

THE CIDER BARN RUGGADON FARM CHUDLEIGH DEVON

Historic Building Recording



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 200323



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The Cider Barn, Ruggadon Farm, Chudleigh, Devon

Historic Building Recording

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Checked by Dr. Samuel Walls MCifA
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Produced by SWARCH for a Private Client

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

A programme of Historic Building Recording (HBR) has been prepared by South West Archaeology Ltd. on behalf of a Private Client (the Client), ahead of the conversion of an existing barn at Ruggadon Farm, Chudleigh, Devon into additional recreational space.

The late medieval cob-built barn is linked to a 16th Century Grade II Listed farmhouse via a post-medieval cider pound house (not part of this survey) and is Grade II Listed in its own right. The Listing text suggests that it was originally a threshing barn with 17th Century origins, converted to a cider barn in the 19th century. However, the survey shows that it had a roof of true or jointed crucks, stylistically datable to the mid-15th to mid-16th centuries, whose cut-down feet survive in part within the barn walls. The southern threshing door retains a heavy oak door-frame with 'Caernarfon arch' shouldered posts and is also typical of this date-range. When the barn was partly converted to contain a cider press in the later 19th century, its eaves height was reduced by at least 70cm, removing the evidence for the form of the cruck posts, but retaining their long feet within the wall fabric.

Evidence was seen for the former presence of external cob buttresses, common on threshing barns and designed to resist outward leaning when filled with unthreshed corn. The off-set position of the threshing floor is unusual for Devon but not uncommon in a Dartmoor context. The higher threshing door in the rear wall respected the natural hill-slope which formerly abutted the wall about 1.5m above its base. Evidence for different uses and subsequent alteration take the form of interior sooting of the cob walls in places, subsequent plastering, the creation of new openings and the closure of others. The south door was remodelled with an external pentice roof in the 18th century, while upper floors were inserted at different dates at either end, with a cider press installed at the east end in the 19th century. A small number of post-medieval superstitious marks were recorded on the internal plaster near the west end.

The value of The Cider Barn is fourfold: firstly, its aesthetic contribution to the setting of the farmstead at Ruggadon; secondly, its evidential and historical value as a complex structure with late medieval origins; thirdly, the value of its high proportion of surviving and relatively early period features; and fourthly, the authenticity of its authentic, if somewhat altered, state. The proposed works would bring the building into domestic use, but with a light touch, to be used for recreational, rather than residential use. Providing the necessary works are carried out sympathetically the research dividend and viable continuing use of the building outweigh any harm.



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

SITE NAME:	THE CIDER BARN, RUGGADON FARM
PARISH:	CHUDLEIGH
COUNTY:	DEVON
NGR:	SX 85903 81612
PLANNING APPLICATION No:	18/00563/FUL
OASIS NUMBER:	SOUTHWES1-348889
SWARCH REF:	CRB19

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by a private client (the Client) to undertake historic building recording and related off-site analyses and reporting on the Grade II listed Cider Barn, adjoining the farmhouse at Ruggadon Farm, Chudleigh, Devon. This work was undertaken in order to assess the significance and historical development of the building in support of a planning submission for development/restoration and modernisation.

1.2 PLANNING CONTEXT

Works on this site are being undertaken as part of conditional Planning Permission (18/00563/FUL), to ensure that an appropriate record is made of the historic building fabric that may be affected by the development.

1.3 Topographical and Geological Background

Ruggadon Farm is at c.89m AOD in an undulating landscape in the foothills to the south-east of Dartmoor. Ruggadon lies on the north side of a narrow, steep-sided combe 0.6km to the south-east of the village of Trusham and 1.5km north-west of the A38 trunk road and the town of Chudleigh. The farm buildings are sited on the northern flank of a narrow, steep-sided combe, whose stream drains 400m north-west into the Bramble Brook, itself a tributary of the River Teign, 1km to the south-west.

The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy and fine silty soils of the Denbigh 1 Association (SSEW 1983). The underlying bedrock is the Carboniferous sedimentary chert of the Teign Chert Formation, with a slightly later layer of Ashton Mudstone lying in the valley side immediately to the south. The geology of the surrounding area is complex and forms a parallel sequence of sedimentary Devonian and Carboniferous rocks of marine origin from north-west to south-east in stratigraphic sequence, containing occasional bands of Permian and Devonian igneous microgabbro and Carboniferous tuff intrusions. Devonian limestone is found around Chudleigh town to the south-east (BGS 2020).

1.4 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Ruggadon lies within the northern part of the parish of Chudleigh, whose population centre is centred at the town of the same name which lies on the main land route from Exeter to Plymouth. The manor was not named in Domesday Book of 1086, but by c.1150 it was recorded as Ceddelegam and in 1161 as Cedele. It was first spelled close to its current form in 1200 as Chuddeleghe (Gover, Mawer & Stenton 1969, 489). In the 12th century the manor was in the ownership of the Bishops of Exeter, who built a rural palace there. The parish church was in existence by 1259 and a borough was developed adjoining it from the early 14th century,

remaining under the Bishops' control until the 16th century, when it passed into the hands of the Clifford family, who continue to live at Ugbrooke in the southern part of the parish.

Ruggadon was first recorded as *Ruggeton* in the 1249 Assize Roll (Gover, Mawer & Stenton 1969, 490). The first part probably derives from the Anglo-Saxon personal name *Hrucga*; the latter element 'ton' is the Middle English word for a farmstead, although the current form 'don' means a hill. The Saxon etymology may imply a pre-Conquest origin for the site, though written records which might support such a theory do not survive. The 1333 Lay Subsidy Roll for Chudleigh records a personal name of *De Roggecomb*, which may imply the presence of a valley called *Hrucgan Cumb* in the parish, perhaps named after the same man.

The barn adjoins the Grade II Listed Ruggadon Farmhouse (List entry number 1334236), thought to have 16th century or earlier origins, late 16th century remodelling, mid/late 17th century alterations and 20th century renovations.

The barn is Grade II Listed in its own right. The listing text reads:

Barn. C17 origins, re-roofed in the late C19/early C20. Whitewashed plastered stone rubble: corrugated iron roof, gabled at ends. Probably originally a threshing barn with a loft, adapted to a cider barn in the C19. In the late C19/early C20 the building was re-roofed. At present it is lofted at the right end only, where there is an apple loft and loft entrance at ground level at the rear. Before the late C20 the floor of the barn at the front was raised above ground level to allow cider barrels to be loaded directly on to carts. The ground level has since been raised.

Interior. The feet of the C17 trusses are visible - they were probably jointed crucks and extend to floor level with the stubs of slightly curved blades at the top. Hand operated cider press, probably in working order. The apple crusher was powered by a traction engine, which no longer exists, but the belts and wheels survive. An unusual survival in the region of a large C17 farmbuilding, forming an impressive group with the adjacent house which is separately listed.

1.5 METHODOLOGY

The building survey was conducted by Robert Waterhouse in February 2020. The work was undertaken in line with best practice and follows the guidance outlined in: ClfA'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 desk-based assessment follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (ClfA 2014, Revised 2017).

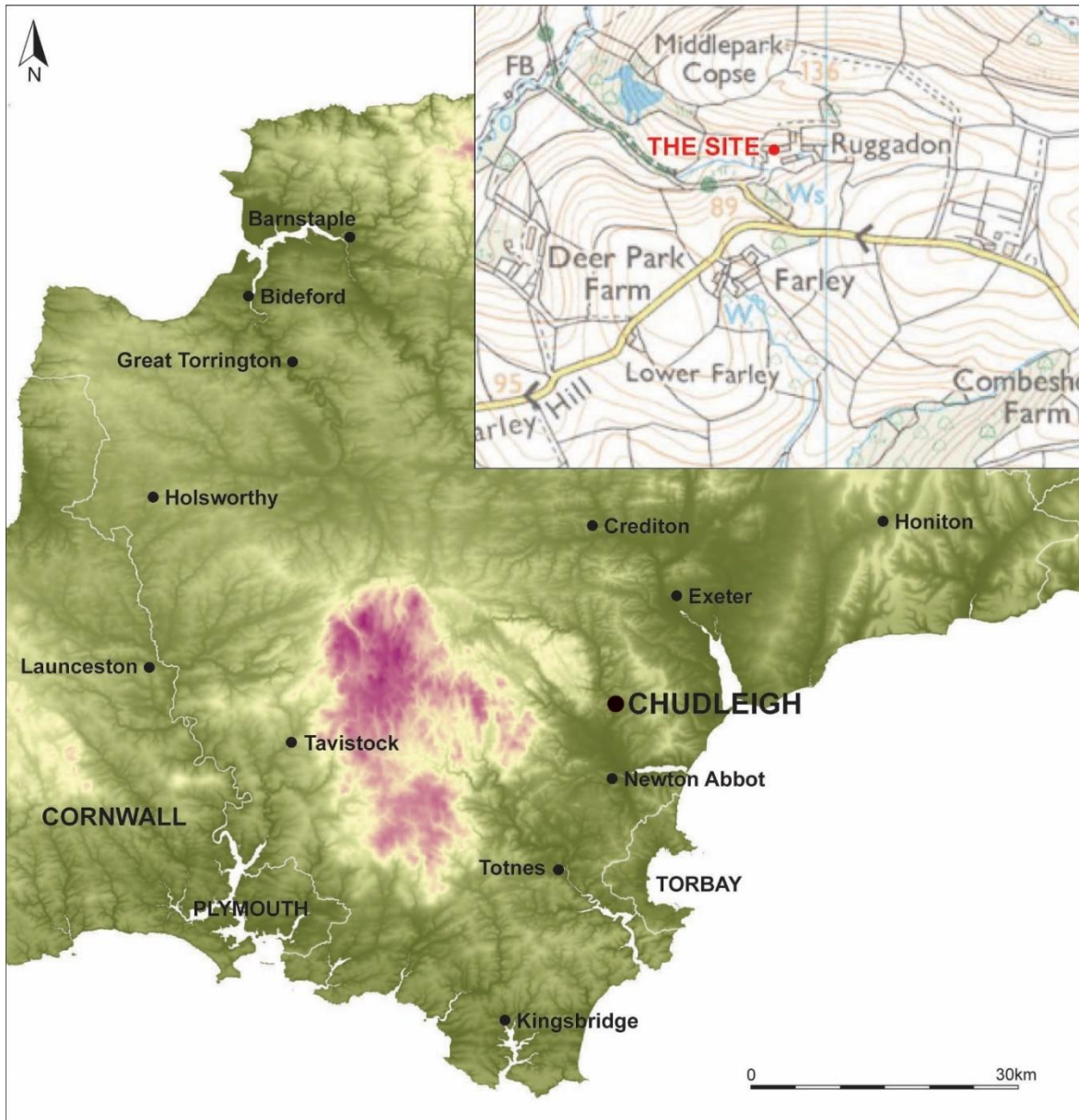


FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP.

2.0 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Ruggadon lies within the northern part of the parish of Chudleigh, whose population centre is centred at the town of the same name which lies on the main land route from Exeter to Plymouth. The manor was not named in Domesday Book of 1086, but by c.1150 it was recorded as Ceddelegam and in 1161 as Cedele. It was first spelled close to its current form in 1200 as Chuddeleghe (Gover, Mawer & Stenton 1969, 489). In the 12th century the manor was in the ownership of the Bishops of Exeter, who built a rural palace there. The parish church was in existence by 1259 and a borough was developed adjoining it from the early 14th century, remaining under the Bishops' control until the 16th century, when it passed into the hands of the Clifford family, who continue to live at Ugbrooke in the southern part of the parish.

Ruggadon was first recorded as *Ruggeton* in the 1249 Assize Roll (Gover, Mawer & Stenton 1969, 490). The first part probably derives from the Anglo-Saxon personal name *Hrucga*; the latter element '*ton*' is the Middle English word for a farmstead, although the current form '*don*' means a hill. The Saxon etymology may imply a pre-Conquest origin for the site, though written records which might support such a theory do not survive. The 1333 Lay Subsidy Roll for Chudleigh records a personal name of *De Roggecomb*, which may imply the presence of a valley called *Hrucgan Cumb* in the parish, perhaps named after the same man. The farm does not appear to have been part of the Clifford Estate by 1840, when the landlord was John Yelland, but it may have been sold off by the Estate before that date. If not, it may imply that some of the lands on the northern part of the parish had not been owned by the Bishops of Exeter.

In the tithe apportionment, the farmstead was owned by John Yelland and tenanted by Walter Cleave. The relevant part of the apportionment is given in Table 1 below and includes all the fields in the immediate vicinity of the farmstead.

TABLE 1: TITHE APPORTIONMENT EXTRACTS.

Landlord	Tenant	Plot No	Name	Use
John Yelland	Walter Cleave	437	Home Bush	Arable
		440	Fore Door Field	Arable
		441	Little Orchard	Orchard
		442	Homestead	Homestead
		443	Garden	Garden
		444	Little Orchard	Orchard
		445	Four Hills	Arable
		473	Kiln & Quarry	Lime Kiln etc.

The census returns for 1841-1891 record that Walter Cleave and his family continued to farm Ruggadon for much of the 19th century. By 1881, his son Joseph aged 44 was head of the family, his wife Clara, two young children and three servants were listed then and in 1891.

By 1901 they had moved to Rewes Oak in Trusham parish and Ruggadon was occupied by Dorothy Bulley aged 24, the head of the family, born in Bristol; her sisters Elizabeth and Lucy born in Newton Abbot, their uncle Ebenezer Northcott born in Torbryan, and Charles Trant from South Milton, recorded as Farm Manager. In 1911, the occupants were a husband and wife in their 20s, Arthur and Edith Raymont, both born locally in Sandygate and Newton Abbot. He was described as a farmer of 100 acres, employing two labourers, who presumably lived out, as their names are not mentioned. The land holding rose from 127 acres in 1851 to 186 acres in 1861 and 190 acres in 1871, but had fallen to 100 acres by 1911; the acreage was not given in 1881, 1891 or 1901.

2.2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

The earliest mapped representation of the farm is on the sketch maps for the First Edition Ordnance Survey 1 inch map, surveyed in 1803 (Figure 2). This is not very detailed, showing the farmstead named *Rugaton* in schematic form within a square enclosure as many such farmsteads are depicted on these maps. The buildings within the enclosure are likewise inaccurately laid out, but the range in which the Cider Barn is located does show all the buildings connected, so it is assumed that the Pound House which links the barn and the farmhouse was already in existence at that date.

The first detailed cartographic source available to this study is the tithe map of c.1840 (Figure 3). This shows the buildings in their current form, with the Cider Barn correctly plotted at an angle to the farmhouse. Its shortened form in comparison with later maps is presumably a mapmaker's error rather than an accurate depiction. All the other surviving buildings on the farm are shown, but the present single storey stable to the north of the farmhouse is shown in the form of a large rectangular building on a north-south alignment with a pair of projections on its east side, perhaps a second threshing barn at right angles to the valley slope. This is interesting as it may imply that the first barn (the Site) had been abandoned for wind-threshing due to its awkward location against the steep valley side.

The 1887 1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 25 inch map (Figure 4) depicts a very similar arrangement of buildings in rather better detail. It shows the Cider Barn and adjoining Pound House as a single building under a continuous roof, suggesting that both had been re-roofed by that date (see below). The second probable threshing barn to the north-east has a semi-circular open-sided horse engine and another lean-to on its east side, clearly flanking a central threshing door; an open-sided enclosure to the south may be a ruined building, although it was shown in this form on the tithe map. A small building in the yard fronting the Cider Barn may have been a pigsty and is also on the tithe map, although an associated wall had gone by 1887.

This small outbuilding had disappeared by the early 20th century; the 1904 Second Edition OS 6in map showing only part of its back wall. The Cider Barn and adjoining Pound House were unchanged, but the second threshing barn may have suffered a fire or other disaster, as it and the adjoining horse engine house are shown roofless and the southern lean-to has gone.

The 1936 Third Edition OS 25in map shows the Cider Barn unchanged, but the ruin of the other threshing barn had been partially re-roofed at either end with a narrow alley between on the side of the former threshing floor. The southern of these structures survives as a single storey stable today.

A small limekiln in the triangle of land where Ruggadon Lane joins Farley Lane to the south is of no direct relevance to the farmstead, but was shown on the tithe map and recorded in the 1838 tithe apportionment as part of the Ruggadon farm holding (see Table 1). It was briefly examined during the site walkover and shows evidence of use in the mid-late 19th century as it was relined in Teign Valley yellow bricks of this period. The 1887 OS map describes it as an 'old limekiln' so was presumably out of use by then. An associated quarry mentioned in the apportionment was not for limestone.

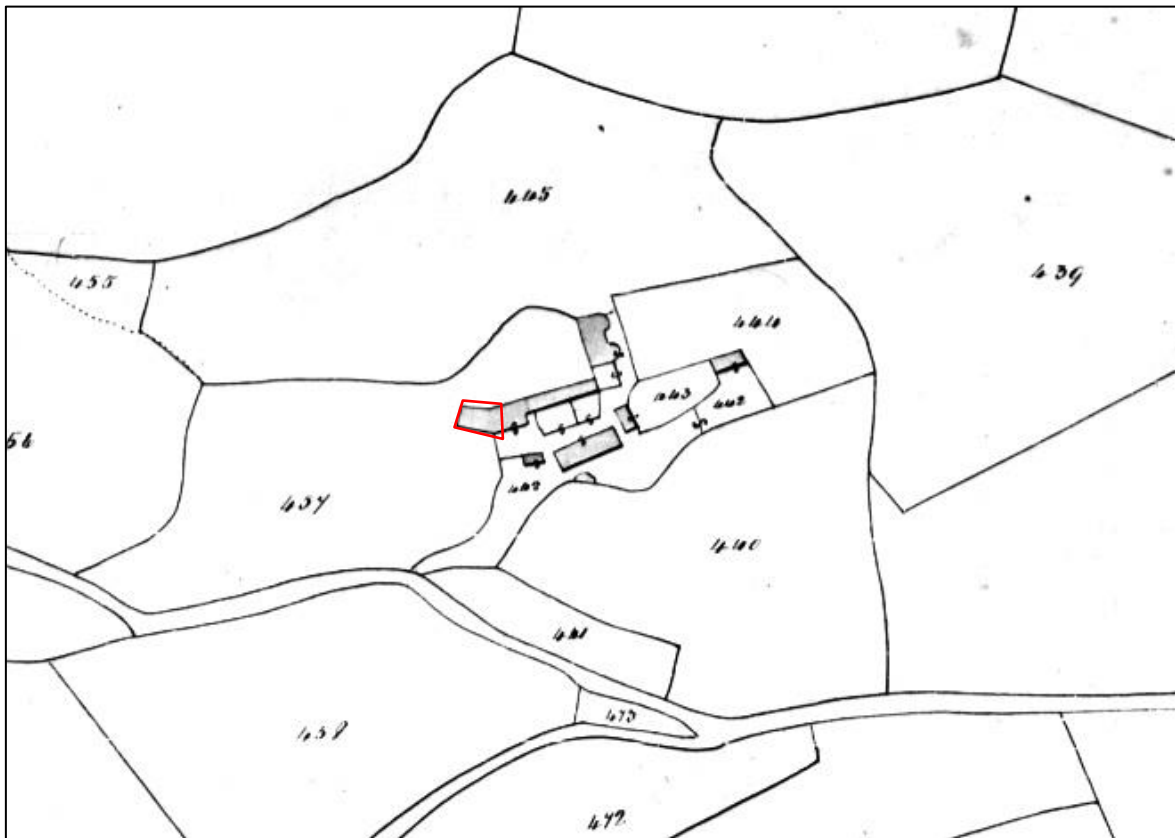


FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE CHUDLEIGH TITHE MAP C.1840; THE CIDER BARN IS INDICATED. THE ANGLE IN THE OUTBUILDINGS TO THE WEST OF THE HOUSE IS SHOWN IN THE WRONG PLACE, NOT THAT THE BUILDING WAS SHORTER, DUE TO INACCURATE SURVEYING.

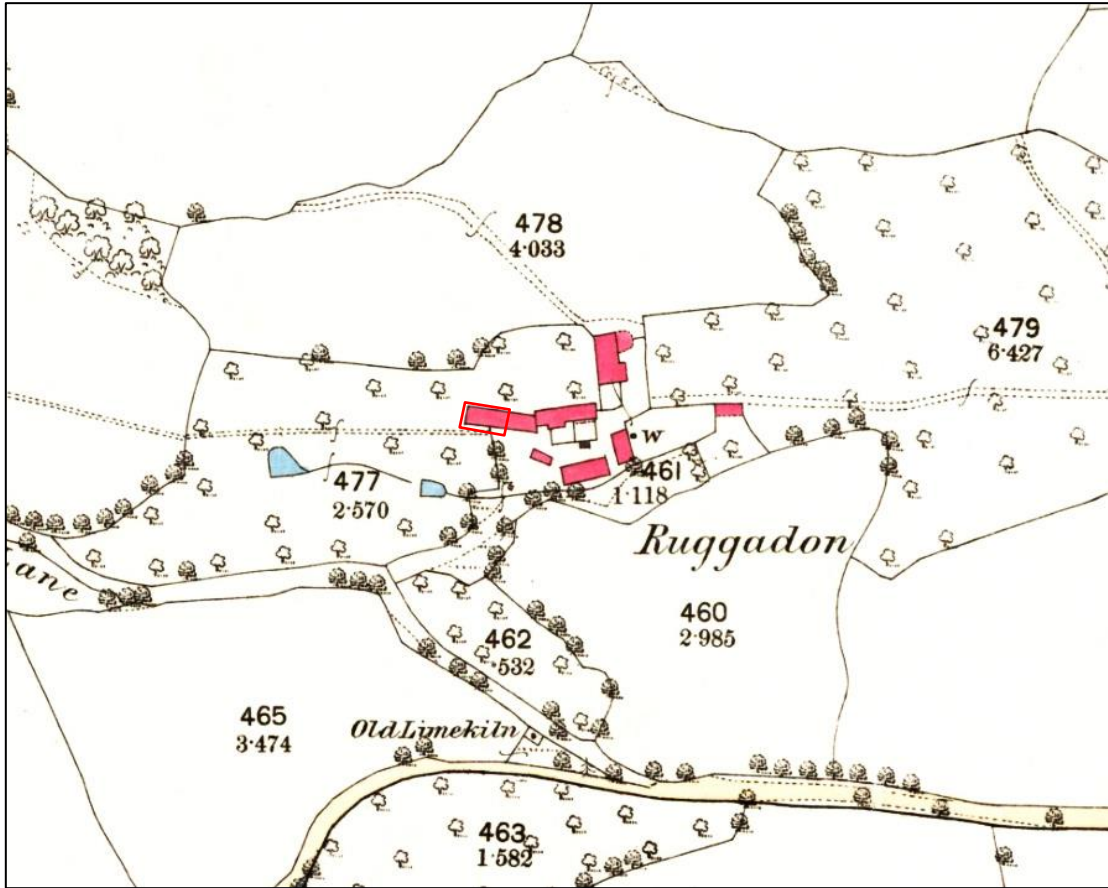


FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE 1887 OS FIRST EDITION 25 INCH MAP; THE CIDER BARN IS INDICATED.

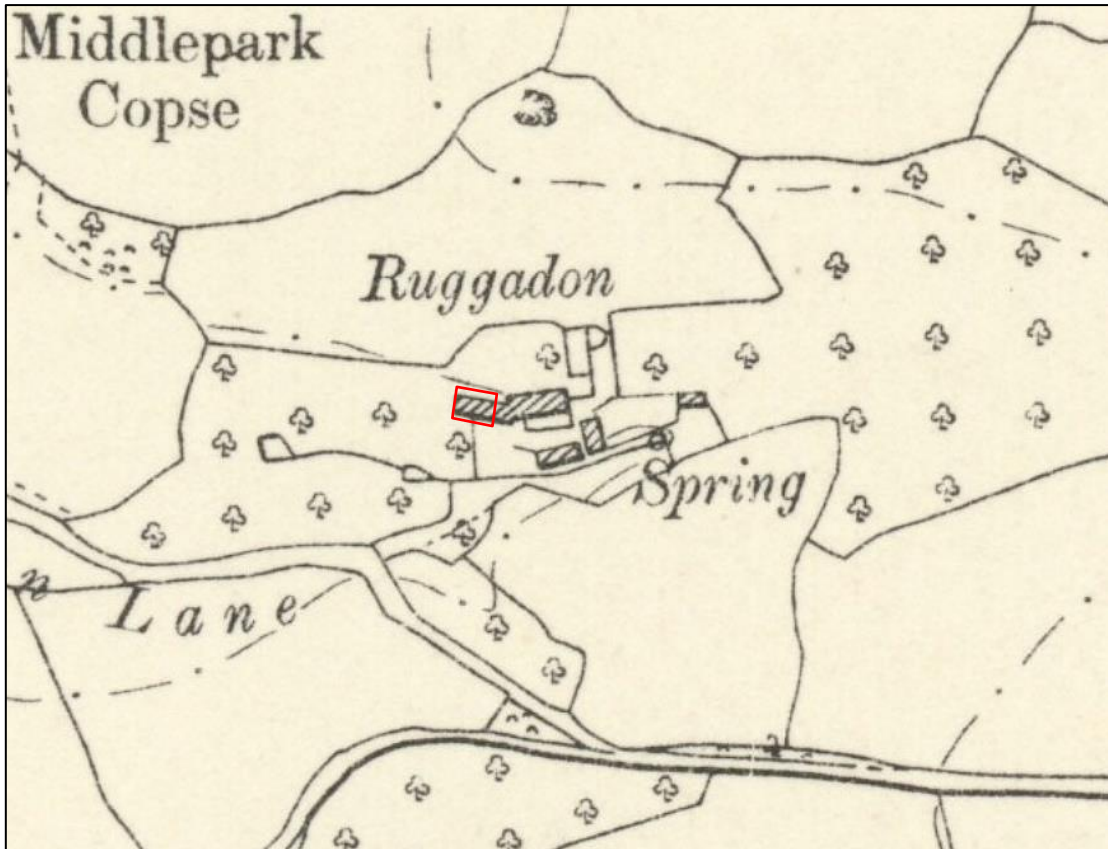


FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE 1904 OS SECOND EDITION 6 INCH MAP; THE CIDER BARN IS INDICATED.

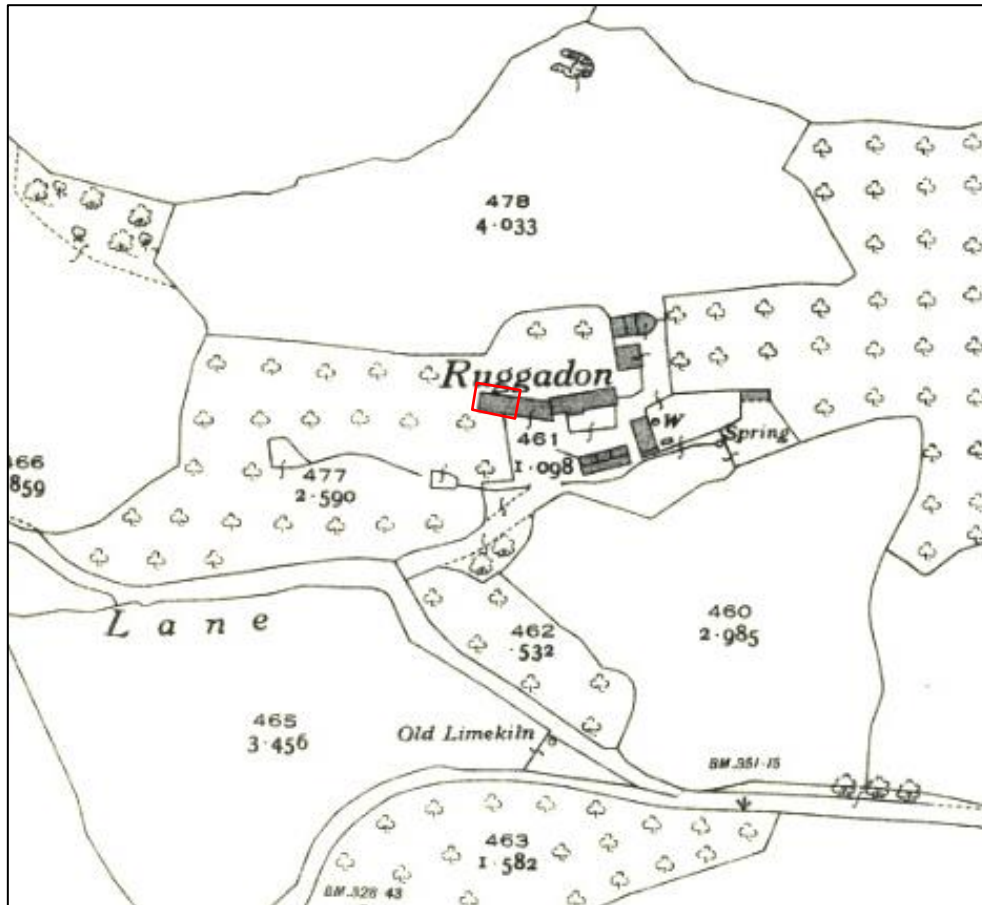


FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE 1936 OS THIRD EDITION 25 INCH MAP; THE CIDER BARN IS INDICATED.

3.0 HISTORIC BUILDING APPRAISAL

3.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

Ruggadon Farm comprises a large rectangular farmhouse on a narrow terrace in a steeply sloping valley side, facing south-south-east across a loosely-arranged sloping rectangular courtyard, flanked by two former farm buildings on its east and south sides.

To the west of the house, a long westward-projecting range at a lower level abuts its west gable and comprises a formerly free-standing threshing barn (The Cider Barn), later linked with the house by a 1 ½ storey Pound House, built for storing and crushing cider apples gathered from the orchards around the farmstead. This was converted to residential use in the late 20th or early 21st century.

Neither it nor the other farm buildings and house form part of this survey, but are referred to in the report where relevant.

All of the buildings on the site are constructed of local stone rubble, mostly with cob walling in their upper parts. The relative height of the change in materials varies from building to building, but in the (*Threshing*) Cider Barn the masonry only forms a low plinth, with three quarters of its height being composed of cob, rendered externally and painted white; the interior originally being bare cob, subsequently plastered and whitewashed.

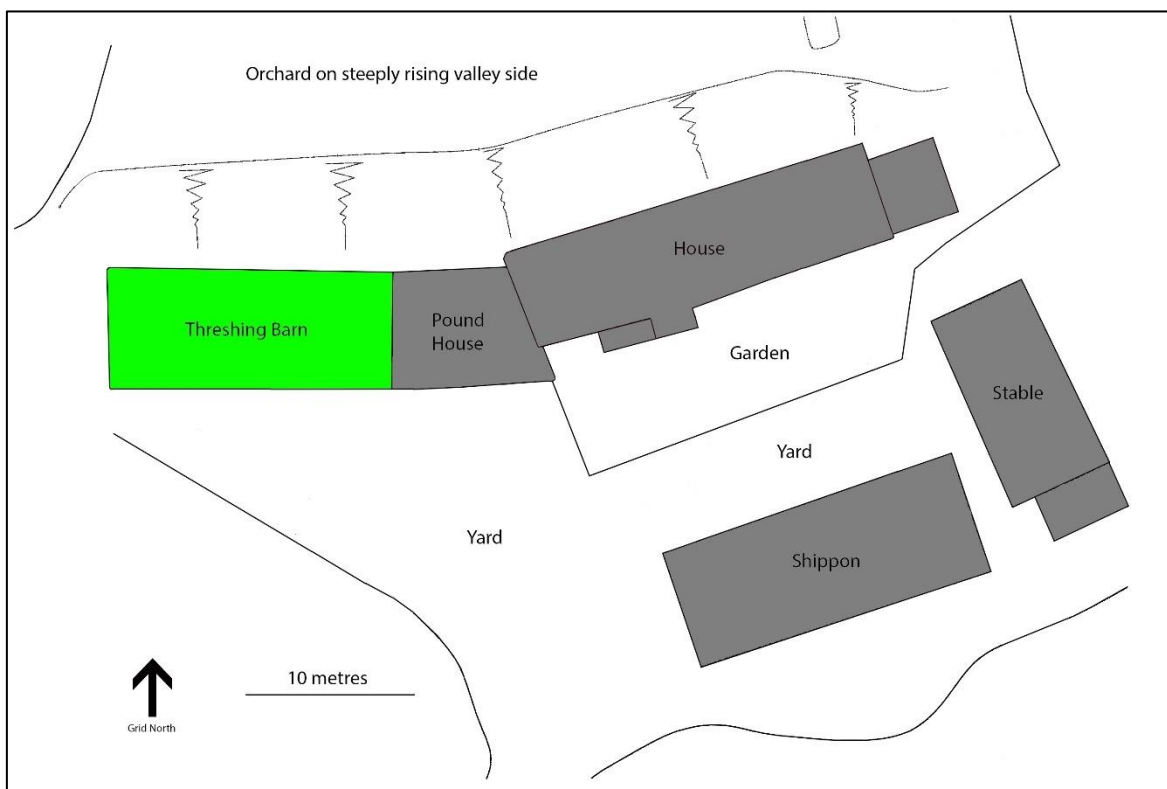


FIGURE 6: LOCATION PLAN OF FARM GROUP (BASED ON SUPPLIED DRAWINGS).



FIGURE 7: THE FRONT ELEVATION OF THE CIDER BARN WITH YARD WALL AND FIELD GATE TO LEFT; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (2M SCALE).

3.2 BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

3.2.1 Exterior Description

The combined Cider Barn and Pound House are considered together as far as their external appearance is concerned, but not internally.

The two buildings present today as a contiguous structure, of the same width as each other with a continuous ridged slate roof, capped with a tile ridge; gabled to the west and abutting the higher west gable of the farmhouse obliquely at the east end. The east end of the Pound House wraps around the farmhouse, overlapping its front wall for about 2m; a flight of modern stone steps rises here to access the first floor of the Pound House. The buildings are both rendered and painted white, with a black band at the bottom. Their roof has deep eaves with modern bargeboards, to which black plastic gutters are fixed; their downpipes running down the faces of the walls, discharging onto the gravelled yard to the south and into a buried cement channel on the north which discharges into the orchard to the west. One small modern rooflight in the south pitch with a plastic vent pipe are in the south pitch over the Pound House, two more rooflights are in the north pitch.

The south elevation appears continuous, with no obvious joint where the eastern Pound House adjoins it. Both are rendered and painted, the barn having a large threshing door to right of centre, its lintel set at about two-thirds of the eaves height: this contains a heavy chamfered oak frame with pegged mortice and tenon joints, incorporating narrow chamfered shoulders at the tops of each post. The decayed stumps of two joists, presumably once supporting a pentice roof of a projecting porch were noted just above the door-frame. There is a modern pair of plank doors with strap hinges and concrete threshold. A barred unglazed window with a plain wooden frame is set half-way up the wall about half-way between this door and the west end of the elevation.

A change in the wall's profile can be seen where the stone rubble plinth gives way to cob walling above, showing that the building was not rendered in the past and that some surface erosion occurred. Faint vertical cracks and other slight variations in the wall surfaces may indicate where integral cob buttresses have subsequently been cut back and rendered over. Their positions are suggested below (see Figure 12).

The Pound House to the right has masonry to first floor level: a slight thinning and tapering of the wall-face beneath the render showing where this gives way to cob. It had two entrance doors at ground floor level, one off-centre to the right accessed from a modern rubble ramp, with a modern stable-type door but an old oak lintel; the other now part infilled as a plate glass window cutting slightly into the south-east corner of the Cider Barn. A small square window with an old lintel but modern glazing is just to its right. A large but squat three-light window above these appears to be a modern forcing, but a tiny window, also of three lights, above the eastern door is probably older.

The north elevation is rendered and painted as the south wall. It is of variable height, ground level sloping up about 1.5m from the west until the Pound House is reached, where a short rubble retaining wall at right angles to the building lifts ground level vertically by a further 1.5m. The Pound House forms the western third of the elevation: its rubble plinth rises only slightly above ground level, continuing east until it abuts the west gable of the farmhouse, which projects about a metre to the north. The cob upper walling appears to survive only at the right-hand end; a modern three-light window lighting the upper floor. The remainder of the rear wall up to the farmhouse has been replaced by modern concrete blocks, being inset about 30cm, although the eaves line continues uninterrupted.

To the right of the retaining wall, the Cider Barn's rear elevation is blank except for the partly blocked draught door for the threshing floor to left of centre. This has an old, slightly bowed oak lintel and sill raised about 70cm above current ground level; its blocking is inset slightly with a small unglazed window to its lower left. A two-light oak framed 18th century window frame with one surviving vertical iron bar and rebates for leaded glazing is reset here. The black band at the wall foot is carried up as far as the windowsill. This wall face also has vertical cracks and undulations suggesting the locations of former buttresses; their positions are again shown on Figure 12.

The west gable of the Cider Barn is treated in the same manner as the front elevation: the ground sloping steeply up to the left (north), rising about 1.80m over its width. The rubble plinth course appears to remain horizontal, from a height of 2m at the south-west corner to just above ground level on the north-west corner. Both corners are roughly radiused where they are within the cob, the south-west corner tapering in rapidly before becoming vertical up to the eaves. A central slit window has a replacement lintel: its apex is wider than its sill and again it has radiused jambs and sill, suggestive of significant weathering before render was applied. Disturbances and cracks just below the roof verges show where the cob, once higher, was cut down and dressed back when the current shallow-pitched roof was formed in the later 19th century. All the woodwork here is modern, lightweight wallplates and narrow but deep purlins projecting from the wall face and supporting stepped but plain painted barge-boards. Several cracks can be seen in the render, but it is not known to what extent these are structural or relate to surface tensions between the render and the underlying cob.



FIGURE 8: THE REAR ELEVATION OF THE BARN SCARPED INTO THE VALLEY SIDE; FROM THE NORTH-WEST (2M SCALE).



FIGURE 9: WEST END ELEVATION OF THE CIDER BARN SHOWING GROUND SLOPE; VIEW FROM WEST (2M SCALE).



FIGURE 10: LATE MEDIEVAL FRAME OF SOUTHERN THRESHING DOOR WITH SHOULDERED POSTS; VIEW FROM SOUTH (2M SCALE).

3.2.2 INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

This only considers the Cider Barn, but a modern lobby at the north-west corner of the Pound House is included as it is contiguous with the barn and contains the remains of the 19th century apple crushing machinery. The barn survives today as a single-storeyed structure, but with evidence for at least two phases of internal first floors, flanking the threshing floor which seems always to have remained open to the roof. The description which follows is a general one: more detail may be found at the end of the report in Appendix 2.

The building is rectangular, of five bays, the eastern of which is slightly longer than the others. These are divided by a series of long oak posts of rectangular section around which the cob walls were built, sitting on heavy oak and elm billets built into the tops of the stone rubble dwarf walls. These posts occasionally have slightly curved-in tops and are the feet of a series of four cruck trusses, integral with the primary phase of construction. Internal vertical plaster lines in the gables show that the eaves were originally at least 70cm higher than at present, with correspondingly

higher gables. When the side walls were cut down to their present level, the roof trusses and curved cruck feet were sawn off flush with the wall-tops.

The cob east and west end walls are currently gabled, but both were cut down considerably when the roof was lowered and the pitch altered from about 45 to 30 degrees. The earlier roof was almost certainly thatched, it is likely to have had quarter or half hips originally, but owing to the extent to which the end walls have been cut down, there is no evidence for these.

The solid cob east end wall, abutted by the Pound House to the east, shows that the barn was built as a free-standing structure, although the lack of a window here may imply there was a building close to it which would have blocked the light, and so one was not provided there.

The present roof structure is largely modern, but retains the partial remains of four tie-beam and kingpost trusses with diagonal struts and bolted joints. These are of mid-late 19th century character and were presumably present before the modern reconstruction, which rests on cast concrete beams. Beneath these, the walls of the barn survive well, the cob being in general very solid and strong, although occasional cracks can be seen.

The only primary openings were the large threshing and access door in the south wall D1, its smaller draught door (now W1) set almost 2m from the floor opposite D1 in the rear wall, and the ventilation slit W3 in the west gable. The surviving frame of D1 can be dated by the form of its chamfered shoulders to the mid-15th to mid-16th centuries. Due to the positions of the two cruck feet just beyond the internal door-jambs, a pair of oak billets were face-pegged to them, onto which the door's internal lintel was placed. This lintel was raised and the door-frame moved slightly forward in the late 17th or early 18th century, when a pentice roof was added to the outside, supported on cantilever joists placed onto the older billets and notched into the older door frame. The cob wall above was removed and rebuilt, and the lintels replaced as part of this work; the later timbers are cleaner than the primary ones. Although the pentice subsequently rotted and was removed, its internal structure survives well.

All other openings have been forced. These include a pedestrian access door in the south wall to the east of D1 (later blocked) and a window in the same wall to the west, W3. Both of these have internal splays and shallow arches cut into the cob, with no internal lintels. The cob is exceptionally strong and clearly did not require them, though they are present on the exterior.

A third door, D2 was formed in the east wall at the north-east corner in the mid-19th century, having mortared stone rubble jambs and timber lintels. This gave access between the Pound House to the east and a large cider press which was inserted into the north-east corner of the barn. This press survives in-situ and is of traditional oak and elm construction with twin screws and a central reducing gear. It is of a design typical of the middle of the 19th century, later presses having many more cast iron parts. Evidence for an inserted mezzanine floor abutting the top-beam of the press survives in the form of joist holes cut into the plastered cob walls and support timbers on the beam itself.

The walls are currently plastered, but in several places the cob beneath is heavily urine-blackened, suggesting that the building was extensively used for housing stock, presumably cattle, when it was not in use as a threshing barn. In places it has crept into gaps behind timbers, notably behind the posts of the south door. The most intense blackening is at the eastern and western ends of the building, where it rises up to first floor level, suggesting that thick layers of dung and straw had built up there, but on the side walls it was rarely seen more than 2m up. It is in some of the joist sockets for the western inserted floor, but not all of them, suggesting that there are two phases of floors here; it is also present on the north jamb and soffit of a forced opening in the east wall. This suggests that the barn was used for animal housing in the post-medieval period,

but clearly predated the application of the internal wall plaster, which seals it where the sooting is present. Evidence for a continuation after the plaster was applied is present in the form of a bluish-black tinge to the walls up to first floor level towards the western end of the building.

In addition to various sockets - some open, others subsequently blocked – driven into the wall faces, there is some evidence for the uses to which parts of the building were put after it was plastered. The plaster has largely been worn away from the bases of the walls, again suggesting that cattle were housed in the building at times, a common use for threshing barns during the spring and summer months when threshing had finished until the next harvest.

Evidence for the entire height of the building west of the threshing floor being periodically filled at least to eaves level with unthreshed corn is suggested by pits and scrape-marks made by pitch-forks. These are particularly prevalent on the north wall, though they can be seen all three walls in this area. The western bay has a series of vertical or angled scrape marks on its north and south walls, suggesting that forks were being thrust downwards here. It is difficult to explain this from a practical perspective, but it is not impossible that there is a different reason for these marks, as it is in this area that a number of superstitious marks were found during the survey. Most of these were at a height of 1.5 to 2m above ground floor level, but some were rather higher and could only have been made when this area was full of unthreshed corn.

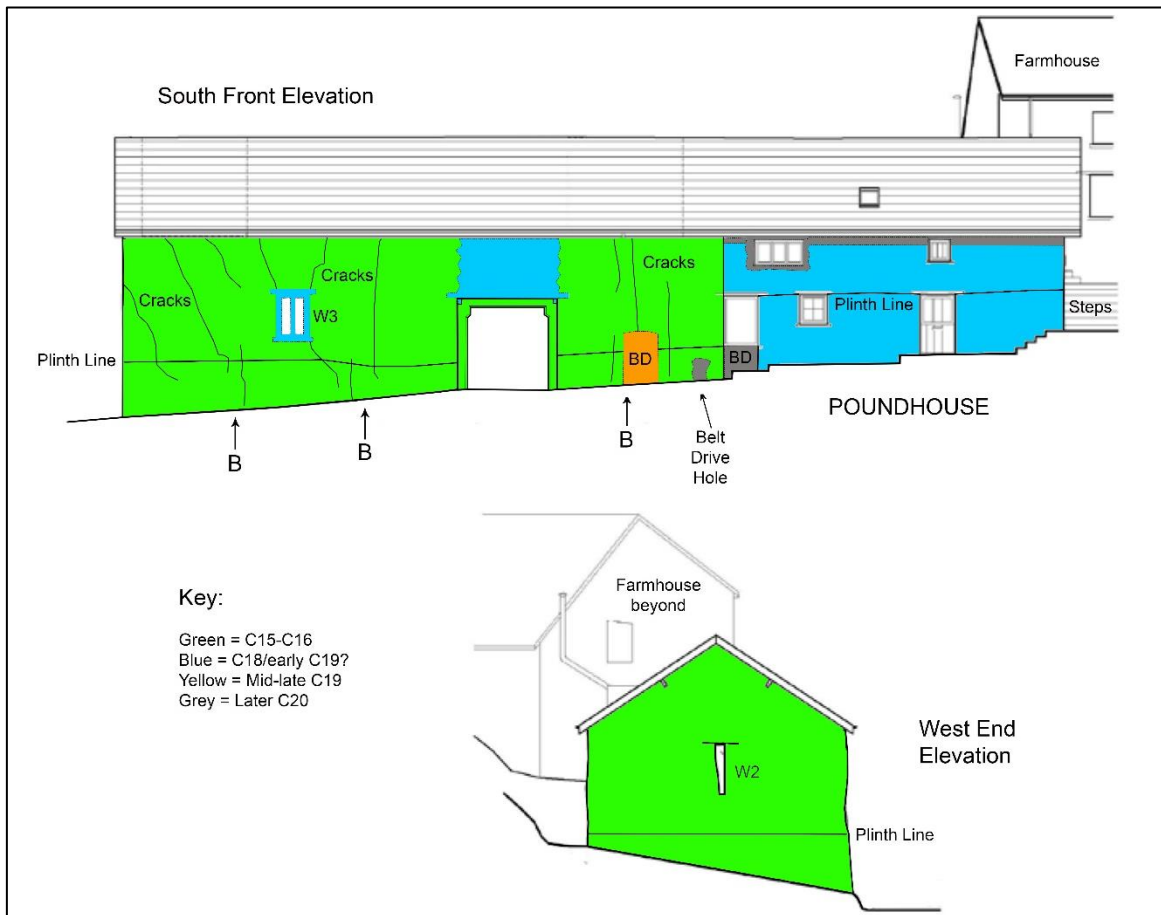


FIGURE 11: SOUTH AND WEST ELEVATIONS, PHASED (USING SUPPLIED DRAWINGS).

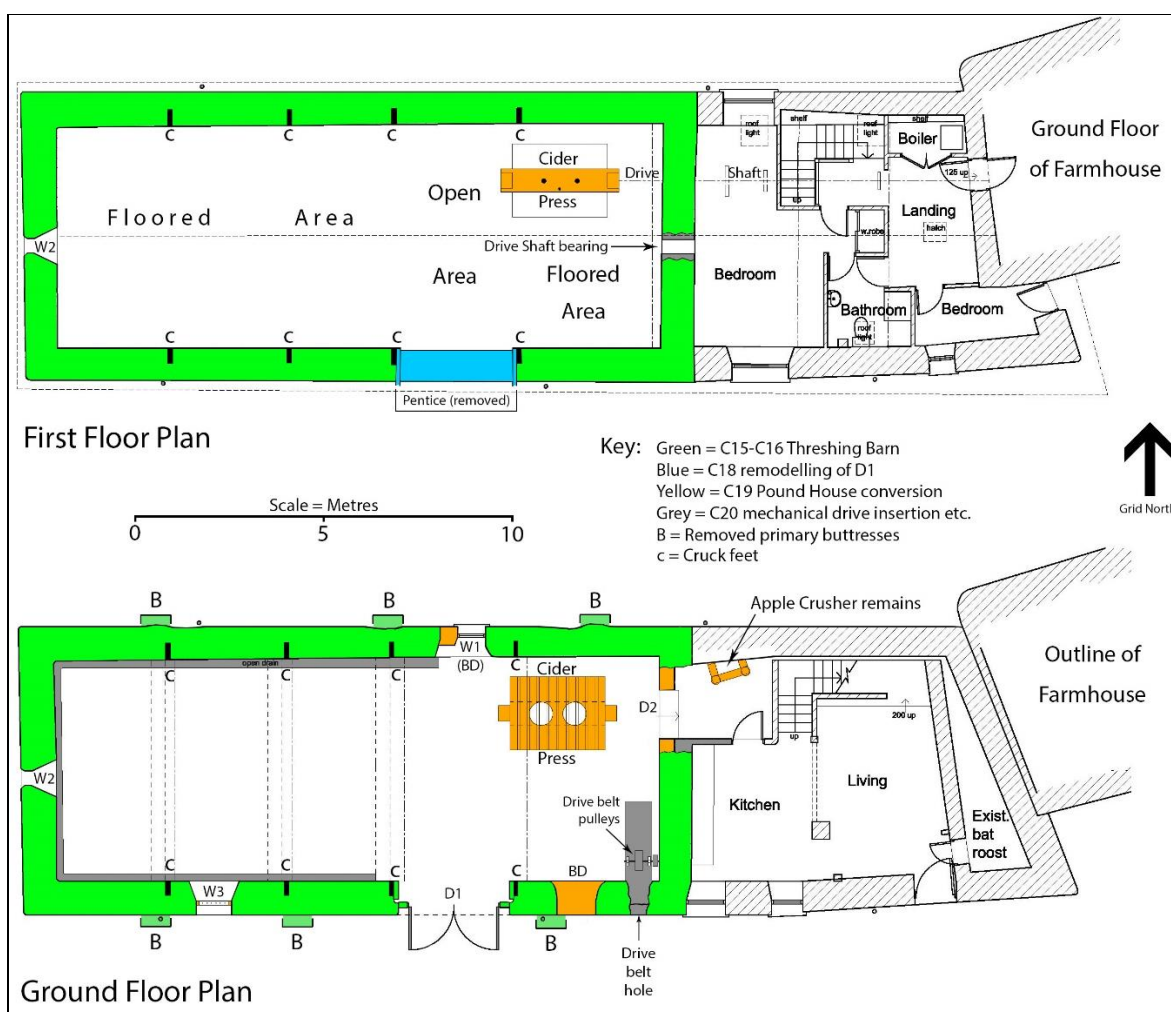


FIGURE 12: GROUND & FIRST-FLOOR ANNOTATED PLANS OF CIDER BARN ONLY (BASED ON SUPPLIED DRAWINGS).

TABLE 2: HISTORIC FEATURES.

Ground Floor			
No.	Current Use	Historic Use	Significant Features
B1	Store	Threshing Barn	Cob walls on rubble stone plinth Gabled ends Slit window in west gable Evidence for external buttresses Four pairs of cut-down cruck trusses on timber pads Plastered walls with apotropaic marks Post-medieval window openings
		Stock House with hayloft	Animal urine-blackened walls, both pre- and post-plastering Roundwood beams supporting loft floor Sockets for a loft ladder Pitchfork marks in plaster
		Cider Press House	Large mid-C19 timber & iron cider press Access doorway D2 from Pound House Inserted loft floor serving press Inserted window W1 in blocked threshing door
B2	Lobby	Part of Pound House	Timber frame of mid-C19 apple crusher Access doorway D2 to Cider Press House

3.3 PHASING

3.3.1 Phase 1 – Late Medieval (mid-15th to mid-16th century)

Detached threshing barn of five bays with threshing floor in second bay from east. Surviving features of this phase comprise front double-width door opening with heavy oak frame, rear draught door with oak lintel, slit window to west end and four pairs of oak cruck feet embedded in cob side walls, sitting on billets of elm. Evidence from internal end walls suggest that eaves were at least 70cm higher than at present with a steep-pitched thatched roof over. Cob walls were not plastered and seem to have had pilaster buttresses in their sides. It is difficult to say whether the removed trusses were jointed crucks, several examples of which survive in the farmhouse, or 'true' crucks where the foot and blade are cut from the same timber. However, the great lengths of the feet of these examples make it more likely that they were originally jointed as trees tended not to grow to suit this shape and length. Such trusses tend to date from the mid-15th to the mid-16th centuries, although a few later examples are known.

3.3.2 Phase 2 – 18th century?

Several sub-phases represented, with doors opened in front and east end walls to east of threshing floor, hayloft floor inserted to west of threshing floor, interior subsequently plastered and apotropaic marks applied. South door heightened after plastering and pentice roof added to exterior. Lintel and cob wall above replaced at this time and re-plastered. External buttresses may have been removed and exterior rendered. Pound House to east may be of this phase, though its place in the sequence is uncertain. W3 is inserted, possibly at same date as western hayloft floor reset at slightly lower level.

3.3.3 Phase 3 – Later 19th century

Threshing Barn function abandoned, area to west of threshing floor being retained for hay storage over animal housing. North threshing door blocked up and window inserted there instead. Roof cut down and replaced with sawn pine tiebeam and kingpost trusses, large cider press installed at east end and D2 widened to enable access from horse engine and mechanical apple crusher in Pound House to east. Ground floor door in front wall to east of D1 blocked up, frame of D1 moved/reset.

3.3.4 Phase 4 – Early-Mid-20th century

Lineshafting and pulleys installed at east end of B1, driven by external engine via belts through hole forced in south wall at east end. Sequence of pulleys and belts in B1 geared drive to optimum speed for various machines on first floor of Pound House. Cider production continued during this time.

3.3.5 Phase 5 – Late 20th/Early 21st century

Abandonment of agricultural function for both buildings. Pound House converted to a residential annexe, parts of lineshafting and belts removed from B1, drive hole in south wall blocked up. Frame of W2 lost and present external render applied, roof structure heavily repaired and reset on concrete wall tops, continuous with that over former Pound House. Cement and plastic gutters inside western part of B1 added to deal with groundwater; cutting back of hillside to north and installation of pipe drain at wall base outside may be of same date.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

The Cider Barn is a Grade II Listed building located at the west end of an aggregated range of buildings on the north side of the small former farmstead of Ruggadon, near the northern edge of Chudleigh parish. Although Ruggadon is first mentioned in 1249, it is likely that it existed as a farming settlement before that. The name probably derives from the Anglo-Saxon personal name *Hrucga*; coupled with 'ton', the Middle English word for a farmstead.

The (threshing) Cider Barn is largely of a single primary phase. The presence of eight long feet belonging to removed cruck roof trusses, and the shouldered jambs of the south door frame, suggest a date in the later 15th to mid-16th centuries. This identification disagrees with the English Heritage list description and likely makes the barn and farmhouse contemporaries.

In the 18th century, an upper floor was inserted into the western part of the building, the internal walls plastered, and a pentice roof was added over the south door and a door and window were forced into the south wall. Evidence for superstitious beliefs around the storage and processing of grain survives from this period, in the form of several incised circles, spectacle marks, a daisy-wheel and a VV mark invoking protection from the Virgin Mary. The Pound House was probably inserted at this time between the barn and the older farmhouse to the east.

The mid-late 19th century saw the abandonment of the building for threshing and the insertion of a cider press and associated loft floor into its east end. The roof was lowered by at least 70cm at the eaves and perhaps 1.50m at the ridge, with a much lower pitch being introduced. The superstructure of the original roof was destroyed, leaving its support posts in the walls below. The north door of the threshing floor was blocked and a recycled domestic window frame inserted there.

In the late 19th to early 20th century, lineshafting was introduced to drive the apple crusher and other machines in the adjoining Pound House. The drive for this occupied the east end of the Cider Barn against its gable wall.

The value of The Cider Barn is fourfold: firstly, its aesthetic contribution to the setting of the farmstead; secondly, its evidential and historical value as an agricultural building with late medieval or early post-medieval origins; thirdly, the value of its high proportion of surviving and relatively early period features; and fourthly, the authenticity of its relatively unaltered, if somewhat neglected, state.

Proposals for the building have been issued, to repair and renovate the interior, bringing it into domestic, but not residential use. These proposals have been devised in order to minimise the harm to its historic fabric. Providing the works are carried out sympathetically, the research dividend and renewed viability of the building should outweigh any harm.

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APPENDIX 1: LISTING TEXTS

Ruggadon Farm House

CHUDLEIGH

SX 88 SE

1/27 Ruggadon

16.8.55

GV II

House. Circa early C16 or earlier origins, late C16 remodelling in 2 phases, some mid/late C17 alterations, C20 renovations. Whitewashed stone rubble; asbestos slate roof, gabled at ends (formerly thatched); right end stack with brick shaft, rear lateral stack, front lateral stone stack with a tall dressed granite shaft. The original plan was a late medieval open hall house, probably 3 rooms wide and divided by low screens, the lower end to the right. In the mid/late C16 the inner room was floored over, jettied into the hall which was floored over at a later date with a front lateral stack added. The evolution of the lower end (now 2 rooms wide) is less clear. A first floor partition suggests that it was 2-storey at a period when the hall was still open and details indicate that it was extended by 1 room, probably in the mid/late C17, this room was heated by the present right end stack.

The left hand of the 2 lower end rooms is heated by a rear lateral stack which may be as late as the C18. This seems to suggest the possibility of a late C17 extension and re-arrangement of the house with a parlour at the right end, possibly an unheated

service room in the centre (the former lower end room), and the C16 hall used as the kitchen with the inner room at the left an unheated service room to the kitchen. The thatch was removed in the late C20 when a new roof was added above the medieval trusses. A bow window was added on the rear wall of the hall. 2-storeys. Long asymmetrical 6-window front, the inner room and part of the hall (to left of centre) with a slightly lower roofline. The inner room, at the extreme left, is slightly set back from the hall, which is gabled to the left with a large lateral stack with set-offs and a projecting semi-circular bread oven. Front door to cross passage to the right of the stack with a wide door; a timber lintel above the present lintel of the doorway may indicate the height of the C16 entrance. Ground floor window left, lighting the inner room, is a 3-light ovolo-moulded mullioned window (formerly 6 narrow lights, 3 mullions have been removed). The fenestration elsewhere is 2 and 3-light casements, C19 and C20 with glazing bars. Additional doorway to right of centre into lower end.

Interior Numerous C16 and C17 features. The old roof trusses (except the right hand truss) are jointed crucks with the collars mortised into the principals (apex not inspected) and evidence of smoke-blackening. The right hand truss appears to be of a

curved foot design, and may be of a later date. The hall is very complete with high quality details: a chamfered cross beam with step stops; chamfered step stopped joists; massive fireplace with granite jambs and a massive plain timber lintel. The higher end plank and muntin screen has painted decoration on the head beam and evidence of paint on the muntins, the inner room joists project into the hall as a jetty. The screen between hall and passage has chamfered muntins stopped off at hall bench level. The hall was cobbled until the late C20. There is a spring below floor level and a C19 pump and granite water trough survive in the centre of the hall. The inner room has a massive cross beam and closely-spaced joists of large scantling. The right hand room has a C17 fireplace with stone jambs and an ovolo-moulded lintel with bar stops, the room to the right of the passage has a rear lateral fireplace with stone jambs and a plain low lintel. On the first floor the right hand room has a fireplace similar to the room below. The room over the hall has partition walls of heavy studding, each with an old doorway. 2 plank door with strap hinges between this room and the room over the inner room.

An evolved house with numerous internal features of interest.

Listing NGR: SX8592581613

The Cider Barn, Ruggadon

CHUDLEIGH

SX 88 SE

1/28 Barn adjoining Ruggadon

at the west

GV II

Barn. C17 origins, re-roofed in the late C19/early C20. Whitewashed plastered stone rubble: corrugated iron roof, gabled at ends.

Probably originally a threshing barn with a loft, adapted to a cider barn in the C19. In the late C19/early C20 the building was re-roofed. At present it is lofted at the right end only, where there is an apple loft and loft entrance at ground level at the rear. Before the late C20 the floor of the barn at the front was raised above ground level to allow cider barrels to be loaded directly on to carts. The ground level has since been raised.

Interior. The feet of the C17 trusses are visible - they were probably jointed crucks and extend to floor level with the stubs of slightly curved blades at the top. Hand operated cider press, probably in working order. The apple crusher was powered by a traction engine, which no longer exists, but the belts and wheels survive. An unusual survival in the region of a large C17 farm building, forming an impressive group with the adjacent house which is separately listed.

Listing NGR: SX8590381612

APPENDIX 2: BUILDING RECORDING TABLES

BUILDING		General Description
Function/Summary:		Traditional Devon threshing barn of cob on a stone plinth. Long rectangular building facing south, gabled to west, ridged roof abuts farmhouse to east. Built into a valley side, rising steeply to the north, building overlooks narrow, steep-sided valley to south and south-west. Smooth rendered, painted white. Artificial slates on shallow pitched roof. Unusual plan with threshing floor off-centre to right; original oak door-frame. Contains remains of cruck roof structure with four pairs of full-length posts enveloped in cob walls, resting on timber pads.
Dating Evidence:		Historic Building analysis and recording, historic map regression, build styles and types, surviving fittings.
EXTERIOR		
Front (south) Elevation		<p>Long range in two phases, joint obscured, but was about 2/3 along from the left. Left-hand part belongs to the threshing barn with large double-width threshing door to right of centre, tall window to left, blocked door to right seen on inside, but no trace visible in external render. Wall undulates in three places and with vertical cracks in some of these, suggests former locations of vertical buttress positions.</p> <p>Right-hand part was a cider pound-house, converted to residential use in recent past. No clear straight joint visible where it abutted the barn, but irregularities on wall-face suggests rubble walling up to first floor level and cob above to just below eaves. Cast concrete eaves course projects towards the right-hand end.</p> <p>On left, a probable blocked door now a window, with low sill; small old window to right. Modern wide but low first floor window opening above. Old doorway to right of centre, very small wide but low old window opening above. All frames and door/windows are modern. Modern roof-light in roof pitch above.</p>
Rear (north) Elevation		Barn part of this has small window in blocked threshing door, two-light re-used C18 domestic window, formerly glazed with vertical iron bar on right-hand light, rebates for leaded glazing around edges of each light. Modern chickenwire on inside. Wall undulates in three places and with vertical cracks in some of these, suggests former locations of vertical buttress positions.
Left end (west) Elevation		Gabled, with central slit window, wider at top, tapers down to narrower base. Now with mesh, no frame. Some vertical cracks in render seem to be caused by settlement of footings, not outward movement. Rubble plinth (rendered) visible at c.1-1.8m above sloping hillside, render slopes in very slightly above its top, suggesting cob was once unrendered and had weathered.
Right end (east) Elevation		Obscured within Pound House, cob on stone rubble plinth. Small part visible internally in lobby at rear left (Room 1a), where it is clearly abutted by mortared rubble north wall of Pound House. Part of right-hand gable of Pound House projects forward of house, which it appears to abut. Wall is rendered and painted, possibly cob. Flight of modern stone rubble steps up to first floor doorway.
INTERIOR		Ground Floor
Barn		Description
Function:		Threshing barn.
Roof Structure:		<p>Large oak and elm billets sit in walls on tops of plinths, supporting four tall slim cruck feet, most of which can be seen to be present. They seem to be curved inwards near the top in one or two cases, but most are vertical where they have been sawn off at or just below present eaves level. Inner faces of feet are set c.10cm outside inner face of wall, but have later been partly plastered in. Two cruck feet flanking D1 in south wall rest near ends of unusually large elm billets which extend c.1m to east and west of door. See D1 description for more detail.</p> <p>Present roof has four C19 tiebeam and king-post trusses with diagonal struts, bolted iron U-straps fasten kingposts to tiebeams, flat apex. 1850s-80s? Modern strengthening timbers added, all reset on concrete beams along wall-tops in late C20/early C21. Modern purlins abut/undersail truss-blades: a very odd arrangement. Modern ridge-plank clasped by common rafters, covered with felt, battens, then slates.</p>
Walls:		<p>Mass cob c.3.50m high (originally higher) on cob-bonded stone rubble plinth about 1.4m high. Cob originally exposed, later plastered and whitewashed. Urine-blackening on cob in various places, especially around west and east ends, where it is on north side and soffit of forced doorway to pound house, showing that this is an old forcing. Lime plaster overlies this, so probably post-medieval, but implies that barn was not originally plastered inside. Smooth lime plaster, not all of one period, patched in places. No clear dating evidence, but cut by various features, respects two forced door and window openings in south wall, but predates insertion of pentice over south door.</p> <p>Several superstitious marks are scratched in the plaster of the north wall to the west of the threshing door, and on the west end wall. None seen elsewhere. Some vertical and diagonal scratch-marks in plaster of north and south walls at west end, may be caused by pitchforks.</p>

THE CIDER BARN, RUGGADON FARM, CHUDLEIGH, TEIGNBRIDGE, DEVON

		<p>Multiple stab-marks in other walls were probably also caused by forks during stacking or retrieval of sheaves or hay. There are also many small holes cut into the walls, especially several forced in north wall behind cider press and so presumably associated with it, perhaps for a stair? 2x possible sockets for a stair leant against north wall just west of eastern beam. Beams in west end are all part-squared roundwood, eastern has forked north end. Possibly all elm, inserted in C18? No blocked-in sockets.</p> <p>Vertical plaster-lines in east and west end walls show that eaves and gables have been cut down c.70cm, perhaps in later C19. Original profile was c.45-50 degrees for thatch. Primary roof structure cut down in C19 to current eaves – see wall descriptions.</p>
Floor:		<p>Earth, slopes slightly down to west. Low concrete blockwork plinths to north, south and west to west of threshing doors, have plastic gutters set into their tops to pick up groundwater seeping through the walls, especially on the north. A damp patch was visible on the floor here during the site visit.</p>
Ceilings:		<p>Two, perhaps even three phases of inserted upper floors to east and west of open threshing area. Beam and joist holes for these are forced into the side and end walls.</p> <p>Western floor retains three slightly blackened roundwood elm beams, slightly squared-off with an adze, but with no joist holes or surviving joists. One beam has a forked end, forming the stumps of branches. Scars around their ends in the north and south side walls suggest they were inserted after the walls were plastered, but were subsequently moved at least once, perhaps downwards, damaged areas around them being roughly replastered. A diagonal disturbance west of the eastern beam's north end suggests this one may have been swung into place through a gash in the cob and plaster, subsequently roughly plastered over. The cob around their ends is clean, but a set of joist holes in the west end at a slightly higher level are blackened, so presumably these predate the plastering and relate to an earlier floor. They are higher than the top surface of the three inserted beams, so the beams now present must be later replacements.</p> <p>The eastern inserted floor has gone, but was associated with the cider press, when that was inserted in the mid-C19. Transverse common joists (missing) abutted it with nailed supports on the north and south sides of its head beam. The joist holes are cut into the blackened cob and the plaster overlying it, so clearly post-date both.</p>
Openings – Doors:	D1	<p>Threshing door, in south wall. Large heavy dark oak frame, flat on back, chamfered to front with slight Caernarfon arches on both sides, chamfers mitred in to horizontal lintel, bases too eroded to see form of chamfer-stops, if any. Original internal lintel was supported on vertical billets of oak, face-pegged to sides of cruck feet where these were close to doorway; these billets are slightly blackened too. Older hinge positions can be seen on back of frame with rebates cut in for strap hinges on stable-type doors with lower 1/3; upper 2/3 height. Removable post in centre, blind mortice at top and socket in cement threshold, post missing. Now with pair of modern sawn pine plank doors, ledged and braced with modern strap hinges and bolts. Vertical-planked infill above these, up to lintel soffit.</p> <p>Ancient frame was originally set c.10-15cm back from current location, in sockets visible in door-cheeks. Cob is urine-blackened in these behind later hair plaster; rubble and C19 broken bricks in infill below. Slots subsequently sawn into both ends of top rail of door-frame, clean oak joists for pentice roof inserted into these, seated on tops of older face-pegged billets. New clean oak lintels sit on top of joists with cob wall above replaced and plastered, counterbalancing the weight of the external pentice, since removed/lost. No direct dating evidence is present, but pentices such as this were often added in the later 18th to early 19th century to prevent wind from blowing rain onto the threshing floor which needed to be kept dry. Plastered wall above clearly abuts older cruck feet and wall plaster on wall faces flanking them.</p>
	D2	<p>In south wall, to east of D1. Forced in south wall to east of D1, later blocked up again with mortared rubble. Shallow segmental arch and convex curved jambs cut into cob and plastered over in same phase as south wall above and adjoining. Cob considered strong enough to not need an internal lintel.</p>
	D3	<p>In east end wall at its north end. Forced for unknown reason at an early date, urine-blackening on inside walls of barn extends to cut faces on north side and under soffit. C19 doorway to Pound House (now to R1a) forced into cob wall to south, incorporating but extending older opening; mortared jambs with timber-lacing and morticed timber re-used as lintel, low stepped threshold.</p>
Openings – Windows:	W1	<p>In west gable. Tall unglazed slit with wide splays and inward-sloping inner sill, rounded arrises to outside. Vertical scars in plaster on splays suggest an oak frame in junction of splays and cheeks was present in recent past, but lost and sockets rendered over. Oak plank lintel is original.</p>
	W2	<p>In south wall, west of D1. Forced into cob with very shallow unsupported arch inside and coarse-plastered splays, flat plank sill. Two oak lintels outside, one is recycled. Plain oak C19 frame with six square-section wrought iron vertical bars, unglazed, no shutter. Internal plaster is coarser than surrounding area of wall, so perhaps window post-dates internal plastering of walls?</p>

THE CIDER BARN, RUGGADON FARM, CHUDLEIGH, TEIGNBRIDGE, DEVON

	W3	In north wall, in larger blocked draught door for threshing. Sill at c.1.6m, oak lintel in primary cob, abuts east cruck blade, shallow plastered splays. Blocked with mortared rubble, contains small two-light window in lightly splayed opening with sloping sill. 2-light morticed and tenoned frame, lightweight ogee mouldings on verticals inside, plain on top and bottom. Single vertical iron bar in left light, rebated outside for leaded glazing. Mid-late C18, re-used from a domestic context. Thick oak plank lintel supported on lacing strips in splays, hinge sockets for internal shutters.
Other Details:		
Cider Press:		<p>Inserted into the area east of the threshing floor, close to the north wall. Mid-C19 elm and oak frame, comprising two heavy rectangular-section oak billets with chamfered arrises, laid on edge on north-south axis, on a pair of mortared rubble dwarf walls set into the floor. Upon these are two heavy close-set sawn baulks laid on edge east-west, clasping a pair of uprights which form the ends of the upper press-frame. A further pair of east-west baulks form outriggers from these and support the press table, set 80cm above floor level and measuring 2.35m wide x 2.07m front to back, formed from a series of through-bolted north-south billets 12cm thick. This is grooved around the edge to catch the juice, feeding into a short projecting spout, set centrally on the south side. The two uprights forming the upper press-frame are trenched for the close-set baulks supporting the centre of the table, and through-bolted together, forming a base-girder 17cm high by 27cm wide. A pair of vertical wrought iron straps reinforce the uprights, which support a massive cross-beam 50cm wide by 79cm high by at the top of the press-frame. The soffit of this is set 2.63m above floor level; the full height being 3.42m. This beam is 15cm lower between the two uprights, which are dovetailed into the beam ends and through-bolted. Its extremities are ogee-moulded.</p> <p>Two heavy wrought iron vertical screws with square threads run in cast iron collars screwed to the underside of the beam at 60cm apart. Their bottom ends are fixed in bearings set into the upper face of the timber top rail of the press, which is 14cm high and 43cm wide in the middle, tapering down to 30cm at its eds, which are slotted to loosely clasp the two uprights, which guided it as it was screwed down. Cast iron cogs of 50cm diameter on both screws meshed with a third smaller cog of 15cm diameter, on a slimmer vertical shaft set forward of the other two. This ran in plain bearings on the top rail and in a hole through the beam, at the top of which was a handle by which the top rail was screwed down to meet the 'mock' or 'cheese' before the pressing began.</p> <p>The handle is curved to increase the winding force, but the base of the shaft had a globe with four circular holes in it, by which the top-rail could be barred down with crow-bars inserted into it horizontally. Beneath this top-rail was a loosely fitting square top-board, no longer present, which extended out to the full dimensions of the 'cheese' and exerted consistent downward force during the pressing process. Wrought iron straps were nailed across the underside of the top rail and turned up at either end to prevent the rail from splitting under the force exerted while pressing. A length of horse chain is currently suspended from the front of the cross-beam, the use of which is uncertain.</p>
Line-shafting:		Evidence for the manner by which apple crushing and other labour-saving devices were mechanised in the late C19 or early C20 is provided by remains of three belt-drives against the east end of the barn. Belt 1 was driven by an external power source, entering the barn via a low hole (since blocked externally), roughly broken through the rubble plinth near the east end of the south wall. A cast concrete base here supported a surviving iron and timber frame, on which a pair of cast iron pulley-wheels are mounted. The central pulley carried Belt 1; a pulley to its east carried Belt 2 northwards at a sloping angle to a pulley (now gone) mounted on a cast iron bearing set in a hole forced in the cob east end wall of the barn at c.2m high, just south of D2. From here, a third drive-belt, Belt 3 rose steeply up to a pulley on a line-shaft set axially to the building on a tiebeam braced between the side walls. From here, the drive was taken across the first floor of the Pound House at eaves level, driving various machines there.
Apotropaic (superstitious) marks:		<p>These are numbered 1-7 on the plan, scratched into the plastered faces of the north side and west end walls inside the barn, west of the threshing floor. Their details are as follows:</p> <p>1 – A scratched circle 17cm diameter at 1.90m above ground floor level. Circle is a broad groove c.5mm wide, its centre & upper half damaged with a single vertical scratch inside.</p> <p>2 – A pair of part-overlapping rings at 2.70m above ground floor level. A double concentric ring to right is of 19cm and 25cm diameter with a deep centre-hole; a single ring 20cm diameter overlaps horizontally to the left. This appears similar to the classic post-medieval 'spectacles' symbol, possibly to ward off the Evil Eye.</p> <p>3 – Double concentric ring at 3.50m above ground floor level, c.18cm and 20cm diameter with deep centre-hole.</p> <p>4-6 – very lightly incised 15cm, 18cm and c.18cm diameter single rings with small centre-holes in a vertical row at 1.67m, 2.80m and 3.60m above ground floor level.</p> <p>7 – At 1.70m above ground floor level and 0.83m east of north-west corner of Barn: a perfect six-petal 'daisy wheel' symbol, just under 15cm diameter. Lightly incised, centre-hole filled with plaster.</p>

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	<p>8 – In west wall at 1.73m above ground floor level and 2.04m south of north-west corner, a plain circle 17cm in diameter with small centre-hole, interlaced VV across centre with additional vertical scratch. Deep pits stabbed into upper terminals of symbol and vertical mark. This is the classic medieval and post-medieval Virgin of Virgins mark, invoking the projection of the Virgin Mary, mother of Christ. The whole mark and the surrounding plaster are heavily urine-blackened.</p> <p>9 – Near base of north wall, just east of western cruck foot. RP scratched into the plaster in straggly capitals; presumably someone’s initials, not an apotropaic mark.</p> <p>10 – Burn marks can be seen on the south face of the top beam of the cider press, created by holding a small flame close to the surface until it charred. These are also a known form of apotropaic mark, presumably invoking luck in cider production. They are the only marks in the building which can be dated closely: they cannot date from much before the middle of the 19th century when this press was probably made, and may be later than that.</p>
<p>Elevations:</p>	
<p>South Side Elevation:</p>	<p>Cob on a clay-bonded stone rubble plinth, heavily sooted in places at the west and east ends, with smooth lime plaster over. Vertical slots, partly plastered in, show where the four cruck blades sit within the wall. Top of wall cut down in C19, then concrete eaves course added when roof reconstructed in late C20.</p> <p>First bay from left contains small ragged hatchway forced in base of wall at lower left for late C19/early C20 belt drive to pulley-wheel on driveshaft mounted on cast iron frame just inside. Blocked from outside with rubble and cement in late C20. Black marks on plaster above caused by grease spray from two parallel belts. To right is a large hole for forced ground floor door, later infilled with mortared rubble. Slightly cambered arched top, no lintel, surrounding wall plastered after door was forced, as it extends into the opening. Disturbance in wall face above and to right of door may have been where a transverse joist supporting western extremity of inserted loft floor structure was inserted in C19.</p> <p>Second bay from left contains large double-width threshing door D1, framed by long feet of first and second cruck trusses, supported on heavy horizontal elm bearers which end in door jambs and extend up to a metre to left and right. Contemporary vertical timber struts are face-pegged to inner sides of cruck feet, formerly supporting door lintel. These now support inserted post-medieval joists formerly cantilevered outwards to support an external pentice roof, in turn supporting a contemporary replacement lintel for D1; lime-plastered cob walling above is thinner than those in flanking bays, as it was replaced when pentice was added and visibly abuts older plaster on either side.</p> <p>Third bay from left has smooth plaster over largely clean cob, though with urine-blackening under plaster at base; most plaster here has fallen off stone rubble plinth. Large semi-squared roundwood beam appears forced into cob wall on left, abutting right-hand side of second cruck truss foot. Large area of plaster broken away around beam, mortared stone packing above may indicate that beam was originally set about 10cm higher.</p> <p>Fourth bay from left as third, but contains tall window forced into both cob and later plaster. Slightly cambered head cut from solid cob, plank sill. Surround and splays have rougher plaster. Many pock-marks in wall plaster presumably caused by pitchforks. Cob under plaster is blackened at base only, just above plinth; some blackening on stonework below, where plaster is no longer present. Large semi-squared roundwood beam on left as in third bay, surrounding plaster broken away and presumably older socket above blocked with mortared rubble.</p> <p>Fifth bay from left as fourth without inserted window, beam position as before, but coarse plaster surrounds it in fill of larger hole, forced when beam was inserted.</p>
<p>North Side Elevation:</p>	<p>Cob on a clay-bonded stone rubble plinth, heavily sooted in places at the west and east ends, with smooth lime plaster over. Vertical slots, partly plastered in, show where the four cruck blades sit within the wall. Top of wall cut down in C19, then concrete eaves course added when roof reconstructed in late C20. Large billets of elm supporting cruck feet in top of rubble plinth.</p> <p>First bay from left has partially urine-blackened rubble plinth with blackened cob for a short distance above, smooth-plastered over with large number of pock-marks and vertical scratch marks, presumably caused by pitchforks; the latter concentrated between c.2m and 3.50m above floor level. A smaller number of diagonal marks are higher up the wall, towards the right. Several apotropaic marks (4-6 & 7) are incised into the plaster here (see above for details). A faint blue-grey shadow up to first floor level may be caused by mould, developed by warm dampness from cattle housed below at a time when there was a floor structure between it and the hayloft above.</p> <p>Second bay from left as first bay, but lower parts of first and second cruck feet may have decayed; they were later patched with mortared stone rubble, the first more extensively, leaving the feet only visible above loft floor level, although their elm pads survive. It is possible that the feet here were lost or dislodged for some reason, necessitating the repairs. Pockmarking is present all over the wall-face, with diagonal scratch marks on the left, continuing from the previous bay. A large slightly sloping ovoid patch in coarse plaster lies to the left of the second ceiling beam: this may be where a slot was dug into the cob to enable the beam to be</p>

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		<p>swung into position. More coarse plaster in a large disturbance surrounds the beam end and extends up to 80cm above it; this has fallen away beneath it, exposing a mortared stone pad beneath it.</p> <p>Third bay from left has urine-blackening, pock-marks in plaster and grey bloom as second bay, but also has a group of three apotropaic marks (1-3, see above). Plaster worn away by animals for up to 2m above floor surface, first floor beam to right has forked ends and abuts cruck foot. Hole in cob has mortar and stone packing around beam end; larger area of coarse plaster above suggests that hole extends upwards. Two parallel holes blocked with mortar just below beam end to its left, possibly where a transverse stair to the loft was fixed.</p> <p>Fourth bay from left contains blocked draught door for threshing floor with threshold just above rubble plinth, with left jamb in plastered cob over elm pad for third cruck foot from west. Right jamb is of plastered cob with a patchwork of mortared rubble repairs, some patching-in decayed cruck foot and pad, others perhaps filling old joist holes associated with floor around cider press? Oak lintel with cob above is original to opening; filled in C19 with rough, flush-pointed rubble, integral window to lower right with oak lintel.</p> <p>Fifth bay from left has urine-blackened cob up to half-way up the wall, smooth-plastered with a number of sockets cut for joists, possibly for an earlier cider press or first floor structure, as they were blocked with mortared rubble after the present press was installed. Two joists in-situ brace the present press off the wall, significant wear in cob between and below these, probably caused by men barring the press down during cider-making.</p>
West End Elevation:		<p>Cob gable above exposed rubble plinth. Joist holes for inserted first floor at c.3.5m above ground floor level cut into face at an early date, urine-blackened along with lower half of wall, then smooth-plastered. Plaster covered plank lintel to central slit window, respects position of lost window frame towards front of splays. Black urine-staining up to 2.5m high on plaster, covers an apotropaic mark (No. 8, see above) at bottom right. Grey bloom goes higher, up to first floor level, but not above. Pitchfork scars in places, a few visible up to 6m above ground floor level.</p> <p>Cob gable cut down in mid-late C19 when roof lowered, but vertical marks visible in plaster to either side, showing that eaves were at least 70cm higher than at present and ridge of steeper roof was at least 1.5m higher. Cemented brick and concrete block patching at bases and apex and modern steel tie-bar just inside.</p>
East End Elevation:		<p>Cob gable above partly exposed rubble plinth, this and cob form a short distance above are urine-blackened and subsequently smooth-plastered. D2 forced in wall at bottom left in two stages; first stage blackened in north side and soffit, second phase of C19 date with mortared rubble jambs and timber lintel. Five joist holes for loft floor associated with cider press cut into plastered cob and rubble over door. Cast iron bearing box mortared into hole cut just below loft floor for intermediate gearing in belt drive between secondary drive pulley at bottom right and quarternary drive lineshaft at top left which passes through a small hole in cob gable, into adjoining building.</p> <p>Cob gable was cut down in mid-late C19 when roof lowered, but vertical marks visible in plaster to either side, showing that eaves were at least 70cm higher than at present and ridge of steeper roof was at least 1.5m higher. Purlins of modern roof cut into wall tops and patched up in cement.</p>
First Floor		
Function:		Western floor for hay/straw/unthreshed corn; Eastern floor uncertain: may simply have been for access to head beam of cider press for oiling screws and raising/lowering top board.
Walls:		As Ground Floor.
Floor:		Uncertain; neither joists nor boards remain, though were surely present on both?
Ceiling:		Roof structure, as Ground Floor.
Other features:		
Lineshafting		A single transverse tiebeam without blades is set near to the east end wall, supporting a bearing for late C19 steel line-shafting passing through a hole in the cob wall, into the first floor of the Pound House. This was driven by belting on a series of cast iron pulleys, several of which survive on this shaft both here and to the east. One of these drove the apple crusher in Room 1a, but the number of pulleys suggests that other labour-saving devices were also present in the Pound House.
Pound House		
Ground Floor lobby off Barn		
Function:		Apple Crushing.
Walls:		Stone rubble with lime mortar pointing, possibly over clay bonding.
Floor:		Concrete.
Ceiling:		Modern plasterboard.
Openings – Doors:	D2	See B1.
	D4	Modern, in modern plank frame.
Other Details:		
Apple Crusher:		Against north wall. C19 squared oak or elm frame on four roundwood posts, set at 45 degrees

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		to walls, presumably at 90 degrees to a former horse engine within the ground floor of the pound house. Two sets of bearings in this frame formerly contained a pair of small inwardly-turning crushing rolls.
Elevations:		
West Wall		Cob at right-hand end and at top of forced door opening; mortared stone rubble around inserted C19 doorway. Timber lintel and timber-lacing in jambs.
North Wall		Stone rubble with lime mortar pointing, possibly over clay bonding.
East Wall		Modern concrete blocks, cemented.
South Wall		Modern plasterboard around door to residential accommodation in Pound House.

APPENDIX 3: PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVE



1. FRONT OF CIDER BARN FROM SOUTH-WEST, WITH POUND HOUSE BEYOND; FARM HOUSE RISES BEYOND.



2. RELATIONSHIP OF POUND HOUSE (LEFT) ABUTTING FARM HOUSE AT A HIGHER LEVEL BEYOND. VIEW FROM SOUTH-WEST.



3. GENERAL VIEW OF FARMYARD FROM WEST, WITH CIDER BARN AND POUND HOUSE TO LEFT.



4. ARTIFICIAL SCARP TO REAR OF CIDER BARN. VIEW FROM WEST WITH FARMHOUSE BEYOND.



5. VIEW FROM NORTH-EAST SHOWING LEFT TO RIGHT: FARM HOUSE, POUND HOUSE & CIDER BARN, WITH VALLEY BEYOND.



6. DRAUGHT DOOR AT REAR OF CIDER BARN, BLOCKED IN C19. VIEW FROM NORTH.



7. C18 WINDOW RE-USED IN C19 IN REAR WALL OF BARN, VIEW FROM NORTH.



8. C15-C16 VENTILATION SLIT IN WEST GABLE OF BARN. VIEW FROM WEST.



9. INSERTED C18 WINDOW IN SOUTH WALL OF CIDER BARN. VIEW FROM SOUTH.



10 & 11. CHAMFERED SHOULDERS OF LEFT AND RIGHT JAMBS OF THRESHING DOOR D1 IN SOUTH WALL. VIEWS FROM SOUTH-EAST AND SOUTH-WEST RESPECTIVELY.



12. WESTERN PART OF CIDER BARN FROM EAST, WITH C18 LOFT FLOOR BEAMS AND C19 ROOF TRUSSES.



13. SOUTH WALL OF CIDER BARN TO WEST OF THRESHING DOOR, VIEWED FROM NORTH-EAST. VERTICAL INDENTATIONS SHOW POSITIONS OF CRUCK FEET, WITH C18 LOFT FLOOR BEAMS CUT INTO OLDER PLASTER.



14. WEST END OF CIDER BARN FROM SOUTH-EAST, WITH GABLE WALL TO LEFT AND FIRST THREE BAYS OF NORTH WALL TO RIGHT.



15. WEST GABLE OF CIDER BARN, LOOKING UP FROM NORTH-EAST WITH C15-C16 PRIMARY VENTILATION SLIT. NOTE URINE-BLACKENED COB IN POST-MEDIEVAL JOIST-HOLES UNDER C18 PLASTER.



16. NORTH HALF OF WEST GABLE, LOOKING UP FROM EAST. NOTE OLD JOIST HOLES AND BLACK URINE-STAINING.



17. WESTERN BAY OF NORTH WALL, FROM SOUTH. NOTE EXTENSIVE PITCHFORK SCARS AND DAISY-WHEEL AT BOTTOM CENTRE.



18. SITE OF WESTERN CRUCK FOOT IN NORTH WALL, WITH LARGE ELM PAD UNDER C19 RUBBLE PATCH. VIEW FROM SOUTH.



19. SITE OF SECOND CRUCK FROM WEST IN NORTH WALL, WITH LARGE ELM PAD UNDER VERTICAL PLASTERED GROOVE. VIEW FROM SOUTH.



20. WEST JAMB OF NORTH THRESHING DOOR WITH CRUCK FOOT IN COB WALL. VIEW FROM SOUTH-EAST.



21. EAST JAMB OF NORTH THRESHING DOOR WITH EXTENSIVE C19 RUBBLE REPAIRS. VIEW FROM SOUTH.



22. C18 WINDOW IN C19 RUBBLE FILL OF NORTH THRESHING DOOR. VIEW FROM SOUTH.



23. EAST END OF NORTH WALL FROM SOUTH-EAST, BEHIND CIDER PRESS.



24. EAST END OF CIDER BARN, GENERAL VIEW FROM WEST.



25. SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF BARN, FROM NORTH-WEST.
NOTE BLOCKED DOOR IN SOUTH WALL AT LOWER RIGHT.



26. EAST JAMB OF THRESHING DOOR IN SOUTH WALL, FROM NORTH-WEST.
NOTE BLOCKED DOOR TO LEFT AND INSET WALL FACE OVER LINTEL.



27. DETAIL OF EAST JAMB OF THRESHING DOOR, FROM NORTH.



28. WIDE THRESHING DOOR IN SOUTH WALL, FROM NORTH. CHEEK-PIECES PEGGED TO INSIDE FACES OF CRUCK FEET ON EITHER SIDE.



29. WEST JAMB OF THRESHING DOOR IN SOUTH WALL, FROM NORTH-EAST.



30. WEST JAMB OF THRESHING DOOR IN SOUTH WALL, WITH OAK CHEEK FORMERLY SUPPORTING DOOR LINTEL, FACE-PEGGED TO EAST FACE OF CRUCK FOOT. NOTE BARK AT BOTTOM RIGHT OF CHEEK.



31. C18 RAISED LINTEL OVER WEST CHEEK OF THRESHING DOOR, ON CANTILEVERED SUPPORT FOR PENTICE ROOF, FACE-PEGGED TO CRUCK FOOT, SEEN VERTICALLY HERE AT MIDDLE RIGHT, WITH C18 INSERTED LOFT BEAM TO RIGHT. LOOKING UP FROM NORTH-EAST.



32. SOUTH WALL AT SECOND CRUCK TRUSS FOOT FROM WEST. VIEW FROM NORTH.



33. FORCED C18 WINDOW IN SOUTH WALL. VIEW FROM NORTH.



34. WESTERN CRUCK FOOT IN SOUTH WALL, VISIBLE AS VERTICAL MARK IN PLASTER. VIEW FROM NORTH.



35. LATER C19 ROOF TRUSS WITH LATE C20 REPAIRS (IN PALER WOOD), LOOKING UP FROM EAST END OF BARN.



36. C19 ROOF STRUCTURE, REPAIRED AND REST ON CONCRETE EAVES COURSE IN LATE C20. LOOKING UP FROM EAST WITH C19 CIDER PRESS ON RIGHT.



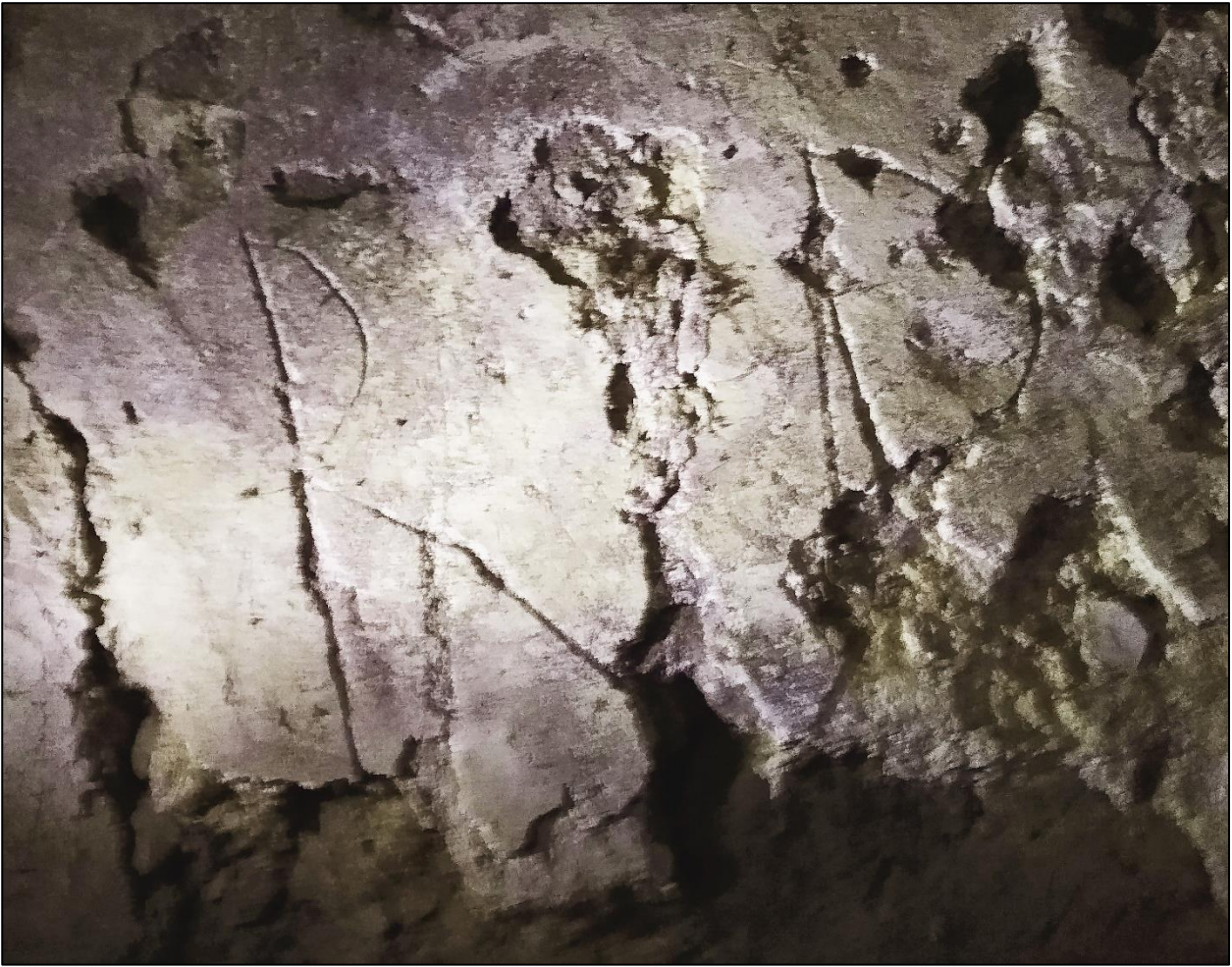
37. POSITIONS OF APOTROPAIC MARKS IN THIRD BAY FROM WEST ON NORTH WALL. VIEW FROM SOUTH. NOTE BLOCKED SOCKETS OF PROBABLE STAIR LADDER ABOVE AND TO RIGHT OF MARK 1.



38. DETAIL OF APOTROPAIC MARK NO. 2, LOOKING UP FROM SOUTH. SINGLE CIRCLE OVERLAPPING DOUBLE CIRCLE.



39. POSITIONS OF APOTROPAIC MARKS IN TWO WESTERN BAYS OF NORTH WALL. VIEW FROM SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST. MARK NO. 8 IS BEHIND WHITE SHELVES TO LEFT OF MARK NO. 7. NOTE EXTENSIVE PITCHFORK SCARS.



40. DETAIL OF MARK NO. 9, FROM SOUTH. THIS IS NOT AN APOTROPAIC MARK, BUT INITIALS OF 'R.P'.



41. DETAIL OF 6-PETALLED 'DAISY WHEEL', MARK NO. 7, FROM SOUTH.



42. DETAIL OF APOTROPAIC MARK NO. 8 IN WEST GABLE, FROM EAST. SUPERIMPOSED VV IN CIRCLE, THE UPPER TERMINALS, CENTRE AND TOP OF A SECONDARY VERTICAL SCRATCH, DEEPLY GOUGED AFTER THEY WERE INSCRIBED.



43. GENERAL VIEW OF C19 CIDER PRESS AT NORTH-EAST CORNER OF BARN, FROM SOUTH.



44. UPPER BEAM OF CIDER PRESS, LOOKING UP FROM SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST. THE PURPOSE OF THE LARGE CAPITAL W IS NOT KNOWN.



45. EASTERN UPRIGHT POST OF PRESS FRAME, FROM THE EAST.



46. DETAIL OF TIMBERS SUPPORTING CIDER PRESS TABLE, FROM EAST.



47. CAST IRON BEARING BOX FOR INTERMEDIATE PULLEY ON DRIVE-BELT TRAIN, INSERTED INTO EAST WALL OF BARN IN LATE C19/EARLY C20. NOTE BRICKS AND PALE HARD MORTAR SURROUNDING. VIEW LOOKING UP FROM WEST.



48. LATE C19/EARLY C20 CAST IRON PULLEY STAND ON CONCRETE BASE IN SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF CIDER BARN, VIEWED FROM NORTH-WEST.



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