

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared by Exeter Archaeology (EA) to assess the archaeological implications of proposed development adjoining Grange Road and Courtenay Road, Goodrington, Paignton (centred at SX89045859). The work was commissioned by Rodney and Stuart Howes Partnership, Chartered Architects, on behalf of Torbay Golf Centre, in connection with the submission of outline Planning Applications Nos 2003/1407 OA & 1408 OA.

### 1.1 The site and geology

The site (centred at SX89045859; Figs 1 and 2) comprises the southern half of a pitch and putt course, consisting of two areas of irregular shape occupying c. 1.15ha. It is bounded on the west by Grange Road, on the south by Courtenay Road (both formerly Goodrington Road) and on the east partly by Knapp Park Road and partly by gardens of houses in that road.

Area 'A', fronting Courtenay Road, is intended for residential development, and Area 'B', fronting Grange Road, is intended for touring caravans and park homes.

The geology of the site is Upper Devonian slates and mudstones.<sup>1</sup>

### 1.2 Aims and objectives of the assessment

The assessment forms the initial archaeological component of the project and comprises the results of a desktop survey and field visit. The aims are to, as far as possible, identify the archaeological potential of the application site and to determine the impact (if any) of the proposed development. The results of this assessment will be used to inform the planning process; further recommendations may be made in respect of any archaeological mitigation.

The work was undertaken in accordance with a brief supplied by the Torbay Council Archaeology Officer.<sup>2</sup>

### 1.3 Method and sources utilised

The desktop assessment consisted of the examination of material at:

- The Westcountry Studies Library (WCSL)
- The Devon Record Office (DRO)
- Devon & Exeter Institution (DEI)
- Archive material held by Exeter Archaeology (EA)

The Torbay Sites and Monuments Register (SMR) was also consulted.

### 1.4 Statutory and other designations

No statutory designations have been identified on the actual site.

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<sup>1</sup> BGS.

<sup>2</sup> Bishop September 2003.

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Archaeological background

In June 2003 the Harvest Moon public house, on the opposite side of Grange Road, was the subject of a desktop assessment.<sup>3</sup> This suggested that the core of the medieval settlement at Goodrington might be located around the open area shown on the Tithe Map near plots 1800, 1804 and 1805, just to the south-east of the present site (see Fig. 5). Only one adjacent site of archaeological or historical interest was recorded at Torbay SMR – a quarry at SX88915853, which is shown to the south-west of the site on the 1933 OS Revision<sup>4</sup> and later OS maps.

Apart from the above, no structured archaeological investigations are known to have taken place in the immediate area.

Geotechnical investigations undertaken in 1993 for SWW Torbay Marine Scheme indicated the presence of a peat deposit, up to 5m thick at a depth of between 1.00m and 7.4m, in the Clennon Valley at SX888593, 0.8km north of the site.<sup>5</sup>

In 1996 archaeological work was carried out for SWW on the Goodrington Sands Link Main, the route of which lies principally within Goodrington Park, 0.9km north-east of the site. The main sites identified of relevance here were peat deposits that extend inland from Goodrington Sands into the Clennon Valley.<sup>6</sup> In 2001 land at Clennon Hill, 1km north-west of the site, was also assessed in connection with a proposed development of a new Rainforest Exhibition area at Paignton Zoo Environmental Park.<sup>7</sup>

Prehistoric activity, from the Neolithic period onwards, is known from within the area between Broadsands and Churston to the south-east.

### 2.2 Historical background

#### *The manor of Goodrington*

Goodrington village may well be the focus of the Saxon and Domesday estate of *Godrintone*, which was in 1086 held by Ralph, a man-at-arms, under Walter of Douai.<sup>8</sup> The Saxon Asgar had held it in 1066, and its value had doubled over twenty years, suggesting major improvement, possibly the formation of a nucleated hamlet. The name is assumed the mean *Gōdhere's* farm.<sup>9</sup>

Subsequent holders were the Morcelles family under John de Mandevil and then the Dawney family, holding under the Honour of Marshwood.<sup>10</sup> In 1332 Nicholas Daune paid 70% of the tax levelled on the manor; he was presumably the Nicholas Dauney who had been granted the right of free warren twenty years earlier, and these taken together hint at the presence of a

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<sup>3</sup> Exeter Archaeology 2003.

<sup>4</sup> OS 1933 Revision 1:2500 Sheet Devon 122.9, published 1934.

<sup>5</sup> Exeter Archaeology 2001, 2.

<sup>6</sup> Turton 1996.

<sup>7</sup> Exeter Archaeology 2001.

<sup>8</sup> Thorn & Thorn 1985, 23.16.

<sup>9</sup> Gover *et al.* 1932, 517.

<sup>10</sup> Reichel 1908, 112.

high-status residence within the manor at that period.<sup>11</sup> By 1428 the manor was held by Matilda, the wife of Hugh de Courtenaye.<sup>12</sup>

The history of the manor over the next 200 years is not clear. Sir William Pole makes no mention of it in his history of the county, although he did include ‘Blagdon in the Moore’ owned by the Kirkham family.<sup>13</sup> An Inquisition Post Mortem taken in 1624 following the death of William Kirkham, ‘late of Blagdon, Knight’, included the manor of Goodrington among his possessions, and eleven years later, following Richard Kirkham’s death, the latter is said to have held Goodrington ‘of John Lord Pawlett of his Manor of Marshwoode, worth &c £17’.<sup>14</sup>

Later that century Goodrington appears to have been acquired by the Kelland family, originally Totnes merchants.<sup>15</sup> Samuel Kelland is said to have purchased Paignton manor from Sir Henry Cary in 1654, although another account has John Kellond purchasing it from the Somaster family.<sup>16</sup> According to the latter account, John died in 1692 and his son Charles died ‘issueless’ in 1695, the estates passing to three married sisters. While a rental including Goodrington and several other manors survives from 1664 it does not indicate their ownership.<sup>17</sup> The first entry for Goodrington was that of a William Bentfield holding a 120-acre tenement called the Barton and valued at £120. Unfortunately the acreage was not given for all the entries so it is not possible to determine the size of the manor.

The same deposit contains another rental, undated but probably compiled in the second quarter of the 18th century, and including Westerland and at least part of Paignton.<sup>18</sup> This rental shows 18th-century Goodrington to have been divided into 11 tenements or cottages, all leased for lives apart from one in hand. The rents quoted in the two rentals seem substantially different, and no acreages were given in the latter, so that it is not possible to correlate the properties.

The later rental clearly suggests that the manor was still in existence at that particular date, but in 1754 the respondent from Paignton Parish to Dean Milles’ Questionnaire was aware of only three manors in the parish – that of Paignton, owned by the three ‘Heirs of ye Kellonds’, Collaton, owned by Francis Parker of Blagdon House, and Preston.

A more detailed picture of Goodrington can be obtained from the tithe survey of 1840–41 (Fig. 5; Appendix). There were then three large farms in the village. The largest, of over 200 acres, was owned and occupied by Nicholas Browse; another, of some 165 acres, was owned by the Revd Finney Belfield of Primley House and occupied by Thomas Jackson; the third was of 130 acres and owned and occupied by George Browse. The fields were considerably intermingled, suggesting common ownership at some time in the past. All three farmers appear to have been occupying farmhouses to the east of the site.

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<sup>11</sup> Erskine (ed.) 1969, 4; WCSL Burnet Morris Index.

<sup>12</sup> Reichel 1908, 113.

<sup>13</sup> Pole 1791, 279.

<sup>14</sup> WCSL: Inquisitions Post Mortem.

<sup>15</sup> *Western Antiquary* Vol 4, January 1885, 166.

<sup>16</sup> Lysons & Lysons 1822, 382; response of E. Carter, 1754, to Dean Milles’ Questionnaire.

<sup>17</sup> DRO Michelmores deposit 118M/E1.

<sup>18</sup> DRO 118M/E2. It names the Revd John Finney as a leaseholder; he was rector of Bigbury from 1725 to 1752 (WCSL Hennessy’s Devon Incumbents).

Around the turn of the century the Belfield trustees put the Primley estate on the market (the precise date has not been established). It was purchased by Mrs Eleanor Whitley, the widow of a Liverpool solicitor, who moved to Primley Hill in 1904.<sup>19</sup> Two of her sons, William and Herbert, took over Grange Farm, immediately to the west of the site, to breed prize-winning Devon long wool sheep.<sup>20</sup> Herbert Whitley was soon to establish the zoological and botanical gardens on the estate. In 1956, following his death, over 700 acres of the estate were put up for sale in 94 lots, the sale catalogue providing a detailed description of the properties.<sup>21</sup>

### ***The site: Area 'A'***

The tithe survey shows the site to have comprised a group of farm buildings, owned and occupied by George Browse. These were divided by a curving road, which at that date passed to the north of most of the buildings (Fig. 5). A small part of 'Gardner's Orchard' made up the north-west corner of the site.<sup>22</sup> Just beyond the site boundary, approximately 20m to the east, lay George Browse's farmhouse on the south side of the road. A well was also shown on the south side of the road, about 25m to the south-west of the site.

The earliest date located for the presence of a George Browse in Paignton Parish is 1740, when one of that name gave £10 to the poor.<sup>23</sup> The surviving series of land tax assessments, from 1780 to 1831 names a George Browse throughout, being assessed at £6 0s 4d in 1780. By 1789 this was broken down into £3 6s 6d for 'Langdons' and £2 13s 10d for 'Goodrington Parks'. The final entry, for 1831, showed George Browse assessed at £6 11s 5d.

The Tithe Map depicts the layout shortly before a major change took place. In 1844 George Browse was given sanction under the 1835 Highways Act to divert the road passing between the farm buildings to a more direct route to the south. This provided a 'straight road, with a graduated ascent, and dry' instead of the 'narrow, circuitous and steep road ... part of it inundated with water in winter'.<sup>24</sup> (The 'new' road, together with the road to the west, was known as Goodrington Road until well into the 20th century).

The accompanying plan, made at a scale of 1:1200, provides a detailed picture of Area 'A' (Fig. 6). At that date there were buildings within the area, identified as 'Barn', 'Cellar', 'Barn &c', and the frontages of two lincays (only one of which was shown on the Tithe Map); also within the site was the 'old Farm House recently taken down'. Minor features included 'raised Pavement', 'Horse block', 'Drain of courts', entering the watercourse just north of the well, and a stone of unknown function. Just outside the site area were the well to the south-west (marked as 'Goodrington Well' suggesting that it served the whole village), along with its pond, the poundhouse (to the north), and the dwelling house to the south-east, presumably a replacement for the recently demolished farmhouse.

The realignment of the road was evidently a preliminary to reconstructing the farm buildings, since the 1865<sup>25</sup> OS map shows considerable changes to have occurred (Fig. 8). In particular, what had been the 'Barn &c' now formed the south range of an enclosed courtyard, possibly incorporating walls of earlier buildings in its north and east ranges.

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<sup>19</sup> Baker 1988, 4, 6.

<sup>20</sup> *ibid.*, 9.

<sup>21</sup> Rickeard, Green & Michelmore 1956.

<sup>22</sup> Tithe Apportionment Nos 1794, 1793.

<sup>23</sup> *Report of the Commissioners concerning Charities: County of Devon*, 1830. II, 102.

<sup>24</sup> DRO QS/113A/143/2.

<sup>25</sup> OS 1865 1:2500 Sheet 122.9, surveyed 1861–2 (Bishop September 2003, 2.2).

The 1851 census showed George Browse to have been aged 60, farming 140 acres.<sup>26</sup> In 1871 a lease of the ‘desirable Estate’ known as ‘Goodrington’ was advertised by George H. Browse, Esq. This was described as ‘about 136 acres of most productive land’ with ‘all necessary outbuildings’.<sup>27</sup>

The only relevant change apparent on the 1906 OS 1:2500 map<sup>28</sup> was the removal of the poundhouse. The 1933 Revision showed only slight changes (Fig. 2). The well was no longer shown (although it reappeared subsequently), but there was a ‘Tank’ present to the north of the farm buildings. Also ‘Gardner’s Orchard’ had been divided by the laying out of Knapp Park Road, forming the eastern boundary of today’s site.

At some date prior to 1956 the Whitleys had acquired George Browse’s farm and its buildings became part of Grange Farm. They were described in a 1956 sale catalogue as follows:

A Valuable Block of Substantial Stone and Slated Buildings .... arranged around a central yard and comprise Six Cattle Loose-Boxes with mangers, hay ricks and feeding path; Two Root Houses with tip chutes; a Large Barn entered from high ground by either of two sets of double doors; Pound House; Cider Store with two floors over; large Store-Cattle House with seven arched openings to central yard with hay rails and spacious loft over all.

The site was purchased by Paignton Urban District Council prior to the sale. Map evidence indicates that the buildings were demolished in the mid 1960s,<sup>29</sup> the site being subsequently subject to landfill and then incorporated into the pitch and putt course.

### ***The site: Area ‘B’***

The Tithe Map shows the area to have included parts of five fields (Fig. 5). The bulk of it included the major parts of ‘Hoppy Orchard’ and ‘Hoppy Meadow’ (used for pasture), owned by the Revd Belfield, while the eastern extremity extended into George Browse’s ‘Gardner’s Orchard’ and the Revd Belfield’s ‘Nap Park’ (pasture); the northern extremity of the site lay just within Nicholas Browse’s ‘Higher Meadow’ (also pasture).<sup>30</sup> A watercourse emanating from the area of the well initially ran north and then west across the site, keeping close to the field boundaries.

By 1861–2 the watercourse ran further to the east through ‘Gardner’s Orchard’ (Fig. 8). By this time ‘Hoppy Orchard’ appears to have become a garden, presumably for the farm established opposite, and by 1933 (Fig. 2) the tree symbols had been removed indicating its demise as an orchard. By 1953<sup>31</sup> a drainage channel was cut north-south across it, with the symbols for marshy ground occupying the area to the east of the channel.

The description in the 1956 sale of ‘Gardner’s Orchard’ was of ‘a large watered meadow-orchard’ while to the west the plots, all described as ‘Part Hoppy Meadow’, were all pasture except the southernmost which was still a garden.<sup>32</sup> This was also purchased by Paignton Urban District Council. The sale did not include Nicholas Browse’s ‘Higher Meadow’, which

<sup>26</sup> HO/107/1873/f111/p23.

<sup>27</sup> *Trewman’s Exeter Flying Post* 25.10.1871 1a.

<sup>28</sup> OS 1906 1:2500 Sheet 122.9; not illustrated.

<sup>29</sup> OS 1:2500 Revised Plans SX8858/8958, 1963 & 1968.

<sup>30</sup> Tithe Apportionment Nos 1788, 1787, 1793, 1789, 1786.

<sup>31</sup> OS 1954 1:2500 Plan SX8958.

<sup>32</sup> Rickeard, Green & Michelmore, 1956, Lots 78 & 71.

presumably was never acquired by the Whitleys. Following the sale Goodrington Road was widened and renamed, part of it becoming Grange Road and part Courtenay Road.

The 1963 OS Revised Plan<sup>33</sup> shows a short-lived path crossing the site from north-west to south-east; hachures along its northern edge suggested landfill commencing at the southern end. The 1968 OS Revised Plan<sup>34</sup> shows refuse tips immediately to the north and west of the site area, but no watercourses, suggesting that they had all been culverted prior to landfill.

### 3. SITE VISIT 2 October 2003

The site is level and lies at the bottom of a north-south aligned valley; ground level is up to 1m lower than the adjacent Grange Road to the west (which is bounded by low overgrown walls). The golf course is maintained as mown grass with fairways demarcated by raised areas up to 3m high, some of which are topped with trees.

A small *c.* 2m section of a single course of drystone walling, aligned east-west, survives in a small copse to the north-east corner of Area 'B' (SX89035867). This appears to be a remnant of one of the former field boundaries depicted on the historic maps.

The farm buildings within Area 'A' have been demolished and the land on which they formerly stood forms part of the golf course, although this area appears to be less disturbed than the rest of the site, i.e. there are no terraced greens or tees. The boundary wall with Courtenay Road is constructed of limestone. Although largely overgrown at the point where the farm structures abutted the road, the remains of building fabric containing two low, small openings is visible. The openings may be chutes or ventilation holes, since they are too small for windows.

The well to the south of the site is recessed in a limestone wall within an arch, over which the wall has been raised in brick. To the front (north) is a pond and, judging by the line of manhole covers, water from this area is piped northward across Area 'B'.

St George's Church Hall and the site of the former dwelling to the south-east of the site have been demolished, and the latter replaced with a residential complex called Crystal Close.

The land to the north-west of the site, situated on a marshy east-west aligned valley bottom, is now a caravan park, with individual caravan spaces terraced into the hillside.

### 4. DISCUSSION

#### **Area 'A'**

Certain aspects of the documentary record hint at the existence of a high-status residence in Goodrington during the early 14th century. It may therefore be significant that the maps of the 1840s show the road departing from a straight course to respect a former farmhouse. The proximity of Goodrington Well may also be significant; no other well is shown in the village (even on later maps). If this was the original well for the settlement it would be reasonable for any high-status house to be located conveniently close to it, although the steeply graded and often flooded access road would have been inconvenient for the villagers.

<sup>33</sup> OS 1:2500 Revised Plans SX8858/8958, 1963 (published 1964).

<sup>34</sup> OS 1:2500 Revised Plans SX8858/8958, 1968 (published 1968).

However, no documentation has been located to link the Browse family-owned part of the site, including the whole of Area 'A', with the manor. It appears that parts of the manor were sold off prior to the 1664 rental, and it may well be the case that the manor house was retained by the lords of the manor, perhaps lying within the 120-acre Barton that eventually passed to the Belfields and the Whitleys.

Nevertheless, the 1844 plan makes it clear that there was a farmhouse, however uncertain its origins, along with most of its associated buildings within the area of Area 'A'. Its west outer wall may have been used to form the outer wall of the east range of the replacement buildings. It appears that 'Gardner's Orchard' was then extended up to the new range of buildings, so that the potentially early foundations of the original farmhouse may not have been disturbed. The fabric of a building that survives, fronting Courtenay Road, may relate to the c. 1850 rebuilding, or it may have been retained from the 'Barn &c' shown on the 1844 map.

In the absence of any geotechnical information, the extent of the levelling and/or landfill on this part of the site has not been established. On the one hand it is devoid of the terracing and landscaping seen elsewhere on the golf course, but the steep 1 in 7.75 gradient of the old road, recorded in 1844 (Fig. 7), is not apparent indicating that the area has been levelled. Nevertheless, it should be assumed that at least some (possibly intermittent) deposits survive in this area, which may be affected by the development. These are likely to be of medieval or post-medieval date; their depth will only be ascertained through excavation. As yet, no specific details about the proposed foundation/service levels of the new residential development are known.

### *Area 'B'*

No former buildings have been identified on Area 'B'. Within the site a few metres of field walling survive, towards the north-east corner. The former presence of a watercourse across this site indicates some potential for the survival of palaeoenvironmental (waterlogged) deposits. However, given the overall disturbance to the area, i.e. landfill, and levelling and landscaping for the golf course, the construction of standings for touring caravans and park homes is unlikely to have a significant impact on any surviving archaeological deposits.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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The documentary research was undertaken by A.G. Collings, the illustrations were prepared by T. Ives and A.G. Collings and the site visit made by A.J. Passmore.

The assistance of H. Bishop, Torbay Council Archaeology Officer, and the staffs of the Devon Record Office, the Devon & Exeter Institution and the Westcountry Studies Library is gratefully acknowledged.

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## APPENDIX: TRANSCRIPTS FROM DOCUMENTS

1. **Extract from Paignton Tithe Apportionment, 1840** (sorted by plot number):

There were at this time three large estates at Goodrington:

NB = 'Goodrington': 207a. 3r. 2p. owned and occupied by Nicholas Browse

B/J = 'Goodrington': 165a. 1r. 34p. owned by Revd Finney Belfield and occupied by Thomas Jackson

GB = *unnamed estate*: 130a. 3r. 22p. owned and occupied by George Browse

Also:

RB = *unnamed estate*: 1a. 2r. 19p. owned and occupied by Richard Bishop

Plot No.	Owner/ Occupier	Field Name &c.	State of Cultivation	Area		
				A.	R.	P.
1783	B/J	Castor Park	Pasture	5	0	32
1784	NB	Landice [?]	Pasture	2	3	4
1785	NB	Middle Meadow	Pasture	5	0	10
1786	NB	Higher Meadow	Pasture	2	2	37
1787	B/J	Hoppy Meadow	Pasture	1	0	24
1788	B/J	Hoppy Orchard	Orchard	-	3	25
1789	B/J	Nap Park	Pasture	4	3	20
1790	NB	Higher Knap Park	Pasture	4	1	4
...						
1793	GB	Gardner's Orchard	Orchard	2	0	30
1794	GB	Barn & Court	Waste	-	1	27
1795	GB	Home Orchard	Orchard	-	2	-
1796	GB	House & Garden	Waste & Garden	-	1	5
1797	NB	Barn Orchard	Orchard	-	2	12
1798	NB	Cottage & Garden	Homestead	-	-	19
1799	RB	House & Orchard	Waste & Orchard	-	2	15
1800	B/J	Farm Buildings & Orchard	Buildings & Orchard	-	2	31
1801	NB	Higher Orchard	Orchard	-	1	16
1802	NB	House & Buildings	Buildings	-	1	3
1803	NB	Town Orchard	Orchard	-	2	16
1804	B/J	Farm Buildings & Orchard	Buildings & Orchard	-	1	22
1805	B/J	Farm Buildings & Orchard	Buildings & Orchard	-	-	30
1806	B/J	Bulley's Orchard	Orchard	1	1	2
1807	GB	Cellar Stable & Yard	Waste	-	-	26
1808	GB	Adam's Orchard	Orchard	2	2	26

2. **Highway Diversion Order Papers, Devon Record Office QS 113A/143/2**

Includes *Besley's Devonshire Chronicle and Exeter News* 29.10.1844 4d

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on the thirty-first day of December next application will be made to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, assembled at Quarter Sessions, in and for the County of Devon, at the Castle of Exeter, for an order for stopping up of a Road in the Village of Goodrington, in the Parish of Paignton, in the said County, and for cutting and opening another in lieu thereof, from the Bridge at Goodrington Well to or near the Gateway leading into Mr George Browse's dwelling house at Goodrington aforesaid; and that the Certificate of two Justices having viewed the Same, and found the proposed road more commodious with a plan of the old and proposed new Highway will be lodged with the Clerk of the Peace for the said County on the first day of December next.

Dated the 26th day of October 1844

ROBT. BUTLAND } Surveyors of the Parish  
THOS. PARNELL } of Paignton

3. **Rickeard, Green & Michelmore 1956 *Illustrated Particulars, Plans and Conditions of Sale of The Primley Estate***, Westcountry Studies Library

....  
 By direction of the Personal Representatives of the late Mr Herbert Whitley ...  
 Illustrated Particulars, Plans and Conditions of Sale of The Primley Estate ...  
 11 & 12 September 1956

....

Lot 78 (Coloured Green on Plan No. 2)  
 With Vacant Possession  
 A Valuable Block of Substantial Stone and Slated  
 Buildings with Watered Meadow-Orchard

Situated at the junction of Knapp Park Road with Goodrington Road, with yards and three Entrances from the road, and THE PROBABLE DEVELOPMENT FOR WHICH, LIKELY TO BE ALLOCATED IN THE TOWN MAP IS 'RESIDENTIAL'

This Lot has a valuable FRONTAGE OF ABOUT 390 FT TO KNAPP PARK ROAD, part of which, subject to planning consent, offers GOOD BUILDING SITES, being originally planned for 13 in number.

THE BUILDINGS

Hitherto part of Grange Farm, Goodrington, are arranged around a central yard and comprise Six Cattle Loose-Boxes with mangers, hay ricks and feeding path; Two Root Houses with tip chutes; a Large Barn entered from high ground by either of two sets of double doors; Pound House; Cider Store with two floors over; large Store-Cattle House with seven arched openings to central yard with hay rails and spacious loft over all.

The yard and buildings open out into a large WATERED MEADOW-ORCHARD with valuable frontage as mentioned before.

This Lot comprises Part of OS Number 2167 and contains an estimated area of about 2.00 Acres

....

[Note 3] This Lot is sold subject to an easement in favour of the Paignton Urban District Council in respect of a Main Sewer under this Lot.



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
OF LAND ADJOINING  
GRANGE ROAD AND COURTENAY ROAD  
GOODRINGTON, PAIGNTON, DEVON**

**Prepared for  
Rodney and Stuart Howes Partnership  
on behalf of Torbay Golf Centre**

**Exeter Archaeology**

**Report No. 03.55**

**October 2003**



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