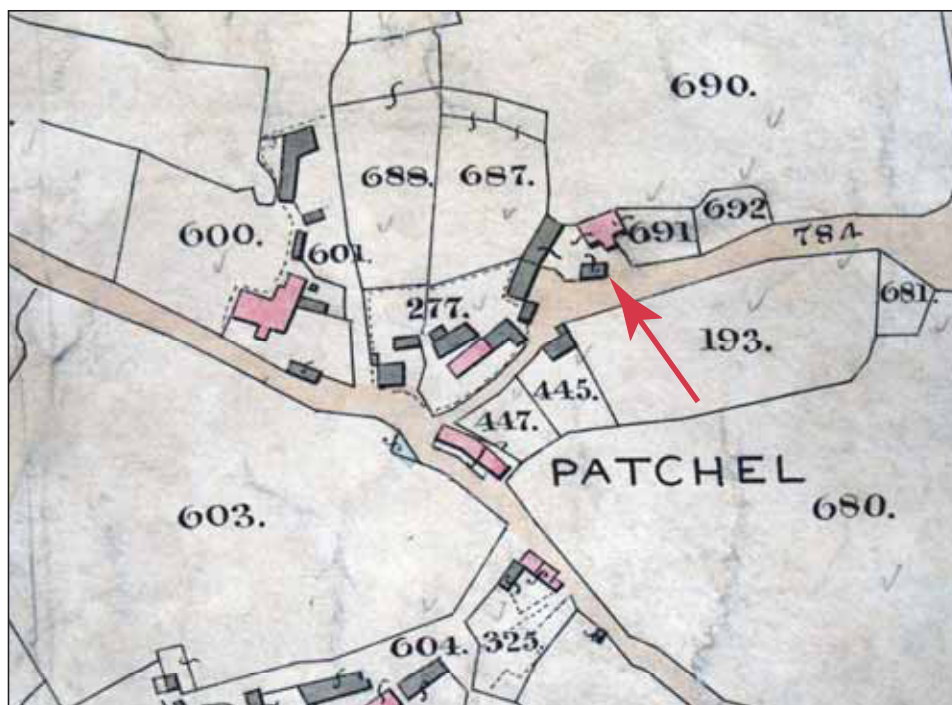


# HIGHER PATCHOLE FARM KENTISBURY DEVON

Results of a  
Desk-based Assessment  
and Historic Building Survey



The Old Dairy  
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## 1.0 Introduction

**Location:** Higher Patchole,  
**Parish:** Kentisbury,  
**District:** North Devon  
**County:** Devon  
**NGR:** SS6138142827  
**Planning Application no:** 49364 & 49392 (LBC)  
**Proposal:** 'conversion of 1 barn (barn 3) to form ancillary living accommodation together with conversion of 2 barns (barns 1 & 2) to form 2 units of holiday accommodation'  
**Historic Environment Service ref:** Arch/dc/nd/15740  
**Ordnance Survey Map copying Licence No.:** 100044808  
**Oasis Record No.:** southwes1-78667

### 1.1 Background

South West Archaeology Limited (SWARCH) was commissioned by Martin Evans (the client) to prepare a historical and archaeological assessment and conduct a historic building survey of the outbuildings at Higher Patchole, Kentisbury, Devon. The purpose of the assessment is to place the site in its historical and archaeological context in order to aid the sensitive development of redundant farm buildings within the curtilage of a listed building (Higher Patchole Farmhouse is Grade II listed).

The hamlet of Patchole in the scattered North Devon parish of Kentisbury, lies on a minor road 0.5km to the west of the junction of the A39 and the B32229 at Kentisbury Ford. To the north west is Combe Martin, to the north the North Devon coast and to the east the Exmoor massif. Situated beside Ley Lane on the north east of the hamlet, Higher Patchole Farm lies on or about the 155m contour in the Greater Exmoor landscape of rounded hills and open downland. To the north west the land rises to Mattocks Down and to the north east to Kentisbury Down and the high ground of Exmoor. About 1 kilometre to the north east the boundary of Exmoor National Park runs through the settlement of Kentisbury.

The underlying solid geology is of Devonian slates and shales.

### 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, the West Country Studies Library and the North Devon Record Office. The Devon County Historic Environment Service was also consulted.

The historic building recording was undertaken by Colin Humphreys and Robert Waterhouse in accordance with IfA and English Heritage Guidelines on the surveying of standing buildings.

## 2.0 Results of the Desk-Based Study

### 2.1 Historic Background

The name Patchole appears to represent an Anglo-Saxon 'Paetti's Hollow' (Gover, Mawer and Stenton 1931, 49), testifying to a settlement here in the pre-Conquest period. Valued at a relatively high rate of 40 shillings in the Domesday Book of 1086, Patchole was a manor held by Ednoth before the Conquest and included by William among the numerous manors which, after 1066, were granted to the Bishop of Coutances (Thorn and Thorn). Under the Bishop it was held by Drogo. Coupled with Sevenash (in Kentisbury parish) and Trentishoe, the combined manor passed to the Honour of Barnstaple under which it was held by the family of Raleigh. In 1303 (Feudal Aids 360) and in 1346 (Feudal Aids 415) it was held by Thomas de Raleigh for half a knight's fee. Some 80 years later in 1428 (Feudal Aids 466) Patchole remained linked with Sevenash and Trentishoe, but the combined holding was now divided between Walter Harry, John Bradleigh, John Thorne and John Chichester.

This virtual breaking up of the holding probably marks the end of any status Patchole might have had as a separate manor. Probably it became a sub-manor within the parish and head manor of Kentisbury which, during the medieval period, was the possession of the family of Lupus or Wolfe. This is confirmed by the Devon historian Tristram Risdon. Writing in the early 17th century, Risdon (1811, 349) tells us that Trentishoe, Sevenash and Patchole were adjoined to the manor of Kentisbury which was held in his time by the family of Randall whose ancestor had inherited it from Wolfe through marriage. At some time before 1632 Richard Richards purchased the manor from Humphrey Randall (Lysons 1822, 298). The Richards Family remained in possession of the manor probably until around 1773 (Kentisbury Catalogue 2000, 47) after which time it became 'dismembered', so that in 1851 (White's Directory) it was divided between Earl Fortescue, the Misses Incedon and several smaller freeholders. Among these were descendants of the Richards family, represented at Patchole in 1839 (tithe apportionment) by William Vellacot-Richards who owned it and by James Richards who occupied the manor house, and in 2000 by the Smyth-Richards Family who lived there still (Kentisbury Catalogue 2000, 49).

### 2.2 Higher Patchole: History of Ownership and Occupancy 1780-1939

It is evident both from the sources mentioned above and from a collection of documents held in the North Devon Record Office (Incedon-Webber papers) that both the Richards and the Incedon families retained interests in Patchole, including, very probably, the farmstead Higher Patchole, for a long time. According to the English Heritage Listing Document, the residence at Higher Patchole is of late 17<sup>th</sup> century origin, and may thus represent a further breaking down of the territory into freehold tenements during that period. The earliest direct evidence (discovered by this study) for the ownership and occupancy of Higher Patchole is found in the tithe apportionment of 1839. This states that the property numbered 691 on the tithe map of 1840 (Fig. 3), identifiable as Higher Patchole by its location, as owned and occupied by John Sloley. This is apparently contradicted by the census record of 1841 which places John Sloley at Kentisbury, where he is a farmer, while Robert Sloley, 'agricultural labourer' is resident with wife and son at Patchole. For the years before 1839 it is necessary to consult the Land Tax records of 1780-1832. Tracing the name Sloley, we find at least two generations of Robert Sloleys owning and resident at a property in Patchole, which we must assume to be Higher Patchole.

John Sloley, who was 67 in 1851 (Census) handed over, at some time after 1856 (Post

Office Directory), to his son William who, in the Census record of 1871 is reported to be farming 65 acres at Patchole. During the following ten years William Sloley appears to have raised his sights because the record of 1881 shows him farming 100 acres, a considerable expansion of his enterprise. William Sloley remained farming at Higher Patchole until after 1901, to be succeeded by his son Ernest. In 1914 Kelly's Directory of Devonshire recorded Ernest Sloley as farmer at Patchole, but by 1919 the last of the Sloleys had been replaced by John Bastin, bringing to an end at least 140 years of farming by the same family. The Directories up to 1939 have John Bament (identical with John Bastin?) farming at Patchole.

## 2.3 Cartographic History

### 2.3.1 Ordnance Survey surveyor's draft map of around 1805 (Fig. 2).

This is the earliest available cartographic record of Patchole. Here the hamlet is sketched in, giving a rough idea of the lay-out at that date, but it is not clear enough to provide any evidence of the configuration of the buildings.

### 2.3.2 The Kentisbury tithe map of 1840 (Fig. 3).

This tithe map is of exceptionally high quality, providing precise information about lay-out, scale and the relative status of buildings, domestic buildings being coloured pink and non-domestic grey.

Number 691 on the map is identified in the tithe apportionment of 1839 as 'Garden' owned and occupied by John Sloley. Perversely the house and outbuildings, to which the garden is ligatured, are not listed in the apportionment. The reason for this is not at all clear, but the existence of a domestic building and related outbuildings all belonging to and occupied by John Sloley is not questionable. The domestic building shown appears to be of a symmetrical plan with a central bay or porch. This corresponds to the English Heritage identification of a symmetrical two-room with cross-passage original plan (see Appendix 3). To the southeast of the domestic building is an open yard flanked on the west by a long range abutting at its south western end a similar long building in the neighbouring property (277), belonging to Richard Frost. On the south side of the yard is a small rectangular building. To the east of the house is a garden (691) and beyond this the mowhay or rickyard (692).

### 2.3.3 The Ordnance Survey First Edition map at 1:2500, surveyed in 1886, published in 1889 (Fig. 4)

This provides evidence of change during the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The symmetrical plan of the house has been considerably altered, having been extended westwards, gaining what appears to be a second porch, an outshut to the rear and a separate element at its west end. The outbuilding to the south has possibly been extended and now has a projecting bay on the north side. On the west side of the yard it appears that the original long range has been demolished or reduced. In its place is a shorter and narrower rectangular building with an internal division at its southern end. In the north west corner of the yard there is now a small rectangular building. On the east side of this building the cartographer has drawn a line demarcating a quadrant which *may* indicate the presence of a horse engine.

### 2.3.4 The Ordnance Survey Second Edition map at 1:2500 published in 1904 (Fig. 5)

This map indicates further change to the house, the second, western 'porch' shown in 1889 having been removed. The building on the south side of the yard appears to have been reduced at its western end perhaps through the removal of the 19<sup>th</sup> century extension, the projecting bay on the north side has been removed and at its south western corner two small additions have been made, the larger of these projecting southwards into the road. The building on the west side of the yard has remained unchanged, but in the north west corner of the yard there is now an additional small structure projecting into

the field on its north side. Part of the quadrant is still shown, but additionally there is a quadrant drawn in the angle made by the southern building with the yard wall to its east, possibly suggesting another engine house.

## 2.4 The Present Outbuildings Related to the Cartographic History (See numbered plan Fig. 6):

Building number:

1.     **The Threshing Barn**  
The southern building seen as a small rectangular structure in 1840 was extended westwards between 1840 and 1886 with a projecting bay on the north, and was reduced and the projecting bay removed between 1886 and 1904. The core of this building appears to have remained intact throughout.
2.     **The West Lean-to**  
A small building which appears between 1886 and 1904.
3.     **Cart Shed**  
A small building which appears between 1886 and 1904.
4.     **Building 4**  
A building attached to the southern end of the Shippon (5) apparently dating to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century but removed during the late 20<sup>th</sup> century.
5.     **Shippon**  
A mid-19<sup>th</sup> century building representing the reduction or replacement of a larger structure evident in 1840.
6.     **Infill Building**  
The space between two 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings, but within the footprint of an earlier building.
7.     **North End Building**  
A small rectangular building which appears between 1840 and 1886 within the footprint of an earlier larger building.
8.     **Building 8**  
A small late 19<sup>th</sup> century building.

## 3.0 Results of the Building Survey

### Higher Patchole Farm, Kentisbury

A small courtyard farmstead fronting onto a lane on the south side, with a threshing barn, aligned east west, on the lane to the south of the rectangular yard. The farmhouse is of various periods and lies parallel on the north side of the yard and projects beyond it to the east.

The yard slopes down to the west with a range of one and two storey cattle sheds closing off this side, principle of which is a one and a half storey shippon and yard which is accessed by a gate from the lane in the south west corner; single story lean-to's adjoin, abutting the west end of the barn. The east end of the yard is divided from a walled garden by a wall abutting both the barn and the house.

#### 3.1 The Threshing Barn (Building 1) (Fig. 6, 7, 8, 9 &10, Plate 3 & 4)

##### 3.1.1 Exterior Description

A rectangular single storey barn with the threshing floor slightly west of centre, with relatively high eaves and gabled to east and west. The truncated remains of a substantial horse engine house on the north side projects into the yard immediately east of the north door. This abuts the north wall of the barn and appears to have abutted the garden wall to the east. The majority of the horse engine survives only as a low plinth with angled corners to the north. The horse engine base abuts the remains of the cheek wall of the north porch of the barn, which in turn abuts the north wall of the barn.

With single large, arched doorways to north and south of the threshing floor and with single slit windows facing north and south lighting the barn to the east of the threshing floor. A similar tall slit window is set higher in the east gable, with a shorter, possibly later, window in the west gable. The west gable has a corrugated iron triangle filling the top, indicating the position of a former quarter hip, with the same at the east end.

The walls of the barn are of clay-bonded, with semi-coursed small slate rubble with some lime pointing. The last 30-40cm at the tops of the walls and rising up the roof slopes at the gables is in cob, typically patched with stone. Short lengths of timber lacing at the eaves support the rafters.

At the west end of the building a stone wall projects westward from the south west corner of the barn, forming a lower wall to the yard. This adjoins the yard gate to the west and has two later tall single storey lean-to's projecting to north and south. That to north is shorter and abuts the barn to the east, with a mortared stone rubble west wall, formerly open to the yard but now with a corrugated iron and timber infill. The southern lean-to is longer than that to the north, projecting further to the west with its east end abutting the south west corner of the barn, with mortared stone rubble walls to the west and south and open to the east.

Both out buildings appear to have been open fronted cart or implement sheds.

A walled garden adjoins the barn to the east, fronting the eastern part of the farmhouse. The garden wall on the south side, alongside the lane, steps in alongside the gate, the left pier of which abuts the south east corner of the barn. There is a small keep in the east gable near the north east corner, with a slate shelf and lintel.



### 3.1.2 Interior Description

**Roof:** Five A-frame trusses of semi-squared round wood, with the truss blades and collars slightly waney and each apex clasped and pegged with a single square peg projecting from the faces. The blade ends project slightly beyond the joint to clasp the diamond set ridge pole, which is scarfed at the joints. The collars are spiked to the blades, with two sets of purlins per side, staggered on the backs of the blades. The waney common rafters are reset, as they do not match the peg-holes in the purlins. With short stemmed straw thatch, spiked and tied to waney split oak battens, with some split round wood battens, possibly of ash.

The truss blades sit on short timber pads in the wall tops, set on top of stone walls with cob surrounding the common rafter ends. This means that the cob belongs with this roof structure, which could be later than the stone walls. Some purlins have formerly scarfed ends and they and some common rafters have peg holes which do not relate to the present structure.

The small quarter hip structures are contemporary with the common rafters of the roof. The western hip is larger with a central principal blade nailed to the angled end of the ridgepole, with two angled sub-blades, nailed to the sides of the principal near the top. With wide split oak battens nailed on the backs, the common rafters of the main roof are nailed to the backs of the sub-blades. All three blades are set in cob on the wall top. The eastern hip structure is smaller, the design as above, but all three blades clasp the down-turning end of the waney round wood ridgepole. All truss feet have had short horizontal stiffeners added, passing through cob wall tops. The second truss from the west has a lower tie beam, bolted to the east face of the blade, with two posts, coach-bolted to the west face, down to the floor. The purlins appear to be elm, as possibly is the rest of the roof. The purlins and the cob date from around 1650-1700 and the trusses etc probably from c.1750 – 1800.

**Walls:** The walls are of clay-bonded slate rubble, founded onto the natural bedrock (exposed on the outside at the west end where the yard surface has eroded). The interior faces are flush pointed with lime mortar. At the tops, the cob has traces of smooth plaster, sloped away from the wall face. The west wall is not white washed, except at the top, where the plastered cob survives as on the side walls. The east end wall is flush pointed in lime, but only up to the eaves, with bare masonry above. The north and south walls east of the threshing floor are flush pointed with lime mortar. The north and south walls of the area west of the threshing floor are smooth rendered in lime plaster, with straw in the mix, and whitewashed. (The plaster on the cob wall above appears to be secondary here). These two wall surfaces are broken into by the flush pointing of the west end wall which projects a short distance into the side walls. This change does not show on the outside, due to the flush pointing (probably of the same date) all round the west end and the north and south side walls.

**Floor:** The threshing floor has axial boarding with no kerbs, apparently laid directly onto a mortar floor which is visible on both sides. To the east, the floor slopes up slightly with cement in places and a rectangular pit to the east of the south door, possibly the site of a machine. There is a small tallet floor of recycled planks over the post and plank boxed-in engine room in the north east corner. This structure dates from c.1910-30, but has several 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century planks and one later 17<sup>th</sup> century muntin with slots for planks in edges. With a concrete base for the engine in the ground floor below.

**Doors:** D1 the south side threshing doors. Set in a segmental arched opening with a frame of several phases. The top of the frame is cambered with a chamfer to the outside and a central mortise with the keyway to the rear, cut to take a removable central post. With jambs of oak and pine, later and smaller than the removed originals and with

mortise and tenon joints in the lintels. With pine double doors, the eastern is of full height; the western is half and half. The east leaf is older and of pine planks, circular sawn so dating from after c.1860. It is ledged and braced to the rear with re-used wedge-end strap hinges, possibly of 17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century date, spiked through the jamb. With two hand carved pine flat bolts on the rear, sliding into the plank housing on the back of a detachable centre post. The two western leaves date from the 20<sup>th</sup> century and are of the same construction, with a timber finger latch on the inside of the upper leaf with early 20<sup>th</sup> century steel strap hinges. All the doors have plank repairs to their lower edges. The threshold is concrete and slopes down to the outside with older stone kerbs.

D2 the north threshing doors. On the west side a pair of half and half doors survive, dating from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and ledged and braced with tongue and grooved planks, a wood finger latch and iron hook and eye to the top with a modern bolt below. Hung on wrought iron spear ended strap hinges on modern posts. The eastern door is gone, and now filled with concrete blocks with a pair of recycled later 19<sup>th</sup> century casements with leaves fixed above, with 2x4 panes, now 4x2 each. The segmental arch above is of mortared slate with a sandstone keystone. The inset inside replaces an earlier full wall-width arch, for which springers survive in the jambs. The plastered cob above shows that this arch was rebuilt when the present roof went on. The concrete threshold step respects the threshing floor. The central door post has a latch piece for a removed timber latch on the lower door leaf.

D3 in the north east corner. The opening is forced, with an oak lintel, later narrowed to half the original size, with a stone and brick rubble infill, and a pegged pine frame with a raised threshold of cemented bricks. This, along with the frame and the fill are of mid 20<sup>th</sup> century date and relate to the engine house inside at this point. The larger door was cut when the horse engine house was added to the north in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Now two battens and corrugated iron sheets replace the door.

**Windows:** W1 in the east gable. A tall unglazed slit, splayed to the inside with oak lintel inside and slate to the exterior.

W2 in south east wall as W1 but shorter, with slate lintels and the lower half blocked with mortar and rubble.

W3 in the north east wall as W1 but shorter, with the lower part blocked with mortar and rubble inside and red bricks outside.

W4 in the west gable as W2 but unblocked.

**Misc:** Two 20<sup>th</sup> century posts attached to the tie beam on the second truss from the west, with steel brackets, high up on the west; these hold a plank with three cast iron bearing blocks possibly for line shafting. These are wrapped in oily rags so their exact function is uncertain.

Also a small keep hole in the north wall just east of D2, with a slate lintel, possibly for grease for flails which were used in hand threshing.

### 3.2 West Lean-To (Building 2) (Fig. 6, 8, 9 & 10)

Single storey, single cell building of unknown function.

**Roof:** A corrugated iron mono pitch roof to the north, on four purlins of sawn pine.

**Walls:** Mortared slate rubble to east and west, the south side is of two phases, partly clay-bonded rubble. The north is constructed of planks and corrugated iron on a timber frame with a heavy lintel over.

**Floor:** Dung, probably on bare rock.

**Door:** Half and half, ledged and braced, modern.

### 3.3 Cart Shed (Building 3) (Fig. 7, 8, 9 & 10)

Open-fronted single storey cartshed.

**Roof:** A mono pitch roof to the south, with two sawn pine blades resting on timber pads on the south wall top, with pine purlins on the backs of the blades with corrugated iron over.

**Walls:** The west and south walls are tied into each other and are of semi-coursed slate rubble with some sandstone and occasional bricks of various types. The east end of the south wall has a later repair. The north wall is multi-period, with an apparently clay-bonded lower half, heavily plastered with lime mortar, with vertical infill between builds at the east end, abutting to the south west corner of the barn.

**Floor:** Earth.

### 3.4 Building 4 (Fig. 6 & 12)

Removed in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### 3.5 Shippon (Building 5) (Fig. 6, 11 & 12, Plate 5)

#### 3.5.1 Exterior Description

Of three bays and one and a half storeys, aligned north east to south west. With a shallow pitched ridged roof gabled to north and south, of mortared flush pointed slate rubble construction with a corrugated iron roof. The east elevation onto the yard originally had three symmetrically placed segmental arched openings, allowing animals free access between the building and yard. Rough slate voussoirs form slightly cracked arches; the centre arch only survives intact, that to north being semi-infilled and that to south destroyed by the insertion of numerous doors and windows when converted to a stable. A horizontal line c.800mm below the eaves shows where the building was raised to form a hayloft over at a later date; with a loading door inserted off centre to the north at this time. The south gable shows evidence of this infill with a steeper pitch profile beneath more recent masonry. The rear wall to the field is featureless other than a single small upper floor window in the centre.

To the north is a single storey wedge shaped shed with a ridged roof inserted at later date into the gap between the shippon and the older building to the north. This older building consists of three thick clay-bonded rubble walls on the alignment of the house, possibly forming a remnant of an older shippon. A single storey outhouse with a ridged roof of double roman tiles has been inserted into the ruined structure at the west end. This has two wide doorways facing east and a blocked slit window in an older wall to the west. The wedge shaped building has a small doorway and a slit window facing into the yard, a mortared rubble wall with a ridged corrugated iron roof over.

#### 3.5.2 Interior Description Ground Floor

South compartment of Shippon (Room 1)

**Ceiling:** Two round wood transverse beams with lighter weight cruciform framing supporting the wooden loft floor.

**Walls:** Mortared, whitewashed, flush pointed rubble to the north, south and east, clay-bonded to the west. With an angled hayrack against the west wall, with a keep cupboard in the stone wall behind and a gap in the floor above the hayrack. With the remains of a timber manger on posts set into the wall and the floor, flanking a pine plank and batten stall divider with an angled top between two elm posts. A post against the east wall allowed the divider to be extended with timber rails.

**Floor:** Cobbled with central axial drain.

**Doors:** A plank and ledge and brace door with spear-ended strap hinges and a wooden latch with a hook and eye (as barn door). All in a plain pegged frame.

**Windows:** To the east a 20<sup>th</sup> century bottom hinged door with two panes. A blocked slit window to the south which formerly had an elm lintel.

North compartment of Shippon (Room 2)

**Ceiling:** In the north part the ceiling is planked directly onto three semi-squared round wood transverse beams, with a slot in the ceiling at the north end for dropping hay from above. The southern half of the room is open to the upper floor. A wooden gangway along the west wall connects the two first floors.

**Walls:** As the south room, but with hay racks on the north and south walls. Divided into three stalls on the south and four on the north with simple planked dividers and round wood posts. All of 20<sup>th</sup> century date.

**Floor:** Concrete with cement mangers to north and south, with timber baulks to the front mounting round wood tethering posts for the stalls. Some with wrought iron tethering chains and rings. There are two drainage gullies sloping to the yard (east) at tail ends of the stalls.

**Doors:** D1 – To the south east. Two vertical posts form the jambs of a single leaf door to the centre, with fixed vertical planks and struts to either side of the door. The door is now detached, but is a plank ledge and brace door with spear-ended strap hinges, probably dating to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century and inserted into an earlier arch.

D2 – To the north east occupies half of an older arch, a plank and batten single leaf door with spear-ended strap hinges and a hook and eye fastener is hung onto plain posts.

**Window:** A slit in the infilled north east arch.

Loft

**Roof:** Three sawn pine A-frames with notch lap joint collars and halved apexes all bolted on timber pads in the walls. With four purlins on the backs of the A-frames on each side, the top pair form a shared ridge; corrugated iron is nailed to the purlins.

**Walls:** Flush pointed rubble, with fossilised gables visible in the north and south gables, that to south relates to a single storey phase of the current structure, that to north belongs to a building predating the current shippon structure and has the scar of a wall projecting to the south at its east end.

**Floor:** The floor boards are in two separate sections (north and south) with boarding to the west across a central void.

**Door:** D1 to the east, of planks ledged and braced with a timber finger latch, spear-ended strap hinges, with a plain pegged frame forming a loading hatch. D2 in the west wall, with a plank frame, unglazed with a timber lintel.

**Window:** Window/door to the south blocked, with a sill at floor level.

### 3.6 Infill Building (Building 6) (Fig. 6, 11 & 12, Plate 6)

A single storey wedge shaped store infilling the space between earlier buildings (5 & 7).

**Roof:** Ridged and covered with corrugated iron, with three purlins per side and the upper part forming the ridge.

**Walls:** Clay-bonded slate rubble to the north, formerly external, with flush pointed mortar to the east, west and south, all whitewashed. The south wall preserves a fossilised gable and the north eastern quoins of an earlier building. The north wall contains sloping capping stones which appear to relate to a building to the north.

**Floor:** Earth and flag stones where visible. With a lightweight inserted tallet of which two axial joists survive.

**Door:** Half and half plank and batten door in an older pegged frame.

**Window:** A slit in the east wall, partly blocked with a slate shelf and lintel.

### 3.7 North End Building (Building 7) (Fig. 6, 11 & 12, Plate 7 & 8)

Single storey building used for animal accommodation constructed within the remains of an earlier building.

**Roof:** Four A-frame trusses, halved and spiked at the apex with collars spiked to the faces of the blades, all sawn, with common battens, one of the top pair forming a ridge pole. Roofed with single roman tiles hooked over the battens, probably being a replacement roof for an earlier structure at a slightly higher pitch.

**Walls:** Clay-bonded slate rubble to the north, south and west with mortared additions to the tops of the north and south walls to form gables. A pier in the centre of the east wall of lime mortared slate rubble supports the roof on a continuous wall plate, with lightweight inside out plank sections partly blocking both openings. The north and south walls extend to the east towards the farmhouse and appear to be the remains of an earlier building, possibly formerly attached to the farmhouse.

**Floor:** Crazy paving slabs where visible with a step down to the yard.

**Door:** D1 to the south east, a nailed plank and batten door with two fasteners as elsewhere, with spear-ended strap hinges and a double post frame, lapped and nailed to the wall plate.

**Window:** In the west wall a blocked slit window, deeply splayed with a chamfered timber lintel inside and slate lintel outside.

## 4.0 Conclusions

### 4.1 The Desk-based Study

4.1.1 Originating in the Saxon period, the manor of Patchole was linked with Sevenash and Trentishoe and was held by the Raleigh Family in the 13<sup>th</sup>/14<sup>th</sup> century.

4.1.2 In the later medieval period the combined holding was broken up, Patchole probably becoming part of the manor of Kentisbury.

4.1.3 Higher Patchole may have begun life as a freehold tenement in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

4.1.4 From at least 1780 until the First World War Higher Patchole was owned and occupied by the Sloley Family.

4.1.5 Between 1871 and 1881 the size of the holding increased from 65 to 100 acres. This development may correlate with changes to the buildings in the mid - to later 19<sup>th</sup> century.

4.1.6 Further changes to the buildings occurred around the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

4.1.7 During the First World War Higher Patchole passed out of the hands of the Sloley Family.

4.1.8 From the cartographic record it appears that the 20<sup>th</sup> century brought no further changes to the lay-out of the curtilage.

### 4.2 The Building Survey

#### 4.2.1 The Threshing Barn (Building 1)

A medium sized threshing barn built around 1650-1700 although the roof structure was rebuilt later in the 18<sup>th</sup> century possibly when a porch was added to the north elevation. Between 1886 and 1904 a horse engine was added to the north side of the building, this was demolished in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.

Threshing barns are usually associated with the larger farms in the area (see Kentisbury Barton), becoming progressively more unusual on the higher ground.

#### 4.2.2 West Lean-to (Building 2)

Mid 19<sup>th</sup> century store built against the north side of the farm yard enclosing wall, a narrow opening between the Threshing Barn (1) and the yard wall was probably blocked when this building was constructed.

#### 4.2.3 Cart Shed (Building 3)

Mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century Cart Shed built against the south side of the farm yard enclosing wall against the west gable of the Threshing Barn (1).

#### 4.2.4 Building 4

Removed in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century but would appear to have been built against the south gable of the Shippon (5) i.e. a later construction. The first floor loading door and ground floor window in south gable of the shippon were probably blocked at this time.

#### 4.2.5 Shippon (Building 5)

This building is built against the exterior of the east wall of a building shown on the tithe map (Fig. 3). The southern part of this building is still extant (now converted for domestic use); the northern part was demolished before the date of the first edition Ordnance

Survey map surveyed in 1886 (Fig. 4).

The primary design of the Shippon appears to be a three bay, one and a half storey animal house with three symmetrical openings in the east wall facing the farmyard, with first floor loading doors in the south and east walls.

A wall was later inserted into the building, dividing the bay to the south from the two to the north. The compartment formed to the south was converted to a stable and the doorway closed with a window and smaller doorway.

#### 4.2.6 Infill Building (Building 6)

This small store/animal house was formed by closing the space between the gables of the Shippon (5) to the south and the North End Building (7) to the north.

#### 4.2.7 North End Building (Building 7)

This building appears to have been constructed against the west and north walls of an earlier building that may have formerly reached the farmhouse to the east. However there is no map or other evidence to confirm this, although the wall construction would suggest an early date. The extant building is a small two bay animal house of mid 19<sup>th</sup> century date although much of the structure has been altered. The wall to the south of the building partially forms a small yard in front of the extant structure; this can be seen as a small enclosure on the first Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 4).

#### 4.2.8 Building 8

Not part of the survey, but appears to have been an ash house.

## 5.0 Bibliography and References

### Published Sources:

- English Heritage.** 2006: *Understanding Historic Buildings, a Guide to Good Recording Practice.*
- Gover, J., Mawer, A. & Stenton, F.** 1931: *The Place-Names of Devon*, The English Place-Name Society Vol. 8, Cambridge.
- Institute of Field Archaeologists.** 1994 (Revised 2001 & 2008): *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based*
- Institute of Field Archaeologists.** 1996 (Revised 2001 & 2008): *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures. Assessment.*
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- Lysons, D & Lysons S.** 1822: *Magna Britannia*, Vol.6, London.
- Public Record Office,** 1890: *Feudal Aids 1284-1431*, London.
- Reichel, O.J.** 1928-38: *The Hundred of Braunton in Early Times*, Transactions of the Devonshire Association, Special Volumes, 427.
- Risdon, T.** 1811: *The Chorographical Description or Survey of the County of Devon*, London.
- Thorn, C. & Thorn, F (eds).** 1985: *Domesday Book: Devon Parts One & Two*, Chichester.

### Directories of Devonshire:

<b>White's</b>	1851, 1878
<b>Post Office</b>	1856
<b>Morris's</b>	1870
<b>Kelly's</b>	1906, 1919, 1923, 1926, 1930, 1939

### Unpublished Sources:

#### Devon Record Office (DRO):

- Kentisbury Tithe Apportionment 1839
- Kentisbury tithe map 1840
- Ordnance Survey Second Edition map at 1:2500, Devonshire sheet 6.9

#### North Devon Record Office (NDRO):

- Land Tax Records, Kentisbury Parish
- Census Returns for Devon, 1841.

#### West Country Studies Library:

- Ordnance Survey Surveyor's Draft, c.1805
- Ordnance Survey First Edition map at 1:2500, Devonshire sheet 6.9

#### Devon County Historic Environment Service (DCHES):

- HER 18690, 41684

#### **Ancestry.co.uk:**

- UK Census Records 1851-1901



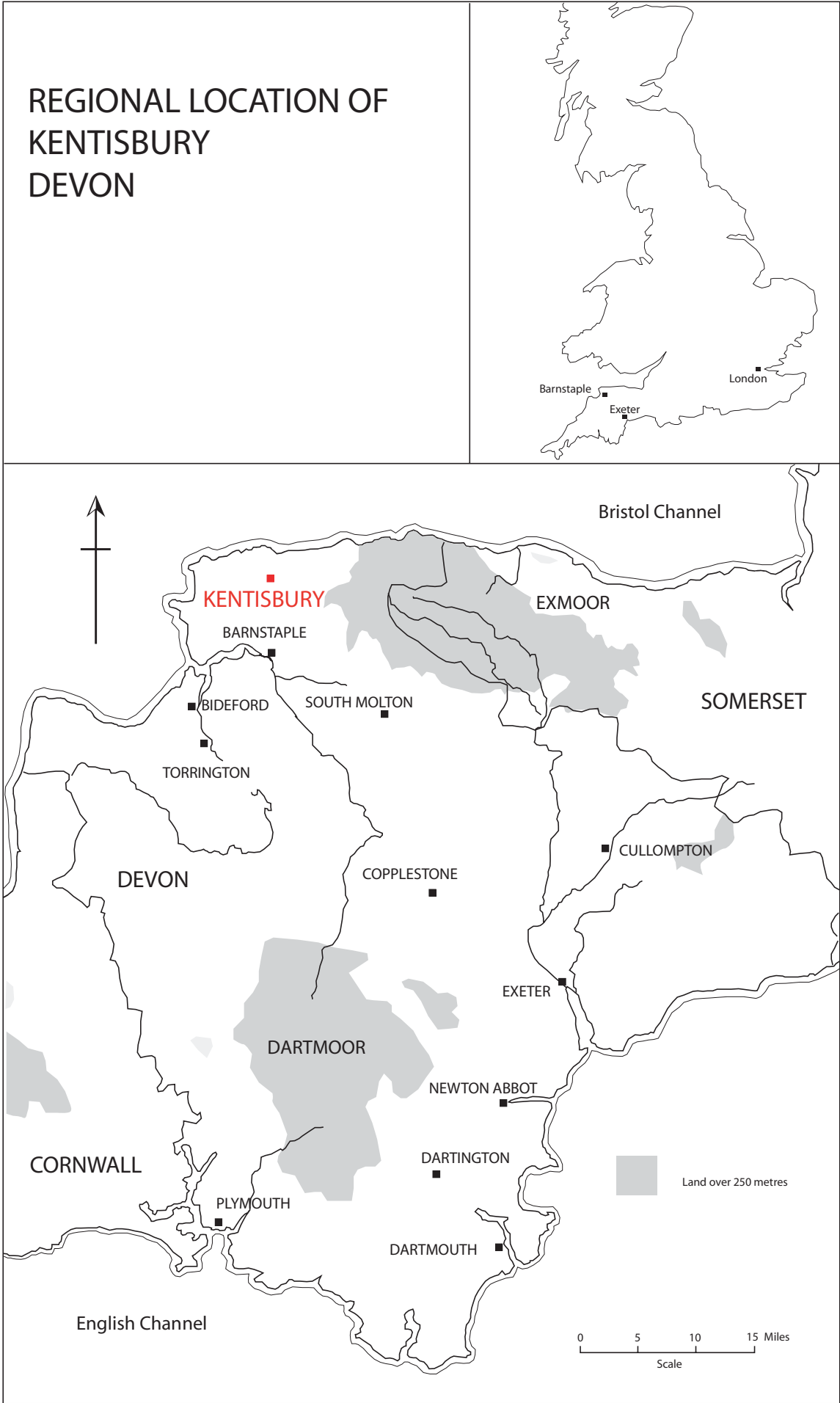


Fig. 1a: Regional location.

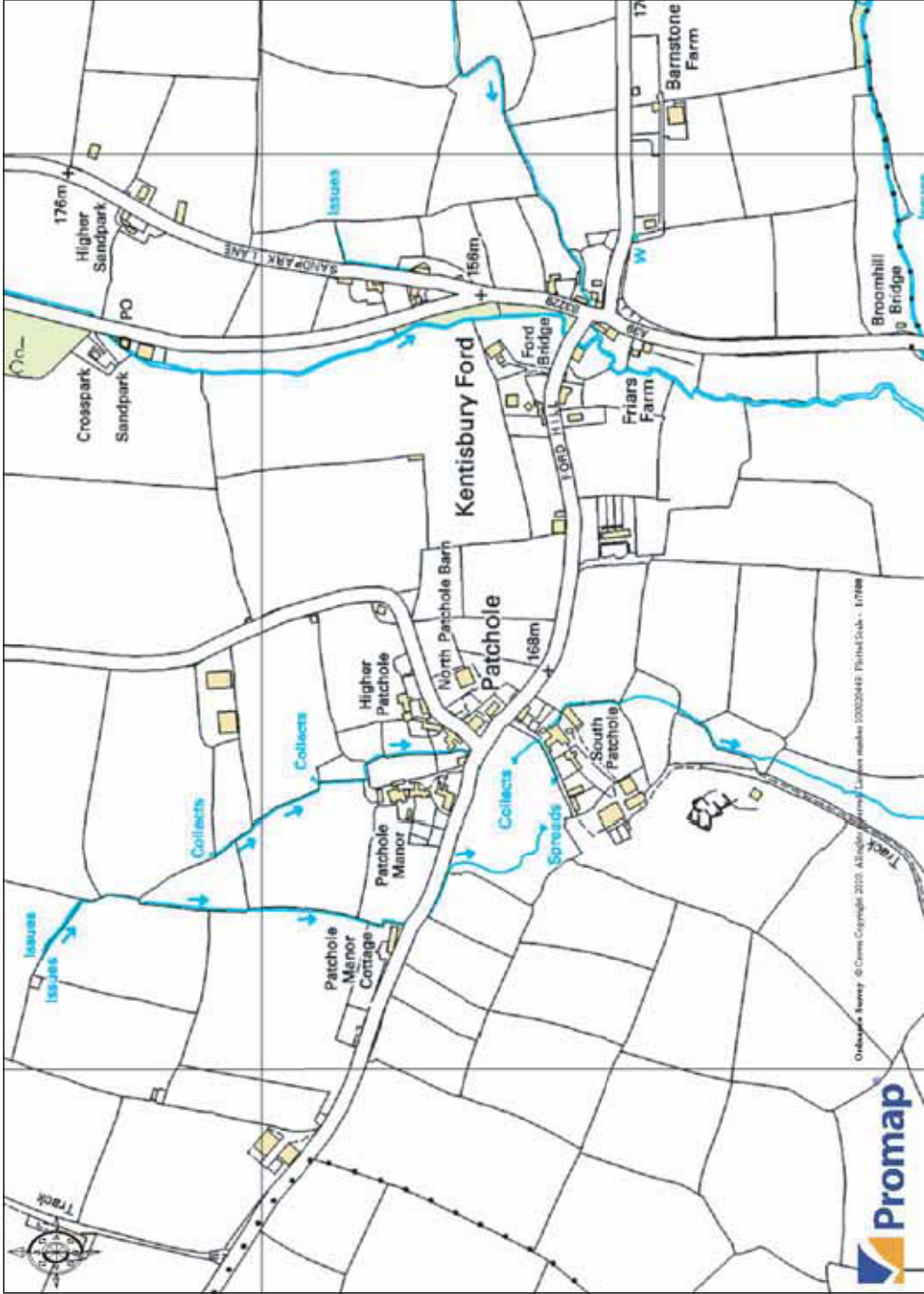


Fig. 1b: Site location.



Fig. 2: Extract from the Ordnance Survey surveyor's draft c.1805. Higher Patchole is arrowed. (WCSL)

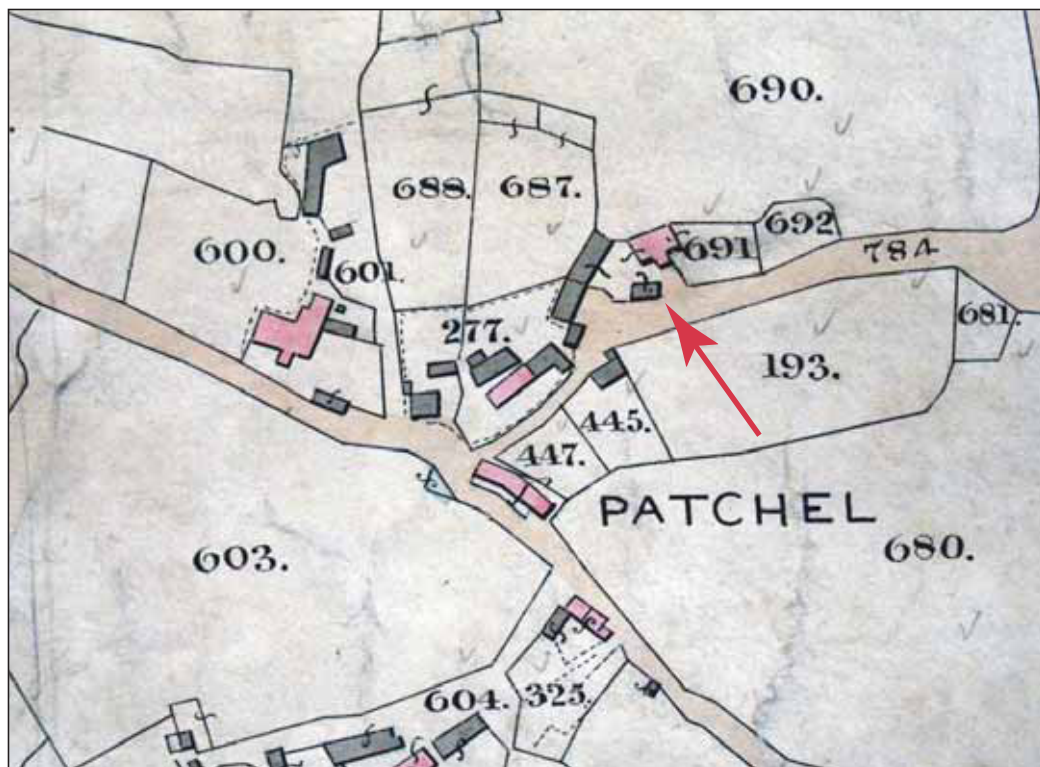


Fig. 3: Extract from the Kentisbury tithe map of 1840. Higher Patchole is arrowed. (DRO)

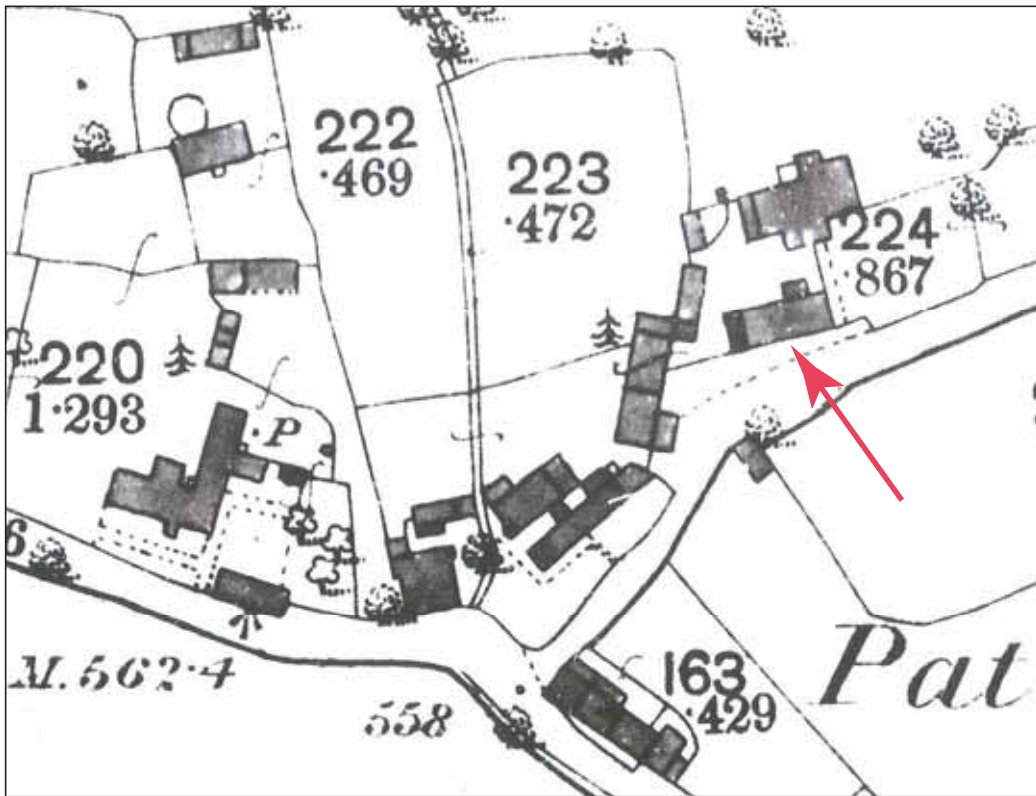


Fig. 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey First Edition map at 1:2500 (Devonshire sheet 6.9), surveyed 1886, published 1889. Higher Patchole threshing barn is arrowed. (WCSL)

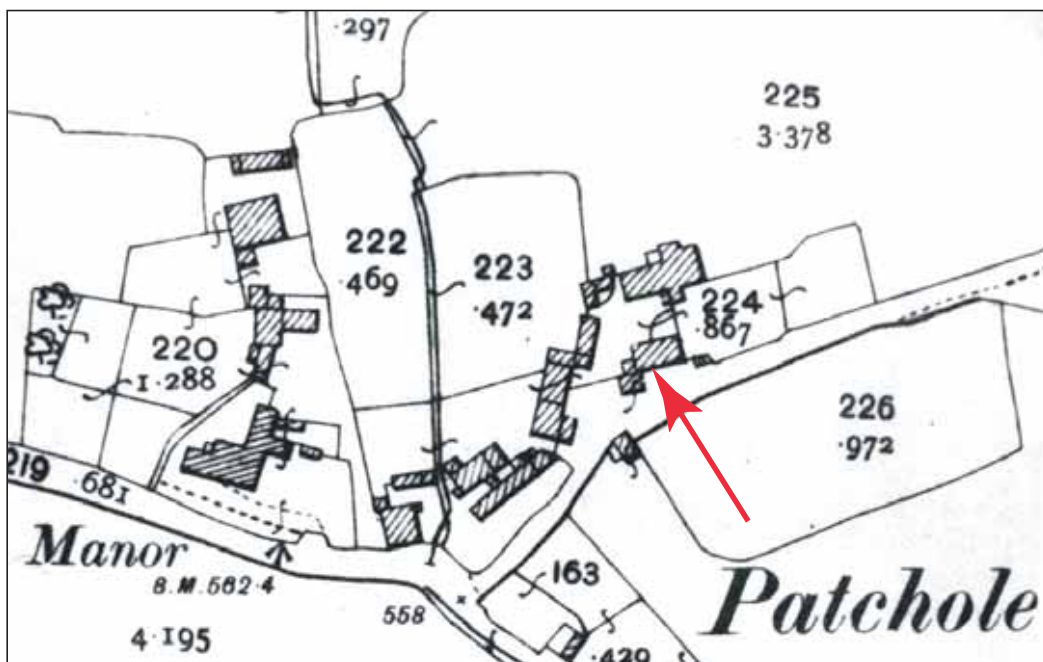


Fig. 5: Extract from the Ordnance Survey Second Edition map at 1:2500 (Devonshire sheet 6.9), published 1904. Higher Patchole threshing barn is arrowed. (DRO)

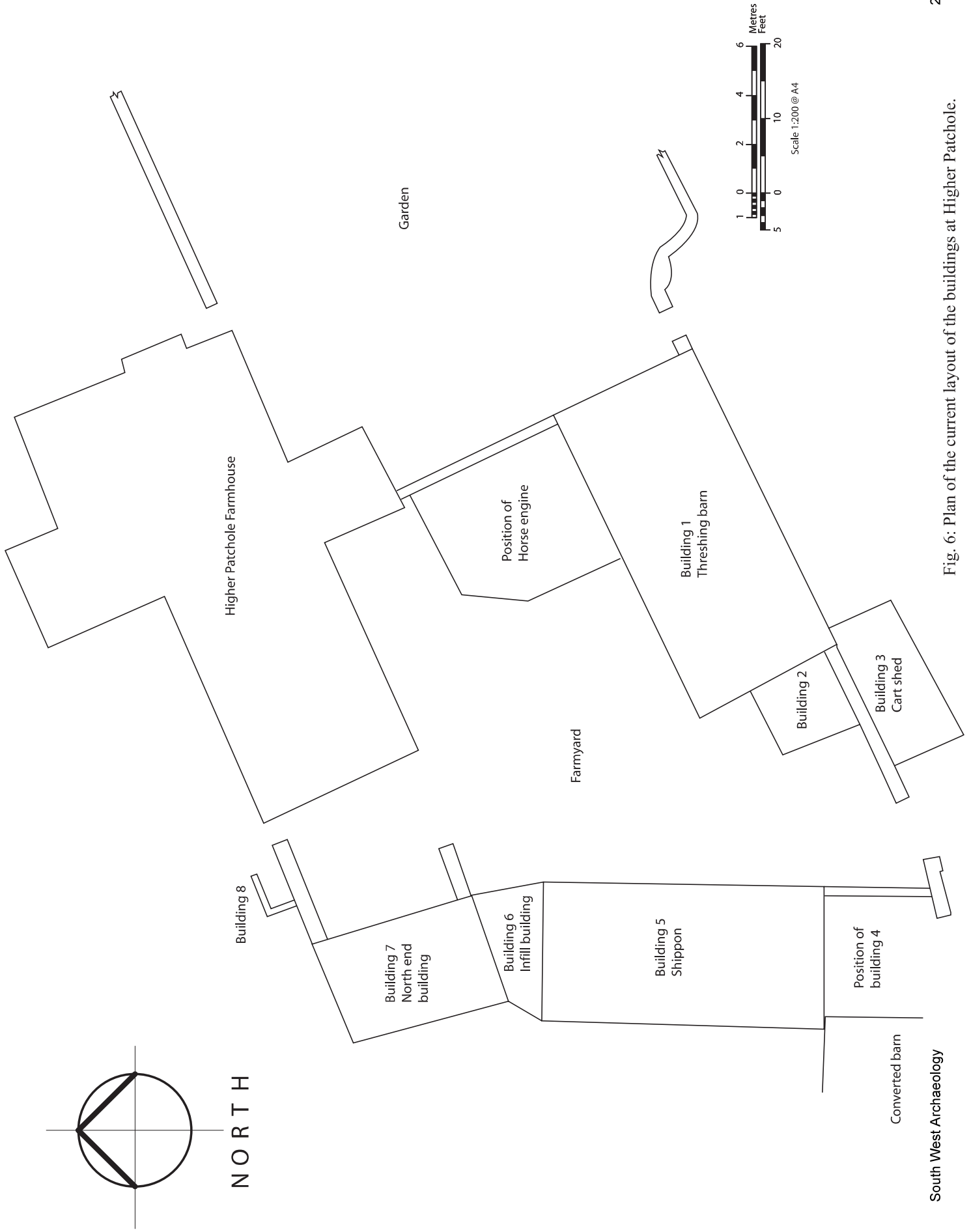


Fig. 6: Plan of the current layout of the buildings at Higher Patchole.

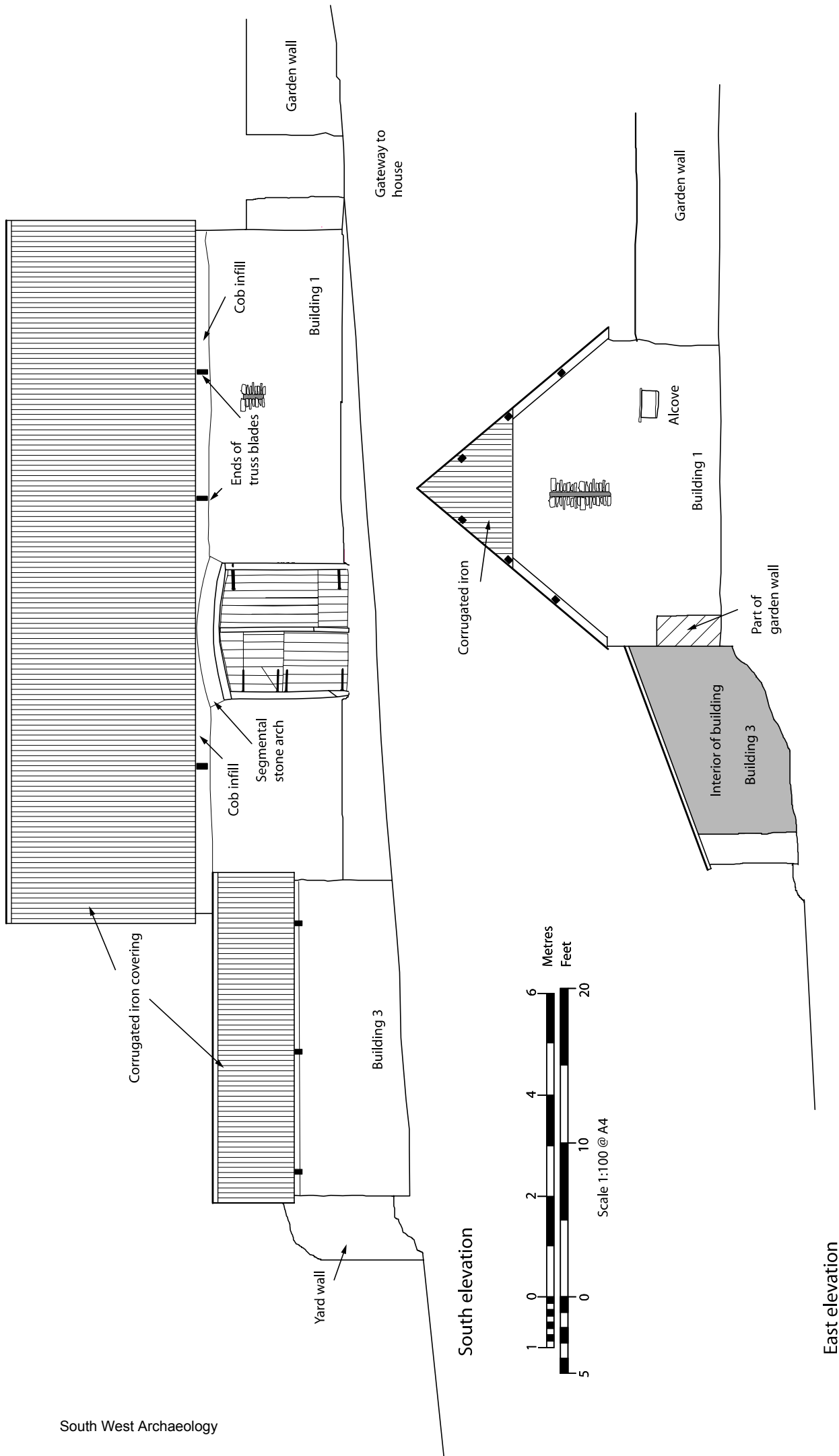


Fig. 7: The threshing barn and cart shed (buildings 1 & 3), south and east elevations.

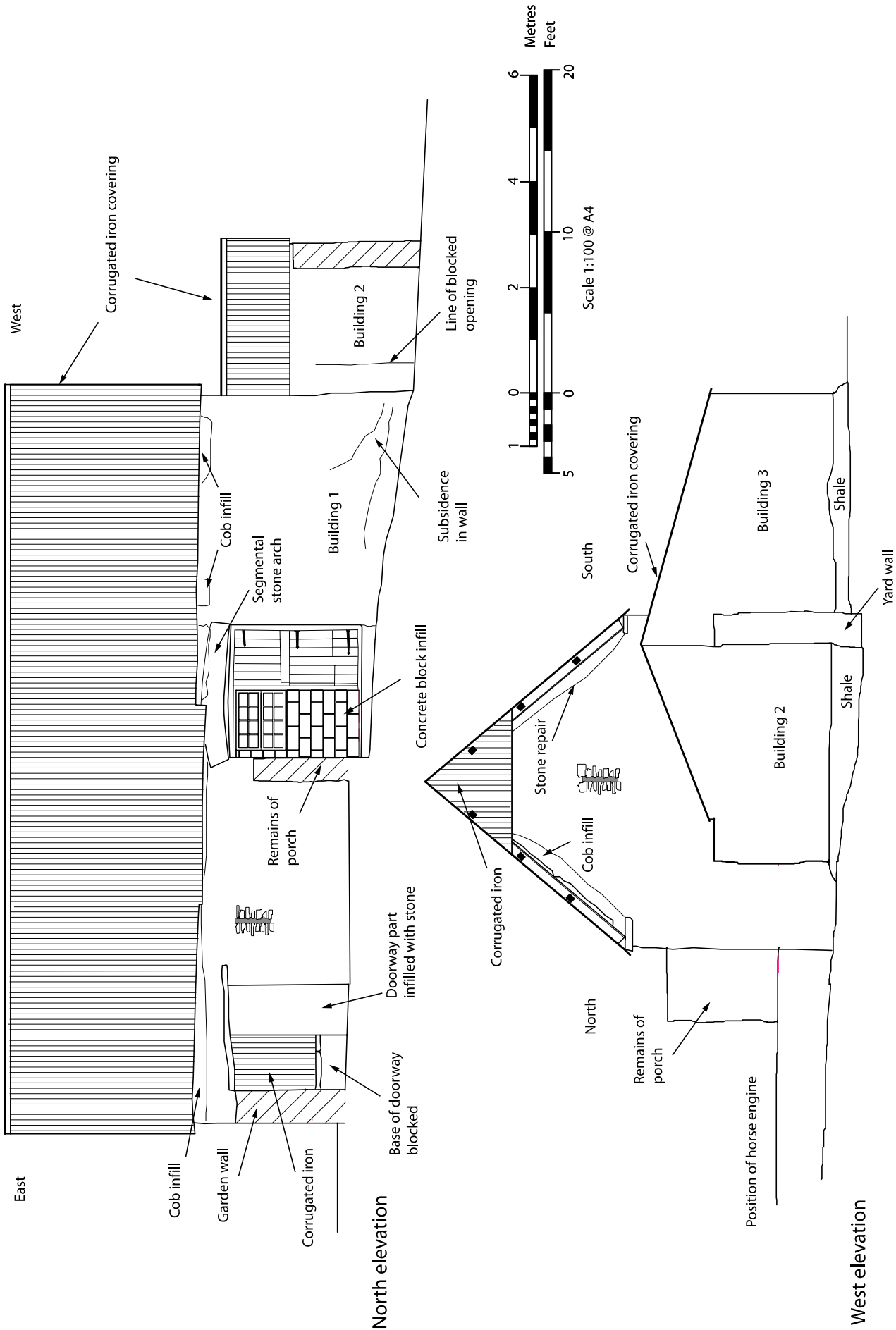


Fig. 8: The Threshing Barn and attached buildings (Buildings 1, 2 & 3), north and west elevations.

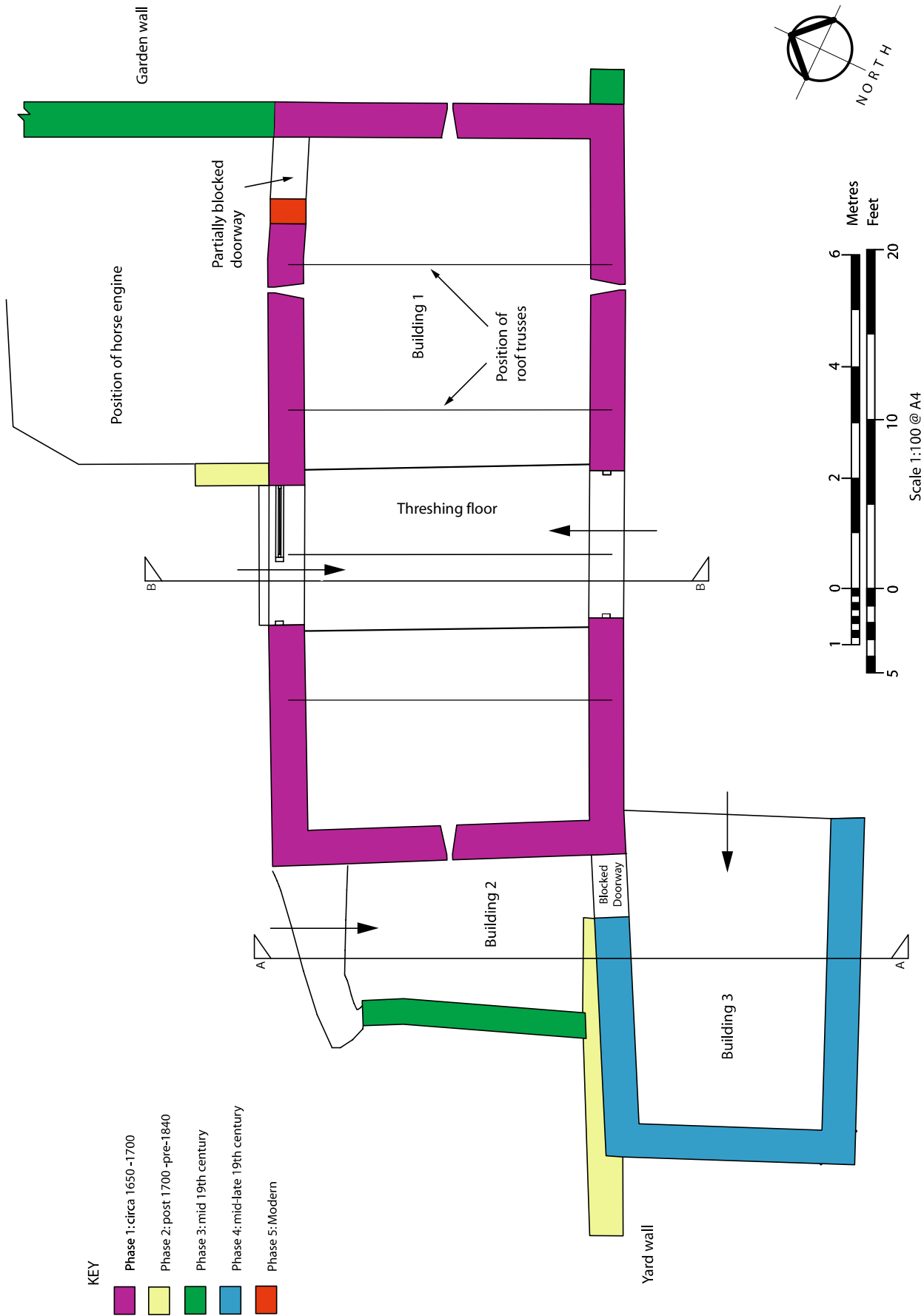
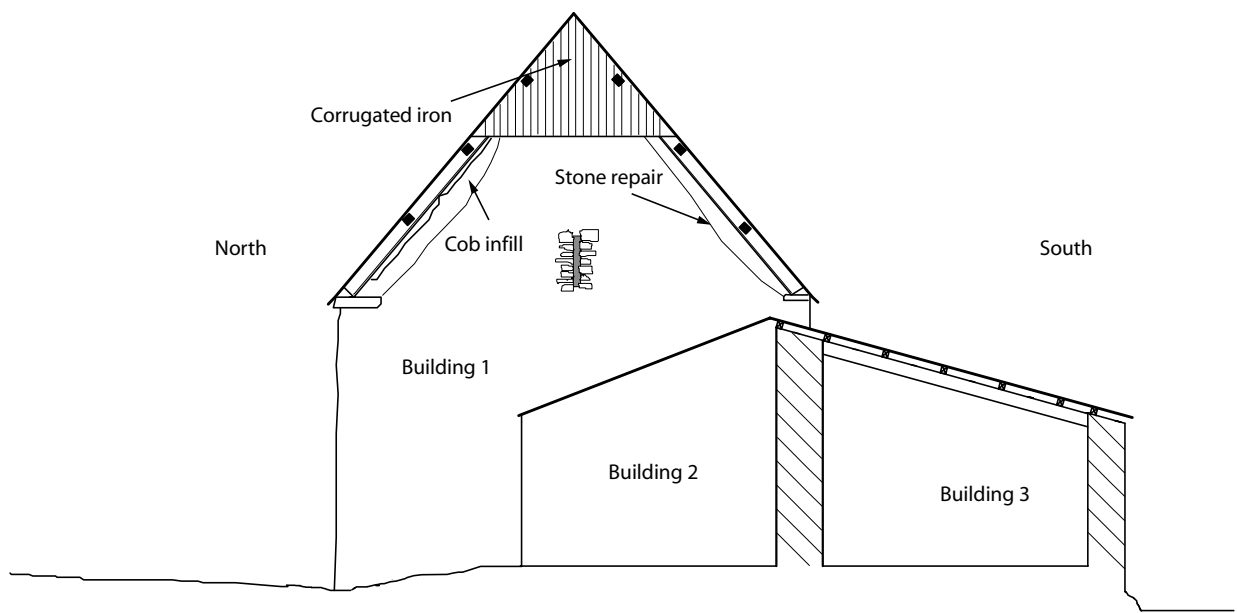
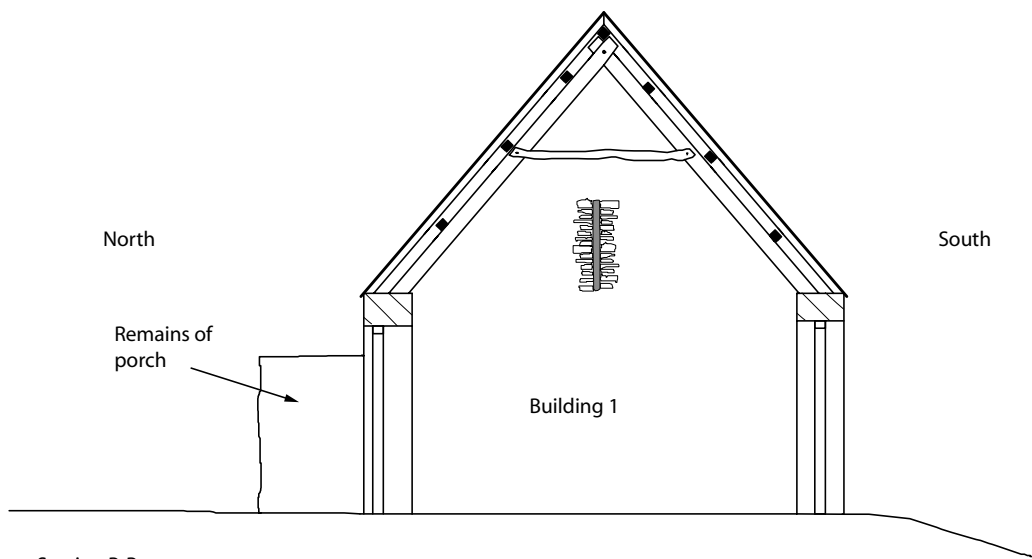
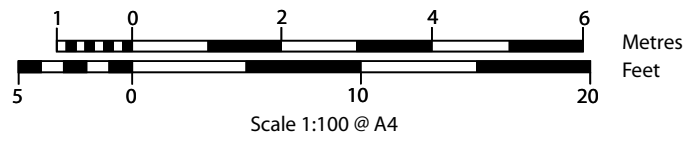


Fig. 9: The Threshing Barn and attached buildings (Buildings 1, 2 & 3), plan showing building phasing.





Section A-A



Section B-B

Fig.10: The Threshing Barn and attached buildings (Buildings 1,2 &3), cross-sections.

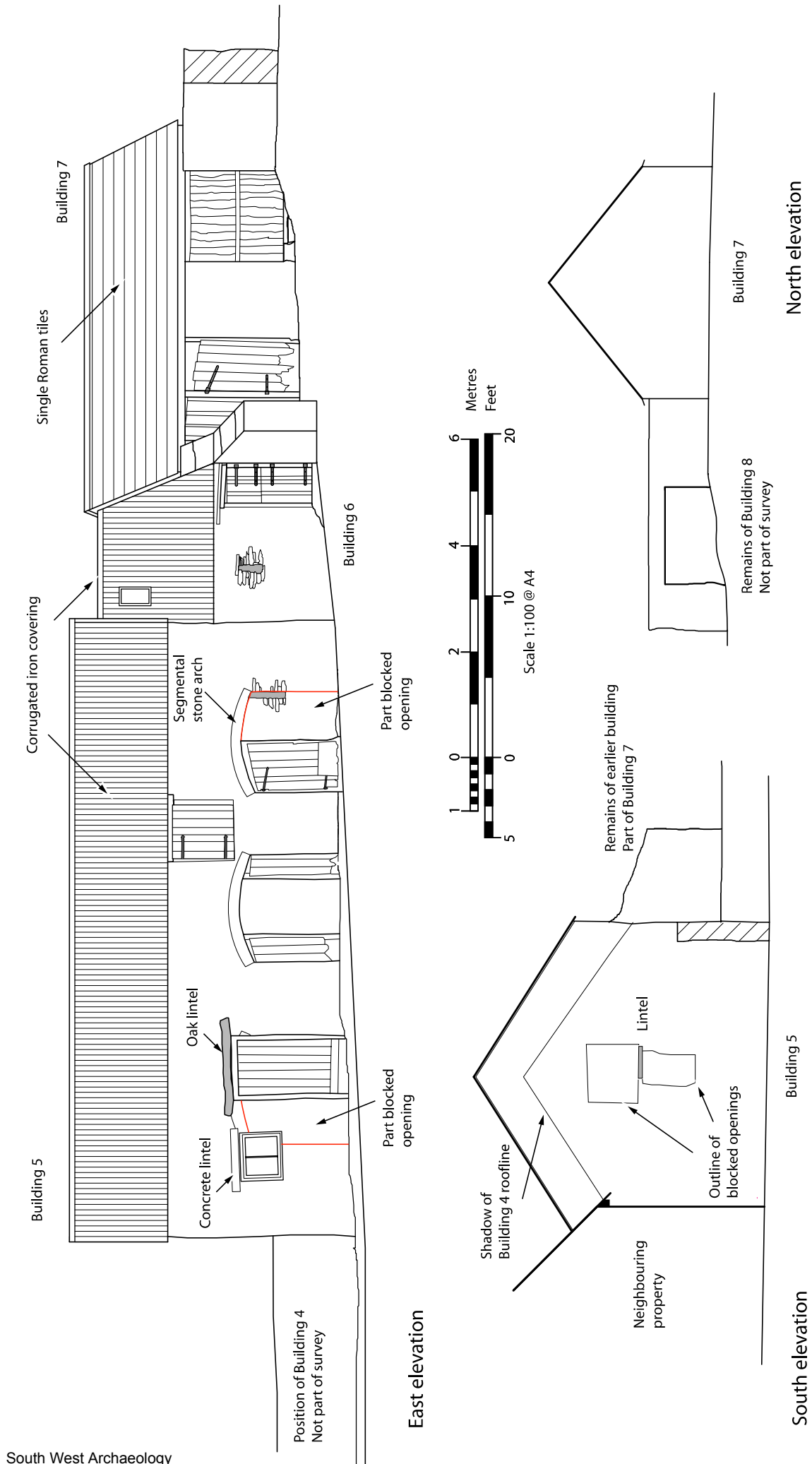


Fig. 11: The Shippon and attached buildings (Buildings 5, 6 & 7), elevations.

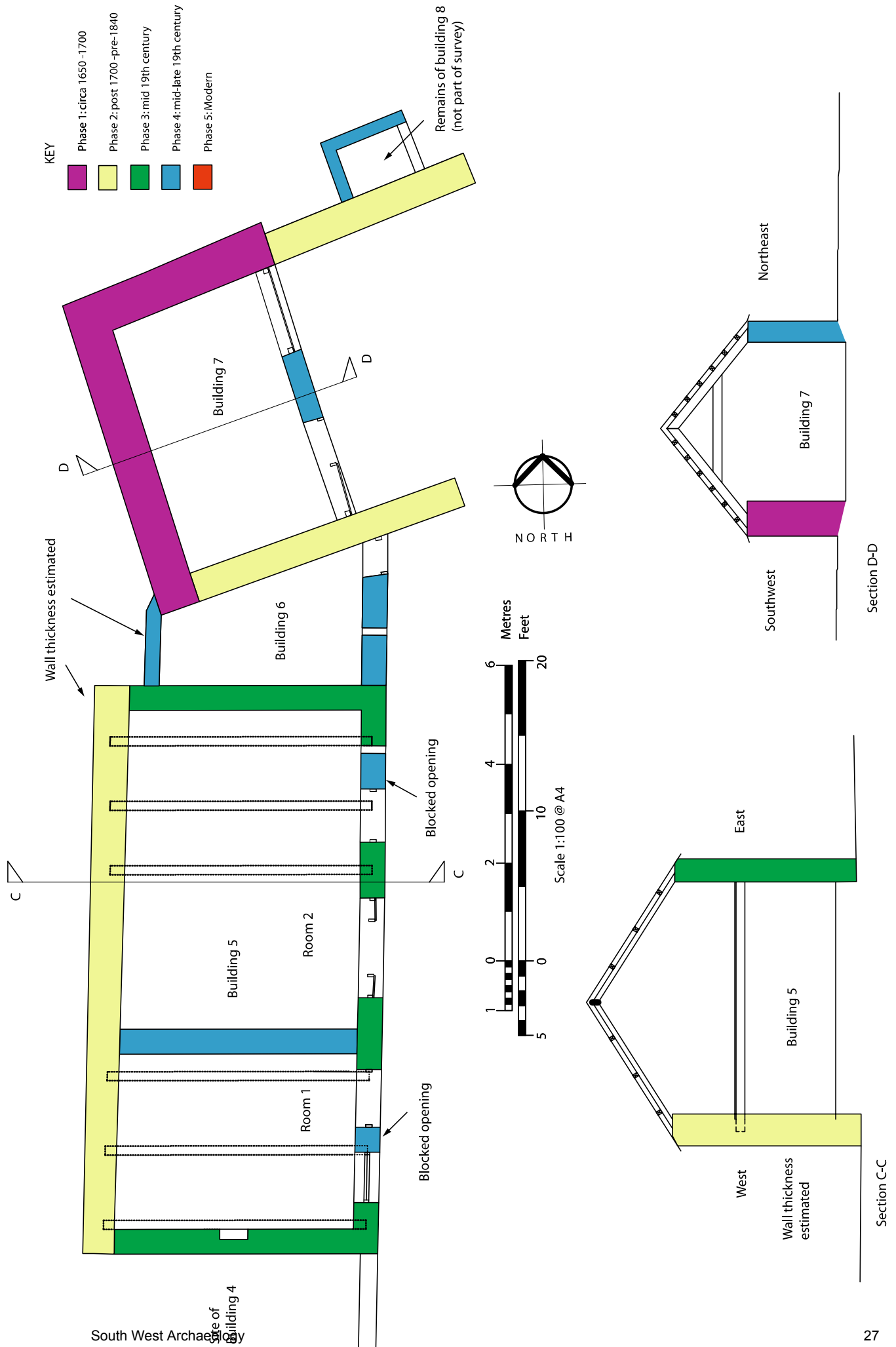


Fig. 12: The Shippon and attached buildings (Buildings 5, 6 & 7), plans, cross-sections and phasing.



Plate 1: Higher Patchole Farmhouse viewed from the south with the west end of the Threshing Barn (1) in the foreground.



Plate 2: The Farmyard and the east end of the Farmhouse viewed from the south.



Plate 3: The Threshing Barn (1) viewed from the south.



Plate 4: The Threshing Barn (1) viewed from the north.



Plate 5: The Shippon (5) viewed from the west.



Plate 6: The Infill Building (6) viewed from the west.



Plate 7: The North End Building (7) viewed from the west.



Plate 8: The Farmhouse and the North End Building (7) viewed from the north.

## Appendix 1

### BRIEF FOR HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

**Location:** Higher Patchole  
**Parish:** Kentisbury  
**District:** North Devon  
**County:** Devon  
**NGR:** 261381.142827  
**Planning Application no:** 49364 & 49392 (LBC)  
**Proposal:** conversion of 1 barn (barn 3) to form ancillary living accommodation together with conversion of 2 barns (barns 1 & 2) to form 2 units of holiday accommodation  
**Historic Environment Service ref:** Arch/dc/nd/15740

#### 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 the applicant Mr Martin Evans, with regard to the archaeological works – in this case a programme of historic building fabric recording - 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 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. Condition 3 on both consents granted state:

*'No works to which this consent relates, except those required by the terms of this condition, shall commence until programmes of historic building recording and analysis, and archaeological work, have been submitted to and agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority and then undertaken. The results of the programmes shall be deposited with 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.

1.4 The barns subject to this planning application are subject to statutory protection by virtue of being included within the curtilage of Higher Patchole Farm, a Grade II Listed Building probably dating from the late 17th century. The design and access statement states in section 2.1.0 that Barn 1 is "worthy of being listed separately to the main house". The other barns appear to be relatively intact examples of late 18th or 19th century agricultural buildings. The proposed conversion works will have an impact upon the historic fabric, appearance and setting of these buildings.

1.5 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 and the County Historic Environment Service. The reporting requirements for the desk-based work will be confirmed in consultation with the HES. 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 3 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 3 is an **analytical record**, and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be reexamined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis. The information contained in the record will for the most part have been obtained through an examination of the building itself. If documentary sources are used they are likely to be those which are most readily accessible, such as historic Ordnance Survey maps, trade directories and other published sources. The record will not normally discuss the building's broader stylistic or historical context and importance at any length. It may, however, form part of a wider survey – thematic or regional, for example – of a group of buildings, in which additional source material contributes to an overall historical and architectural synthesis. A Level 3 record may also be appropriate when the fabric of a building is under threat but time or resources are insufficient for detailed documentary research, or where the scope for such research is limited.

3.3 The 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.

3.4 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.



3.5 Should significant historical and/or architectural elements be exposed within the building by conversion/construction works the North Devon District Council Conservation Officer and the HES will be informed. The applicant will ensure that any such exposed elements remain undisturbed until their significance can be determined and to allow consideration for their retention *in situ*.

#### **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 measured and scaled plans, cross-section drawings and elevations of the building(s), including their location, description of the historic building fabric, architectural features of interest and any artefacts recovered 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.

7.4 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.

#### **8. 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. CONTACT NAME AND ADDRESS**

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

Collette Hall, Conservation Officer, Civic Centre, Barnstaple, Devon, EX31 1EA

Tel: 01271 388352 Email: [collette.hall@northdevon.gov.uk](mailto:collette.hall@northdevon.gov.uk)

22nd February 2010

## WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AT HIGHER PATCHOLE, KENTISBURY, DEVON.

**Location:** Higher Patchole  
**Parish:** Kentisbury  
**District:** North Devon  
**County:** Devon  
**NGR:** 261381.142827

**Planning Application no:** 49364 & 49392 (LBC)

**Proposal:** conversion of 1 barn (barn 3) to form ancillary living accommodation together with conversion of 2 barns (barns 1 & 2) to form 2 units of holiday accommodation

**HES ref:** Arch/dc/nd/15740

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and details the proposed scheme and methodology for historic building recording to be undertaken prior to the conversion of outbuildings at higher Patchole, Kentisbury, Devon. It has been drawn up by South West Archaeology (SWARCH) at the request Mr. Martin Evans (the Client) with regard to the archaeological work required as a condition of planning consent for the above works. The WSI and the schedule of work it proposes conforms to a brief as supplied by the Devon County Historic Environment Service (DCHES) (Stephen Reed 22.02.2010)

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.

Condition 3 on both consents granted state:

*'No works to which this consent relates, except those required by the terms of this condition, shall commence until programmes of historic building recording and analysis, and archaeological work, have been submitted to and agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority and then undertaken. The results of the programmes shall be deposited with the Local Planning Authority.'*

### 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The barns subject to this planning application are subject to statutory protection by virtue of being included within the curtilage of Higher Patchole Farm, a Grade II Listed Building probably dating from the late 17th century. The design and access statement states in section 2.1.0 that Barn 1 is "worthy of being listed separately to the main house". The other barns appear to be relatively intact examples of late 18th or 19th century agricultural buildings. The proposed conversion works will have an impact upon the historic fabric, appearance and setting of these buildings.

### 3.0 AIMS

3.1 To investigate and record any historic building fabric or architectural detail that is obscured removed or otherwise affected by the development.

3.2 Analyse and report on the results of the project as appropriate.

### 4.0 METHOD

4.1 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 and the County Historic Environment Service. The reporting requirements for the desk-based work will be confirmed in consultation with the HES.

4.2 Historic building recording:

An archaeological record of the barns at Higher Patchole will be undertaken prior to the start of development works on site with the aim of a greater understanding of the buildings 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 3 (*Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*) guidelines.

Level 3 is an **analytical record**, and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be reexamined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis. The information contained in the record will for the most part have been obtained through an examination of the building itself. If documentary sources are used they are likely to be those which are most readily accessible, such as historic Ordnance Survey maps, trade directories and other published sources. The record will not normally discuss the building's broader stylistic or historical context and importance at any length. It may, however, form part of a wider survey – thematic or regional, for example – of a group of buildings, in which additional source material contributes to an overall historical and architectural synthesis. A Level 3 record may also be appropriate when the fabric of a building is under threat but time or resources are insufficient for detailed documentary research, or where the scope for such research is limited and consist of:

4.2.1 A written description and analysis of the form and function of the building including evidence for different periods of build;

4.2.2 An archivable digital photographic record of the building will be undertaken;

4.2.3 A drawn record consisting of plans, cross-sections and elevations at a suitable scale (1.20/1.50 as appropriate);

4.2.4 A record will be made of the internal and external appearance of the buildings, the means of construction, the material construction and any feature of architectural or historic interest.

4.2.5 Should significant building elements be exposed which merit further archaeological work; this will be undertaken in consultation with, and to a specification agreed with DCHES. 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 (i.e. dendrochronological analysis) can be called upon and undertake assessment and analysis.

4.3 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.

- 4.4 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.
- 4.4.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.
- 4.4.2 The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.
- 4.5 SWARCH will agree monitoring arrangements with the DCHES 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. 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 project. This will include relevant correspondence together with field note and drawings, and environmental, artefactual and photographic records. The archive and finds will be deposited with the Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon under accession number 2010.18. The museums guidelines for the deposition of archives for long-term storage will be adhered to.
- 5.2 An illustrated summary report will be produced as soon as possible following completion of fieldwork, specialist reports allowing. A draft report will be submitted to the HES for comment prior to its formal submission to the Local Planning Authority. Copies of the report will also be provided to North Devon District Council's Conservation Officer and the DCHES as well as the Client.
- 5.3 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 buildings;
- 5.3.4 The desk based assessment aspect will include the reproduction of relevant historic maps /plans etc and historic or current photographs where appropriate, and give an assessment of the context and development of the site;
- 5.3.5 A description of the buildings including features of historical significance within the buildings;
- 5.3.6 Plans, photographs, cross-sections and elevations of the buildings at a suitable scale (1:20/1:50 as appropriate);
- 5.3.7 An assessment of significant historical and/or architectural features, environmental and scientific samples together with recommendations for further analysis;
- 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.
- 5.5 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.
- 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.

## 6.0 CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORY PROTECTED SPECIES (BATS)

SWARCH will consult with the applicant 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 will 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.

## 7.0 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by Colin Humphreys; the building survey will be undertaken by Colin Humphreys, desk-based work undertaken by Terry Green. 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, Pathfield 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 Fax: 01392 421252

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.freeseerve.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 Quinell

9 Thornton Hill, Exeter EX4 4NN 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

### Text of English Heritage Listing Document

#### **HIGHER PATCHOLE FARMHOUSE, KENTISBURY, NORTH DEVON**

Date listed: 09 April 1987

Date of last amendment: 09 April 1987

Grade II

KENTISBURY PATCHOLE SS 64 SW 5/104 Higher Patchole Farmhouse

Probably late C17 with C19 alterations. Unrendered stone rubble. Asbestos slate roof. Gable end stacks, brick to right, stone rubble to left with drip. Symmetrical two-room-and-cross-passage plan with central two-storey porch. Single storey C19 gable-ended service wing to centre rear, with dairy outshut in the upper angle. Lean-to lofted outbuilding at left end. 2 storeys. 4 window range. C19 2 light casement and small 4 paned window above 2 light casement 8 panes per light to left of porch. Sash with margin glazing bars on each floor to right. Porch has small C20 2 light window but with part of stone hoodmould above segmental arched doorway with rough stone voussoirs. Fine C17 timber inner doorway with cranked head and double ovolo-moulded surround with weathered stops to the jambs. Original plank door with cover strips. Lean-to outbuilding at left end has loft door with pigeon holes above over plank door with cambered stone arch. Interior not accessible.

### Digest of Devon County Historic Environment Records (HER)

#### **HER 18690**

SETTLEMENT

NGR: SS61354276

Historic Parish: KENTISBURY

OS Map: SS64SW

Civil Parish: Kentisbury

Broad Period: Medieval

#### Description:

Patchole was 'Patsole' in Domesday. It was held by Drogo of the Bishop of Coutances. Before the Conquest it was held by Elnoth (Reichel). It was mentioned in various documents throughout the middle ages. Patchole probably means 'Paetti's hollow' possibly from the personal name Paetta which appears in various forms in different place names (Gover et al). (Gover, J. E. B. +)

#### **HER 41684**

FARMHOUSE

NGR: SS61404284

Historic Parish: KENTISBURY

OS Map: SS64SW

Civil Parish: Kentisbury

Broad Period: Medieval

Listed Building Grade: Grade II

Period: Post Medieval, XVII

#### Description:

Higher Patchole farmhouse. Farmhouse. Probably late C17 with C19 alterations. Unrendered stone rubble. Asbestos slate roof. Gable end stacks, brick to right, stone rubble to left with drip. Symmetrical two-room-and-cross-passage plan with central two-storey porch. Single storey C19 gable-ended service wing to centre rear, with dairy outshut in the upper angle. Lean-to lofted outbuilding at left end. 2 storeys. 4 window range. C19 2 light casement and small 4 paned window above 2 light casement 8 panes per light to left of porch. Sash with margin glazing bars on each floor to right. Porch has small c20 2 light window but with part of stone hoodmould above segmental arched doorway with rough stone voussoirs. Fine C17 timber inner doorway with cranked head and double ovolo-moulded surround with weathered stops to the jambs. Original plank door with cover strips. Lean-to outbuilding at left end has loft door with pigeon holes above over plank door with cambered stone arch. Interior not accessible (Department of Environment).

### List of jpegs contained on the CD in the rear cover of the report.

1. Higher Patchole farmhouse viewed from the south with the west end of the threshing barn (1) in the foreground.
2. The threshing barn (1) and cart shed (3) viewed from the south west.
3. As above.
4. The threshing barn (1) viewed from the south.
5. The threshing door, detail of above.
6. The threshing barn (1) and cart shed (3) viewed from the south east.
7. As above.
8. The cart shed (3) viewed from the south west.
9. As above.
10. The north wall of the cart shed showing a blocked opening between the threshing barn and the cart shed.
11. The interior of the cart shed viewed from the north west.
12. The east gable of the threshing barn viewed from the east.
13. As above viewed from the north east.
14. The threshing barn and building (2) viewed from the north.
15. Building (2) viewed from the north after the removal of the roof showing the straight join in the south wall.
16. The threshing barn (1) viewed from the north.
17. As above.
18. The eastern part of the threshing doorway in the north wall of the threshing barn (1).
19. As above showing the western blocked part of the doorway.
20. The west end of the north wall of the threshing barn (1) viewed from the north.
21. The remains of the engine house to the north of 20 above.
22. The west gable of the threshing barn (1) viewed from the north west.
23. As above viewed from the west.
24. The roof structure of the threshing barn (1) viewed from the east.
25. As above.
26. As above.
27. The central part of the roof structure viewed from below.
28. As above.
29. The roof structure viewed from the east.
30. The quarter hip and roof structure above the east gable.
31. As above.
32. As above.
33. The threshing floor viewed from the north.
34. As above.
35. The threshing floor viewed from the south.
36. The interior of the threshing barn (1) viewed from the east.
37. The interior of the threshing barn (1) viewed from the west.
38. The north wall of the threshing barn (1) viewed from the east.
39. As above.
40. As above viewed from the west.
41. The farmyard and the east end of the farmhouse viewed from the south.
42. The south gable of the shippon (building 5).
43. The shippon (5) viewed from the west.
44. Detail of above.
45. Detail of above.
46. Detail of above.
47. The north end of the west facing wall of the shippon (5) with the infill building (6) beyond.
48. The interior of the most southerly compartment of the shippon (5), viewed from the west.
49. As above viewed from the north east.
50. As above viewed from the north showing a blocked window.
51. As above.
52. The interior of the northerly compartment of the shippon (5) viewed from the south.
53. As above viewed from the north showing the dividing wall between the two compartments.
54. As above.
55. As above showing the open section of the compartment viewed from the west.
56. As above.
57. As above viewed from the east.
58. The roof structure of the shippon viewed from the south east.
59. As above showing the north gable.
60. The south gable of the shippon showing a blocked opening.
61. The shippon and the infill building viewed from the north.
62. The infill building (6) viewed from the south west.
63. As above viewed from the west.
64. The interior of the infill building showing the south wall (the north wall of the shippon).
65. As above viewed from the east.
66. The north end building (7) viewed from the west.
67. As above viewed from the north west.
68. As above showing the north gable.
69. The interior of the north end building (7) viewed from the north west.
70. As above viewed from the south west.
71. The farmhouse and the north end building (7) viewed from the north.