

FISHLEIGH HOUSE HATHERLEIGH DEVON

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment,
Historic Building Recording & Archaeological Monitoring



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Fisleigh House, Hatherleigh, Devon

**Results of a Desk-Based Assessment,
Historic Building Recording & Archaeological Monitoring**

For

Mr Tim Capps

On behalf of

Mr & Mrs Sharp

By



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Summary

South West Archaeology Ltd. carried out a programme of building recording and archaeological monitoring at Fishleigh House, Hatherleigh, Devon, in advance of the demolition of part of the extant house and the creation of an indoor swimming pool. Parts of a 20th century extension were demolished, together with the end of a wing shown on the Hatherleigh tithe map of 1839. On the first floor, this wing contained an unusual curving lath-and-plaster ceiling, an architectural feature usually restricted to public buildings. Archaeological recording following the demolition of this wing demonstrated that the ground floor was built in the second half of the 18th century and was probably non-domestic in character. This structure was later raised to two stories and incorporated into the domestic house, an event contemporary with the surviving early 19th century roof and curving plaster ceiling.

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Mr and Mrs Sharp
Mr Tim Capps
The staff of the West County Studies Library
The staff of the Devon County Historic Environment Service

1.0 Introduction

Location:	Fishleigh House
Parish:	Hatherleigh
District:	West Devon
County:	Devon
NGR:	SS540058

1.1 Project Background

This report details the results of a programme of historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) at Fishleigh House, Hatherleigh, Devon (Figure 1) during August 2010. The work was commissioned by Tim Capps (the Agent) on behalf of Mr and Mrs Sharp (the Client), in order to fulfil a planning condition on the site and was undertaken in advance of the construction of a replacement swimming pool, which entailed the demolition of part of the western wing of Fishleigh House. This work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), approved by the Devon County Historic Environment Service (DCHES) and agreed with the Agent.

1.2 Historical Summary

Fishleigh House is shown on the Hatherleigh tithe map of 1839 (Figure 3 and Figure 4). The house is not listed, but is associated with a Grade II Listed, later 17th century barn (listing no.93115). This structure contains some heavily chamfered and stopped ceiling beams unusual in a non-domestic context, which would imply they have been taken from an earlier domestic structure. The manor of Fishleigh is noted as belonging, with Hatherleigh, to the Abbey at Tavistock, having formed part of the original endowment. At the Dissolution it became the property and residence of a younger branch of the Yeo family of Heanton Sackville (Lysons 1822). Fishleigh House is mentioned by a local Antiquarian (Swete 1789; see below) as the residence of the Luxmore family, and there are records of a sale in 1794. In 1822, it belonged to Mr Darke of Launceston (Lysons 1822), and in 1839 it was owned and occupied by Mr William Cholmely Morris Esq. The precise history of Fishleigh House is open to some speculation as there are several settlements in Hatherleigh parish called Fishleigh, and as such some confusion naturally arises. The settlement is thought to be on an ancient site (Hoskins 1954, 407) but it is first mentioned in the 1228 *Feet of Fines* (Gover *et. al* 1931, 143).

Although the house has undergone extensive 19th and 20th century modifications and additions, part of the structure to be demolished is shown on the Hatherleigh tithe map. The destruction of this wing would therefore provide valuable information on the date and development of the house, and would have a significant impact on any buried archaeological remains. In addition, a rapid assessment undertaken by SWARCH identified an unusual 19th century curving lath-and-plaster ceiling in that wing.

1.3 Topological and Geological Background

Fishleigh House lies adjacent to the A386, approximately 1.5km north of Hatherleigh. It is situated at *c.*80m AOD on the crest of a north-facing scarp overlooking the valley of the River Torridge (Figure 1). The work undertaken at Fishleigh did not extend beyond the footprint of existing structures, so no topsoil was encountered. The subsoil consisted of a mottled yellow silty clay with occasional stone inclusions up to 100mm in size. According to the British Geological Survey (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience>) the bedrock is comprised of Carboniferous sandstones of the Bude Formation.

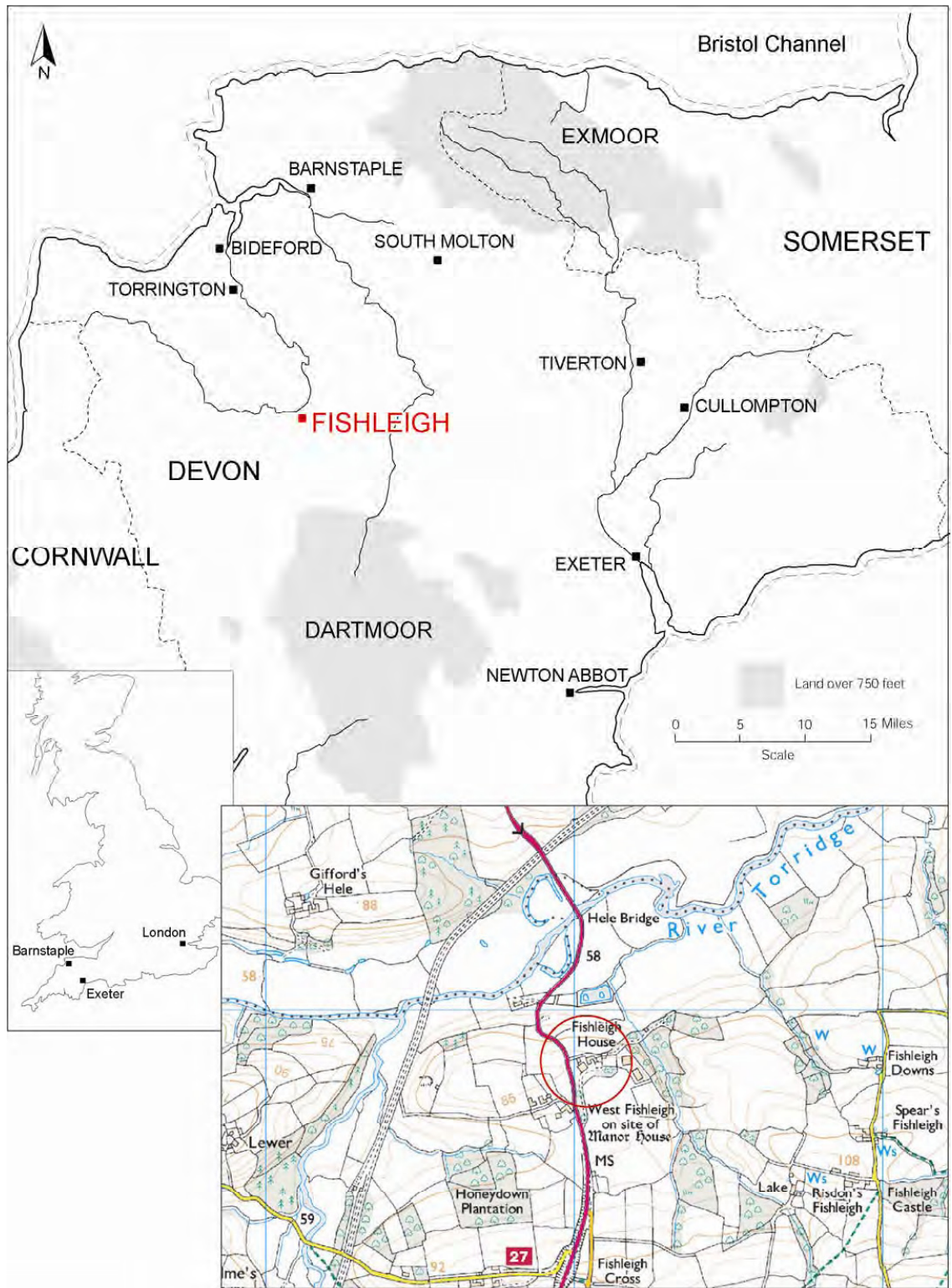


Figure 1: Location maps for Fishleigh House.

1.4 Methodology

Archaeological monitoring and recording in advance of the construction of an indoor swimming pool was undertaken by L. Bray, C. Humphreys, D. Laing-Trengrove, B. Morris and S. Walls during August 2010.

The area affected by the development consisted of three parts: a wing of the house shown on the 1839 tithe map, a courtyard area to the north-west, and a 19th century extension linking the aforementioned wing to the main body of the house.

Prior to the demolition of the standing building, the roof trusses and the unusual curving 19th century lath-and-plaster ceiling was recorded in plan and section. This took place on the 12th August 2010. Demolition took place on the 17-18th August, and this work was also monitored.

The modern concrete floor of the building was then removed and the footprint of the structure cleaned by hand to clarify the stratigraphic sequence; confirmation of the results was then obtained through the excavation of a small sondage. An enforced break occurred and during the interim the footprint of the building was tracked over by a mechanical excavator while it was undertaking other work in the vicinity, damaging the site and obscuring some relationships. When work resumed, the area was stripped to the level of the natural subsoil using the tracked mechanical excavator with a toothless grading bucket under the supervision of the site archaeologist. The removal of the building foundations was also monitored. This work took place on the 25th and 31st August 2010.

In the courtyard area, the removal of the concrete surface suggested that ground levels had already been lowered significantly in the past. Significant disruption caused by service trenching and tree plantings strongly suggested any archaeological features that may have been present had been destroyed. Accordingly, and in consultation with DCHES, it was decided that no further works were necessary.

2.0 Results of the Cartographic Research

“At some distance from Hatherleigh, I rode by the seat of Luxmore Esq, placed on an eminence without reaping any advantage from its situation, the front being towards a plain unmeaning field – on its back however it possessed a most beautiful scenery – it took in, a fine expanse of verdant meadow, rich woods, winding along the hilly side of a vale for a lengthened way – through which the Towridge flows in a deep stream, the bridge called Hele of 4 arches rising nobly over the widened waters. The taste of Architects of houses in these parts, from this and other instances, seems to militate strongly against the Natural taste of the present enlightened times...”

Rev. John Swete 1789-1800 (republished 1997, 25).

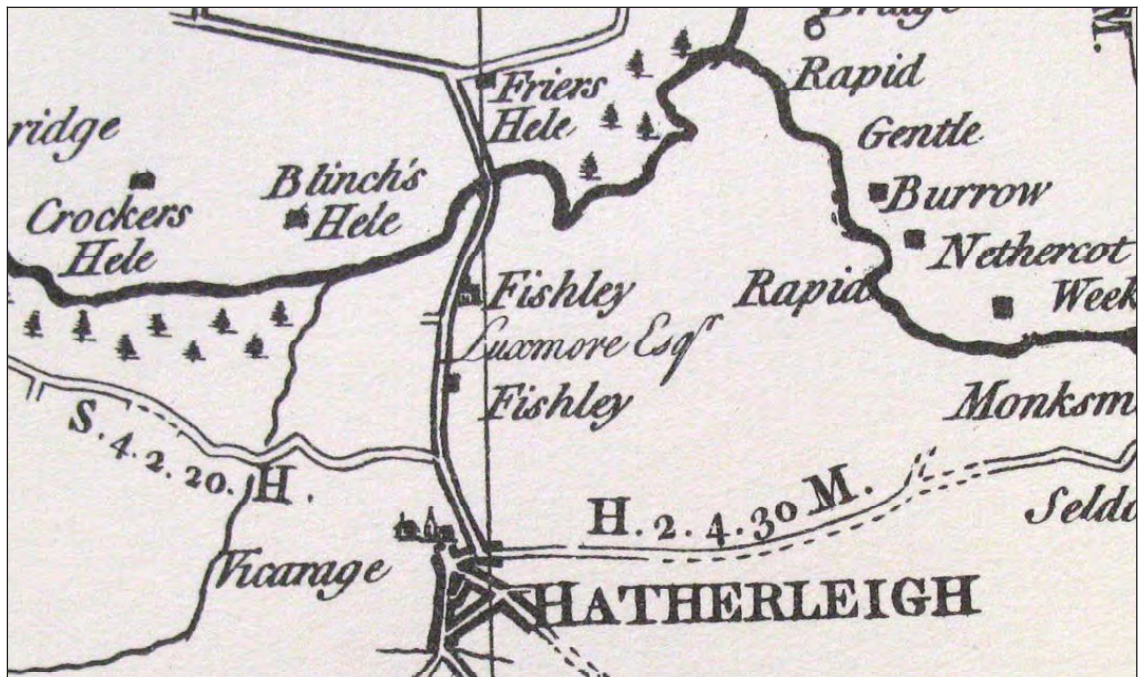


Figure 2: Extract from Donn's 1765 map of Devon (WCSL).

2.1 Tithe Map

The Hatherleigh tithe map of 1839 (see Figure 3 & Figure 4) shows a familiar suite of domestic and non-domestic buildings. The wing to be demolished is clearly shown as one build with the house, although the Hatherleigh map is not colour-coded as Devon tithe maps often were (with domestic buildings in red/pink and non-domestic buildings in grey).

2.2 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale maps, 1887 & 1906

On the 1887 and 1906 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale maps, the rear wing is shown as *separate* to the main body of the house (see Figure 5 and 6). The east and rear wing are not shown on these Ordnance Survey maps, and both would then have been constructed during the 20th century.

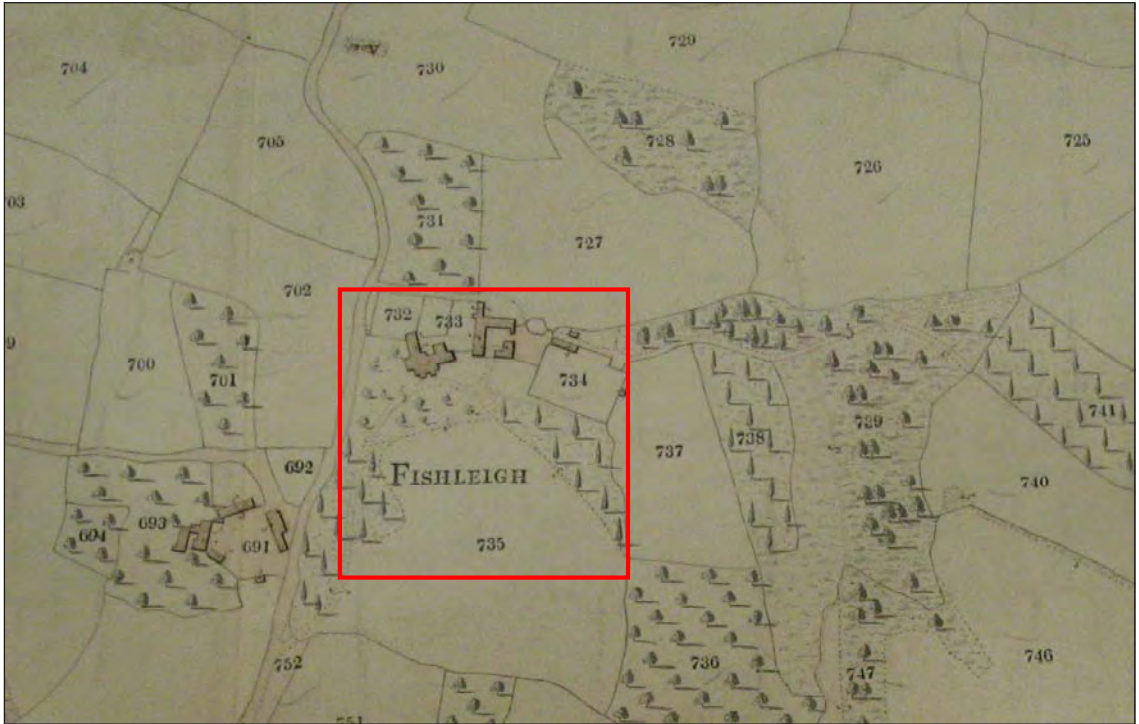


Figure 3: Extract from the Hatherleigh tithe map of 1839 (DRO).



Figure 4: Detail from the Hatherleigh tithe map, showing the area of the development and the wing to be demolished (DRO).

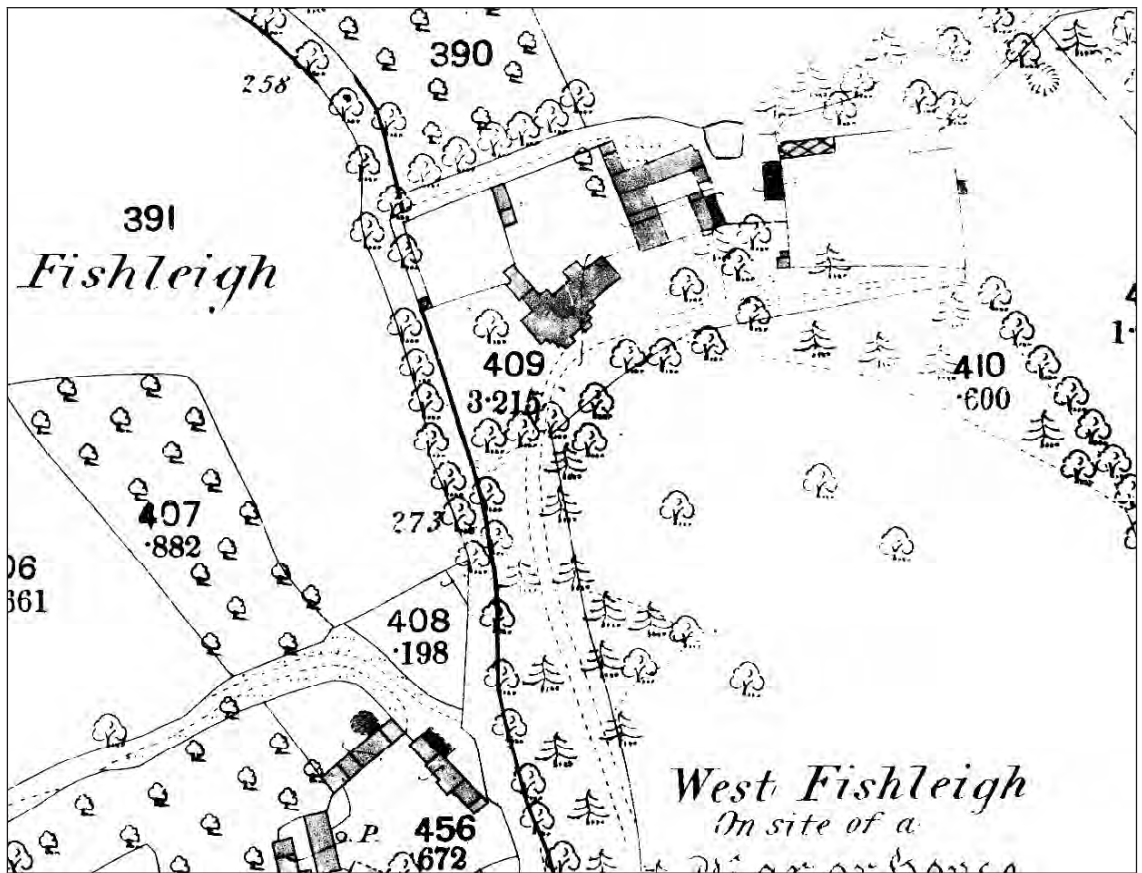


Figure 5: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale map, published 1887 (WCSL).

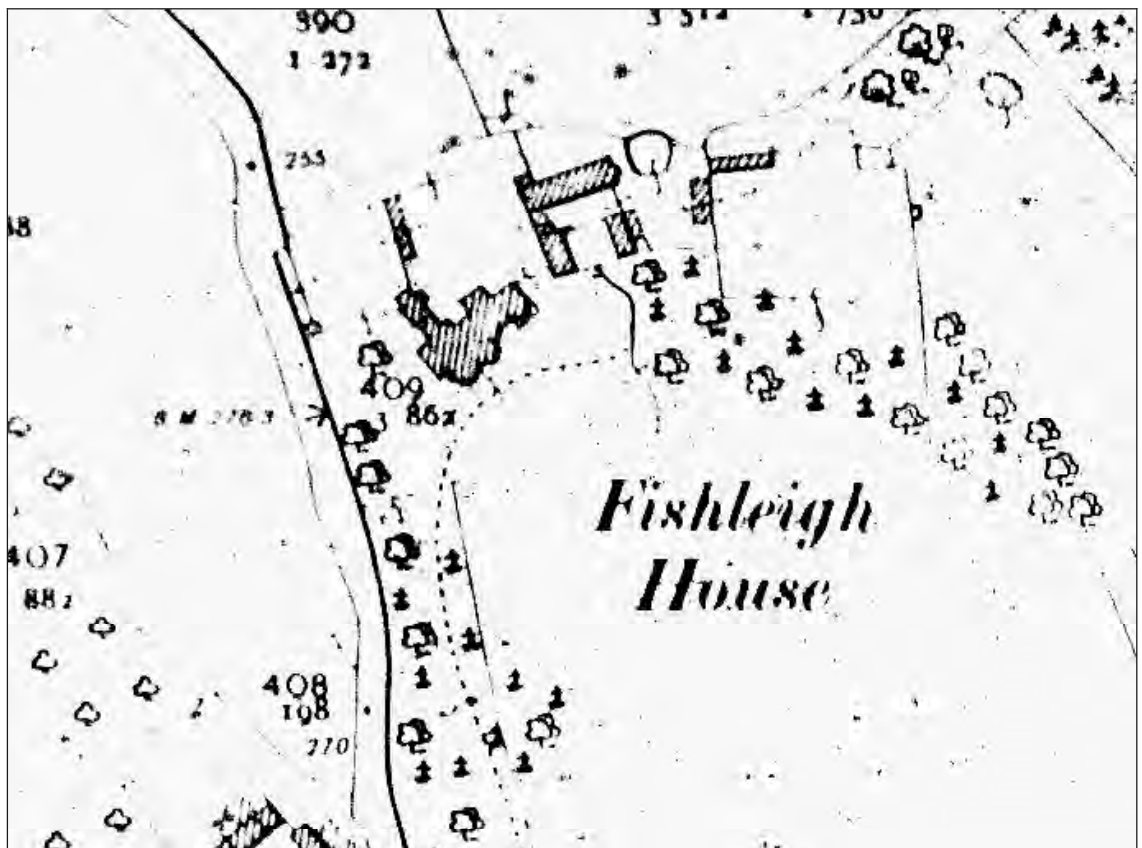


Figure 6: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 scale map, published 1906 (WCSL).

3.0 Results of the Historic Building Survey

3.1 Summary

This building survey is limited to the wing of the house subject to demolition (Figure 7 & Figure 8). The rest of the house is heavily modified but appears to be largely 18th century in date, although the nearby DoE Listed barn (Appendix 3) contains heavily chamfered and stopped beams that may have come from an earlier building on the site.

3.2 Ground Floor (Figure 7)

The 20th century extension is comprised of a single corridor with adjoining service rooms and connects the south-west wing of the building to the north-east wing, forming an open courtyard with the main range. All features in this extension are modern except the door to the north-east wing, the upper part of which is glazed with 6×2 panes and the lower part closed with 2 beaded panels; this door is of mid 19th century date.

In the earlier south-west wing, all the features of Room 1 are modern except the window that formerly faced onto the courtyard (now faces into a modern corridor), which is a hornless sash with 5x2 panes of early/mid 19th century date. A modern stone fireplace placed centrally in the south-west wall is possibly in the place of an earlier fireplace. Rooms 2 and 3 are separated by a partition and contain no features of historic merit. Both rooms formerly had separate doorways to Room 1, although the doorway to Room 3 has recently been blocked with concrete block work and a new opening forced through the partition to Room 2.

All windows to the courtyard are modern cruciform with 2×4×4 casements below and 2×2 openers above; all other windows are modern variations of the above, except that in Room 1.

3.3 First Floor (Figure 7 and Figure 9)

A corridor gives access to two bedrooms (Rooms 4 & 5) and the modern extension to the north-east. The hallway and both bedrooms have been created through the subdivision of a single larger chamber with a lath-and-plaster ceiling that curves downwards to the south-east, south-west, north-west and north-east. The partition walls of this area are all modern.

The windows and doors are all modern. A cupboard in Room 4 has a panelled door with 2 plain panels below and a single plain panel above, and is probably mid 19th century in date. The splayed window that faces onto the courtyard – formerly fitted with shutters – has panels with stepped ogee moulding; two to the shutter door, one below shutter, one large panel below the window and one closing the soffit.

In the 20th century extension, a corridor gives access to a bathroom, toilet and store.

3.4 Roof Structure (Figure 10, Figure 11 & Figure 12)

Pine kingpost trusses with mortice and tenon pegged joints sit over the 20th century extension. In the earlier wing, are a pair of early 19th oak kingpost trusses, pegged and bolted, with indications that the north-eastern end of the roof was hipped. These trusses have failed and sagged, pushing out the wallplate on the western side. Subsequently repaired and strengthened with bolted pine additions, the roof line has been raised, probably when the 20th century extension was built.

3.5 Ceiling Structure (Figure 11 and Figure 12)

The curving ceiling rises from the south-west, north-west, north-east and south-east to meet in the centre. Principal members are oak; a single axial member running south-west to north-east, with secondary members rising from each corner to meet it. All other elements are pine. The curving ceiling of lath-and-plaster is affixed to the underside. This ceiling dropped when the trusses failed, but appears sound.

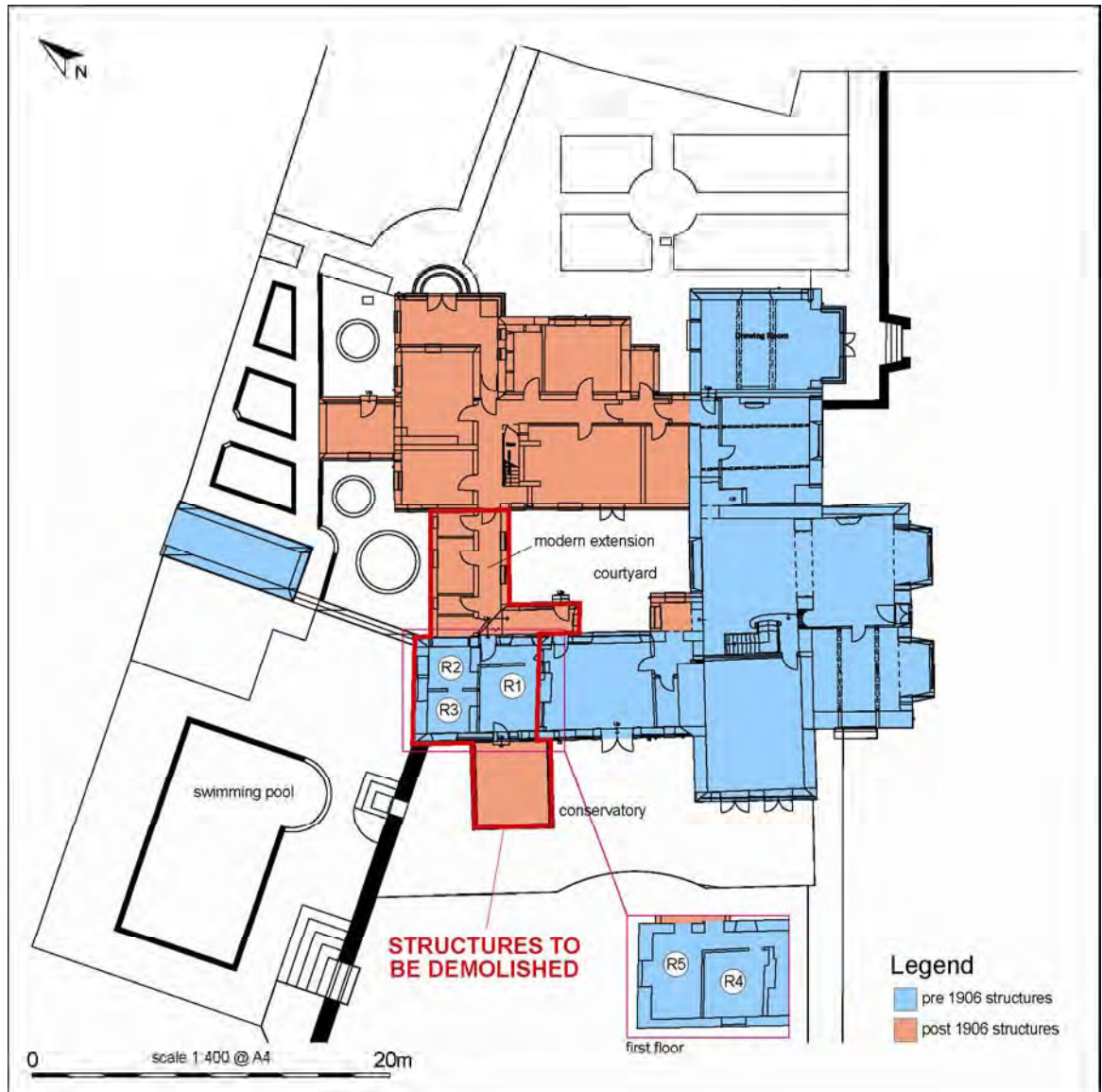


Figure 7: Ground floor plan of Fishleigh House, based on existing architectural drawings.



Figure 8: Fishleigh House, the north-west elevation.

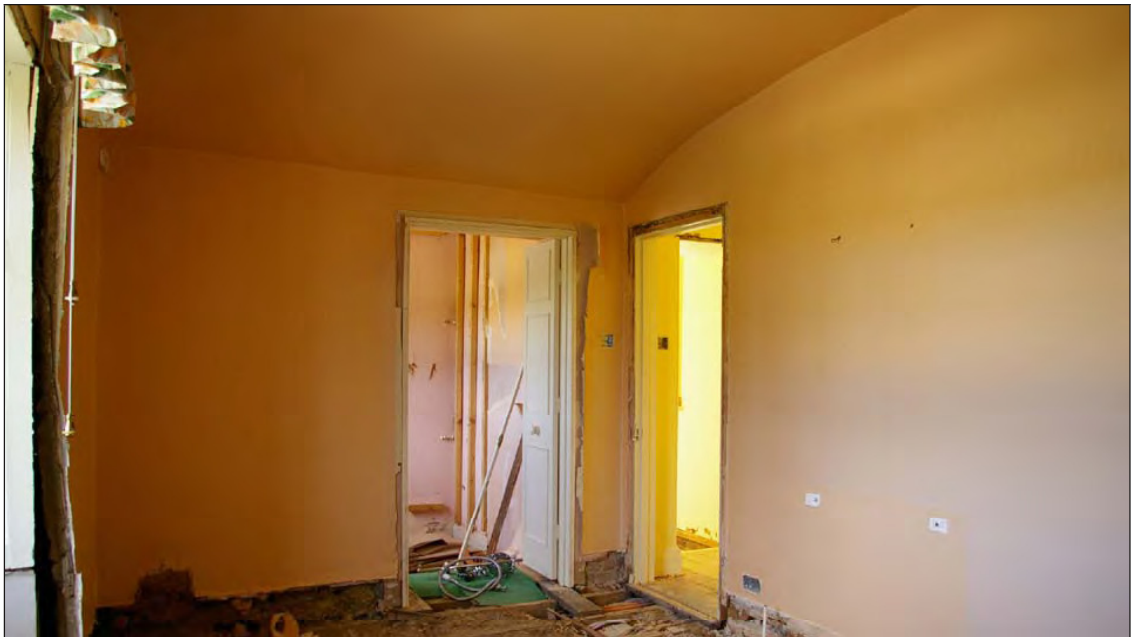


Figure 9: Room 5, viewed from the north-west. Note the curving ceiling.



Figure 10: The ceiling and roof structure above Rooms 4 and 5, viewed from the south-west.

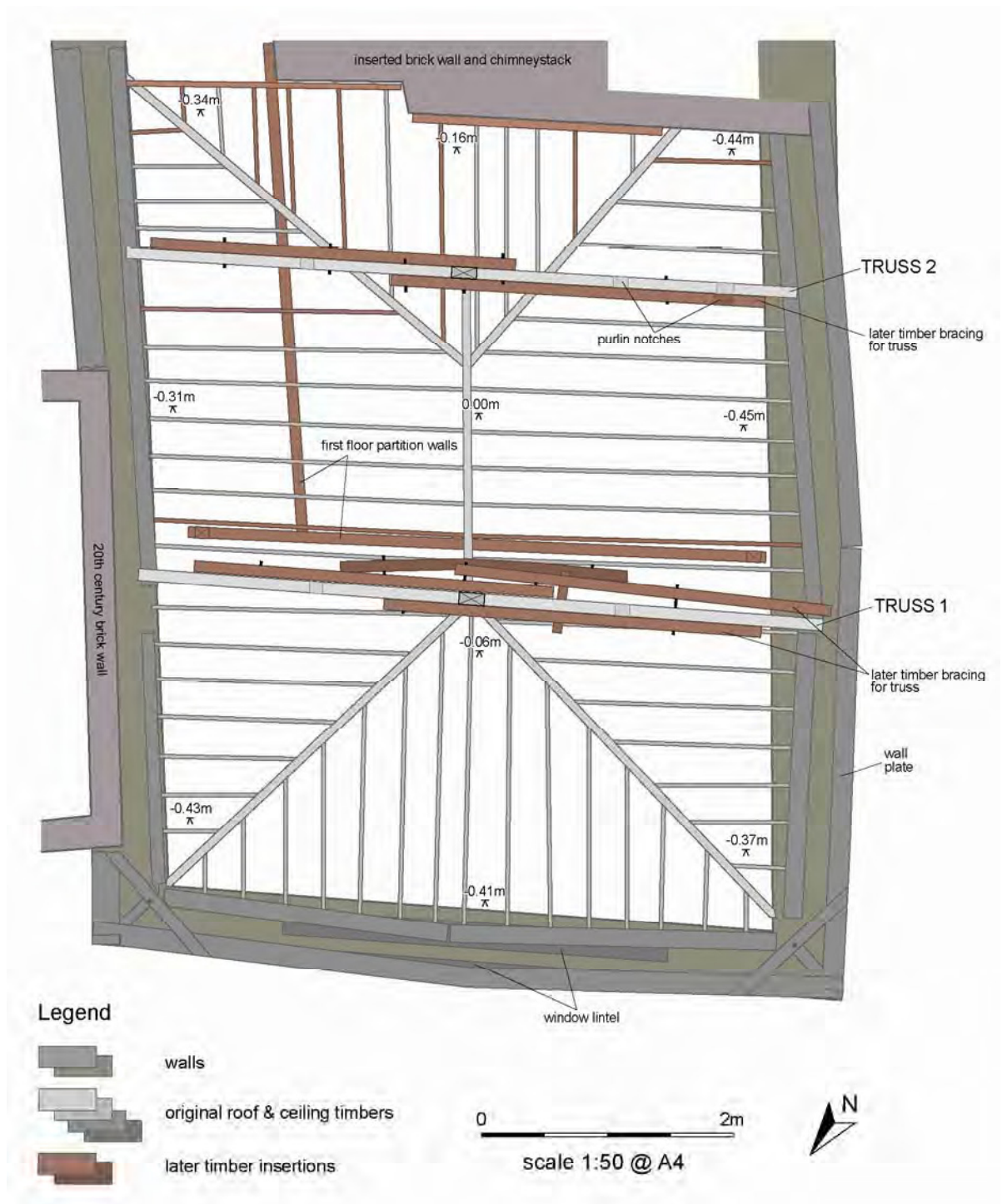


Figure 11: Plan of the roof structure and trusses at Fishleigh House.

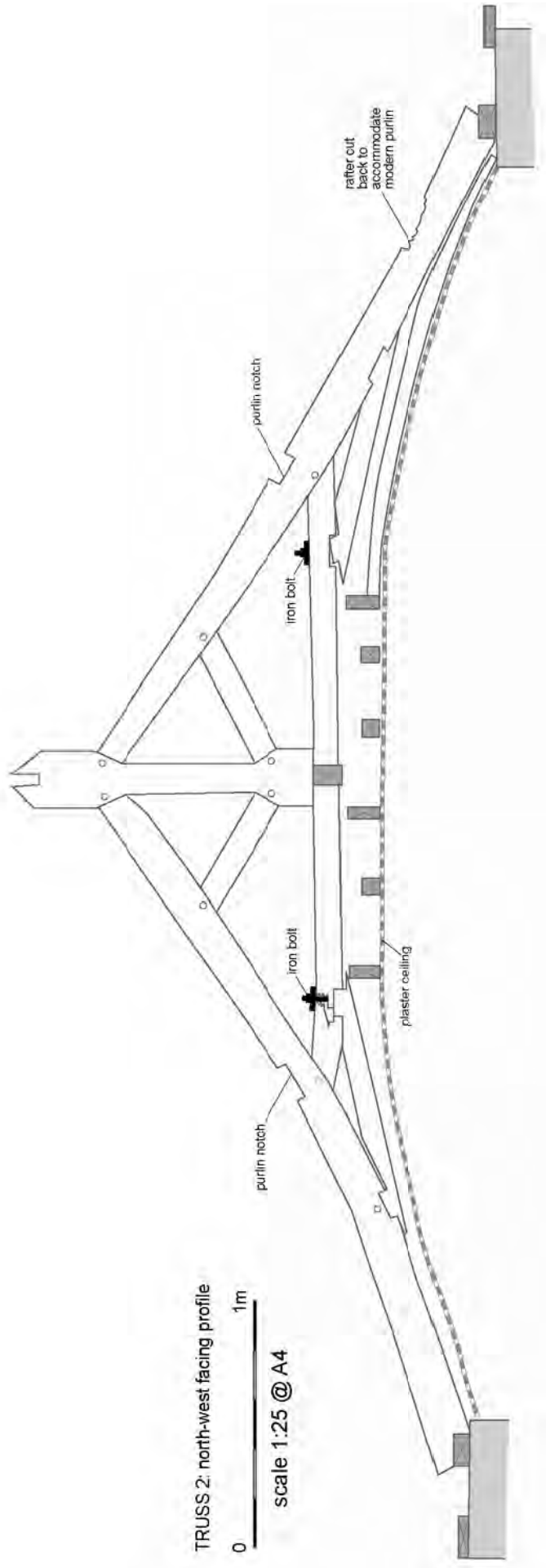


Figure 12: The recorded truss and ceiling profile at Fishleigh House.

4.0 Results of the Archaeological Monitoring

A 20th century extension and conservatory, together with part of a western wing, were demolished as part of this development. The demolition was monitored, and the footprint of the demolished structures was archaeologically investigated.

4.1 Demolition

The structure was internally plastered and externally rendered, making it difficult to identify changes in build and thus assign phasing. The demolition of the older wing provided a valuable opportunity to investigate how it had developed.

The monitoring that took place demonstrated that the early wing was largely built of roughly coursed sub-angular stone rubble. Internally, the thicker walls separating Rooms 2 and 3 from Room 1 were also built of roughly-coursed stone rubble, tied into the external walls.

On the ground floor level, the stone rubble walls were bonded by a loose, greyish-brown sandy lime mortar, with more obvious clay-bonding in the north and internal walls. All windows on the ground floor appear to have been forced through, although the window in the north-west wall may represent a blocked doorway. The south-western external doorway also appears to be forced through. All these openings were lined with reddish-purple hard-fired machine-made brick. The wall separating Rooms 2 and 3 was a narrow timber partition raised on hard-fired machine-made brick. The internal cavity was packed with cob, as was the ceiling cavity above, presumably for insulation. Between Room 1 and Room 2/3 was a wide (*c.*1.5m) doorway, partly blocked with concrete block work.

The north-west and south-west walls on the first floor are bonded with a hard off-white gritty lime mortar, and the openings appear integral. The south-east wall is comprised of cob, which appears to abut the masonry of the north-west wall. Two doorways have been forced through this wall to link with the 20th century extension.

The wall (with chimney stack) between Room 1 and the rest of the house, from ground floor to roof-space, is of reddish-purple hard-fired machine-made brick, and clearly subdivides an earlier, larger space. It post-dates all other features, including the curving plaster ceiling in Rooms 4 and 5.

4.2 Archaeological Recording

The demolition of the standing structure revealed a complex stratigraphic sequence, but one that provided useful information concerning the dating and development of the building.

The earliest archaeological layer (115) was 0.2-0.3m thick and consisted of a homogenous, mid-brown, silty clay that was present across the whole footprint of the building. This material is likely to have been deposited in order to raise the ground level, but may perhaps be a layer of surviving topsoil. It contained frequent sherds of pottery with a *terminus post quem* in the 18th century, suggesting significant activity on the site before the construction of the wing and a date for that construction in or after the mid 18th century.

A layer of re-deposited natural clay (116) 0.2m thick was then laid down across the whole footprint of the structure. This contained frequent inclusions of brick, mortar and charcoal. The nature of these inclusions suggests this context was associated with construction activity and may have been deposited as a result of the excavation of foundations. Overlying this was a widespread but discontinuous thin layer of broken slates (102), with individual fragments

reaching up to 150mm in size. This material is imported to the site and represents debris from roofing work.

This was immediately followed by the erection of the building, the foundations of which appear to have been of stone rubble bonded with clay {113} {119} {120}. Probably contemporary with this first phase of the building was (101), a thin (~10mm thick maximum), crumbly, lime mortar floor. This formed a discontinuous layer, probably because of wear and damage sustained during subsequent development of the building.

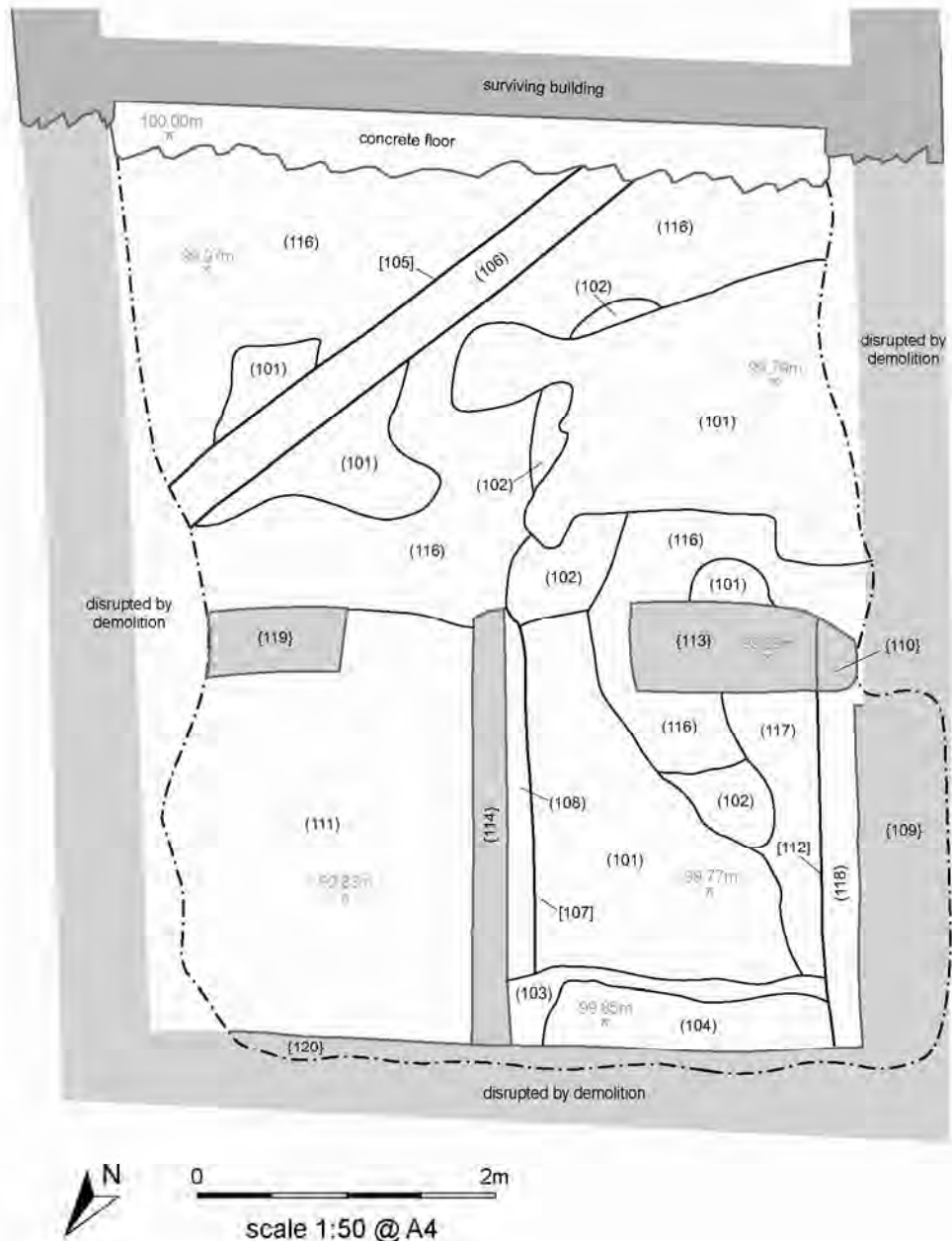


Figure 13: Plan of the exposed archaeological features.

Following this, alterations were made to the south-western wall of the wing, and this was rebuilt in stone rubble bonded with lime mortar {109} {110}. Due to the disruption caused by demolition and subsequent activity, it was not possible to determine the precise limits of this rebuild, although it appears to have been confined to the western wall of the building. It is probable that the insertion of partition wall {114} was part of this programme of alteration,

which also included the laying of a replacement lime mortar floor in the two rooms created (Rooms 2 and 3). This floor (104) (111) was laid on a layer of coarse brown gravel (103) and was more substantial than the earlier floor (101), reaching thicknesses of 40-50mm. In the north-eastern corner of the building footprint numerous fragments of bottle glass were set into the mortar floor (111), probably in an attempt to prevent burrowing vermin gaining access.

The final event in this sequence was the cutting of a trench for a 6" salt-glazed drainpipe running across the southern part of the demolition footprint (105). This was subsequently covered by the modern concrete floor of the building.

4.3 Conclusion

Based on the archaeological evidence, the demolished section of the wing at Fishleigh House was probably built in the mid-late 18th century. It formed part of a larger space (Room 1+) with an integral service room (Rooms 2/3) and entrance to the north. This structure may or may not have been domestic in character. At some later date – and perhaps contemporary with the early 19th century curving ceiling and the kingpost roof-trusses – the wing was raised and was incorporated into the domestic house.



Figure 14: Fishleigh House, following the demolition of the wing and 20th century extension, viewed from the north-west.

5.0 Conclusion

Based on the building survey and the archaeological evidence, five broad phases can be identified. Phase 1 was the pre-building stage represented by layer (115). This contained post-medieval North Devon ware and other, more closely dateable early 18th century pottery. The construction of the wing constituted Phase 2, probably in the second half of the 18th century, although it was probably only of a single storey and non-domestic in character. Phase 3 saw the western wall rebuilt, and perhaps also the insertion of a partition in Room 2/3. During Phase 4 the wing was raised to two stories and the curving lath-and-plaster ceiling installed. This occurred in the early 19th century and resulted in the incorporation of the wing into the domestic space of the house. Finally, in Phase 5, the internal chimney stack was inserted and the single, grand, first storey room was divided into two smaller bedrooms. Most of the windows and doors on the ground floor were probably forced through at this time, the existing roof trusses strengthened and a new, steeper roof added.

It is possible that, with further documentary work, these events could be tied to changes in ownership. Certainly, the curving plaster ceiling is unusual in a domestic context – such features are usually restricted to public buildings – and represents if not a considerable investment then certainly high social aspirations.

6.0 Bibliography and References

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Swete, J. 1997: *Travels in Georgian Devon: The Illustrated Journals of the Reverend John Swete, 1789-1800* (4 vols.). Tiverton: Devon Books.

Unpublished Sources:

Devon Record Office:

Hatherleigh tithe map and apportionment 1839

West Country Studies Library:

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 1887 and 1906 maps, Devon sheet 52.10

Donn's map of Devon 1765

Appendix 1

BRIEF FOR HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING OF GROUNDWORKS

Location: Fishleigh House, Hatherleigh
Parish: Hatherleigh
District: West Devon
County: Devon
NGR: SS540058
Planning Application no: 13532/2009
Proposal: Fishleigh House, Hatherleigh : Demolition of existing extension and replacement with new extension. Plus landscaping of garden including ponds: Archaeology
Historic Environment Service ref: Arch/dc/wd 15850

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 Tim Capp (Agent), with regard to the archaeological works required as a condition of planning consent for the above works. This brief has been produced specifically for the above planning application and may require alteration if this application is revised, amended or resubmitted. This document is not transferable to any other scheme or planning application.
- 1.2 In accordance with PPS5 *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (2010), 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:
- To make a record of the historic building prior to the commencement of the demolition. (Subsequent recording may be required during the course of the proposed works where previously obscured historic fabric or architectural features are exposed by such works) and
 - monitor groundworks associated with the development to allow any exposed archaeological deposits to be investigated and recorded.
- 1.4 Fishleigh House is marked on the OS 1880s-1890s historic mapping. The house does not appear to have a Listing designation, but an associated C17th Barn, 20m to the NE is a Listed building (Grade II). The County HER does not contain specific information on the origin of the current building, however Fishleigh House is mentioned by the local Antiquarian Swete in 1789 AD and it was later sold in 1794 AD (when it was the residence of the *Luxmore* family). Fishleigh House may have earlier associations with C17th *Lethbridge* and/or *Yeo* families (Lethbridge, 1904) and the settlement is thought to be on an ancient site (Hoskins, 1954, 406).
Although there has been extensive C19th and C20th modifications to Fishleigh House, part of the wing proposed for new build is marked on the OS 1880s historic mapping and demolition may therefore impact on fabric of (at present) unknown but potentially historic origin. In addition, any groundworks, including excavations for a proposed swimming pool, may damage below-ground archaeological remains associated with former buildings or ancient settlement.
- 1.5 This Brief covers the application area as defined plan 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 to investigate and record the extent and character of any surviving archaeological deposits affected by the development within the application area and will form the basis of the *Written Scheme of Investigation* to be prepared by the archaeological consultant.
- 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 a desk-based *appraisal* of the site to place the development area 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. The reporting requirements for the desk-based work will be confirmed in consultation with the HES.

If a full report is prepared then 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 demolition. This works shall conform to Level 1 or 2 of recording levels (depending on significance/survival of the historic fabric) 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 below:

Level 1 is essentially a **basic visual record**, supplemented by the minimum of information needed to identify the building's location, age and type. This is the simplest record, not normally an end in itself but contributing to a wider aim. Typically it will be undertaken when the objective is to gather basic information about a large number of buildings – for statistical sampling, for area assessments or historic landscape characterisation, for a pilot project, to identify buildings for planning purposes, or whenever resources are limited and much ground has to be covered in a short time. It may also serve to identify buildings requiring more detailed attention at a later date. Level 1 surveys will generally be of exteriors only, although

they may include superficial interior inspection for significant features. Only if circumstances and objectives allow will any drawings be produced, and these are likely to take the form of sketches.

OR

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 contracted archaeologist should make themselves familiar with the specification required for each of the recording levels and the detail of the proposed archaeological works should be set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation.

3.3 *Monitoring and Recording of Groundworks*

Selective monitoring and recording. (present during sensitive groundworks),

Topsoil and all groundworks in archaeologically sensitive areas, as defined and agreed in consultation with the HES, should be removed by machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket under the supervision and control of the site archaeologist to the depth of formation, the surface of *in situ* subsoil/weathered natural or archaeological deposits whichever is highest in the stratigraphic sequence. Should archaeological deposits be exposed machining will cease in that area to allow the site archaeologist to investigate the exposed deposits.

3.3 All groundworks should be undertaken with the site archaeologist in attendance. Wherever possible topsoil removal/ground reduction and all groundworks across the site will be undertaken by a 360° tracked or wheeled JCB-type mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket to allow the identification of archaeological deposits with minimal disturbance. Should archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains be exposed, machining will cease in that area to allow the site archaeologist to investigate, record and sample such deposits.

3.3.1 Archaeological features and deposits will be cleaned and excavated by hand and will be fully recorded by context as per the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (1994 - revised 2008). All features shall be recorded in plan and section at scales of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50. All scale drawing shall be drawn at a scale appropriate to the complexity of the deposit/feature and to allow accurate depiction and interpretation.

As a minimum:

i) small discrete features will be fully excavated;

ii) larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated); and

iii) long linear features will be excavated to sample 20% of their length - with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature.

Any variation of the above will be undertaken in agreement with the HES.

3.3.2 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.

3.3.3 Should deposits be exposed that contain palaeoenvironmental or datable elements appropriate sampling and post-excavation analysis strategies will be initiated. The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve or report on finds or advise or report on other aspects of the investigation (e.g. palaeoenvironmental analysis) can be called upon and undertake assessment and analysis of such deposits - if required.

3.3.4 Human remains must initially be left in-situ, covered and protected. Removal can only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. Such removal must be in compliance with the relevant primary legislation.

3.3.5 Should any finds identified as treasure or potential treasure, including precious metals, groups of coins or prehistoric metalwork, be exposed, these will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2nd Revision). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

3.4 The entire photographic record should be made in B/W print supplemented by digital or colour transparency. However, 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.

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, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report - see 5.7 below.

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.

5.3 A copy of this brief shall be included in the report.

5.4 In addition to the copy sent to the Local Planning Authority, a copy of the report shall also be submitted to the West Devon Borough Council's Conservation Officer - address below.

5.5 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.

5.6 On completion of the report, in addition to copies required by the Client, 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 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.

5.7 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.

5.8 *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 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), the Institute for Archaeologists (IFA), 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 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. CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORY PROTECTED SPECIES (BATS)

It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility - in consultation with the applicant or agent - to ensure that the undertaking of the required archaeological works does not conflict with any other conditions that have been imposed upon the consent granted and should also consider any biodiversity issues as covered by the NERC Act 2006. In particular, such conflicts may arise where archaeological investigations/excavations have the potential to have an impact upon protected species and/or natural habitats e.g. SSSI's, Habitat Regulations (The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Amendment) Regulations 2007), National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, County Wildlife Sites etc.

9. DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE AND FINDS

9.1 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.*

9.2 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.

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

9.4 The condition placed upon this development will not be regarded as discharged until the report has been produced and submitted to the HES and the LPA, the site archive deposited and the OASIS form submitted.

10. CONTACT NAME AND ADDRESS

Ms Cressida Whitton, Archaeological Officer, Devon County Council, Environment, Economy and Culture Directorate, Matford Offices, County Hall, Exeter EX2 4QW
Tel: 01392-383464 Fax: 01392-383011 E-mail: cressida.whitton@devon.gov.uk

LPA Conservation Officer contact details: Mr Graham Lawrence, Conservation Officer, West Devon Borough Council, Kilworthy Park, Tavistock, Devon, PL19 0BZ

Date: 17/06/10

Appendix 2

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING AT FISHLEIGH HOUSE, HATHERLEIGH, OKEHAMPTON, DEVON.

Location: Fishleigh House
Parish: Hatherleigh
District: West Devon
County: Devon
NGR: SS540058
Planning Application no: 13532/2009
Proposal: Demolition of existing extension and replacement with new extension. Plus landscaping of garden including ponds: Archaeology
HES ref: Arch/dc/wd 15850
WSI ref: SWARCH100702HFH
Date: 02.07.10

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 Tim Capp (Agent), and sets out the methodology for historic building recording at Fishleigh House, Hatherleigh to be undertaken prior to and during demolition works and for archaeological monitoring of any groundworks associated with the demolition and replacement of an extension and excavation of a swimming pool, and for related off site analysis and reporting.
- 1.2 The WSI and the schedule of work it proposes conforms to a brief as supplied by the Devon County Historic Environment Service (DCHES). The work is commissioned in accordance with PPS5 *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (2010), 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.'

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Fishleigh House is marked on the OS 1880s-1890s historic mapping. The house does not appear to have a Listing designation, but an associated C17th Barn, 20m to the NE is a Listed building (Grade II). The County HER does not contain specific information on the origin of the current building, however Fishleigh House is mentioned by the local Antiquarian *Swete* in 1789 AD and it was later sold in 1794 AD (when it was the residence of the *Luxmore* family). Fishleigh House may have earlier associations with C17th *Lethbridge* and/or *Yeo* families (Lethbridge, 1904) and the settlement is thought to be on an ancient site (Hoskins, 1954, 406). Although there has been extensive C19th and C20th modifications to Fishleigh House, part of the wing proposed for new build is marked on the OS 1880s historic mapping and demolition may therefore impact on fabric of (at present) unknown but potentially historic origin. In addition, any groundworks, including excavations for a proposed swimming pool, may damage below-ground archaeological remains associated with former buildings or ancient settlement.

3.0 AIMS

- 3.1 The principal objectives of the work will be:
- 3.1.1 To place the building in its historic context and form an understanding of the development of the site;
 - 3.1.2 To make a record of the wing of the historic building prior to the commencement of the demolition and investigate and record any historic building fabric or architectural detail that is obscured, removed or otherwise affected by the development;
 - 3.1.3 To monitor groundworks associated with the development to allow any exposed archaeological deposits to be investigated and recorded;
 - 3.1.4 To analyse and report on the results of the project as appropriate.

4.0 METHOD

- 4.1 The Client will provide SWARCH with details of the location of existing services and of proposed groundworks within the site area, and of the proposed construction programme.
- 4.2 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by any archaeological staff working on site, particularly when working with machinery. As a minimum: high-visibility jackets, safety helmets and protective footwear will be worn.
- 4.2.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.
 - 4.2.2 The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.
 - 4.2.3 If the depth of trenching exceeds 1.2 metres the trench sides will need to be shored or stepped to enable the archaeologist to examine and if appropriate record the section of the trench. The provision of such measures will be the responsibility of the client.
- 4.3 The desk-based assessment:
The programme of work shall include a desk-based *appraisal* of the site to place the development area 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. The reporting requirements for the desk-based work will be confirmed in consultation with the HES.
- 4.4 Historic building recording:
An archaeological record of the wing of the building will be undertaken prior to the start of development works on site 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:

- 4.4.1 A written description and analysis of the form and function of the wing of the building to be demolished, including evidence for different periods of build;
 - 4.4.2 A drawn record of this wing of the building, to include a location plan and annotated plans of the structure at an appropriate scale;
 - 4.4.3. Digital photographic record of the wing of the building will be undertaken in an archival form that is acceptable to the receiving museum;
 - 4.4.4 A record will be made of the external and internal (where possible) appearance of the wing of the building prior to demolition, noting the means of construction, the material construction and any feature of architectural or historic interest.
- 4.5 The first phase of archaeological works (4.4 and 4.5 above) will incorporate an appraisal of the building and its significance. After this has been undertaken there will be a monitoring point where details will be agreed with DCHES, in consultation with the client, of the level of further building recording required for the next phase of archaeological monitoring and recording, prior to and during the demolition of part of the wing of the building (4.6 below).
- 4.6 Monitoring and recording:
All areas subject to ground disturbance during development of the site will be archaeologically monitored. All groundworks including service trenching and topsoil stripping will be carried out by machine, fitted with a toothless grading bucket, under the supervision and control of the site archaeologist, to the depth of formation, the surface of *in situ* subsoil/weathered natural or archaeological deposits whichever is highest in the stratigraphic sequence. Should archaeological deposits be exposed machining will cease in that area to allow the site archaeologist to investigate the exposed deposits which will be excavated by the site archaeologist by hand.
- 4.6.1 The archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the *Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation 1994 (revised 2001 & 2008)* and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief 1994 (revised 2001 & 2008)*.
 - 4.6.2 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.
 - 4.6.3 Once the level of the archaeology has been reached all archaeological material will be excavated by hand down to the depth of the archaeology.
 - 4.6.4 All excavation of exposed archaeological features shall be carried out by hand, stratigraphically, and fully recorded by context to IfA guidelines.
 - 4.6.5 If archaeological features are exposed, then *as a minimum*:
 - i) small discrete features will be fully excavated;
 - ii) larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated);
 - iii) long linear features will be excavated to sample 20% of their length - with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature.Whether any further excavation is required will be confirmed with DCHES. Should the above excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined, full excavation of such features/deposits may be required.
 - 4.6.6 In exceptional circumstances where materials of a particularly compact nature are encountered, these may be removed with a toothed bucket, subject to agreement with archaeological staff on site.
 - 4.6.7 Should archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains be exposed, the site archaeologist will investigate, record and sample such deposits.
 - 4.6.8 Human remains must be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. Removal can only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. Such removal must be in compliance with the relevant primary legislation.
 - 4.6.9 Any finds identified as treasure or potential treasure, including precious metals, groups of coins or prehistoric metalwork, must be dealt with according to the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2nd Revision) (Dept for Culture Media and Sport). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures must be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 4.7 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, in a format to be agreed with the museum and within a timetable to be agreed with the HES. This will include relevant correspondence together with field drawings, and environmental, artefactual and photographic records. The archive will be deposited with the Plymouth City Museum under accession number AR 2010.23.
- 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). 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 West 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 and areas subject to archaeological monitoring/recording;
- 5.3.4 A detailed plan of the building at an appropriate scale;
- 5.3.5 A description of the building including any features of historical significance;
- 5.3.6 Plans and sections of significant features or deposits at a relevant scale;
- 5.3.7 A description of any remains and deposits identified including an interpretation of their character and significance;
- 5.3.8 An assessment of significant artefacts, historical and/or architectural features, environmental and scientific samples together with recommendations for further analysis;
- 5.3.9 Discussion of the archaeological deposits encountered and their context;
- 5.3.10 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.
- 5.5 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 the DCHES and the Client for approval.
- 5.6 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 OASIS record number southwes1-78621.
- 6.0 CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORY PROTECTED SPECIES (BATS)**
It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility - in consultation with the applicant or agent - to ensure that the undertaking of the required archaeological works does not conflict with any other conditions that have been imposed upon the consent granted and should also consider any biodiversity issues as covered by the NERC Act 2006. In particular, such conflicts may arise where archaeological investigations/excavations have the potential to have an impact upon protected species and/or natural habitats e.g. SSSI's, Habitat Regulations (The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Amendment) Regulations 2007), National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, County Wildlife Sites etc.
- 7.0 PERSONNEL**
The project will be managed by Colin Humphreys who will conduct the building survey; monitoring and recording of groundworks will be carried out by suitably qualified SWARCH personnel directed by Bryn Morris. 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
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Telephone: 01769 573555 email: deblt@swarch.net

List of specialists

Building recording

Robert Waterhouse
13 Mill Meadow, Ashburton TQ13 7RN Tel: 01364 652963

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Conservation

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2 Bydown Cottages, Swimbridge, Barnstaple EX32 0QD Tel: 01271 830891

Curatorial

Alison Mills
The Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon
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Thomas Cadbury
Curator of Antiquities
Royal Albert Memorial Museum
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Fiona Pitt
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Geophysical Survey

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Substrata
GSB Prospection Ltd.
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Human Bones

Louise Lou
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Lithics

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Metallurgy

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Palaeoenvironmental/Organic

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Dana Challinor (wood identification)

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Julie Jones (plant macro-fossils)

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Heather Tinsley (pollen analysis)

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Ralph Fyffe (pollen analysis) University of Plymouth

Pottery

John Allen,

Exeter Archaeology, Custom House, The Quay, Exeter, EX2 4AN Tel: 01392 665918

Graham Langman

Exeter, EX1 2UF

Tel: 01392 215900 email: su1429@eclipse.co.uk

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

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lgoodman@museumoflondon.org.uk

Appendix 3

DoE Listing

HATHERLEIGH

Listing No.: 93115

Listing NGR: SS5405705846

Date Listed: 29.02.1988

Barn approximately 20 metres to north-east of Fishleigh House
Grade II

Barn. Later 17th century. Rendered cob and rubble walls. Hipped thatch roof. Long rectangular plan with threshing barn at centre. Former cider house at right-hand end and shippon or animal house and left-hand end.

Exterior: single-storey barn at centre, the range to either end. Long asymmetrical front with central cart entrance which has projecting cheeks and thatch canopy above. Door at right-hand end and to left of centre which has loading hatch above and small window to its left. 2 blocked slits below eaves either side of cart entrance. Pigeon holes also to either side.

Interior: heavy chamfered and stopped ceiling beams in left-hand part. Probably 18th century roof timbers consisting of rough straight principals with purlins running along their backs and collars slightly set into trusses.

Appendix 4

List of Contexts

Context	Description	Depth	
(101)	Layer	Discontinuous crumbly mortar floor.	0.02m
(102)	Layer	Even spread of smashed roof slate, no matrix present.	0.04m
(103)	Layer	Heterogeneous coarse brown gravel.	0.05-0.1m
(104)	Layer	Firm lime mortar floor. Same as (111).	0.04m
[105]	Cut	Linear cut crossing footprint of structure. Recent salt-glazed drainpipe. c.3.8m long by 0.3m wide and 0.3m deep.	-
(106)	Fill	Fill of [105].	-
[107]	Cut	Linear foundation cut for {114}. Contains (106) and {114}.	-
(108)	Fill	Fill of [107]. Poorly-sorted light brown loose coarse gritty silty-sand.	-
{109}	Structure	Wall. Roughly-coursed sub-angular stone rubble with mortar bonding.	-
{110}	Structure	Wall. Remnant. Roughly-coursed sub-angular stone rubble with mortar bonding. Probably same as {109}	-
{111}	Structure	Firm lime mortar floor. Same as (104).	0.04-0.05m
[112]	Cut	Linear foundation cut for {109} and {110}.	-
{113}	Structure	Wall. Remnant. Roughly-coursed sub-angular stone rubble with clay bonding. c.1.2m long by 1m wide.	-
{114}	Structure	Wall. Partition between Rooms 2 and 3. c.2.3m long by 0.25m wide, abuts {109}.	-
(115)	Layer	Homogeneous mid-brown silty-clay. Contains post-medieval and 18 th pottery.	0.15m
(116)	Layer	Heterogeneous orange-brown silty-clay. Contains frequent fragments of brick, mortar and charcoal.	0.10m
(117)	Layer	Poorly-sorted sub-rounded to sub-angular heterogeneous loose mid-brown gravel up to 40mm in diameter.	-
(118)	Layer	Wall. Remnant. Roughly-coursed sub-angular stone rubble with clay bonding.	-
{119}	Structure	Wall. Remnant. Roughly-coursed sub-angular stone rubble with clay bonding.	-
{120}	Structure	Wall. Remnant. Roughly-coursed sub-angular stone rubble with clay bonding.	-

Appendix 5

Concordance of Finds

Context	Pottery			Other material		
	Sherds	Wgt. (kg)	Notes	Frgs.	Wgt. (kg)	Notes
Unstratified	22	0.888	×14 N.Devon C18 ×8 white refined earthenwares	9 3	0.561 1.470	Later C18 bottle glass Handmade brick (sample)
(115)	18	0.226	×8 N.Devon C18 ×5 N.Devon Yellow slipware ×3 English stoneware C18-C19 ×2 white refined earthenwares	1	0.001	Vessel glass
(118)	3	0.018	×1 white refined earthenware ×1 industrial slipware			
TOTALS	43	1.132				

Appendix 6

List of jpegs contained on the CDRom at the rear of this report.

EXTERIOR

1. Fishleigh House, south-east facing elevation, viewed from the south.
2. South-west facing elevation, viewed from the south.
3. As above, viewed from the south-west.
4. As above.
5. As above.
6. As above, viewed from the WSW.
7. North-west and south-west facing elevations, viewed from the west.
8. North-west facing elevation, viewed from the north-west.
9. As above, viewed from the north.
10. As above.
11. As above, viewed from the north-west.
12. Courtyard at Fishleigh House, north-east angle, viewed from the south-east.
13. As above.
14. North-west facing elevation of courtyard, viewed from the north-west.
15. North-west angle of courtyard, viewed from the south.
16. South-east facing elevation of courtyard, viewed from the south-east.
17. Fishleigh House, the swimming pool area, viewed from the north-east (scale 2m).
18. As above, viewed from the north-west.
19. As above, retaining wall and steps by the swimming pool, viewed from the north-east.
20. As above, the swimming pool (covered), viewed from the south-east.

INTERIOR – GROUND FLOOR

21. Fishleigh House, ground floor, Room 1, viewed from the north-west.
22. As above, viewed from the north-east.
23. As above, viewed from the south-west.
24. As above, detail of fireplace and chimney, viewed from the north.
25. Room 2, viewed from the north-east, looking through the doorway to Rooms 1 and 3.
26. As above, viewed from the south-west.
27. Room 3, viewed from the east.
28. Ground floor corridor room linking Room 1 with the 20th century extension and the rest of the earlier wing, viewed from the north-west.
29. As above, viewed from the south-east.
30. As above, detail of the window into Room 1, viewed from the north.
31. Corridor in the 20th century extension, looking toward Room 1, viewed from the north-east.
32. As above.
33. As above, viewed from the south-west.
34. Rooms in the 20th century extension: west room, viewed from the south.
35. Rooms in the 20th century extension: central room, viewed from the north.
36. As above, viewed from the south.
37. Rooms in the 20th century extension: east room, viewed from the south.

INTERIOR – FIRST FLOOR

38. Fishleigh House, first floor, corridor adjacent to Rooms 4 and 5. Viewed from the south-east.
39. As above, viewed from the north-west.
40. As above, detail of the window facing onto the courtyard, viewed from the west.
41. Room 4, viewed from the north-west.
42. As above, viewed from the west.
43. As above, viewed from the south-east.
44. As above, viewed from the north-east.
45. Room 5, viewed from the north-west.
46. As above, viewed from the south-west.
47. As above, viewed from the south-east.
48. As above, viewed from the north-east.
49. Corridor in the 20th century extension, looking toward Room 4/5, viewed from the north-east.
50. As above, looking away from Room 4/5, viewed from the south-west.
51. Rooms in the 20th century extension: west room, viewed from the south.
52. Rooms in the 20th century extension: east room, viewed from the south.
53. As above, viewed from the north-west.

INTERIOR – ROOF SPACE

54. Fishleigh House, roof space in the early wing, south truss, viewed from the north.

55. As above.
56. As above, detail of failure of truss blade.
57. As above, showing the curve of the plaster ceiling.
58. The structure supporting the curving plaster ceiling, viewed from the south.
59. As above, detail of the curving ceiling.
60. Roof space in the 20th century extension, viewed from the south-west.
61. As above.

EXTERIOR – recording the roof structure (scale 1m)

62. Fishleigh House, roof structure in early wing before modern roof structure removed, south truss, viewed from above and to the north.
63. As above, truss viewed from the west.
64. As above, roof structure in north-west corner, viewed from the south-west.
65. As above, roof structure and south truss viewed through the north truss, viewed from the north-east.
66. As above.
67. As above.
68. As above, showing the timber supporting structure for the curving plaster ceiling below.
69. Fishleigh House, roof structure in early wing after the modern roof structure was removed, detail of western wallplate showing how the failure of the truss has pushed it out of alignment, viewed from the north-east.
70. As above, showing the wallplate and lintel above the north-east facing window in Room 5, viewed from the west.
71. As above, detail showing the bracing holding the wallplates together in the north-western corner, viewed from the west.
72. As above, general view of the early 19th century roof trusses and curving ceiling, viewed from the north-west.
73. As above, detail of the two trusses, viewed from the north.
74. As above.
75. As above.
76. As above, viewed from the north-east.
77. As above.
78. As above, viewed from the ENE.
79. As above.
80. As above.
81. As above, detail of the two trusses, viewed from the north.
82. As above, viewed from the south-west.

Demolition

83. Fishleigh House, Room 2/3 during demolition, showing cob-packed partition, viewed from the north-east.
84. As above, viewed from the north-west.
85. View of joists to Room 5, viewed from below and the south.
86. View of walls of Room 4, from below and to the north.
87. View of window opening through cob wall in corridor on first floor, viewed from the north-west.
88. As above, detail of the cob wall.
89. Breach made in south-west wall of Room 4, viewed from the north-east.
90. As above, detail of the stone walling in the breach.
91. Window in the north-east wall of Room 5, viewed from the south.
92. As above, detail of adjoining stonework.
93. South-west wall of Rooms 1 and 4, partly demolished, viewed from the west.
94. Detail of window in south-west wall of Room 3, viewed from the west.
95. Demolition of south-west wall in progress, viewed from the south-west.
96. As above.
97. Window in north-east wall of Room 2, viewed from the north-west.
98. As above, detail of window, viewed from the north-west.
99. As above.
100. As above.
101. Demolition of north-east wall in progress, viewed from the north-west.
102. As above.
103. North-east wall following partition demolition, detail of window in Room 2, viewed from the north.
104. Demolition of south-west wall in progress, viewed from the north-west.
105. As above, detail of build of south-west wall, viewed from the north.
106. Detail of build of north-east wall, north-east corner, viewed from the north.
107. Cob wall at first-storey level, viewed from the north.
108. As above, detail of cob walling, viewed from the north.
109. Stone wall dividing Room 1 from Room 2/3, viewed from the north-west.
110. As above, demolition in progress, viewed from the north-west.
111. As above, detail of build of wall, viewed from the west.
112. Concrete/tile floor surfaces of the early wing, following the clearance of the demolition rubble, viewed from the west.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

113. Fishleigh House, following the demolition of the 20th century extension and early wing, viewed from the north-west.
114. Cross-section through the south-west wall of the early wing, viewed from the north (scale 2m).
115. As above, detail of build, viewed from the west (scale 1m).
116. Cross-section through the north-east wall of the early wing, viewed from the north (scale 2m).
117. The truncated end of the early wing, viewed from the ENE (scale 2m).
118. The footprint of the demolished structures, viewed from the south.
119. As above, viewed from the north-west.
120. Detail of drain [105], viewed from the north-east (scale 2m).
121. Detail of the patchy floor surfaces beneath the footprint of the demolished wing, viewed from the north (scale 2m).
122. The footprint of the early wing, levels reduced to the top of the natural subsoil, viewed from the east (scale 2m).
123. North-east facing section through the floor deposits within the footprint of the early wing, adjacent to the retained and surviving structure (scale 2m and 0.5m).



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