

BARN NEAR SHORTRIDGE COTTAGE

LITTLE SHORTRIDGE

WARKLEIGH

DEVON

Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Monitoring and Recording



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 220726



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Barn near Shortridge Cottage, Little Shortridge, Warkleigh, Devon

Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

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Work undertaken by SWARCH for a private client (The Client)

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of historic building recording and programme of archaeological monitoring carried out by South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) for a private client (The Client) at the Barn at Little Shortridge, in advance of its restoration and conversion to a dwelling.

The farmstead/settlement at Little Shortridge probably has its origins in the medieval period, or 17th century. It was originally, presumably a mix of domestic and agricultural buildings, run as a standalone holding. However, the site is recorded cartographically from 1804 to 1903 as having two occupied main ranges, with only a few additions of small outshuts/sheds; having been reduced from an owner-occupier site to housing tenants and farm workers. Despite the lack of new building onsite, the census records show the population at Little Shortridge briefly peaked between the 1850s and 1880s, with up to five households of farm workers and their families, presumably in subdivided accommodation.

The building complex at Little Shortridge is derelict, and its poor condition, due to a lack of maintenance in the last few decades has hampered its perceived value in the 21st century. This structure, however, conveys a powerful, regional narrative about the lives of farm labourers in the 19th century, left behind as the industry mechanised around them and about the many abandoned or shrunken settlements in North Devon. The building complex exhibits both vernacular materials and form and more obviously 19th or even 20th century traditional West Country-character stonework. The building reflects multiple conservation values as defined by Historic England and as assessed under the NPPF framework. The building is considered to be of local value and is considered to be as an undesignated heritage asset.

The monitoring identified a cut at the back of the buildings, set into the slope and that a lot of build up against the buildings was loose soil from the fields. The ground to the west and south of the buildings has been terraced away in the 20th century, possibly when removing ruins and subsequently the main active area of archaeology noted as surviving, was a good set of post medieval cobbles in the east end of the standing range. Another fragment of cobbles in the yard was uncovered during monitoring.



September 2022

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:	BARN NEAR SHORTRIDGE COTTAGE, LITTLE SHORTRIDGE
PARISH:	WARKLEIGH
COUNTY:	DEVON
CENTROID NGR:	SS 63383 22467
PLANNING REF:	70400
DCHET REF:	ARCH/DM/ND/34763A
SWARCH REF:	WBSC20
OASIS REF:	SOUTHWES1-412000

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by a private client (The Client) to undertake a desk-based assessment, historic building recording and programme of archaeological monitoring at Little Shortridge Farm, near Shortridge Cottage, Warkleigh, Devon. This work was undertaken in accordance with best practice, Devon County Council Guidance and ClfA guidelines.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Little Shortridge is located approximately 1km from the centre of Warkleigh, on the upper west-facing slopes of the River Taw valley, c.2.87km from Umberleigh. The site lies at a height of approximately 118m (AOD). The soils of this area are part of the Manod Association; well drained loamy soils (SSEW 1984). These overlie the mudstone, siltstone and sandstones of the Holsworthy Group, sedimentary bedrock from sub-aqueous slopes (BGS 2022).

1.3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site lies in the parish of Satterleigh and Warkleigh, in the historic hundred and deanery of South Molton. Satterleigh is included in the Domesday Book, having belonged to Wulfnoth before 1066, it had been given to Godebold the Bowman by 1086, who was Lord and Tenant-in-Chief. There were 6 villages, 2 smallholders and 5 ploughlands, 4 acres of meadow, 10 acres of pasture and 10 acres of woodland. W.G Hoskins (Provincial England; 1963) attributes the '*leigh*' part of Warkleigh and Satterleigh's names to being evidence of them being relatively late clearing of ancient woodland.

During the reign of Henry II, the manor of Warkleigh (Warkley) was in the family of Raleigh (Ralegh). Circa 1324, John Raleigh sold the manor, along with Satterleigh and the advowsons of both churches, to Lord Martyn. From him it descended through the Audley family to the Bourchiers, earls of Bath. In the early 19th century the manors of Warleigh and Satterleigh, with Roborough were the property of James Gould, Esq (Lysons 1822).

Below the Barn the Devon HER records a post-medieval to 19th century catch-meadow system (MDV120845) and across the road Great Shortridge is a deserted medieval settlement (MDV60504). Shortridge farmhouse itself is both on the HER (MDV94928) and Grade II Listed (UID: 1258624); Shortridge farmstead (*Cesterigge*) is also separately recorded as an ancient farmstead, part of the Manor of Warkleigh noted in the Domesday Survey (MDV19268).

Further down the valley, a historic orchard is marked just north of Park Farm (MDV120827), which is also a Grade II Listed building (UID: 1258623). Both of these nearby Listed farmhouse's date to the 16th century or earlier, reinforcing the early origins of this landscape. The HLC for Devon records this landscape as modern enclosures but based on medieval field systems and post-medieval enclosures based on strip fields.

1.4 METHODOLOGY

The building recording was conducted by Emily Wapshott and the archaeological monitoring by Sean Stevens in August 2021. The work was undertaken in line with best practice and follows the guidance outlined in: CIfA's *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (2014) and Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Processes* (2016). The discussion of the buildings' setting follows the approaches outlined in the appropriate guidance (DoT guidance and Historic England 2015).

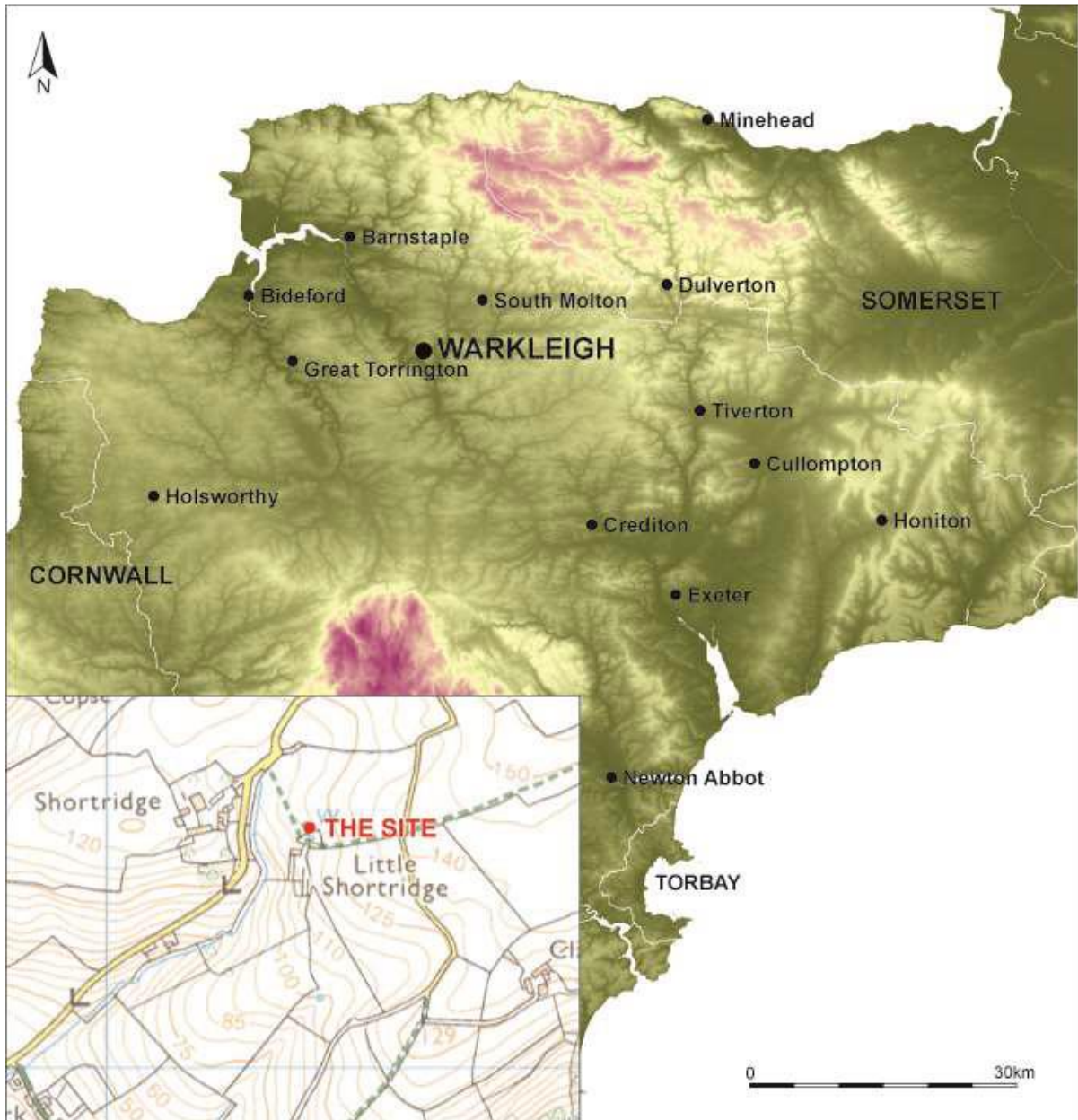


FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION (THE SITE IS INDICATED).

2.0 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.1 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

The earliest map available to this study is the 1804 surveyors draft, which clearly shows a farmstead at Little Shortridge, within an enclosed yard, but is sparse on detail. Careful observation appears to show a large, articulated range of attached buildings to the north-east with outshuts and marked angles to the group, with to the south-west a parallel, narrow range of linear buildings directly opposite. It is not possible to identify individual buildings, but we can say with surety that a substantial farmstead existed in this period, of comparable size to that at Shortridge, now Great Shortridge. Interestingly the lane is shown as running through the farmyard at Shortridge, now known as Great Shortridge, with buildings either side of the road; there is then a dotted line, indicating an informal farm track linking Little Shortridge to the lane. Little Shortridge and Cleave sit in a large block of agricultural land south of Warkleigh, which isn't traversed by lanes; this land is marked up as large, irregularly shaped fields, with straight boundaries, with two winding watercourses, tributaries of the Taw, running down the slopes, whereas to the north of the lane and running up to Warkleigh there are the typical long linear enclosures indicative of relict medieval strip field-systems.



FIGURE 2: EXTRACT OF THE 1804 SURVEYORS DRAFT MAP FOR THE SOUTH MOLTON DISTRICT (MAP FROM THE BRITISH LIBRARY); THE SITE IS INDICATED.

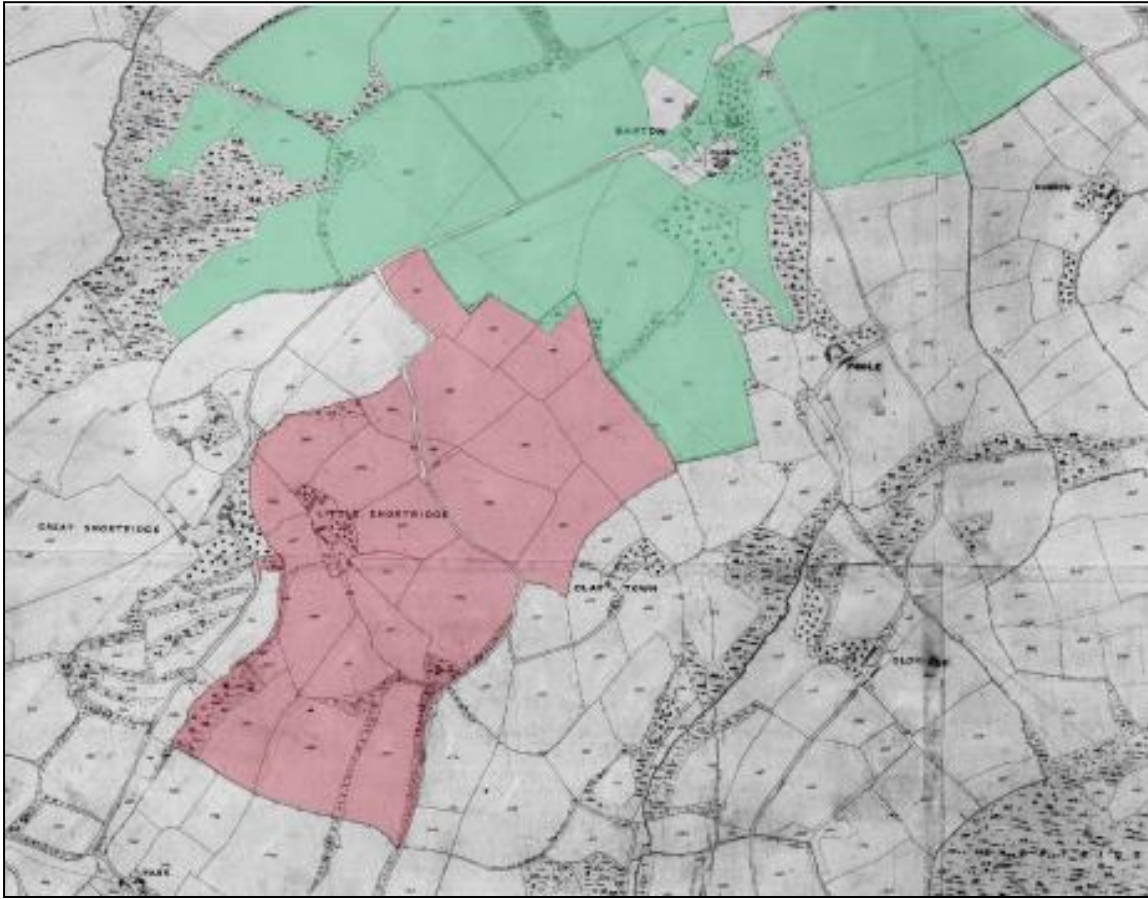


FIGURE 3: LARGE SCALE VIEW OF TITHE MAP FOR WARKLEIGH, ANNOTATED TO SHOW THE EXTENT OF LITTLE SHORTRIDGE FARM IN PINK AND BARTON LAND ALSO RENTED BY THE OWNER OF LITTLE SHORTRIDGE; MAP BY THE GENEALOGIST 2021.

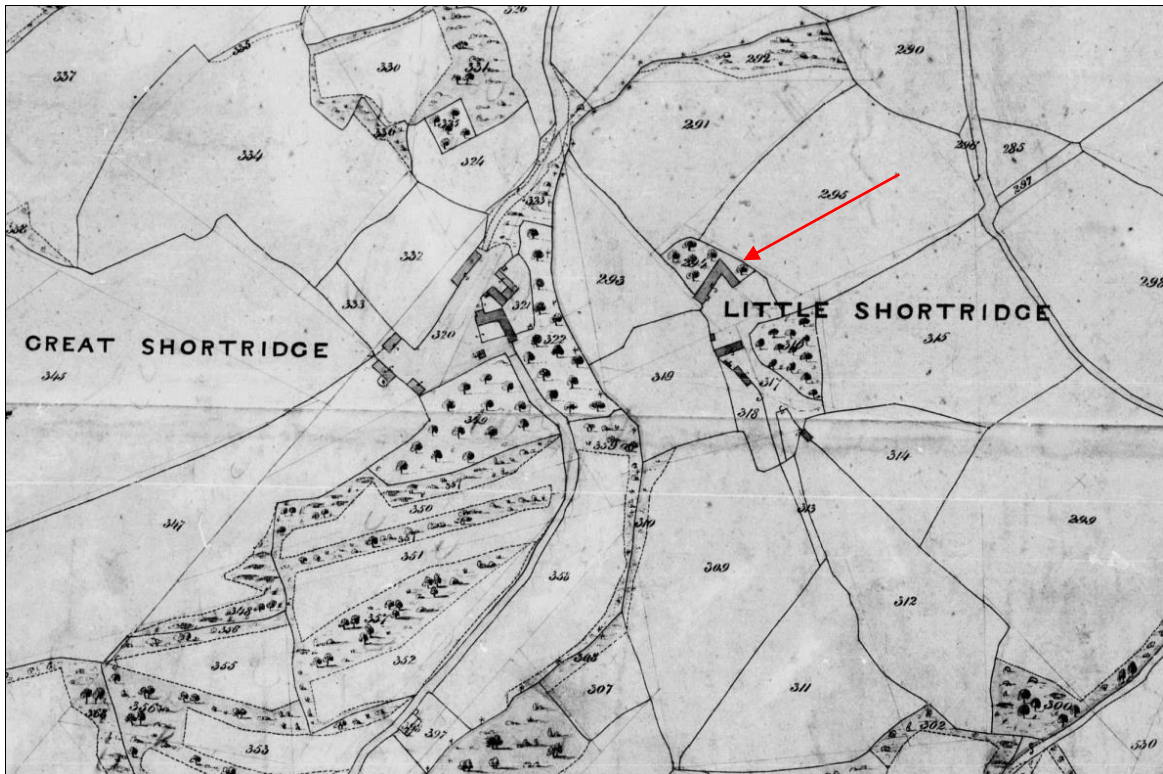


FIGURE 4: DETAILED VIEW OF THE FARMSTEAD AS SHOWN ON THE TITHE MAP, THE BARN IS INDICATED; (THE GENEALOGIST 2021).

The tithe map of 1841 is quite different from the 1804 draft and includes detailed information about the farmstead and its holding. Two ranges of building still face each other across a yard, of irregular shape, however, it is clear that the larger, articulated northern range of buildings has potentially been reduced in size to the east and south-east and extended to the west, forming an elongated L-shaped building. The southern range is still linear and simple in plan but has a second even narrower linear range on an oblique angle, projecting from its south-west corner, forming another small triangular yard and a track has been formed from this area, leading out into the fields. The track between the farmstead and (Great) Shortridge is now not illustrated, the route shown as merely a field boundary line. A long lane has also been cut through the fields, providing a new access to Cleave, which is now Claytown Farm, which may also provide access to Shortridge. Great Shortridge can be seen in the detail to have many smaller structures in and around the yard and along the lane, it has also been named Great Shortridge in this period. The diminutive 'little' applied to Little Shortridge may relate to its being a smaller hamlet-style holding, whereas Great Shortridge is a medieval deserted village; in holding size the farmsteads are comparable.

The information from the 1841 Tithe Apportionment is below in Table 1. The farmstead held over 150 acres in this period, a significant size in Devon, at the time, all held in-hand by the owner Mr John Mortimer, however John also rented a large portion of the Barton lands from the Lord of the Manor, Lord Rolle, as can be seen in the annotated map above (Figure 3) and in fact the Mortimer family lived in the Barton Farmhouse, instead of on the holding they owned. Plot 317 in the centre of the farm is referred to as '*houses and courtledge*', indicating multiple dwellings at the holding, however the core farmyard does not seem to be served directly by a road or lane, although plot 313 is called '*lane*' it stops far short of the road-network; potentially the re-organisation of the enclosures may have affected the line of the access and the farm may have been reached across the fields in this period. The name '*above town*' for plot 315 seems to support the fact there was a hamlet settlement at the farm historically, with multiple dwellings. There is a clear pattern of fields fanning out from the farmyard the curvilinear boundaries indicating their former open strip-field use, forming a sub-oval enclosure within the wider landscape, possible evidence of this being an early settlement. Above the newly cut lane, to the north-east the field pattern breaks down into large irregularly shaped fields, evidence of later enclosure, supported by the dominance of 'park' and 'close' names. Other field names of note lie further north of the main part of the farmstead, beyond the road, plot 283, called Church Close, which could indicate this was once Glebe land, or could indicate a colloquial understanding of there having once been another settlement below Warkleigh. Also the names '*Great Widifull*' and '*Long Widifull*', plots 287 and 287 are intriguing and may be Old English.

TABLE 1: EXTRACT FROM THE TITHE APPORTIONMENT FOR BEAFORD, DATED JULY 1839.

Plot No.	Landowner	Occupier	Plot Name	State of Cultivation
Little Shortridge				
281	John Mortimer	John Mortimer	Hall Town Gate Close	Arable
282			Little Down	Arable
283			Church Close	Arable
286			Great Widifull	Arable
287			Long Widifull	Arable
288			Press Close (?)	Arable
289			Great Down	Arable
291			North Green Close	Arable
295			South Green Close	Arable
298			Widifull	Arable
299			Make Park (?)	Arable
301			Stowhay	Arable
303			Middle Piece	Arable
305			Wood Close	Arable
309			Cleave	Arable
311			Greatton	Arable
314			Little Field	Arable

315		Above town	Arable
290		Green Close Meadow	Meadow
293		North Meadow	Meadow
312		Make Park Meadow (?)	Meadow
319		South Meadow	Meadow
296		Plantation	Plantation
302		Coppice	Coppice Wood
304		Coppice	Coppice Wood
300		Coppice	Coppice Wood
284		Coppice	Coppice Wood
306		Wood	Timber & Coppice
292		Coppice	Coppice
285		Nursery	Nursery
294		Orchard	Orchard
307		Orchard	Orchard
316		Orchard	Orchard
318		Garden	Garden
308		Waste	Waste
310		Waste	Waste
526		Waste	Waste
297		Lane	Waste
313		Road	Waste
317		Houses and Courtledge etc	Waste

By the later 19th century, the first of the formal OS mapping was introduced; Shortridge appears little changed from the tithe map by the 1887 First Edition, with the exception of a large pond dug in the farmyard and a small building has been constructed just to the south-east of the L-shaped range. The narrower linear range survives, as well as the block at an angle to its rear, and a small outbuilding now flanks the track, on the edge of the fields. Tracks are shown linking the farmyard to both parish lanes in this period, to north-west and east.

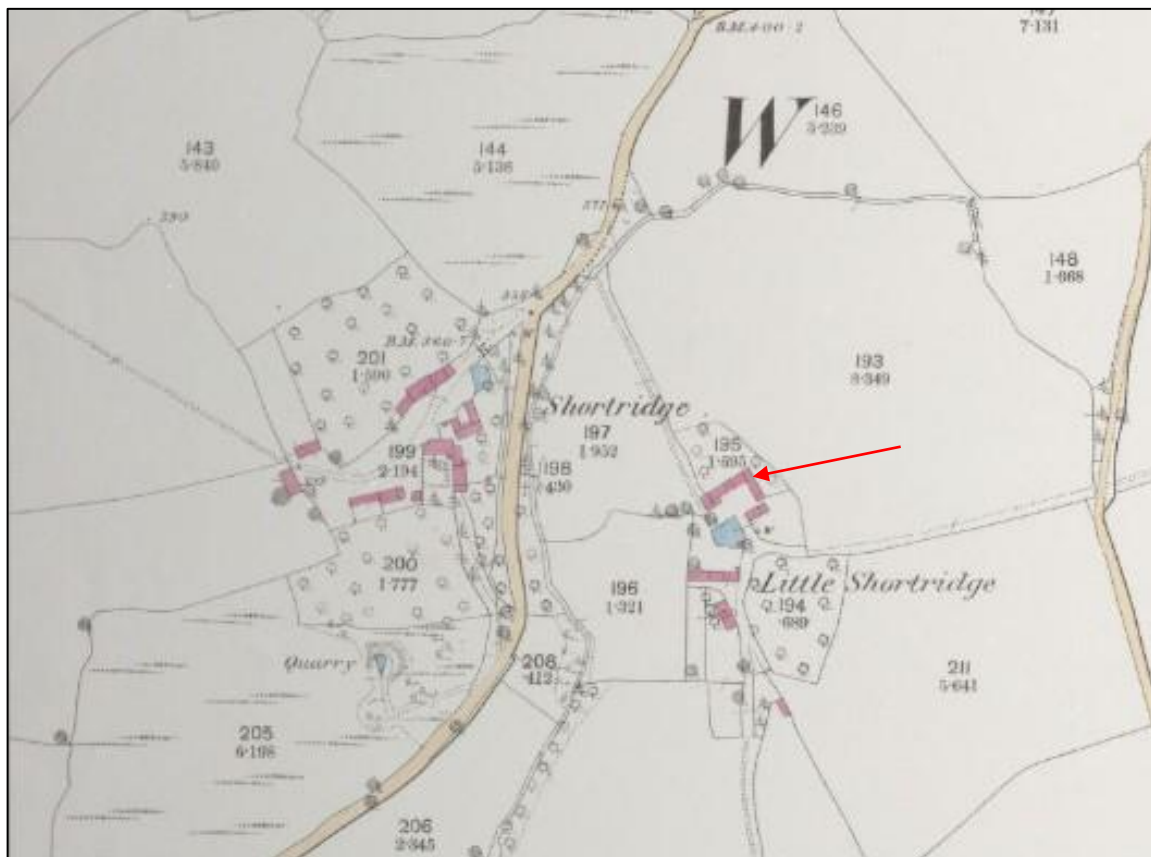


FIGURE 5: EXTRACT OF THE 25-INCH 1ST EDITION MAP, PUBLISHED 1887 (NLS), THE BARN IS ARROWED.

The footprint of the buildings on the Second Edition of 1903 have not changed but there are some subtle differences which reflect occupancy-density at the farmstead; there are garden enclosures shown running away from the two ranges, suggestive of subdivision of older buildings, into smaller units. Gates are indicated between these separate spaces and out to the lanes or farmyard. Otherwise, the orchard which wraps around the site and the fields have remains unchanged and the site is still accessed via two separate tracks.

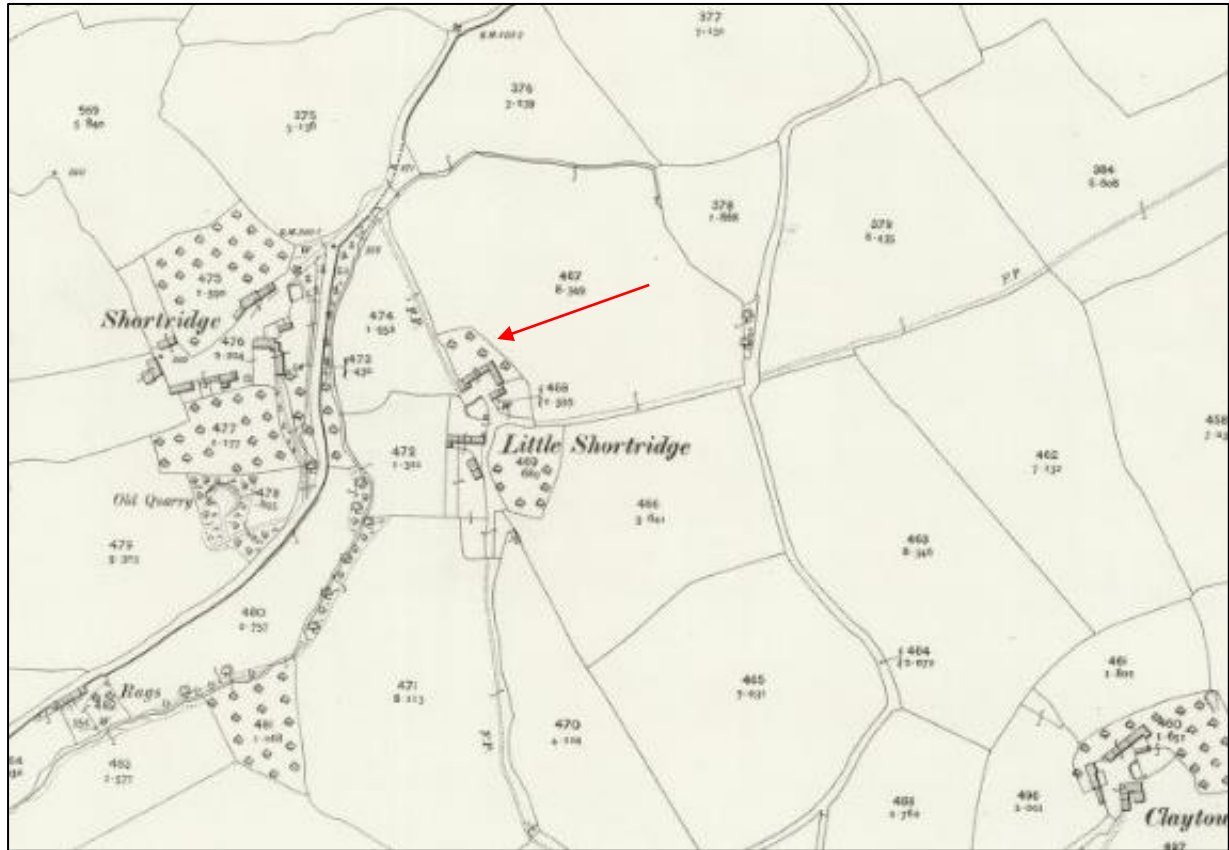


FIGURE 6: EXTRACT FROM THE 2ND EDITION OS MAP, REVISED IN 1903, PUBLISHED IN 1905; THE BARN IS INDICATED.

2.2 CENSUS RECORDS

In the 1841 census, which is the earliest available to us, there are three households at the site, two recorded at *Little Shortridge*; John Venn (50) and Thomas Saunders (30), both men are agricultural labourers. John has a wife Grace, 50 and twin daughters, 15, Elizabeth and Ann. Thomas has a wife Mary, 30 and daughters Mary, 5 and Elizabeth, 2. A second location but included under the overall holding, is called *East Shortridge*; this address has not survived into the present day and may represent the second range on the farm, confirming the shrunken farming hamlet status of this site. In this household is Robert Herniman, also an agricultural labourer and his wife Mary, 25 and their two daughters, Elizabeth, 4 and Ann, 1 month.

The owner-occupier of the land at Little Shortridge on the tithe is John Mortimer, who is recorded in the 1841 census as a *Yeoman*, of 30 years of age, who lives at the Barton Farm in the village. In the Barton household there are ten servants, both indoor and farm workers and it may be that the men resident on the farmstead at Little Shortridge, also work for John, but as skilled labourers, as they are not recorded as servants and live 'out' in presumably tenanted accommodation at Shortridge, rather than on the home farm complex or 'in house'; there appears to be a clear distinction in status being drawn in the documents. If Robert and his family live in the smaller range to the south-east, it suggests that Thomas and John and their families live in the larger articulated building to the north-west, of which part survives today, as the 'barn' under study.

The 1851 census shows that only two households continue at the site, although it is now collectively called *East Shortridge*. Robert Hernsman (Herniman) is still present, with his wife Mary and four children, Elizabeth, Ann and now Mary and Robert. Thomas Saunders and his wife Mary, and their three children, Mary, Emma and William; somewhat sadly suggesting that Elizabeth who would only be 12, may have passed away in childhood, as all of the other children are still marked as scholars, even Mary at 15, making it unlikely that Elizabeth would be away working. Thomas' father-in-law and mother-in-law, live with them, marked as *paupers*, Thomas and Ann, 79 and 82 respectively. The reduction in household number could suggest that either one domestic space is now unused or may have been converted back to agricultural use, since this would be within the range, which survives onsite this is of interest, considering only the western half of the L-shaped building survives today.

By 1861, site at Little Shortridge appears to have been radically altered, however the same building ranges are recorded in the 1880s mapping as were on the 1840s tithe map; therefore, the buildings must have been subdivided into much smaller tenements, possibly with the conversion of agricultural structures and spaces, into semi-temporary accommodation. It appears this may reflect a significant downturn in the economy in the local area. The new addresses are *No.1-5 Little Shortridge*. Robert Herneman (Hernsman, Herniman), now 55 and his family occupy No.1 and Robert's brother Richard, 60, now appears to live with them; supposition may tell us that this fairly large family with one servant may occupy one entire range on the site, presumably the same house they have occupied since at least the 1840s. If we return to the 1841 census Robert and his family lives in East Shortridge, presumably the smaller linear range, to the east of the main group of buildings. If the Herniman's occupy one whole house, it then indicates that the 4-household subdivided range would be the large L-shaped building on the mapping, of which part survives today on the site as the 'barn'. John Woollacott, 31, also an agricultural labourer, lives at No.2, with his wife Ann and two daughters Louisa and Ann. John Jenkins, 38, lives in No.3, with his wife Ann and their three children, John, Samuel and Ann. John Holms, 24, lives in No.4, with his wife Mary and son John. James Brewer, 26, lives in No.5, with his wife Mary and their son Samuel, who is a baby and a young relative called Louisa Bovicker, who is 7 years old. Most of the children are recorded as 'scholar' over the age of four, suggesting that whilst poor, these families are sending their children to the school in the village, although some of the teens, like Mary Herniman, 14 are shown as working on the farm, being marked as a labourer.

The 1871 census does not distinguish the numbers of the properties at the farmstead but records four households in total. Robert and Mary and some of their children still at Little Shortridge, presumably in the same house. Elizabeth Waldron, 33 is noted as the wife of a railway worker, living back with her parents and Robert and Mary also have another grandson living with them, William George Way, who is only 1 years old. In the large, attached range live three households. The Brewer family, Mary and James live in a household with their children, James, John, Alice, Louisa and Henry. John Harris and his wife Mary Ann are new names to the site and live in another household with their two daughters Ada and Ann. The Dimond family of William 23, and Sarah, 24, occupy another household, with them live Sarah's daughter James (? – poorly transcribed) or Jane, from an earlier marriage, who is 3 and Robert Wonnacott, 10 years old who is Sarah's former brother-in-law. All the working men and some of the older children are described as *Agricultural Labourers*, with fewer children marked as *scholars*, there appear to be some complex family relationships, possibly indicative of poverty, hardship and low life expectancy in the region at this time.

The Brewer family are still resident at Little Shortridge by 1881, James and Mary Ann now have six children: James, Mary Ann, Eli, Ellen, Elizabeth and William. James is described as a *Farm Labourer*, his son James, now 18 is marked as a *Farm Servant* and their other children but for the baby are *scholars*. A new family has moved in, the Blackmore family and the Harris and Dimond families have moved away. John Blackmore, 30 and his wife Mary, 34, have three children, Eliza, James and Richard. The Blackmores have a boarder in their household, called Humphrey Tucker, who is 78, described as a woodsman. The Herneman family are still present onsite but sadly Robert has died, Mary his wife, now

73 is head of the household but has had to go back to work and is marked as a skilled *Farm Workwoman*. Her eldest unmarried son still lives with her, Richard, now 25 is marked as a *Railway Worker*, her other children have moved away. Two properties are marked as uninhabited at Little Shortridge, indicating the short-lived period of increased occupation. It is interesting that despite the size of some of the households, the occupants at Little Shortridge have not expanded into the other empty residences, merely leaving them unused; this could indicate rent-price pressures; again it is also interesting that there appear to be important social status differences being drawn between Agricultural labourers, Farm Servants, Farm labourers and Farm workers; these being used in the same periods on the same documents would indicate this isn't just changing colloquial dialect but actually may have meant something different to the rural community, defining levels of responsibility and work on a farmstead and presumably pay.

The 1891 census shows a distinct decline in the numbers of people living in the parish and many named cottages and smaller farmsteads recorded on earlier documents are no longer named or are marked as unoccupied. *Little Shortridge* is misspelled on the 1891 census as *Little Shorbridge*. The Turner family are noted at the site; Joseph Turner is 49, his wife Mary is 48 and they have four children, Joseph, Thomas, Sarah and Richard, the two older boys marked as *Farm Labourer* and *Farm Servant* and Joseph also marked as a *Farm labourer*, their younger children are marked as *scholars*. The other dwellings are marked as unoccupied. Robert Herniman, the eldest son of Robert and Mary who lived at Little Shortridge/East Shortridge, has moved just across the fields to Claytown farm with his wife Elizabeth and their six children. Robert and Elizabeth seem to have prospered by the this time and have two inside servants and two farm servants. Some of the Herniman family members are not prospering however and are illustrative of the economic downturn in the region and localised social care for the poor with one of Robert's sisters Mary and her husband being recorded as living in the *Rags*, or *poorhouse* with twelve other inmates. The poorhouse which appears in the census in 1851 is slowly seen to increase the number of its occupants over the period to 1900. It appears the Dimond family have also been affected economically and join Mary in receiving help from the parish. The 1901 and 1911 census records were not available to search at the time of this study.

2.3 SUMMARY OF NARRATIVE FROM THE DESK BASED

The site is recorded cartographically from 1804 to 1903 as having two occupied main ranges, with only a few additions of small outshuts/sheds; having been reduced from an owner-occupier site to housing tenants and farm workers. However, despite the lack of new buildings appearing onsite, the population briefly peaked between the 1850s and 1880s, with multiple households of farm workers and their families, in subdivided accommodation. The Mortimer family, noted in the apportionment as owning the holding in the 1840s are recorded in further documents in the North Devon Record office, such as wills etc. The Mortimers were resident at the Barton Farm, from 1841-1911 census, as well as seemingly retaining their ownership of the holding at Little Shortridge. Of the farm workers noted, the Herneman/Herniman family are in residence at little Shortridge from the 1840s until the 1890s. There is a definite downward socio-economic trend on the farmstead in the 19th century which obviously leads it to becoming abandoned in the 20th century.

3.0 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

3.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

The barn at Little Shortridge stands out in a block of fields, visible from the parish lane, enclosed by a field of wheat to the north, north-west and north-east, with a copse of trees to the south-west, where the ruins of other farm buildings can be found. The site is open to the valley to the west with far reaching views, the ground rising steeply now behind the barn, the levels possibly raised since the 19th century, as this area was once shown to be an orchard with access between the barn and fields. The site has been built up to the front to correct the slope of the ground and terraced below to the south, where the current owner's static caravan is situated whilst the restore the complex.

The site survives as an L-shaped range, ruined to the south-east, upstanding but patched with a lot of corrugated sheeting to the north-west. The scarring on the walls and footprint, including some historic cobbled areas indicate that the complex was once larger and possibly U-shaped with a south-eastern range having been lost, the north-west standing range has also been truncated at the west end, obviously once much longer and the eastern rear range now only survives as multi-phase rebuilt stone wall.



FIGURE 7: THE RUINED WALLS WHICH FRAME THE STANDING BARN ON THE SITE; FROM THE WEST.

3.2 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

3.2.1 NORTH-WEST STANDING RANGE

To the north-west of the complex is a low two-storey barn, projecting out of the hillside; a thick cob dividing wall separates this building from an open, covered cart store at the east end, with a long 19th century rubble wall linking across to a ruined cob building which lies parallel.

The south elevation of the standing barn is of random rubble, a mix of local stone, in a clay and lime mortar with some brick repairs, and patches of cob used as mortar; above is a grey cob build to the west end, with the upper wall to the east rebuilt in cement mortar, thinly coated by sprayed cement render. The wall is raised (c.0.5m) in concrete block at the eaves, from one and a half storeys to a full two storeys and this is also covered by a thin coat of sprayed grey cement render. The openings on the ground floor of the elevation are a pedestrian door to the west end, with thin timber lintel, the door frame removed and two windows, one to centre and east. The centre window is set low in the wall, with concrete sill and thin timber lintel, it has a plain timber frame with hopper opening casement above timber barred lower louvre, slatted for air venting.

The eastern window has been formed in an area of disturbed stone, where it looks like an adjacent wall, running south has been demolished and the former joint repaired. There is a build line, with a set of quoins; to the east of this build line the rubble is infill/rebuild, where the adjacent range was demolished. The window is taller and slightly narrower than that to the centre, but has the same fixed pane hopper opening, now without glass, above a slatted louvre system. Above at first floor is a large loading door, accessing the loft, with a 20th century plank door on iron hinges. This opening has been forced in with a shallow cap of concrete over the timber lintel of the window below. To the east end a contiguous roof covering encloses and open space, boxed in with corrugated sheeting to the north, bounded by a cob and stone wall to the east end. This has been used for equipment storage in the recent past. There are the remains of a cobbled floor here, open to the elements, patched with concrete block. The open area has been formed by the demolition of a stone wall, the ragged end of which can be seen to the right-hand side, projecting from the eastern stone wall of the complex.

The west gable end elevation which faces across the valley has largely been rebuilt in rubble stone, in cement mortars, with brick quoins, an early-mid 20th century repair, the ragged poorly patched north and south walls evidence this building has been truncated here. The upper part of the gable has been infilled with corrugated tin. At the base of the wall more ragged stonework and a truncated stone cobbled floor, projecting below the concrete floor installed inside, again indicates that the range continued. There is a significant change in ground level between the former floor of this building and the platform it was built on and the current access track and sloping yard, this suggests a large amount of ground surface has already been removed in the 20th century, with the associated loss of archaeological deposits.

The long north wall of the barn has largely been rebuilt to the west and centre in the same rubble as the west elevation, loosely packed with lots of lime mortar; this is supported by internal piers. The wall has had the same cement render treatment to the top of the stonework which looks to have been rebuilt with a cement mortar and above there is again a raise of c.0.5m at the eaves. The west end of the stonework is again ragged, with evidence of the range being truncated, the newer stone and brick crudely tied in. A window has been created in the upper concrete block raise, this appears to recycle a domestic small pane 19th century frame, with slats nailed over the removed lower pane, to create a louvre. To the east end, the wall it reverts to cob on a low stone plinth but is covered externally with corrugated sheeting; internally this earlier walling can be seen to have collapsed and been removed, with merely a slump of fallen stone and soil to the north-east corner.

The east end of this range is of chunky vernacular rubble to the base of the wall (below exterior ground level), this is bonded in earth and mortared in a lime-mix. The stonework of this lower section is graduated, with heavier stones to the bottom of the wall. Above this has been rebuilt in the 20th

century, using smaller stones in a lime mix mortar, possibly mixed with some cement. The gable for the roof is infilled with corrugated metal sheeting over a lightweight timber frame.

The roof of the standing barn is of corrugated metal sheeting over 20th century modern common rafters, with felt to the underside. There is one historic truss to the centre-east, against the thick cob internal partition wall; this truss has tapering chunky adze shaped blades, with a half-lapped overlapping joint at the ridge, which is pegged and spiked, and it has a half lapped collar, with spikes.



FIGURE 8: THE SOUTHERN ELEVATION OF THE STANDING BARN; FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).



FIGURE 9: THE NORTH WALL OF THE BARN; FROM THE WEST-NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).

3.2.2 INTERIOR OF STANDING BARN

Inside the standing barn, on the ground floor there is a cobbled floor with central drain, covered by a thick layer of concrete, visible in the rough cross section exhibited by the truncated west end. There is a wide 'feed passage' to the south side of the space, with pine plank and post stalls of 19th century date to the north side of the space, served by 20th century brick troughs, smoothed by cement render, built between stone piers, where there are also cattle chains in situ. Behind the troughs, which have had to be cut into and under the stalls there is a large, infilled mass of cement and concrete block, it appears these may have been higher rubble troughs, (for horses?) immediately adjacent to the wall but have been used as a form of underpinning to support the north wall when the ground levels changed within the field. The interior of the west wall is lined with concrete block, the outer stonework seemingly a single outer skin. The 19th century stalls are spiked to heavy beams, with chunky chamfers and run out stops, which are carried on the stone piers at the north side of the space, socketed into the wall to the south; suggestive of these being reused, since they are too short for the space and have a much more weathered patina. There are also some adze-cut chunky joists, carrying the loft, which have been fixed into the back of the beams, in sockets intended for larger timbers, many braced with a small wedge, cut with overlapping joints. The planks of the loft are thick in depth, wide, some of oak but looking at grain pattern some may also be elm; these also exhibit nails and spikes, holes and socket marks which suggest they may also have been reused here, sourced from another building. No fittings survive in the loft and only one historic truss remains in the roof structure.



FIGURE 10: THE TIMBER STALLS AND BRICK TROUGHS; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

3.2.3 'EAST' CONNECTING REAR WALL OF FARMYARD

In the courtyard formed by the two parallel ranges there is a ruined wall of tall two storeys height of stone rubble in a clay and lime bond, with large sections repaired in at least the 20th century. The remains of a wooden doorframe abutting the standing barn, set in a threshold, suggesting a linhay-style barn linked the ranges at this east end, in the later 19th or 20th centuries, the only remains of which is now the wall. There look to be some cobbles within this area but only in small patches and they look disturbed as if the site was cleared when the building was demolished.

3.2.4 SOUTH-EAST RUINED COB RANGE

The east parallel range is also cob on a regularised stone rubble base, the stones shaped and smaller semi-coursed in a clay bond, similar to the less altered elements of the North main range. This suggests a more vernacular heritage for these barns, of pre-1800 date, significantly altered in the 19th century. This range has two phases of flooring, both with large sockets for heavy beams.

3.2.5 FUNCTIONS OF THE BUILDINGS WITHIN THE RANGE

The standing barn presents as having been part of a typical vernacular Devon range, with some element previously having been domestic, part of a small hamlet at Little Shortridge with another ruined farmhouse to the south-west, which also had a phase of sub-division and multi-occupancy.

3.2.6 RELATIONSHIPS OF SPACES/STRUCTURES WITHIN THE BUILDING RANGE

Within the standing barn, the byres and loft would have worked together for an agricultural purpose from at least the 1890s onwards when the site's occupancy dwindled. The space to the east has been used for equipment or tractor storage in the past, as evidenced by oil leak stains. The other elements of the building complex are too ruined to identify but we know from the desk-based study that at some point at least some part of this building must have been used to house farm workers.

3.3 SIGNIFICANT FEATURES WITHIN THE BARN RANGE

There are some good, chamfered beams in the current barn structure which are heavy and carefully shaped/chamfered, with wide flat sockets, these are likely pre-1800; reused here to form the loft, sourced from one of the other buildings on the site at the time, when this was adapted back into agricultural use. A rustic cobbled floor was found in the end of the barn beyond the thick cob wall; no other features of note were observed in the much-altered building.

3.4 HISTORIC PHASING

The standing barn presents as having been part of a typical vernacular Devon range, much altered in the later 19th century and again in the early-mid 20th century. The cob wall and some elements of the base of the other walls may relate to an earlier cob build, as seen to the eastern wall and ruined southern range. These structures would appear to pre-date 1800, being 18th or possibly even 17th century or earlier. Since the farmstead is noted on the tithe map and is part of a hamlet, within the immediate surroundings of a shrunken medieval settlement at Great Shortridge it is quite possible that Little Shortridge also contains ruined building fabric or archaeological deposits from the same period.

3.4.1 PHASE 1 – PRE-1800

The earliest fabric in the standing-ruined building complex is contained in the thick ruined cob walls to the south and east, as well as the cob wall partition in the east end of the standing range. These are of vernacular traditional form and a complex articulated range in this position is recorded on the mapping as being pre-1800.

3.4.2 PHASE 2 – 19TH CENTURY

Between 1800 and the 1840s the western range was developed on the end of the existing buildings. This is represented by the stone rubble build seen in the north and south walls of the standing barn and possibly represents the rebuilding in stone of the east wall of the complex. The windows in the walls to the south particularly may indicate that this was domestic when built (windows being unusual in barns and hence why they have the slats nailed over earlier frames).

3.4.3 PHASE 3 – POST 1900

The barn received an adaption into a barn in the later 19th century or early 1900s, possibly using timber from other buildings being demolished at the time, or derelict and collapsing. By the mid-20th century, the building was comprehensively remodeled again as a cow byre, with the loss of its western end, which may have been domestic.

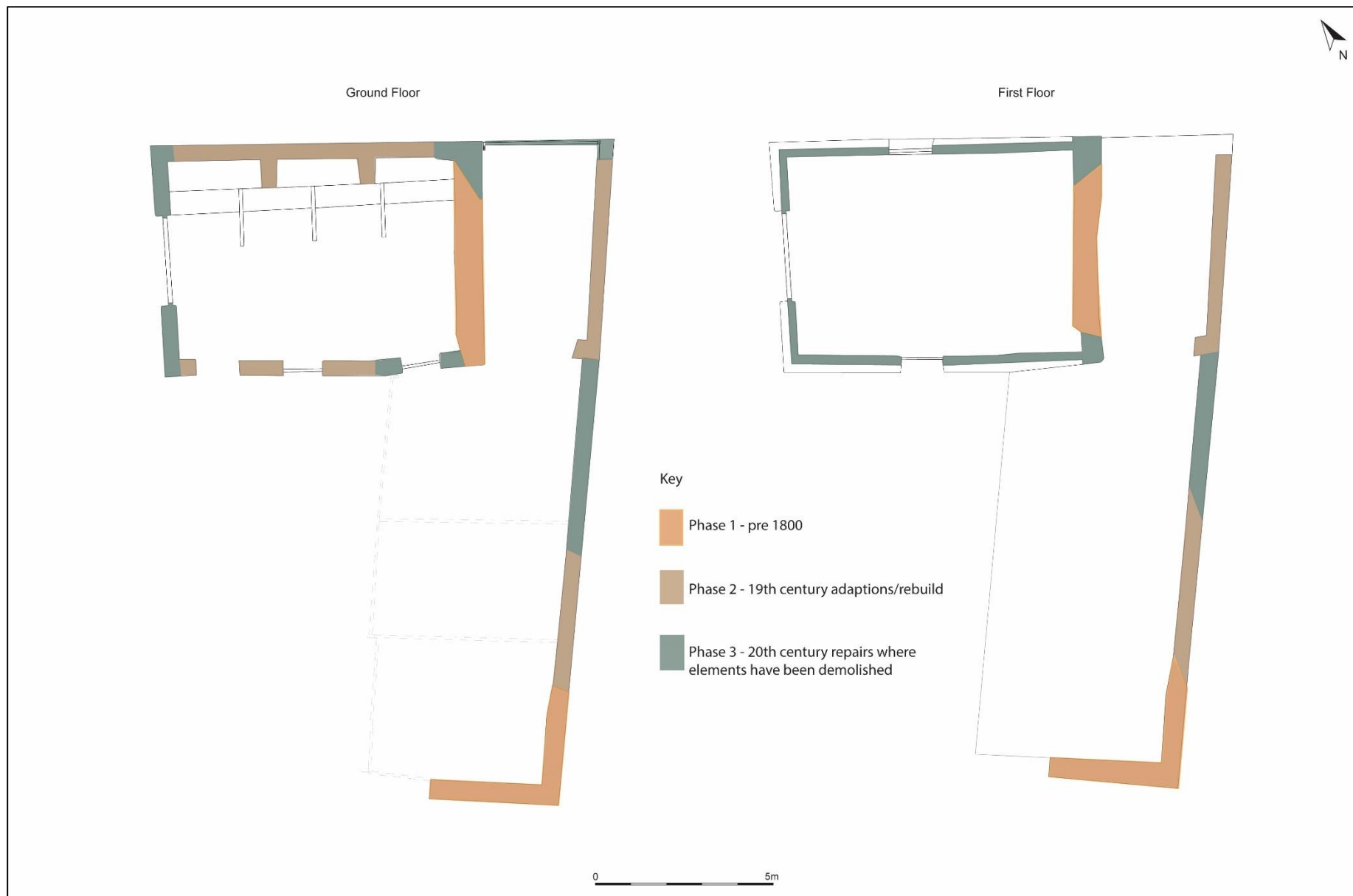


FIGURE 11: PHASED PLAN OF THE BUILDING FABRIC; (PLANS AS SUPPLIED BY CLIENT).

3.5 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The building complex at Little Shortridge is derelict, and its poor condition, due to a lack of maintenance in the last few decades has hampered its perceived value in the 21st century. This structure, however, conveys a powerful, regional narrative about the lives of farm labourers in the 19th century, left behind as the industry mechanised around them and about the many abandoned or shrunken settlements in North Devon, a reflection of the industrial revolution and population decline in rural areas. The building complex exhibits both vernacular materials and form and more obviously 19th or even 20th century traditional West Country-character stonework. The building reflects multiple conservation values as defined by Historic England and as assessed under the NPPF framework. The building is considered to be of local value and is assessed as an *undesigned heritage* asset.

3.5.1 EVIDENTIAL VALUE/ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

High; the evidential/archaeological value is considerable, despite the poor condition and piecemeal survival of the buildings at Little Shortridge. This is exhibited by recycled beams, atypical layout (thick cob walls being surviving elements from an earlier vernacular complex) and sections of surviving cobbled floors, as well as the adjacent ruins, although they are no longer in the same ownership. Whilst this recording and monitoring report has dealt with much in the current standing building, the wider site and below ground deposits may still survive and could be examine further in the future to enhance the narrative of this site and to better reveal/define its significance.

3.5.2 HISTORICAL VALUE/HISTORICAL INTEREST

Medium; historical illustrative value is present onsite, as this abandoned hamlet is representative of the decline of human agriculture workers roles in the farming industry in the later 19th century and early 20th century, due to the rise of mechanisation. The restoration and reoccupation of this site has the potential to enhance the historic illustrative and narrative of this site, once again restoring it as a satellite settlement to Warkleigh. There is no known associational value.

3.5.3 AESTHETIC VALUE/ARTISTIC-ARCHITECTURAL INTEREST

Medium; the rudimentary appearance of the building complex belies its other conservation values and much of the 20th century stonework and brickwork is of relatively poor quality, which has further hampered it's aesthetic value. The building is complex however, and successfully conveys through its unusual visual presentation it's narrative and historical value, so whilst the building is not 'pleasing' it does derive some of its significance from its aesthetics.

3.5.4 COMMUNAL VALUE

Communal value is technical none but there are older members of the community who remember the site still being occupied in the early 20th century and can relate stories about the families and individuals who occupied the site. Whilst not fully encapsulating the definition of communal value, these building remains are held in the *communal affections of the villagers* and the site makes a contribution to village folklore/heritage.

3.5.5 AUTHENTICITY & INTEGRITY

The barn is authentic in the sense that it is a working agricultural building, much compromised visually by relatively poor maintenance in the last century. Within the interior the barn has a higher level of authenticity as it retains timber stalls and troughs for feeding animals, although again much altered from their 19th century form, however, the floor has been covered with concrete. Substantively 75% of the attached former range was lost when the rear range, east range and south-west block were all removed in different stages over the 20th century. Important historical details would have been contained within these elevations. And the interiors, as this building was once a series of cottages. The buildings integrity has therefore received lasting damage; however, what survives does so in quite fair/poor condition, still able to convey narrative and historical value.

3.5.6 NARRATIVE VALUE

High; despite its relatively poor condition the building successfully conveys the abandonment story of the site and therefore, with further investigation tells the story of the lives of agricultural workers in the industry and the slow decline brought about by mechanisation and a series of depressions, exacerbated by the first world war.

3.5.7 SYMBOLIC/ICONIC VALUE

Much as with communal value, it is hard to provide this building with a defined level of value for this category, but it does have some quantifiable interest for community historians and visitors/locals who move through this landscape, traversing the footpath or on the adjacent lanes. The barn stands out prominently on the slope on the western approach to Warkleigh and its 'romantic ruin' abandoned appearance and bucolic setting has made it something of a *local landmark*, with the known ruined farmhouse/cottages beyond in the trees, apparently popular in the past with local children.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

A 1.4m wide trench was excavated to a depth of c.1.4m that ran the length of the east exterior wall on the east face, from south-west to north-east; showing the base of the wall built onto natural. A track had also been cut into the hillside directly north of the building ranges that joined up to the trench on the corner. The stratigraphy of the hillside area of the site consisted of topsoil (100), a mid-grey brown loose silt c.0.10m thick; overlying subsoil (101), a mid-grey brown friable-loose silt c.0.25m thick; overlying natural (102), a mid-yellow-grey brown silt-clay shillet.

The yard area to the south-west was then stripped of vegetation and excavated to natural level, which revealed a length of concrete wall footing c.0.35m wide x c.5m long, approximately 1.8m from the south-west wall of the barn range; in line with the timber post partition that had been previously removed. A small surviving area of cobbled surface (105) c.1m wide x c.1.7m long was also revealed within the yard area, c.1m from the south-west door of the barn range, which appeared to be the remnants of a cobbled yard surface with possible curbing/drain. The stratigraphy of the yard consisted of topsoil (100) directly overlying natural (102).

The small north-eastern end room floor was reduced, through a layer of subsoil c.0.10m thick, to reveal a thin section of cobble floor (104) along the west interior cobb wall. It measured c.1m at the widest point x c.3.5m long, sloping down into the south-west exposed face/door, with 3 large flag stones each c.0.30m across in a row, a probable threshold/step. The main section of cobbles was laid/aligned north-west to south-east and had a raised curb on the eastern edge, running the length of the cobbles; with a small continuation patch of cobbles on the east side of the curb. This appeared to be a pathway section of an overall cobbled surface, mostly removed, that ran through the room, possibly suggesting entrances on either side (north-east and south-west faces). The relationship between the cobbled path and cobb wall directly adjacent is unclear as a very firm/compact mortar surface (103) above the cobbles could not be removed by hand to reveal it; and presented too much of a risk to use the machine digger to remove it.

An interior trench c.1m wide was also excavated along the southern wall of the barn through the concrete floor c.0.10m thick, which revealed natural (102) directly underneath.

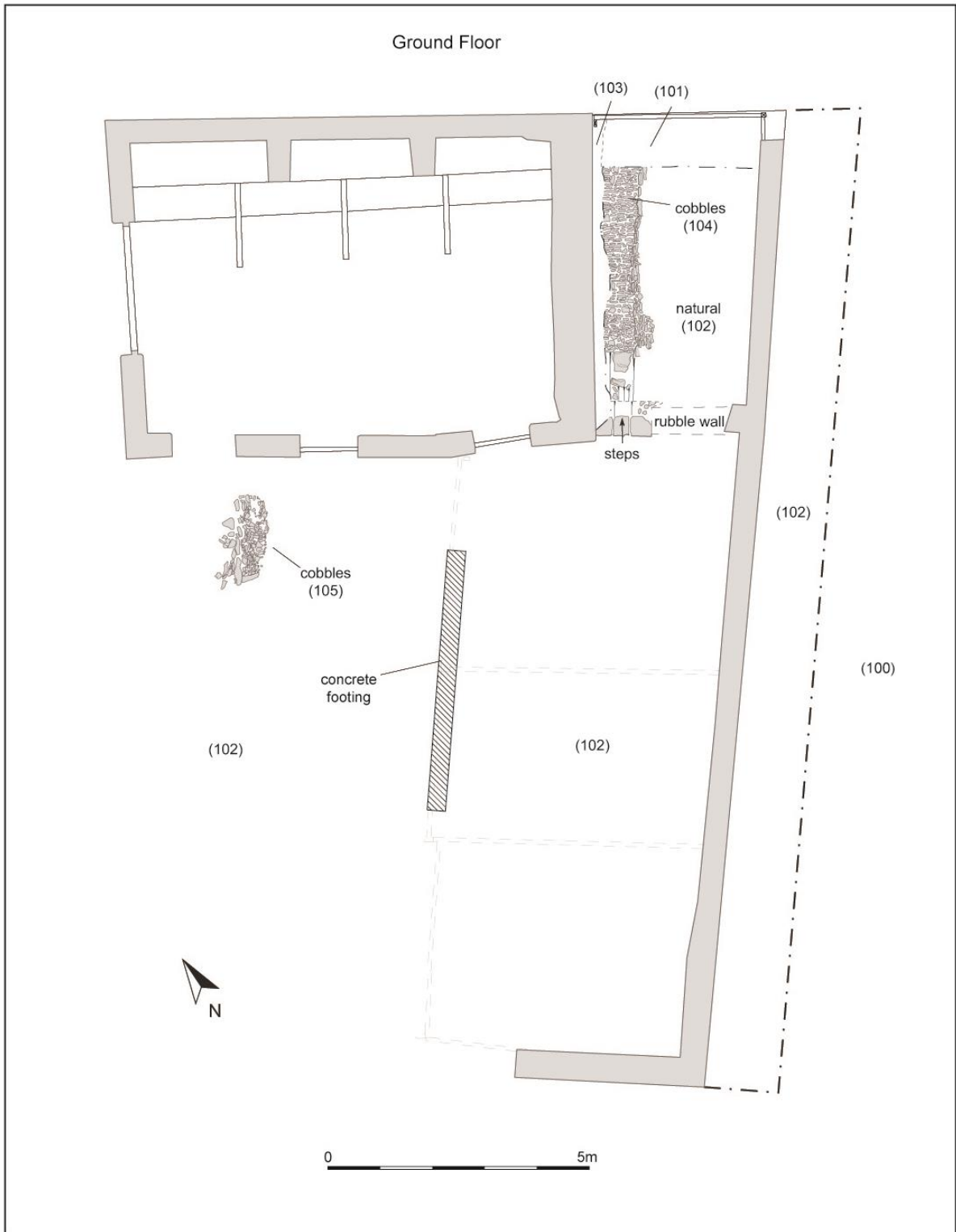


FIGURE 12: PLAN SHOWING THE IDENTIFIED/SURVIVING ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The farmstead/settlement at Little Shortridge probably has its origins in the medieval period, or 17th century. It was originally, presumably a mix of domestic and agricultural buildings, run as a standalone holding. However, the site is recorded cartographically from 1804 to 1903 as having two occupied main ranges, with only a few additions of small outshuts/sheds; having been reduced from an owner-occupier site to housing tenants and farm workers.

Despite the lack of new buildings being added onsite, the census records show the population at Little Shortridge briefly peaked between the 1850s and 1880s, with up to five households of farm workers and their families, presumably within subdivided accommodation. There is a definite downward socio-economic trend on the farmstead in the 19th century which obviously leads it to be abandoned in the 20th century.

The building complex at Little Shortridge is derelict, and its poor condition, due to a lack of maintenance in the last few decades has hampered its perceived value in the 21st century. This structure, however, conveys a powerful, regional narrative about the lives of farm labourers in the 19th century, left behind as the industry mechanised around them and about the many abandoned or shrunken settlements in North Devon. The building complex exhibits both vernacular materials and form, most obviously 19th or even 20th century traditional West Country-character stonework. The building reflects multiple conservation values as defined by Historic England and as assessed under the NPPF framework. The building is considered to be of local-scale value and is assessed as an *undesigned heritage* asset.

The monitoring identified a cut at the back of the buildings, set into the slope and that a lot of build up against the buildings was loose soil from the fields. The ground to the west and south of the buildings has been terraced away in the 20th century, possibly when removing ruins and subsequently the main active area of archaeology noted as surviving, was a good set of post medieval cobbles in the east end of the standing range. Another fragment of cobbles in the yard was uncovered during monitoring.

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APPENDIX 1: BUILDING RECORDING TABLES

BUILDING		General Description
Function/Summary:		Historic barn, mostly 19 th century with some earlier cob material from pre1800. Rebuilt when half of the range was demolished in the 20 th century.
Dating Evidence:		Form, build and plan, historic mapping.
Exterior		
Elevation NORTH		Description
Fabric Description:		Long elevation of two storeys, loose rubble build stonework in clay and lime bond, with lime mortars for pointing. Raised at the eaves with, c.0.5m of concrete blocks.
Roof Covering		Shallow pitched corrugated sheeting roof.
Opening – Windows:		One window, reset in the concrete blocks at the eaves. It is either an 8x8 sash or a hopper over a fixed pane, again, of more domestic character, painted green, with the glass removed and ‘modern’ slats nailed over to form a louvred vent.
Openings - Doors		N/A
Blocked openings:		N/A
Drainage/Guttering		N/A
Significant Details:		To the east end the thick cob wall of the earlier range has collapsed and the subsequent opening closed over with a thin timber frame and corrugated sheeting. The corner of the barn’s stonework, exposed by the failed cob has been thickly patched with concrete blocks.
Relationships:		The north wall would have abutted the older cob fragment of building. It in turn is abutted by the replacement west wall.
Elevation SOUTH		Description
Fabric Description:		Stone rubble build at ground floor, to the west end of older date, closer packed and a broader mix of stone types, set in a cob and lime bond. This stonework terminates in small roughly shaped quoins and a build-line. Beyond this to the east is much looser stonework in a lime mix mortar, possibly mixed with some cement; this stonework is infill, from where the adjacent building has been demolished. Above is a section of grey cob and a lot of rebuilt stone in a grey cement mortar, covered by a thin scree of sprayed cement render. Above this and stepped back is a c0.5m raise in concrete blocks at the eaves.
Roof Covering:		Shallow pitched corrugated sheeting roof.
Openings – Doors:		One door to the west end, narrow, with timber lintel, Doorframe and door removed.
Opening – Windows:	W1	Window to the centre of the wall. Timber plain frame behind with large lower pane, all glazing bars and glass removed. Above is a narrow hopper casement with three panes of glass. The larger lower pane has had ‘modern’ slats nailed over to form a louvred-style vent. Window frame behind has some red paint on it; appears to have been a domestic character window, altered to make it agricultural.
	W2	Window to east end. Timber plain frame behind with large lower pane, all glazing bars and glass removed. Above is a narrow hopper casement with three panes of glass. The larger lower pane has had ‘modern’ slats nailed over to form a louvred-style vent. This window is narrower than the other, but also has some red paint on it.
Drainage/Guttering		N/A
Significant Details:		There is a build line halfway along the wall, where a set of ironstone roughly shaped quoins can clearly be seen, the wall also cranks at this point, changing direction.
Relationships:		The south wall abuts the east cob wall and is in turn abutted by the west wall.
Elevation WEST		Description
Fabric Description		‘Traditional’ stone rubble build to the exterior face, with brick dressings to the corners, probably mid-20 th century. Internally lined with concrete block – it is not clear if this is a repair, as the stonework was too thin/porous or evidence of a surprisingly late date of this build.

		Concrete block raise, covered in a thin layer of spray cement render.
Roof Covering		Gable end, corrugated roof projects over forming eaves.
Openings - Doors		One large central animal/cart door, now blocked with corrugated sheeting and loading door above.
Openings - Windows		N/A
Drainage/Guttering		N/A
Significant Details:		N/A
Relationships		This end wall has been built on to 'close' the barn, where it has been truncated, the cottage/house or rest of the barn being demolished in the 20 th century.
Elevation EAST		Description
Fabric Description:		19 th century stone rubble build using a local mix of slatestone, ironstone and sandstones, with shale or slate levellers in places. Lime and clay mix bond and lime mortars. Some rebuilding above in the 20 th century. The return to the south wall was truncated to create opening for tractor/machinery but survives as ragged stump.
Roof Covering		Corrugated iron roofing on 'modern', 20 th century, tanalised timbers.
Openings: Doors		N/A
Openings: Windows		There is an opening in the 20 th century corrugated iron apex to the gable, carried on an internal narrow timber frame.
Drainage/Guttering		N/A
Significant Details:		There are some small square putlog-style holes which run completely through the stonework.
Relationships:		The stone wall is abutted by the infill stone wall between the two ranges, which has been rebuilt at this point.
Interior – Ground Floor		Description
Function:		Animal byre
Ceiling		Thick boarded floor of loft carried on chunky joists cut into the back of heavy chamfered timbers. The timbers are too short for the width of the rebuilt building and as such are carried on stone piers to the north side.
Walls		Exposed stone, concrete block or cob.
Floor:		Thick layer of concrete over former cobbled floor, central drain runs west.
Blocked Openings: Windows		One low wide window opening blocked in the cob in the east cob partition wall.
Significant Details		19 th century pine plank stalls spiked to beams to the north of the space. Undercut by a later set of low, shallow brick troughs, which have 'modern' iron cattle chains attached. There is a thick cement covered bulkhead behind these troughs against the north wall, this may be an infilled set of more sturdy rubble-built troughs, used to underpin the wall from the raised ground level to the rear.
Dating Evidence:		The stalls are typical of the 19 th century, the brickwork troughs are obviously 20 th century. The heavy chamfered beams are obviously reused here, as they are too short for the building. Some of the planks in the boarded loft floor are also obviously reused, as they have sockets and pintle holes cut into them, relating to a different timber framework.
Interior – Loft		Description
Function:		Feed/hay loft over animal pens.
Roof structure:		Modern common rafters, felted underside to corrugated sheeting. One historic A-frame to the east end, overlap at ridge, spiked and pegged. Spiked half-lapped collar, rustic adze shaped timbers.
Significant Details		The east wall of the two-storey section is of cob and exhibits large sockets to the side for former purlins, at a lower roof level and steeper pitch, there is also evidence of a different loft/ceiling height in the wall, just below the current loft level.
Dating Evidence:		The cob wall predates the rest of the structure, which is a 19 th century barn remodelled out of another building. There has been a raise to increase capacity in the loft, using concrete blocks in the 20 th century.

East Wall		Description
Fabric Description:		Two storey wall of stone rubble. Base of wall, stonework is slightly graduated. Mortared in a clay lime bond, with lots of rebuilt sections in cement mortar.
Roof Covering		N/A
Openings: Doors		N/A
Openings: Windows		N/A
Drainage/Guttering		N/A
Significant Details:		Line of socket holes (small, square) set into wall broadly to the middle, associated with post standing yard, set in concrete – possible internal timber framework.
Relationships:		Much altered and rebuilt in the 20 th century, this wall abuts both the north and south ranges.
Ruined south building		Description
Fabric Description:		Densely packed stonework rises to 1.5m, platey slate slabs, laid in a clay bond. Thick pale yellow-brown cob above, small stone inclusions, some chopped organic matter.
Roof Covering		N/A
Openings: Doors		N/A
Openings: Windows		N/A
Drainage/Guttering		N/A
Significant Details:		There are two rows of sockets for floors in the cob walls. The first are of really large deep sockets, which sit on the top of the stonework. The second are about c.1m higher and closer set together. This may indicate ceiling heights changed between domestic dwelling use and agricultural building use.
Relationships:		This older structure is abutted by the adjacent stone wall.

APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVE



1. THE COMPLEX FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



2. THE WESTERN, TRUNCATED ELEVATION OF THE BARN (2M SCALE), REBUILT IN THE 20TH CENTURY; FROM THE WEST.



3. THE NORTH WALL OF THE BARN (2M SCALE), WITH CLEARED VEGETATION; FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-EAST.



4. THE EAST END OF THE NORTH WALL (2M SCALE); FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-WEST.



5. THE BUILDING COMPLEX, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST, WITH FOLIAGE REMOVED.



6. THE STANDING BARN (2M SCALE), SHOWING BUILD LINE TO THE CENTRE OF THE ELEVATION, FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



7. THE EAST WALL OF THE COMPLEX, WITH MULTIPLE PHASES OF REBUILT WITHIN THE STONE (2M SCALE) AND TRUNCATED EAST END OF THE STANDING RANGE; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



8. THE TIMBER AND CORRUGATED FRAMING AT THE EASTERN END OF THE STANDING RANGE (2M SCALE); FROM THE SOUTH.



9. THE THICK COB WALL TO THE EAST END OF THE STANDING RANGE, A FRAGMENT OF AN EARLIER COMPLEX (2M SCALE); FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



10. THE EAST WALL, LINKING THE EARLIER COB RANGES (2M SCALE); FROM THE WEST.



11. THE COB RUINED RANGE, PARALLEL TO THE STANDING RANGE; FROM THE WEST-NORTH-WEST.



12. VIEW ALONG THE NORTH ELEVATION OF THE STANDING BARN, WITH FOLIAGE REMOVED, SHOWING BANK AND HISTORIC CUT/TERRACE FOR THE BUILDING, FILLED WITH DARKER, LOOSE SOIL (2M SCALE TO SIDE); FROM THE WEST.



13. THE BASE OF THE NORTH WALL OF THE BARN, BUILT ONTO THE ROCKY SUBSOIL AND SHILLET (2M SCALE); FROM THE WEST-NORTH-WEST.



14. LOWERING THE LEVELS BEHIND THE BARN, SHOWING A CURVED CUT BEHIND THE BUILDINGS, SET INTO THE NATURAL SLOPE OF THE GROUND (2 x 1M SCALE); FROM THE WEST.



15. VIEW BACK ALONG THE NORTH ELEVATION, (2 X 1M SCALES); FROM THE EAST.



16. THE RUINED EAST WALL OF THE COMPLEX, BEING CLEARED OF VEGETATION; FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



17. THE INTERIOR OF THE BARN, SOUTH WALL; FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



18. THE CONCRETE FLOOR, COVERING AN OLDER COBBLED FLOOR AND DRAIN; FROM THE WEST.



19. THE INTERIOR GROUND FLOOR OF THE BARN, SHOWING REBUILT WEST WALL WHERE THE RANGE HAS BEEN TRUNCATED; FROM THE EAST.



20. THE TIMBER LOFT, REUSING SOME EARLIER MATERIAL, CRANKED TO THE WEST END WHERE THE WALL HAS BEEN TRUNCATED; FROM THE EAST.



21. EXAMPLE OF ONE OF THE PIERS HOLDING UP THE SHORTER BEAMS AND BRACING THE LOFT FLOOR, AS WELL AS THE TROUGHS AND CONCRETE BRACING; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



22. THE WEST WALL OF THE BARN, WITHIN THE LOFT; FROM THE EAST-NORTH-EAST.



23. THE LOFT, VIEW OF THE LOADING DOOR IN THE SOUTH WALL; FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-WEST.



24. THE COB WALL IN THE STANDING BARN, WITH A-FRAME; FROM THE WEST-NORTH-WEST.



25. VIEW OF THE DRAINAGE TRENCH BEING EXCAVATED BEHIND THE EAST WALL, EXPOSED THE TRADITIONAL BUILD, WITHOUT A 'FACE', AS IT HAS BEEN BUILT INTO THE BANK, WITH 1M SCALE; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



26. VIEW ALONG THE TRENCH, SHOWING THE WALL IS MERELY BUILT ON SUBSOIL ABOVE THE BEDROCK, WITH NO DEFINED FOUNDATIONS, WITH 1M SCALE; FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST.



27. SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION OF TRENCH; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



28. STRIPPED AREA WITHIN EASTERN DEMOLISHED BARN RANGE; FROM THE WEST (1M SCALE).



29. COBBLES (104); FROM THE EAST-NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



30. COBBLES (104); FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



31. COBBLES (104); FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



32. THRESHOLD INTO END BARN ROOM; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



33. COBBLES (104) DETAIL; FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



34. COBBLES (104) DETAIL; FROM THE EAST (1M SCALE).



35. BARN ROOM WITH COBBLES (104); FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (1M SCALE).



36. CONCRETE FOOTING; FROM THE NORTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



37. STRIPPED YARD AREA; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (1M SCALE).



38. VIEW OF REMOVAL OF CONCRETE FLOOR IN BARN, SHOWING LOOSE DAMAGED FORMER COBBLED FLOOR BENEATH (1M SCALE); FROM THE EAST-NORTH-EAST.



39. PATCH OF COBBLES SURVIVING IN THE YARD; FROM THE WEST (WITH 1M SCALE).



40. VIEW OF THE COBBLES IN THEIR YARD SETTING, WITH REMAINS OF A DRAIN (1M SCALE); FROM THE SOUTH.



41. THE EAST WALL AND SOUTH COB RUIN, HAVING BEEN REMOVED; FROM THE WEST.



42. THE EAST END OF THE STANDING RANGE, SHOWING IT IS BUILT ONTO THE BEDROCK, WHICH HAS BEEN UNDERCUT FOR FOUNDATIONS AND DRAINAGE; FROM THE SOUTH.



43. EAST WALL AND STANDING RANGE; FROM THE SOUTH.



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