

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING AT
THE OLD MANOR FARMHOUSE
191 FORE STREET
BARTON, TORQUAY**

by

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Exeter Archaeology

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared by Exeter Archaeology (EA) for M. Brooks and presents the combined results of a programme of archaeological recording at 191 Fore Street, Barton, Torquay and an archaeological assessment of the building. The work was undertaken in support of an application for Listed Building Consent (Application No. 02/1356 LB).

Separate briefs for the recording and assessment were provided on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by the Torbay Council Archaeology Officer. A single method statement was prepared by EA for both these elements.¹

1.1 The site (SX90926718; Fig. 1)

The site is located on the north-east side of Fore Street, north of the junction with Langford Crescent, in what became the suburb of Barton, part of the ancient parish of St Marychurch.

The site lies on a small outcrop of Whiteway Slate, comprising purple, green and grey slates that mark the transition between Devonian and Carboniferous rocks.² East Ogwell limestone, which was extensively quarried in the 19th century, occurs 100m to the east.

1.2 Statutory and other designations

The Grade II* Listed Building is referred to as ‘Manor Farmhouse’ or ‘Old Manor Farmhouse’, Nos 191 and 193 Fore Street, having been divided into two properties when listed in 1975. It is thought to have originated in the early 16th century, with alterations either later that century or early in the 17th, and again around 1730.³

A neighbouring house, No. 189, is also Listed Grade II. This is thought to have originated in the 18th century or earlier as a farm building, but was a labourer’s cottage and outhouse by 1840.⁴ It has been partially rebuilt in recent decades.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Archaeological background

No formal archaeological work is known to have taken place in the immediate area. However, the general region is rich in archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric period onwards, and many sites and findspots are recorded to the west of Torquay. An exceptional discovery of a group of Iron Age currency bars was made in autumn 1990 at Great West Brook (SX894677), 1.5km to the north-west.

2.2 General historical background

The 1086 Domesday survey provides two entries for St Marychurch. *Ecclesia Sanctae Mariae* was owned by the Bishop of Exeter and its revenues allocated to the support of the Canons; this manor was taxed at 2 virgates (half a hide). *Sanctae Mariae Cherche* was owned by the Count of Mortain and sublet to Richard, son of Thorulf; this was taxed at one hide.⁵

¹ Bishop September 2002; Bishop 17 October 2002, Exeter Archaeology 2002.

² Geological Survey of Great Britain (England and Wales) 1:50 000 series map sheet 339, Newton Abbot, Solid & Drift Edition, 1976; Durrance & Laming (eds) 1982, 27.

³ Torbay Sites and Monuments Register entry; English Heritage Images of England.

⁴ St Marychurch Tithe Survey, 1840–41, Nos 247–8.

⁵ Thorn & Thorn 1985, 15.42, 2.8.

The latter place-name might imply the presence of a church of some antiquity,⁶ possibly serving a wider area than the later parish. The fact that St Marychurch was the mother church of the adjoining parishes of Kingskerswell and Coffinswell⁷ may well suggest that these three were once part of a large Saxon estate, which had been divided up before the Conquest.

Other Domesday manors present in the vicinity (of St Marychurch) were Ilsham, Edginswell and Collaton Shiphay. When the parochial system was formed, perhaps in the 12th century, these five manors were combined to form the parish of St Marychurch, in Haytor Hundred. The Bishop's holding became the manor of Combe Pafford, which remained in ecclesiastical ownership until it was sold off under land tax redemption legislation around 1800 to John Savery Esq. and re-sold to the Palk family shortly after.⁸

A survey of the manor of Combe Pafford, made in 1661, survives in the Dean and Chapter archives in which the figure was given of 261 acres (almost exactly one-tenth of the parish's 2589 acres, assuming they were statutory acres and no common land was omitted), and was divided into 23 tenements and 26 houses with gardens.⁹ The manor included two properties in Coffinswell and two in Kingskerswell, providing an indication of the dispersed nature of the estates within the putative original manor, a pattern that was reflected in subsequent parish development. The 1840 Tithe Survey indeed shows that isolated fields within the northern part of St Marychurch were part of Kingskerswell Parish. There is no mention of Barton within the Combe Pafford survey.

St Marychurch Parish appears to combine a particularly complicated history with a scarcity of surviving documentary material. During the 17th century the parish was unusual for the very high proportion of its workforce engaged in seafaring. A listing made in 1619 named 144 mariners and sailors, and 22 years later the Protestation Oath was taken by 69 adult males, while 70 were 'at sea and did not take the protestation'.¹⁰

The remaining surviving parochial material is almost entirely confined to the land tax assessments (in which most properties are identified not by their location but by the owner or occupier at a previous unspecified date) and a volume of churchwardens' accounts. These show the parish to have been divided into four quarters: St Marychurch, Barton, Combe Pafford and Edginswell since at least 1746.¹¹ A stray poor rate assessment for 1819 has also survived, which provides more detail than the land tax assessments.¹² The two assessments agree fairly closely in that Barton quarter paid around 23% of the total, and Combe Pafford around 17%. These figures should bear some relation to the area involved, given that there would be little in the parish in the way of high-status houses or industry, other than limestone quarrying.

St Marychurch was to remain a rural area until it experienced population growth in the mid 19th century. In 1894 it became an urban district and in 1900 it was absorbed into the municipal borough of Torquay.

⁶ Darby & Finn 1967, 278.

⁷ Peskett 1979, 121–2.

⁸ Lysons & Lysons 1822, 334; the last reference to the manor found in the indexes to the Dean & Chapter Act Books is to a 21-year lease granted to the existing (unnamed) lessee on 26 July 1800 (D&C 3575).

⁹ Estate Surveys 1660–1665, D&C 4030.

¹⁰ Gray (ed.) 1990, 30–32; Howard (ed.) 1973, 290.

¹¹ DRO Torquay St Marychurch PW1.

¹² D&C 6059/3/2.

2.3 Barton

The earliest reference to Barton is as *Bertone* in 1333,¹³ but it cannot be located within any particular manor. Previous writers have regarded Barton as having been the demesne farm of Combe Pafford, or even as part of Torre Abbey's endowment,¹⁴ but the figures quoted above suggest that Barton had an existence independent of Combe Pafford manor. All the located documentation indicates that Barton was originally part of the royal manor of Kingskerswell, while Torre Abbey's holding in the parish, apart from the manor and barton of Ilsham, seems to have amounted to only a single ferling.¹⁵

The history of Kingskerswell manor itself is complicated. The Domesday survey shows that it had been part of the demesne of Edward the Confessor which was retained by King William after the Conquest. The manor was then the administrative capital of a late Saxon hundred to which it gave its name, i.e. Kerswell. This hundred subsequently became known as Haytor from the site of the late medieval meeting-place. In this respect it is very similar to the settlement of Kingsteignton in the neighbouring hundred of *Teignton* or *Teignbridge*.¹⁶

The Crown's ownership of Kingskerswell ended in 1229–30, when it was granted to Nicholas, Lord Mules or Moeles.¹⁷ It was briefly held by the Courtenays before descending to the Dynhams. The death of John Lord Dynham in 1501 led to his estate being divided among his four sisters, all of whom married, with the result that the manor of Kingskerswell became divided between the Arundells, Bouchier Earls of Bath, Zouches and Comptons of Compton Wynyates, a member of the last-named family subsequently being created Lord Dynham.¹⁸

A particularly detailed survey of Lord Dynham's lands made in 1566 still survives, and this includes his fourth-share of the manor of Kingskerswell.¹⁹ The survey indicated some 22 customary tenements 'in Barton', paying a rent varying from 21s 5³/₄d to 5s (apart from one of 6d); none was notable in paying a particularly high rent.

The Compton portion was purchased for £840 by Sir George Smyth of Exeter in 1592, and in 1654 acquired by Sir Thomas Putt of Gittisham, who must also have acquired a second quarter.²⁰ In 1702, what was described as 'the moiety [or half-share] of the Manor of Kingskerswell in the parishes of Kingskerswell and St Marychurch' was conveyed by Sir Thomas and his wife to Henry Langford of Dublin for £3200. Attached to the conveyance was a much briefer survey made the previous year, listing some 76 'quarter properties' in both Hungerford's Quarter and Smith's Quarter, but identifying them only by the name of a former leaseholder or copyholder and with no indication in which of the two parishes they were located. Nor is it clear from whom Hungerford obtained his quarter.²¹ The Lysons brothers suggest that the four parts were reunited by 1710 by Sir Henry Langford (by then of Combe Satchfield in Silverton parish).²² It was Thomas Brown, Esq. who inherited the seemingly reunited manor, and no subsequent references to a division have been found.

¹³ Gover *et al.* 1932, 519.

¹⁴ e.g. Edmonds 1925, 19.

¹⁵ Seymour (ed.) 2000, 452.

¹⁶ Thorn & Thorn 1985, 1.12.

¹⁷ Lysons & Lysons 1822, 95.

¹⁸ Walker 1972, 204.

¹⁹ DRO Z1.

²⁰ DRO DD 49220 & 49222; Lysons & Lysons 1822, 95.

²¹ DRO DD 49233.

²² Lysons & Lysons 1822, 95.

Another brief survey was produced in 1793 in connection with the mortgage of the manor.²³ By then the number of properties had increased to 163, of which 12 were said to be in demesne (i.e. untenanted), and 36 of the other 151 were in 'St Mary Church'. This increase in number during the 18th century is unusual, it being a time when farms were becoming larger and before the area became fashionable. Parts of the former manor remain in the Langford Brown family's ownership today.²⁴ The Tithe Survey showed Henry Langford Brown owning about 135 acres outright, while six different individuals owned properties jointly with him, totalling some 100 acres; these latter may be properties where Sir Bouchier Wrey had sold off his quarter.

Barton was to be developed much later than Ilsham and Babbacombe. A directory for 1893 refers to it as 'a hamlet and scattered village' which consisted of 'the residences of a few farmers and their labourers'.²⁵ By 1902 it was 'being laid out for building purposes' and had 'been thoroughly drained and furnished with a supply of water'.²⁶

2.4 191–3 Fore Street

Little can be said with confidence about the property prior to the Tithe Survey of 1840–41. At that time property in the area was very much divided – there were in fact four estates referred to as 'Barton' varying in size from over 35 acres down to 7, but the immediately adjoining estates were unnamed.

The house under consideration was part of the 7-acre property, said to be both owned and occupied by Samuel Rendell (sometimes spelt Rendle or Rendall elsewhere).²⁷ He appears in the census returns of 1841 as a farmer aged about 30 years, living with his wife Sybilla, Richard Rendle (possibly his grandfather), four sons, one daughter, and a servant.²⁸ He was also shown as owning another estate called Barton, of 15 fields comprising nearly 36 acres, occupied by John Dreaton. Among the larger fields owned by Samuel Rendell were Bowerland (of 6 acres and 20 perches) and Cleanon (1 acre, 1 rod & 19 perches), while a Broadland (3 acres, 1 rod and 3 perches) and a Bradland (2 acres, 2 rods and 37 perches) were owned jointly with Henry Langford Brown.²⁹ The farmhouse was located some 70m to the south-east of his residence, on the north side of what was to become Fore Street. On the opposite side was a house owned by Henry Langford Brown, Lord of the Manor of Kingskerswell, part of a 13-acre estate occupied by Samuel Shapley. Indeed, the Lord of the Manor of Kingskerswell's holdings surrounded the Rendell property on three sides (Fig. 5).

The 1890 OS 1:2500 map named the buildings, seemingly those on the southern side, as Barton Farm. None of the Rendell family has been found in the 1851 census for Devon, and they appear to have left the county.

The 1819 poor rate, which provides more detail than the series of land tax assessments that end in 1831, shows 'Mr S. Rendell' owning or occupying ten properties, on which the assessments varied from 15s down to 6d. The highest-rated, which presumably included his

²³ DD 49258.

²⁴ Pike 1992, 147.

²⁵ *Kelly's Directory of Devonshire* 1893, 546.

²⁶ *Kelly's Directory of Devonshire* 1902, 703.

²⁷ St Marychurch Tithe Apportionment No. 250.

²⁸ H.O. 107/228/p13.

²⁹ St Marychurch Tithe Apportionment Nos 113, 275 & 47.

house, was referred to as ‘Pulsers’. Another property was ‘Aynels’, but its rating of 3s suggests this was a modest holding.

The 1793 survey contains two references to ‘Pulsers’ in St Marychurch. The estate was then divided into moieties, one part being leased to Susanna Rendle during the lives of herself (aged 55 in 1787), Margaret (27) and Henry (25) presumably her children. The other part was leased to Samuel Rendle during the lives of himself (a very young 19 in 1787), William Henley (42) and Mary Fox (30); both properties paid an annual rent of 5s.³⁰ This suggests a physical division of the property.

A Samuel Rendell was one of the churchwardens in 1779³¹ and held, presumably as owner, a few fields within the neighbouring manor of St Marychurch around 1775.³² This suggests that the family combined a small freeholding with leasing a larger estate.

An earlier reference to a variant of ‘Pulsers’ is to be found in the 1701 survey, although the picture is confused. In Hungerford quarter a Henry Rendall was leasing ‘¼ of one Tenem^t called Pursers Tenem^t’ during the lives of ‘Thos Aynell, James Aynell & Sam: Rendall, Marriner’.³³ The rent quoted was 5s, but this would equate to a rent on the whole property of £1. But in Smith’s quarter it was Isaac Peatle who was leasing a quarter of Pulser’s Tenement, during the lives of Agnis and Gregory Peatle and Susanna Taylor.³⁴ This again suggests a physical division of the property.

The connection between the Aynells and Rendles was presumably by marriage. The former can be identified more positively as small freeholders, since in 1691 James Aynell, yeoman, purchased from Sir Bouchier Wrey of Tawstock (of the Earl of Bath’s family) for £35 ‘All that his fourth part of all them two Tenements called ... Aynell’s Tenements’.³⁵ The deed survives in a collection of title deeds, but it is not clear whether the other three parts were purchased.

These are the earliest references to named Rendles to have been found. However, the family appear to have been leaseholders or copyholders somewhere within the manor because in 1701 a Phillipp Canter or Caunter was leasing two quarters of Rendle’s Tenement, which the 1793 survey includes in Kingskerswell Parish.³⁶

Although no Pulser or Purser has been found in earlier listings, the similar Pulsford or Pulseford does occur. The very detailed 1566 survey (in latin) of 22 customary tenants in Barton begins with William Pulseford, who was paying a rent of 20s 1½d for about 40 acres of land, a minor part of which was in Kingskerswell Parish; The description of the buildings translates as ‘one dwelling house in which he lives, one barn and other buildings necessary for husbandry, one garden, two *orti* containing 1 acre and 1 rod ...’ *Orti* is normally translated as gardens or parks, but in this connection may refer to orchards.³⁷ The survey named 17 fields, including the 7-acre *Bowerlond*, the 4-acre *Brodelonds*, and *Clendon*[?]

³⁰ DRO DD 49258, properties 143 & 144.

³¹ DRO Torquay St Marychurch PW1.

³² ‘Copy of Manor Map of St Mary Church circa 1775’, opposite p. 440, *Rep. Trans. Devonshire. Ass.* **18**, 1886.

³³ DRO DD 49233, property 54 in Hungerford’s Quarter.

³⁴ Property 127 in Smith’s Quarter

³⁵ DRO 924B/T30.

³⁶ DD49233, properties 11 & 113; DD49258, properties 94 & 101.

³⁷ Pers. comm. Dr Harold Fox, University of Leicester.

Parke, of 1 acre and 1 rod, but none of the others can be correlated with Samuel Rendle's holding in the Tithe Apportionment of 275 years later.

A marginal note suggests that the reversion of the property had been granted to William's son Thomas.³⁸ He was presumably the Thomas Pulser taxed on lands in St Marychurch in 1624, this being the last reference to that family located.³⁹ No references prior to 1566 have been found, but in 1569 William Pulford was listed as a pikeman in the Devon Muster Roll.⁴⁰

The highest-rented Barton tenant in 1566 was William Rondell, paying 21s 5¾d, but there is the potential for confusion here, since the 1793 survey locates Rendle's Tenement in Kingskerswell, and none of the Rendle family are named in three 17th-century listings for either parish.⁴¹

3. RECORDING AND OBSERVATION

3.1 Method

The excavated area measured approximately 3.5m by 4.5m and was situated at the south-east end of the kitchen, which formed an extension to the main building. The work was undertaken over two days in October and November 2002 and consisted of the cleaning, recording and excavating of deposits exposed following removal of the concrete surface by the client's builder. The exposed deposits were recorded in plan at a scale of 1:20. Stratigraphic information was recorded on standard EA single context record sheets and a photographic record was compiled consisting of colour transparencies and black-and-white prints.

3.2 Results (Fig. 8)

Cleaning of the area following the removal of the existing surface revealed rubble and a flagstone surface (501). The surface comprised medium-sized local limestone flags, with an area of smaller stones, possibly indicating a repair. The surface survived only in the south-east part of the building, the remainder having been previously removed to create a levelled area, possibly when the concrete floor was laid. An area of smaller stones close to the exterior door may represent a localised repair. The surface was set on a make-up layer of compact red clay (502), containing coal and bottle glass fragments, and a single sherd of 19th-century earthenware. In places, this make-up layer contained patches of mottled red and white clay. This was not fully excavated, although where this had been historically removed, in the south-west corner of the room, natural stiff red clay was observed.

Based on the pottery recovered from 502, the surface would appear to be of 19th- or early 20th-century date.

Removal of the surface revealed four sub-circular stakeholes. All were within the range of 15-50-mm diameter and tapered to depths of between 50 and 150mm. No finds were recovered from any of the fills.

Most of the concrete slab had already been removed prior to the commencement of the archaeological watching brief, and a number of (now) unstratified terracotta fragments were

³⁸ DRO Z17/3/19, Kingskerswell folio cxxij (on microfiche 70/5).

³⁹ Transcript of 1624 Subsidy made by Charles Edward Banks, in Devon & Cornwall Record Society library.

⁴⁰ Howard & Stoate 1977, 226.

⁴¹ 1624 Subsidy, 1641 Protestation Return, 1674 Hearth Tax.

recovered (see below).⁴² These were of probable 19th- or early 20th-century date, and appear to have been introduced with the make-up deposits for the concrete floor. It is unlikely that they originated on this site.

The kitchen is within a room added to the earlier farmhouse. This is visible in the southern end of the room where the wall abuts the earlier farmhouse wall. Excavation here revealed that both the earlier wall and the later kitchen wall had been constructed onto the top of natural bedrock. However, to the east the kitchen wall is cut into the bedrock suggesting the building was terraced into the hillside. Internally, the make-up and the surface were visible within this cut suggesting that they were contemporary with the construction of the kitchen wall. Additionally, the surface abutted the kitchen wall.

3.3 The terracotta fragments

A group of fragments of a terracotta object or structure with impressed cross stamps was recovered from this site in October 2002. There are 42 individual fragments ranging from small chips to a substantial piece 210 x 170 x 105mm, although the majority of fragments are small and featureless. The material is a dull orange colour, pinkish in places, hard, well-fired, and rather coarse-textured for terracotta, more like a fine brick fabric. The total weight of fragments recovered is 10.242kg. The pieces were recovered from an unstratified context sealed only by a 19th-century concrete floor. The feature was apparently polygonal, with a chamfered inner edge, and was of hollow moulded construction (presumably to lessen the weight).

The remains of three impressed stamps of different designs are represented in the collection. The first (complete) is a Celtic cross, about 110 x 80mm, deeply incised or stamped (c. 10mm) into the front face of the largest fragment of terracotta, on the axis of the change in angle. The second is an equal-armed, or Greek, cross with splayed arms within an incised circle. This is represented by two joining fragments together making up about three-quarters of the stamped area. The third impression is again represented by two joining fragments of terracotta, although the stamped design is fragmentary and obscure, consisting of the top of a cross or halo composed of impressed wedge shapes, and a fragment of a projecting element made up of small circular impressions to one side.

The feature was probably an arch, either composed of one continuous piece of terracotta, with a multi-faceted or angled construction, or a series of individual chamfered voussoir blocks to be juxtaposed (or possibly alternating with other materials, e.g. stone or brick) in the arch of a door or window. They most probably date from the late 19th or early 20th century; the context possibly some sort of mission chapel, church or manse.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 *Documentary background*

This is a particularly difficult site to discuss. Such varying documentation that does survive does not overlap and there is always the possibility that the Rendles moved house in the interval between 1831 and 1840, which would invalidate the association of this property with William Pulseford.

⁴² Bishop September 2002, 3.1.

Nothing has been found in the documentation to support the site's previous existence as the barton farm of any manor. The documentation does indicate that the area of Barton was part of Kingskerswell manor, where the location of the manor house is well-established, immediately to the north-west of Kingskerswell parish church. Photographs, taken around 1914, of the ruins of the manor house of the Dynhams survive, and a plan of the site was made following some excavations by Hugh Watkin; the ruins, now Listed, have been the focus for recent work since being given to the parish by Mr Brown.⁴³ It was no doubt the property referred to in 1701 as the 'Capital Messuage' when leased to Francis Shapcote during the life of himself and his mother.⁴⁴ In 1674 'W^d [Widow] Shapcott' had paid hearth tax on seven hearths in Kingskerswell parish, the highest total in the two parishes.⁴⁵ However, it has been suggested that the manor house of the de Moeles, for which one documentary reference exists, could have been elsewhere.⁴⁶

The survival of a late medieval house must be an indication of its former status, not necessarily of a manorial official but certainly of a farmer engaged in production for the market, rather than for subsistence. However, the absence of any obviously high-status resident in the 1566 survey of Barton presents a problem. All that can be said is that the Pulsford family are the most likely candidates for occupiers of the house in the late 16th century. The fact that the Pulsford holding was the first in Barton to be listed in 1566 could be because William Pulsford was the reeve in that year. It may also be coincidental that one of Samuel Rendell's fields was called Reeve Lawn some 275 years later.

It is regrettable that no later 17th-century occupier has been identified (perhaps he was among the 10% missing from the Hearth Tax listing). The chronology provisionally established is that William Pulseford is the most likely occupier, taking over shortly before 1566, and he may well have occupied the office of reeve. His descendants remained until a date between 1624 and 1641, by which time John Aynell may have been present (the name appears as Eynoll in the St Marychurch Protestation Return⁴⁷). By 1701 Henry Rendell was leasing a part of the property, which remained with that family until shortly after 1841.

At some stage it was sold off, seemingly part of a property of around 43 acres, although as late as the Tithe Survey it was surrounded on three sides by the manorial land (Fig. 5). It is possible that the improvements of around 1730 resulted from a change of ownership, but no listings have survived from that period.

By 1779 the Rendell family were of sufficiently high-status for one to be a churchwarden. Samuel Rendell is the only occupier to be positively identified until the 20th century, but by 1851 the family can no longer be traced.

The division of St Marychurch Parish into quarters of roughly equal value, at least as early as 1746, suggests that they were also of roughly equal size. Barton could therefore have been of the order of 600 acres.

The location of the barton farm (of the manor of Kingskerswell), as opposed to the manor house, is unlikely to be resolved, given that the farmhouses in the area identified on the 1890

⁴³ Searley 1930, 261; Horner, W. 2002, 6–7.

⁴⁴ DRO DD49233, properties 50 & 132.

⁴⁵ Stoate 1982, 194.

⁴⁶ Walker 1972, 207.

⁴⁷ Howard 1973, 290.

map no longer exist. With no chronological overlap in the few sources that survive, it seems unlikely that the documentary history of the site prior to 1840 will ever be determined with confidence.

4.2 *The building*

In the absence of detailed plans of the building, it has been necessary to rely on published maps. However, none of a scale larger than 1:2500 has been located prior to the 1950s.

Although it is difficult to detect structural changes at this scale, a comparison of the 1840 Tithe Map with the 1890 OS map suggests that in the interval the kitchen had been extended to the rear, taking over part of what had been the outbuilding. This is borne out by the archaeological evidence, which (a) shows the kitchen wall abutting the earlier farmhouse wall, and (b) the presence of 19th-century pottery from the make-up for the surface, laid when this extension was constructed

It is unclear whether the cross passage was partially blocked at this date, or perhaps earlier, when the outbuilding depicted on the Tithe Map was built. Similarly, the purpose of the stakeholes is uncertain but, since they were dug into the make-up for the surface, it is possible that they are connected with the construction of kitchen.

4.3 *Terracotta fragments*

Since it has been observed that the fragments probably did not originate on the site, but had been imported as hardcore (see 3.2), a suitable site of this character should be sought in the neighbourhood as a provenance for the fragments. It might be able to establish this as part of a future programme of buildings inspection. One possibility is the former mission church of St Augustine, built in 1873 (marked on the 1890 OS map, but marked only as a 'hall' on the 1937 OS 1:2500 map; Figs 6–7), only 180m to the east of this site. A larger church dedicated to St Martin was built in the 1930s, and the original church passed into use as a church hall and Sunday school. However, it should be noted that this site has not been inspected.

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APPENDIX 1: EXTRACT FROM ST MARYCHURCH TITHE APPORTIONMENT 1841

[Abbreviations: O = Orchard; G = Garden; Ar = Arable; Ps = Pasture; As = Acres; Rs = Roods; Ps = Perches]

Plot No.	Owner	Occupier	Description	State	Area		
					As	Rs	Ps
144	Brown Henry Langford	Walling John	Garden	G	0	0	5
145	"	"	House & Court	—	0	0	23
146	"	"	Home Orchard	O	0	2	8
147	"	"	Garden	G	0	0	20
151	"	"	Park	G	0	0	20
253	"	"	Barn &c	—	0	0	24
254	"	"	Garden	G	0	0	15
255	"	"	Hilly	Ar	0	1	29
269	"	"	Higher Hatscombe	Ar	1	0	17
256	Brown Henry Langford	Tudor John	Park	Ar	0	2	36
257	Brown Henry Langford	Easterbrook George	Garden	G	0	0	8
258	"	"	House	—	0	0	11
260	Brown Henry Langford	Towell James	Garden	G	0	0	8
261	"	"	Orchard	O	0	1	21
259	"	"	House	—	0	0	3
150	Brown Henry Langford & George Nickels	Nickels George jnr	Garden	G	0	0	14
Barton							
148	Rendell Samuel	himself	Orchard	O	0	3	14
245	"	"	Little field	Ps	1	0	8
246	"	"	Walled Garden	G	0	0	28
250	"	"	House & Courtlage	—	0	0	23
251	"	"	Yard	—	0	0	4
268	"	"	Broompark	Ar	1	0	30
51	"	"	Furze park	Ar	1	0	35
143	"	"	Neil	Ps	1	0	0
148	"	"	Orchard	O	0	3	14
302	"	"	Cleanon	Ar	1	1	19
Barton							
205	Rendell Samuel	Dreaton John	Farm House & Courtlage [north side of road at Barton Farm]	—	0	0	37
38	"	"	Part of Linacre	Ps	3	0	12
43	"	"	Brimland Orchard	O	0	1	10
91	"	"	Brimland	Ar	1	0	16
113	"	"	Bowerland	Ar	6	0	20
118	"	"	Reeve lawn	Ar	1	3	10
220	"	"	Great Minstone	Ar	3	2	12
230	"	"	Outhouse	—	0	0	1
243	"	"	Home Orchard	O	1	0	17
244	"	"	Garden	G	0	0	20
270	"	"	Cross Park	Ps	2	0	19
271	"	"	Middle Cross	Ar	3	0	22
273	"	"	Rampark Garden	O	1	0	1
275	"	"	Broadland	Ar	3	1	3
276	"	"	Waste	—	0	0	8
278	"	"	Ridon	Ar	3	1	27
294	"	"	Codners Ground	Ps	5	0	29
252	Waymouth Elizabeth	Eales James	Garden	G	0	0	23
149	Yeo Christopher	Clyne Samuel	Yeo's Orchard	O	0	1	11
247	"	"	House	—	0	0	0.75
248	"	"	Outhouse	—	0	0	1
249	"	"	Road	—	0	0	1