

# THE OLD GAOL SOUTH MOLTON DEVON

Results of a Desk-Based Study  
and  
Historic Building Survey



The Old Dairy  
Hacche Lane Business Park  
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## 1.0 Introduction

**Location:** The Old Gaol  
**Parish:** South Molton  
**District:** North Devon  
**County:** Devon  
**NGR:** SS71652600  
**Planning Application no:** 43362 & 43363  
**Oasis ID:** Southwes1-65696  
**OS Map copying Licence No:** 100044808

### 1.1 Background

South West Archaeology Ltd (SWARCH) were asked by Tattya Gyani (the Client) to conduct desk-based research and historic building recording on the Old Gaol during conversion works. The work was commissioned to comply with a planning condition on the development and was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) (Appendix 2) drawn up in consultation with Devon County Historic Environment Service (DCHES)(see Appendix 1).

The Old Town Gaol is lies to the rear (north) of numbers 22 and 23 East Street, the broad thoroughfare along which lie some of the older properties in the centre of South Molton. Flanking the Old Town Gaol on the north is the yard and Depot of Mole Valley Farmers. The yard surface lies higher than the gardens and yards of the properties to the south and probably represents made-up ground (South West Archaeology 2005). Within the North Devon Local Plan Revised Deposit (2003) this area is a designated brown-field (previously developed) site (16.11, Table 15). Farther to the north beyond the yard and the former offices and service building of Mole Valley Farmers, North Street runs parallel to East Street joining Station Road a short distance to the east.

The building is Grade II listed and falls within the South Molton Conservation Area.

### 1.2 Summary of Results

The Old Gaol is part of a small complex of buildings probably constructed between 1828 and 1838. The Gaol is an example of a utilitarian and reforming approach to the detention of criminals, replacing a far less sanitary or secure institution. Much of the Gaol has been relatively unaffected by the recent building works and many of the elements indicative of the building's former and original use are still preserved. Where building works have been carried out much has been done to reinstate the original structure. Evidence for later uses of the building suggest a possible reading room and military use.

### 1.3 Methodology

The desk-based study was carried out by Terry Green and was undertaken with reference to IfA guidelines on the preparation of archaeological assessments. The necessary research was conducted at the Devon Record Office and the West Country Studies Library and involved a search of the County Historic Environment Records (HER) as well as records belonging to the client.

The building recording was conducted by Colin Humphreys and Deb Laing-Trengove and was undertaken in accordance with English Heritage and IfA guidelines on the recording of standing buildings. The site was visited in October 2009.

## 2.0 Results of the Desk-Based Study

### 2.1 South Molton

#### 2.1.1 History in Brief

South Molton originated as the centre of a Saxon estate with an important church and an extensive field-system. Against this background the borough of South Molton was created in the 12<sup>th</sup> or 13<sup>th</sup> century. The borough grew in prosperity, largely through the woollen trade and through the marketing of livestock. Prosperity declined in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, but was modestly restored in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The Old Town Gaol lies within the area of the medieval borough, and the history of the site reflects in varying degrees the history of the town.

#### 2.1.2 The Medieval Period: The Borough

The earliest record of the name of South Molton – i.e. *the (southern) – ton on the Mole* – is in the Domesday Book of 1086 where it is distinguished from North Molton, although the Geld (Taxation) Roll of 1084 records only *Moltone* (Gover, Mawer and Stenton 1932, 335). The presence here in 1086 of four priests with a virgate of land is seen as an indication that the church of South Molton may have been a Saxon minster church. In the Domesday record South Molton was held by the King (Thorn and Thorn 1985). It was subsequently granted to the Barony of Gloucester which embraced many Devonshire manors. Under the Earl of Gloucester it was held in 1278 by Nicholas Fitz Martin and in 1285 by his son, William. Possibly during the Fitz Martin tenure, the borough of South Molton was created. This would have entailed a radical restructuring of any existing settlement. Typically, the physical lay-out of a borough comprised a broad main street at right angles to which individual tenements stood with houses gable-end on to the street and long, narrow ‘burgage plots’ behind. The main street would widen out at one end, usually nearest to the church, to accommodate a market-place, which in later centuries often became infilled with buildings. Elsewhere in Devon – and very probably at South Molton – the borough was probably laid out within an existing field-system, the divisions between the plough strips becoming the boundaries of the burgage plots (cf. Weddell 1985, 96-100).

#### 2.1.3 Post-Medieval and Modern

From the medieval period until the late 18<sup>th</sup> century South Molton was deeply involved in the production of wool and woollen cloth, and was prosperous enough in the 1740s to commission the building of a magnificent guild-hall. The prosperity of the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries is reflected in the Georgian frontages of the buildings of Broad Street and East Street. The opening by the London and South Western Railway of a line from Exeter to Barnstaple in 1854 unfortunately placed South Molton Road Station too far away to be convenient and the town’s prosperity began to suffer. The opening of the Taunton to Barnstaple railway in 1873 with a more convenient station did not greatly improve the situation and the town went into commercial decline. Nevertheless the new station goods yard became the venue for a well-attended monthly cattle market. The area is now an industrial estate. The town has maintained importance as a sub-regional centre for local commerce, light industry and the tourist trade and within the NDDC Local Development Plan is designated for further residential and commercial development.

### 2.2 The Old Town Gaol

There is uncertainty about the date when the gaol was built. White’s Directory of Devon 1850 says it was built ‘12 years ago’ i.e. 1838, while White’s Directory of 1878 says it was built in 1828/9. Built at a cost of £2,000 at the expense of the Corporation of South Molton, the gaol was originally part of a complex which included the private

accommodation of the gaoler and the police superintendent. It was described as ‘a very convenient and good gaol’ replacing an earlier 17<sup>th</sup> century gaol, probably on the same site, which was described as ‘a wretched place’ (South Molton Home Page of the North Devon Link).

The double fronted Georgian dwelling to the south of the gaol now comprises private houses, numbers 22 and 23 East Street, both Grade II listed. The gaol itself, lying to the rear of the dwelling, comprised ‘six cells, two large day-rooms and an airing yard’ (White’s Directory of Devonshire 1850). The existing building only contains four cells which suggests that two cells may have been located elsewhere in the complex, possibly opening onto either yard 1 or 2 (Fig. 1c), perhaps to accommodate female prisoners. By 1878 the prison was only used as a house of detention with convicted prisoners being sent to the county prison in Exeter. From 1889, part of the building was used as a free library and the number of cells reduced to two (White’s Directory of Devonshire 1890). In 1894 a new county police station was built in South Street. Late in the 19<sup>th</sup> century the building was used as an armory for the G. Company, 4<sup>th</sup> Volunteer Battalion of the Devon Regiment (northdevonlink.co.uk). In recent years the gaol has been partly demolished at the upper north west end and the stairwell blocked with rubble.

### 2.3 Cartographic History

The earliest mapping that provides any detail is the Ordnance Survey Surveyor’s draft map of 1802 (Fig. 3). This appears to show the long burgage plots between East Street and North Street with what appears to be a fairly substantial building on the corner of East Street and what is now Station Road. Normally the tithe map of *circa* 1840 provides the earliest useful cartographic detail. Unfortunately in this case the South Molton tithe map of 1844(?) (Fig. 4) which ought to show the gaol, is lacking in detail, all the buildings on East Street being bundled together as “Part of the Town” (number 2235 on the tithe map). Not until the production of the Ordnance Survey First Edition 1:2500 map of 1889 (Fig. 5), do we clearly see the shape of developments in this part of the town. The gaol is visible as a long building with an E-W axis to the rear of the houses on East Street. To the north of the gaol is apparently a garden. The Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1:2500 map published 1904 (Fig. 6) shows essentially the same.

### 2.5 The Gaol within the Borough Topography

From the maps, it is apparent that the long, parallel boundaries of the properties to the west reach North Street, the former ‘Back Lane’ clearly reflecting the boundaries of burgage plots on the medieval pattern. The gaol sits within similar boundaries, though the site as shown on the maps is broad enough to comprise two burgage plots. This broad plot, like its neighbours to the east, is shown on the maps of 1889 and 1904 to be truncated by the extensive curtilage of Loughrigg House, the large property on the corner of East Street and Station Road. The northern part of this area was a meadow in 1844 (No. 1114a on the tithe map), the burgage plots evidently being already truncated at that date. It is possible that the boundary between plots 2235 and 1114a on the tithe map represents the line of a former trackway surmised to have existed (South West Archaeology 2005), and that this in fact formed the original northern boundary of the burgage plots at this end of East Street (See Devon County HER 72168).

## 3.0 Results of the Building Recording

### 3.1 General Description

A south facing, two storey, purpose built goal set in a walled courtyard (Fig. 1c yard 3) to the rear (north) of 22-23 East Street and built into the slope to the north to first floor level. Access to the existing courtyard and gaol was formerly from either of the two still extant yards (Fig. 1c. yards 1 & 2) set between the gaol and 22-23 East Street to the south (The yards were not subject to survey). The opening from the eastern yard (2) is now blocked with hand-made bricks and stone rubble. Yard (1) has a number of small outbuildings located on it's western side which may have provided ancillary accommodation or facilities such as water for the inmates. The Old Gaol building has recently undergone some renovation and conversion works but the ground floor has been largely unaffected by these works. Photographic evidence dating from before the current works show that the building was extremely overgrown to the south and had suffered some damage to the north at first floor level where a large opening had been forced through. The building was also roofed with a single pitch corrugated iron roof (as illustrated in Fig. 8).

### 3.2 Exterior Description (Fig. 8, Plate 1 & 2)

A rectangular two storey building of semi-coursed blocky mixed (sandstone and shale) stone rubble with creamy lime pointing and with a recently added modern pitched slate roof and modern windows at first floor level.

Only the south front elevation is fenestrated, with symmetrically placed openings to ground and first floor. With a large central door opening and two evenly spaced cell doors with window openings above to east and west at ground floor level and five windows at first floor level. All openings have shale segmental arches and the first floor windows have machine made brick quoins, timber lacing is visible to top and bottom of the ground floor door jambs. All cell doors are original but the larger central opening has a modern door and frame. Above the central door is a rectangular section of brickwork, set flush to the wall face and apparently set between slim slate lintels, which was possibly formerly a recess to hold a name and/or date plaque. Each door opening appears to have formerly had two granite steps, with the upper forming the threshold. To the west D1 has the former sill of a first floor window reused here as the lower step (see 3.3.2. below). The central (W3) and easternmost (W5) windows being the only openings at first floor level still retaining the original sills in situ. All original sills and steps are of granite. There is an open fronted timber summerhouse, possibly a reading room added in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century, now with a pitched modern corrugated sheet metal and plastic roof, abutting the east end of the south elevation and closing the cell windows at this end. Here the building has been clad in pine planking to the interior of the summerhouse (described below).

The east and west gables are of roughly coursed stone rubble as the south elevation, with no openings. Both gables have recently been partially rebuilt in concrete block and refaced in stone to the exterior.

The first floor north elevation has been partially rebuilt in concrete block and refaced with stone rubble on the exterior face at the west end where an opening had formerly been forced through with brick quoins to the east and rebuilt stone rubble to the west (see Fig. 8). At the east end there is a blocky stone buttress.

### 3.3 Interior Description

(Fig. 7 & 8)

The room numbering system is not sequential. Ground floor rooms are numbered 1-6, first floor rooms are numbered 11-13.

#### 3.3.1 Ground floor

Cells (Rooms 1, 2, 4 & 5)

Only three cells were accessible at the time of the survey, the two to the west and that at the east end of the building. According to the present owner there is no key to the door to room (4), which had been left locked and unopened by the previous owner for some 20 years.

**Walls:** All of whitewashed plaster with the exterior walls of stone and the internal dividing walls of brick construction. The walls of each cell contain small sockets and in some cases remnants of former wooden fixtures of indeterminate function.

**Floor:** The floors – where visible – appear to be of lime.

**Ceiling:** Each cell has a whitewashed, plastered, brick barrel vaulted ceiling giving strength and added security to the cells.

**Doors:** The doors to the cells are set back in the arched openings almost flush with the interior walls. The doors are all roughly the same, with that to the far west differing slightly (see below). The doors to the cells to the east (D4 & D5) are better preserved; less corroded and still hold a covering of grey paint (see Plate 6), having been protected from the weather by the addition of the summerhouse at this end of the building. All doors are constructed of wood, possibly oak, encased in riveted iron sheets with a central opening in the upper portion with a slim bead frame and a perforated zinc mesh. The doors sit in heavy iron frames built into the rubble stone jambs, and hang on long, heavy strap hinges fixed to the inside width of the door to top and bottom, with a heavy lock and metal pull handle to the exterior. The cell door to the west (D1) differs in that the central opening is smaller and contains a simple wooden door rather than mesh, the lock is also fixed to the inside of this door rather than the exterior, but scars to the exterior suggest it has been moved.

**Windows:** Above each cell door at ground floor level are unglazed openings with shale segmental arches, as the door openings below them. The westernmost opening (above D1) has been blocked with airbricks set flush to the exterior wall face. That over D2 has a perforated zinc mesh set back and fixed to the interior wall face. Windows over D4 and D5 to the east have been closed by the addition of the summerhouse. Formerly all openings had iron frames with fixed heavy bars; some are remaining, for instance in Room 1 (within the window arch behind airbricks), but most were not accessible at the time of the survey.

Room 3 - Entrance Lobby and Stairwell

**Walls:** Plastered.

**Floor:** Flagstones, unworn, modern with modern cement pointing (although a photograph from during the conversion works shows a former lime floor, as the ground floor cells).

**Door:** Modern, original door and frame removed. There is no evidence for the heavy iron framing characteristic of the other secure openings within the building.

**Stair:** A dogleg stair, with granite steps set into the wall with flat treads, cut obliquely to the underside. With a wrought iron rail to the stair with squared ballisters and volute set into the bullnose lower step. The stairs were formerly whitewashed to the underside.

Room 6 - Summerhouse to the east of the south front – possible former reading room

**Walls:** To the south the summerhouse is mostly open, with four pine posts, two to both east and west ends, with modern trellis between and trellis above filling the gable. The east wall is formed by the stone rubble courtyard wall. To the north west the former exterior south wall of the gaol is clad with vertical 7 inch pine tongue and groove planks with beading round the door openings and beaded plank following the interior pitch of the



roof. Horizontal scars/shadows on the cladding suggest the position of former shelving. The west wall is partially clad to the north but with a large former door opening to the south.

**Floor:** Modern flagstones.

**Ceiling:** Pine planking as the north wall (above) with a glazed ceiling light in the west pitch.

**Door:** Opening only in the west wall, with a 19<sup>th</sup> century moulded frame to the top and to the north but truncated to the south. With an early 20<sup>th</sup> century light switch and wire nailed to the top of the northern part of the frame.

### 3.3.2 First Floor

Room 11 - to the west of Room 12 - probably a former dayroom

**Walls:** Plastered. The interior partition to the east was formerly of brick construction but has been removed at first floor level and rebuilt. The west wall has been partially rebuilt in concrete block at the gable. The former (modern) opening in the western part of the north wall (see Fig 7 & 8) has recently been closed and the wall rebuilt in concrete block and refaced with stone to the exterior.

**Floor:** Modern pine boards.

**Ceiling:** Modern.

**Doors:** Modern.

**Windows:** W1 & W2 are modern with modern sills.

Room 12 - Upper Stairwell and Landing (Plate 5)

**Walls:** Plastered to the north and south, and to the east and west of the stairwell. The former brick partition wall to the west is now partially replaced from just below first floor level with modern concrete block.

**Floor:** The top of the stair rests on the west end of a large granite lintel set at the former floor height. To the east of the stair is a row of scars where the ballisters were formerly inset into the lintel. These are now set into the modern pine floor which is raised above the former floor level.

**Ceiling:** Modern with a roof light above the stairwell.

**Doors:** Modern.

**Windows:** W3 a single long arched opening with the original iron frame and square bars remaining to the exterior. The frame base is set into a recess/rebate cut in the original granite sill. There is also a modern roof light.

Room 13 - to the east of Room 12 - probably a former dayroom

**Walls:** Modern plaster.

**Floor:** Modern pine boards.

**Ceiling:** Modern.

**Door:** Modern. Formerly (from photographic evidence - see Plate 3) the door was set in an arched heavy iron frame to the south end of the west wall, and was as the cell doors below on the ground floor, heavy and reinforced. A door, probably formerly opening onto a first floor room but now removed and stored in the summerhouse, has the lock and handle to the exterior but no opening or mesh. This has the word 'armoury' with some illegible text below (possibly VBDR) painted on the centre of the upper portion and probably relates to a later use of the building (Plate 4).

**Windows:** W5 in the eastern part of the south wall is a modern casement in a modern frame but with an original granite sill, recessed against the position of the original frame for the bars which formerly covered the opening. The sill is cut obliquely, as the stairs (see 3.3.1 room (3)), but with the sloping face uppermost and sloping toward the exterior. (Photographs from the conversion works show the window openings formerly containing arched 2 light opening casements with 2 x 4 panes set in wooden frames in all but the central window opening at first floor level.) W4 to the west as W5 above but with modern tiled sill

## 5.0 Conclusions

### 5.1 Impact of the Development Works on the Building

Recent conversion works have been concentrated on the first floor of the Old Gaol and the ground floor cells have remained untouched and in an almost original condition.

In recent decades much of the first floor had been destroyed by the operations of Mole Valley Farmers. One of the internal walls and a section of the rear north wall had been removed and the central staircase filled with rubble. The north wall has now been rebuilt and the staircase cleared with the rail and ballisters restored and reset. Although the refurbishment has meant the removal of the strong door from the first floor room (13), the door and the frame have been retained.

It is most likely that the original roof of the Old Gaol was pitched and slated, but whatever its form, the former structure had been removed and replaced with a monopitch corrugated iron roof, prior to the recent works. The roof has now been restored to a more appropriate form for the building, with the gables rebuilt.

Photographic evidence from before the start of the most recent works show the south front of the building almost completely obscured by a thick, potentially damaging cover of ivy. This has now been completely removed.

In summary, the recent conversion works on this early 19<sup>th</sup> century building have done much to restore the exterior appearance of the building, and have effectively rescued the Old Gaol from deterioration and neglect.

### 5.2 The Old Gaol

The Old Gaol is a purpose-built municipal prison; part of a small complex of buildings constructed for the administration of justice in South Molton during the early to mid part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Much of the building, and possibly its most distinguishing elements - the cells, have been relatively unaffected by the recent building works.

The Gaol is an example of the utilitarian approach to prison building, replacing as it did a *wretched place* for the housing of prisoners. The Gaol encompasses the utilitarian ethos in terms of the prevention of further crime by either reforming the criminal or protecting society from him. Here there was a clear emphasis on security, with the impenetrable ceilings of the cells, the heavy reinforced doors and barred openings, and the lack of openings on three of the four elevations. The gaol must also have been a far more sanitary place than the former prison, with whitewashed walls, lime floors, an exercise yard and day rooms, with the possibility of the inmates performing useful tasks during daylight hours.

Earlier documentary accounts state the existence of six cells, but the building as it stands only houses four symmetrically placed at ground floor level. As there is no evidence for the two further cells either within or adjoining the building it can be assumed that these cells were located elsewhere within the purpose built complex.

A number of small buildings to the west of and opening onto Yard 1 (see Fig. 1c) may have provided additional accommodation and/or facilities for the inmates of the Gaol, including water or basic sanitary provision, which was apparently lacking within the prison building itself. No evidence for heating the building was found during the survey.

but this may have been removed by previous work.

The closing of the two eastern ground floor windows by the lean-to and the pine cladding with the traces of former shelving suggest that this element is associated with a later use of the building, most probably the lending library. The door marked 'armoury' suggests that the first floor at least was turned over to military use during the later part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

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- West Country Studies Library:  
The Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Draft, No. 32W.
- Devon County Historic Environment Records  
14071, 51872, 72164, 72165, 72167, 72168.
- Website: South Molton Home Page of the North Devon Link  
<http://www.northdevonlink.co.uk/south-molton.htm>

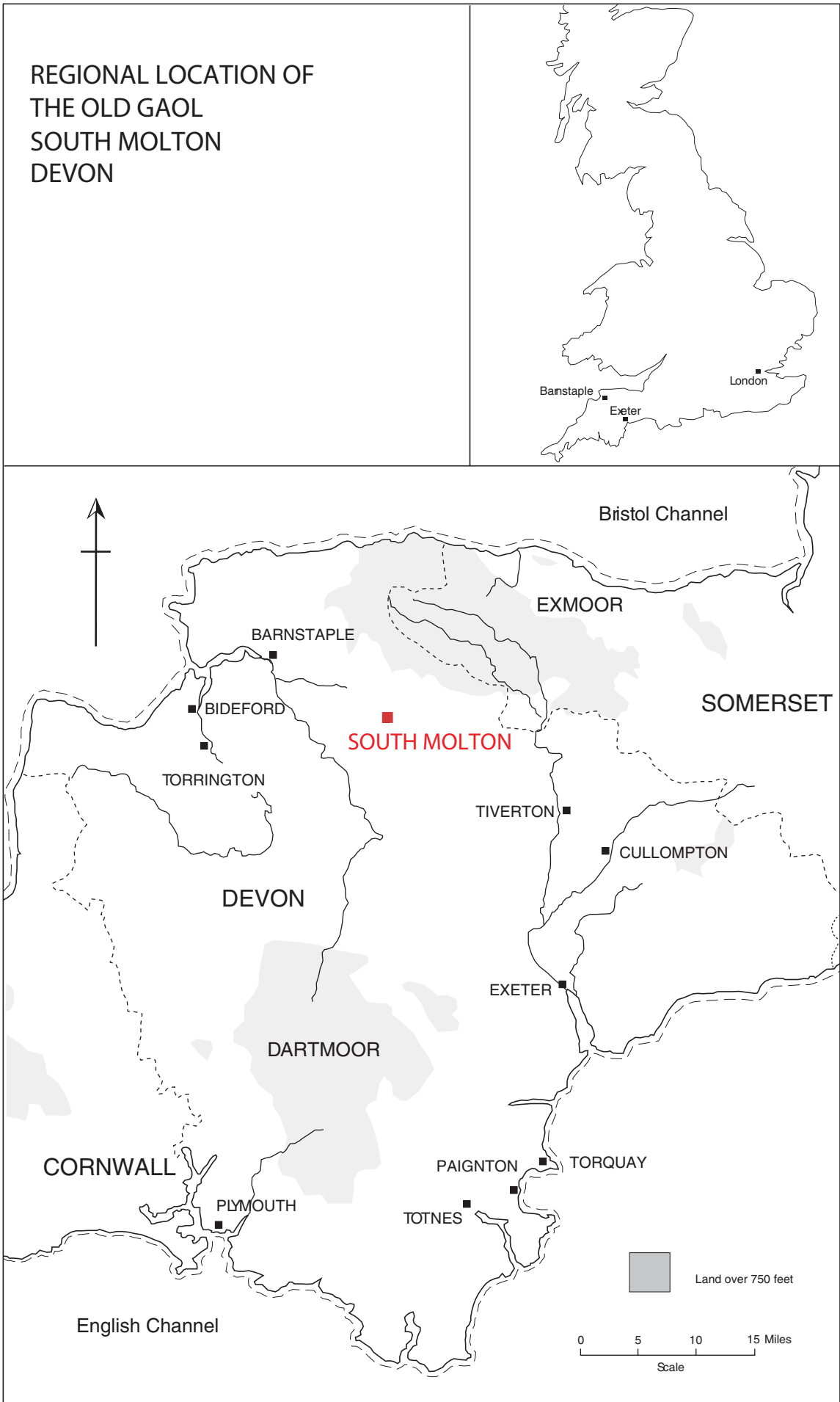


Fig. 1a: Regional location.

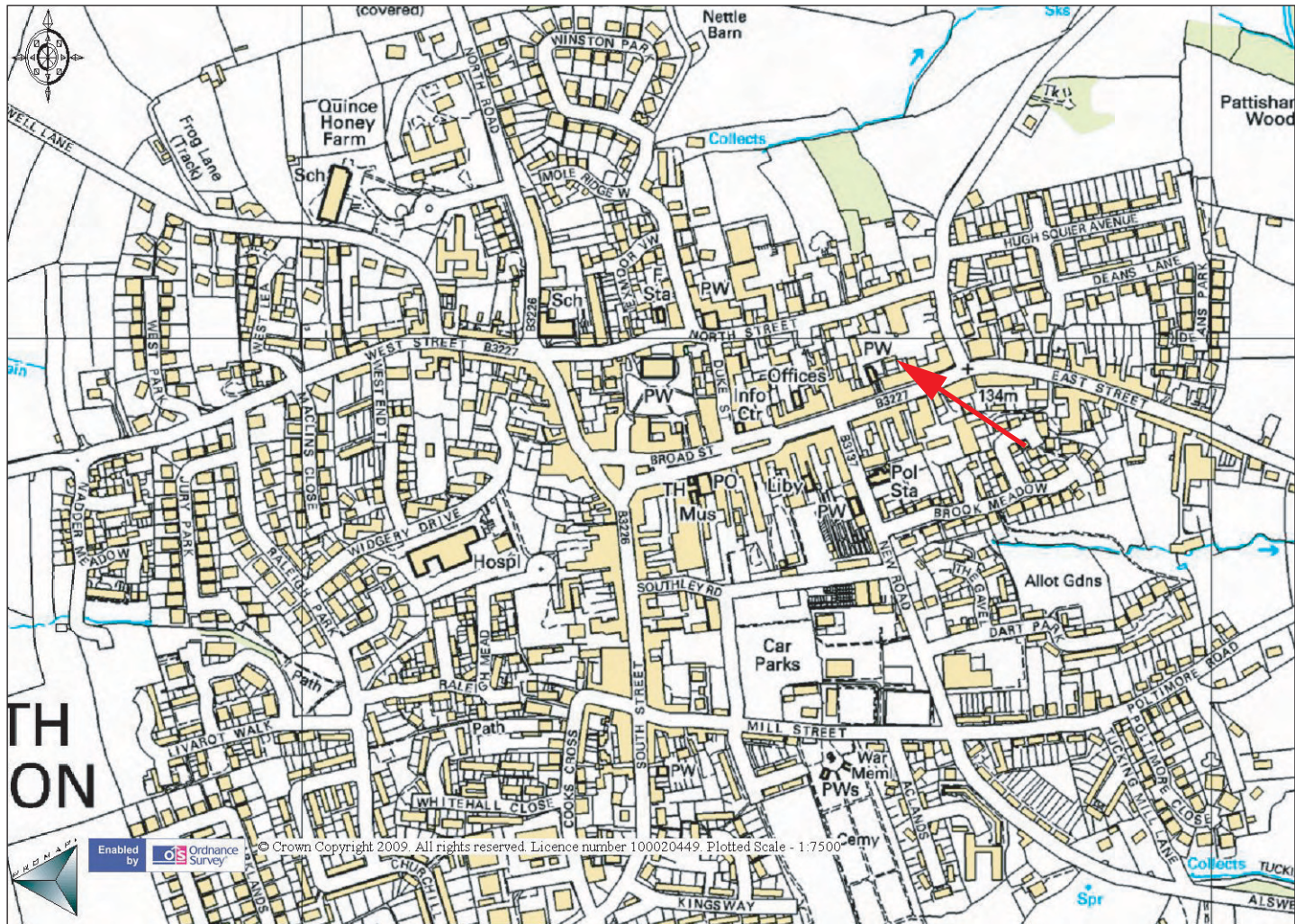


Fig 1b: The location of the Old Gaol, South Molton.



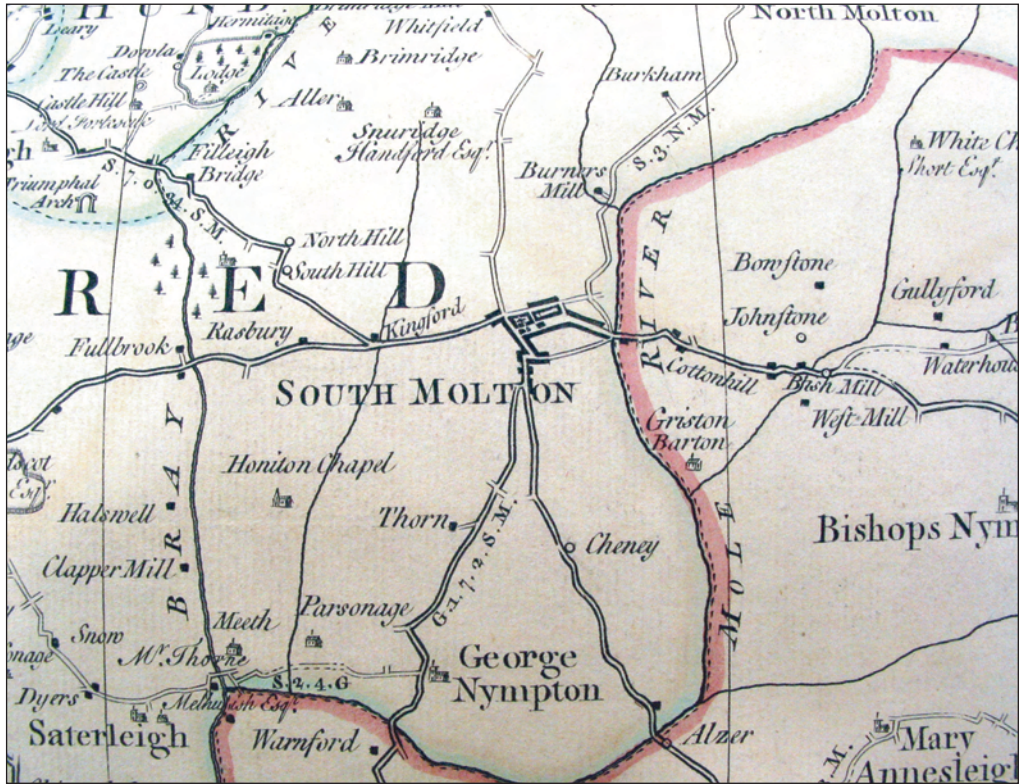


Fig 2: Extract from Benjamin Donn's map of 1765. (DRO)



Fig. 3: Extract from the Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Draft of 1802. The (future) location of the gaol is indicated. (WCSL)





Fig. 4: Extract from the South Molton tithe map of 1844(?). The location of the gaol is indicated. (DRO)



Fig. 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey First Edition map at 1:2500 published 1889. The location of the gaol is indicated.

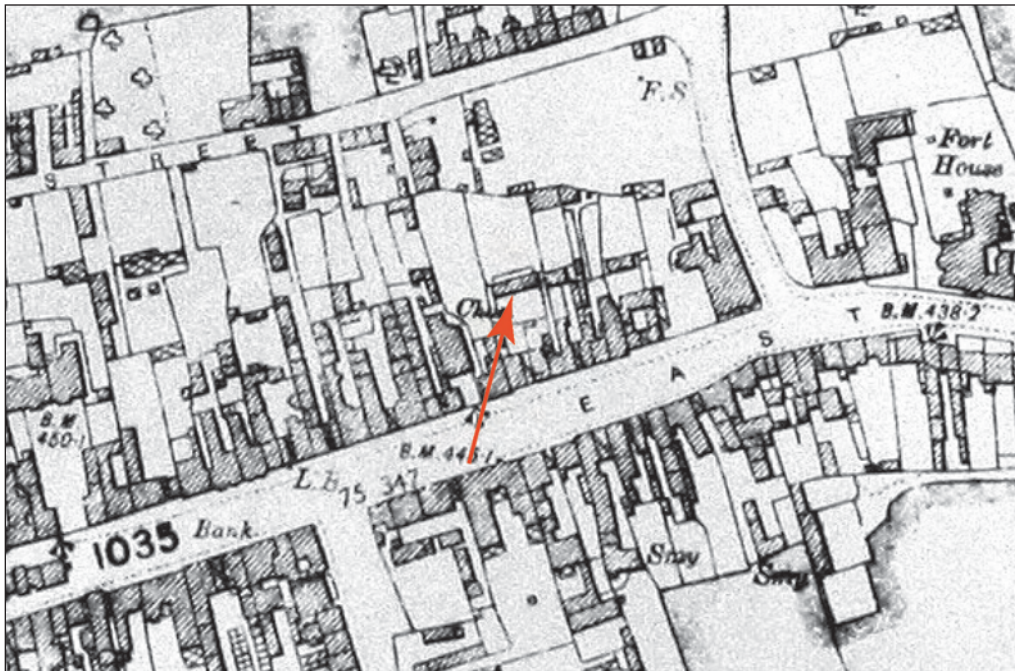
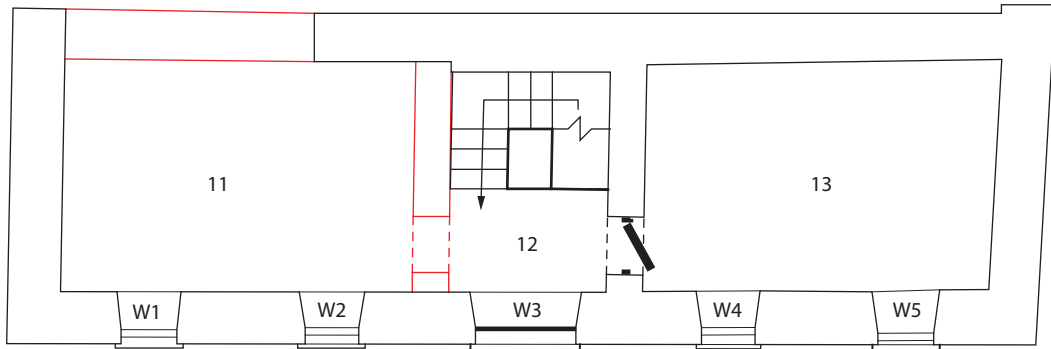


Fig. 6: Extract from the Ordnance Survey Second Edition map at 1:2500 published 1904. The location of the gaol is indicated. (WCSL)

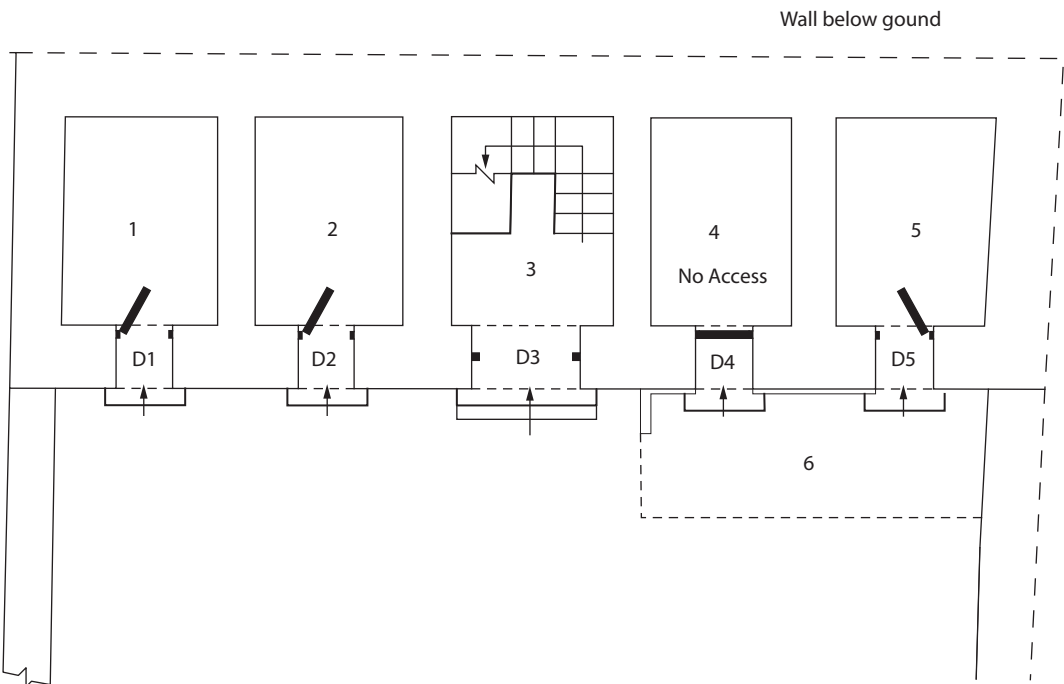
Walls in red removed prior to recent conversion work



First Floor

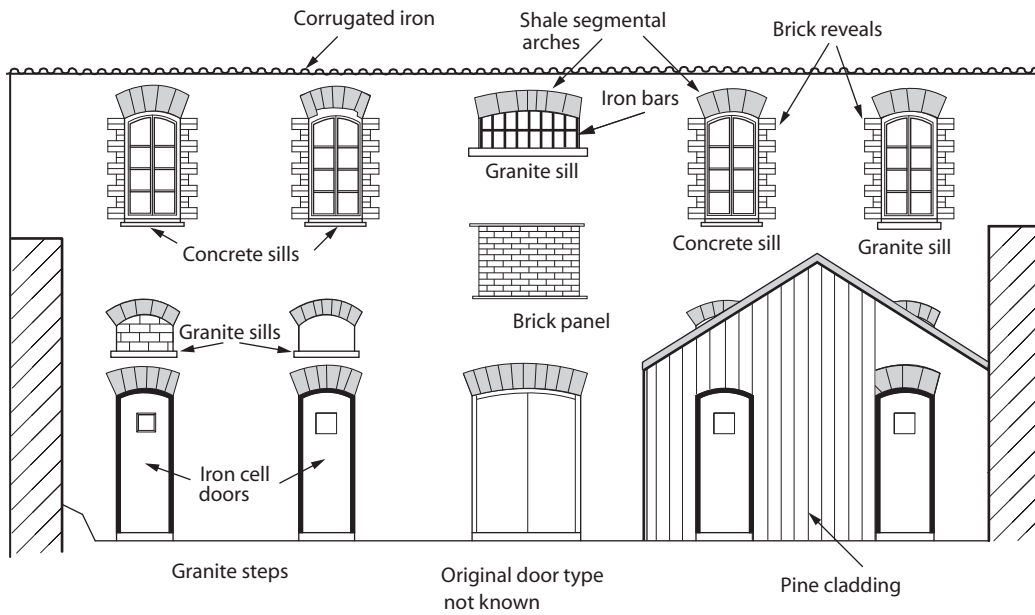


Scale 1:100 @ A4  
0 5m

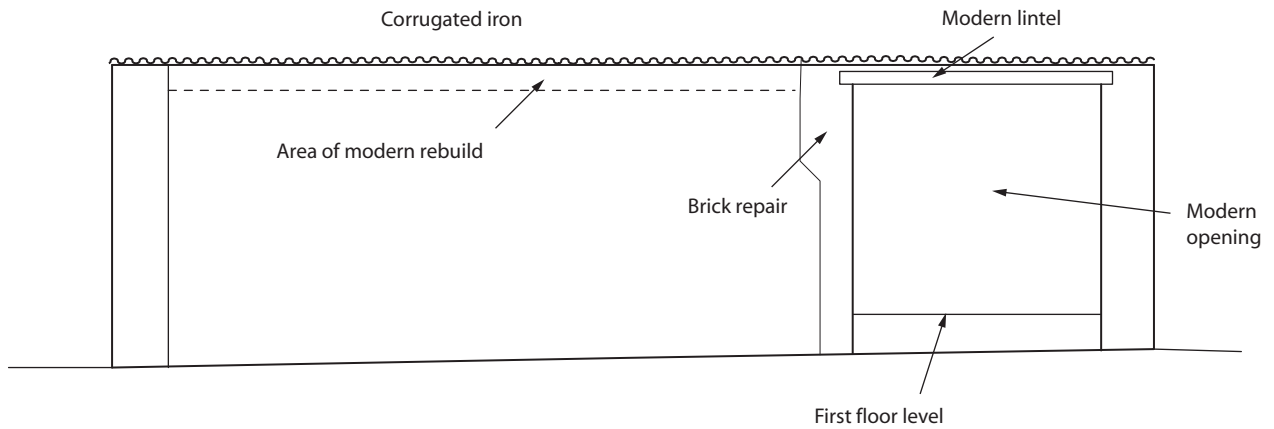


Ground Floor

Fig. 7: The ground and first floor plans of the Gaol (prior to recent building works).



South Elevation



North Elevation

Fig. 8: The north and south elevations of the Gaol (prior to recent building works).



Plate 1: The east end of the south front of the Gaol viewed from the south.



Plate 2: The Gaol viewed from the north east, prior to recent building work.



Plate 3: The removal of the secure doorway to room (13) viewed from the east.



Plate 4: The door removed from room (13).



Plate 5: The stairs viewed from above. (Note the scars along the edge of the granite lintel).



Plate 6: The doorway to cell (5) viewed from the south west.

## **BRIEF FOR HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING**

**Location:** 22-23 East Street

**Parish:** South Molton

**District:** North Devon

**County:** Devon

**NGR:** 271645.125976

**Planning Application nos:** 43362 & 43363

**Proposal:** reinstatement of existing outbuilding and formation of ancillary accommodation

**Historic Environment Service ref:** Arch/dc/nd/11197

### **1. INTRODUCTION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

1.1 This brief has been prepared by the Devon County Council Historic Environment Service (HES), at the request of Ms Tattwa Gyani, with regard to the archaeological works - in this case a programme of desk-based assessment and historic building fabric recording - required by conditions on the planning consents granted for the above works.

1.2 In accordance with PPG15 (1994) Planning and the Historic Environment, PPG16 (1990) Archaeology and Planning Policy and the Local Development Framework Policy on archaeology, consent has been granted, conditional upon a programme of archaeological work being undertaken. This condition requires that:

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

1.3 The principal objectives of the programme shall be to investigate and record any historic building fabric or architectural detail that is obscured removed or otherwise affected by the development and

1.4 The building subject to this application lies within the Conservation Area of South Molton and is the former town gaol, a Grade II listed building constructed in 1839 and replacing an earlier gaol. The proposed development will involve some impact on the historic fabric of the building - which is of local significance in terms of the history of South Molton.

1.5 The conversion of the building has already been undertaken - in breach of the consent granted. The works set out in this document and to be detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation - required by the wording of Condition 3 - on both consents will allow a record to be made of the accessible historic fabric of the listed building, an assessment of the impact of the development upon the historic fabric, as well as a record of any fixtures and fittings that survive in or in the vicinity of the building, e.g. the former gaol's door which is located within the garden the building. The desk-based research will place the building into its historical context.

1.6 This Brief covers the application area as defined in the plans submitted in support of this application.

### **2. WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**

2.1 This document sets out the scope of the works required to record the historic fabric affected by the proposed development and will form the basis of the *Written Scheme of Investigation* to be prepared by the archaeological consultant and approved by the HES and the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

2.2 The Written Scheme of Investigation must be submitted by the applicant or on their behalf by their agent or archaeological consultant and approved by the HES and the Local Planning Authority *prior* to any development commencing on site.

### **3. PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS**

#### *3.1 Desk-based assessment*

The programme of work shall include an element of desk-based research to place the development site into its historic and archaeological context. This work will consist of map regression based on the Ordnance Survey maps and the Tithe Map(s) and Apportionments. An examination will also be made of records and aerial photographs held by the HER. In addition, it will involve the examination of other *known* relevant cartographic, documentary and photographic sources held by the Devon Record Office, West Country Studies



Library, the County Historic Environment Service and cartographic, printed and documentary sources available in the North Devon Record Office, North Devon Local Studies Centre, Tuly Street, Barnstaple.

This information will be presented as part of the final report along with the results of the fieldwork.

### 3.2 *Historic building recording*

A record shall be made of the historic fabric of the building affected by the conversion. This works shall conform to Level 2 of recording levels as set in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice - English Heritage 2006* (available on-line at the English Heritage website) and described in outline below:

Level 2 is a **descriptive record**, made in circumstances similar to those of Level 1 but when more information is needed. It may be made of a building which is judged not to require any fuller record, or it may serve to gather data for a wider project. Both the exterior and the interior will be viewed, described and photographed. The record will present conclusions regarding the building's development and use, but will not discuss in detail the evidence on which these conclusions are based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive and may be tailored to the scope of a wider project.

3.3 The photographic record shall be made in B/W print supplemented by digital or colour transparency. If digital imagery is to be the sole photographic record then suitably archivable prints must be made of the digital images by a photographic laboratory. Laser or inkjet prints of digital images, while acceptable for inclusion in the report, are not an acceptable medium for archives. The drawn and written record will be on an appropriately archivable medium.

3.4 The historic building recording shall include a description of the impact of the conversion works upon the historic fabric as far as possible given that the conversion works have been completed.

3.5 The consultant should make themselves familiar with the specification required for each of the recording levels. The detail of the proposed archaeological works should be set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation, including reference to the appropriate IFA and scientific guidelines for the analysis and dating of the historic buildings.

## 4. MONITORING

4.1 The archaeological consultant shall agree monitoring arrangements with the County Historic Environment Service and the District Conservation Officer and give two weeks notice, unless a shorter period is agreed with the HES, of commencement of the fieldwork. Details will be agreed of any monitoring points where decisions on options within the programme are to be made.

4.2 Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds.

## 5. REPORTING

5.1 The reporting requirements will be confirmed with the HES on completion of the site work.

5.2 The report shall be prepared collating the written, graphic, visible and recorded information outlined above. The report shall include plans of the features, including their location, description of the historic building fabric, architectural features of interest, below-ground archaeological deposits and artefacts together with their interpretation. It is recommended that a draft report is submitted to the HES for comment prior to its formal submission to the Local Planning Authority. A copy of this brief shall be included in the report.

5.3 The HES would normally expect to receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork - dependant upon the provision of specialist reports, radiocarbon dating results etc the production of which may exceed this period. If a substantial delay is anticipated then an interim report will be produced. A copy of this brief shall be included in the report.

5.4 In addition to the copy supplied to the Local Planning Authority a copy of the report will also be submitted to the North Devon District Council's Conservation Officer - address below.

5.5 On completion of the report, in addition to copies required by the Client and the District Council Conservation Officer, hard copies of the report shall be supplied to the HES on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. In addition to the hard copies of the report, one copy shall be provided to the County Historic Environment Service in digital format - in a format to be agreed in advance with the HES - on the understanding that it may in future be made available to researchers via a web-based version of the Historic Environment Record.

5.6 The archaeological consultant shall complete an online OASIS (*Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS*) form in respect of the archaeological work. This will include a digital version of the report. **The report or short entry to the Historic Environment Record will also include the OASIS ID number.**

## 5.7 Publication

Should particularly significant historic fabric, architectural features, below-ground remains, finds be encountered, then these, because of their importance, are likely to merit wider publication in line with government planning guidance. If such remains are encountered, the publication requirements – including any further analysis that may be necessary – will be confirmed with the HES.

## 6. PERSONNEL

6.1 The recording work shall be carried out by a professional historic building specialist to be agreed with the HES. Staff must be suitably qualified and experienced for their project roles. All work should be carried out under the control of a member of the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC), or by a specified person of equivalent standing and expertise. The Written Scheme of Investigation will contain details of key project staff and specialists who may contribute during the course of the works - excavation and post excavation.

6.2 Health and Safety matters, including site security, are matters for the consultant. However, adherence to all relevant regulations will be required.

6.3 The archaeological consultant shall give the HES two weeks notice of commencement of works and shall be responsible for agreeing monitoring arrangements. Details will be agreed of any monitoring points where decisions on options within the programme are to be made.

6.4 Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report - see 5.5 below.

6.5 The work shall be carried out in accordance with *IFA Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (1996)*, as amended (2008).

## 7. DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE AND FINDS

7.1 The archaeological consultant shall contact the museum that will receive the site archive to obtain an accession number and agree conditions for deposition. *The accession number will be quoted in the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

7.2 Archaeological finds resulting from the investigation (which are the property of the landowner), should be deposited with the appropriate museum - in a format to be agreed with the museum, and within a timetable to be agreed with the HES. The museum's guidelines for the deposition of archives for long-term storage should be adhered to. If ownership of all or any of the finds is to remain with the landowner, provision and agreement must be made for the time-limited retention of the material and its full analysis and recording, by appropriate specialists.

7.3 The artefact discard policy must be set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation.

## 8. CONTACT NAME AND ADDRESS

Stephen Reed, Archaeological Officer, Devon County Council, Environment, Economy and Culture Directorate, Matford Offices, County Hall, Exeter EX2 4QW

Tel: 01392-383303 Fax: 01392-383011 E-mail: [stephen.reed@devon.gov.uk](mailto:stephen.reed@devon.gov.uk)

Collette Hall, Conservation Officer, North Devon District Council, Civic Centre, Barnstaple, Devon, EX31 1EA Tel: 01271 388352 Email: [collette.hall@northdevon.gov.uk](mailto:collette.hall@northdevon.gov.uk)

## Appendix 2

### WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR HISTORICAL BUILDING RECORDING AT 22-23 EAST STREET, SOUTH MOLTON, DEVON.

**Location:** 22-23 East Street  
**Parish:** South Molton  
**District:** North Devon  
**County:** Devon  
**NGR:** 271645.125976  
**Planning Application No:** 43362 & 43363  
Reinstatement of existing outbuilding and formation of ancillary accommodation  
**Historic Environment Service ref:** Arch/dc/nd/11197

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document forms a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which has been produced by South West Archaeology (SWARCH) at the request of Ms Tattwa Gyani (the Client), and sets out the methodology for a desk-based assessment and historic building recording of a building to the rear of 22-23 East Street, South Molton and for related off site analysis and reporting. The WSI and the schedule of work it proposes conforms to a brief as supplied by the Devon County Historic Environment Service (DCHES).
- 1.2 In accordance with PPG15 (1994) Planning and the Historic Environment, PPG16 (1990) Archaeology and Planning Policy and the Local Development Framework Policy on archaeology, consent has been granted, conditional upon a programme of archaeological work being undertaken. This condition requires that:  
*'No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority.'* The development shall be carried out at all times in strict accordance with the approved scheme, or such other details as may be subsequently agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.'
- 1.3 The conversion of the building has already been undertaken - in breach of the consent granted. The works set out in this document - required by the wording of Condition 3 - on both consents will allow a record to be made of the accessible historic fabric of the listed building, an assessment of the impact of the development upon the historic fabric, as well as a record of any fixtures and fittings that survive in or in the vicinity of the building, e.g. the former gaol's door which is located within the garden the building. The desk-based research will place the building into its historical context.

#### 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The building subject to this application lies within the Conservation Area of South Molton and is the former town gaol, a Grade II listed building constructed in 1839 and replacing an earlier gaol. The proposed development will involve some impact on the historic fabric of the building - which is of local significance in terms of the history of South Molton.

#### 3.0 AIMS

- 3.1 The principal objectives of the programme shall be to:
- 3.1.1 To investigate and establish the historical and archaeological context of the site and building;
  - 3.1.2 To investigate and record any historic building fabric or architectural detail that is obscured removed or otherwise affected by the development;
  - 3.1.3 To analyse and report on the results of the project as appropriate.

#### 4.0 METHOD

- 4.1 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by any archaeological staff working on site.
- 4.1.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.
  - 4.1.2 The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.
  - 4.1.3 Should the sides of any trenches, or any built structures be deemed unstable, by virtue of depth or composition, trenches or built structures will be adequately shored, shuttered or stepped to allow safe access. The provision of such measures will be the responsibility of the client.

- 4.2 Desk-based assessment:

The programme of work shall include an element of desk-based research to place the development site into its historic and archaeological context. This work will consist of map regression based on the Ordnance Survey maps and the Tithe Map(s) and Apportionments. An examination will also be made of records and aerial photographs held by the HER. In addition, it will involve the examination of other *known* relevant cartographic, documentary and photographic sources held by the Devon Record Office, West Country Studies Library, the County Historic Environment Service and cartographic, printed and documentary sources available in the North Devon Record Office, North Devon Local Studies Centre, Tuly Street, Barnstaple.

#### 4.3 Historic building recording:

An archaeological record of the will be undertaken with the aim of a greater understanding of the building and the identification and recording of any historic features. The work shall be carried out in accordance with *IFA Standards and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (1996)*, as amended (2001 & 2008). The recording will be based on English Heritage Level 2 (*Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*) guidelines.

Level 2 is a **descriptive record**, made in circumstances similar to those of Level 1 but when more information is needed. It may be made of a building which is judged not to require any fuller record, or it may serve to gather data for a wider project. Both the exterior and the interior will be viewed, described and photographed. The record will present conclusions regarding the building's development and use, but will not discuss in detail the evidence on which these conclusions are based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive and may be tailored to the scope of a wider project.

The building record will consist of:

- 4.3.1 A written description and analysis of the form and function of the building including evidence for different periods of build;
- 4.3.2 A drawn record to include a location plan, a detailed plan of the structure and elevations as appropriate, at an appropriate scale, based on the existing architects plans;
- 4.3.3 A digital photographic record of the building will be undertaken in an archival form that is acceptable to the receiving museum;
- 4.3.4 A record will be made of the external and internal appearance of the building, the means of construction, the material construction and any feature of architectural or historic interest;
- 4.3.5 A description of the impact of the conversion works upon the historic fabric as far as possible given that the conversion works have been completed.

- 4.4 SWARCH will agree monitoring arrangements with DCHES and give two weeks notice, unless a shorter period is agreed, of commencement of the fieldwork. Details will be agreed of any monitoring points where decisions on options within the programme are to be made. Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds.

## 5.0 ARCHIVE AND REPORT

- 5.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991 2nd edition) upon completion of the entire project. This will include relevant correspondence together with field drawings, and environmental, artefactual and photographic records. The archive will be deposited with the Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon under accession number NDDMS:2009.73.

- 5.2 Archaeological finds resulting from the investigation (which are the property of the landowner), will also be deposited with the above museum (under the accession number above) in a format to be agreed with the museum, and within a timetable to be agreed with the HES. The museum's guidelines for the deposition of archives for long-term storage will be adhered to and any sampling procedures will be carried out prior to deposition and in consultation with the museum. If ownership of all or any of the finds is to remain with the landowner, provision and agreement must be made for the time-limited retention of the material and its full analysis and recording, by appropriate specialists.

- 5.3 An illustrated summary report will be produced as soon as possible following completion of fieldwork, and submitted to the DCHES, the North Devon District Council's Conservation Officer and the Client. One hard copy and one PDF copy of the report will be provided to the HES on the understanding that the hard copy will be deposited for public reference in the HER.

The report will include the following elements:

- 5.3.1 A report number and the OASIS record number;
- 5.3.2 A copy of the DCHES brief and this WSI;
- 5.3.3 A location plan and overall site plan including the location of the building;

- 5.3.4 A detailed plan of the structure at an appropriate scale and at least one elevation of the structure at an appropriate scale;
  - 5.3.5 A description of the building including any features of historical significance;
  - 5.3.6 An assessment of significant historical and/or architectural features, environmental and scientific samples together with recommendations for further analysis;
  - 5.3.7 An description of the impact of the conversion works upon the historic fabric of the building;
  - 5.3.8 Any specialist reports commissioned;
- 5.4 DCHES will receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork, dependant on the provision of specialist reports, radiocarbon dating results etc, the production of which may exceed this period. If a substantial delay is anticipated then an interim report will be produced. The report will be supplied to the HES on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. In addition to the hard copies of the report, one copy will be provided to the HES in digital format, in a format to be agreed in advance with the HES, on the understanding that it may in future be made available to researchers via a web-based version of the HER.
- 5.6 Should they merit it; the results of these investigations will be published in an appropriate academic journal. If required, after the production of a summary report, a programme and timetable for this will be submitted to Devon County Historic Environment Service and the Client for approval.
- 5.7 A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological Investigations*) database under ref. southwes 1-65696.

## 6.0 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by Colin Humphreys; the building survey will be carried out by Colin Humphreys. Relevant staff of the DCHES will be consulted as appropriate. Where necessary appropriate specialist advice will be sought, (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

Deb Laing-Trengove  
 South West Archaeology  
 The Old Dairy, Hacche Lane Business Park, Pathfields Business Park, South Molton, Devon EX36 3LH  
 Telephone: 01769 573555 email: deblt@swarch.net

### Appendix 1 – List of specialists

#### Building recording

Robert Waterhouse  
 13 Mill Meadow, Ashburton TQ13 7RN Tel: 01364 652963  
 Richard Parker  
 Exeter Archaeology, Custom House, The Quay, Exeter, EX2 4AN Tel: 01392 665521  
 exeter.arch@exeter.gov.uk

#### Conservation

Richard and Helena Jaeschke  
 2 Bydown Cottages, Swimbridge, Barnstaple EX32 0QD Tel: 01271 830891

#### Curatorial

Alison Mills  
 The Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon  
 The Square, Barnstaple, North Devon. EX32 8LN Tel: 01271 346747  
 Thomas Cadbury  
 Curator of Antiquities  
 Royal Albert Memorial Museum  
 Bradninch Offices, Bradninch Place, Gandy Street, Exeter EX4 3LS Tel: 01392 665356  
 Fiona Pitt  
 Plymouth City Museum, Drake Circus, Plymouth, PL4 8AJ Tel: 01752 204766

#### Geophysical Survey

Ross Dean  
 South West Archaeology Limited.  
 GSB Prospection Ltd.  
 Cowburn Farm, Market Street, Thornton, Bradford, West Yorkshire, BD13 3HW Tel: 01274 835016  
 gsb@gsbprospection.com

#### Human Bones

Louise Lou

Head of Heritage Burial Services, Oxford Archaeology, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 OES  
Tel: 01865 263 800

### **Lithics**

Martin Tingle  
Higher Brownston, Brownston, Modbury, Devon, PL21 OSQ      martin@mtingle.freemove.co.uk

### **Metallurgy**

Sarah Paynter  
Centre for Archaeology, Fort Cumberland, Fort Cumberland Road, Eastney, Portsmouth PO4 9LD  
Tel: 02392 856700      sarah.paynter@english-heritage.org.

### **Palaeoenvironmental/Organic**

Vanessa Straker  
English Heritage SW, 29 Queen Square, Bristol BS1 4ND      Tel: 0117 9287961  
vanessa.straker@english-heritage.org.uk

Dana Challinor (wood identification)  
Lavender Cottage, Little Lane, Aynho, Oxfordshire OX17 3BJ      Tel: 01869 810150  
dana.challinor@tiscali.co.uk

Julie Jones (plant macro-fossils)  
juliedjones@blueyonder.co.uk

Heather Tinsley (pollen analysis)  
heathertinsley@aol.com

Ralph Fyffe (pollen analysis)  
University of Plymouth

### **Pottery**

John Allen,  
Exeter Archaeology, Custom House, the Quay, Exeter, EX2 4AN Tel: 01392 665918  
Henrietta Quinnell  
39D Polsloe Road, Exeter EX1 2DN      Tel: 01392 433214

### **Timber Conservation**

Liz Goodman  
Specialist Services, Conservation Museum of London, 150 London Wall, London EC2Y 5HN  
Tel: 0207 8145646      lgoodman@museumoflondon.org.uk

## Appendix 3

### Devon County Historic Environment Records

#### **HER 14071: Prison**

Evidence: Extant Building  
District: North Devon District  
ClassType: PRISON  
NGR: SS71652595  
Historic Parish: SOUTH MOLTON  
OS Map: SS72NW  
Civil Parish: South Molton  
Broad Period: Modern  
Listed Building Grade: Grade II  
Period: Modern, XIX, XVII

#### Summary

The borough gaol in East Street was built c1838 to provide dwellings for the gaoler and superintendent of police, with six cells, two dayrooms and an airing yard for prisoners. The dwellings are now private houses. The remains of the old cells and part of the airing yard still survive to the rear.

#### **HER 51872: East Street**

Evidence: Structure  
District: North Devon District Class: TRANSPORT  
Type: ROAD  
NGR: SS717-259-  
Historic Parish: SOUTH MOLTON  
OS Map: SS72NW  
Civil Parish: South Molton  
Broad Period: Medieval  
Period: Medieval, Modern, Post Medieval, XIX

#### Summary

East Street was the original main street of medieval South Molton, along which many burgage plots were laid.

#### **HER 72164: Garden**

Evidence: Site Of  
District: North Devon District  
Class: GARDENS PARKS AND URBAN SPACES  
Type: GARDEN  
NGR: SS71672603  
Historic Parish: SOUTH MOLTON  
OS Map: SS72NW  
Civil Parish: South Molton  
Broad Period: Modern  
Period: Modern, XIX

#### Summary

Site of former garden, shown on 1890s 25" OS map, with formal paths, trees and greenhouses. The plot of land is called Archers Meadow on the tithe map. On the 1890 25" OS map the area is shown as a garden with formal paths, trees, greenhouses and a small building in the north east corner. At this time the garden was part of the curtilage of Loughrigg (PRN 72165). Only the greenhouses are shown on the 1904 25" OS map and a flagstaff (PRN 72166). By the 1960s the area had become occupied by a builder's yard, with buildings along the north and western boundaries, including a sawmill. Mole Valley Farmers moved onto the site in about 1964.

**HER 72165: House Loughrigg**

Evidence: Extant Building  
District: North Devon District  
Class: DOMESTIC  
Type: HOUSE  
NGR: SS71712597  
Historic Parish: SOUTH MOLTON  
OS Map: SS72NW  
Civil Parish: South Molton  
Broad Period: Modern  
Listed Building Grade: Grade II  
Period: Modern, XIX

**Summary**

Loughrigg, 32 East Street, is a two storey stuccoed building, with a hipped slate roof, dated to the early 19th century. The 1890s 25" OS map shows a stable block and garden within the curtilage at that time. The property housed a Royal Engineers experimental school during the Second World War.

**HER 72167: Burgage Plot**

Evidence: Documentary Evidence (Cartographic)  
District: North Devon District  
Class: AGRICULTURE AND SUBSISTENCE  
Type: BURGAGE PLOT  
NGR: SS71652599  
Historic Parish: SOUTH MOLTON  
OS Map: SS72NW  
Civil Parish: South Molton  
Broad Period: Medieval  
Period: Medieval, Modern, Post Medieval

**Summary**

Area of former burgage plots shown on early OS maps and preserved in the gardens of the houses fronting East Street.

**HER 72168: Trackway**

Evidence: Documentary Evidence (Cartographic)  
District: North Devon District  
Class: Devon HER Term  
Type: TRACKWAY  
NGR: SS71642600  
Historic Parish: SOUTH MOLTON  
OS Map: SS72NW  
Civil Parish: South Molton  
Broad Period: Medieval  
Period: Medieval

**Summary**

Possible route of an early trackway which was respected by the pre-existing field system and which may have become the 'back lane' to the burgage plots fronting East Street. (Southwest Archaeology 2005)  
If this is the case, then the route of this early trackway may be represented by the boundary between plots 2235 and 1114a shown on the Tithe map, the northern boundaries of the burgage plots shown on early OS maps and be reflected today in the north west boundary and buildings of the proposed development site shown on the modern OS map. (Watts, S. 2006).



## Appendix 4

### Text of English Heritage Listing Documents

**IoE Number: 96924:**

FORMER TOWN GAOL TO REAR OF NOS 22 AND 23., EAST STREET (north side), SOUTH MOLTON, NORTH DEVON, DEVON

Date listed: 31 October 1986

Date of last amendment: 31 October 1986

Grade II

SOUTH MOLTON EAST STREET SS7025-7125 (north west side) 5/38 - Former Town Gaol to rear of Nos 22 and 23. GV II Built in 1838 replacing C17 gaol. Rubble, now lacking roof and derelict. 4 windows to south with segmental heads, left hand are sashes with glazing bars, the other 2 casements. Door to left. No openings to rear and sides. Internal wall brick. Plain stairs with metal balustrade. Included principally for historical interest. Former exercise yard partly survives, partly obscured by later accretions.

**IoE Number: 96923**

22 AND 23 EAST STREET (north side), SOUTH MOLTON, NORTH DEVON, DEVON

Date listed: 31 October 1986

Date of last amendment: 31 October 1986

Grade II

SOUTH MOLTON EAST STREET SS7025-7125 (north west side) 5/37 Nos 22 and 23 GV II Built in 1838 probably on the site of the C17 gaol. The street frontage, nos 22 and 23 were accommodation for the gaoler and superintendent of police. 2 storeys rendered with rusticated quoins. Hipped slate roof with axial chimney stacks. 3 sashes with glazing bars intact. Central doorcase with cornice, pilasters, rectangular fanlight, panelled reveals and 6-panelled door.

## Appendix 5

List of jpegs contained on CD located in the rear of the report.  
See figs:

1. The Gaol viewed from the south prior to work starting.
2. As above; removal of ivy.
3. As above.
4. As above.
5. As above showing detail of window casements.
6. As above showing segmental stone arch above a cell window.
7. The Gaol viewed from the north east, prior to recent building work.
8. The central stair after the removal of the rubble infill.
9. The removal of the secure doorway to room (13) viewed from the east.
10. As above viewed from the west.
11. Yard (1) viewed from the rear of the Police Station (south).
12. As above with the Gaol in the background.
13. Yard (2) viewed from the rear of the Police Station (south).
14. As above with the Gaol in the background.
15. Yard (3) viewed from the front of the Gaol (north).
16. As above with the Police Station in the background.
17. As above showing the blocked doorway to yard (2).
18. Yard (3) viewed from the front of the Gaol (north).
19. The west end of the Gaol viewed from the south.
20. The centre of the Gaol viewed from the south.
21. The doorway to cell (2).
22. The brick panel above the central doorway viewed from below.
23. The east end of the south front of the Gaol viewed from the south.
24. The west end of the Gaol viewed from the south.
25. The centre of the Gaol viewed from the south.
26. The east end of the Gaol viewed from the south showing the remains of the room (6, possibly a former reading room).
27. The remains of the doorway in the west side of room (6) viewed from the east.
28. The pine cladding around the doorway of cell (4) viewed from the east.
29. The doorway to cell (5) viewed from the south west.
30. The door removed from room (13).
31. The slate floor at the base of the stairs in room (3).
32. As above showing the first flight of granite stairs.
33. As above.
34. The first flight of granite stairs viewed from above.
35. The second flight of granite stairs viewed from above.
36. The stairs viewed from above.
37. The granite window sill to window (W9); note the groove (now filled) for the set of iron bars inside the window frame.
38. As above.
39. The south wall of room (13) viewed from the north east.
40. The modern west wall of room (13).
41. The south wall of room (13) viewed from the north west.
42. The landing (12) between the stairs and rooms (11 & 13) viewed from the east.
43. As above viewed from the west.
44. The south wall of room (11) viewed from the north west.
45. As above.
46. The south and west wall of room (11) viewed from the east.