP3, AND WINDOWS W1 AND W2, WITH DETAIL OF THE CROSS-WALL; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



36. DETAIL OF THE CROSS-WALL WITHIN B1; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



37. VIEW OF THE LARGER SOUTH-WESTERN GROUND-FLOOR ROOM WITHIN B1, DETAILING THE WINDOWS W5 AND W6, AND THE 'RE-SET' WINDOWS W8 AND W10; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-EAST.



38. VIEW OF THE LARGER SOUTH-WESTERN GROUND-FLOOR ROOM WITHIN B1, DETAILING THE WINDOWS W5 AND W6, AND FIREPLACE FP1; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



39. DETAIL OF FINE FLAGSTONE FLOOR OF THE SOUTH-WEST GROUND-FLOOR ROOM OF B1; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



40. (LEFT) DETAIL OF THE REBATE IN THE FLAGSTONE FLOOR OF THE SOUTH-WEST GROUND-FLOOR ROOM OF B1, SUGGESTING THE POSITION OF AN EARLIER SCREEN DIVISION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

41. (RIGHT) DETAIL OF THE FRAGMENT OF SURVIVING 16TH CENTURY WALL AT THE SOUTH-WESTERN CORNER OF THE SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION OF B1, DETAILING THE ROUNDED CORBEL; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



42. THE INTERIOR FACE OF THE SOUTH-WEST WALL WITH WINDOWS W5 AND W6; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



43. DETAIL OF THE INTERIOR FACE OF WINDOW W5 IN THE SOUTH-WEST WALL OF B1; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



44. DETAIL OF THE INTERIOR FACE OF WINDOW W6 IN THE SOUTH-WEST WALL OF B1; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



45. DETAIL OF FIREPLACE FP1 IN THE NORTH-WEST WALL OF THE SOUTH-WEST GROUND-FLOOR ROOM OF B1; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



46. DETAIL OF FIREPLACE FP1 IN THE NORTH-WEST WALL OF THE SOUTH-WEST GROUND-FLOOR ROOM OF B1; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



47. DETAIL OF THE HEARTH OF FIREPLACE FP1; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



48. DETAIL OF THE RE-USED TIMBER LINTEL OF FIREPLACE FP1, WITH CUT OFF OVULO MOULDING AND TRUNCATED CENTRAL MULLION SUGGESTING THAT IT IS FROM A TWO-LIGHT WINDOW; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



49. (LEFT) DETAIL OF RE-USED TIMBER LINTEL OVER FIREPLACE FP1; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

50. (RIGHT) DETAIL OF INTERIOR OF THE SHALLOW STACK OF FIREPLACE FP1; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



51. (LEFT) DETAIL OF FIREPLACE FP1 IN THE NORTH-WEST WALL OF THE SOUTH-WEST ROOM WITHIN B1, SHOWING ITS RE-USE OF RED SANDSTONE WINDOW JAMBS; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.
52. (RIGHT) DETAIL OF THE SOUTH-WEST ROOMS OF B1, SHOWING THE BLOCKED WINDOW W3 AND PARTIALLY BLOCKED LOADING DOOR ABOVE, NOW WINDOW W4; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



53. DETAIL OF THE CROSS-WALL WITHIN B1, SHOWING HOW IT IS BUILT AROUND THE CORBEL ADJACENT TO WINDOW W3; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



54. DETAIL OF ONE OF THE *EX SITU* FINE OVOLO CARVED BEAMS WHICH FORMERLY SPANNED THE SOUTH-WEST GROUND-FLOOR ROOM OF B1; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



55. DETAIL OF THE BAR AND CUT STOP ON THE *EX SITU* FINE OVOLO CARVED BEAM; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



56. DETAIL OF THE *EX SITU* OVOLO CARVED JOISTS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



57. DETAIL OF ONE OF THE *EX SITU* PLAIN CHAMFERED BEAMS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



58. THE SMALLER NORTH-EAST GROUND-FLOOR ROOM WITHIN B1, SHOWING LARGE FIREPLACE FP2; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



59. THE SMALLER NORTH-EAST GROUND-FLOOR ROOM WITHIN B1, SHOWING LARGE FIREPLACE FP2 AND WINDOW W7; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



60. DETAIL OF THE CONCRETE FLOOR TO THE NORTH-EAST GROUND-FLOOR ROOM WITHIN B1; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



61. DETAIL OF SLATESTONE FLAG FLOOR BENEATH THE CONCRETE FLOOR OF THE NORTH-EAST GROUND-FLOOR ROOM OF B1; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



62. DETAIL OF FIREPLACE FP2 IN THE NORTH-EAST WALL OF THE NORTH-EAST ROOM OF B1, SHOWING RAGGED PATCHED SIDES AND EXTENSION OF THE STACKS JAMBS OUTWARDS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



63. (LEFT) DETAIL OF FIREPLACE FP2, SHOWING ITS ABUTTING AND PARTIALLY FORCED RELATIONSHIP WITH THE NORTH-EAST WALL OF B1; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.

64. (RIGHT) DETAIL OF FIREPLACE FP2, SHOWING THAT IT IS BUILT OVER COB AND PLASTER, AND AS SUCH A LATER ADDITION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



65. DETAIL OF FIREPLACE FP2, SHOWING THE CRUDE BUILD TO FIT IT AROUND THE CHAMFERED CEILING BEAM; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



66. DETAIL OF THE LIME MORTARED BRICK HEARTH OF FP2; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



67. DETAIL OF THE ALCOVE SET IN THE NORTH-WEST WALL OF B1, NOTE THE SCAR FOR A SMALL SHELF; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



68. WINDOW W7 SET WITHIN THE EARLIER BLOCKED DOORWAY IN THE SOUTH-EAST WALL OF B1; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



69. DETAIL OF THE RUBBLE INFILL OF THE BLOCKED DOORWAY BUILT OVER THE EARLIER HAIR COB AND LIME PLASTER TO CREATE WINDOW W7; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-SOUTH-WEST.



70. DETAIL OF THE HEAVY SLAB INFILL BELOW WINDOW W7, SET INTO THE BLOCKED DOORWAY; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



71. DETAIL OF CROSS-WALL BETWEEN THE TWO GROUND-FLOOR ROOMS OF B1; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



72. (LEFT) DETAIL OF THE PROFILE OF THE SURVIVING SECTION OF CROSS-WALL BETWEEN THE TWO GROUND-FLOOR ROOMS OF B1, NOTE THE PLASTER INDICATING THE PRESENCE OF A DOORWAY AT THIS POINT; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

73. (RIGHT) DETAIL OF THE CROSS-WALL ABUTTING THE NORTH-WEST WALL OF B1; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



74. (LEFT) DETAIL OF THE CROSS-WALL, SHOWING HOW IT IS CRUDELY BUILT OVER THE CORBEL AND NOT WELL TIED INTO THE NORTH-WEST WALL OF B1; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



75. DETAIL OF THE SQUARE ALCOVE IN THE ANGLE OF THE CROSS-WALL AND NORTH-WEST WALL OF B1; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



76. DETAIL OF THE SCAR OF THE FORMER STAIR AGAINST THE NORTH-WEST WALL OF THE NORTH-EAST GROUND-FLOOR ROOM WITHIN B1; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



77. DETAIL OF THE SURVIVING CEILING BEAM TO THE NORTH-EAST GROUND FLOOR ROOM OF B1; VIEWED FROM THE EAST-SOUTH-EAST.



78. DETAIL OF A SURVIVING CEILING BEAM SAT ON A CORBEL; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



79. DETAIL OF THE SURVIVING CEILING BEAM SAT ON A CORBEL; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



80. DETAIL OF THE CEILING BEAMS TO THE NORTH-EAST GROUND-FLOOR ROOM WITHIN B1, SHOWING THAT THE JOISTS ARE ALSO CHAMFERED WITH CUT STOPS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



81. DETAIL OF THE TWO SMALL ALCOVES WITHIN THE NORTH-WEST WALL OF THE NORTH-EAST FIRST FLOOR ROOM WITHIN B1; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



82. (LEFT) DETAIL WINDOW W1 WITH ITS RAILWAY SLEEPER LINTEL; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

83. (RIGHT) DETAIL OF BLOCKED NARROW WINDOW W2 WITH ITS RAILWAY SLEEPER LINTEL; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



84. (LEFT) DETAIL OF FIREPLACE FP3 IN THE NORTH-EAST WALL OF THE NORTH-EAST FIRST-FLOOR ROOM WITHIN B1; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.

85. (RIGHT) DETAIL OF FIREPLACE FP3 IN THE NORTH-EAST WALL OF THE NORTH-EAST FIRST-FLOOR ROOM OF B1; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



86. THE SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION OF B2; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST.



87. (LEFT) DETAIL OF THE SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION OF B2 DETAILING THE SLIGHTLY BATTERED ANGLE OF THE LOWER, HEAVIER STONEMWORK; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST.

88. (RIGHT) DETAIL OF CENTRAL NARROW DOORWAY D6 IN THE SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION OF B2; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



89. THE SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION OF B2; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



90. DETAIL OF THE SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION OF B2 SHOWING THE FIVE ANIMAL HOUSING OPENINGS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).



91. (LEFT) DETAIL OF THE LOADING DOORWAY D9 IN THE SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION OF B2; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.
92. (RIGHT) DETAIL OF THE REBATE AT THE SOUTH-EASTERN CORNER OF THE SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION OF B2 SUGGESTING THE PRESENCE OF AN EARLIER RANGE; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



93. THE SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION OF B2; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



94. THE NORTH-EAST ELEVATION OF B2 WITH CENTRAL CART DOORS D3; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).



95. DETAIL OF THE NORTH-WESTERN CORNER OF THE NORTH-EAST AND NORTH-WEST ELEVATIONS OF B2; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



96. THE NORTH-WEST ELEVATION OF B2; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



97. THE MODERN PARTITION AND SURFACE MOUNTED WORKSHOP FITMENTS WITHIN B2; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



98. THE INTERIOR FACE OF THE SOUTH-WEST WALL OF B2 SHOWING THE FINE SEGMENTAL ARCH, VOISSIORS AND KEYSTONE OVER LOADING DOOR D9; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



99. THE A-FRAME TRUSS ROOF STRUCTURE OF B2; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



100. DETAIL OF THE ROOF STRUCTURE OF B2; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



101. THE SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION OF B3; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



102. DETAIL OF THE DIFFERING BUILDS WITHIN THE SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION OF B3; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



103. (LEFT) DETAIL OF BLOCKED DOOR D11 TO THE 'GARDEROBE' THROUGH THE SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION OF B3; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.

104. (RIGHT) DETAIL OF POSSIBLE 'GARDEROBE' ABUTTING THE EARLIER RANGE AND DEMONSTRATING THE REBATE FOR A POSSIBLE PRIVY SEAT; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



105. THE SOUTH-EAST AND SOUTH-WEST ELEVATIONS OF THE POSSIBLE 'GARDEROBE'; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



106. THE SOUTH-EASTERN END OF THE SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION OF B3; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST.



107. DETAIL OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN CORNER OF THE SOUTH-WEST AND SOUTH-EAST ELEVATIONS OF B3; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST.



108. THE SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION OF B3; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).



109. THE NORTH- AND SOUTH-EAST ELEVATIONS OF B3; VIEWED FROM THE EAST-NORTH-EAST.



110. THE NORTH-EAST ELEVATION OF B3; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (2M SCALE).



111. DETAIL OF THE SURVIVING NORTH-WEST 'ELEVATION' OF B3; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



112. INTERIOR FACE OF THE SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION (NORTH-WEST END) OF B3; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (2M SCALE).



113. INTERIOR FACE OF THE SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION (NORTH-WEST END) OF B3 SHOWING THE EXTENT OF STORM DAMAGE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



114. INTERIOR FACE OF THE SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION (SOUTH-EAST END) OF B3; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



115. DETAIL OF BLOCKED DOORWAY D11 IN THE SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION OF B3; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

APPENDIX 4: CONTEXT RECORDS

Context	Type	Description	Relationships	Depth / thickness (m)	Spot date
Trench 01					
(100)	Layer	Rubble infill – mid-dark brown friable clay-silt with abundant stone rubble, asbestos, and barbed wire. Up to 0.65m deep.	Overlies (101)	0.65m thick	Modern
(101)	Layer	Buried soil – dark brown soft-friable silt-clay, c.0.37m thick.	Overlain by (100); overlies (102)	0.37m thick	19 th century?
(102)	Fill	Upper fill of construction cut [105] – dark brown friable-soft silt-clay with common angular and sub-angular stone inclusions, c.0.20m thick.	Overlain by (101); overlies (103); fill of [105]	0.20m thick	-
(103)	Fill	Fill of construction cut [105] – mid yellow-brown friable-soft silt-clay, c.0.44m thick.	Overlain by (102); overlies (104); fill of [105]	0.44m thick	-
(104)	Fill	Lower fill of construction cut [105] – mid yellow-brown friable-soft silt-clay with frequent singular stone and shillet inclusions, c.0.10m thick.	Overlain by (103); fill of [105]	0.10m thick	-
[105]	Cut	Construction cut – linear cut orientated north-east to south-west. Measures 0.62+m wide and 0.75m deep with vertical north-western edge, clear to sharp break of slope and flat base. Terracing construction cut for B1.	Filled by (102), (103), (104); cuts (106)	0.75m deep	-
(106)	Layer	Subsoil – mid-light yellow-brown soft silt-clay, c.0.20m thick.	Cut by [105]; overlies (107)	0.20m thick	-
(107)	Natural	Natural shillet bedrock.	Overlain by (106); same as (201), (301)	-	-
Trench 02					
(200)	Layer	Rubble/topsoil – mid-dark brown friable clay-silt with abundant stone rubble, up to 0.25m thick.	Overlies (203); same as (300)	0.25m thick	Modern
(201)	Natural	Natural shillet bedrock	Cut by [202]; same as (107), (301)	-	-
[202]	Cut	Clearance cut for surface make-up (203) – irregular surface within confines of ‘yard’ area. Broadly sub-rectangular extending between trenches 02 and 03. Cut within this trench orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures 1+m wide and 0.30m deep with gradual south-western edge, clear break of slope and flat base.	Filled by (203); cuts (201); same as [302]	0.30m deep	Modern
(203)	Fill	Make-up of surface cut [202] – dark brown-grey friable-soft silt-clay with abundant angular and sub-angular stone and tarmac inclusions.	Overlain by (200); fill of [202]; same as (303)	0.30m thick	Modern
Trench 03					
(300)	Layer	Rubble/topsoil – mid-dark brown friable clay-silt with abundant stone rubble, up to 0.25m thick.	Overlies (303); same as (200)	0.25m thick	Modern
(301)	Natural	Natural shillet bedrock.	Cut by [302]; same as (107), (201)	-	-
[302]	Cut	Clearance cut for surface make-up (303) – irregular surface within confines of ‘yard’ area. Broadly sub-rectangular extending between trenches 02 and 03. Cut within this trench orientated approximately north-east to south-west. Measures 5+m wide. Not excavated in this trench.	Filled by (303); cuts (301); same as [202]	-	-
(303)	Fill	Make-up of surface cut [302] – dark brown-grey friable-soft silt-clay with abundant angular and sub-angular stone and tarmac inclusions.	Overlain by (300); fill of [302]; same as (203)	-	-
{304}	Structure	Building remains – sub-rectangular structure, surviving end wall orientated approximately north-west to south-east with returns at each end running to the south-west; measuring 3.50m long, 0.20m wide and surviving up to 0.40m high. Constructed of thin slatestone blocks with concrete and lime mortar pointing. Forms possible end wall of structure along south-east end of ‘yard’.	Overgrown	Up to 0.40m high	19 th century?

APPENDIX 5: FINDS CONCORDANCE

Context	POTTERY			OTHER			DATE
	Sherds	Wgt. (g)	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (g)	Notes	
(102)	11	78	White refined earthenware	2	86	Animal bone, sheep/goat(?)	Post-medieval
	2	109	Post-Medieval S. Devon (Totnes) type coarseware	1	1	Clay pipe stem	
	1	3	Terracotta plant pot				
(203)				1	60	Ceramic roof tile – stamp 'BA...'	Modern
				1	14	Iron nail	
				1	138	Tarmac	
Totals	14	190		6	299		

APPENDIX 6: PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVE – EVALUATION TRENCHING



1. CONSTRUCTION CUT [105], SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



2. CONSTRUCTION CUT [105], SOUTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



3. BLOCKING OF WINDOW W3 IN THE NORTH-WEST ELEVATION OF B1, AS SEEN WITHIN TRENCH 01; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



4. TRENCH 02, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



5. SURFACE CUT [202], NORTH-WEST FACING SECTION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



6. TRENCH 03, POST-EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



7. TRENCH 03, POST-EXCAVATION, NORTH-WEST END; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



8. DETAIL OF SURFACE MAKE-UP (302); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (PART 2M SCALE).



9. DETAIL OF THE SURFACE MAKE-UP (302); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



10. DETAIL OF THE LOW-LYING STRUCTURAL REMAINS IDENTIFIED ALONG THE SOUTH-EASTERN EDGE OF THE COURTYARD; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



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