

THE BARNs
CHELFHAM BARTON
BRATTON FLEMING
NORTH DEVON

Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Monitoring



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The Barns, Chelfham Barton, Bratton Fleming, Devon

Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Monitoring

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SUMMARY

South West Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned to undertake a programme of historic building recording and archaeological monitoring in advance of conversion works to the barn complex at Chelfham Barton, Bratton Fleming. The northerly of the two threshing barns was to be partially demolished during these works, as it is structurally unsound and this work, as well as the lifting of the extant concrete floors and some service trenching in the vicinity of the barns was also monitored.

The barns do not hold any stand-alone listing but are protected under the curtilage of the Listed farmhouse. The complex is in very poor condition, that being said, the earlier stonework seen in certain walls and details such as slate slab weather courses inform on the complex narrative of the sites wider significance and contribute to the wider setting of the Listed Barton-house. The evidential value seen in the ruined structures suggests that the barns contain fragments of semi-domestic outbuildings which once served the Hall. The monitoring of the concrete surface removal identified that the north-eastern section of walling in the L-shaped range had sturdy foundations which may represent the adaption of an original exterior courtyard wall associated with the medieval phases of activity on the site.



October 2020

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:	THE BARNs, CHELFHAM BARTON
PARISH:	BRATTON FLEMING
DISTRICT:	NORTH DEVON
COUNTY:	DEVON
NGR:	SS 61540 36080
OASIS NO:	SOUTHWES1-380547
PLANNING REF:	63826; 63827
DEVON REF:	ARCH/DM/ND/31743
SWARCH REF:	BFCB19

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by a Private Client (the Client) to undertake historic building recording and archaeological monitoring of the Barns at Chelfham Barton, Bratton Fleming, Devon. A WSI was produced (Boyd 2019), setting out the methodology for historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording as part of a staged programme of works and for related off-site analyses and reporting, prior to conversion of the barn to form a residential dwelling with annexe.

1.2 PLANNING CONTEXT AND CONDITION(S)

Works on this site are being undertaken as part of a conditional Planning Permission 63826 and Listed Building Consent 63827. In accordance with paragraph 199 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2019), and the Local Development Framework Policy on archaeology, consent has been granted, conditional upon a programme of archaeological work being undertaken. The condition states:

No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of (i) archaeological work and (ii) historic building recording in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority. The development shall be carried out at all times in accordance with the approved scheme, or such other details as may be subsequently agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason:

To ensure, in accordance with Policy ENV14 of the North Devon Local Plan and paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework, that an appropriate record is made of archaeological evidence and historic building fabric that may be affected by the development.

1.3 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located on a west facing slope, at the head of a gentle combe. It lies on a spur of land between the River Yeo to the east, and tributaries of the Yeo to the north and south. The site lies at an altitude of approximately 130m AOD. The soils of the site are the well-drained fine loamy and fine silty soils over rock of the Denbigh 1 Association, which overlie the sedimentary mudstone of the Pilton Mudstone Formation (BGS 2020).

1.4 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Chelfham is not noted in any early documents but the place name evidence of its 'ham' element derives from the Old English meaning; farm, homestead or estate. Alternatively, 'ham' means

enclosure, land hemmed by water or marsh, river-meadow or promontory. Chelf (chelfe) is often interpreted to mean 'grassy bank' or 'slope'. Any of these derivations may be applicable to Chelfham Barton, set high indeed on a slope above a wooded valley and potentially identifies this as an early farmstead.

The parish of Bratton Fleming, in which Chelfham lies is recorded in the Domesday Book as 'Brotone', held by Robert Count of Mortain and the Lord of the manor was Erchenbald. It is believed that this man who ran several manors for the Count was potentially from Flanders, known as a 'Fleming' and that is where the etymology of the name Bratton Fleming developed. A number of other Domesday manors are recorded in closer proximity to Chelfham including Loxhore, Stoke Rivers, Shirwell and Goodleigh. With the exception of Goodleigh all were in the hundred of Shirwell. It is not clear within which manor Chelfham lay although documentary sources held by the North Devon Record Office show that it was purchased by Robert Chichester in 1599 from Robert Dillon of Chumhill as part of the '*Manors of Bratton Flemyng, Benton, and Haxton, the capital mansion, barton and demesnes of Chumhill, Haxton, Chelfham, and Shirrledon and all the lands called Chumhill, Benton, Haxton, Chelfham, and Shirrldon, in the parishes of Bratton Flemyng, Loxhore, Stoke Rivers, and Kentisbury, and £5 of rent (called Flemyng's rent) out of lands in South Molton and elsewhere in Devon.*' (48/25/9/9).

Chelfham Barton is a Grade II Listed Farmhouse which was abandoned in 1993, before falling into disrepair and partial collapse. The property was purchased and restored in recent years. The Statement of Significance (Nimrod Research 2017) for the Barton farmhouse at Chelfham distinguishes its rarity, with particular reference to the former open hall's 'cruck-frame' build, including smoke-blackened timbers; in fact identifying it as a much earlier medieval Hall range. The barns are considered listed by association (curtilage), being an integral part of the Listed building's setting, and are noted as a 'group' in the Listing. The Listing description for the farmhouse remains unaltered however and is included below (UID: 1107698):

'Barton. C17 but earlier fabric may well be concealed with C19 additions. Stone rubble, partly rendered facade, otherwise whitewashed. Slate roofs with gable ends. Tall rubble stack to rear of hall, brick stack to rear left end projection and at gable end of dairy projection to front left end. Hall, crosswing and through-passage plan with 3 gable ended projections to rear and dairy projection to front left end. 2-storeys 3-window range of C19 casements, one 3-light to left end, two 2-lights to right 6-panes per light. Lean-to slated roof to porch with 12 paned fixed light and plank door. Hall and inner room casements to right, two 2-lights 6-panes per light flanking 18-paned horizontal sliding sash windows all under continuous stone dripmould. Dairy projection has two 2-light casements to front and large buttresses to rear right side corner. Brief internal inspection of through-passage only revealed very rich detailing, C17 oak panelling with cambered arched doorway to hall, C17 rear through-passage and crosswing doorways with ovolo-moulded surrounds and richly carved stops to the base of the jambs. Impressive front through-passage door with 2 large panels above 12 smaller panels with thick cover strips and moulded surround to doorway with bulbous and foliated carvings above rams horns stops to the base of the jambs. Remainder of this high quality interior and roof space not inspected. The house, granary and stables, piggeries and yard walls make a good group.'

The Devon Historic Landscape Characterisation lists the land around Chelfham Barton as '*Other Woodland: broad-leaved plantations, re-planted ancient woodland or secondary woodland that has grown up from scrub*'. However, the sinuous boundaries noted in the wider landscape indicate a relict medieval field system. No archaeological works are recorded at or near the site.

A number of Iron Age defensive sites are located to the north and east of Chelfham Barton. These include the scheduled hillforts of Cunnilear Hillfort (UID: 1002511) just south of Loxhore, approximately 0.8km north of Chelfham Barton, Smytha Park hillfort, just north-east, c.1km (UID: 1002510) and the scheduled enclosure in Smay's Wood, approximately 1.5km east (UID1004586). Further sites, including standing stones near Kentisbury and Arlington a scheduled hillfort at

Burrige and scheduled enclosures at Birch Ham Wood and Mockham Down indicate significant prehistoric activity in this area of North Devon. To the east of Lower Loxhore there is a scheduled motte and bailey castle, Castle Roborough (UID:1002543).

The settlements around Chelfham contain a number of Listed buildings including the Grade II Listed Chelfham Viaduct to the south west of Chelfham Barton, Hakeford Farmhouse (Grade II) to the south and South Horridge Farmhouse (Grade II) to the south east. In Loxhore village there are four Listed buildings; Rose Cottage, Hammonds Farmhouse and farm buildings, Bales tenement; all are considered to be 16th or 17th century and are Grade II Listed. In Bratton Fleming itself there are five Listed buildings: The Church of St Peter, Church House, Town tenement and barn, Barnfield Cottage, Newhouse. These are all Grade II Listed and of medieval or early post medieval date. Stoke Rivers contains a number of Listed buildings, largely of Grade II status with the exception of the Grade I church of St Bartholomew and a Grade II* apiary at Glebe House. The number and geographical distribution of these buildings provides evidence of the busy medieval and early post medieval rural communities in this part of North Devon and gives a direct context for the Chelfham Barton site. Lower Chelfham immediately next door to the west (now known as Little Chelfham), is Grade II Listed and 17th century in date, oddly clustering the main older house suggestive of the site being split in ownership by this period. The other farmhouse possibly developed out of earlier buildings appertaining to the medieval Hall. The Listing description for Lower Chelfham Listing text is included below for context (UID: 1325276):

'Farmhouse. C17 or earlier with C19 alterations. Roof raised in C20. Stone rubble and some cob. Brick dressings. Slate roofs with gable ends. Rubble stack at right end with drip and heavy buttress. Brick stack close to ridge to left side. 3 cell cross-passage plan with C17 right-angled projection to rear of cross-passage forming offcentre T-shaped plan. 2-storeys 4-window range of 2-light casements, 12 panes per light to left side, three 2-light casements 6 and 2-panes to right and left sides. Hall window of 3-lights 6-panes per light with timber lintel. Below are 3 bee-boles set into and near base of wall with slate sills. Projecting bread oven to left with slate capping. Corrugated asbestos roof to gabled porch with segmental arched timber lintel. C19 plank door. C17 inner plank door with moulded cover strips. 2 sashes to right of porch with margin glazing bars and cambered brick lintels. Right-angled projection to rear with rendered upper storey has a C17 two- light chamfered mullion window on each floor to east side, that to ground floor has 2-panes per light to right of plank door with stone dripmould. Beams boxed in to hall. Some early joinery survives including a C18 2-panelled door to room to right of cross-passage.'

1.5 METHODOLOGY

The building recording was conducted by Emily Wapshott and Amelia Allen in November 2019; the monitoring by Samuel Walls in December 2019 and a final phase, lifting the concrete floors was undertaken in September 2020. All work was undertaken in line with best practice and follows the guidance outlined in: ClfA Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (2014) and Historic England Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Processes (2016). The desk-based assessment follows the guidance as outlined in: Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (ClfA 2014, Revised 2020) and Understanding Place: historic area assessments in a planning and development context (English Heritage 2012). The discussion of setting buildings on the approaches outlined in the appropriate guidance (DoT guidance and Historic England 2015).

1.6 SITE LOCATION

The isolated North Devon settlement of Chelfham lies approximately c.3km south-west of Bratton Fleming and approximately 8km north-east of Barnstaple. Although quiet today, the adjacent Chelfham road was historically the main route between Barnstaple and Bratton Fleming, and beyond to Exmoor. The 19th century railway line to Lynton and Lynmouth which passed almost immediately to the west carried over the valley on the famous Chelfham Viaduct.



FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP.

2.0 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

The first documentary reference to Chelfham Barton shows that it was purchased by purchased by Robert Chichester in 1599 from Robert Dillon of Chumhill as part of the ‘*Manors of Bratton Flemyng, Benton, and Haxton, the capital mansion, barton and demesnes of Chumhill, Haxton, Chelfham, and Shirrledon and all the lands called Chumhill, Benton, Haxton, Chelfham, and Shirrldon, in the parishes of Bratton Flemyng, Loxhore, Stoke Rivers, and Kentisbury, and £5 of rent (called Flemyng's rent) out of lands in South Molton and elsewhere in Devon.*’ (North Devon Record Office 48/25/9/9).

A reference to the barn complex is found in a Chichester family document of 1812 (NDRO 1478M/77/b), commissioned to show their portfolio of property and lands, and used for estate management. There were around four maps produced at this time, with some providing detailed notes; the following extracts come from the “Copy Plan of Chelfham Barton Green & Houses and Lands adjoining, as annexed to the award of E H East dated Nov 1812” and illustrates Chelfham Barton (Kingdon’s Chelfham) and adjacent Lower Chelfham Farm (Hunt’s Chelfham).

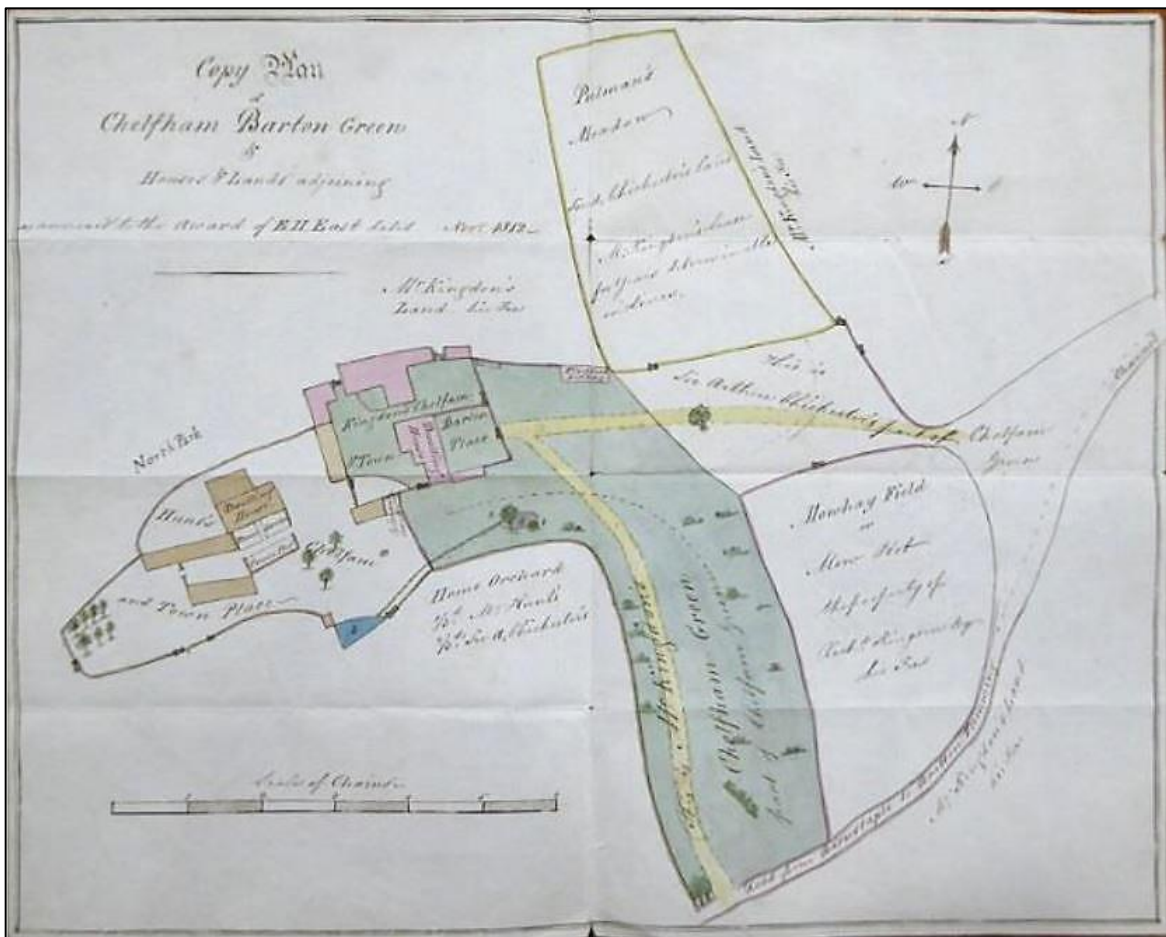


FIGURE 2: THE 1812 CHICHESTER ESTATE MAP.

On closer inspection (Figure 3), the roundhouse (B3; See Figure 17 for site plan) is documented not as a building, but as an open roofless enclosure. The long west medieval range can be seen as complete, with a short return to the east (B1). The threshing barns (B2a & B2b) can be seen as T-shaped, different in shape to the complex today, which may merely be a quirk of recording, or suggests significant later change. The stable (B4) has therefore potentially not yet been built, with another smaller barn to the north-east and a further detached block to the east documented which are no longer extant.

All of the buildings appear to have been constructed along, or incorporate a strong rectangular boundary, suggesting an origin as a potential medieval courtyard-house complex. Interestingly, the plan shows both properties, each listed with different owners and a distinct boundary line, which applies through all following maps and is only altered slightly in its present state. Little Chelfham, denoted on the map as “Hunt’s Chelfham and Town Place” – shows a dwelling house and neighbouring stores. The Chelfham Barton farmhouse area is shown as “Kingdon’s Chelfham and Town” and “Barton Place” with numerous outbuildings. B1 and the attached range are already shown as in divided ownership.



FIGURE 3: DETAILED VIEW OF THE EXTRACT FROM THE CHELFHAM BARTON ESTATE MAP 1812 (REF - NDRO-1478M).

Another small building survey plan dated 30th August 1871, again illustrates the barns in detail and notes their function and build type (Figure 4); ‘two shippens, stone and slate; barn part slate, part thatch, incorporating horse engine house and stable, stone and thatch’. It is notable that both the 1812 plan and 1871 survey have the same footprint for the threshing barn complex, more of T-shape than an L-shape. Whilst the detail on the function and form of the buildings is interesting, it is possible the plan may have been copied from the 1812 estate map, as both significantly differ from the Tithe Map, recorded in 1839; which represents the barn complex as being of the same L-shaped footprint we see today.

The Bratton Fleming Tithe Map of 1839 (Figure 5), documents the Barton as split between two sets of landowners and occupiers. There is a distinct dotted line through the dwellings and associated buildings; a boundary that is still applicable to the site today. Crucially the wall boundary around the buildings has significantly changed shape; with the loss of the strong rectangular enclosure around the Barton and barns, a fragment seemingly only preserved around the Barton ‘town place’ and along the southern and western boundary, including Building 1. The

apportionment (Table 1) shows that the Hunt and Kingdon families still hold the two elements of the farmstead, although the Hunts hold their half via the Chichester family who remain the landowners.

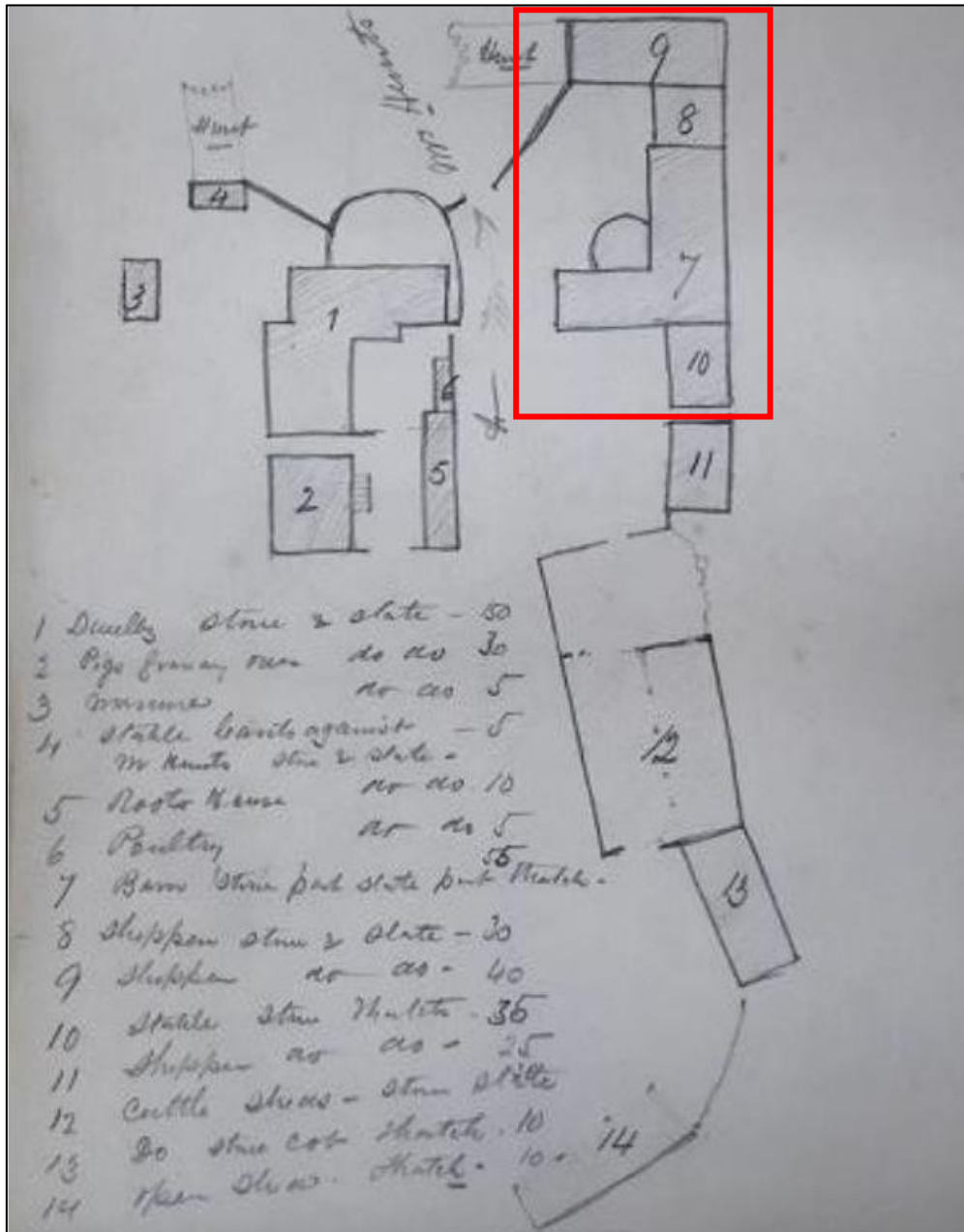


FIGURE 4: 1871 BUILDING SURVEY ILLUSTRATING THE CHELFHAM BARTON COMPLEX AND BARNs. IT ALSO DESCRIBES BUILDING FUNCTION AND BUILD TYPE. THE BARN IS INDICATED IN RED.



FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE DEVON TITHE MAP, SURVEYED 1839 (TNA) THE SITE OF THE BARNs IS INDICATED IN RED.

TABLE 1: TRANSCRIPTION OF TITHE APPORTIONMENT. THE PLOT IN WHICH THE BARN LIES IS SHADED GREEN

Plot No.	Landowner	Occupier	Plot Name	Cultivation
44	George Boundy Kingdon	John Isaac	Linhay Meadow	-
45			Orchard	Orchard
46			Dwelling	-
47			Waste	Waste
49			Orchard	Orchard
50			Rick Yard	Yard
48	Sir Arthur Chichester		Cole House Meadow	Meadow
18	Sir Arthur Chichester and William Hunt	William Hunt	Town Close	-
19			Yard and Garden	Yard and Garden
20			Dwelling?	-
21			Yard and Garden	Yard and Garden
22			Orchard	Orchard
23			Higher Longer Park Meadow	Meadow
25			Orchard	Orchard
26			Lower Longer Park Meadow	

The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1886 (Figure 6) depicts the Barton with boundary lines having changed slightly again. The threshing barn has evidently been extended to the south and buildings to the east and north-east demolished by this date with a new building built to the north. Furthermore, the western range (B1) is now attached via a narrow linking range to the main barn complex (B2).

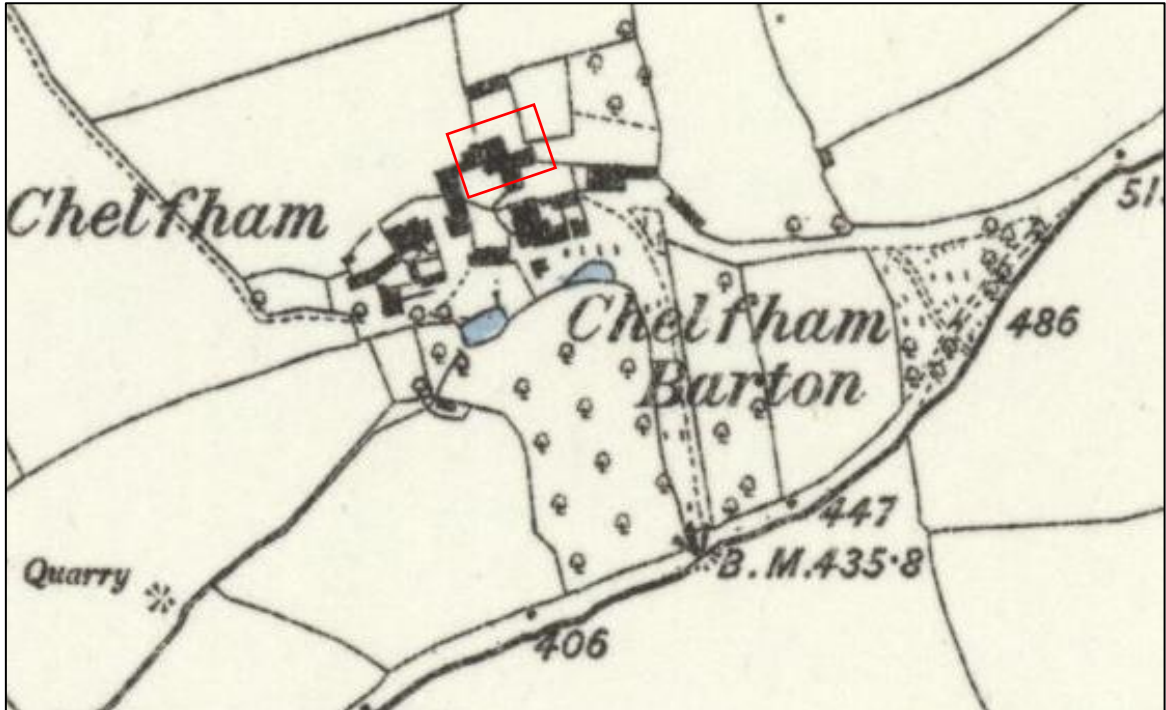


FIGURE 6: EXTRACT FROM OS MAPS, SURVEYED 1886, PUBLISHED 1888. SHEET: X.SW. (NLS)

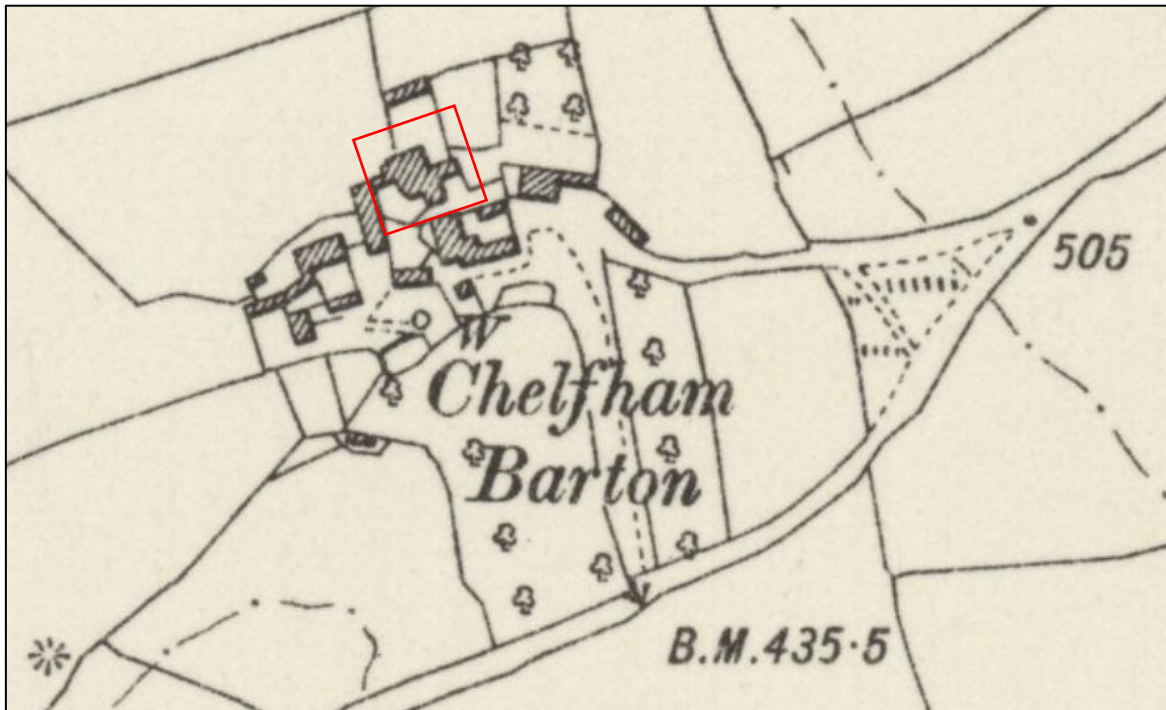


FIGURE 7: EXTRACT FROM OS MAPS, REVISED 1903, PUBLISHED 1905. SHEET X.SW.

The Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1905 (Figure 7) shows no substantive changes to the 1886 map. The barns currently sit roofless and derelict, the aerial imagery below shows the site in 2001 (Figure 8) and 2017 (Figure 9); B1 appears roofless in 2001 while B3

and B4 had become roofless by 2017. Satellite imagery shows that B2 finally lost its roof in 2019. The traditional stone wall or hedge bank boundaries in the 2017 photograph (the Barton is being renovated in this image), before any clearing works on the barn site, are unchanged from the 1886 mapping.



FIGURE 8: 2001 AERIAL IMAGE OF THE SITE. © 2020 INFOTERRA LTD & BLUESKY



FIGURE 9: 2017 AERIAL IMAGE OF THE SITE SHOWING ONLY THE THRESHING BARN ROOFED. © GOOGLE MAPS

3.0 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

3.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

Chelfham Barton farmstead sits high on the north eastern edge of the scattered village settlement, above Chelfham Woods; surrounded by enclosed fields. The narrow linear form and curvilinear character of some of these field enclosures and hedge banks suggests elements of a medieval relict field system survives. On the approach up the steep stony driveway, Chelfham Barton is particularly distinct within its surroundings, paired with Little Chelfham as a hamlet grouping on the open south-east facing slopes. Little or Lower Chelfham awkwardly clusters the older farmstead in the landscape, being a secondary holding divided from the original site in the 1600s, and many of its associated barns were formerly part of the Barton farmstead. The newly refurbished medieval Hall range stands immediately to the south of the barns, parallel with B2B. It is flanked by the ruins of a stables, granary and small restored pigsty to the east, with a parking area beyond. To the west is a walled garden area, with outbuildings and barns. Little Chelfham lies beyond.

On approaching the site, it was evident that ground works had already begun for utilities; a 2m wide trench sat between the barns and the historic house, cutting through the former medieval courtyard. Significant terracing and landscaping had already occurred in the immediate vicinity of the barn complex. The barns lie redundant and partly ruinous on the site, compromising a stable block, double L-shaped threshing barn, roundhouse and possible separate medieval ruined range to the north-west. All of the barns are roofless, the walls are collapsing, and the structures are seemingly unsafe, with make-shift timber frames and scaffolding. Due to their ruinous state evidence from historic photographs has been utilised for interpretation in some cases.



FIGURE 10: 1989 PHOTOGRAPH OF BUILDING 1, WITH ROOFED ROUNDHOUSE (B3) TO THE RIGHT. (FROM: NIMROD RESEARCH, 2017).



FIGURE 11: 1989 PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN FROM THE WESTERN EDGES OF THE SITE. B2A VISIBLE ON THE LEFT, WITH B3 VISIBLE TO THE RIGHT AND THE WHITE RENDERED FARMHOUSE IN THE BACKGROUND (FROM: NIMROD RESEARCH, 2017).

3.2 BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS – CHELFHAM BARTON BARNs (SEE ALSO APPENDIX 1)

3.2.1 BUILDING 1

Surviving as low walls to the north and west, forming the remains of an L-shaped range, B1 rises at its tallest to only c.1.5m high. The west wall is of heavy slate slab build, slightly battered with graduating stonework, in an earth/clay bond. It contains the bases of two irregularly positioned and sized window openings which had previously been blocked with loose rubble, as the ground surface has raised over time on the west side. The stonework here is of good vernacular quality, regularised, semi-coursed, with some shaping to larger slate slabs, with sills to the windows and crude quoins. The wall varies between 0.55-0.65m in width. The north wall after a short return from the west, beyond a build line, is thinner, c.0.4-0.45m in width and is of looser rubble, with some further blocked openings, the details obscured by its demolished/damaged condition. This wall runs out towards B2 to the east, having been demolished for access at the east end.

3.2.2 FUNCTION OF BUILDING 1

Old photographs of Building 1 (Figures 10 & 11) show a small, two storey structure, to the north end of a range of buildings with a loading door set high in the north gable. Previous work suggested a 'bank barn' due to the position of the loading door, which is a valid interpretation. The pair of low blocked windows (Figure 12) at ground floor, are however more unusual in agricultural animal housing, slit vents are more common, except in stabling; however it is unusual for horses to be kept in shippens, stables being a specific and separate form of farm building. The presence of windows of different sizes serving small interior spaces indicate both a need for light and differing functions of spaces within the range and therefore suggests mixed or even semi-domestic function in an earlier phase.



FIGURE 12: B1, WEST WALL, SHOWING WINDOW OPENINGS AND HEAVY SLATESTONE BUILD; FROM THE WEST (2M SCALE).

3.2.3 RELATIONSHIPS OF BUILDING 1, WITHIN THE COMPLEX

The north-west building, B1, sits on the western edge of the Chelfham Barton property boundary. There is a low, rubble wall of a ruined east range extending to the north-west corner of Building 2A. B1 is attached to a roofed range to the south, which now belongs to Little Chelfham.

3.2.4 SIGNIFICANT SURVIVING FEATURES IN BUILDING 1

- A pair of small square window openings, slate slab sills; larger window to south, set lower on wall, smaller narrower window, deep embrasures to north on corner, raised higher on wall.
- Evidence of an earlier phase; vernacular, regularised, semi-coursed west wall on battered foundations

3.2.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF BUILDING 1, WITHIN THE BARN COMPLEX

The stonework indicates B1 is from an earlier phase of the site. Individually this building informs on the narrative of the slide in status from a minor gentry courtyard house, associated with the notable Chichester family, to a rented farmstead, then finally sold away from the estate. Whilst ruined, its aesthetics compromised and integrity low, it is of note within the group, for evidential and narrative-historical value.

3.2.6 BUILDING 2A

This building is of irregular rectangular plan, on a south-west to north-east alignment and survives as a roofless single storey structure. It forms the north element of a larger L-shaped range, attached to B2B on its south-east corner. The north wall is failing structurally, propped externally on supports. This north wall is of mixed character stonework, exhibiting heavier slate build to the c.1m base of the wall with a noted batter, above in looser rubble. There is a large threshing opening with poorly built projecting cheeks to the west end of the north wall, a large section of concrete block rebuild bracing where an attached building has been removed and a large loading door to the east end.

The south and west walls are contiguous and are of neat slate rubble build. The walls seem to be built on a plinth to correct for the slope of the ground; that to the south wall possibly the foundations of an earlier building, of much heavier slate slab build. There is a good threshing opening in the south wall, central to the elevation, with a heavy slate slab sill and shaped stone reveals, with slightly rounded corners (Figure 13). It contains the remains of a heavy oak doorframe in one corner at the base. The east wall is almost ruinous, the inner face having collapsed and been in-filled with cob and concrete block. It appears to be at a sharp angle to the north wall, with a ragged build line. There is another collapsed opening here, possibly the base of a second loading door. The floor of this building is covered with weeds, soil etc but exhibits a potential threshing floor to the west end, with a poor quality and likely quite early (possibly 19th century) concrete and lime-crete mix scree thin layer.



FIGURE 13: B2A, SOUTH WALL, SHOWING THRESHING DOOR; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).

3.2.7 FUNCTION OF BUILDING 2A

The original threshing opening in the south wall and the altered opening which addresses it in the north wall indicate that this was a purpose-built threshing barn. Wall evidence does highlight fragmentary possible remains of an earlier structure of unknown function.

3.2.8 RELATIONSHIPS OF BUILDING 2A, WITHIN THE COMPLEX

Building 2A comprises the north end of the central L-shaped range of the barn complex. It is attached to B2b to the south-east, the walls of which it abuts. In turn it is abutted by the wall extending from B1, on its north-west corner and is abutted by B3 to the south, which is formed in the angle between attached B2A and B2B.

3.2.9 SIGNIFICANT FEATURES IN BUILDING 2A

- Two opposing threshing doors, that to the south original, the one to the north altered.
- Projecting cheeks to northern opening, angled to focus draft into the threshing floor.
- Pier built on south-east corner, to brace where it abuts the earlier wall of B2b.
- Loading door to north wall, at the east end.

- Collapsed opening to east wall.
- Plinth to east wall, earlier phase of wall?
- Different build to base of north wall?

3.2.10 SIGNIFICANCE OF BUILDING 2A, WITHIN THE COMPLEX

Building 2A is significant within the barn grouping in its relationship to Building 2B; the narrative of mixed function high status site being adapted into a farmstead in the post medieval period, reusing some of the earlier structures. The split ownership of the wider holding between Chelfham Barton and Little Chelfham and presence of the two threshing barns, within the main barn complex may suggest some level of cooperation, each holding having its own threshing floor. Conversely it may indicate the sheer 19th century wealth of the Barton holding, requiring considerable expansion. On its own merit B2A is the earliest and only purpose-built threshing barn on the site and contains some good stonework; it has some aesthetic value despite being roofless and is of evidential and narrative-historical value, although its integrity is low.



FIGURE 14: B2B INTERIOR, SHOWING HOW IT ADJOINS B2A, TO THE NORTH; FROM THE SOUTH (2M SCALE).

3.2.11 BUILDING 2B

This building is of an irregular rectangular plan on an oblique north-south alignment (Figure 14), only its east and west walls survive, to one and a half storeys height. The west wall is of heavy, slate slab build, the stonework graduated with a batter; with a slate slab string course or weathering course. This wall was built directly onto the bedrock, which has since been exposed by terracing on the outer face. The inner face of the wall has been patched with cob and concrete block in places and there are a number of blocked window openings and forced openings for machine shafts and belts. A keeping-place alcove for a candle or lamp has been created at the south end, where a threshing door has been formed within an extension against the earlier wall, the lower part of this barn has been rebuilt in concrete blocks.

The east wall is of slate stone rubble, slightly battered, with an external slate slab string course. This contains a window to the north end with shallow sloping embrasure, fitted with a pegged

timber window frame. To the centre the wall has been raised to a pointed gable with a slit vent at the apex, where abutted by B4 and appears to have been adapted to address B4, to the east. The south end of the wall contains a threshing opening with timber lintel and heavy oak doorframe, again where the building has been extended with a looser stone rubble beyond. The floor slopes gently to the south and is covered by a thin poured, concrete layer. There is a deep step more than c.1m depth to the south end where the barn has been extended and the ground terraced; a former has been gable removed. The lower area of floor retains the damaged remains of a threshing floor.

3.2.12 FUNCTION OF BUILDING 2B

The pair of opposing threshing doors in the extension identifies this as having been developed into a threshing barn in the 19th century and the evidence of machinery slots confirms the presence of a threshing machine. However the altered walls to the north end and centre are of vernacular earlier form and contain windows and blocked openings which suggest B2B incorporates the fragmentary remains of an earlier outbuilding, possibly even semi-domestic in function.

3.2.13 RELATIONSHIPS OF BUILDING 2B, WITHIN THE COMPLEX

The north end of B2B, to east and west is abutted by the walls of B2A; a later pier has been built to correct structural issues where the later barn adjoins it, to the west. To the south end, there is a large extension, the threshing doors being located on the build line. To the west the building is enclosed by the footprint of Building 3, which is formed in the angle between building B2B and B2A. To the east, this building is abutted by the walls of Building 4.

3.2.14 SIGNIFICANT FEATURES IN BUILDING 2B

- Opposing threshing doors against build line to former south gable – an extension.
- Forced keeping place alcove to west wall by threshing door.
- Blocked openings to west wall, windows etc.
- One barred timber window to east wall.
- Exterior string courses to east and west walls.
- Slit vent in extended eastern gable, serving B4.

3.2.15 SIGNIFICANCE OF BUILDING 2B

Building B2B has value within the grouping, similar to B1, as it incorporates a heavier slate slab stone phase of build and the presence of an existing window, and several blocked openings suggesting a more complicated non agricultural function. In its own right, the slate-slab, string/weathering courses are good, vernacular details, stylistically linking this building with the farmhouse, of limited but quantifiable architectural interest. As a ruin its aesthetics have been compromised but it has evidential and narrative-historical value although much altered, inauthentic, except as a ruin and of low integrity.

3.2.16 BUILDING 3 DESCRIPTION

This structure survives as a roofless single storey, multifaceted, multi-phase wall, infilling the corner between B2B and B2A. It is of slate-rubble build, with a slight plinth to base and contains one stone-built drain hole and has a slit vent in its southern wall and two later forced window openings (Figure 15). Two large openings provide access, against B2A and B2B respectively and the stone around these suggests significant rebuilding. The floor is concreted in part and laid with pre-fabricated moulded concrete panels in the other half, but there is a drain, running roughly north-south through the building, and a large concrete plinth with iron bolt fixings is evidence of the position of a former engine.

3.2.17 FUNCTION OF BUILDING 3

This building presents as an altered horse engine house, later housing a threshing machine engine

as agricultural technology developed. The forced openings for this are evident in adjacent B2B.



FIGURE 15: B3, VIEWED FROM ABOVE, FROM THE THRESHING DOOR OF B2A, SHOWING THE CURVING OUTER SOUTH WALL; FORM THE NORTH (WITH 2M SCALES).

3.2.18 RELATIONSHIPS OF BUILDING 3, WITHIN THE COMPLEX

This structure primarily served B2B, formed within the angle to B2A of the L-shaped range.

3.2.19 SIGNIFICANT FEATURES IN BUILDING 3

- Evidence of open sides.
- Threshing machine platform.
- Drain/gulley, evidence of earlier horse engine use

3.2.20 SIGNIFICANCE OF BUILDING 3

This building is not particularly significant in its own right, low aesthetic, evidential and historical value and much altered so low on authenticity and integrity. It does inform to some extent, within the barn grouping on the wider national narrative of the mechanisation of the agricultural industry in the later 19th and early 20th century, with the change from horsepower threshing to combustion engine.

3.2.21 BUILDING 4

This is a narrow rectangular building on an oblique south-west to north-east alignment, built up against B2B. It is of single-story height, comprised of north, east and south walls; with tall gable to the east with joist sockets, indicating a fodder loft within the roof space. The walls are of loose slate stone rubble, in a mix of lime bonds and mortars, with cement re-pointing. The north and east walls are blind, the north wall incorporates an earlier set of foundations on a different alignment, next to B2B. The south wall, which has been partially rebuilt in cement mortars, contains two doors and two windows, the door to the east end is narrower with a plank door surviving, the window wider, with sloping reveals and the remains of a timber frame. The west door is wider with a chunky timber frame and heavier timber lintel being lower in height and the window to the west end is very narrow, with a surviving timber frame (Figure 16). The interior has

been stripped of all details, but cobbles partly survive, which indicates partitions for stalls against the north wall, and a drain to the south.



FIGURE 16: B4, SOUTH ELEVATION FACING THE FARMHOUSE; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).

3.2.22 FUNCTION OF BUILDING 4

The number of windows and doors in the south wall as well as the stall partitions and cobbled floor indicate this was a stable. It is interesting that the windows and doors are of different character to east and west ends and may indicate a difference in use/status of the stalls between riding horses and farm horses, or may even suggest that there was a tack room to the west end. There is a timber wall tie inserted into the exterior face of B2B, within the footprint of B4, which could suggest fixings, such as saddle trees or harness racks.

3.2.23 RELATIONSHIPS OF BUILDING 4, WITHIN THE COMPLEX

The stable building is an obvious extension on the east side of the L-shaped threshing barn range abutting B2B on the east face of its eastern wall.

3.2.24 SIGNIFICANT FEATURES IN BUILDING 4

- Cobbled flooring and drain, with stall slots for partitions.
- Remains of ruined wall from earlier building under north wall at west end
- Beam sockets for loft
- Remains of timber window frames to south wall
- Plank door survives to eastern doorway
- Timber plank forced into east wall of B2B, potentially as a fixing for a framework within this stable range, evidence of a harness room?

3.2.25 SIGNIFICANCE OF BUILDING 4

This building is the most complete structurally, retaining some aesthetic value and historic character. It has individual but limited significance within the barn grouping, highlighting the special status of horses within the historic farmstead before the arrival of engine-powered agricultural machinery and of narrative-historical value. Structurally whilst roofless this is the

most authentic building, with evidential value, although its quality of build is fairly generic and its integrity is still low as all fittings have been lost, but it has retained its historic floor surface, in part.

4.0 DEVELOPMENTAL PHASING OF THE BUILDINGS

The phasing discusses the structural relationships within the farm building range and therefore the chronological development of the farmstead over time. Only a limited number of features of dateable form were observed during the building recording on the barns due to their dereliction. However, the buildings appear to have been constructed, expanded and altered over a period from about 1700 to the 1880s, developed within a walled enclosure and incorporating some fragmentary remains of likely late medieval origin.

4.1.1 PHASE 1 – PRE 1700

Barns B1, B2A and B2B all incorporate earlier fabric within the current upstanding walls. All of these buildings contain fragments of stonework of a similar vernacular character with evidence of external slate slab string or weathering courses, dressed slate slab details and blocked or existing windows.

These admittedly fragmentary remains suggest an origin for the barn complex as multi-functional outbuildings or even semi-domestic service buildings. The presence of a high status medieval Hall onsite provides a potential context for these remains, although possibly of differing phases, all share pre-1700 stylistic characteristics and clearly these remains predate the current simple *working agricultural* post medieval use of these buildings.

Evidence of this phase:

- **West wall of B1, with ground floor windows of differing sizes and heights, suggesting different rooms and functions within the range.**
- **Fragments of walls at foundation level to the north and east (and possible south) walls of B2A.**
- **East and west walls of B2B, blocked windows, slate weathering courses.**

4.1.2 PHASE 2 – 18TH CENTURY (PRE-1812)

B2A represents a later 18th century or very early 19th century threshing barn, incorporating earlier walls and abutting B2B, with clear build line between (Figure 17). B3's building footprint, or elements of its outer wall, certainly at the base and central section, may also be from this phase. B2B would have been remodelled at this stage, losing at least its northern gable to fit with the new use of the structures. A supporting pier was built to brace the adjoining structures of B2A and B2B on their newly linked corner.

These buildings represent the agricultural conversion of this site and social slide to being a farmstead, with purpose-built new buildings adapting extant buildings for convenience. Buildings B1, B2A, B2B and B3 all appear on the 1812 estate map, giving us a date by which we know the barn complex had been created.

B1 may have been adapted into a bank barn/shippen in this phase, considering the nature of the conversion to farming use of the other buildings; however, we only have historic photographic evidence suggesting a raise in the stonework, as not enough survives on the ground.

Evidence of this phase:

- **B2A, south, west and north (rebuilt) sections of wall – purpose-built threshing barn.**
- **Pier built to brace joint between B2B and B2A – a sub-phase, likely a response to structural weakness on the joint.**
- **B3 base plinth and central section of wall with slit vent and drain.**
- **Historic mapping - evidence from 1812 estate map.**
- **B1 raised in height, loading door, bank barn adaption – historic photographic evidence.**

4.1.3 PHASE 3 – 19TH CENTURY

Building 1 was extended with a narrow single storey range, likely lincays or byres, attached to the corner of B2A. A small sub-square building was built onto the north-west corner of B2A. This has since been demolished, the walls repaired in concrete block but its 'ghost' can still be seen in the standing range and rubble footings. It has been identified as likely having been a horse engine, driving a new threshing machine installed into B2A. The east wall of B2A also underwent repair and remodelling, possibly because of the removal of an attached range; this work was undertaken in poor quality cob.

B2B was extended to the south end forming a second threshing barn, requiring the loss of the south gable and significant terracing and ground landscaping to adjust levels, to correct the slope. B3 was remodelled into a horse engine house to serve the threshing machine newly housed in extended B2B. B4 was constructed as a specialist stable building, intended to house the vital horses needed to run the threshing machines.

Whilst compressed in this report into a single broad phase of activity, it is likely many of these events happened consecutively as minor sub-phases in a short period of time. This phase represents significant investment in the site; they are processing arable crops on a large scale, but there is also an expansion of animal housing. The increased output and prosperity of Chelfham is echoed generally in the early and mid 19th century across the North Devon region, with many 'historic' farmsteads seen in the landscape today dating from this period.

Evidence of this phase:

- **North wall of B1, running east to B2A.**
- **North-west corner of B2A, stub walling and footings of demolished building.**
- **East wall of B2A, rebuilt sitting awkwardly on earlier footings.**
- **Extension to B2B and threshing doors against build line.**
- **Forced openings for shafts in west wall of B2B.**
- **Increased sections of walling and drain to solid floor in B3.**
- **B4 stable, same build as B2B extension; build lines and raised gable to B2B; evidence of extension and adaption of earlier buildings.**
- **Historic map evidence.**

4.1.4 PHASE 4 – LATER 19TH CENTURY

B3 was further remodelled and adapted for accommodating a combustion engine to drive the threshing machine in B2B. The small horse engine on B2A may have fallen into disuse, as a consequence of the new fuel-powered engine in B3. B4 would also potentially have fallen into disuse, the horses no longer needed, although they may have been repurposed for ploughing etc for a while longer.

Mechanisation seemed like a boon to the rural industries initially but inevitably led to a loss of work for many in the countryside and a financial burden for farmers having to buy and then maintain the new equipment. Spending on machinery meant that many farms rained in expenditure elsewhere and the first casualties of this were often farm buildings, the maintenance of which dropped off, especially those which were now superfluous. This can certainly be seen evident in the barn complex as B4, the least altered, best preserved and the only barn with a complete floor is probably the first to have fallen directly out of use and was likely merely used for storage and limited animal housing moving forward, whereas all the other buildings exhibit more modern alterations and adaption, still actively used in new capacities.

Evidence of this phase:

- **B3 concreting of floor.**
- **B3 plinth for engine.**
- **B2B further alterations to west wall for shafts.**

4.1.5 PHASE 5 – 20TH CENTURY

The barns fall into disuse over the 1900s and buildings like the small horse engine on B2A are demolished. Damaged walls are replaced in concrete block. The site has generally fallen into complete dereliction by the 1990s.

Evidence of this phase:

- **Historic photographs.**



FIGURE 17: PHASED PLAN.

4.1.6 NARRATIVE DISCUSSION

The barns tell us much of the fortunes of this wider site; from wealthy Hall, possibly a courtyard-house complex, as a main holding on a smaller estate, it slipped down the social scale becoming part of the extensive Chichester family holdings and likely merely a tenanted farm. It clearly passed back into private owner-occupier holding before adjacent Lower (Little) Chelfham, as the Barton site has received a lot more development over the centuries than its adjacent holding and we know from the documentary record that by 1812 it was known as Kingdon's Chelfham, whilst Lower Chelfham was still owned by the Chichester estate.

Whilst the Tithe apportionment indicates it was not being lived in by the Kingdon family we can likely tie the full farm conversion phase and construction of the first 'barn' structures to this change of status and ownership. The success of the site as a farm business is borne out by the continued investment and expansion seen throughout the 19th century. Farming had a secondary boost in the mid 20th century as a result of the 'Dig for Britain' WWII home-grown food production propaganda push, but by the 1960s with the loss of the railway transport network and general economic decline, many fell into at best stagnation. That the site fell into dereliction by the 1990s and remained as such for a long time both assured the loss of many of the valuable historic features and fittings of the barns but generally also maintained the authenticity of the site as unaltered/unmodernised.

4.1.7 ASSESSING THE STONEMWORK OF THE RUINED COMPLEX

The barns are ruinous and the above phasing has naturally involved the interpretation of changes in build, build lines and structural phasing where evident. Below is an overview of the clear 'forms' or 'types' of stonework seen across the complex; this is different from the phasing and may cover more than one period.

TABLE 2: STONE TYPOLOGIES

Stone Typology	Description	Located in Buildings Complex
Type 1	Heavy semi-coursed regularised, gradated and battered to base. Slate slab build, shaping evident to dressings, earth bonded, windows at ground floor, slate dressed slab sills. Graduated stonework, tapered, slightly battered.	Building 1 (west wall).
Type 1A	Heavy slate slab build, less defined coursing than Type 1. Some shaping of slabs, slate string course or weathering course at low first floor, earth bonded. First floor window to east wall, blocked windows to west wall ground floor. Graduated stonework, tapered, slightly battered	Building 2B (central east and west walls). B2a base of north wall and east wall?
Type 2	Heavy slate rubble, lime mortars, plinth to base of walls, stonework graduated. Slate details to openings and slate drain opening. Quoins to corners.	Building 2A (south and west walls); Building 3, central section of curving wall.
Type 3	Looser slate rubble in a cob/lime mortar, cob above first floor height.	Building 2A (upper north wall and north-east corner)
Type 4	Slate stone and shale loose rubble build, lime mortar and pointing.	Building 2B, south extension, east wall raise to gable; B4; east wall infill of B2a; north wall linking range B1.



FIGURE 18: VIEW OF B2A AN 18TH CENTURY THRESHING BARN, ABUTTING THE EARLIER HEAVY SLATE WALLING OF B2B, WITH SLAB WEATHERING COURSE; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (2M SCALE).

4.1.8 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE BARN COMPLEX

The barns reflect the interesting narrative of the site and potentially contain fragments of its medieval past or at least 17th century buildings. Otherwise the barns are considerably compromised by their dereliction and consequent substantive loss of historic fabric and features, authentically ruined farm buildings but with low integrity. They have no communal value and only low associative value with the farmhouse and therefore the Chichester family. They have evidential value and limited aesthetic value, due to their poor condition but they do contain some interesting vernacular architectural details. They provide a physical context/setting to the Barton.

5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF THE DEMOLITION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out during building recording, the demolition of an agreed part of the standing structures, and during the subsequent episode of concrete floor-surface clearance prior to the re-construction and conversion works. All excavation was undertaken to the depth of formation, which was the natural subsoil or weathered bedrock, which was high on this exposed upper hillside. Exposed features and deposits were excavated by hand and in accordance with the WSI and ClfA guidelines.

Area 01, a service trench south of the barn complex, between it and the Barton had been excavated using a small mechanical excavator, with a toothed bucket without archaeological supervision.

Area 02, a second trench was located to the north of the barn complex, using a small mechanical excavator, with grading bucket without archaeological supervision.

Area 03, within the footprint of B2A and B2B, the concrete floors were broken by a toothed mechanical excavator but removed using a grading bucket and stripping was then also carried out by grading bucket; this was undertaken with archaeological supervision.

Area 04, within the footprint of B4, the cobbled floor was cleared back by hand, using shovels and trowel and then a section was put through by mechanical excavator, fitted with a grading bucket for information gathering purposes and to check formation; this was undertaken with archaeological supervision.

Monitoring of the trenches largely informed on substantial terracing and ground landscaping in and around the barn complex and wider farm yard, a potential sheep dip was noted to Trench 2. The floor clearance identified a previously unknown internal drain to the substantial foundations of the north wall of B2A and much-damaged internal and external drains along the east wall of B2A. The floor clearance also confirmed the presence of a rotten suspended timber threshing floor to B2A and clarified the surviving details of the cobbles in B4. A complete description of all contexts can be seen in Table 3; the supporting photographs in Appendix 5.



FIGURE 19: PLAN OF SITE SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE TRENCHES.

5.2 EXCAVATION RESULTS

5.2.1 TRENCH 1

Trench 1 (Figure 19) comprised the excavation of a long narrow service trench that cut across the former farmyard between the farmhouse (to the south) and the site. Approximately 35m long, between 1.5-2m wide and 0.8-1m deep, Trench 1 showed nothing of archaeological importance – mainly modern surfacing and the terracing or raising of levels or modern farm drains. No finds were found in the open trenches or examined spoil.

5.2.2 AREA 2

Area 2 (Figure 20) was recorded on a separate occasion alongside the demolition of the north eastern walls of B2a. The area had been stripped by machine using a toothless bucket and tracked over. The area comprised a c.6m wide and 36m long strip and was located to the north of the barn complex, on an east to west alignment. The thin (0.1m thick) mid-brown silt-clay topsoil, overlaid a natural of yellow-brown clay with common and abundant shillet.

Two features were evident in the exposed south facing section, with a c.5m wide and 1m deep cut against the western field boundary, which is likely the remains of a backfilled pond or sheep dip, concrete block and modern debris were contained within the fills. To the east c. 15m from the boundary there was evidence of this area having been cut away slightly (a terrace), presumably reflecting previous landscaping, perhaps associated with a lost (and not archaeologically evident) north-south boundary having once divided this field, or as modern landscaping. A large c.3m wide modern drainage cut ran along the edge of the eastern hedge boundary. No finds were found from recovered.



FIGURE 20: AREA 2; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).

5.2.3 AREA 03

Area 03 comprised the main L-shaped footprint of attached B2A and the north end of B2B, where there were intact concrete floors. The concrete of B2A once cleaned back and removal started could be seen to be oddly brittle and broke very easily, being a coarse mix, with a lot of lime and sand in it and river gravel inclusions (101). The fairly vernacular character of this floor raised the possibility of it being later 19th century or early 20th century in date, an early modernisation of the barn space. This was overlain, abutted where B2B started, by a modern cement (109) to B2B. Beneath the concrete was a mix of loose dark brown topsoil, lime dust and broken crushed lime flooring or mortar and lots of small loose slate stones (102). This layer was uniform across B2A and B2B and seems to have been used as 'hardcore' to balance out changes in ground slope between the buildings. It would appear from differential wear on the loose slate stones included in this layer that this rubble may incorporate stone from former cobbled floors and possibly other building rubble, as well as quarry waste. Clearing this layer exposed the natural (100) a yellow-brown clay with shale bedrock appearing in places.

The machine cleaned back the foundations of the north and east walls and exposed along the north wall the damaged remains of a dressed slate slab internal drain/gulley and to the east wall a more damaged internal and external drain. These features had been obscured previously by the

internal and external concrete. The foundations themselves were seen to be surprisingly substantial, whilst broadly following the footprint of the barn, they were slightly offline, and the form of these foundations was markedly different from the build of the once upstanding buildings (Figure 20). The foundations were built of thick coursed slate slabs of massive size, laid in a thick clean clay bond {106}. The inner face of the north wall was lined with slate/shale packing of a noted blue colour (107), between it and the heavy dressed brown-grey slate slabs of the drain {108}.

The drain {108} could be seen to return to the south, along the inner edge of the east wall and very damaged continuing blue-grey sections of slate packing (107) could also be seen along the outer edge of the east wall. The foundations of the eastern wall were shallower and in places had been wholly replaced with more recent stonework, being slightly off-alignment with the once standing wall this can be seen to represent the plinth noted during the building survey, a later barn wall rebuilt on the base of an earlier wall.

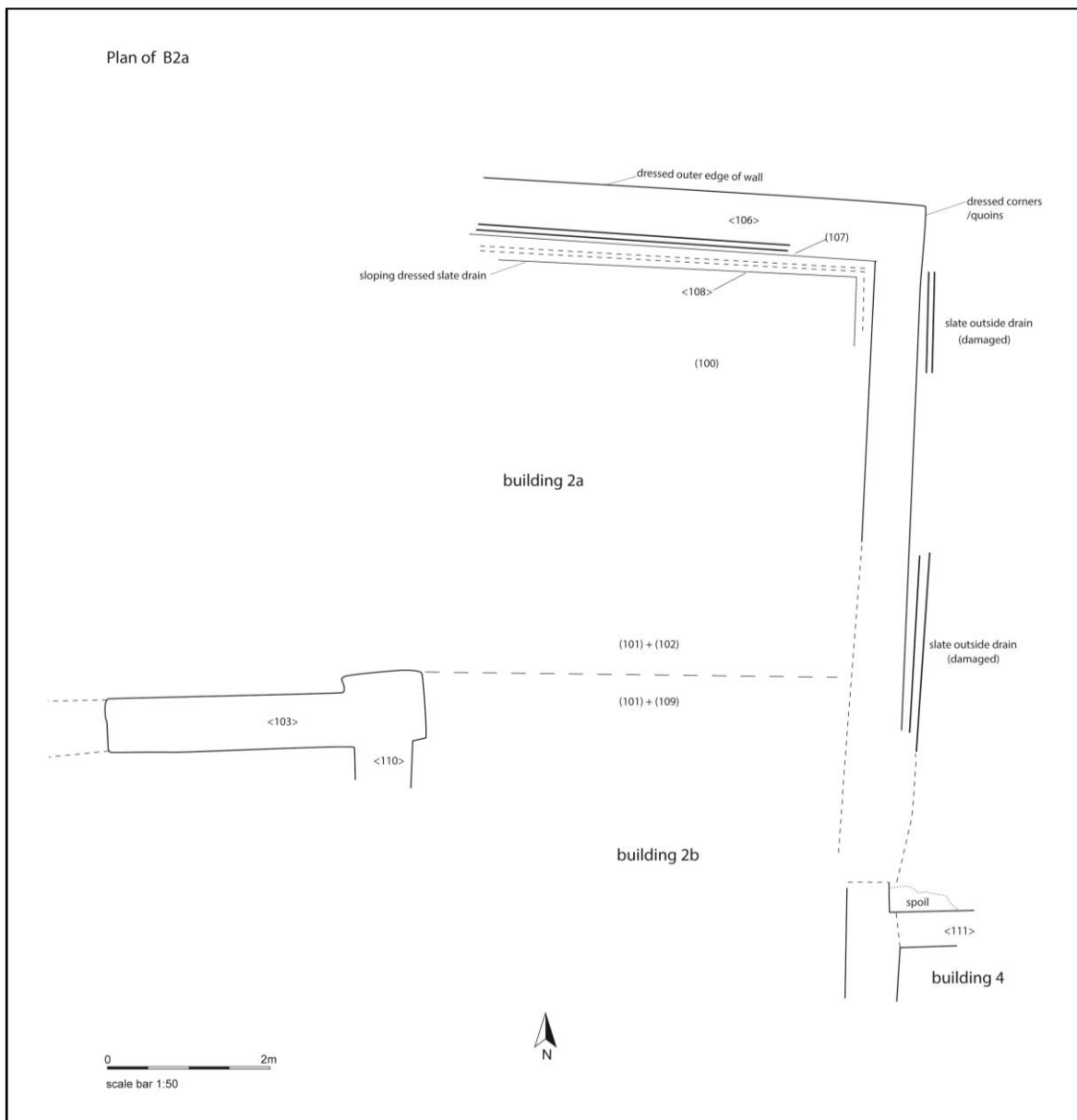


FIGURE 21: THE POSITION OF THE SLATE DRAIN {108} AND PACKING (107) ALONG THE NORTH AND EAST WALLS OF B2A.

Further west in B2A when the concrete-limecrete (101) surface was removed it exposed very low dry-stone slate dwarf walls [104] associated with a completely rotten timber threshing floor (105). The wood remains were a dark red-brown dust/powdery coating over the rubble layer (102), with some larger fragments of recognisable rotten wood fibres within it.

5.2.4 AREA 04

The cobbles in B4 were covered by soil, animal waste and thick pads of rotten and growing weeds. This was cleared by hand using shovels and trowel, so that the floor and drain could be planned. The cobbles were seen to be quite regular split slates, laid in a single uniform, thin layer (114). They were much patched in a grey-coloured fine textured concrete (115) and there was a large damaged section to the centre. There were some slight indents and small holes which may have been stall partition slots, but due to the general damage this could not be fully confirmed. There was a generous split slate drain [115], with upright slab sides and flat bottom of mixed slate stones, the drain was between 0.03-0.05m deep on average across the floor; noticeably shallower than functionally ideal.

Modern works had removed a corner of the cobbles to the north-west and also for a wider stretch to the east end of the building, showing that the cobbles were laid directly onto undisturbed rich brown subsoil and yellow-brown natural clay-silt, but had some packing of lime and possibly sand between them. A central section was also excavated via grading bucket and monitored to check this was the case across the footprint of the building and that there were no earlier walls, floors or features to record (Figure 22).

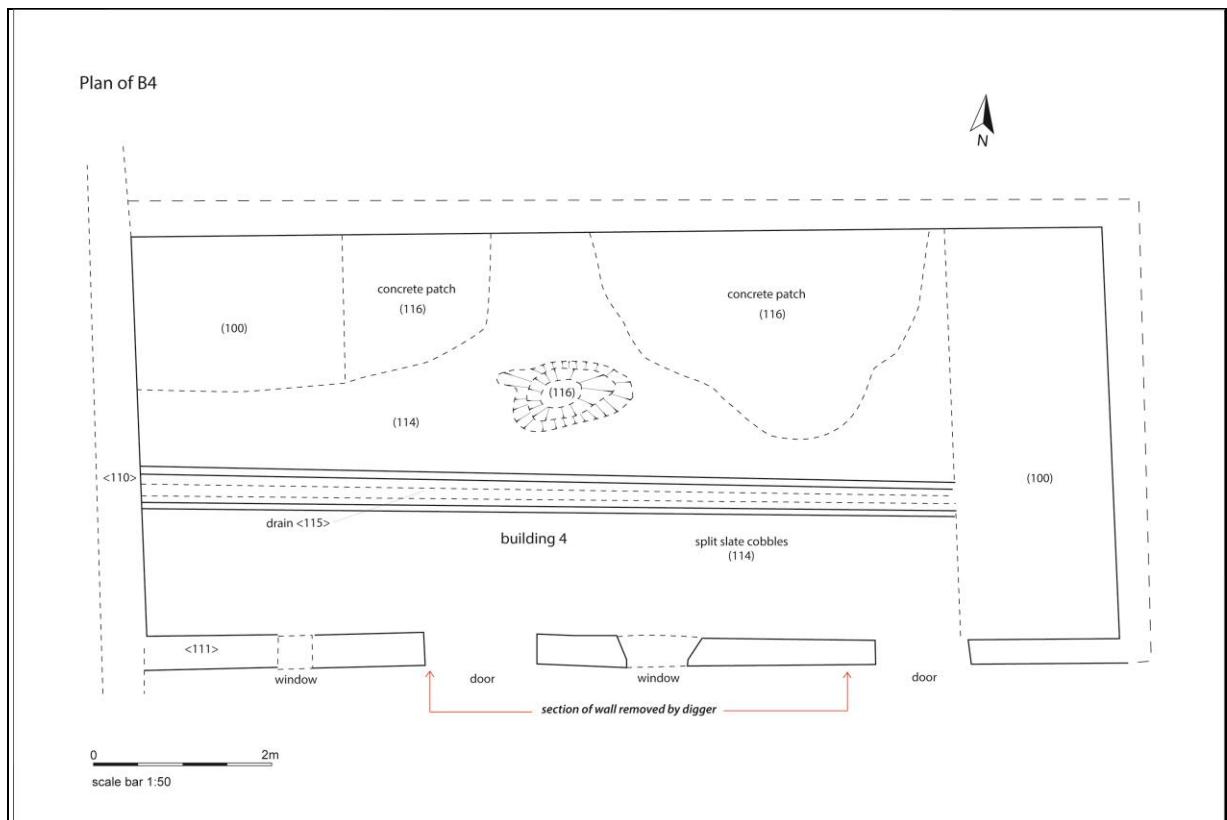


FIGURE 22: THE PLAN OF B4, SHOWING SURVIVING EXTENT OF COBBLES.

5.2.5 FINDS

The only find was a single sherd of pottery recovered during the cleaning for recording of the wall {106}:

- Wall {106}: ×1 sherd (5g) of a fine medieval North Devon type coarseware pottery; pale-red yellow colour with grey under-fired core and abundant gritty mica inclusions.

The find recovered from the archaeological feature {106}, built into its structure, is of domestic tempered pottery and broadly late medieval in date; this provides a useful *terminus post quem* for the wall structure.

5.2.6 DISCUSSION

The archaeological monitoring identified an earlier phase of activity in the north-east area of the barn complex, within B2A, seemingly a main exterior boundary wall, only the foundations of which survive and which were then reused to build the upstanding buildings upon. The form of the wall and presence of internal and external drainage alongside it possibly indicates a courtyard or enclosed open area, rather than it being part of a building. This could tentatively be associated with an medieval courtyard-house type enclosure and certainly the section of wall examined in more detail, contained medieval pottery fabric within its structural build.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

The historic building recording identified an early pre-agricultural phase associated with occupation over time of the medieval Hall on the site; although the fragmentary remains are such that function and footprint cannot realistically be fully interpreted.

Three main phases of construction and alteration were identified in the upstanding buildings between 1700 and the 1880s which formed the barn complex we see today, before a phase of abandonment and dereliction in the 20th century.

The monitoring confirmed that elements of B2A, within the main L-shaped range, to the north and east, which were demolished due to being unsafe were sat on and incorporated foundations of a heavy well built vernacular wall which had an interior and exterior drain and damp proof course, therefore likely enclosing a courtyard. A broad date range could be confirmed due to the presence of a fragment of medieval pottery within this wall.

All of the evidence supports a narrative echoed in the Listed Barton building, of medieval origins for the site followed by a long period of lower status agricultural use.

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APPENDIX 1: BUILDING RECORDING TABLES

Building 1		General Description
Function/Summary:		Bank Barn/Shippen – animal housing with loft over, set into slope of ground to north and west.
Dating Evidence:		The historic mapping and form and build of the building, structural phasing.
B1 Exterior		
B1.1 Elevation NORTH		Description
Fabric Description:		Surviving as a low ruined wall c.1m high, dropping to c.0.5 to the east. The north wall after a short return from the west, beyond a build line, is thinner, c.0.4-0.45m in width and is of looser rubble, in a lime mortar, of generic post medieval character.
Roof Covering		Roofless ruin.
Opening – Windows:		N/A
Openings - Doors	1	One potential blocked doorway in the thinner section of north wall to the east end.
Drainage/Guttering		N/A
Significant Details:		Build line to the west end, approximately 2m from the corner. The wall thickness drops back from c.0.55m to 0.4m.
Relationships:		The north wall is infill between older stonework to the west and B2A to the east.
B1 Elevation WEST		Description
Fabric Description:		This wall survives as a stubby L-shaped structure, and rises at its tallest to c.1.5-1.75m high. It is of heavy slate slab build, battered in profile with graduating stonework. It is regularised and semi-coursed, with shaping visible to corner dressings. The slate is in an earth/clay bond. The stonework here is of good vernacular quality. The wall varies between 0.55-0.65m in width.
Roof Covering:		Roofless ruin.
Openings – Doors:		N/A
Opening – Windows:	2	W1 – large square window opening, set low in the wall to the south end. Shallow sloping embrasures to inner face of wall. Slate sill. The opening has collapsed and is now filled with rubble and soil. It looks to have a cracked slate dressed slab lintel. W2 – small narrow rectangular window, to the north, near the corner of the range, located higher on the wall than W1. Steeper sloping embrasures to inner face. Slate slab sill. Blocked with rubble and soil.
Drainage/Guttering		N/A
Significant Details:		The wall is battered to the base and the stonework is graduated, of fine quality.
Relationships:		The wall is contiguous with a roofed range to the south and with a short return of c2m to the east at the north end, forming a corner. It is abutted to the east by a long section of infill walling, of much later character of loose slate stone rubble.
B1 Elevation SOUTH		Description
Fabric Description		Abuts roofed range belonging to Little (Lower) Chelfham.
B1.1 Elevation EAST		Description
Fabric Description:		Demolished.
B1 Interior		Description
Function:		No fittings survive. The building is now ruinous, open to the elements.
Significant Details:		Two windows in the west wall at ground floor, indicative of semi-domestic or outbuilding function, or stables as shows a need for light in the interior. Possible wall scar for partition between window on inner face, small rooms would also suggest non agricultural use.
Dating Evidence:		The regularised semi-coursed heavy slate slab stonework and battered profile would suggest an earlier date being of vernacular from, possibly medieval or 17 th century.

Building 2A		General Description
Function/Summary:		Threshing barn
Dating Evidence:		The historic mapping and form/build of the building confirms a post medieval, 18 th or 19 th century date.
B2A Exterior		
B2A Elevation NORTH		Description
Fabric Description:		The wall survives to tall single storey height but is failing structurally, propped on beams and supports. It is of loose rubble build, a mix of slate stone blocks, slate slabs and shale. It has been rebuilt with concrete block to the west end, where an attached building has been removed.
Roof Covering		Roofless ruin.
Opening – Windows:	1	One large loading door to the east end, set high on the wall to serve a loft, forced in, with rebuilt and patched stonework to sides. Timber ties inserted into reveals for fitting for doorframe.
Openings - Doors	1	Threshing opening opposite that in the south wall. This has a buttress and cheeks and has been altered to allow for a wall to the west side, where a building has been removed, believed to have been a horse engine.
Drainage/Guttering		N/A
Significant Details:		The bottom c.1m of the wall from the threshing opening to the north-east corner and lower in places to the east end is of heavier build and is slightly battered, it appears to be on a slightly different alignment, possibly the reason the upper rebuilt section is failing.
Relationships:		The north wall is of complex phasing, rebuilt in places, there is a build line to the east wall, which has also been repaired. The north-west corner and west wall are contiguous.
B2A Elevation WEST		Description
Fabric Description:		Blind end elevation, of single storey height, of regularised slate and shale rubble build with a plinth to the base to brace the building and correct for the steepness of the ground slope. The stonework is in a clay and lime bond, with a lime mortar.
Roof Covering:		Roofless ruin.
Openings – Doors:		N/A
Opening – Windows:		N/A
Drainage/Guttering		N/A
Significant Details:		N/A
Relationships:		Contiguous with the south wall and fragment of north-west corner.
B2A Elevation SOUTH		Description
Fabric Description		Two storey structure as terraced into slope, with plinth, actual wall is single storey above this. The wall is of regularised rubble build, of slate and shale, in a clay and lime bond with lime mortar.
Roof Covering:		Roofless ruin.
Openings – Doors:	1	There is a large threshing opening in the south wall, central to the elevation, with a heavy slate slab sill, patched with concrete and shaped stone blocks to the reveals, with slightly rounded corners. It contains the remains of a heavy oak doorframe to the corners at the base of the opening.
Opening – Windows:		N/A
Drainage/Guttering		N/A
Significant Details:		There is a straight build line in the plinth, to the east end it is much heavier slate slab build, evidence of an earlier building potentially.
Relationships		Contiguous with the west wall of B2A. Abuts B2B to the east end.
B2A Elevation EAST		Description
Fabric Description:		The wall survives to low single storey height and has partially collapsed on its inner face, failing structurally. To the east of B2A the wall is more irregular, of loose slate and shale build. On the inner face it has been repaired in cob and then patched again in concrete blocks.

Roof Covering:		Roofless ruin.
Openings – Doors:		N/A
Opening – Windows:	1	Loading door at the top of the collapsed wall, only the base can be seen.
Drainage/Guttering		N/A
Significant Details:		There is a ragged plinth to this wall, especially to the south near B2b, which is actually an earlier wall footing on a slightly different alignment.
Relationships:		There is a ragged build line to the north wall, but this could be result of rebuild phases of repair, there is also a large structural crack. To the south the wall abuts an earlier phase of stonework within B2B.
B2A Interior		Description
Function:		Threshing barn.
Walls:		Exposed stone, some lime plaster to the west and south walls.
Floor:		The floor of this building is covered with weeds and foliage but exhibits a potential threshing floor to the west end, with possible cobbles, replaced in a poor quality concrete/lime mix scree to the east end, where it joins onto B2B.
Roof Structure:		Roofless ruin.
Significant Details:		N/A
Dating Evidence:		N/A

Building 2B		General Description
Function/Summary:		Building of unknown function, extended and converted into a threshing barn.
Dating Evidence:		The historic mapping and form and build, structural phasing.
B2B Exterior		
B2B Elevation WEST		Description
Fabric Description:		Only the east and west walls of this building survive, to one and a half storeys height. The wall is of heavy, slate slab build, graduated with a battered profile, with a thick clay bond; this was built directly onto the bedrock, which has since been excavated away on the outer face.
Roof Covering		Roofless ruin.
Opening – Windows:		There are a number of potential blocked openings which have been reused to carry drive shafts and machinery, braced with slate slabs or cut reused timber, as well as forced openings.
Openings - Doors	1	Threshing door t the south end, created against a build line as within an extension. Timber lintel. The south side is rebuilt in concrete block.
Drainage/Guttering		N/A
Significant Details:		On the exterior face there is a very water-damaged external slate slab string course at low, first floor height. On the internal face, above this level, the wall is of unusual vernacular form, possibly a repair, replaced crudely in cob, with only an exterior skim of stone. There is a small square keeping place alcove to the south end of the wall, next to the threshing door, this has been forced into earlier stonework.
Relationships:		The wall is abutted by B2A to the north end. It is abutted by its later south extension to the south end. It is a fragment of an earlier building.
B2B Elevation EAST		Description
Fabric Description:		Only the east and west walls of this building survive, to one and a half storeys height. The eastern wall is of heavy, slate stone build, battered as before, with an external slate slab, string course. To the southern end the wall has been raised to a pointed gable with a slit vent at the apex, which appears to be a later alteration, addressing B4 to the east.
Roof Covering:		Roofless ruin.
Openings – Doors:	1	The opposing threshing door openings to the east and west survive. The eastern doorway retains a heavy pegged oak door frame, with chamfer details.
Opening – Windows:	1	This contains a window to the north end with shallow sloping embrasure on the east face and chunky timber lintel now fitted with a pegged timber window frame.

		This window suggests the interior was on the other side originally, serving a lost building.
Drainage/Guttering		N/A
Significant Details:		There is a strong course of slate slabs in this wall. On its outer face, associated with B4 some timber ties have been inserted for fittings, within that later extended space.
Relationships:		The wall is abutted by B2A to the north end. It is abutted by its later south extension to the south end. It is a fragment of an earlier building.
B2B Elevation SOUTH		Description
Fabric Description		Demolished
B2B Elevation NORTH		Description
Fabric Description:		Demolished
B2B Interior		Description
Function:		Building converted to a threshing barn with a large south extension.
Walls:		Exposed stone.
Floor:		The floor slopes gently to the south and is covered by a thin poured, concrete layer. There is a deep step of more than 1m depth to the south end where the barn has been extended, the ground terraced; a former gable removed. The lower area of floor retains the concreted remains of a threshing floor, with an earth floor the south end.
Roof Structure:		Roofless ruin.
Significant Details:		N/A
Dating Evidence:		N/A

Building 3		General Description
Function/Summary:		Walled enclosure, later horse engine house.
Dating Evidence:		The historic mapping and form and build of the buildings all confirm their 19 th century date.
B3 Exterior		
B3 Elevation SOUTH		Description
Fabric Description:		This structure survives as a roofless single storey, multifaceted angled stone wall, infilling the corner between B2B and B2A. This presents as enclosing a once open space, the two narrower faces of the wall possibly being earlier piers with openings between, forming a more typical horse engine house structure. It is of slate-rubble build, with a slight plinth to base and contains one stone-built drain hole.
Roof Covering		Roofless ruin.
Openings:		A slit vent to the central face of the angled wall. Two large openings provide access, against B2A and B2B respectively, with ragged rebuilt stone reveals, suggesting these have been altered. There are two later windows forced into the angled wall to 'east' and 'west'.
Drainage/Guttering		N/A
Significant Details:		N/A
Relationships:		The building encloses the angle between B2A and B2B, it stands alone but due to the nature of its being a part-open it doesn't actually abut the other buildings.
B3 Interior		Description
Function:		Horse engine house, later adapted.
Walls:		Exposed stone.
Floor:		The floor is concreted, but there is a drain, running roughly north-south through the building.
Roof Structure:		Roofless ruin.
Significant Details:		A large concrete plinth with iron bolt fixings is evidence of the position of a former engine.
Dating Evidence:		N/A

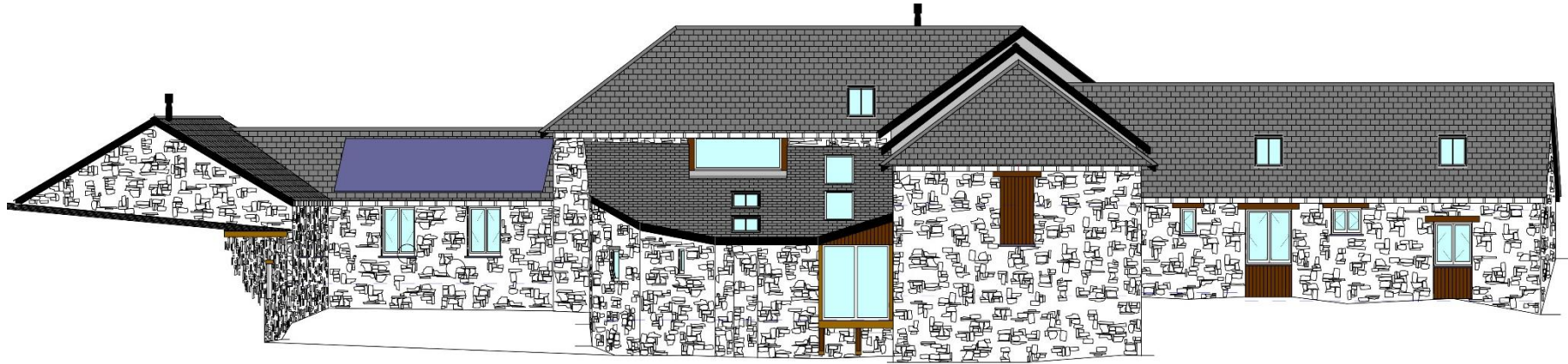
Building 4		General Description
Function/Summary:		Stable block.
Dating Evidence:		The historic mapping and form and build of the buildings all confirm their 19 th century date.
B4 Exterior		
B4 Elevation NORTH		Description
Fabric Description:		Tall single-story wall terraced into the slope to the north. The walls are of loose slate rubble, in a mix of cob and lime bonds and mortars, with a lot of later cement re-pointing. The north wall is blind, built over the remains of an earlier structure to the west end, which appears integral to fragments of walling incorporated in B2B.
Roof Covering		Roofless ruin.
Opening – Windows:		N/A
Openings - Doors		N/A
Drainage/Guttering		N/A
Significant Details:		Built over the remains of an earlier structure to the west end, which appears integral to fragments of walling incorporated in B2B.
Relationships:		The wall is contiguous with the east gable and south wall. The wall is built up against B2B to the west.
B4 Elevation EAST		Description
Fabric Description:		Tall gables, with joist sockets at first floor, which suggest a fodder loft, in the angle of the roof line. The walls are of loose slate rubble, with a mix of cob and lime bonds and mortars, with a lot of later cement re-pointing.
Roof Covering:		Roofless ruin.
Openings – Doors:		N/A
Opening – Windows:		N/A
Drainage/Guttering		N/A
Significant Details:		Loft joists.
Relationships:		The building comprises a ‘north’ and ‘south’ wall, with an east gable; the building built up against B2B to the west.
B4 Elevation SOUTH		Description
Fabric Description		Single-story wall, of loose slate rubble, with a mix of cob and lime bonds and mortars, with a lot of later cement re-pointing and some area rebuild to the ‘south’ wall.
Roof Covering:		Roofless ruin.
Openings – Doors:	2	D1 – door to the west end. The west door is quite wide with a chunky timber frame and heavy low timber lintel. D2 – door to east end. The door to the east end is narrow, with a plank door, in a beaded frame, with iron door furniture and strap hinges.
Opening – Windows:	2	W1 - The window to the west end is narrow, rectangular, with a surviving plain timber window frame. W2 – The window to the east end is wider, square, with sloping wide reveals. There are the remains of a beaded frame.
Drainage/Guttering		N/A
Significant Details:		N/A
Relationships		The wall is contiguous with the east wall and north wall. The wall is built up against B2B to the west end.
B4 Elevation WEST		Description
Relationships:		B4 is built up against B2B.
B4 Interior		Description
Function:		Stable block.
Walls:		Exposed stone walls, evidence of lime render or plaster to interior in places.
Floor:		Split-slate cobbled floor, with drain on the south side. Laid in lime and sand directly on subsoil and natural.
Roof Structure:		Roofless ruin.

Significant Details:		Loft joist sockets to east wall and ledge forced into west wall (B2B). Timber plank forced into B2B wall likely to support fittings of some kind, possibly a harness room.
Dating Evidence:		The cobbled floor is of generic 19 th century form.

APPENDIX 2: PROPOSED PLANS FOR BARN AT CHELFHAM BARTON



1. PROPOSED GROUND FLOOR LAYOUT OF CONVERTED BARN COMPLEX AT CHELFHAM BARTON (SUPPLIED BY AGENT).



2. THE PROPOSED SOUTH ELEVATION OF THE BARNs AT CHELFHAM BARTON, ONCE CONVERTED (SUPPLIED BY AGENT).



3. THE PROPOSED NORTH ELEVATION OF THE BARNs AT CHELFHAM BARTON, ONCE CONVERTED (SUPPLIED BY AGENT).



4. THE PROPOSED WEST ELEVATION OF THE BARN AT CHELFHAM BARTON, ONCE CONVERTED (SUPPLIED BY AGENT).



5. THE PROPOSED EAST ELEVATION OF THE BARN AT CHELFHAM BARTON, ONCE CONVERTED (SUPPLIED BY AGENT)

APPENDIX 3: TABLE OF CONTEXTS

Context	Type	Description	Relationships	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot date
Area 03					
(100)	Natural	Yellow-brown clay silt subsoil over shale bedrock	Overlain by (101), (102), (109)	-	
(101)	Surface	Coarse mix concrete/lime-crete surface, very brittle, varying thickness throughout, with river gravel inclusions and crushed slate. Covers footprint of B2A.	Overlies {102}, {108} Abutted by (109)	0.05-0.1m thick (varied)	19 th century
(102)	Layer	Loose rubble hard core of topsoil mixed with lime and crushed packed lime and loose slate stones, some shaped, indicating building rubble and/or former cobbles.	Overlain by (101), (109) Overlies (100), {108}	0.1-0.3m thick (varied)	19 th – 20 th century
{103}	Structure	Walls of upstanding Building B2a			18 th – 19 th century
{104}	Structure	Dwarf walls, dry-stone construction, supporting planks of threshing floor in B2A	Overlies (100) Overlain by (101) Abutted by (102)	0.1m high (varied)	18 th – 19 th century
(105)	Surface	Rotten wood planks of suspended threshing floor	Part of {104} Overlies (100) Overlain by (101)	-	18 th – 19 th century
{106}	Structure	Foundations of north and east wall of B2A, thick coursed slate slabs, in a yellow clay bond	Abutted by (107)		Late medieval?
(107)	Layer/Surface	Thin layer of blue slates packed between wall {106} and drain {108}	Abuts {106}, {108} Overlain by (101) Part of {106}		Late medieval?
(108)	Structure	Shallow v-shaped drain or gulley along internal edge of wall {106}, made of dressed slates, thick slabs of brown grey slate	Cuts (100) Abuts (107) Overlain by (101), (102)		Late medieval?
(109)	Surface	Grey fine-textured concrete floor surface, poured within the footprint of B2B, slightly overlaps into B2A.	Abuts (101) Overlies (102), (100)		Modern
(110)	Structure	Walls of upstanding Building B2B			Late medieval-19 th century
{111}	Structure	Walls of upstanding Building B4			19 th century
[112]	Cut	Cut for drain/gulley {108}	Cuts (100) Part of {108}		Late medieval?
{113}	Structure	Walls of upstanding Building B3			18 th -19 th century
Area 04					
(114)	Surface	Split slate cobbled floor, damaged	Overlies (100)		19 th century
{115}	Structure	Slate-built drain, shallow, flat-bottomed, vertical slate slab sides	Overlies (100) Part of (114)		19 th century
(116)	Layer	Modern grey concrete patching over damaged areas of cobbled floor surface (114)	Overlies (114)		Modern

APPENDIX 4: OLD PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDS



1. THE FARMHOUSE APPROXIMATELY 1940. NOTE THE THATCH ON THE SOUTHERN THRESHING BARN B2B. (SOURCE: NIMROD, 2017).



2. THE FARMHOUSE APPROXIMATELY 1960. PHOTOGRAPH PART OF THOMAS SPENCER COLLECTION AT MUSEUM OF BARNSTAPLE AND NORTH DEVON (OBJECT NO. 2527).



3. B1 AND B3 IN THE FORMER FARMYARD. PICTURED 1989. (SOURCE: NIMROD, 2017).



4. B3 AND B2A LOOKING DOWN TOWARD THE FARMHOUSE. PICTURED 1989. (SOURCE: NIMROD, 2017).



5. B2B AND STABLES. NOTE CORRUGATED ROOFING. PICTURED 2011. (SOURCE: NIMROD, 2017).



6. B2B THRESHING FLOOR AND COBBLES. PICTURED 2011. (SOURCE: NIMROD, 2017).



7. B2B LOOKING DOWN TOWARD B2A. PICTURED 2011. (SOURCE: NIMROD, 2017).



8. B2B LOOKING DOWN INTO B3. PICTURED 2011. (SOURCE: NIMROD, 2017).



7. B3 PICTURED IN 2011 WITH TRUSSES. (SOURCE: NIMROD, 2017).



8. B2A AND B2B FROM THE STABLES. PICTURED 2016 (SOURCE: NIMROD, 2017).

APPENDIX 5: PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVE



1. BUILDING 1; LOOKING TOWARDS THE EASTERN CORNER. (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE EAST.



2. BUILDING 1 OUTER RUINOUS WALL. (WITH 2M SCALES) TAKEN FROM THE SOUTH EAST.



3. BUILDING 1 AND ITS RUINOUS WESTERN WALL, WITH COLLAPSED WINDOW OPENING. TAKEN FROM THE SOUTH EAST.



4. BUILDING 1 IN CONTEXT WITH BARN AND HOUSE COMPLEX, COLLAPSED WINDOW OPENING VISIBLE. (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE EAST.



5. BUILDING 1; LOOKING DOWN ON TO THE FARM COMPLEX, WITH BUILDINGS B2A AND B3 VISIBLE. (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE NORTH EAST.



6. BUILDING 1; SOUTHERN CORNER, LOOKING DOWN ONTO B3 (WITH 2M SCALES). FROM THE NORTH WEST.



8. BUILDING 2A; WESTERN WALL, LOOKING TOWARD BUILDING 3 (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE WEST.



9. BUILDING 2A; WESTERN CORNER CONCRETE REBUILD (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE NORTH WEST.



10. BUILDING 2A LOOKING AT THE REBUILT CONCRETE WALL IN THE WESTERN CORNER (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM WEST.



11. LOOKING SOUTH IN BUILDING 2A (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE NORTH.



12. BUILDING 2A; SOUTH WESTERN CORNER, LOOKING DOWN THE OUTER WALL (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE WEST.



13. BUILDING 2A; LOOKING AT THE NORTHERN OUTER WALL (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE NORTH.



14. BUILDING 2A AND FORCED OPENING. TAKEN FROM THE NORTH.



15. BUILDING 2A AND FORCED NORTHERN WINDOW. (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE NORTH EAST.



17. LOOKING INTO BUILDING 2A FROM B3. FROM THE SOUTH.



18. LOOKING INTO BUILDING 2A FROM B3; SHOWING THE WESTERN OPENING AND PARALLEL FORCED OPENINGS IN B2A. (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE WEST.



19. BUILDING 2A LOOKING INTO B3 AND FORCED OPENINGS FOR THRESHING (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE SOUTH WEST.



20. BUILDING 2A LOOKING ONTO CONCRETE EXTENSIONS AND THE UNEVEN THRESHING FLOOR. (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE NORTH WEST.



21. THE SOUTHERN WALL OF B2A; SHOWING THE STURCTURAL PILLAR ADDED LATER TO SUPPORT NEW ROOF FRAMES. (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE NORTH NORTH WEST.



22. BUILDING 2A SOUTH WESTERN CORNER, LOOKING INTO B3 TO THE LEFT. PLASTER IS STILL VISIBLE ON SOME OF THE WALLS (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE EAST.



23. BUILDING 2A; SHOWING THE LATER FORCED NORTHERN OPENING TO AID THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MACHINE HOUSE IN B3. (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE SOUTH EAST.



24. B2A NORTHERN WALL, SUPPORTED BY TIMBER FRAMES DUE TO ITS INSTABILITY. (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE WEST.



25. B2A AND THE NORTHERN FORCED OPENING. TO THE LEFT THE OLDER BUILDING FABRIC TAPERS (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE SOUTH EAST.



26. B2A WESTERN WALL SHOWING THE COB TOP AND FORCED WINDOW OPENINGS. (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE WEST.



27. B2A TAKEN FROM B2B. (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE SOUTH.



28. B2A TAKEN FROM B2B. (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE SOUTH.



29. WESTERN WALL OF B2A AND B2B; SHOWING THE BUILD LINES AND TRUSS SCARS. (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE SOUTH WEST.



30. B2A LOOKING DOWN TOWARDS B2B AND SHOWING THE GABLED END OF THE STABLES B4. (WITH 2M SCALES). FROM THE NORTH WEST.



31. B2B THE STABLE GABLED WALL AND SURVIVING WINDOW OPENINGS. (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE WEST.



32. VIEW OF B4 THE STABLES AND THE STEP ONTO THE FORMER THRESHING FLOOR. (WITH 2M SCALES). FROM THE SOUTH WEST.



33. B2B EASTERN CORNER. (WITH 2M SCALES). FROM THE SOUTH WEST.



34. BUILDING 4 THE STABLES. (WITH 2M SCALES). FROM THE SOUTH WEST.



35. B2B LOOKING INTO THE FORMER DOUBLE DOORED ENTRANCE WITH TIMBER LINTEL SURVIVING. (WITH 2M SCALES). FROM THE NORTH WEST.



36. BUILDING 04; STONE PLINTH ON INNER NORTHERN WALL. (WITH 2M SCALES). FROM THE NORTH.



37. BUILDING 04 EXTERIOR. (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE NORTH WEST.



38. THE BOTTOM OF B2B SHOWING FORMER ENTRANCE DOOR AND FORCED ENTRANCE TO B3 ON THE RIGHT. (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE NORTH.



39. B2B SHOWING THE FORCED DOORWAY INTO B3. TAKEN FROM THE NORTH.



40. B2A AND B2B SHOWING THE LATER BRACING PIER. (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE NORTH EAST.



41. THE WESTERN INTERIOR WALL OF B2A. (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE NORTH EAST.



42. THE WESTERN INTERIOR WALL OF B2A & B, SHOWING SEVERAL SMALLER FORCED OPENINGS FOR MACHINE AND TRUSS SUPPORTS FOR B3. (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE EAST.



43. THE WESTERN INTERIOR WALL OF B2B SHOWING THE SMALL FORCED OPENING FOR CANDLES. TAKEN FROM THE EAST.



44. LOOKING UP TOWARDS B2A AND LOOKING INTO B3. (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE SOUTH EAST.



45. WESTERN FORMER EXTERIOR WALL OF B2b SHOWING WEATHERED SLATE RAIN COURSE AND THE BEDROCK FOUNDATIONS. TAKEN FROM THE WEST.



46. THE LATER ADJUSTED WESTERN CONCRETE BLOCK EXTERIOR OF B2b, AND OPENING INTO B3. (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE SOUTH.



47. THE LATER ADJUSTED WESTERN CONCRETE BLOCK EXTERIOR OF B2B AND OPENED SERVICE TRENCH (TRENCH 1). (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE WEST.



48. THE SOUTHERN WALL OF B2B. TAKEN FROM THE SOUTH EAST. (WITH 2M SCALES).



49. THE EASTERN EXTERIOR WALL OF B2B SHOWING THE EARLY DOUBLE DOORED ENTRANCE (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE EAST.



50. THE MAIN ENTRANCE FROM THE STABLES, LOOKING IN TO B2B AND B3. (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE SOUTH EAST.



51. THE STABLES BUILDING 4 ABUTTING THE OLDER EASTERN BARN WALLS OF B2A; SHOWING THE EXTERIOR STONE PLINTH. (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE NORTH.



52. THE OLDER EASTERN BARN WALLS OF B2A; SHOWING THE EXTERIOR STONE PLINTH AND FORCED WINDOW OPENINGS. (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE EAST.



53. EXTERNAL WALLS OF B3 LOOKING DOWN TOWARDS THE FARMHOUSE. (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE WEST.



54. EXTERNAL WALLS OF B3 SHOWING THE SMALL WINDOWS. (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE SOUTH.



55. EXTERNAL WALL SECTION OF B3 SHOWING THE SMALL WINDOWS. (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE SOUTH.



56. EXTERNAL WALLS OF B3 LOOKING IN TO B2B. (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE SOUTH WEST.



57. INSIDE B3 SHOWING THE MACHINE FLOORS AND GULLEYS; LOOKING INTO B2B. (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE EAST.



58. INSIDE B3 SHOWING THE CURVED BARN WALLS. (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE SOUTH.



59. THE PLASTERED EASTERN GABLED END OF THE STABLES. (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE EAST.



60. NORTHERN EXTERNAL WALLS OF B4 SHOWING THE BOTH GABLED ENDS. (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE NORTH.



61. WESTERN GABLED END OF B4. (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE EAST.



62. SOUTHERN WALL OF B4 SHOWING BOTH DOORWAYS AND WINDOWS. (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE NORTH EAST.



63. WESTERN GABLED END OF B4. (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE EAST.



64. EASTERN GABLED END OF B4 SHOWING TRUSS HOLES FOR UPPER STORAGE AREA. (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE WEST.



65. EASTERN GABLED END OF B4 SHOWING DOORWAYS AND WINDOW OPENINGS. (WITH 2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE WEST.

Appendix 6: ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND DEMOLITION PHOTOGRAPHS



1. THE POSSIBLE SHEEP DIP CUT IN TRENCH 2, CLOSE TO THE WESTERN HEDGEBANK. TAKEN FROM THE SOUTH EAST.



2. SECTION SHOWING THE TERRACE CUT IN TRENCH 2 (1M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE SOUTH EAST.



3. LOOKING DOWN THE EASTERN SIDE OF THE SITE. (1M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE WEST.



4. BEGINNING OF DEMOLITION WORKS ON THE EASTERN WALL OF B2A. TAKEN FROM THE EAST.



5. DEMOLITION OF THE NORTHERN WALL OF B2A.



6. B2A DEMOLISHED. TAKEN FROM THE WEST.



7. SECTION OF TRENCH 1 SHOWING MODERN SURFACE LAYERS. (2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE NORTH.



8. OBLIQUE SECTION OF TRENCH 1 SHOWING MODERN SURFACE LAYERS. (2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE WEST.



9. SAMPLE SECTION OF TRENCH 1 SHOWING MODERN SURFACE LAYERS. (2M SCALES). TAKEN FROM THE NORTH.



10. LOOKING DOWN TRENCH 1 FROM THE WEST. (2M SCALES).



11. LOOKING DOWN TRENCH 1 FROM THE EAST. (2M SCALES).



12. LOOKING DOWN TRENCH 1 FROM THE SOUTH EAST. (2M SCALES).



13. B2B, LOOKING SOUTH WITH THE FLOOR REMOVED, (2.2M SCALES).



14. B2A, LOOKING WEST, WITH THE FLOOR REMOVED, (2x2M SCALES).



15. THE NORTH AND EAST WALLS OF B2A, DURING FLOOR CLEARANCE, EXHIBITING INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DRAINS; FROM THE WEST (2X2M SCALES).



16. THE NORTH AND EAST WALLS OF B2A, DURING FLOOR CLEARANCE, EXHIBITING THE SLIGHTLY SHARP ANGLE AND INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DRAINS; FROM THE NORTH (2X2M SCALES).



17. THE DRESSED QUOINS TO THE NORTH-EAST CORNER, WITH 2M X 1M SCALE, SHOWING THE CONTINUITY OF THE FOUNDATIONS;
FROM THE EAST.



18. NORTH WALL OF B2A, CLEANED BACK TO SHOW BUILD FORM DETAIL; WALL {106}, SLATE PACKING (107) AND DRAIN {108},
0.3M SCALE AND 1M SCALE; FROM THE WEST.



19. THE DWARF WALLS TO THE THRESHING FLOOR IN B2A, SHOWING RICH RED-BROWN ROTTEN WOOD DEPOSIT UNDER CONCRETE, MUCH DAMAGED IN LATER PHASES ON THE FARM (2X2M SCALES).



20. THE COBBLED FLOOR IN B4 VIEWED FROM THE WEST (2X2M SCALES).



21. DETAIL OF THE SLATE SLAB DRAIN IN B4, WITH 0.3M SCALE; FROM ABOVE.



22. EXPLORATORY SECTION THROUGH COBBLES IN B4, CONFIRMED THEY WERE LAID DIRECTLY ONTO THE SUBSOIL OVER CLAY-SILT NATURAL, IN A LIME/SAND MORTAR (1, SCALE); FROM THE 'WEST'.



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