



The Cider House, Godolphin, Cornwall

Historic Building Record



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Client	The National Trust
Report Number	2015R016
Date	March 2015
Status	Final
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Acknowledgements

This study was commissioned by James Parry of the National Trust and carried out by Cornwall Archaeological Unit, Cornwall Council.

The fieldwork was carried out by Jo Sturgess and Nigel Thomas.

The Project Manager was Nigel Thomas.

The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of Cornwall Archaeological Unit and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

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Cover illustration

West (front) elevation of the Cider House (Herring 1998)

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Abbreviations

CAU	Cornwall Archaeological Unit
CRO	Cornwall Record Office
HE Projects	Historic Environment Projects (now CAU)
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
MCO	Monument number in Cornwall HER
NGR	National Grid Reference
OD	Ordnance Datum – height above mean sea level at Newlyn
OS	Ordnance Survey

1 Summary

Cornwall Archaeological Unit (formerly Historic Environment Projects, Cornwall Council) was commissioned by the National Trust to carry out historic building recording in advance of conservation work on the Cider House at Godolphin located at NGR SW 60203 31907. It is proposed that the Cider House (a Grade II listed building) should be converted for use as a flexible space open to the public.

The present building was purpose-built as a cider house in the 18th century. Projecting footings along part of the present west wall indicate that it replaced an earlier, smaller building of unknown date. It seems likely that the cider house continued to be used as such throughout the 19th century and into the first half of the 20th century. During the 1970s the building was converted for use as a pottery.

A total of four major construction phases have been identified as a result of this study. Phase 1 (17th or 18th century) comprised a building at the northern end of the present structure which was extensively demolished or ruined before the erection of the present building during phase 2 (18th century- pre 1786). Phase 3 occurred as a series of repairs and minor alterations in the 19th century which included the widening of the door opening in the north wall, replacement of some first floor joists and floor boards, repairs and some replacement of roof timbers and replacement of windows and doors. Phase 4 (20th century) saw the removal of the mill and press and the conversion of the building into a pottery which involved alteration of the external steps to form a ramp, insertion of two concrete bases at the south end of the ground floor room, insertion of a fire/brazier at the north-east corner of the first floor, addition of pottery racks on the first floor and the insertion of a roof light in the east pitch.

The survival of this building is significant as it is a relatively rare early example of a cider house in Cornwall.



Fig 1 Location map

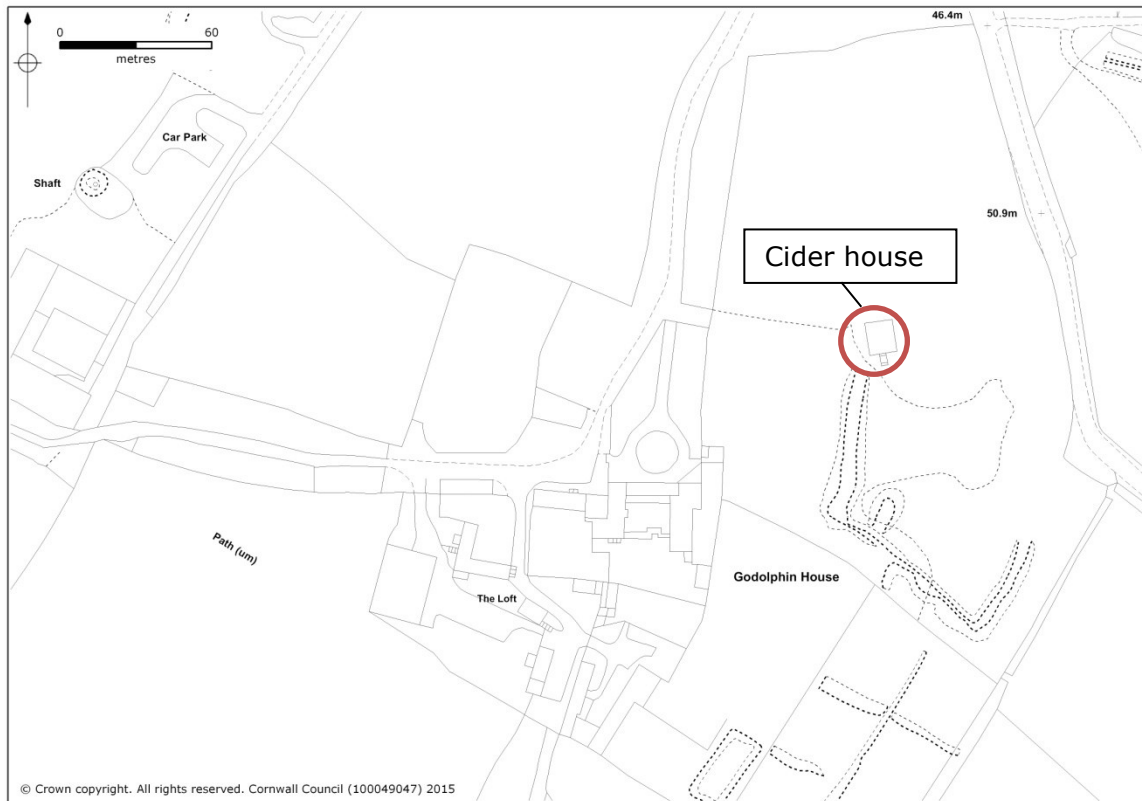


Fig 2 Site extent

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

Godolphin House with its associated outbuildings and land was acquired by the National Trust in 2007. Following acquisition by the Trust, the house was renovated and a part was re-opened to visitors and another part converted as a holiday let. A work programme to repair, consolidate and bring the outbuildings back into use is currently underway. It has been proposed that the former cider house should be converted for use as a flexible building space open to visitors. This building is grade II listed, and an application for listed building consent (Decision No: PA14/04002) was granted subject to Condition 3 requesting that an appropriate programme of recording and analysis of archaeological features was carried out as part of the works.

The National Trust's Archaeologist commissioned Cornwall Archaeological Unit (then HE Projects) to undertake the work. Following the production of a method statement, prepared by Cornwall Archaeological Unit, the recording work commenced to satisfy condition 3 of the listed building consent. This report presents the results of the work undertaken.

2.2 Aims

The principal aim of the study was to gain a better understanding of the historic development and functions of the Cider House and any buildings or structures which preceded it. The intention of the project was to produce the equivalent of a Level 3 historic building survey, as defined by English Heritage.

2.3 Methods

Work comprised physical examination, recording and measured survey of the standing building.

2.3.1 Desk-based assessment

During the desk-based assessment historical databases and archives were consulted in order to obtain information about the history of the site and the structures and features that were likely to survive. The main sources consulted were as follows:

- Cornwall HER
- Heritage Gateway online database
- Early maps and photographs (see Section 10.1)
- Published histories (see Section 10.2)

2.3.2 Fieldwork

Recording of the former cider house included the following:

- The internal roof structure was measured by means of reflectorless total station survey.
- A measured survey of the ground and first floor plans were created by way of reflectorless total station survey. Detail included joist layout, areas of cobbled surfaces, and changes in build, etc.
- Details of exterior elevations of the walls were obtained by annotation and amendment of existing (architect's) measured drawings. These details included architectural details (windows, doors, quoins and jamb stones), construction details such as changes of build, and extents of previous repairs where they could be clearly identified.
- A complete photographic record of the building was made. Colour photographs were taken with a digital camera (at a resolution of 8 million pixels or higher). This was the principal record created for internal wall elevations.

- Analysis of the building fabric was undertaken on site (recorded as notes and drawings as appropriate).

2.3.3 Post-fieldwork

All site materials were prepared for long term storage. This included:

- Finalisation of measured drawings.
- Archiving of drawings, photographs, paperwork and digital files.
- Filing of digital colour photographs and limited image editing (eg, composition, lighting) where appropriate.
- Creation of an archive report.
- Completion of the English Heritage OASIS record (online access to archaeological investigations).
- Preparation of CAU and NT Archive Index forms.

3 Location and setting

The Cider House is located approximately 85m to the north-east of Godolphin house at NGR SW 60203 31907 in the parish of Breage (Figs 1, 2 and 7). It is set within a plot of land formerly laid out as orchards but now stands along the line of an east-west boundary (inserted at some point between c1880 and c1907) which divides woodland to the north from an open lawn to the south. The structure now has the appearance of being sunk into land which slopes gently down from south to north, although this is probably due to later build-up of earth landscaping in the area. It lies at a height of approximately 56m OD at its north end and 57m OD at its south end.

This building is a purpose-built cider house containing an apple loft at first floor level and housing for the mill and press on the ground floor. There are footings incorporated in the west wall which strongly suggests the present building is built upon the site of an earlier building of unknown date and function, although it seems likely that this earlier building also served as a cider house. During the 1970s the Cider House was cleared and converted for use as a pottery by Peter Schofield.

4 Designations

The Cider House is a Grade II listed building as are most of the buildings within the Godolphin House complex except the principal house and stables which are Grade I listed buildings.

The whole settlement is part of a Grade II* park and garden. In addition, it lies within an Area of Great Landscape Value and is also part of the World Heritage Site for Cornish Mining, within the Tregonning and Gwinear Mining Districts.

The listed building description is as follows:

Cider house. Circa late C17-early C18 some C20 rebuilding on west face. Snecked granite rubble walls with dressed granite quoins, jambstones and lintels. Steep half-hipped grouted scantle slate roof with a few original or reused handmade crested clay ridge tiles. Kneeler stone at the left hand side. Plan: rectangular with doorway at the front (west), left hand end and to the first floor in the right hand end approached by a ramp. 2 storeys. West front has ground floor window left and doorway right; on first floor, window opening with old 2-light casement right of middle, and another window opening left of this, blocked. Large C19 loading doorway at ground floor left of north face with centre window above. The windows probably had timber lintels (evidence at rear). Interior has old floor and roof structure probably circa early C19. This building is an early example of a cider house in Cornwall and survives essentially unaltered.

5 Site history

5.1 Ownership of Godolphin

Although not archaeologically proven, it has been suggested from landscape evidence that the first house at Godolphin, perhaps surrounded by a ditch or moat, may have been built by the then Godolghan family in the early 14th century, possibly on a platform just to the south of the present house and at the centre of a rectangular precinct (Herring 1997 rev 2009). This defended house was said to be ruined by 1478 by William of Worcestre perhaps because the Godolghans were already occupying or building their new house, realigned and with a new northern approach, the present drive (Johns, Cole and Sturgess 2008).

The Godolphin fortunes continued to rise as their mining interests produced great wealth and improvements at Godolphin continued until the mid-17th century. This was then impeded, first by the Civil War (1642-9) and then towards the end of the 17th century by the elevation of the Godolphin family to the national stage. Sidney was the Lord High Treasurer in 1700-01, before being made the 1st Earl of Godolphin in 1706 (Johns, Cole and Sturgess 2008).

The Godolphin family became extinct in the male line in 1785 and the estate passed through marriage to the Dukes of Leeds who were absentee landlords, investing only minimally in the estate and extracting large amounts of money from its tin and copper mines. The house and barton was let to various individuals and declined until it was let out to Richard Tyacke, a mining entrepreneur and business-like farmer, who held the tenancy from 1801 until his death in 1825 and did what was necessary to maintain the property (Johns, Cole and Sturgess 2008).

The house and barton were held by a number of tenants during the 19th and earlier 20th centuries and with the exception of the stables, the western range in the cow yard, the Cider House and the piggery nearly all the stone farm buildings were built between 1839 and 1906 (Johns, Cole and Sturgess 2008).

Sydney Schofield bought the estate in September 1937 and the Schofield family stayed in residence until 2007 when Godolphin was acquired by the National Trust.

5.2 Cartographic evidence and history of building use

The earliest map or plan to show the layout of the buildings within the settlement is the plan of part of the manor of Godolphin (Fig 3) drawn up in 1791 but taken from a survey carried out in 1786 when the estate passed from the last of the Godolphin family to the Dukes of Leeds. This plan shows the Cider House in its present location labelled 'Cyder House' set within a large tree-filled enclosure. It appears on the plan to extend further to the south than the present building, but this is most likely a representation that includes the extent of the access ramp (originally steps) since the south wall of the building appears integral to the original structure and shows no signs of having been added or rebuilt. The fact that the building is documented as a cider house in the 1786 survey indicates that it was constructed for this purpose whilst the Godolphin family were still in residence. Architecturally the building appears to be 18th century in date and there is no physical evidence to suggest that it is any earlier. However, remnant footings of an earlier, smaller building have been incorporated into the west wall of the present 18th century building.

The Tithe map of 1839 (Fig 4) shows that the Cider House remained unchanged in plan since 1786 and maintained its length to the south. This appears to be an illustrative simplification of the structure showing the former external steps to the south as part of the building itself. The accompanying Apportionment lists the large enclosure in which the cider house was located as 'Orchard'.

The First Edition OS map of 1876 (Fig 5) illustrates the Cider House as a shorter building with an attached narrower structure to the south (the present ramp, previously

steps) which would combine to create the length of the building shown on the two earlier maps. The First Edition OS map also illustrates the surrounding orchard within the enclosure which remained unaltered in plan.

The Second Edition OS map of 1906 (Fig 6) shows that at some point between 1876 and 1906 all the fruit trees in the northern half of the orchard enclosure had been removed whilst the area to the south of the cider house had been retained as orchard. The building itself remained unchanged in plan but steps are clearly illustrated forming the attached southern structure.

Since half of the orchard is shown as surviving on the 1906 OS map it seems likely that the Cider House continued to function as such during the first part of the 20th century. Unfortunately a record was not made as to when the mill and press were removed from the ground floor and at what date it ceased to function as a cider house.

During the 1960s Peter Schofield and Mike Dodd decided to create a pottery just to the east of the Cider House. Immediately outside the building to the east a type of Japanese climbing kiln was constructed inspired by those that Bernard Leech was using in the 1960s. This kiln is no longer extant but was the subject of an archaeological excavation in 2013. In 1975 Peter and Mike formed the Cider House Pottery and at this point the Cider House was converted for use as the pottery with the addition of concrete plinths at ground floor level and a fire/brazier at first floor level along with drying racks.

6 Function and design of the cider house

Set within the middle of the apple orchard for ease of access, the phase 2 cider house comprises a two-storey building with a single room on each floor. When the apples were harvested they were brought to the cider house and stored in the first floor room (apple loft) accessed directly via the external steps (now ramp) on the south side of the building.

When the apples were ready to be processed they were passed from the apple loft to the processing room on the ground floor via a chute or trap door in the floor. The apples were almost certainly fed directly from the chute into the trough of a mill. The mill appears to have been located just to the south of the central point in the room and consisted of a large circular granite trough which held the apples and in which a smaller granite crushing wheel was set vertically. This wheel was attached via a horizontal rod to a vertical pivot at the centre of the trough. The mill was almost certainly powered by a person rather than a horse. This would have involved pushing a handle attached to the granite wheel and walking in circles around the trough crushing the apples with the weight of the turning wheel. The apples were milled in this way until they formed a pulp called pomace or pomage. The granite trough has been reused as a garden ornament and now stands in the forecourt at the front of the house with a moulded granite pedestal or possible piscina from elsewhere balanced on top of it (Fig 35).

After milling the pomace was transferred to a press which was originally located in the north-eastern corner of the room adjacent to the northern door opening. Here the pomace was packed between alternate layers of straw (called a cheese) in an oak-framed press. This is likely to have been a screw press judging by the drilled timbers attached to the underside of the joists in the north-east corner of the room but it may have replaced an earlier beam (weighted) press. The press was designed to squeeze the juice from the pomace. This ran onto a large square or circular granite slab at the base which had a carved channel running around the top edge leading to a spout at the front of the slab from where the juice could be collected in a half barrel or bucket. From here the juice was poured into casks, left for a few days and then poured into fresh casks where it was fermented. During phase 3 in the 19th century the press appears to have been moved to the north-west part of the room at a time when the door opening in the north wall was widened.

It seems likely that once the casks had been filled they were then taken to the undercroft/cellar adjoining the main house where they were stored away from frosts for the use of the household, servants and farm labourers as well as any surplus for sale.

7 Archaeological results

7.1 General description of present structure

At the time of the survey the building had become unstable and had been clad in scaffold for several years to aid support and allow access to the deteriorating roof. The grouted (cement-washed) scantle slate roof covering had failed leaving large holes causing ingress of water which had damaged floorboards at first floor level. New timber props and supports had been added at both ground and first floor levels to support the first floor and roof timbers respectively. Sheets of plyboard had also been used as a floor covering to allow access to the first floor.

The building is rectangular in plan measuring approximately 9.3m long by 6.9m wide externally and is aligned approximately north-south in an isolated area of former orchards to the north-west of Godolphin House. It is a two-storey structure with a single room space on the ground floor where apples were crushed and pressed and another single room at first floor level for use as an apple loft. It is built from coursed granite rubble with small granite and slate snecks between the blocks which are bonded with a pale yellowy brown earth (clay) mortar. The walls measure approximately 0.6m in width. The exterior north and west elevations have been heavily repointed with a white cement mortar. All the jambs and quoins are dressed granite but the lintels are a mix of both dressed granite and timber. Adjoining the south elevation and constructed as part of the original structure is a coursed granite rubble-built ramp (formerly steps) bonded with the same earth mortar as that used in the main building. The ramp leads to a door opening at first floor level giving access to the apple loft. It measures 1.55m in width and extends from the building for a distance of 6.6m southwards.

The roof structure is half-hipped at both ends (see Figs 31, 32 and 36) and consists of a least two construction phases with the majority of original timbers left *in situ*. It comprises simple doubled up A-frame trusses. Each of the three early (probably original) doweled trusses has failed and been given support by the addition of a later (19th or early 20th century) nailed truss inserted up against the original. One original hip truss survives at the north end of the building but the others are later replacements (19th or early 20th century). The purlins all appear to be original and many have bowed significantly. The original wide plank wall plates also survive but are now in poor condition. The roof covering is grouted scantle slate which has already begun to slide off the structure below and the ridge tiles are an assortment of plain and crested tiles (see Figs 26-29). It seems likely that the crested tiles are original but most likely reset. In the eastern slope of the roof a late 20th century roof light has been inserted and at the north-east corner a late 20th century flue has also been inserted to serve a fire/brazier in this corner at first floor level.

The present building is 18th century in date and is shown as a cider house on the 1786 survey. There are no architectural details to suggest that the building is any earlier than this but it does have a few fairly minor alterations and repairs dating to the 19th and 20th centuries. Evidence does survive, however, for the existence of an earlier but perhaps smaller building on the same site. In the northern half of the west wall a length of walling associated with this earlier building survives as protruding footings for a length of approximately 3.8m (Fig 14).

Four main phases of construction and modification have been identified as a result of this study. The first available plan of the building was surveyed in 1786 at a date when the first building on this site had already been demolished and replaced by the present building.

- **Phase 1** comprised a building at the northern end of the present structure indicated by the survival of a length of projecting walling at the base of the west wall of the present structure. The exact layout, height and function of this building are unknown although its outlying location suggests that it may also have served as a cider house.
- **Phase 2** comprised the construction of the present building as a cider house at some point during the 18th century before 1786.
- **Phase 3** occurred as a series of repairs and alterations in the 19th century when the building was still in use as a cider house. These alterations included the widening of the door opening in the north wall, some first floor joists were replaced along with the floor boards, repairs and some replacement of roof timbers and replacement windows and doors.
- **Phase 4** spans the 20th century. In the early to mid-20th century the cider mill and press were removed from the ground floor of the building and it ceased to function as a cider house. In the 1970s the building was converted for use as a pottery. This involved the alteration of the external steps to form a ramp, the insertion of two concrete bases at the south end of the ground floor room, the insertion of a fire/brazier at the north-east corner of the first floor, the addition of pottery racks on the first floor and the insertion of a roof light in the east pitch.

7.2 Exterior north elevation

(See Figs 8, 36 and 37)

The wall of this elevation stands approximately 4.3m high and is part of the phase 2 build which includes a centrally set window at first floor level and door opening at ground floor level to the east. The window opening now has a late 19th or early 20th century replacement, two-light wooden casement window with three panes in each light. The door opening was widened to the west during phase 3 by approximately 0.6m and is now 2.52m wide with a sliding timber door supported on an iron rail mounted on timber brackets. At the same time as the widening a new granite lintel was inserted which has weakened the eastern quoin above it causing it to lean outwards. The stonework of the rebuilt western door jamb protrudes from the face of the original 18th century masonry to the west. At the top of the western quoin there is a kneeler stone and towards the base of this quoin is a granite block with wedge splitting marks indicative of 18th century quarrying/stone masonry. Just above it and set in the quoin is an iron pintle. The whole elevation has been heavily repointed with a white cement mortar.

7.3 Exterior east elevation

(See Figs 9, 10, 36 and 37)

This is the rear elevation of the cider house (in relation to the principal house), that faces into the wood. The wall stands 4.3m high at the north end and 3.6m high at the south end where the ground slopes upwards. The elevation contains two original (phase 2) window openings, one at ground floor level in the southern half and the other at first floor level just to the south of centre. Both have timber lintels and granite jambs. The first floor window is a replacement late 19th or early 20th century casement window matching that in the north elevation, whilst the ground floor window has the remains of a frame only. The lintel of the ground floor window opening is a replacement. Just above it to the south is a granite block with a wedge-splitting mark. The northern quoin shows clear signs of having been disturbed when the new (phase 3) door lintel was inserted in the north elevation. At this point the quoin stone has been removed and replaced with small rubble infill. A portion of the wall at the northern end has been repointed with white cement mortar but the majority remains with its original earth mortar bonding still visible.

7.4 Exterior south elevation

(See Figs 11, 12, 36 and 37)

The south elevation provides the only access to the first floor apple loft. It is part of the 18th century phase 2 building and the walling stands to a height of approximately 3.6m. It has an original phase 2 centrally set door opening at first floor level accessed via an external granite rubble-built ramp 6.6m long by 1.55m wide (also phase 2, although originally steps which have been modified to form a ramp). The masonry of the steps abuts the wall face of the building and a capping of cement mortar has been added during the late 20th century to form a ramp. The door threshold at the top of the ramp has been replaced with cement mortar. The top of the western quoin has been dislodged and there is a modern cement mortar repair above it. The eastern half of the wall is now covered in ivy but half way up the eastern quoin an iron bracket and bolt are visible.

7.5 Exterior west elevation

(See Figs 13, 14, 15, 36 and 37)

This is the front elevation of the cider house. The wall stands 4.3m high at the north end and 3.6m high at the south end where the ground slopes upwards. The elevation contains two original (phase 2) window openings, one at ground floor level in the northern half of the elevation with a 19th or early 20th century three pane window in the top and two timber vent shutters in the bottom, and the other at first floor level just to the south of centre with a replacement casement window matching the others at first floor level. The ground floor window opening has a granite lintel which is probably a phase 3 replacement of an earlier timber lintel; it also has a slate sill. The listed building description describes a second window opening (as blocked) at first floor level to the south of the existing window opening but this was not visible at the time of the survey either externally or internally. In the southern half of the elevation at ground floor level there is a door opening giving access to the mill and processing room. The door opening is original to the phase 2 building and has granite jambs, lintel and threshold although the door itself is a 20th century replacement. At the base of the southern jamb there is a reused piece of moulded granite, presumably taken from a ruined part of the main house and higher up there is an iron pintle for an earlier door. Immediately to the north of the northern door jamb footings of an earlier building are clearly visible surviving to a height of approximately 0.5m and protruding outwards from the rest of the wall by 0.15m. This remnant section of earlier walling extends for a distance of approximately 3.7m to the north. The northern part of the elevation is now covered in ivy.

7.6 Ground floor interior (processing room)

(See Figs 16-23 and 36)

The ground floor comprises a single room designed for cider making. This room would have housed both the mill and the press. It measures 5.7m in width by 8.2m in length with its main phase 2 access via a door opening at the south end of the west wall measuring 1.3m in width with a granite threshold (Fig 24) and replacement 20th century door. A second, wider door opening at the east end of the north wall suggests that this was for loading the cider press which originally appears to have been located directly inside the doorway. As part of the phase 2 building this door opening measured 1.9m in width but during phase 3 (in the 19th century) it was widened to the west so that it is now 2.5m wide. The rebuilding of the western jamb is clearly visible where the lower courses of the original wall survive and the rebuilt, narrower jamb above steps in (see Fig 22). The phase two granite threshold is still *in situ* but the lintel has been replaced by a longer 19th century granite lintel. This opening now has a late 19th or early 20th century sliding door.

The internal faces of the south and west walls have been repointed with a white cement mortar whilst the north and east walls have not. All the wall faces have been painted

white. The room is lit by two phase 2, splayed window openings, one in the south half of the east wall and the other in the north half of the west wall. The opening in the east (rear) wall is missing its window but the opening in the west (front) wall contains a phase 3 window with three panes at the top and two horizontal pivoting timber vents at the base (Fig 18).

The whole of the floor surface comprises irregularly laid granite cobbles (Fig 21), although these are obscured at the south end of the room by two concrete plinths inserted in the late 20th century as part of the conversion to a pottery. There is an area of cobbling around the door opening in the west wall where larger cobbles have been laid, possibly as a patch repair. There is also a rectangular area of inserted cobbles measuring 1.8m east-west by 2m north-south, just inside the door opening in the north wall (see Figs 23 and 36). It seems likely that these were inserted as infill when the door opening was widened during phase 3 since the width of the area directly relates to the width of the phase 2 opening. Two timbers with drill holes fixed to the earlier joists directly above this area (see Figs 25 and 36) indicate that it was the location of a cider press before the door opening was widened. It seems unusual that the press was located immediately in front of the door opening but suggests either that the straw for layering between the pomace in the press was loaded from outside and the used pomace and straw layers removed this way, or that the front of the press faced the opening with the juice being collected on the threshold and poured into casks outside the building to the north. When the door was widened during phase 3 it appears that the press was relocated away from the opening in the north-west part of the room. This is indicated by two large iron bolts set in one of the joists at this location (see Figs 26 and 36).

The exact location of the cider mill has not been determined but it is likely to have been positioned slightly to the south of the centre of the room. As part of the recent attempts to stabilise the first floor structure vertical timber props standing on and topped with planks have been inserted running from north to south along the centre of the room and also from north to south along both sides of the room. These may be obscuring evidence for the location of the central pivot pole of the mill which would have been attached to one of the joists. Another indication that the mill was located just to the south of the central point in the room is a surviving section of a timber chute attached to the joists just north of the window in the east wall (see Figs 27 and 36). It seems likely that apples would have been poured down the chute from the first floor straight into the circular trough of the mill.

In the south-west corner of this room there is a blocked opening in the floorboards above. There was once ladder access between the two floors here (Malcolm Smitherham pers. comm.). Many of the joists appear to be original to the phase 2 building but there are also replacement phase 3 joists (see Figs 28 and 36).

7.7 First floor interior (apple loft)

(See Figs 24, 25, 31-34 and 36)

The first floor also comprises a single room designed as an apple store. It measures 5.7m in width by 8.2m in length with its external phase 2 access via a ramp (formally steps) leading to a door opening in the south wall. The door opening measures 1.25m in width and has a replacement concrete threshold and ledged and braced 19th or early 20th century door (Fig 25).

The internal face of the west wall has been repointed with a white cement mortar whilst the north, south and east walls have not. All the wall faces have been painted white. The room is lit by three phase 2, splayed window openings, one to the south of centre in the west wall, one to the south of centre in the east wall and one in the centre of the north wall. All have inserted late 19th or early 20th century two-light casement windows with three panes in each and all now have cement-rendered sills.

The whole of the floor surface has been covered with plyboard to add strength to the water damaged 19th century tongue and groove boards below. In the south-west corner of the room the modern board covers a blocked ladder hatch and in the north-east corner a late 20th century fire/brazier with concrete plinth has been inserted as part of the conversion to a pottery. There are remnants of removed timber racks on both the east and west walls which were inserted during phase 4 as part of the building's conversion to a pottery.

Resting on the top of all four walls are timber plank wall plates which are likely to be original to the phase 2 building.

The room is open to the roof structure above which retains many of its original phase 2 timbers including the three main A-frame, doweled trusses, one hip truss timber to the north-east and all the purlins. Roof repair and strengthening was clearly undertaken during phase 3 in the 19th century when three new lap-jointed, nailed A-frame trusses were inserted alongside the originals and the majority of the hip trusses were replaced. Many of the early truss timbers along with one or two of the later timbers have carpenter's marks (see Figs 33 and 34).

8 Conclusions

The results of this study have brought together a brief historic background for the building and established the major phases of construction. This 18th century cider house is highly significant in that it is a relatively rare, early survivor of this type of agricultural building in the south-west. It is a Grade II listed building set within a Grade II* park and garden and is intrinsically linked with the history of Godolphin house. The present building was first constructed during a period when the house was still occupied by the Godolphin family, but appears to have continued in use as a cider house through several tenancies under the Duke of Leeds in the 19th and early 20th centuries. When Sydney Schofield bought the estate in September 1937 it is unclear whether the building continued to be used for cider production for a short time or whether its original function had already been abandoned by that date.

Within the building four major phases of construction have been identified. Phase 1 represents the surviving remains of an earlier, smaller building incorporated into the west wall of the present building. The date and function of this earlier building are unknown although, because of its location, it seems probable that it was also a cider house, possibly replaced because of expanding orchards in the 18th century driving the need for a larger building. Phase 2 involved the construction of the present two-storey cider house, essentially as it exists today whilst phase 3 represents a series of alterations and repairs carried out in the 19th century and phase 4 represents 20th century alterations including minor additions for the building's reuse as a pottery in the late 20th century.

9 Recommendations

During the course of this study several recommendations have arisen for further recording work. These include:

- Recording any significant features missed during this survey due to obstructions caused by scaffolding and ivy growth externally and by the props, planks and plyboard flooring internally. It is recommended that recording should be undertaken as soon as obstructions have been removed.
- The proposal to rebuild the granite ramp would remove original fabric associated with the phase 2 building. A watching brief carried out during dismantling works would enable the historic fabric to be recorded including

the survival (if any) of steps concealed below the inserted concrete surface of the ramp.

10 References

10.1 Primary sources

Ordnance Survey, c1880. 25 Inch Map First Edition (licensed digital copy at CAU)
Ordnance Survey, c1907. 25 Inch Map Second Edition (licensed digital copy at CAU)
Ordnance Survey, 2007. Mastermap Digital Mapping
Tithe Map and Apportionment, 1839. *Parish of Breage* (licensed digital copy at CRO)
Plan of part of the manor of Godolphin, surveyed 1786, drawn in 1791, CRO ref: RH 2936

10.2 Publications

Herring, P C, 1997 (revised 2009). *Godolphin, Breage: An Archaeological and Historical Assessment*, CAU, Truro
Johns, Cole and Sturgess, 2008. *Godolphin House, Breage, Cornwall, Archaeological watching briefs, 1999-2004* HE, Truro
Margary, H, 1977. *The Old Series Ordnance Survey Maps of England and Wales Vol II*
Sturgess, J, 2010. *The Piggery at Godolphin House, Cornwall, Historic Building record and archaeological watching briefs* Truro

10.3 Websites

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/> English Heritage's online database of Sites and Monuments Records, and Listed Buildings

11 Project archive

The CAU project number is **146423**

The project's documentary, digital, photographic and drawn archive is maintained by The National Trust. Copies of information (held in electronic formats) are also held by Cornwall Archaeological Unit, as listed below:

1. Electronic drawings stored in the directory ..\CAD ARCHIVE\Sites G\Godolphin cider house 2014
2. Digital photographs stored in the directory ..\Images\Sites E-H\ Godolphin images\ Godolphin cider house 2014
3. Copies of project administration in ..\Projects\Sites G\ Godolphin cider house measured survey 2014
4. This report text is held in digital form as: G:\CAU\HE Projects\Sites G\ Godolphin cider house measured survey 2014\Godolphin cider house HBR report\Godolphin cider house HBR report 2014

English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-205043

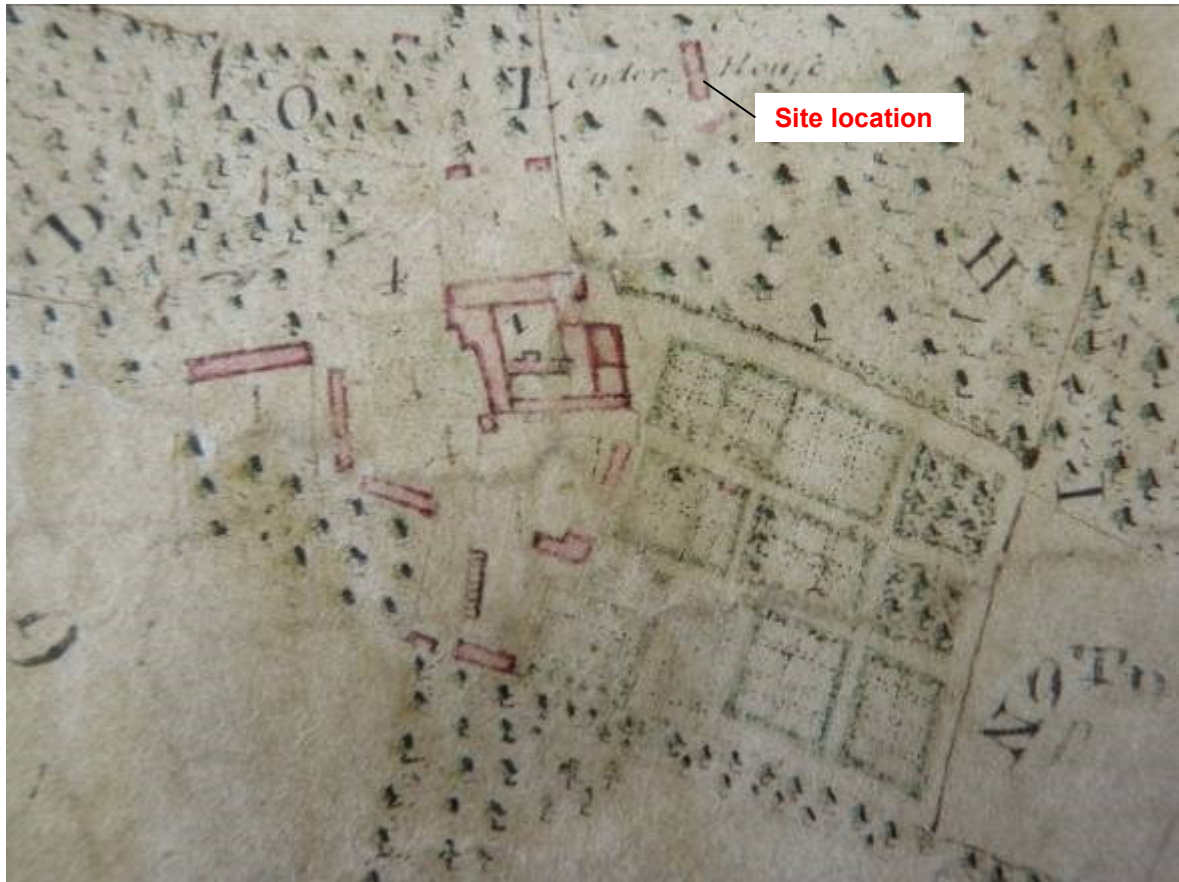


Fig 3 Plan of part of the manor of Godolphin (surveyed in 1786, drawn in 1791) © Cornwall Record Office



Fig 4 Tithe Map for the parish of Breage, 1839

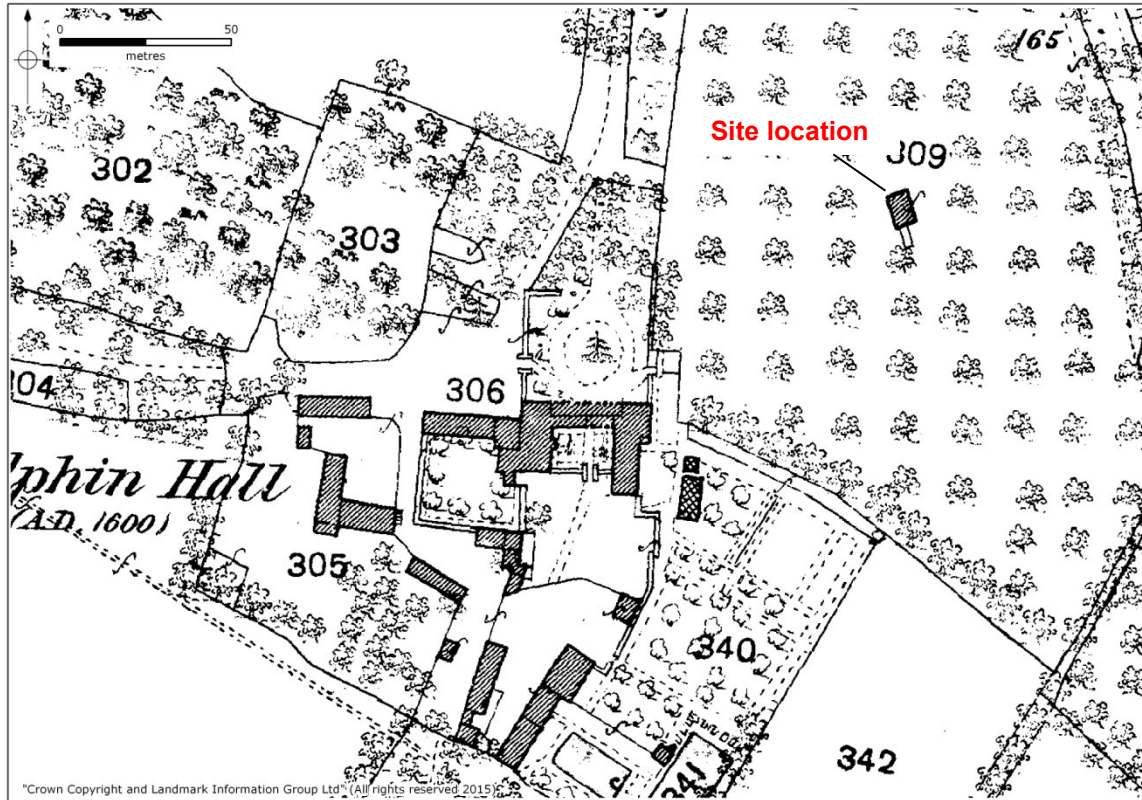


Fig 5 First Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, 1876

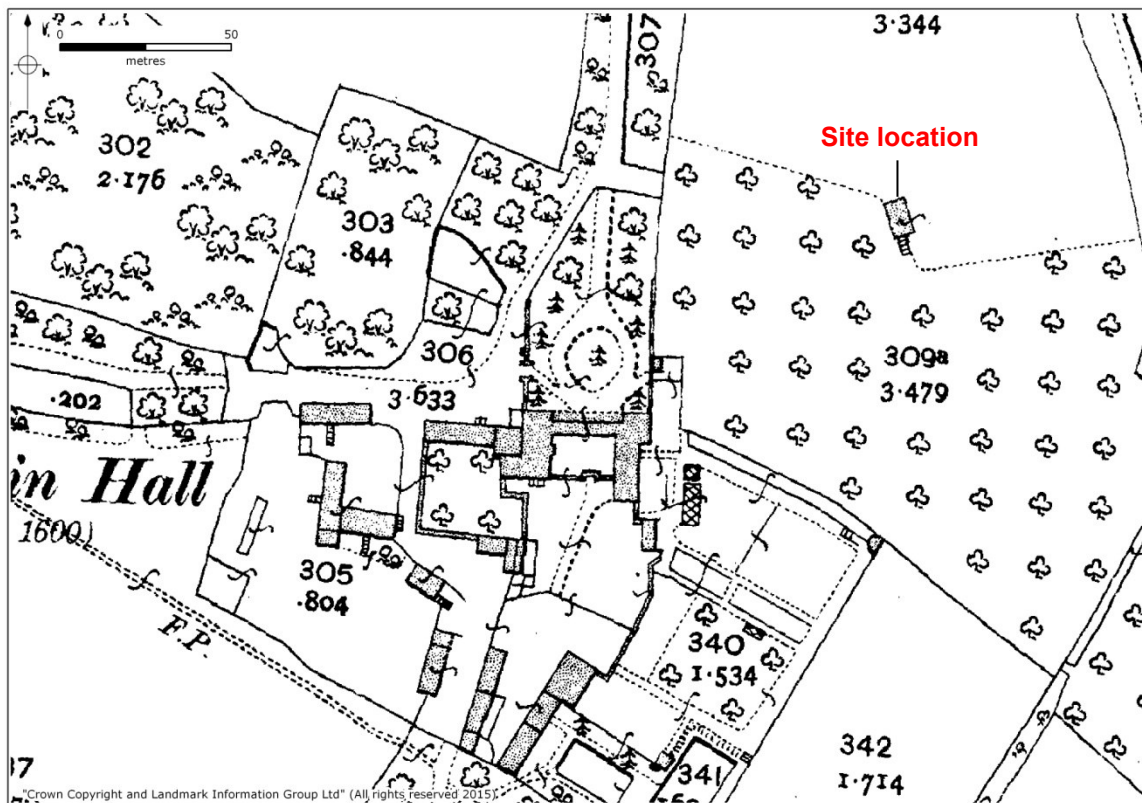


Fig 6 Second Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, 1906



Fig 7 Aerial photograph (2005)



Fig 8 Exterior north elevation



Fig 9 Exterior east elevation



Fig 10 Exterior east elevation



Fig 11 Exterior south elevation



Fig 12 west elevation of ramp (former steps) on south side of building



Fig 13 Exterior west (front) elevation



Fig 14 Protruding earlier (phase 1) walling at base of west (front) elevation



Fig 15 Window in ground floor of west (front) elevation



Fig 16 Interior ground floor looking south



Fig 17 Interior ground floor north wall showing rebuilt door jamb



Fig 18 Interior ground floor showing cobble infill in north-east corner where cider press has been removed



Fig 19 Granite threshold in west, ground floor door opening



Fig 20 Cider press support timbers attached to joists in north-east corner of ground floor



Fig 21 Iron bolts set in a joist in the north-west part of the ground floor, probably as supports for a phase 3 cider press



Fig 22 Remains of apple chute attached to joists along the east side of the ground floor



Fig 23 North-west part of the first floor structure viewed from the ground floor showing reused joist in foreground



Fig 24 First floor looking north



Fig 25 First floor looking south



Fig 26 Exterior north end of roof looking west



Fig 27 Exterior east side of roof looking north



Fig 28 Exterior south end of roof looking east



Fig 29 Exterior west side of roof looking north



Fig 30 Crested ridge tiles viewed from west side of roof



Fig 31 Roof structure looking south



Fig 32 Roof structure looking north



Fig 33 Carpenter's marks on early truss timber



Fig 34 Carpenter's marks on early truss timber



Fig 35 Cider mill base now displayed in forecourt with pedestal or possible piscina balanced on top

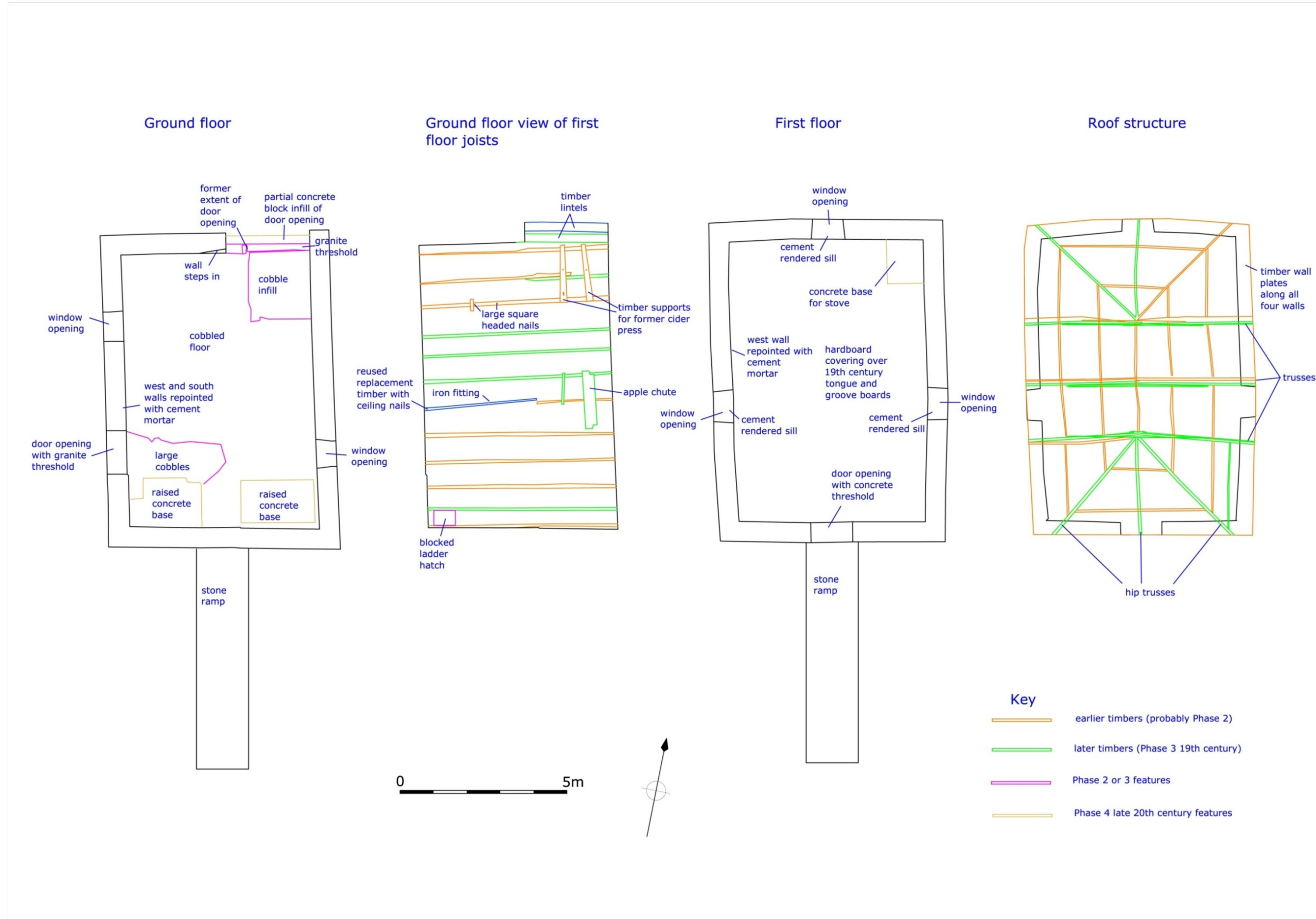


Fig 36 Floor plans and roof plan

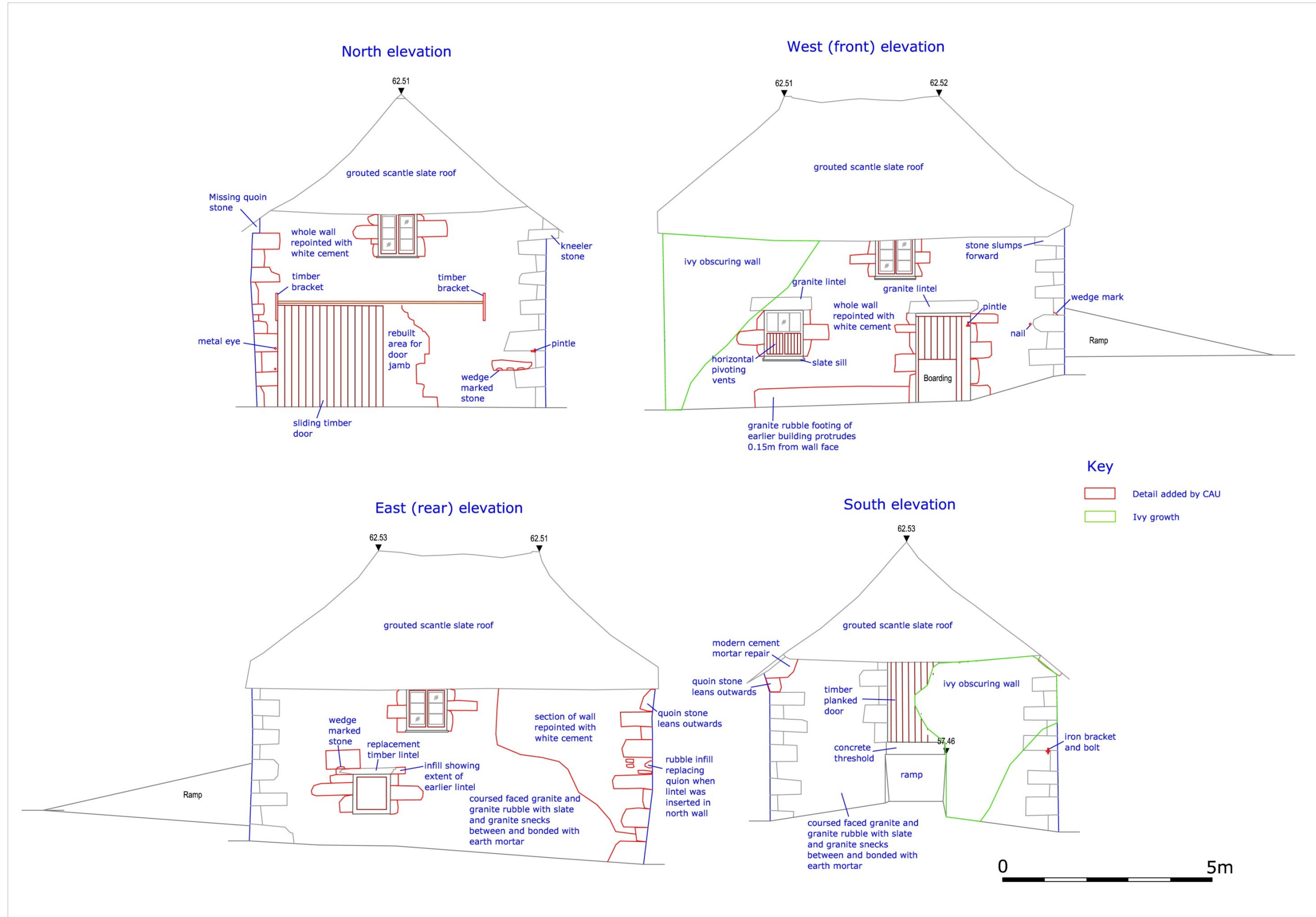


Fig 37 Elevations

Appendix 1: Method statement

The intention of the project is to produce the equivalent of a Level 3 historic building survey, as defined by English Heritage.

- **Pre-fieldwork**

To include rapid desk-based research; cartographic evidence, Cornwall Council's Historic Environment Record and web searches for local archives and any material held by the National Trust.

- **Fieldwork**

To record the former cider house:

- The internal roof structure will be recorded using a combination of reflectorless total station survey supplemented by hand measurement.
- Longitudinal and cross sections of the roof structure will be produced, as well as plans of principal roof timberwork as appropriate.
- Exterior elevations of the walls will be obtained by annotation of (architect's) measured drawings made available by the Trust (CAD format drawings showing the building as existing to be supplied).
- Detail to be recorded on elevations is not to be 'stone by stone' but will include architectural details (windows, doors, quoins and jambstones), construction details such as putlog holes, changes of build, and extents of previous repairs where these can be clearly identified.
- Ground and first floor plans will be created using a combination of reflectorless total station survey supplemented by hand measurement. Detail to include joist layout, extents of floor boarding, areas of cobbled surfaces etc.
- Initial drawings will be processed in the office and printed out. A return visit to site will be made to check detail and amend/annotate as appropriate.
- Colour photographs will be taken with a digital camera (at a resolution of 8 million pixels or higher). Photographs will include a metric scale bar, except where Health and Safety considerations make this impractical.
- Analysis of the building fabric will be undertaken on site (recorded as notes on a vernacular building record form and drawings as appropriate).

- **Creation of site archive**

All site materials will be prepared for long term storage. This will include:

- Finalisation of measured drawings
- Filing of digital colour photographs and limited image editing (eg composition, lighting) where appropriate
- Creation of a building description (to be included in the report)
- Completion of the English Heritage OASIS record (online access to archaeological investigations)

- **Deliverables**

A concise report will be written to summarise the results. Printed copies of the report will be made available to the Trust, other paper copies will be sent to local archives and national archaeological record centres.

Report copies on CD will also be produced; one client copy will also include digital photos and any electronic drawings that have been created as part of the project.

Standardised electronic formats will include:

- DOCX Word processed material including the report and other site documents
- JPG Photographs, images
- DWG Measured drawings in AutoCAD 2007 format
- PDF Report copies, copies of drawings

- **Timescales**

Fieldwork is expected to take place in September 2014

Reports for building surveys generally take about four weeks to prepare, edit and print following the completion of fieldwork. This can take longer depending on existing commitments. Please note that a submitted report is normally required to obtain discharge of planning conditions.

- **Project team**

The project team is expected to include the following:

Nigel Thomas BA MIFA

Senior Archaeologist responsible for management of projects relating to historic building recording and surveys of historic landscapes. Past work has included recording and structural analysis at Launceston and Restormel Castles, medieval chapels at Rame, Bodmin and Hall (Bodinnick), as well as landscape surveys at Lanhydrock park and Godolphin gardens. Project manager for historic building analyses at Tintagel Old Post Office, Cotehele House, St Michael's Mount summit complex and Trevice for the National Trust. Project team leader for the Lostwithiel Town Characterisation Study. Member of the IfA Buildings Group and Graphic Archaeology Group.

Joanna Sturgess BA

Archaeologist with CAU, with a wide range of experience in recording historic buildings, landscapes, excavation and post-excavation. Past historic building works have included Cutmadoc Farmhouse, Lanhydrock; City Wharf, Truro; Harvey's Foundry, Hayle; Boswednack Serpentine works, Porthmeor farm and various mining sites. Other projects include Gwithian's past excavations, Lemon Quay excavation, Goonhilly Earth Station survey, Lower Boscaswell and Trevesa in West Penwith landscape surveys. Expertise includes archaeological use of CAD software and survey.

Nigel Thomas

Senior Archaeologist

7th August 2013