



OAKFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY

Historic building recording on The Cyder Barn, Stancombe Farm, Devon



on behalf of
the client

Report No. 20-12

Project No. 1271

September 2020



OAKFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared for Andrew Lethbridge Associates on behalf of the client and sets out the results of a historic building survey carried out by Oakford Archaeology (OA) in August 2020 on The Cyder Barn, Stancombe Farm, Devon (SX 7818 4512). The work was carried out to satisfy Condition No. 8 attached to the grant of listed building consent (0715/17/LBC) granted by South Hams District Council, as advised by the Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET) for the residential conversion and alterations of the Barn.

1.1 The site

Stancombe Farm lies in the parish of Frogmore and Sherford, in a remote location to the northwest of the historic hamlet of Sherford (Fig. 1). The farm buildings are approached from the main road and lie on a gentle south facing slope overlooking a small stream. The complex includes a large historic farmhouse to the south and other agricultural buildings to the north and east, which fall outside the scope of this survey. The barn is located around an earlier yard to the north of the Grade II Listed farmstead (1324934), with a second, probably 19th century farmyard to the east of the main house. The barn had fallen into a severe state of disrepair and ruin, and is no longer required for agricultural use, and in desperate need of a sympathetic new use.

1.2 Geological background

The geology of the area belongs to the Meadfoot Group of slate, siltstone and sandstone formed approximately 410.8 to 393.3 million years ago in the Devonian Period. The overlying sequence consists of well-drained fine loamy and fine silty soils (BGS 1995).

2. AIMS

The aims of the archaeological building survey were to assess the significance of the structure standing on the site at the time of survey. The recording methodology adopted during this survey was in accordance with Historic England guidelines. The survey aims were to assess the form, function and phasing of the standing buildings, and to understand the development of the buildings.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Building survey

Recording of the buildings was undertaken by a historic building specialist in accordance with specifications applicable to Level 1-2 in the English Heritage 2006 document *Understanding Historic Buildings: a guide to good recording practices*. The building recording consisted of:

- A detailed written description of the buildings and more general record of the building.
- A detailed photographic record of the building in colour (digital) format, and basic record of the building.
- A limited drawn record of the building, consisting of annotation of, and additions to, the architect's 'as existing' plans and elevations, to show the locations of any fixtures and fittings, building breaks, blocked openings or architectural detail.

4. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

by Lucy Browne

4.1 General background

The manor of Stancombe was held by the Saxon thegn Snot, an Old English masculine name probably derived from the Old English *snot* meaning nose or snout, prior to 1066. During the Norman reorganisation of the land holdings following the Conquest, and the death of Harold at Hastings, the hamlet of *Stancoma* and its lands were held by Thorgisl or Turgis from Iudhael of Totnes.¹ According to Gover the hamlet derives its name from ‘Stoney valley’ or stone cumb.² The farmstead, variously known as *Stonecumb*, *Stancumb(e)* and *Stancumb juxta Shiraford*, grew up within a sheltered valley in the northeast corner of the parish of Sherford and was almost certainly the demesne farm of Stancombe Manor. Its description as “Stancombe Barton” in indexed deeds certainly suggests a farm of high status although further verification should be sought in manorial records.

The manor of *Stancombe Crespin* is mentioned in 1241, and again in 1303, when it was owned by Gilbert Crespin or Crespyn. By the early 14th century it had passed to the Daune family, Sir John Daune inheriting the manor on the death of his father Nicholas Daune in 1333.³ His daughter Emmeline or Emme had married Edward Courtenay in 1331, the latter holding ½ knights fee in Stancombe Cryspin in right of his wife on the death of Sir John in 1346. The manor of Stancombe or Stancombe Dawney remained in the possession of the Courtenays throughout the 14th and early 15th century, their younger son Hugh inheriting his mother’s estates. Following Hugh’s death in 1425 the manor was held in dower by his widow Matilda.⁴

Stancombe Dawney came into the possession of the Pollexfen family in 1624 and passed by marriage to Sir Francis Drake of Buckland in about 1730. Sir Francis Drake subsequently sold it to John Furlong and in 1778 it became the property of the Cornish family.⁵

4.2 Stancombe Farm

The Land Tax Assessment for 1780 lists Samuel Cornish as owning and occupying Stancombe. His son, also Samuel, was baptised in Chivelstone on 15th December 1782, while a third Samuel, his grandson, was baptised in Sherford in 1808. The second Samuel died aged 41 on 3rd November 1824, his son, “Samuel Cornish Esq of Stancombe” marrying Elizabeth “daughter of the late Mr Newman of this city” at St Petrock’s Church, Exeter in April 1828.⁶

In 1841, Samuel Cornish aged 33, is listed as a farmer at Stancombe with his wife Elizabeth aged 35, their daughter Elizabeth aged 10 and their son John aged 8. In addition to the Cornish family three farm servants and four apprentices, all born in Devon, are also listed in the census.⁷ The tithe survey of Sherford parish took place the following year (Fig. 2). The map clearly shows the newly expanded farmhouse with the main farmyard to the east. The barn is located to the northwest of the main house around the western edge of the original yard. Immediately to the east of the barn is a small rectangular yard, roughly the same size as the barn. Interestingly the

¹ Thorn and Thorn 1985, 17.54.

² Gover et al. 1932, 329.

³ Reichel, O. 1911 *The Early History of the Hundred of Cadelintona or Colridge*, Transactions of the Devonshire Association, Vol. 43.

⁴ Reichel, O. 1911 *The Early History of the Hundred of Cadelintona or Colridge*, Transactions of the Devonshire Association, Vol. 43.

⁵ William Davies in *Devon and Cornwall Notes & Queries*, Volume VI, 1910 – 11, p.130, par. 125.

⁶ Exeter & Plymouth Gazette 15th April 1828.

⁷ HO 107/212/9

field to the west (162) is described as the great orchard, while the small field to the north (161) is described as the VineYard in the apportionment. Although the document provides no indication of the function of the barn at this time, its location immediately adjacent to these fields suggests that it may no longer have functioned as a threshing barn but may instead have been used in the cider and wine production.

Samuel Cornish, aged 44, was described as a farmer and owner of 350 acres, employing 13 labourers in the 1851 census. Also listed were his wife Elizabeth Cornish, aged 47, their son Samuel, unmarried, aged 22, their daughter Elizabeth, unmarried, aged 20, and their youngest son John F Cornish, unmarried, aged 18. Also listed was Samuels nephew Robert Bridgeman then aged 3 and born in Dartmouth, as well as three general servants and four farm servants.⁸ The farm remained in the ownership of Samuel Cornish throughout the 1850s and 60s⁹ until his death in 1871.

The census for that year lists John F Cornish, unmarried, aged 38, as the head of the household and farmer of 220 acres employing six men, two boys and four women. In addition his mother, Elizabeth, aged 67, Lady annuitant, and his older brother Samuel Cornish, unmarried, aged 41, and described as a gentleman Annuitant, are listed under Stancombe. The fact that they were both described as annuitants suggests that they were in receipt of a yearly annuity or grant presumably left to them in Samuels will, while for some reason the farm passed to the younger brother. In addition to the family and farm workers a housekeeper and three servants were also listed in the census.¹⁰

A decade later Stancombe consisted of two separate households. John Cornish, aged 48, living at Stancombe with his mother Elisabeth, now aged 77, his brother Samuel, aged 51, a cook and a domestic servant, continued to farm the 220 acres, employing five men and one boy. The nearby Stancombe Cottage was by the 1880s occupied by the Evans family, agricultural labourers. The cottage continued to house agricultural labourers through the ensuing decades.¹¹ The area was mapped by the Ordnance Survey in 1887, when the barn was shown in the greatest detail thus far (Fig. 3). The building is divided into three unequal parts by this period although none of the current partitions reflect this layout and it is likely therefore that they are later in date.

By the early 1890s John, now aged 58, had married Bessie, aged 43 and originally from Swansea in Glamorganshire, and both are listed at Stancombe. They were now in sole residence although the census also listed a visitor and two servants.¹² The tenure of the Cornish family came to an end in 1895 when “Rendell and Symons have received instructions from J F Cornish who has let his farm, to sell by auction.” In addition to the buildings John sold “a vast amount of stock, farm and dairy equipment and furniture appropriate for a gentleman’s residence.”¹³

The farm was bought by William Heath, a farmer from Blackawton, aged 33, his wife Clara, aged 32, from Stokenham, their sons Bengeman aged 7 and William aged 3, and three servants. Their daughter Lorna was born the same year at Stancombe.¹⁴

⁸ HO 107/1875, Folio 177, Schedule no. 45

⁹ RG9/1423, Folio 10, Schedule 66

¹⁰ RG10/2100, Folio 11, Schedule no. 69

¹¹ RG 11/2181, Folio 10, Schedule no. 67

¹² RG12/1716, Folio 48, Schedule no. 56

¹³ Western Morning News, 16 March 1895

¹⁴ RG13/2078 Folio 59, Schedule 57

The barn remained remarkably unaltered throughout the early 20th century, as is evidenced by the 1906 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 4). The only difference is the partial or complete removal of the roof over the southern lean-to. The 1911 census described Stancombe as having 14 rooms not including scullery, landing, lobby, closet and bathrooms, with William Heath, aged 49, listed as farmer and employer. With him are his wife Clare, aged 48, Benjamin aged 22, assists on farm, William aged 18, assists on farm, Lena Heath aged 15, assists in home, and Cyril Heath aged 9, listed as a Scholar. Margery, the Heaths youngest daughter, is crossed out on the census suggesting that she died that year.¹⁵

Following Williams death on December 18 1940 Stancombe was inherited by the second son William, while Lena and Cyril were left other property owned by their father, while his wife Clara had pre-deceased him.¹⁶ William let the farm and retired four years later,¹⁷ dying in March 1979.

5. THE BUILDING SURVEY

5.1 Introduction

The barn was recorded prior to any work commencing, allowing the identification of areas that contained original features and areas where these had been replaced. Although the barn has been greatly altered it nevertheless retains features dating from the late 18th-20th centuries.

5.2 The Barn

The barn is originally a large single storey structure measuring 16m long, 6.75m wide and 9.5m high, and is aligned roughly north-west/south-east (Fig. 5). It is situated along the northwest side of the farmyard, with further buildings located to the east and northeast. Dating to the late 17th or early 18th century, the barn is constructed of roughly coursed local stone rubble walls. The height of the barn was subsequently raised by the addition of a short section of cob walling above the stone rubble. It follows the classic plan of a threshing barn with two large opposing doors centrally placed within the long elevations; a central threshing floor and opposed doorways designed to create a through draught for winnowing.

The main east elevation to the courtyard is obscured by a succession of later extensions (Pl. 1). To the north of the main door is a small outshut, built of stone rubble and originally accessed through a doorway in the south elevation (Pl. 2). The interior was formerly lit by a single window in the east elevation. This was subsequently blocked, and a doorway inserted in the modern period. Within the west elevation of the room the remains of an earlier roofline are visible (Pl. 3), showing that the original roof was lower. To the south the relatively modern timber lean-to structure incorporates an earlier stone rubble end wall. There is no evidence that the wall returned to the north, suggesting that the earlier extension was open-fronted. The remains of the former roofline and roof structure are preserved in the east elevation of the barn (Pl. 4) showing that the roof was again at a lower level. Finally, the south gable of the extension is partly tied into the existing masonry of the barn, with the string course providing a uniform façade towards the early 19th century farmhouse extension (Pl. 5).

¹⁵ Registration District 274, Sub-District 2, Enumeration District 5 Schedule 57

¹⁶ Western Morning News, 17 July 1941

¹⁷ Western Morning News, 23 September 1944

Evidence from the north elevation suggests that the earlier building was also hipped (Pl. 6), the west and east elevations coming in level and then rising to the height of the central doorway. Following the raising of the height of the barn the central door is extended with additional stonework, the new opening being slightly wider than the original doorway below, while the remainder of the elevation is made up in cob. Facing the fields to the west the barn elevation (Pl. 7) consists of stone rubble with cob above. The barn is accessed through a smaller centrally placed double doorway and a later doorway inserted at the south end of the elevation. Two slit windows to the north of the double door are largely covered by the current ground level. A modern timber lean-to shed is built against the south elevation.

The barn is accessed from the courtyard through the lean-to extension by a set of large modern double doors, placed centrally within the east elevation (Pl. 8). This gives access to the ground-floor of the barn with the cider press on a raised brick and concrete platform in the centre of the former passage and immediately in front of the former west door of the barn (Pl. 9). The former west door opening is much reduced in size, presumably reflecting a change in the function of the barn after the construction of the new farm buildings to the east of the expanded farmhouse. To the south a low stone rubble wall divides the south end of the barn from the remainder of the structure (Pl. 10). Access is through an opening defined by concrete jambs, while the original floor structure above, consisting of pine logs, has been heavily repaired with modern joists. Access originally would have been through a small doorway in the west elevation placed against the south gable. Closer inspection shows that the opening has been cut through the existing masonry. This suggests that the doorway is a later insertion, its position suggesting that the intention was to maximise the space against the north side of the low partition, whether for storage or livestock is unclear.

At the opposite end the barn is partitioned immediately to the north of the two large facing double doors by a low ground-floor partition (Pl. 11). Consisting of modern brick with timber partition below the main beam. The latter contains two former joist sockets on the underside of the south side and has clearly been reused from elsewhere. Access to the northern bay is provided by a doorway at the east end of the partition. The use of timber identical to that used in the west door suggests both doors are modern. Two slit windows (Pl. 12-13) with splayed jambs provided additional light and ventilation to an otherwise unlit lower floor, suggesting perhaps that it was mainly used for the storage of processed straw and grain on the first floor above. The floor of the barn and the first-floor structure above has been extensively truncated in the modern period for the cider making machinery of the previous occupant.

The first-floor structure consists of large diameter joists spanning the full width of the barn (Pl. 14). These are in part housed within earlier joist holes, while others have been cut into the earlier masonry, suggesting that the current floor is a complete rebuild of an earlier floor. There is no evidence for a permanent stair within the floor structure providing access from the floor below and this may originally simply have taken the form of a ladder. From the first-floor access to the lane is through a large modern double door (Pl. 15) set in the centre of the north elevation. The presence of this door opening suggests that the northern half of the barn contained a loft for storage. The original door opening was lower, being subsequently raised when the height of the barn was raised.

The roof

The roof structure over the barn has been extensively altered and is currently in a terrible condition. A detailed inspection of the remaining sections shows that the surviving roof is a single-phase probably dating to the early 19th century. It is supported on eight main trusses,

lapped and pegged at the apex, dividing the roof space into seven irregular bays. The four northern trusses retain their original pegged collars although two have modern tie-beams bolted at their base, while the four southern trusses have modern collars bolted on. The feet of the two southern trusses at the eaves along with their tie-beams rest within the top of the cob walling of the long elevations, while the remainder of the trusses and tie-beams are located on top of the cob walling. The deliberate raising of the tie-beams within most of the barn was presumably done in order to maximise both the lighting and avoid obstructions during either flailing or other activities requiring additional height in these areas. The building is hipped at both ends, although nothing remains of the original construction of the north and south ends at the time of the site visit, both being relatively modern rebuilds. Finally all the thatching battens are modern.

Detailed description of the Cider Press Mechanism

The principal feature internally are the partial remains of an old cider press. Although this is relatively recent, it is an impressive piece of traditional farm machinery. A rectangular frame, formed with a large horizontal beam and a smaller crossbeam below, is linked by two square section vertical wrought iron posts which pass through holes in the upper beam. Additional support is provided by two timber uprights slotted into the beam above. Slots in the top of the wrought iron posts take simple straight metal cotter-pin plates; these are located some way above the crossbeam with two additional sections of timber wedged underneath the cotter-pins. The ends of the main beam have been sawn-off presumably to fit the press in its current position.

The screw mechanism consists of a pair of vertical wrought iron continuously threaded bolts with square-cut threads, which pass through the upper beam and work in threaded cast iron rings, bolted to its soffit. These bolts are fixed into half-globe housings bolted onto the underside of the beam and simple circular housings bolted to the upper side of the crossbeam below. The base of each bolt has a cast iron gear wheel fitted to it, which mesh with a small-diameter cog set between them. This cog is fitted to a narrow vertical shaft with a square lower section and round upper section which sits in a circular bearing on the upper face of the crossbeam and passes up through the upper beam of the press frame. The upper end of the rod is fitted with a lever, presumably to be turned by hand. Just above the cog is a cast iron four-pronged barring point, presumably to be turned on occasion with a spanner. In conjunction with the handle above this would presumably have enabled both the twin screws to be turned simultaneously, allowing the press deck to apply even pressure onto the stacked pulp, interleaved with straw layers, known as the 'mock'. The design of the press suggests a date after about 1830 and up to about 1890, when twin-screw presses were in common usage.

The bottom half of the press was not present during the site visit.

6. DISCUSSION

Phase I The primary buildings (*?late 17th century*)

Although the house has been substantially rebuilt it is certain that, in its original form, the building had a simple rectangular plan with thick walls of stone on all four sides. Evidence of the plan of the earlier house survives in the line of the putative passage, dividing the building into three rooms, and the arrangement of the fireplaces on the ground and first floor. Thus the nucleus of the house appears to be of the three-room and passage plan.

The development of the farm buildings also displays a complex history of alterations and additions. Although the barn retains no constructional features of this period it is possible that, in its original form it dates to the late 17th century. The barn, with its two large opposing doorways is likely to have originally functioned as a threshing barn, the doors providing both access for carts and a through draught to drive away the chaff during threshing, while its location in the corner of the farmyard makes it ideally placed for access to the fields. The two bays either side of the central passage would have provided storage space for sheaves, straw or processed grain. In addition, the northern bay was floored, providing additional storage space and direct access for carts through a large door in the northern elevation. Finally two small slit windows in the west elevation provided both light and increased air-flow to the northern ground-floor bay.

Phase II Additions (*early 19th century*)

The early 19th century was a time of increasing agricultural prosperity and expansion, and the farmhouse was extended by the construction of a large wing, perpendicular to and at the western end of the original house. This is likely to have coincided with the construction of a new farmyard and agricultural buildings to the east of the enlarged farmhouse. With the construction of a large new barn the function of the threshing barn is likely to have changed. The fields to the north and west are described in the tithe apportionment as ‘vine yard’ and ‘great orchard’ respectively, while the raising of the wall height and construction of a new roof structure suggest the activity taking place within the barn required increased height. Although the exact function of the barn is unclear at this period it would be interesting to speculate that the building was used for cider and wine making, the cider press mechanism and press deck requiring a tall internal space.

This period also saw the construction of outbuildings against the eastern edge of the barn. To the north of the double doors a fully enclosed single storey outshut with a simple lean-to roof set into the stone rubble wall of the barn was built, while to the south the barn was expanded with the addition of an open-fronted structure, providing additional storage space. The stone rubble end wall and the south gable of the barn were provided with a simple string course, providing a uniform elevation to the farmhouse extension.

Phase III Alterations (*late 19th – early 20th century*)

Minor additions and alterations were undertaken throughout this period, reflecting the changing use of the building. By the late 19th century the building was made more versatile by subdividing the interior into three unequal bays. These consisted of a large southern section and two smaller central and northern blocks. This layout is not reflected in the current partitions sub-dividing the ground-floor of the barn. The northern partition is clearly modern, while the inclusion of roughly split pine logs in the floor structure above the southern partition, similar to the timbers used in the repairs to the roof, suggest an early 20th century date. The floor structure was subsequently strengthened by the addition of modern timber joists while the doorway below was inserted in the late 20th century. Whether the small doorway in the west elevation was inserted at this date or is contemporary with the late 19th century sub-division of the barn is unclear.

Phase IV Later alterations (*modern*)

By the 20th century repairs to the roof and alterations to the internal layout of the building were undertaken, the latter reflecting the installation of a modern cider press in the northern half of the building and new storage facilities at the southern end. Minor modifications were also carried out on the lean-to extensions.

7. CONCLUSION

Stancombe Farm is an important historic farmstead, its size reflecting a prosperous farming establishment. The development of the barn displays the complex history of enlargement and alterations of a post-medieval farm building. The barn was probably first constructed in the late 17th century as a threshing barn, subsequently undergoing a number of alterations.

The most extensive changes were carried out in the early 19th century when the barn was heightened and subsequently enlarged by the addition of an enclosed outshut and open-fronted lean-to structure. Despite many later alterations, the building remains substantially as it was at this time.

SITE ARCHIVE

Details of the building recording, including a pdf copy of the final report will be submitted to the on-line archaeological database OASIS (oakforda1-401949).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This project was commissioned by Andrew Lethbridge Associates on behalf of the client and managed for Oakford Archaeology by Marc Steinmetzer. The building recording was carried out by M. Steinmetzer, who also prepared the drawings for this report. Thanks are hereby recorded to Lucy Browne who undertook the historic research and the staff of the Devon Heritage Centre, Exeter.

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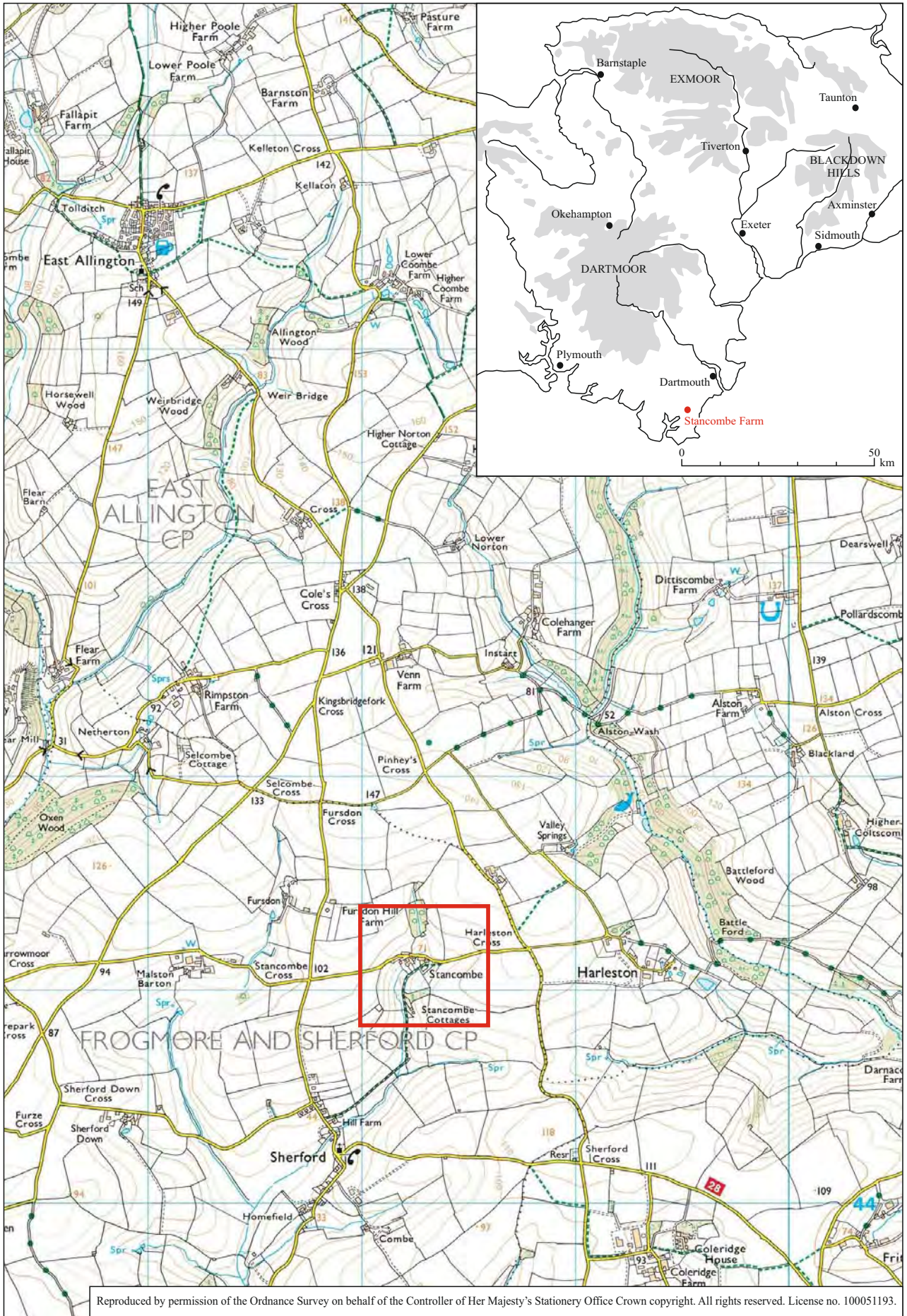


Fig. 1 Location of site.



Fig. 2 Detail from the 1842 Sherford Tithe Map.



Fig. 3 Detail from the 1887 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map Devonshire Sheet XXXIII.13.



Fig. 4 Detail from the 1906 2nd edition Ordnance Survey Map Devonshire Sheet XXXIII.13.

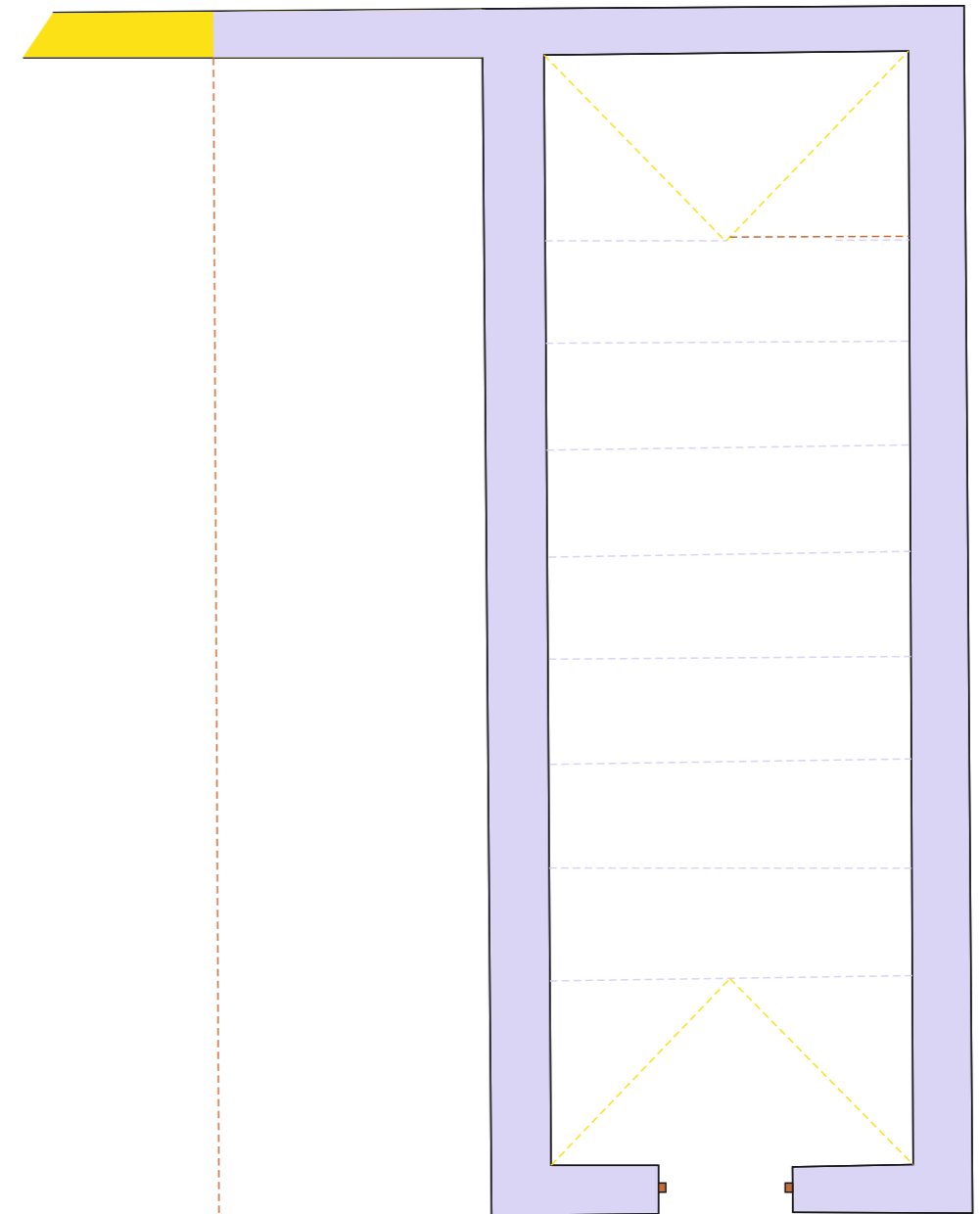
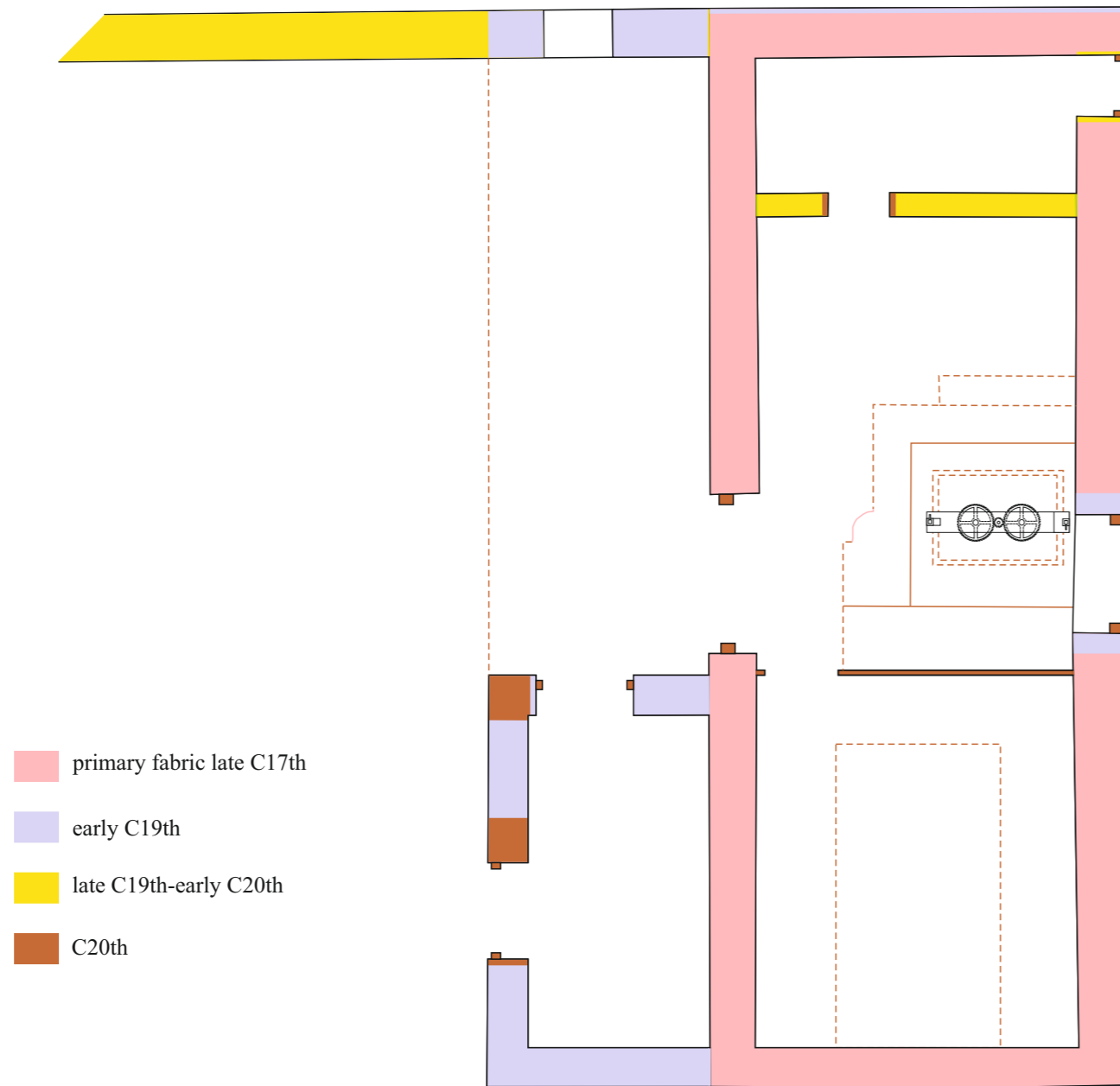


Fig. 5 Plan of the ground- and upper floor showing locations of observations and suggested phase of development.

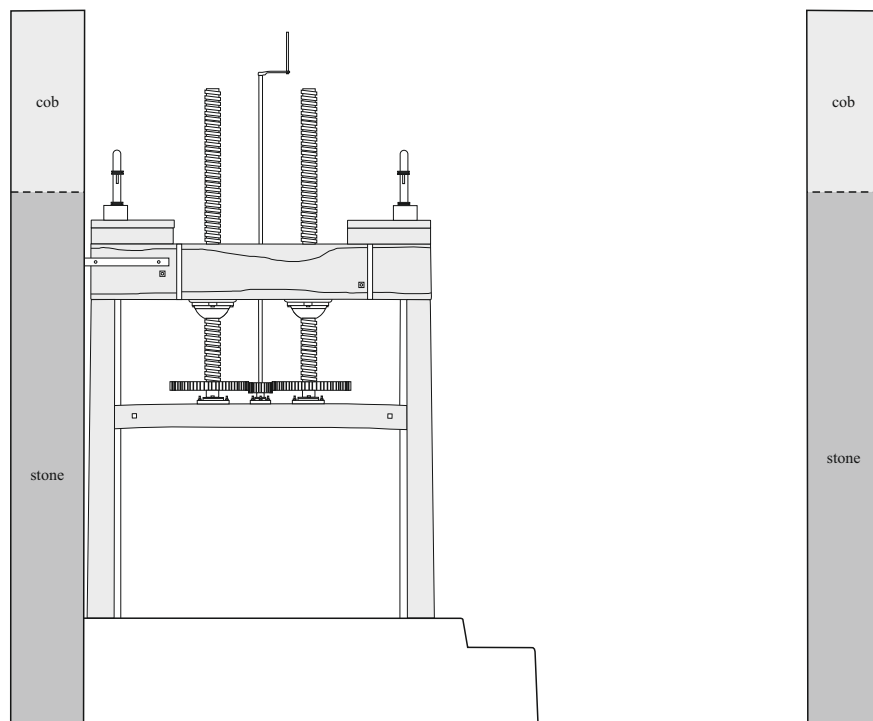


Fig. 6 South facing elevation of cider press.



Pl. 1 General view of east elevation showing 19th and 20th century lean-to extensions. 2m scale. Looking west.



Pl. 2 General view of south elevation of lean-to showing original doorway into the extension with 20th century door. 2m scale. Looking northwest.



Pl. 3 General view of earlier roofline of extension below cob extension of barn and original height of north end wall. Looking northwest.



Pl. 4 General view of south end wall of lean-to extensions. 2m scale. Looking southeast.



Fig. 5 General view of south elevation showing break between the barn and lean-to extension (below) and unifying string course. Looking northeast.



Fig. 6 General view of north elevation showing the original roof height of the lean-to extension and the barn and the subsequent raising of both walls. 2m scale. Looking southwest.



Pl. 7 General view of the west elevation showing the original roof height. Looking northeast.



Pl. 8 General view of double door in east elevation showing cob walling above the original stone rubble. 2m scale. Looking southwest.



Fig. 9 General view of double door in west elevation with partly rebuilt stone platform in foreground. Looking southwest.



Fig. 10 General view of south end showing mid-late 19th century ground-floor partition with modern opening and heavily rebuilt floor structure. 2m scale. Looking south.



Fig. 11 General view of north end showing modern ground-floor partition with first floor above. 2m scale. Looking northwest.



Fig. 12 General view of northern ground-floor bay showing two slit windows with splayed jambs in west elevation. 2m scale. Looking west.



Pl. 13 Close-up of slit window. Looking west.



Pl. 14 General view of north bay showing extensive modern truncation of ground- and first floor. 2m scale. Looking northwest.



Fig. 15 General view of first floor showing former height of wall with extended double door in north elevation. Looking north.



Fig. 16 General view of roof structure showing trusses with pegged collars, modern tie beams and thatching battens. Looking north.



Pl. 17 General view of roof structure showing trusses with bolted modern collars and original pegged tie beams. Looking south.



Pl. 18 General view of cider press. 2m scale. Looking northwest.

Appendix 1:

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological works

1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1 This document has been produced by Oakford Archaeology (OA) for the client and sets out the methodology to be used during historic building recording at The Cyder House, Stancombe Farm, Devon (SX 7818 4512). This document represents the 'Written Scheme of Investigation' required under the grant of listed building consent (0715/17/LBC) for the conversion and alteration of the building to a single dwelling. The work is required by the local planning authority South Hams District Council (SHDC), as advised by the Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET).
- 1.2 The current building is a Grade II Listed (1169188) former threshing barn built which was latterly converted to a cider barn. It is located immediately to the northwest of Stancombe Farmhouse, a Grade II Listed (1324934) farmhouse built in the late 17th century to a traditional three-room-and-cross-passage layout. The building has been subject to extensive alterations and additions in the 18th and 19th centuries.

2. AIMS

- 2.1 The aim of the project is to ensure the adequate recording of any historic fabric and to report the results of the project as appropriate.

3. METHOD

Building recording

- 3.1 Historic building recording will be undertaken by a suitably qualified historic buildings specialist and will be tailored to the level of recording required which in this instance is considered to be Level 1-2 Recording as defined in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to recording practice* - English Heritage 2016. In addition, all recording will be carried out as per OA standard recording procedures and in accordance with the standards of the Institute for Archaeology (*Standards and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*, 1996, revised 2008).
- 3.2 The following method for historic building recording will be utilised, tailored to the level of recording required once historic features have been identified.
- A photographic record using a high-quality digital camera for interpretative and reporting needs.
 - Production of floor and roof plans (based on architect's plans where appropriate), with sections, elevations and more detailed drawings of architectural features and details as appropriate. (These will also utilise architect's drawings where available.) These drawings will be prepared at scales of 1:100, 1:50 and 1:20 with smaller details drawn at larger scales as appropriate.
 - A detailed drawn (see above) and written record of the Cider Press mechanism.
 - A written record outlining the evidence for historic fabric, an interpretation of this evidence, and an outline of the development of the barn.

- The archive will be either born digital or scanned to a suitable format for deposition in Archaeology Data Service (ADS).
- 3.3 If significant historic features that are worthy of retention are exposed during the works the historic building's specialist will request the contractor that these features are not removed and inform the DCHET of their presence.
- 3.4 DCHET require two weeks' notice from the archaeological consultant, unless a shorter period is agreed. DCHET will be informed of the start of the project and will monitor progress throughout on behalf of the planning authority. A date of completion of all archaeological site work will be confirmed with DCHET, and the timescale of the completion of items under section 5 will run from that date.

4. REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

- 4.1 The results of the historic building recording will be presented within one summary report within six months of the date of completion of all archaeological site work. The summary report will contain the following elements as appropriate:
- location plan;
 - a written description of the exposed historic fabric and a discussion and interpretation of their character and significance in the context of any locally available historical evidence from any nearby sites and historic mapping;
 - a site location plan at an appropriate scale, and a plan of the site showing the location of the recorded building;
 - phased and annotated floor plans, along with copies of other drawn records (elevations, cross sections, etc) as appropriate to illustrate features of historic or architectural interest and/or the development of the building;
 - specialist assessments and reports as appropriate;
 - if necessary, an assessment of what further work is necessary to analyse and publish any particularly significant finds and/or results.
- 4.2 A .pdf version of the report will be produced and distributed to the Client and DCHET on completion of sitework. A copy of the .pdf version will also be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).
- 4.3 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared with reference to *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991 2nd edition) upon completion of the project.

The archive will consist of two elements, the artefactual and digital - the latter comprising all born-digital (data images, survey data, digital correspondence, site data collected digitally etc.) and digital copies of the primary site records and images, compiled in accordance with the ADS Guidelines for Depositors (2015).

The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within 6 months of the completion of site work, while the artefactual element will be deposited with Plymouth Museum (*ref. number pending*). The hardcopy of the archive will be offered to Plymouth Museum and if not required will be disposed of by OA.

OA will notify DCHET upon the deposition of the digital archive with the ADS, and the deposition of the material (finds) archive with Plymouth Museum.

4.4 A .pdf copy of the updated summary report will be submitted, together with the site details, to the national OASIS (Online AccesS to the Index of Archaeological investigationS) database within three months of the completion of site work (oakforda1-401949).

4.5 A short report summarising the results of the project will be prepared for inclusion within the “round up” section of an appropriate national journal, if merited, within 12 months of the completion of site work.

5. CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORILY PROTECTED SPECIES

5.1 If topsoil stripping or groundworks are being undertaken under the direct control and supervision of the archaeological contractor then it is the archaeological contractor's responsibility - in consultation with the applicant or agent - to ensure that the required archaeological works do not conflict with any other conditions that have been imposed upon the consent granted and should also consider any biodiversity issues as covered by the NERC Act 2006. In particular, such conflicts may arise where archaeological investigations/excavations have the potential to have an impact upon protected species and/or natural habitats e.g. SSSIs, National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, County Wildlife Sites etc.

6. COPYRIGHT

6.1 OA shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in this document.

7. PROJECT ORGANISATION

7.1 The project will be undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced archaeologists, in accordance with the Code of Conduct and relevant standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (*Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*, 1994, revised 2008), plus *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* 1994, revised 2008). The project will be managed by Marc Steinmetzer. Oakford Archaeology is managed by a Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Health & Safety

- 7.2 All monitoring works within this scheme will be carried out in accordance with current *Safe Working Practices (The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974)*.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Specialists contributors and advisors

The expertise of the following specialists can be called upon if required:

Bone artefact analysis: Ian Riddler;

Bird remains: Matilda Holmes;

Dating techniques: Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre;

Charcoal identification: Dana Challinor;

Diatom analysis: Nigel Cameron (UCL);

Environmental data: AEA;

Faunal remains: Lorraine Higbee (Wessex);

Finds conservation: Alison Hopper-Bishop (Exeter Museums);

Fish remains: Hannah Russ, Sheila Hamilton-Dyer;

Human remains: Charlotte Coles, Mandy Kingdom;

Lithic analysis: Linda Hurcombe (Exeter University);

Medieval and post-medieval finds: John Allan;

Metallurgy: Gill Juleff (Exeter University);

Numismatics: Norman Shiel (Exeter);

Petrology/geology: Roger Taylor (RAM Museum), Imogen Morris;

Plant remains: Lisa Gray;

Prehistoric pottery: Henrietta Quinnell (Exeter);

Roman finds: Paul Bidwell & associates (Arbeia Roman Fort, South Shields);

Others: Wessex Archaeology Specialist Services Team

MFR Steinmetzer

19 August 2020

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