

WITHYCOMBE FARM

CHALLACOMBE

DEVON

EXMOOR NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY

HERITAGE STATEMENT AND STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE



SOUTH WEST ARCHAEOLOGY LTD. REPORT NO. 200415



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WITHYCOMBE FARM, CHALLACOMBE, ENPA

HERITAGE STATEMENT AND STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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Report Version: FINAL
1st draft issued: 8th April 2020
2nd draft issued: 15th April 2020
Finalised: 12th June 2020

Work undertaken by SWARCH for a private client

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a heritage statement undertaken for Withycombe Farm, Challacombe, Exmoor National Park Authority.

Withycombe Farm is located in the parish and former Manor of Challacombe. Challacombe and several adjacent farms were small Domesday estates, and despite the fact that Withycombe is not documented until 1678, it is possible the site is of comparable antiquity. The farm formed part of the Castle Hill/Fortescue Challacombe and Exmoor Estate until 1959. For the much of the second half of the 19th century the farm was leased by the Dallyn family; thereafter by the Ridd family.

A comparison between the tithe map and the OS 1st edition map indicates that the farmstead underwent a dramatic remodelling during the period 1840-1888. The Threshing Barn bears a datestone of 1870. A cartshed, horse engine house, milking parlour, and farmhouse were built forming three ranges around a central yard. That work took place over the course of several decades: a courtyard plan was achieved but was not the original intent. A leat was dug from the coombe to the west to feed a pond just west of the yard, its water sluicing waste back out into the fields to the south. The farm buildings comprise the usual range of specialised structures built on late Victorian upland farms. There is very little to their build or appearance that is of very great merit or value. However, they remain highly authentic and do contain a number of period fixtures and fittings. In addition, development of specialist functions over a relatively short period reflects developments elsewhere on the moorland fringe.

The farmhouse is highly enigmatic. It is not shown on the tithe map yet contains a range of 17th and 18th century features, including a well-preserved multi-cell dairy. Unless the tithe map is taken to be wholly unreliable, it suggests the farmhouse was partly built using materials from an older house that had been demolished. That house is likely to have been at Withycombe, but it is just possible the house at Radworthy was the source. With the exception of its windows, the farmhouse at Withycombe is almost unchanged from the structure that was built in the 1860s, and thus is of much more value.

Withycombe lies within the Challacombe field system principal archaeological landscape (PAL) and the fields to the west of the farmstead contain the earthworks of relict field boundaries, contour leats and possible building platforms. In contrast, the fields to the east of the farmstead are fairly featureless except for two former tracks/holloways. Works in and around the farmstead have the potential to expose archaeological remains of medieval and post-medieval date.



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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:	WITHYCOMBE FARM
PARISH:	CHALLACOMBE
COUNTY:	EXMOOR NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY [FORMERLY DEVON]
NGR:	SS 68544 42105
PLANNING NO.	PRE-PLANNING
SWARCH REF.	CWY20

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

This report presents the results of a heritage assessment carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) for the courtyard of farm buildings and the farmhouse at Withycombe Farm in Challacombe parish, Exmoor National Park (Figure 1). The work was commissioned by a private client (the Client) in order to determine the value and significance of the farm buildings and their immediate surroundings prior to any proposed planning application. The work was carried out in accordance with best practice and ClfA guidelines.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The farm is located c.1.25km north-west of the centre of Challacombe village, on a south-west facing slope where the southern slope of The Chains are cut by a narrow combe. The village is located at an altitude of c.255m AOD; the farm stands at 340m AOD, and the hill behind rises to 480m AOD at the Chapman Barrows c.1.7m to the north-east. This makes Withycombe one of the more elevated and exposed surviving farmsteads in the district, excepting the Knight farms to the east within the former Royal forest. The soils of the area are the loamy permeable reddish upland soils with a wet peaty surface horizon and bleached subsurface horizon of the Hafren Association, which overlie the slates of the Kentisbury Slates Member (BGS 2020).

1.3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The farmstead is located in the ancient ecclesiastical parish of Challacombe, in the hundred and deanery of Shirwell. The Domesday manor of Challacombe (*Celdecome*) was held by the thane Wulfmer in 1066, and in 1086 formed part of the personal fief of Geoffrey of Mowbray the Bishop of Coutances. The nearby farms of Whitefield, Wallover and Buscombe were also small Domesday manors held by Geoffrey of Mowbray, and the abandoned settlement of Radworthy (1.3km to the north-east of Withycombe) has been identified as another small Domesday manor, although this ascription is somewhat dubious (and seems unlikely: the Domesday Radworthy is stated to have land for six ploughs; for comparison, Challacombe with Whitefield is assessed as having land for only 5 ploughs. There is a North and South Radworthy in North Molton parish, and both farms possess much more convincing medieval strip field layouts; one is also a Domesday manor).

The Manor of Challacombe was held from at least 1154 by the Raleigh family, passing by female heir to the Chichesters (who inherited Arlington at the same time) in 1409. They sold the manor to Hugh Fortescue Earl Clinton in later 18th century and the manor remained part of the Fortescue estate until 1959. In that year the Challacombe and Exmoor Estate was sold to cover death duties; it was sold to a Crewkerne-based investment company for £163,100. To was re-sold immediately to the Mr. R. Spiers, who then sold most of the farms to the sitting tenants.

A key turning point in the development of Challacombe was the sale of the Royal Forest of Exmoor to the wealthy industrialist John Knight in c.1820. He established a series of farms and enclosed and improved a large portion of the formerly open moor to the east and developed the main road (B3358) through the village.

1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The Exmoor NPA Historic Environment Record (HER) has the following information on the farm:

MEM23064 – **Withycombe Farm**, Challacombe (Building)

Farmstead (post-medieval to modern, AD 1540? To AD 2050 (possible))

The farmstead is shown on the Challacombe Tithe Map. This included the barn at c. SS 6853 4211 and the long building at SS 6854 4210.

The farmstead is somewhat altered by the time the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map was drawn but this layout does not then appear to have been altered before the 2nd Edition map is published. On both of these maps, the farmstead is labelled Withecombe. They show that a horse engine house has been built on the northern side of the barn to the north and a large building has been added at SS 6855 4211 and occupies the north-eastern and eastern side of the yard. These buildings and their associated enclosures now remain much in the same form on modern mapping, although a few buildings had been added, particularly to the south of the yard.

The farmstead was visited in December 1996. The house was described as rendered and thought to possibly date to the late 17th Century with its front raised up etc in the 19th Century. The farmyard has a raised cobbled surface and water supply and the barn with roundhouse was also noted. The shippons etc opposite the barn were thought to be early 19th Century. Cart sheds were also noted as part of the group. All the buildings had rubble walls and slate roofs and the house had a narrow garden onto the yard. It was also commented that ancient field banks and hedges extend the group into the landscape.

The farmstead was listed for sale in 2015. The estate agent particulars state that the farm included 250 acres of organic pasture and arable land. It included a five-bedroom farmhouse flanked by two traditional barns and complemented by various livestock buildings. The kitchen houses an inglenook fireplace and one barn includes an adjoining roundhouse.

The farmstead on the northern edge of the Challacombe Field System *Principal Archaeological Landscape* [PAL], and the HER also notes several relict medieval or post-medieval field boundaries to the north and west of the farmstead (MMO2048), and a post-medieval water meadow to the west (MMO2015; MMO2025). An extensive area of fields to the south-west contain the clear earthworks of plough strips or lynchets (MDE10871).

No intrusive archaeological work has taken place in this area, although the farmstead was included in a general assessment of Exmoor farmsteads (Schofield 1997), which provided most of the detail for the HER entry. The National Mapping Programme (NMP) has covered this area, and there has been two phases of Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC; Gillard 200).

1.5 METHODOLOGY

This work was undertaken in accordance with recognised best practice. The desk-based assessment follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (ClfA 2014) and *Understanding Place: historic area assessments in a planning and development context* (English Heritage 2012). This is subject to the caveat that, during the current Covid-19 restrictions, it was not possible to consult sources in the local record offices, where documents relating to the property when it was owned by the Fortescues are held:

- 1262M/0/E/6/4: Valuations, Particulars... [various properties inc.] Withycombe 1798-1896
- 1262M/0/L/Challacombe/17: Withecombe (Manor of Challacombe). Parties Hacche, Fortescue, 1685-1819
- 1262M/0/E/6/13: Estate correspondence about Withecombe, 1843-44

The heritage impact assessment follows the guidance outlined in: *Conservation Principles: Policies and Guidance for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2008a), *The Setting of Heritage Assets* (Historic England 2015), *Seeing History in the View* (English Heritage 2011), *Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting* (Historic Scotland 2010), and with reference to *Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment 3rd Edition* (Landscape Institute 2013).

The historic buildings appraisal was undertaken by Robert Waterhouse (farm buildings) and Emily Wapshott (farmhouse). The work was undertaken in line with the relevant guidance on historic building recording: CIfA's *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (2014) and Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Processes* (2016).

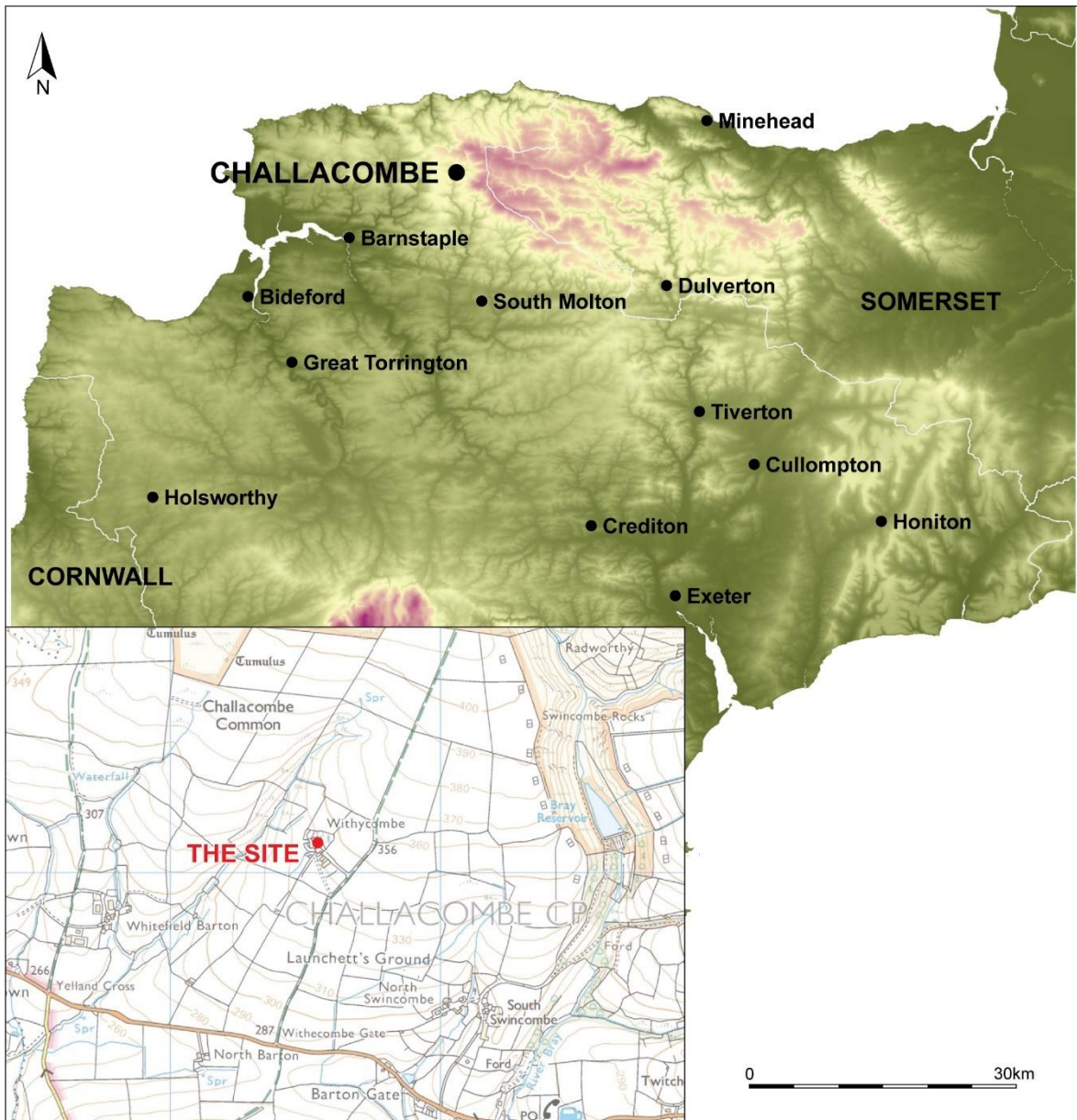


FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION; THE SITE IS INDICATED.

2.0 HERITAGE STATEMENT

2.1 DOCUMENTARY HISTORY

The farmstead is located in the ancient ecclesiastical parish of Challacombe, in the hundred and deanery of Shirwell. The Domesday manor of Challacombe (*Celdecome* OE *céald+cumb* ‘Cold Coombe’, Watts 2010, 124) was held by the thane Wulfmer in 1066, and in 1086 formed part of the personal fief of Geoffrey of Mowbray the Bishop of Coutances. The nearby farms of Whitefield, Wallover and Buscombe were also small Domesday manors held by Geoffrey of Mowbray, and the abandoned settlement of Radworthy (1.3km to the north-east of Withycombe) has been identified as another small Domesday manor, although this ascription is somewhat dubious (and seems unlikely: this Radworthy is stated to have land for six ploughs; for comparison, Challacombe with Whitefield is assessed as having land for 5 ploughs).

Whitefield, Buscombe, Wallover and other farms in the area like Rowley, Killington, and Gratton, were all regarded as separate estates in 1086. By 1840 most of these farms comprised large blocks of land with clear external ring-fence boundaries. In 1840 Withycombe Farm also comprised a large discrete block of land and we might infer that Withycombe is of comparable antiquity, even though it is first documented in 1678 (as *Whiddian Combe*, Gover *et al.* 1932).

The Manor of Challacombe, with Whitefield and Buscombe, was held from at least 1154 by the Raleigh family, passing by female heir to the Chichesters (who inherited Arlington at the same time) in 1409. They sold the manor to Hugh Fortescue Earl Clinton in later 18th century and the manor remained part of the Fortescue estate until 1959 (Reichel 1942). In that year the Challacombe and Exmoor Estate was sold to cover death duties; it was sold to a Crewkerne-based investment company for £163,100. To was re-sold immediately to a Mr. R. Spiers, who then sold most of the farms to the sitting tenants (www.Challacombe.org.uk)

A key turning point in the development of Challacombe was the sale of the Royal Forest of Exmoor to the wealthy industrialist John Knight in c.1820. He established a series of farms and enclosed and improved a large portion of the formerly open moor to the east and developed the main road (B3358) through the village.

The Census provides some useful data on the inhabitants of the farm. In 1841 it was farmed by David Mogridge (*Muggeridge* in the tithe apportionment). Aged 75, he lived there with his wife and six others; one is listed as an agricultural labourer but two are children. Kelly’s Directory for 1935 listed the farmer as George Ridd, who did live at the property in 1841. In 1851 the farm was rented to Thomas Dallyn (farmer, 111a), who lived there with his wife, eight children and two servants. The Dallyn family – Thomas then Richard – at recorded at the property until 1891, when William Henry Ridd and his family and servants are listed as resident. William Henry Ridd appears in the Census until after 1911, and the *Ridd Brothers* were responsible for a planning application at Withycombe in 1970 for water abstraction (London Gazette). It is possible the Ridds rented Withycombe until its sale in 1959 and then bought the property, but both Dallyn and Ridd are very common surnames in the Challacombe area.

The Census also provides other useful data on the farm (see Table 1). In particular, the way the acreage of the farm doubles between 1851 and 1861 (from 107a to 232a), and then doubles again by 1871 (from 232a to 400a). This is a dramatic increase but is explicable. Firstly, the jump from 107a to 232a could represent the enclosure of part of Challacombe Common; this might be in conjunction with the acreage at Radworthy (see table 1), which was occupied by a labourer at the time. Secondly, as Dallyn is a common name in Challacombe, the jump from 232a to 400a could mean Thomas Dallyn was renting or operating more than one farm (the 1871 Census has three other farms occupied by members of the Dallyn family: Burscombe, Shoulsbury and one at

Challacombe Town, but these are all separate families). This makes sense as the acreage drops back to 249a under William Henry Ridd in 1881. It can be no coincidence that when Thomas Dallyn was farming 400a in 1871 the datestone on the Threshing Barn (B2.1) indicates it was built in 1870 (see below). There is one further reference to a ‘Mr Dallyn’ of Challacombe, who was noted in c.1870 as keeping ‘some very large Devons [cattle]’ (Sinclair 1893, 44). If the Withycombe Dallyns were notable cattle breeders, that might make sense of their apparent aspiration (with the caveat that there were three other ‘Mr Dallyns’ farming in Challacombe at that time).

TABLE 1: DETAILS FROM THE CENSUS FOR CHALLACOMBE PARISH.

Source	Acreage	Other detail
1840 tithe apportionment <i>David Mogridge</i>	107	One agricultural labourer (Abraham Mogridge) <i>Radworthy - unoccupied</i>
1851 Census <i>Thomas Dallyn</i>	111	One female house servant, one other servant <i>Radworthy – John Harris Ag. Lab., wife, 5 children</i>
1861 Census <i>Thomas Dallyn</i>	232	One dairy maid (Eliza Jane Dallyn), one farm servant Employs two labourers and a boy <i>Radworthy – John Harris Ag. Lab., wife, 5 children (2 Ag. Labs.), 1 grandchild</i>
1871 Census <i>Thomas Dallyn</i>	400	One farm servant, one general servant Employs two labourers and a boy <i>Radworthy – not mentioned</i>
1881 Census <i>Richard Dallyn</i>	249	Two in-house servants Employs one labourer and two boys <i>Radworthy – not mentioned</i>
1891 Census <i>William Henry Ridd</i>	n/d	Two general servants, one farm servant <i>Radworthy – not mentioned</i>
1901 Census <i>William Henry Ridd</i>	n/d	One domestic servant, one carter <i>Radworthy – not mentioned</i>
1911 Census <i>William Henry Ridd</i>	n/d	One domestic servant <i>Radworthy – not mentioned</i>

2.2 CARTOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT

2.2.1 EARLY CARTOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT

The earliest cartographic source available to this study is the 1804 Ordnance Survey (OS) draft map for Barnstaple (Figure 2). This labels the site as *Widdecombe* and shows at least three buildings at the farmstead. However, while the OS draft maps are generally accurate with regard to roads, the edge of enclosed land, and the location of settlements, they are rarely accurate in terms of fine detail; similarly, the field boundaries shown tend to be impressionistic rather than strictly accurate.



FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE ORDNANCE SURVEY SURVEYOR’S DRAFT MAP OF 1804 (BL); THE SITE IS INDICATED.

2.2.2 CHALLACOMBE TITHE MAP OF 1840

The earliest accurate cartographic source available to this study is the Challacombe tithe map of 1840 (Figure 3). The farm is shown to comprise a large and roughly sub-rectangular block of land with a farmstead located to the centre of the upper part of that block. The fields depicted are roughly sub-rectangular in shape, becoming much more irregular along the sides and base of the coombe to the west. It is of interest that many of the field boundaries are shown as dashed lines, while others on the farm and on adjacent farms are shown as solid lines. It is unclear what this signifies in this instance, but on most tithe maps a dashed or dotted line indicates a titheable field unit that was open to another, but separate, titheable unit. This could be taken to indicate that in 1840 much of the farm was open and unenclosed, with only a few hedged enclosures up around the farmstead. Alternatively, it could be that the field banks were broken down (neglected?) and no longer stockproof. It should be possible to determine whether that was indeed the case through a programme of fieldwork recording the size, build and hedge shrub diversity of the hedge banks.

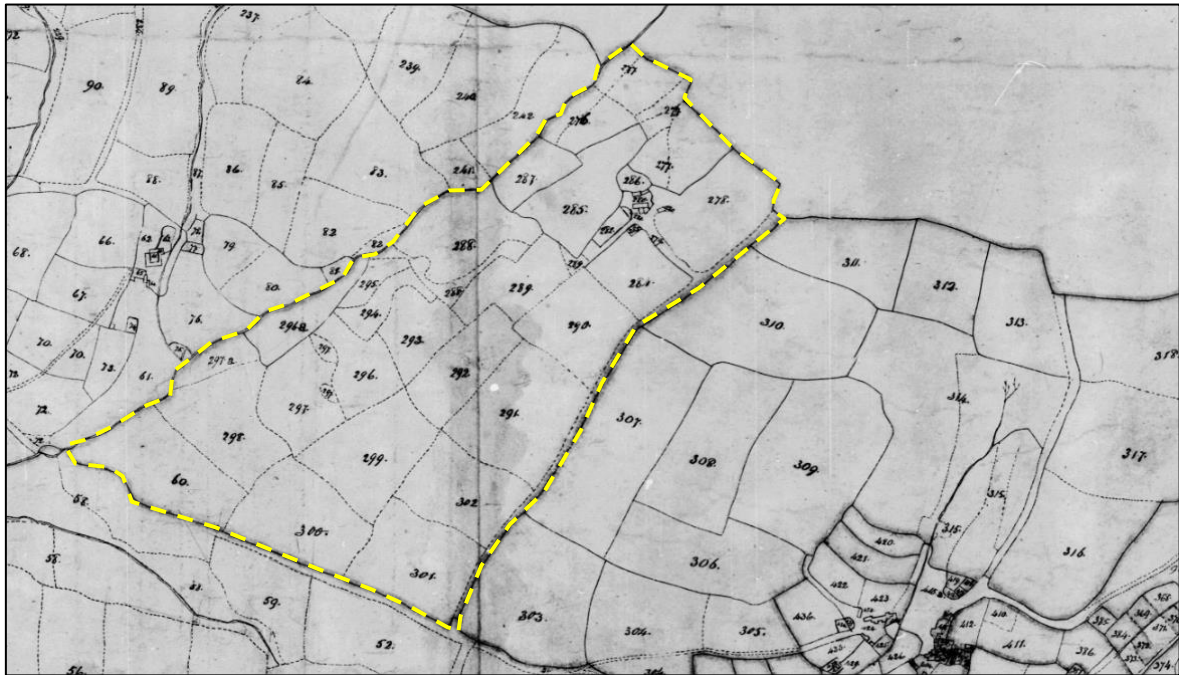


FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE 1840 CHALLACOMBE TITHE MAP; THE 1840S FARM IS INDICATED (PRO).

The tithe apportionment that accompanies the map lists the field names; unfortunately, only 11 of the 28 fields are named (only the fields defined by continuous lines) and of these, very few are of any archaeological interest (see table 1, below). The map appears to show three buildings on the farmstead: a long rectangular building in the centre (perhaps with a wing to the rear? or is this a fenced pen/plot?), with two smaller buildings to the north and east. For a farm of this size (107a) this is quite a small farmstead; the 1841 Census indicates eight people lived here (see above). Many tithe maps distinguish between domestic and non-domestic structures, but here no such distinction can be made. It is possible the eastern smaller building was a barn (as referred to in the field name for plot no.278), but this is tenuous.

TABLE 2: DETAILS OF THE 1840 TITHE APPORTIONMENT FOR CHALLACOMBE.

Withycombe				
No	Owner	Occupier	Name	Cultivation
276	Hugh Earl Fortescue	David Muggeridge	Wester Ground	Meadow
277			Wester Ground	Pasture
278			Barn Close	Arable
279			-	Roads and Waste
280			House, Outhouse and Court	Waste
281			Garden	Garden
282			Garden	Garden
283			Garden	Garden

284			-	Pasture
285			Great Meadow	Meadow
286			Garden	Garden
287			Little Meadow	Meadow



FIGURE 4: DETAIL OF THE 1840 TITHE MAP, SHOWING THE FARMSTEAD (DHC).

2.2.3 HISTORIC ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS

Comparison between the tithe map and the later 19th and early 20th century OS maps indicate very considerable changes in the 48 years between 1840 and 1888 (Figures 5-8). To summarise, a number of the 1840s field boundaries appear to have been lost or rationalised (as borne out by the LiDAR analysis, below). Part of the unenclosed moor above is shown as enclosed by long, straight hedgebanks similar to the new hedgebanks on the farm.

At the farmstead a new courtyard of buildings is shown surrounded by a series of new or modified enclosures, planted with trees to provide shelter. The new courtyard is divisible into three main groups of buildings: The farmhouse on the eastern (upslope) side of the yard, a range of farm buildings on the north-west side of the yard, and a range of farm buildings on the south side of the yard.

The house is shown with a front (west) weather porch and is associated with an odd collection of separate buildings to its north-west. The buildings on the north and west side of the yard feature an open-fronted cartshed or lincage, and the characteristic semi-circular shape of a horse engine house. The south range consists of a simple L-shaped block. A small building is shown south of the main group built up against a hedgebank. The date of these major changes is not documented, but a datestone of **1870** is built into one of the farm buildings (see discussion below).

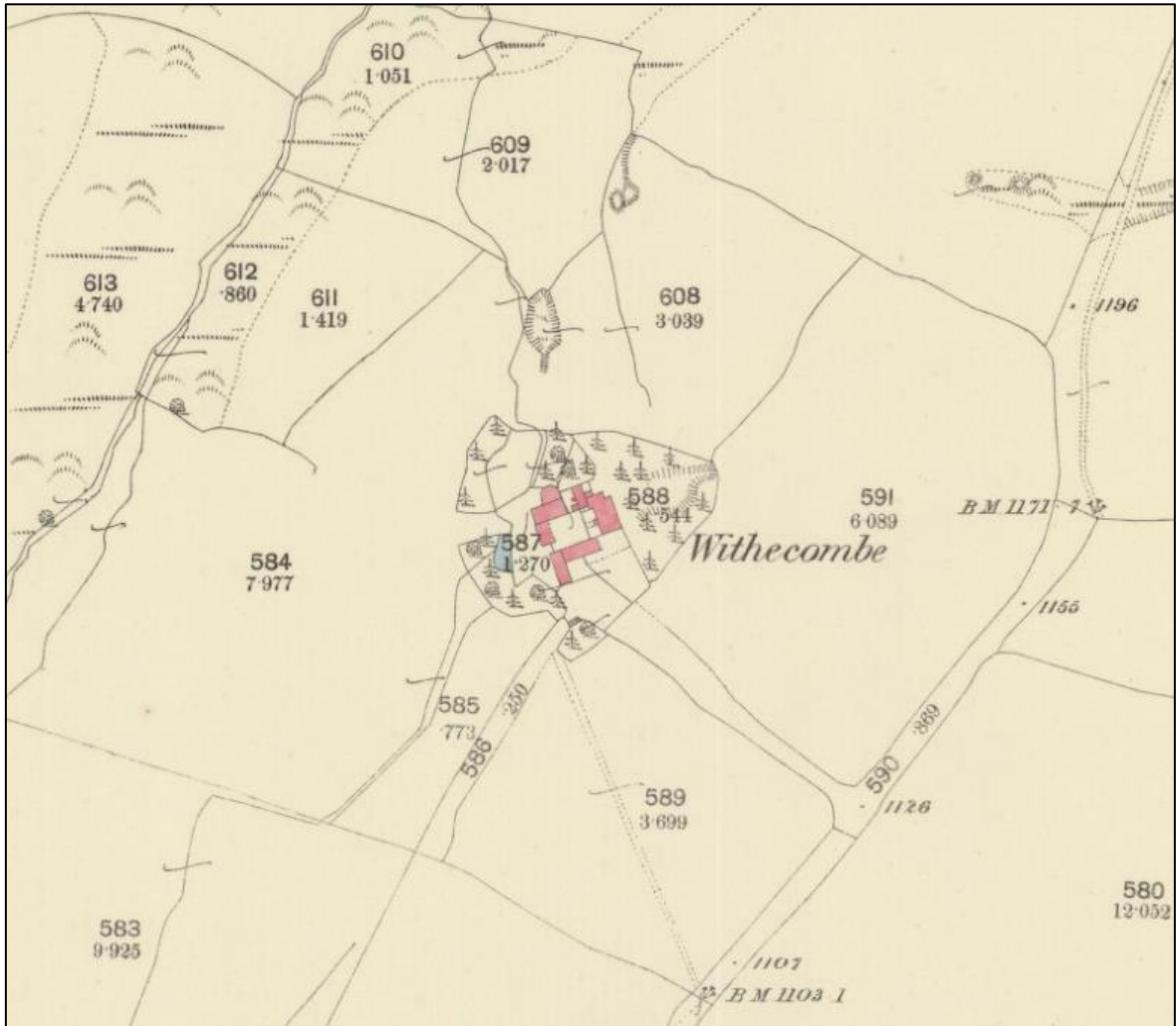


FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE 1ST EDITION 1889 OS 25 INCH MAP (SURVEYED 1888) (DEVON SHEET VI.16) (NLS).

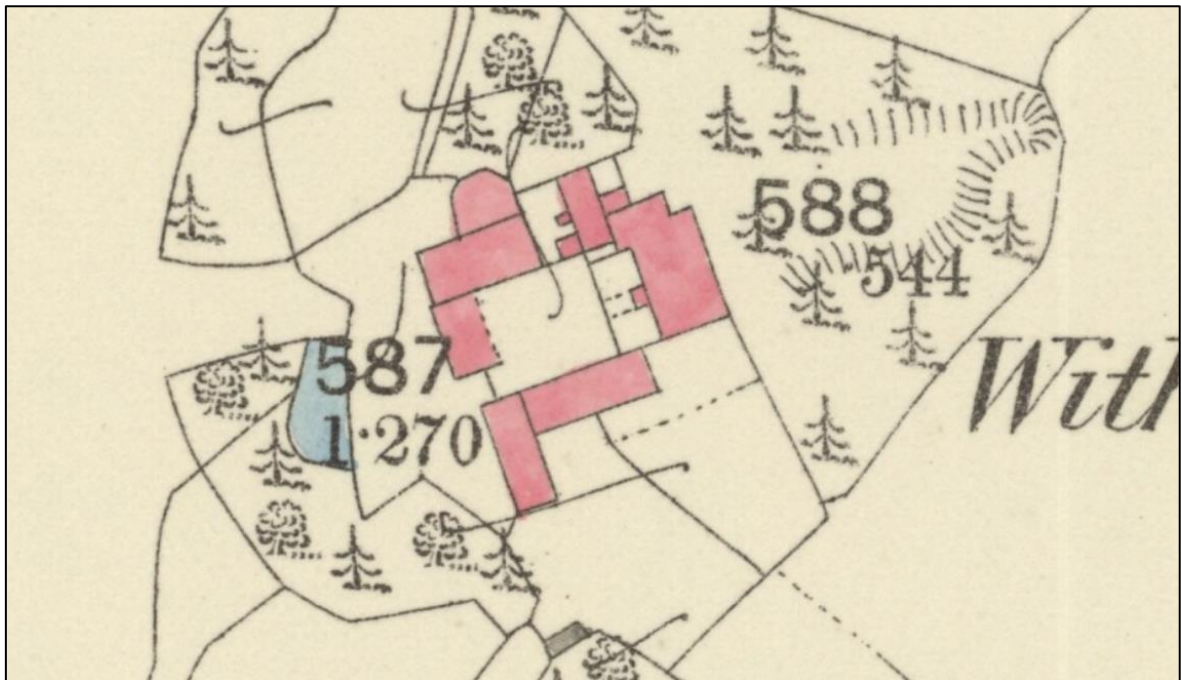


FIGURE 6: EXTRACT FROM THE 1ST EDITION 1889 OS 25 INCH MAP (SURVEYED 1888) (DEVON SHEET VI.16); DETAIL OF THE FARMSTEAD (NLS).



FIGURE 7: EXTRACT FROM THE 2ND EDITION 1904 OS 25 INCH MAP (SURVEYED 1903) (DEVON SHEET VI.16) (NLS).

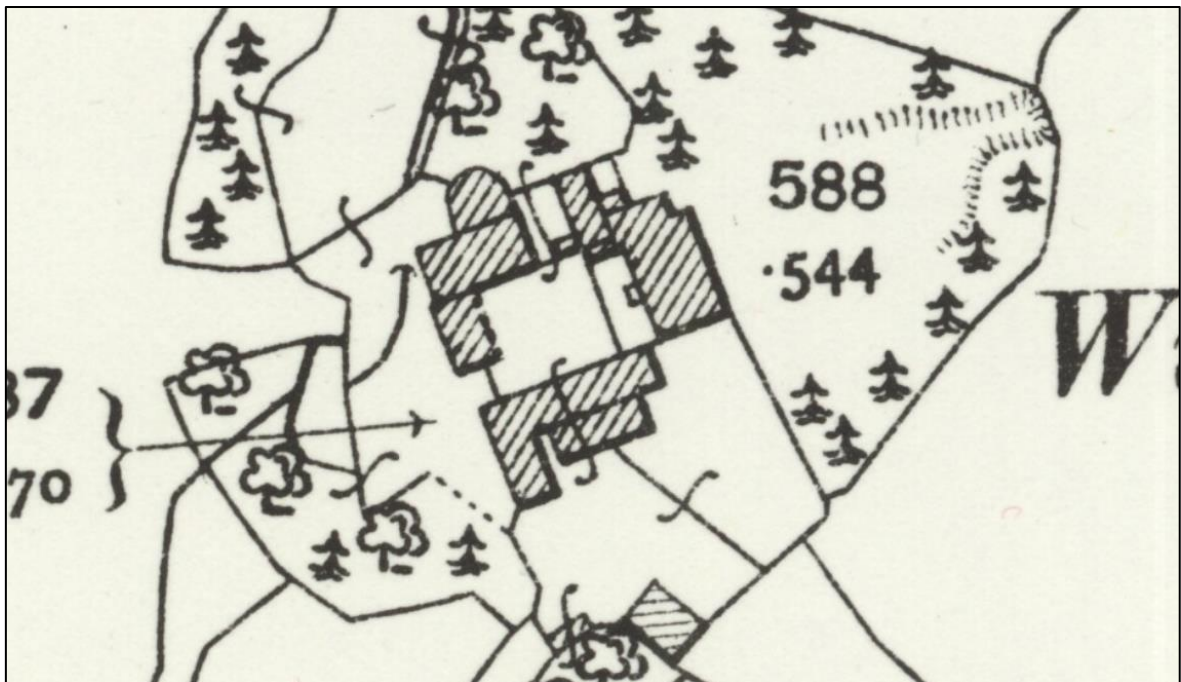


FIGURE 8: EXTRACT FROM THE 2ND EDITION 1904 OS 25 INCH MAP (SURVEYED 1903) (DEVON SHEET VI.16); DETAIL OF THE FARMSTEAD (NLS).

By 1903, a new shed had been built up against the back of the south range, and a second and large shed had been built south of the main group. Otherwise, the layout is much the same as it was in 1888.

Close comparison of the tithe and OS maps would appear to indicate two of the buildings shown on the tithe map may survive (see Figure 9). Part of the north-west range, and part of the south range, may incorporate these earlier structures (though see below).

A pond is shown to the west of the new buildings, serviced by a watercourse redirected from the coombe to the west, and the water directed from the pond to the south into the fields. This will have formed part of a water management system similar to those pioneered on Exmoor by the Knight family: water is brought to the farmyard to service the yard and animals and carries waste and dirty water out to fertilise the fields below.

Hachured features, probably quarries, are shown immediately to the east of the courtyard, but also to the north; these were presumably quarry pits for the new buildings.

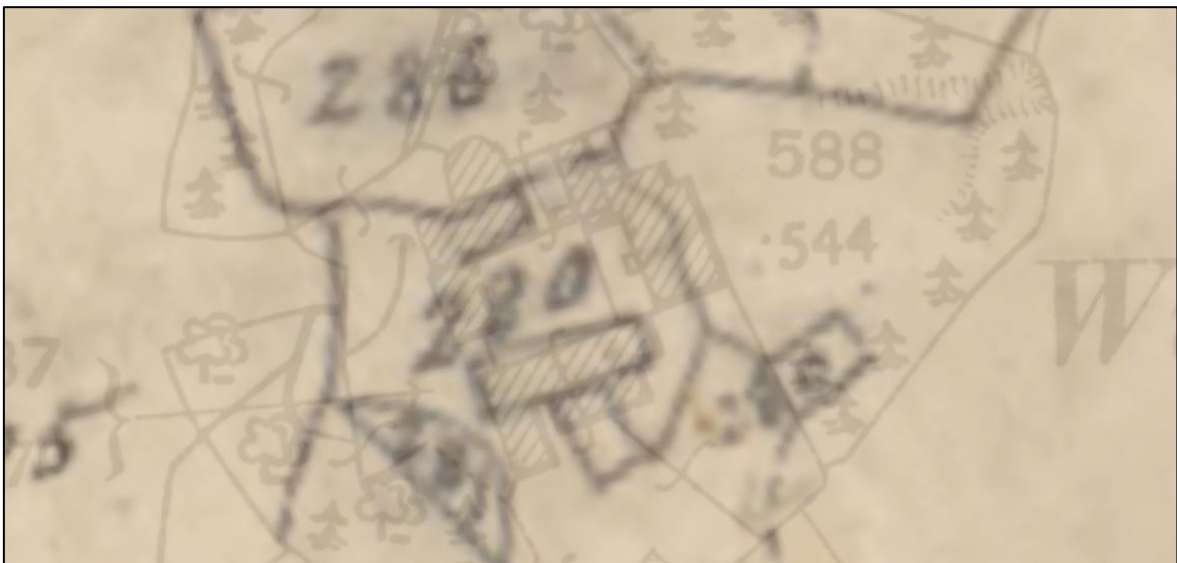


FIGURE 9: THE OS 2ND EDITION MAP OVERLAID ON THE TITHE MAP.

2.2.4 20TH CENTURY ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS

By 1960 (not illustrated) the OS map shows the footpath crossing the field to the south of the farmstead had been formalised as a second access track. By the 1970 OS map a farm building had been built in this southern field, with a second one across the hedgebank to the west, close to a new sheep dip. The historic core of the farmstead appears largely unchanged at this date. Before 2001 the two 20th century sheds south of the farmstead had been extended and a much larger new shed erected. The triangular area to the north of the current access track is shown on later aerial photographs in use as a compound/storage area.

2.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The farmstead on the northern edge of the Challacombe Field System *Principal Archaeological Landscape* [PAL], and the HER also notes several relict medieval or post-medieval field boundaries to the north and west of the farmstead (MMO2048), and a post-medieval water meadow to the west (MMO2015; MMO2025). An extensive area of fields to the south-west contain the clear earthworks of plough strips or lynchets (MDE10871).

No intrusive archaeological work has taken place in the immediate area, although the farmstead was included in a general assessment of Exmoor farmsteads (Schofield 1997), which provided most of the detail for the HER entry. The National Mapping Programme (NMP) has covered this

area, and there has been two phases of Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC; Gillard 200). The Exmoor and Somerset HLC characterises these fields as *anciently enclosed land modified in the 17th to 19th century*; Gillard characterises them as part of his Type IV landscape series: semi-regular fields with some irregular boundaries. “There are some continuous boundaries with this landscape type that appear to intake considerable areas... it seems likely... that its formation involved the systematic clearing and fencing of fairly large areas of moor or wood as a single operation... [and] this indicates a degree of planning and cooperation” (Gillard 2002, 118-120).



FIGURE 10: 2019 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH (©GOOGLE EARTH).

2.3.1 LIDAR AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

Analysis of 50cm DSM LiDAR data for the site (Figures 11-12) indicates the fields to the east of the lane leading to Withycombe contain the earthworks of medieval strip fields. On Withycombe Farm the fields immediately to the west of the lane contain similar, but very slight linear earthworks. The best-preserved earthworks at Withycombe lie to the west, on the slopes of the coombe. Here several relict field banks survive that correspond with the field boundaries shown on the tithe, indicating a number of the extant field boundaries belong to a phase of post-1840 rationalisation. The surface of the fields to the west and north of the farmstead is very irregular, but it is unclear to what extent this is natural/geological in origin. Known and suspected relict field banks cross this area, and at least two, possibly four or more, contour leats cross this area.

A review of readily available aerial photography illustrates but, except where noted above, adds little further detail.

2.3.2 WALKOVER SURVEY

The farmstead sits within a hedged enclosure enclosing approximately three acres, parts of which retain mature beech trees which would have been planted as a windbreak during the 19th century. This enclosure was subdivided by hedges into various smaller enclosures, comprising paddocks flanking an access lane to the south-west, a stockyard to the south-east, a terraced mowhay to the north of the farmyard and gardens behind the farmhouse to the north-east, where the earthwork remains of a small quarry survive. The surrounding fields (see Figure 13) contain earthworks relating to open field agriculture, older boundary banks with some clear building platforms of an older, more dispersed agricultural hamlet, to which the present farmstead is the successor. Most of the extant field boundaries are large, stone-faced earth banks; the stones tend

to be fairly small and platey, laid on edge (pitched), with some quartz used. The relict field boundaries identified are mostly much less substantial, implying that either the large field banks are a fairly late innovation or else the earlier boundaries were comprehensively robbed for materials. Almost all the field banks around the farmstead appear to be later 19th century in date; the straight field boundaries in the fields are also later 19th century rationalisations.

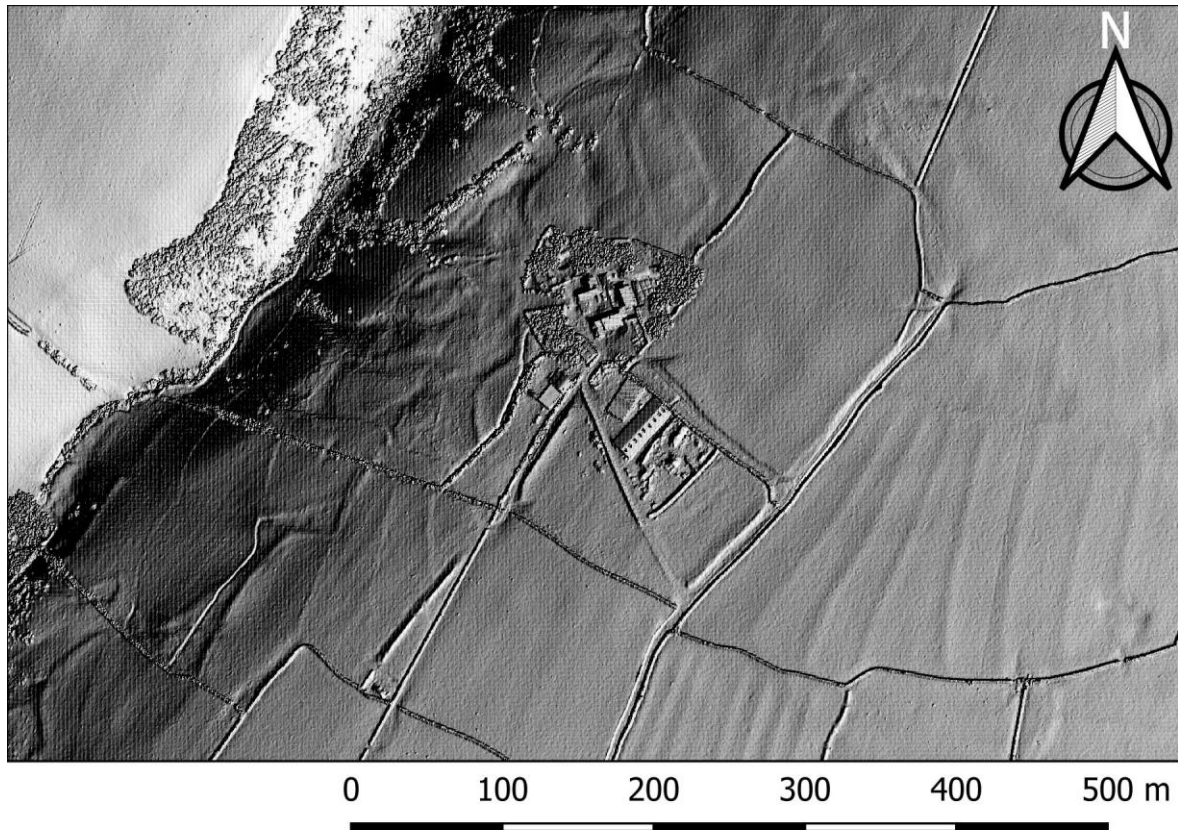


FIGURE 11: IMAGE DERIVED FROM 50CM DSM LIDAR DATA PROVIDED BY THE ENVIRONMENT AGENCY (USED UNDER THE TERMS OF THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE V.3.0). SIMPLE HILLSHADE OF BASE ASCII DATA, VERTICAL EXAGGERATION 3.0, PROCESSED USING QGIS V.3.8.3.

The field to the west of the farmstead (Field C) is notably irregular, with relict field banks, contour leats and several possible building platforms scattered within a section of undulating topography. Immediately to the west of the farmstead is a Y-shaped pair of banks that appear to be a livestock funnel (i.e. designed to facilitate the gathering up and driving of livestock from open land into enclosed fields). If so, then it must predate the farmstead and belong to an earlier phase of enclosure.

The farmstead presents as mid-late 19th in date but on an older site and incorporating fragments of older buildings shown on the Challacombe tithe map of 1840. Most of the structures here were built between 1840 and 1880 (map evidence), with one added by 1907 and a third shortly afterwards. The farmstead is grouped around a rectangular sloping yard, entered at its south-west corner from a track. The yard was originally cobbled, and some patches remain. The squat, two-storeyed three-bay Farmhouse B1.1 sits on a raised terrace at the eastern end of the yard, with a small level garden fronting it, separated from the yard by a 20th century concrete block wall.

Two groups of farm buildings enclose the yard: a two-storey Threshing Barn B2.1 is on the north side with a horse engine house B2.2 projecting to its rear, alongside a rear gate out of the yard to the former mowhay to the north. To the east of this gate is a mid-20th century single-storey concrete block Outhouse (B1.2) which abuts the farmhouse at its south-east corner. A single-storey Cartshed B2.3 encloses the western side of the yard, abutting B2.1 at its north end and adjoining the yard entrance to the south.

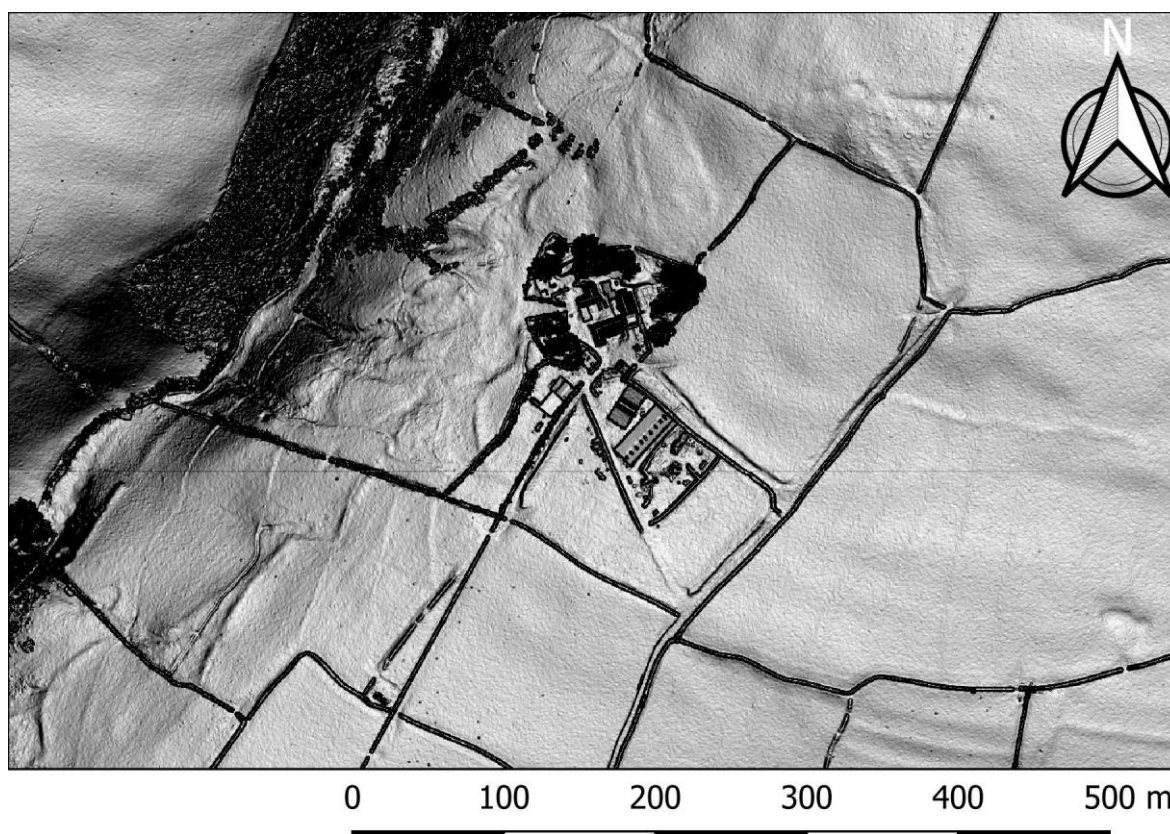


FIGURE 12: IMAGE DERIVED FROM 50CM DSM LIDAR DATA PROVIDED BY THE ENVIRONMENT AGENCY (USED UNDER THE TERMS OF THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE V.3.0). SLOPE ANALYSIS, VERTICAL EXAGGERATION 3.0, PROCESSED USING QGIS V.3.8.3.

The southern side of the yard is enclosed by a two-storey Stable block B3.1 with a single-storey lean-to Milking Parlour (3.3) abutting its south side. On the west end of B3.1 is an L-shaped single-storey Shippon block (B3.2) adjoining the south-western yard gate, part of which forms a south-projecting wing. A ruined single storey detached cattle shelter B4 lies 25m to the south-west across an external stockyard.

As noted, the farmstead is divisible into three main ranges: the east range (farmhouse and dairy); the north-west range (cartshed, threshing barn and horse engine house); and the south range (the stables, milking parlour and lean-to) (see Figure 14). Each of these structures is described and discussed below:

2.4 BUILDING APPRAISAL

2.4.1 B1.1 FARMHOUSE

Description

The farmhouse is of purpose-built double-depth rectangular plan, of low two storeys height to the front, mono-pitch one-and-a-half storey height to the rear, gabled to north and south and facing west. There is a small single-storey mono-pitch extension to the north gable. The house, its dairy, and extension are all built of local slate and shale rubble but with the decorative use of quartz. All the walls are constructed in clay and lime-mix bonds, with re-pointing in cement mortars to exposed stone or external cement-rendered elevations. The roof is of slate with red terracotta ridge tiles, painted barge boards and black plastic guttering. There are north and south gable-end chimney stacks, both of which are of brick, cement rendered, with low terracotta chimney pots.

The farmhouse has a symmetrical 2/1/2 arrangement of windows in a rendered frontage facing onto the farmyard to the west; the windows have very slight arched lintels. This elevation has been heavily compromised by the fitting of white plastic PVC double-glazed windows. The small

gabled central porch with slate roof, however, is a good example of type, with slate seats to either side; however, the front door within has also been replaced with a PVC double-glazed unit.

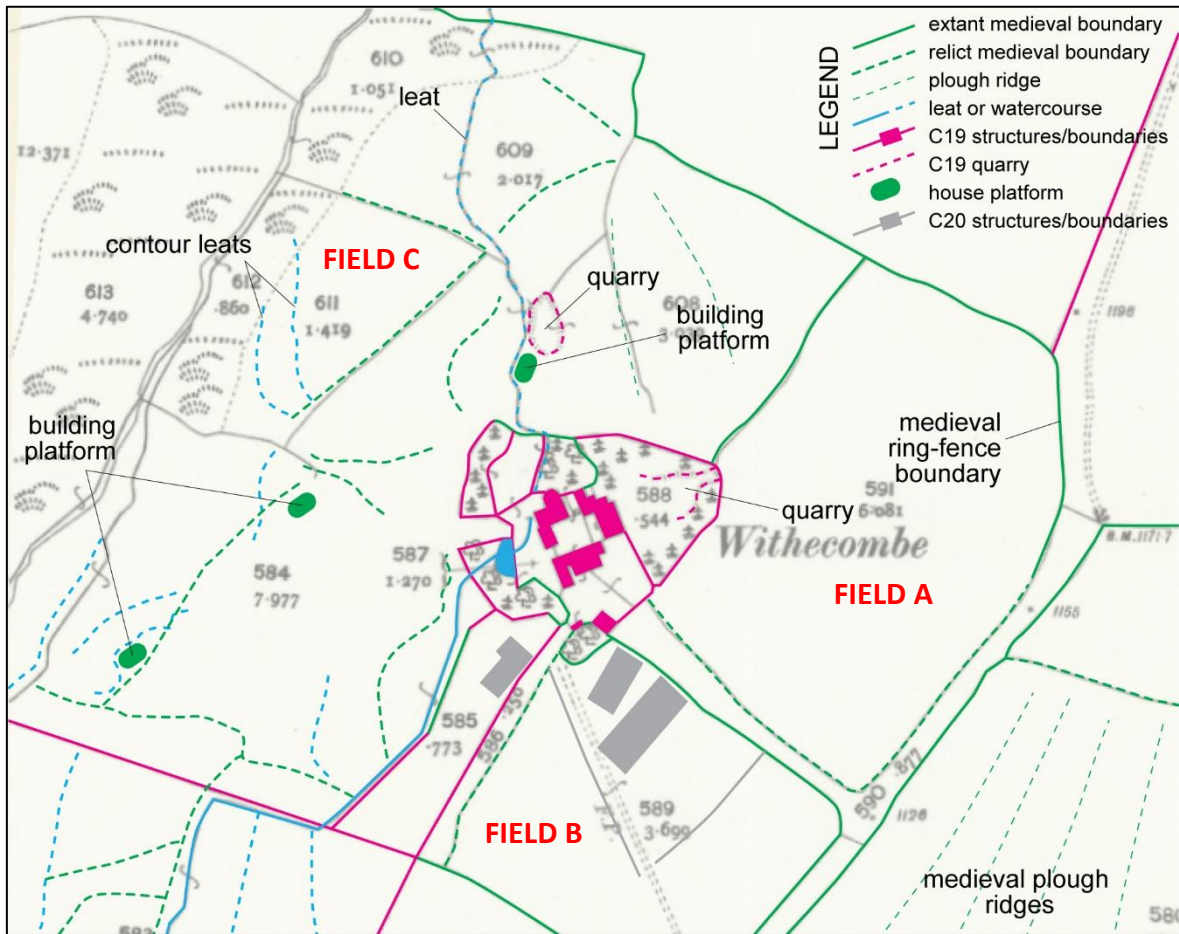


FIGURE 13: MAP OF OBSERVED EARTHWORKS; BASE MAP: 2ND EDITION 1094 OS MAP.

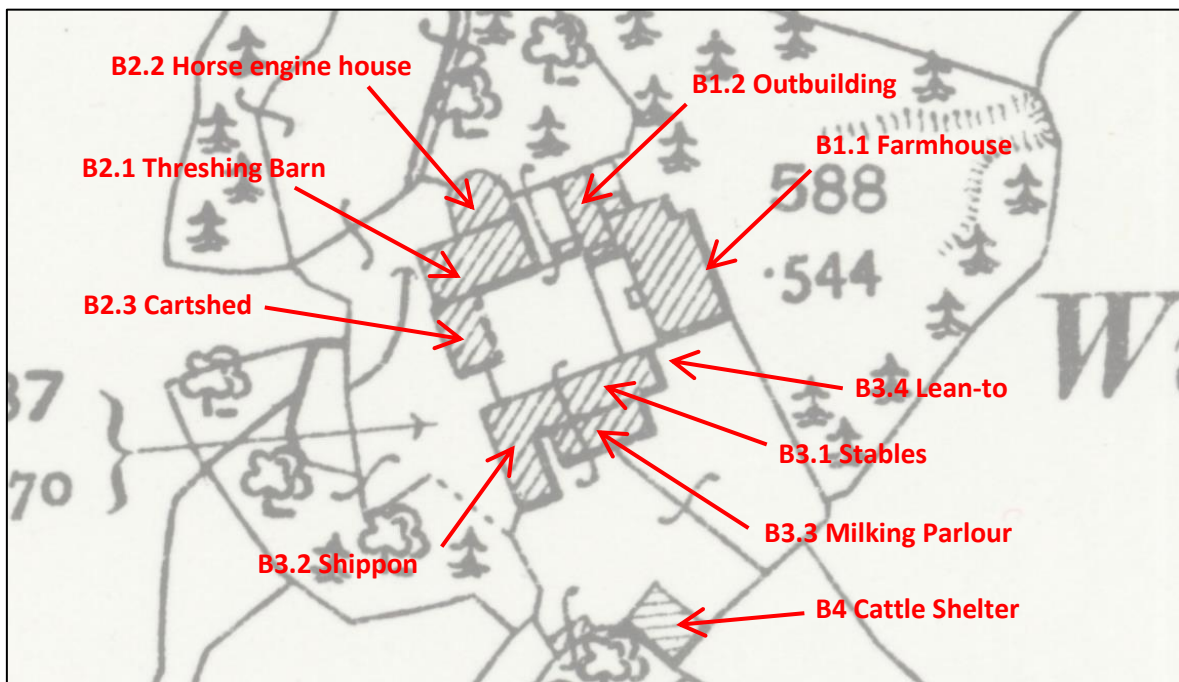


FIGURE 14: EXTRACT FROM THE 2ND EDITION OS MAP WITH BUILDINGS LABELLED.

There is a small concrete block and rendered building projecting into the yard to the north-west corner of the house, attached to the extension. There is a formerly detached square stone rubble outside privy to the north-west of the house, now incorporated into a range of later cement rendered sheds.

The south gable end elevation of the house is blind and rendered; the south wall of the dairy is also rendered and has a window opening to each of the ground and first floors, both fitted with PVC double-glazed units. The north gable of the house is abutted by the single-storey extension; this has a window in its north wall and the house has a small forced window above at first-floor level to the east of the stack. Internally, a door to the east links the extension to the main house. The north wall of the dairy is of exposed stone, with a window to both ground and first floor, showing the lintels to be very shallow basket arches of segmental slate slabs.

The rear east elevation of the main house is abutted by the one-and-a-half storey dairy; internally there are two doors linking these spaces at ground- and first-floor level. The rear elevation of the dairy is of exposed stone and has three symmetrically positioned windows; that to the south is blocked, the others are fitted with white PVC units.



FIGURE 15: THE WEST FRONT OF THE FARMHOUSE (B1.1); VIEWED FROM THE WEST.

In plan (see Figure 29), the main house has two large rooms either side of a central hallway that contains stairs rising directly to the first floor. It is entered via the slate floored porch, Room 1 (R1), its alcove set with slate bench, which leads into a small hallway (R2) with a fine slate flagstone floor. A pair of beaded doorframes and matching plain four-panel doors open onto the two main rooms to north and south. There is later narrow plank panelling to the walls and the stairs rise to the east. R3 to the south (right) is the smaller of the two main rooms; this is the parlour with a shallow stack with open box hearth. The stack has been stripped of plaster and the exposed stone is painted, revealing a segmental arch of slatestone carried on an iron bar lintel. The other walls have later plank panelling below dado height. This room has a door to the east that opens onto the dairy. R4 to the north (left) is slightly larger, a kitchen with heavy stack and beaded timber mantled surround with scroll brackets. This open fireplace has been plastered and now houses a Rayburn. There is a deep cupboard to the west and a forced doorway to the east in

a brick partition infilling a larger opening. There is a door to an understair cupboard in the south wall, set with a plain four-panel door, and there is a door to the east that opens onto the dairy. The floor is of oxblood red concrete/limecrete mix, polished but worn.



FIGURE 16: THE REAR (EAST) ELEVATION OF THE FARMHOUSE (B1.1); VIEWED FROM THE ESE (SCALE 2M).



FIGURE 17: THE INTERIOR OF R15; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.

The dairy to the rear (R5) mirrors the layout of the house. It is long and rectangular and divided into three spaces: a larger one to the north set with slate dairy shelving, a small central lockable room with slatted partitions on rubble walls and dairy slate shelving, and to the south, behind the parlour R3, a slightly smaller room, noticeably without slate dairy shelves but with scars for timber shelves and brackets set higher on the walls. There is also a blocked window to the east wall. All three rooms have fine slate flagstone floors and the spaces are lit by windows in the gables and

two to the east wall. This structure is unusual as the slatted partitions and associated slatted panel doors are of an older 18th century vernacular style, unexpected in a farmhouse of this date. In addition, the four heavy beams used in the ceiling have wide chamfers and run-out, cut scroll stops or crude lambs tongue stops dating to the later 17th century.

The north extension (R6) is accessed via the kitchen through a large opening in the stonework which has been infilled with a brick and timber stud partition and set with a four-panel door. This room has a concrete floor and a thin rebuilt slate rubble north wall with a central window. There is a good low wide doorway to the west to R7 with a segmental stone arch, now fitted with a white PVC double-glazed door. There is a stone-built hearth in the south-east corner, tucked partly into the opening in the wall of the main house. This has a bracketed mantle nailed across it and an early plank door used as a cupboard to enclose it. Behind this can be seen a sooted open slate hearth and a stone-built bread oven, infilled with brick; the oven has been truncated and the stack above demolished. The alcove formed by the removal of the bread oven contains a shallow hacked space for a creamer, obviously of later date. The mono-pitch roof above is carried on two heavy but simple pine truss blades; the uniform slates are slurried like the east pitch of the house and there is no trace of disturbance for the removal of a chimney, for the current roof must post-date that loss. The new extension of concrete blocks (R7) is accessed via the door in the west wall of this room. R7 has a concrete floor and rendered walls, with a door to the west and window to the south. It is of no architectural interest.

The first floor is accessed by the stairs in the hallway (R2). The stairs are of plank and tread form, with beaded stairplate and a later handrail. The landing is split, rising to the south to R9 (Bedroom 1), and to the north to access the rest of the first floor. At the top of the stairs there is a door to one of the rooms above the dairy (R15). The dogleg landing (R11) provides access to the two other bedrooms (R10 and R13), the inserted bathroom (R12) and the second room over the dairy (R14). All of the doors on the first floor off the landing, except for the 20th century bathroom door, are a fine matched set of 18th century two-panel ovolo-moulded doors with raised rear panels. Most are hung on good heavy L-H hinges and are far wider and taller than one might expect for a relatively modest farmhouse. All the doors have a later 19th century chamfered x-bracing nailed to the outer side of their lower panel. All the bedrooms and landing exhibit fine wide thick plank floorboards (although R11 is carpeted).

R9 is the largest space, lit by a window to the west. The shallow stack to the south conceals a blocked fireplace. R10 is small and L-shaped, wrapping around the stairs, with the window above the porch lighting this room. R13 has been subdivided in the 20th century to form a small lobby space and the bathroom (R12), which is served by a forced window. R13, lit by a window in the west wall, retains the good 18th century door (on modern hinges), which was presumably moved here when the bathroom was inserted. There is a cupboard in an alcove to the side of the large stack; the plank door is hung on LH hinges and inside there is a complete set of hand-turned clothes hooks on beaded plank supports.

The lofts above the dairy are of equal size, each lit by a window in the end gable wall, the ceilings with spiked box-framing and likely sark boards concealed by the fibreboard. There is quite a step down from the first floor of the house, indicating the lesser status of these spaces, but they could have been used as either bedrooms or stores. The walls of both are wallpapered so they have been used as bedrooms in the recent past.

The roof above the main part of the house is carried on four large A-frame trusses with collars and heavy tie beams. The feet of the truss blades appear to butt the tie beams but the collar and apex joints are half-lapped, bolted and nailed; two of the trusses have a upright timber linking the tie beam and collar [this account based on supplied photographs]. The slates to the west pitch have been replaced, with roof felt visible; the battens and slates of the east pitch are exposed to the interior, and slurried to the exterior surface. All the slates are rectangular and uniform in size.

Function

Withycombe is a good quality but generic agricultural dwelling with purpose-built dairy of mid-19th century date. It was designed to serve an existing farmstead. The presence of such a fine and large dairy and the later extension would suggest a dairy husbandry focus for the farmhouse when it was built.

Relationship of space within the building

The kitchen is very much the heart of this farmhouse. It is served by both of the purpose-built dairy and north extension, both of which provided subservient extra processing and storage spaces. The parlour to the south of the house is the living space away from the predominantly working parts of the building, but it appears to have had privileged access to the cold store at the south end of the dairy.

The relationship between the kitchen and the north extension with large stack is particularly odd, as the stack appears to wrap around and run into the large opening in the north wall of the house which now contains a brick partition and door to the kitchen. The need for a space with stack and bread oven may indicate the kitchen became more of a living space, as well as working space, in the later 19th century.

On the first floor, similar to the ground floor, the principal bedroom appears to have sat over the parlour, the higher status end of the house. The steeply-pitched roofs, lack of skirting boards, exposed roof bracing and lower floor level of the lofts over the dairy, indicate their secondary status within the building and these may have been used as stores or for servants.



FIGURE 18: THE OUTBUILDING (B1.2); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).

Sensitivity of Space to further change

The key structural elements of the house and its layout are sensitive to change, as the relationship between the spaces – and therefore the reading of this as a working farmhouse – would be altered. In this regard the two stacks are key: the smaller box hearth and large open fireplace allow us to identify the different social and working functions of the former parlour and kitchen. The relationship between the kitchen and dairy, and in general the main block of the house and its purpose-built dairy, is also important. If spaces were to be opened up – which would better reveal the significance of the dairy fixtures/fittings to the rest of the house – then the wall stubs should be retained to allow that relationship to be read. The dairy itself, with its three individual

spaces, works as one unit and retains the highest proportion of reused/recycled architectural salvage. The north extension with fireplace is also a space which is more sensitive. The first-floor spaces are more flexible as many have already been more altered, but much of the carpentry is consistent throughout.

Phasing

The farmhouse and dairy *may* be separate builds, in view of the heavy spine wall. The slightly basket-arched lintels of heavy segmental slate slabs visible to the rear match those over the doorways in the Shippon (B3.2) and would conveniently sit within a secondary phase focusing on dairying. However, the carpentry is uniform between the dairy and house. The north extension is clearly secondary as there are clear build lines. The north wall of this extension appears to be a later rebuild, being thinner and less closely packed stonework. A wall stub can be seen to the north-west of this wall on the outside, which would be more comfortable with the stack. The concrete block Outbuilding (B1.2) is obviously 20th century in date.

2.4.2 B1.2 OUTBUILDING

Description

A range of mid- or late 20th century concrete block structures on the footprint of buildings shown on the historic OS maps. It is likely, given the dairy focus of the later 19th century phases, these would have been pigsties (pigs traditionally being fed the milk waste from dairying) but as nothing survives this must remain speculation. The walls are of rendered concrete block with modern fixtures and fittings under a mono-pitch roof of corrugated asbestos sheets with plastic sheeting as skylights on pine purlins. The southern part of the building represents an ancillary space to the house (with coat hooks, outdoor toilet etc.); the northern part is divided into two equal-sized spaces served by stable-type doors in the west wall (possibly used as kennels?).

2.4.3 B2.1 THRESHING BARN

Description

The long-axis of this short threshing barn is orientated east-west, and the barn is terraced into the slope to the east. It frames the north-west side of the farmyard. The walls of the building are of tightly packed slatestone rubble in a mix of lime mortars, with brick dressings to the openings. There is some exterior cement rendering and cement re-pointing. The pitched roof is of slurried slate carried on simple A frame trusses, half lapped at the apex, with simple bolted and nailed collars. The roof features a mix of black glazed and red terracotta ridge tiles; the gabled eaves to the east and west enclosed by folded riveted tin sheeting.

A datestone is set into the south wall above the central threshing door facing the farmyard; it bears the inscription 'J.S. 1870'. The stonework of this elevation is more regularised, with shaped quoins to the corners, and is clearly a presentation front. The south wall is blind but for the wide central draught door with brick segmental arch above, set with a good plank door. The east gable is terraced into the slope, the rubble stonework of looser build, with a first-floor plank boarded door to the north side and slit vent at the apex.

The rear elevation features a large door opening between typical shallow piers with pentice forming a shelter porch, with a flat arch of brick. The doorframe survives but the plank doors have not: the opening is filled by double stable-doors of corrugated iron sheet on a metal and timber frame. The north-east end of the rear elevation is obscured and enclosed within the Horse engine house (B2.2), but there is a door between the two buildings at first-floor level. The stonework of the west gable is more weathered, and the upper part is rendered. There is a small window or square loading door to the north side, blocked with corrugated iron sheeting.

Within the barn the hay or grain lofts to either side of the central openings have been lost; an inserted small hay loft to the north-west corner is carried on recycled timbers, including a heavy 17th century chamfered beam with cut stops identical to those seen in the dairy in the farmhouse.

The threshing bay floor survives with thick suspended pine planks; this arrangement respects the position of the Horse Engine House (B2.2). Large sockets in the walls at differing heights indicate the presence of the former loft floors, and there are several small blocked openings in the north wall for shafting from the horse engine.



FIGURE 19: THE SOUTH AND EAST ELEVATIONS OF THE THRESHING BARN (B2.1); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



FIGURE 20: THE NORTH AND WEST ELEVATIONS OF THE THRESHING BARN (B2.1) AND HORSE ENGINE HOUSE (B2.2); VIEWED FROM THE WNW (SCALE 2M).

Function of Building

A purpose-built threshing barn which the datestone would indicate was constructed in 1870.

Relationships of Building

The Barn (B2.1) may be contemporary with the Horse Engine House (B2.2) but the relationships have been destroyed. The Horse Engine House respects the location of the threshing doors, *but* it would whether it was contemporary or not. The Threshing Barn is abutted by the Cartshed (B2.3).

Significant Features

- Several 'keeping places' by the threshing doors, shallow square alcoves for a candle or lamp to be safely positioned off the floor.
- The suspended plank threshing floor survives between the opposing threshing doors, albeit in poor condition.
- Reused 17th century beam with chamfer and cut stops; carries the current hay loft which is fashioned from a mix of timbers and dates to the 20th century.
- Datestone, with the initials; J.S. 1870.
- Heavy rustic plank and split style screen encloses the apex of the ridge to the adjoining horse engine house roof.



FIGURE 21: THE HORSE ENGINE HOUSE (B2.2); VIEWED FROM THE ENE (SCALE 2M).

2.4.4 B2.2 HORSE ENGINE HOUSE

Description

One-and-a-half storey five-sided horse engine house with steep, partly collapsed, roof of slurried slate. The roof is carried on a mass of timbers with simple half-lapped nailed joints. The building is built of heavy slatestone rubble in a lime mixed bond, heavily re-pointed and patched in cement mortars. The west wall is largely rebuilt in concrete block, with a doorway to the south side. Part of the east wall has also been rebuilt, in loose mortared stone rubble, with a doorway set with modern plank door; the internal floor level is much lower than this door, which may have been a window. There is a window in the north-east wall, and a possible blocked opening in the north wall next to the exposed end of the heavy axial beam (alternatively, the beam has been

inserted/repaired into this wall?). This structure was been repurposed in the later 20th century; the horse engine mechanism and fittings were removed although the heavy transverse beam remains. There are scrape marks on the beam to indicate a c.2m wide diameter spur wheel with upward-facing teeth, and bolts for the bearing mounted to the east side. Above head height part of the roof space is filled by a large timber grain bin. A concrete-block manager/trough was built around its angled north walls.

Function

The building is a purpose-built horse engine house, designed to enclose (given the date) a cast-iron horse engine, powered by a pony or horse. Shafting through into the adjacent threshing barn would have powered a range of contemporary farm equipment.

Relationships

The original walls of the Horse Engine House have been rebuilt and the relationship between the structures remains unclear. The Horse Engine House is either contemporary with the Threshing Barn (B2.1) or was built abutting it.

Significant Features

- The heavy axial beam which anchored the horse engine mechanism remains and is marked by cut sockets etc. for the shafts.
- Heavy rustic plank and split style screen encloses the apex of the ridge to the adjoining horse engine house roof.
- Heavy timbered grain bin in the loft.



FIGURE 22: THE OPEN-FRONTED CARTSHED (B2.3); VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M).

2.4.5 B2.3 CARTSHED

Description

Single-storey open-fronted rectangular shed with a mono-pitch roof of corrugated iron sheets carried on modern purlins and rafters. The mono-pitch roof replaced a pitched slate roof, as indicated by the sloping wall top and slates to the north-west corner. This building encloses the west side of the farmyard and abuts the threshing barn to its northern end. The walls are of platey slatestone rubble in lime mortars, with some evidence for exterior whitewash. The roof is carried on an internal timber frame off upright posts to the east. The culvert beneath this building (visible beneath the west wall) may simply be draining the yard but *may* form part of a more complex management system.

Function

This is a basic open-fronted shed designed to store farm machinery. However, open-fronted structures like this, especially on mixed husbandry hill farm units, are also likely to have been used as a shelter shed, e.g. during lambing. Several small iron loops or brackets knocked into the walls were probably intended to hold hurdles in place for temporary pens.

Relationships

The equipment shed abuts the threshing barn to the north.

Significant Features

- None.

2.4.6 B3.1 STABLES*Description*

This is a purpose-built multi-functional range of animal housing, terraced into the slope to the east and enclosing the farmyard on the southern side. It is built of loosely packed slatestone rubble, with some quartz and brick dressings to openings. Some sections of older stonework survive within the south wall, perhaps belonging to the building shown here on the tithe map. The pitched roof is of corrugated asbestos sheeting carried on 20th century lightweight plain A-frames with an overlapping nailed ridge and collars. This replacement roof is set at a shallower pitch to the original. There are some clear plastic sections for rooflights, with a ridge of rolled tin and cemented eaves to east and west gables.

The front (north) elevation has three equally spaced ground-floor doors with chunky beaded doorframes set with plank three-quarter stable doors; the door to the west with fanlights above within the frame. There are two, possible three, ground-floor windows, two of which are blocked. At the west end there is a forced loading door at eaves level set with plank boarded door. The extant openings all have shallow segmental brick arches. The west gable is abutted and obscured by the single storey L-shaped shippon building and has been rendered above; there is a door between the two at ground floor to the south side of the elevation. The east gable is blind, abutted at ground-floor level by a small lean-to, with a forced door to the north side linking the buildings.



FIGURE 23: THE NORTH ELEVATION OF THE STABLES (B3.1); VIEWED FROM THE WNW (SCALE 2M).

The rear south elevation is largely concealed behind the part-collapsed Milking parlour (B3.3); however, the stonework to the centre appears disturbed and may be rebuilt. If this building is shown on the tithe map, then there may have been a projecting wing at this location. A forced door at ground-floor level to the west accesses the Milking Parlour (B3.3).

The interior of the building is now laid out as three loosebox stables, utilising some historic but possibly reset plank stall partitions, with lots of metal mesh and corrugated sheeting. There are wire hayracks to each of the stables and there is evidence of a cobbled floor with drains. The floor above appears to have failed and is now carried on RSJs; however, a good timber loft ladder does survive. There are some areas of slate cobbling and drains, some poured concrete flooring and some concrete cobble-style pavers.

Function

The building now presents as loose-box stables for a relatively small size of riding horse, and the presence of windows would certainly suggest housing for horses (which require more light than other farm animals). However, the combination of doors and windows could suggest two much larger enclosed and fully divided stables, each with a door and window, for more substantial working horses, with a tack room or feed room to the west end.

Relationships

The building was built as a detached structure and is abutted by the later Shippon (B3.2) to the west, the lean-to Milking Parlour (B3.3) to the south, and the single-storey Lean-To (B3.4) that links it to the farmhouse to the east.

Significant Features

- Some good repaired plank doors.
- Chunky loft ladder.
- Some cobbled floor and drain remains to interior.
- Re-fitted plank stall/loosebox partitions.

2.4.7 B3.2 SHIPPON

Description

Single-storey L-shaped shippon seemingly butting the west gable of the Stables (B3.1), its long axis orientated approximately north-south. The building is built of densely packed slatestone rubble in a clay/lime bond; the west wall is whitewashed. It has a shallow pitched roof covered in rusty corrugated tin sheeting and asbestos sheeting. It is carried on re-used elm truss blades (some numbered: II, III, IIII) with more recent pine bolted collars. Some of the trusses have trenches for collars relating to a roof with a steeper pitch, and the undulating wall top indicates the walls have been lowered.

The north wall has a low wide central doorway with good shallow slate segmental arch and slab quoins. The long west wall has one blocked and two extant slit air vents and several drains built into the base of the wall. The south wall has another single low wide doorway, also with a good slate segmental arch. The east wall has a pedestrian door to the north end, in the angle with the short south-east wall; this is now part-blocked with loose rubble in cement and reset with a small window frame.

The interior of this building has good slate cobbled plinth for cow stalls and cobbled drains and general flooring; a rubble partition has been inserted between the two elements of the L-shaped floorplan with a central doorway set with plank door. Prefabricated concrete stalls have been inserted into the southern element of this building and concrete block troughs/mangers with modern wire-mesh hayracks above inserted into the open north pen.

Function

This is a purpose-built cow house. It is likely the open northern part was used for young stock as a large pen, and the long north-south element functioned as a milking parlour.

Relationships

The structure has a complex relationship with the west gable of the Stables (B3.1). It appears the Shippon is older, and that the north-east corner was demolished when B3.1 was constructed, and the ragged join made good with stone rubble and brick. The point in the south wall where B3.1, B3.2 and B3.3 meet is very complex.

Significant Features

- Slit vents along building providing light and air to the cow house.
- Good cobbled floors including raised plinths for stalls and sunken drains.
- Plank door leading back into the stables.
- Plank stock door to north wall.
- Plank stock door to south wall.
- Blocked pedestrian door to east wall.



FIGURE 24: THE SOUTH AND EAST ELEVATIONS OF THE SHIPPON (B3.2); VIEWED FROM THE SSE (SCALE 2M).

2.4.8 B3.3 MILKING PARLOUR

Description

Built onto the back of the Stable (B3.1) is a single-storey lean-to extension with a failed roof. The walls are of slatestone rubble. In the south wall of this structure there are three windows, all modern fixed pane and hopper casements; the window to the east is set into a blocked doorway. There is a doorway offset to the east with a plank door. The interior walls are rendered to chest height. Raised cattle stalls with refabricated concrete walls and troughs/managers run lengthwise down the building, with a feed passage against the wall of the Stables (B3.1) and access walkway with drain along the south wall. The roof is (was) supported by half-truss kingpost A-frames that may have come from another building; these brace the heavy rafters above.

Function

This is a purpose-built milking parlour.

Relationships

The building is built up against the south wall of the Stables (B3.1).

Significant Features

- 20th century features (hopper windows, typical concrete milking parlour features).



FIGURE 25: THE MILKING PARLOUR (B3.3); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).

2.4.9 B3.4 LEAN-TO

Description

A small structure built onto the east gable end of the Stables (B3.1) and closing the gap between the Stables and the Farmhouse (B1.1). It is accessed via a door from B3.1 and is lit by two small windows with brick jambs and modern windows. The simple mono-pitch slate roof is carried on the end walls and a single elm truss blade. There is a tack rail on the west wall and board shelves to the east wall.

Function

This appears to have been built as a tack room.

Relationships

The building is built up against the east wall of the Stables (B3.1) and abuts the Farmhouse (B1.1).

Significant Features

- Tack rail to west wall and board shelves to east wall.

2.4.10 B4 CATTLE SHELTER

Description

Located to the south of the Shippon (B3.2), this single-storey ruin survives as three walls and lacks a roof. The back and west wall are of mortared stone rubble; the east wall has been replaced in concrete block. In its current form is featured a shallow mono-pitch roof, but it probably featured a pitched roof as the north end of the west wall has been made up in concrete block.

Function

This now presents as an open-fronted shelter or implement shed; however, it is not shown as open fronted on the historic OS maps and was therefore probably a livestock shed.

Relationships

The building is built up against the adjacent stone-faced hedgebank.

Significant Features

- None.



FIGURE 26: THE EAST ELEVATION OF LEAN-TO B3.4, WITH THE GABLE OF B3.1 BEHIND; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M).



FIGURE 27: THE BARE WALLS OF THE OUTBUILDING B4; VIEWED FROM THE ENE (SCALE 2M).

2.5 PHASING

The phasing of this farmstead is complex, despite the short chronology (i.e. 1840×88 for most of the standing buildings):

The Phase #1 elements are confined to parts of the south and east wall of the Stables (B3.1) and may be retained from the structure shown here on the tithe map.

Date: pre-1840.

Evidence: stonework.

In Phase #2 the Farmhouse (B1.1) and Shippon (B3.2) were constructed. This seems late for such an archaic style of farmhouse, but it is perfectly reasonable and feasible for such an isolated spot on Exmoor, where more traditional building styles may have survived for longer.

Date: between 1840 and 1870, probably 1850×60.

Evidence: segmental stone arches over the doorways in the Shippon and the windows to the dairy and the front door in the Farmhouse. However, note that the re-used 17th century beams in the dairy (R5) are matched by a re-used 17th century beam in the Threshing Barn (B2.1), and that there is a segmental stone arch over the door between the scullery extension (R6) to the house and R7.

In Phase #3 the Threshing Barn (B2.1), Horse Engine House (B2.2) and Stables were built (3.1), and additions made to the Shippon (B3.2) and the Farmhouse (B1.1). (It is likely that, as the farm reached 400a in extent by 1871, this phase also saw the enclosure of moorland, the repair of field boundaries across the farm, and the installation of contour leats in the coombe to the west and the redirection of the stream to the farmyard.)

Date: 1870 (dated plaque over the draught door in B2.1).

Evidence: segmental brick arches over the doorways in Threshing Barn (B2.1) and Stables (B3.1).

In Phase #4 the Cartshed (B2.3) was constructed.

Date: between 1870 and 1888.

Evidence: the Cartshed (B2.3) abuts the Threshing Barn (B2.1).

In Phase #5 the Milking Parlour (B3.3) and the southern outbuilding (B4) were constructed.

Date: between 1888 and 1903.

Evidence: the Milking Parlour (B3.3) abuts the Stables (B3.1); cartographic evidence.

In Phase #6 various modifications were made to the layout of the buildings, and the lean-to at the east end of the Stables (B3.1) built.

Date: between 1903 to c.1920.

Evidence: all modifications are in mortared stone rubble. Later work would be undertaken in brick or concrete block.

In Phase #7 the concrete block Outbuilding (B1.2) was built and the Stables (B3.1) and Shippon (B3.2) re-roofed. The concrete stalls with feed passage and drain were inserted into the Milking Parlour B3.3.

Date: between 1945 and c.1965.

Evidence: this phase reflects the renewed interest in agricultural output following WWII, when many run-down farmsteads received significant investment.

This short chronology is of interest as it reflects the development and specialisation of function over a relatively short period. It we presume in Phase two of this interpretation there was an increasing emphasis on dairying (Farmhouse and dairy with Shippon), followed in Phase #3 by an increase in arable rotation and a shift to horse power (Threshing Barn, Stables, Horse engine House). This clearly demonstrates that Withycombe was an evolutionary farmstead rather than a planned one *per se*.



FIGURE 28: PROVISIONAL PHASE DIAGRAM FOR THE FARMSTEAD (BASED ON SUPPLIED PLANS).

2.6 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

2.6.1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: FARMHOUSE

The farmhouse is a relatively good example of its type from Exmoor, of middling status and of quite late build; its significance primarily comes from its archaic design and the inclusion of architectural salvage from an earlier structure. While its windows and doors have been replaced with modern double-glazed PVC units and the roof has been re-slatted at least once, otherwise the building is little altered. The mid-20th century bathroom and Rayburn stove are the only other clearly 'modern' elements. This was a solid and well-built agricultural dwelling that continued to fulfil its remit well into modern times.

Evidential value

High; the exterior elevations are mostly rendered, obscuring details, and the building contains a high proportion of interesting recycled historic architectural elements, such as the chamfered 17th century beams and 18th century two-panel doors. It has good general carpentry with skirtings and an original stair and other Victorian four panel doors and beaded doorframes and several good cupboard doors.

Historical Value

The farmhouse has no known associative historical value. However, as an example of its type it has moderate illustrative/narrative historic value.

Aesthetic value

Low; the design of the farmhouse is more typical of the early Victorian period in that it harks back to the generous boxy proportions of the Georgian era. The building was primarily built with a focus on functionality but the use of quartz boulders and smaller stones, some with fine crystal inclusions, does show a desire to elaborate the ordinary shale and slate rubble and is a detail seen in other 19th century structures across Exmoor. The visuals of the house from the outside have been considerably compromised by its unfortunate rendering in roughcast cement and the fitting of white PVC double glazed windows and front door unit.

Communal value

There farmhouse has no communal value.

Authenticity

Apart from the PVC windows, the interior of the house remains highly authentic and little-altered. Overall, unconverted farmhouses of this type, and particularly ones which appear to have changed very little during the 20th century, form a diminishing group and the value of the remaining examples increases proportionally.

Integrity

The house survives in good, if declining condition.

2.6.2 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: FARM BUILDINGS

Unconverted farmsteads on Exmoor are increasingly rare, and while this is a later 19th century complex it does retain all the key elements of a farm in this region: stables, threshing barn with roundhouse, milking parlour and shippon. They form a good group with the farmhouse and the threshing barn also includes the interesting reuse of architectural salvage.

There are better examples in the wider area which are worthy of retention with less alteration but the poor condition of some of the elements of this complex would suggest that sympathetic conversion will retain the general visuals and understanding of the site for the future in a way that trying to adapt the buildings for ongoing agricultural use will not.

Collectively this site is of local importance and will contribute positively to the narrative of Challacombe community and has value as part of the period of 19th century reclamation and resettlement of Exmoor. Within the complex the Threshing Barn (B2.1) is of the most architectural and historic interest.

Evidential value

High; there are concealed and blocked openings in the buildings and breaks in build, as well as the use of recycled features from earlier structures.

Historical value

The buildings have narrative and illustrative value as examples of Exmoor farm buildings, and in terms of the short chronology of clear development and intensification and specialisation. This is in accordance with, and mirrors, the development of the Knight farms in the former Royal Forest.

Aesthetic value

High; the threshing barn is a good example of type with a clear attempt to create a better-quality presentation frontage to the farmyard. Medium to Low; the Stables, Milking Parlour and Shippon have been more obviously compromised through their ongoing agricultural use but are surviving vernacular examples and are relatively complete.

Communal Value

None.

Authenticity

The buildings are very authentic as recently redundant farm buildings within a historic farmstead. The stables still appear to be in use; the others are now used for storage. Overall, unconverted farmyard complexes are a diminishing group and the value of the remaining examples increases.

Integrity

The Horse Engine House and Milking Parlour are partly collapsed and dangerous. A fair number of period fixtures and fittings have been lost or replaced with later 20th century ones. The Stables (B3.1) retain damaged and much altered stalls, and the L-shaped Shippon (B3.2) retains its concrete cattle stalls. The Threshing Barn (B2.1) has lost its machines and lofts. Structurally, they have survived quite well and elements such as loft ladders and some good if weathered plank doors survive.

2.6.3 MITIGATION

As a group, the farmhouse and barns represent an undesignated heritage asset of increasing value as more and more buildings are converted to holiday accommodation or second homes. However, it is recognised that a use must be found for these structures to ensure their survival. Given that the farmhouse contains such a good late Victorian interior layout adorned with architectural salvage from an earlier building and with clear functional associations with the rest of the farm complex (i.e. the dairies), significant alterations and modernization to the house would cause considerable harm to the value of the building. The current state and character of the farm buildings, in contrast, would suggest that they are more amenable to change of use, and could be adapted to provide a more convenient living space.

A suitable programme of mitigation would be required to offset the harm caused to these historic structures. This should take the form of historic building recording to Levels 2/3; accurate plans and elevation drawings, together with a written and comprehensive photographic record, should be prepared prior to works commencing on site. Some level of reactive recording would be useful, once the render has been removed from the external walls of the farmhouse.

3.0 CONCLUSION

Withycombe Farm is located in the parish and former Manor of Challacombe. Challacombe and several adjacent farms were small Domesday estates, and despite the fact that Withycombe is not documented until 1678, it is possible the site is of comparable antiquity. The farm was part of the Castle Hill/Fortescue *Challacombe and Exmoor Estate* until 1959, bought from the Chichester family of Arlington Court in the later 18th century; they obtained Challacombe by marriage from the Raleigh Family, who held the manor in 1154. For the much of the second half of the 19th century the farm was leased by the Dallyn family; thereafter by the Ridd family. After the sale in 1959 the farm was purchased by the sitting tenants, and the owners in 1970 were the Ridd family.

A comparison between the tithe map and the OS 1st edition map indicates that the farmstead underwent a dramatic remodelling during the period 1840-1888. The Threshing Barn bears a datestone of 1870 and a date in the 1860s for this work seems likely. With the caveat that the tithe map is not reliably accurate, elements of one of the three buildings it shows (B3.1 Stables) may have been retained during the work in the 1860s, and a cartshed, horse engine house, milking parlour, and farmhouse built, forming three ranges around a central yard. However, that work took place over the course of several decades: a courtyard plan was achieved but was not the original intent. A leat was dug from the coombe to the west to feed a pond just west of the yard, its water sluicing waste back out into the fields to the south. The farm buildings comprise the usual range of specialised structures built on late Victorian upland farms. There is very little to their build or appearance that is of very great merit or value. However, they remain highly authentic and do contain a number of period fixtures and fittings. In addition, development of specialist functions over a relatively short period reflects developments elsewhere on the moorland fringe.

The farmhouse is highly enigmatic. It is not shown on the tithe map yet contains a range of 17th and 18th century features, including a well-preserved multi-cell dairy. Unless the tithe map is taken to be wholly unreliable, it suggests the farmhouse was partly built using materials from an older house that had been demolished. That house is likely to have been at Withycombe, but it is just possible the house at Radworthy – which ceased to be recorded after 1861 – was the source. Apart from its windows, the farmhouse at Withycombe is almost unchanged from the structure that was built in the 1860s, and thus is of much more value.

Withycombe is first documented in 1678, but it lies within the Challacombe field system *principal archaeological landscape* (PAL) and the fields to the west of the farmstead contain the earthworks of relict field boundaries, contour leats and possible building platforms. In contrast, the fields to the east of the farmstead are fairly featureless except for two former tracks/holloways. Works in and around the farmstead have the potential to expose archaeological remains of medieval and post-medieval date.

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Tithe Map & Apportionments

APPENDIX 1: SIGNIFICANT FEATURES IN THE FARMHOUSE

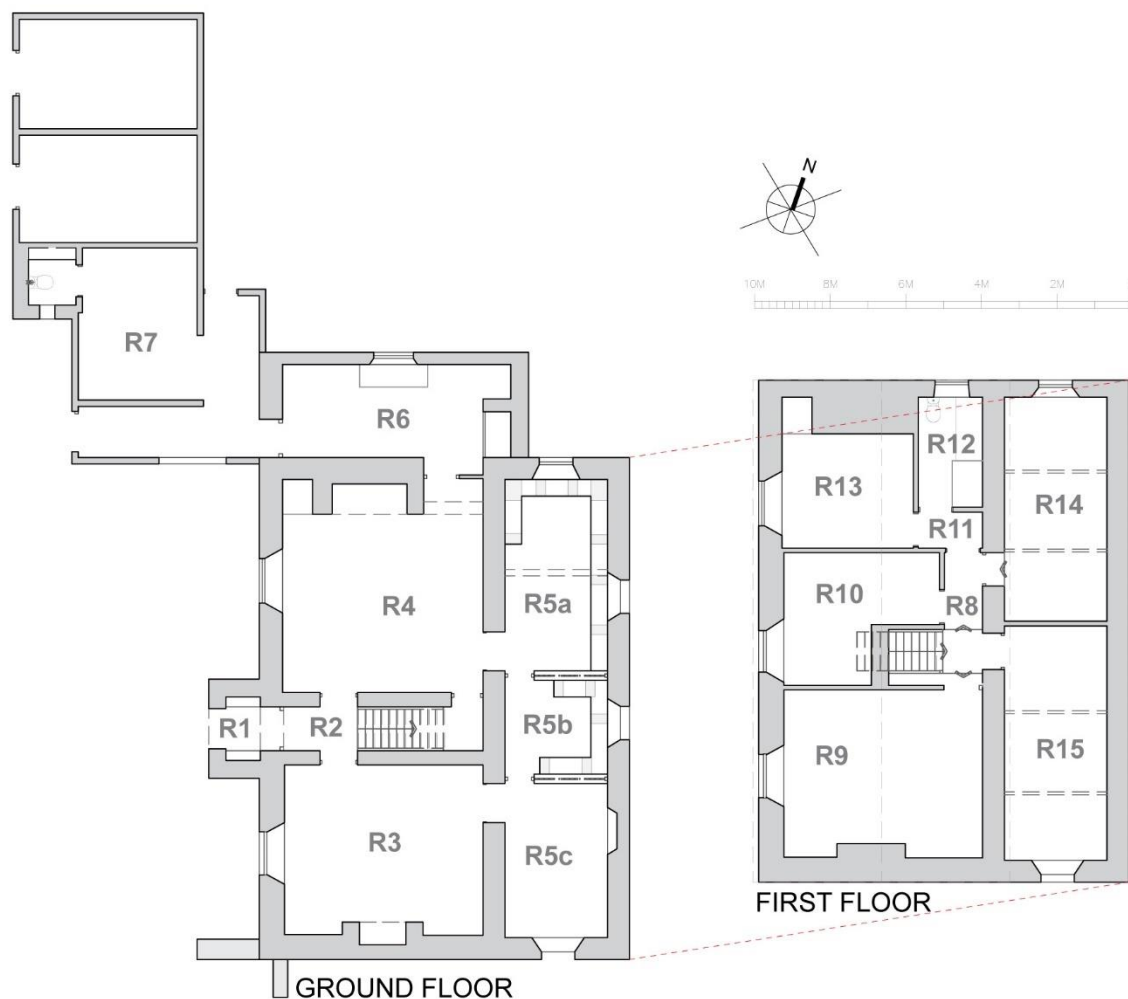


FIGURE 29: FLOOR PLANS FOR THE FARMHOUSE (BASED ON SUPPLIED DRAWINGS).

SIGNIFICANT FEATURES TABLE (ROOM-BY-ROOM IN THE BUILDING)

Room No.	Function	Fixtures or Fittings of Historic Interest
Ground Floor		
1	Porch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seats either side of the porch, integral to structure.
2	Hallway/Stairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plank and tread riser stairs. • Beaded stairplate. • Stepped beaded doorframe to Room 3. • Four panel beaded door to Room 3. • Stepped beaded doorframe to Room 4. • Four panel beaded door to Room 4. • Chunky beaded skirting boards. • Bead moulding to door openings. • Early/mid 20th narrow plank panelling to dado.
3	Parlour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stepped beaded doorframe to Room 2. • Four panel beaded door to Room 2. • Chunky plain doorframe to Room 5. • Four panel plain door to Room 5. • Chunky beaded skirting boards. • Bead moulding to door openings. • Shallow stack to south wall, plaster hacked off, small open fireplace, slate slab hearthstone. • Early/mid 20th narrow plank panelling to dado.
4	Kitchen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stepped beaded doorframe to Room 2. • Four panel beaded door to Room 2. • Chunky plain stepped doorframe to Room 5. • Four panel plain door to Room 5.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower plain four panel door in narrow plain frame to understair cupboard. • Low beaded doorframe and low wide four panel door to Room 6, set in a brick noggin and timber stud partition, filling a large opening to the east of the stack. • Chunky beaded skirting boards. • Bead moulding to door openings. • Large stone plastered stack to north wall, large open fireplace, beaded chunky timber plank surround with deep plank mantle carried on scroll brackets. • Deep cupboard to west side of fireplace, plank shelves. • Oxblood red floor – polished concrete/limecrete – early-mid 20th century.
5A	Dairy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slate slab shelves carried on rubble piers, plastered and painted to 5A to the north and 5B to the middle. • Fine random pattern slate flagstone floor, throughout. • Four heavy chamfered oak beams, two halved, run out stops and lambs tongue cut stops would suggest 17th century date; reused here, the beam to the south end is c.30-35cm deep and has large square cut sockets for heavy joists. • Pair of timber barred/slatted screens sit on rubble stub walls enclose a small area to the centre (5B) of the long narrow room, pair of matched panelled doors, with upper barred panels. • Blocked window to the south-east end of the wall. • Scars from timber shelves and brackets on walls to south-east end.
5B		
5C		
6	North Lean-to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stone built large open fireplace, sooted to interior. • Bread oven opening in stone, infilled in brick. • Oven truncated and hacked out. • Creamer to rear of alcove formed by removal of oven.
7	Modern extension	N/A
First Floor		
8	Landing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Doors to Room 9, 10, 13, 14 and 15; matched set of two panel ovolo moulded doors, rear sides 'raised'. LH hinges to each door. Some have very authentic iron 'blacksmith-made' latches. These doors are 18th century. They each have a later x-brace, chamfered nailed on to the base panel. • Split height landing. • Beaded skirting boards.
9	Bedroom 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shallow stack to south – blocked fireplace? • Beaded skirting boards • Good wide thick planks to floor. • Good two-panel Door to landing.
10	Bedroom 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beaded skirting boards. • Good wide thick planks to floor. • Good two-panel door to landing.
11	Lobby	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beaded skirting boards. • Good two-panel door to Bedroom 3. • Early-mid 20th door to Room 12.
12	Bathroom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early-mid 20th door to Room 12. • Claw-foot early to mid-20th century metal bathtub. • Beaded plank early to mid-20th century airing cupboard with plank shelves with slats.
13	Bedroom 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good two-panel door to lobby. • Plank door with thick chamfered ledging bars and LH hinges to cupboard next to stack. • Shadowing/disturbance on north wall suggestive of blocked fireplace beneath wallpaper, truncated by partition which forms bathroom.
14	Bedroom 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good two-panel door to landing. • Spiked framed roof structure. • Good wide thick planks to floor.
15	Bedroom 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good two panel door to landing. • Spiked framed roof structure. • Good wide thick planks to floor.

APPENDIX 2: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS – FARMHOUSE



1. THE OUTBUILDING (B1.2); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



2. THE NORTH END OF THE FARMHOUSE (B1.1); FORCED WINDOW TO THE BATHROOM (R12) OVER THE SINGLE-STOREY SCULLERY; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



3. THE TERRACED AREA IMMEDIATELY TO THE NORTH OF THE FARMHOUSE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



4. THE NORTH ELEVATION OF THE DAIRY ATTACHED TO THE REAR OF THE FARMHOUSE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



5. THE TERRACED GARDEN TO THE REAR OF THE FARMHOUSE; VIEWED FROM THE NNW.



6. THE EAST ELEVATION OF THE FARMHOUSE; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



7. THE SOUTH ELEVATION OF THE FARMHOUSE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



8. LEFT: THE PORCH (R1) AND FRONT DOOR OF THE FARMHOUSE; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



9. RIGHT: THE ENTRANCE HALL AND STAIRS (R2); VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



10. R2, DETAIL OF THE SLATE FLAGSTONES; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



11. R2, DETAIL OF THE DOORWAY LEADING INTO R3; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



12. R3, THE HEARTH AGAINST THE SOUTH GABLE WALL; VIEWED FROM THE NNW.



13. R3, THE EAST SIDE OF THE ROOM; VIEWED FROM THE WSW.



14. R4, THE LARGE HEARTH AND DOOR THROUGH INTO R6; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



15. R4, THE EAST WALL WITH DOORWAY LEADING THROUGH INTO R5A; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



16. LEFT: THE DOORWAY BETWEEN R6 AND R6; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



17. RIGHT: R6; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



18. R6, DETAIL OF THE FORMER HEARTH; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



19. LEFT: R6, DETAIL OF THE HACKED SIDE OF THE HEARTH; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.

20. RIGHT: R6, DETAIL OF THE BLOCKED AND TRUNCATED BREAD OVEN IN THE SIDE OF THE HEARTH; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



21. LEFT: R5, THE DOORWAY BETWEEN R5A AND R5B; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.

22. RIGHT: R5, DETAIL OF THE CENTRAL ROOM R5B; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



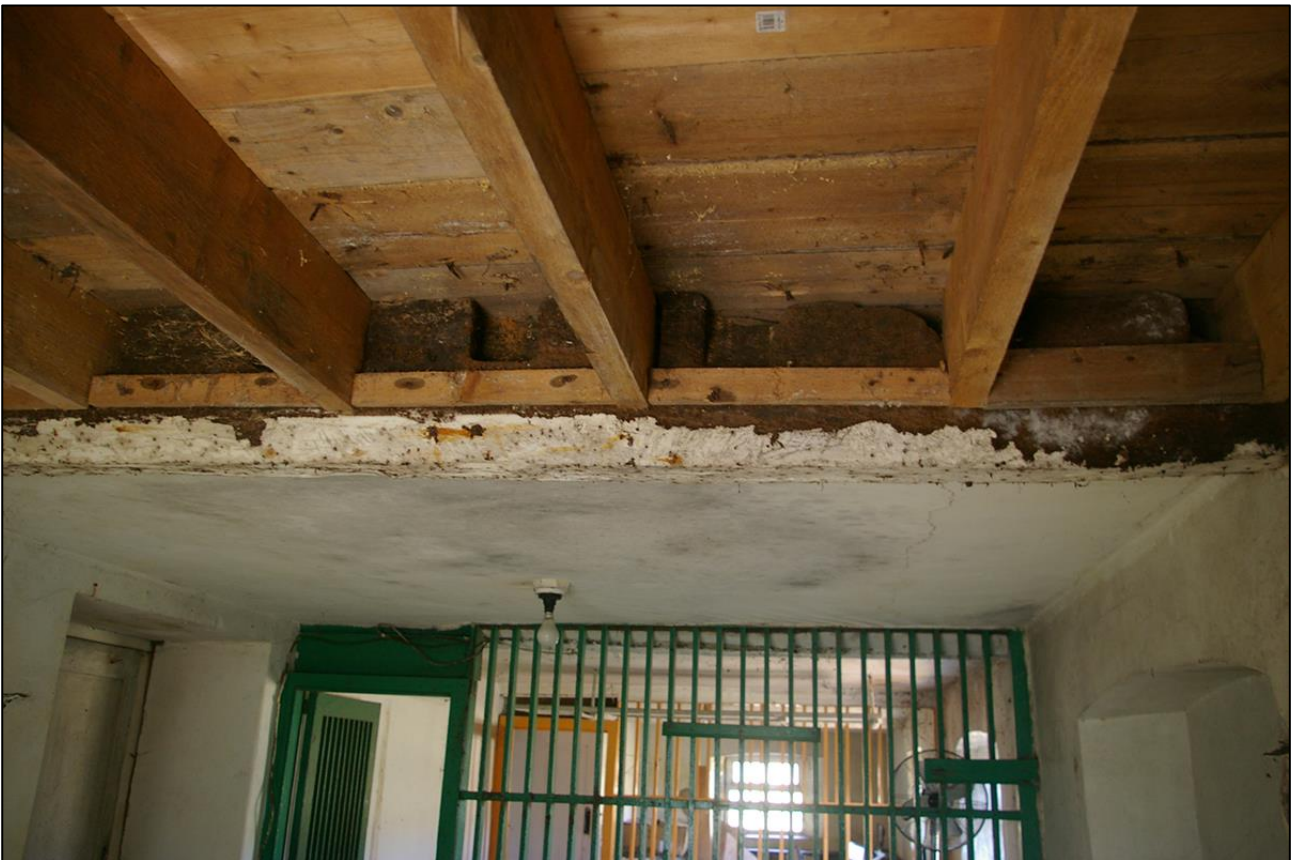
23. R5, LOOKING THROUGH FROM R5B TO R5A; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



24. R5, DETAIL OF R5C AND ITS FINE SLATE FLAGSTONE FLOOR; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



25. R5, VIEW THROUGH FROM R5C TO THE OTHER TWO ROOMS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



26. R5C, DETAIL OF THE CHAMFERED 17TH CENTURY BEAM WITH DEEP JOISTS SOCKETS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



27. R5B, DETAIL OF THE RUN-OUT STOP ON THE RE-USED 17TH CENTURY BEAM; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



28. R5C, DETAIL OF THE SLATE FLAGSTONE FLOOR; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



29. R8, THE FIRST-FLOOR LANDING; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



30. R9; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



31. R9; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



32. LEFT: R9, DETAIL OF THE TWO-PANEL DOOR; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



33. RIGHT: R8, DETAIL OF THE DOORWAY INTO R10; VIEWED FROM THE SSE.



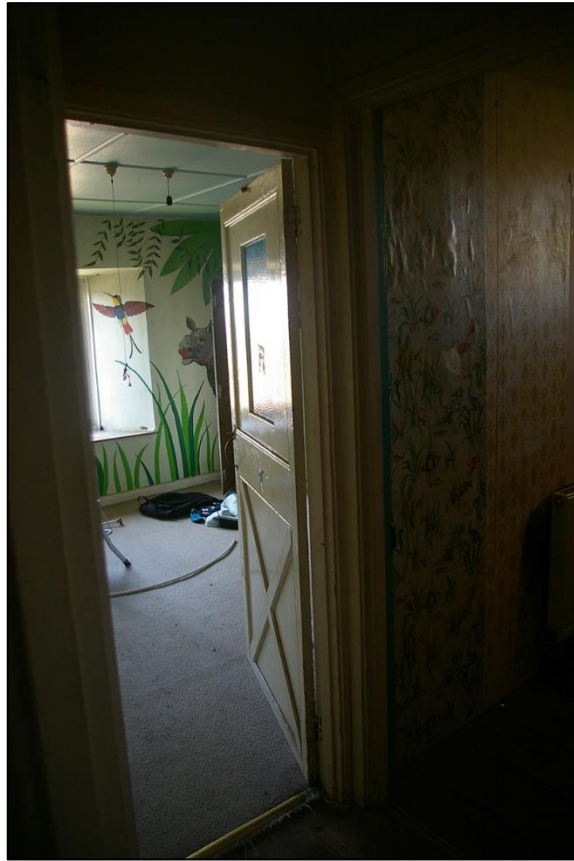
34. R10; VIEWED FROM THE ENE.



35. R10; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



36. LEFT: R12; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



37. RIGHT: R13, LOOKING THROUGH THE DOORWAY INTO THE ROOM; VIEWED FROM THE ESE.



38. R12; AS ABOVE.



39. R12, DETAIL OF THE CUPBOARD DOOR TO THE WEST OF THE STACK; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



40. R14; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



41. LEFT: R14, DETAIL OF THE DOOR BACK ONTO THE LANDING, R8; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.
42. RIGHT: R8, DETAIL OF THE DOORWAY INTO R15; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



43. R15; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.

APPENDIX 3: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS – FARM BUILDINGS



44. THRESHING BARN; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



45. DATE PLAQUE ABOVE THE DRAUGHT DOOR IN THE THRESHING BARN; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



46. LEFT: EAST GABLE OF THE THRESHING BARN; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



47. RIGHT: WEST GABLE OF THE THRESHING BARN; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (SCALE 2M).



48. THE NORTH ELEVATION OF THE HORSE ENGINE HOUSE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 2M).



49. THE NORTH ELEVATION AND THRESHING DOORS IN THE THRESHING BARN; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 2M).



50. THE WEST ELEVATION OF THE CARTSHED; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (SCALE 2M).



51. THE SOUTH ELEVATIONS OF THE CARTSHED AND SHIPPON; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



52. THE SOUTH ELEVATION OF THE CARTSHED; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 2M).



53. SURVIVING COBBLES IN THE ENTRANCE TO THE YARD; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (SCALE 2M).



54. THE EAST ELEVATION OF THE CARTSHED; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M).



55. THE FARMSTEAD; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



56. THE THRESHING BARN AND HORSE ENGINE HOUSE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



57. LEFT: THE INTERIOR OF THE THRESHING BARN; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (SCALE 2M).

58. RIGHT: DETAIL OF THE UNEVENLY CHAMFERED RE-USED 17TH CENTURY BEAM IN THE THRESHING BARN; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



59. DETAIL OF THE RUN-OUT STOP AND DEEP JOIST SOCKETS ON THE RE-USED 17TH CENTURY BEAM; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



60. LEFT: THE INTERNAL SOUTH WALL OF THE THRESHING BARN; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 2M).



61. RIGHT: THE INTERNAL NORTH WALL OF THE THRESHING BARN; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



62. THE EAST END OF THE THRESHING BARN, WITH 17TH CENTURY CHAMFERED ABOVE; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (SCALE 2M).



63. THE ROOF STRUCTURE IN THE THRESHING BARN; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



64. THE INTERIOR OF THE HORSE ENGINE HOUSE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



65. THE INTERIOR OF THE HORSE ENGINE HOUSE; VIEWED FROM THE SSW (SCALE 2M).



66. THE ROOF STRUCTURE IN THE HORSE ENGINE HOUSE; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



67. THE INTERIOR OF THE CARTSHED; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 2M).



68. THE INTERIOR OF THE CARTSHED; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 2M).



69. THE FARMHOUSE AND STABLES; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



70. THE SOUTH ELEVATION OF THE STABLES AND THE SHIPPON; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



71. THE NORTH ELEVATION OF THE SHIPPON; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 2M).



72. THE WEST ELEVATION OF THE SHIPPON; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (SCALE 2M).



73. THE SOUTH ELEVATION OF THE SHIPPON; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 2M).



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



75. THE SOUTH AND EAST ELEVATIONS OF THE SHIPPON; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



76. THE SOUTH ELEVATIONS OF THE STABLES AND THE MILKING PARLOUR; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 2M).



77. THE FARMSTEAD; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



78. THE INTERIOR OF THE STABLES (EAST ROOM); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



79. THE INTERIOR OF THE STABLES (EAST ROOM); VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M).



80. THE INTERIOR OF THE STABLES (EAST ROOM); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



81. THE INTERIOR OF THE STABLES (WEST ROOM); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 2M).



82. THE INTERIOR OF THE STABLES (WEST ROOM); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 2M).



83. LEFT: THE INTERIOR OF THE STABLES (PASSAGE); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 2M).



84. RIGHT: THE INTERIOR OF THE STABLES (PASSAGE); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 2M).



85. THE INTERIOR OF THE TACK ROOM (B3.4); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 2M).



86. THE FIRST-FLOOR LOFT OVER THE STABLES; VIEWED FROM THE SSW.



87. THE FIRST FLOOR OVER THE STABLES; VIEWED FROM THE SSE.



88. THE INTERIOR OF THE SHIPPON SHOWING THE WEST GABLE OF THE STABLES; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (SCALE 2M).



89. LEFT: THE INTERIOR OF THE SHIPPON ADJACENT TO THE STABLES, SHOWING THE DRAINS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



90. RIGHT: THE INTERIOR OF THE SHIPPON, THE NORTH-WEST CORNER; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



91. THE INSERTED WALL WITHIN THE SHIPPON; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 2M).



92. THE INTERIOR OF THE SHIPPON; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 2M).



93. THE INTERIOR OF THE MILKING PARLOUR, SHOWING THE CATTLE STALLS; VIEWED FROM THE WNW.



94. THE ROOF STRUCTURE OVER THE MILKING PARLOUR; VIEWED FROM THE WNW.

APPENDIX 4: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS – WALKOVER SURVEY



95. THE 'QUARRY' TO THE EAST OF THE FARMHOUSE; VIEWED FROM THE WSW.



96. AS ABOVE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



97. THE GARDEN AND RAISED BEDS TO THE EAST OF THE FARMHOUSE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 2M).



98. THE AREA TO THE WEST OF THE YARD; NOTE THE SIZE OF THE HEDGEBANKS HERE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 2M).



99.



100. THE PADDOCK SOUTH OF THE FARMSTEAD (THE SHIPPON TO LEFT; B4 TO RIGHT); VIEWED FROM THE WEST (SCALE 2M).



101. FIELD A, TO THE WEST OF THE FARMSTEAD, FROM THE SOUTH-WEST GATEWAY; VIEWED FROM THE SSW.



102. FIELD A, TO THE WEST OF THE FARMSTEAD, THE HOLLOWAY MARKING THE FORMER ACCESS ROUTE; VIEWED FROM THE WNW.



103. THE CORNER OF THE HEDGEBANK SOUTH OF THE SHIPPON; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M).



104. VIEW DOWN THE CURRENT ACCESS TRACK THROUGH THE OLD GATEWAY TO FIELD B; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



105. THE CURRENT GATEWAY INTO THE SOUTHERN HALF OF FIELD B; THE HEDGEBANK TO THE RIGHT IS LATER 19TH CENTURY IN DATE, THE ORIGINAL HEDGEBANKS SURVIVES TO THE LEFT AS A LOW BANK. VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



106. THE WESTERN SIDE OF FIELD B, SHOWING THE PRE- AND LATER 19TH CENTURY HEDGEBANKS, AND NOW PRESENTING AS A HOLLOWAY; VIEWED FROM THE NNE.



107. VIEW ALONG THE CURRENT ACCESS TRACK AND 20TH CENTURY FLANKING HEDGEBANK; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



108. FIELD C AS VIEWED FROM IMMEDIATELY TO THE WEST OF THE FARMSTEAD; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



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



110. AS ABOVE; VIEWED FROM THE ENE.



111. AS ABOVE; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



112. AS ABOVE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



113. AS ABOVE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



114. FIELD C, THE FARMSTEAD VIEWED UP AN APPARENT LIVESTOCK FUNNEL (BANKS TO LEFT AND RIGHT); VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



115. AS ABOVE; VIEWED FROM THE WNW.



116. AS ABOVE; VIEWED FROM THE NW.



117. FIELD C, SHOWING THE WESTERN CORNER OF THE ENCLOSURES AROUND THE FARMSTEAD AND POSSIBLE TERRACED MOWHAY PLOT; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



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