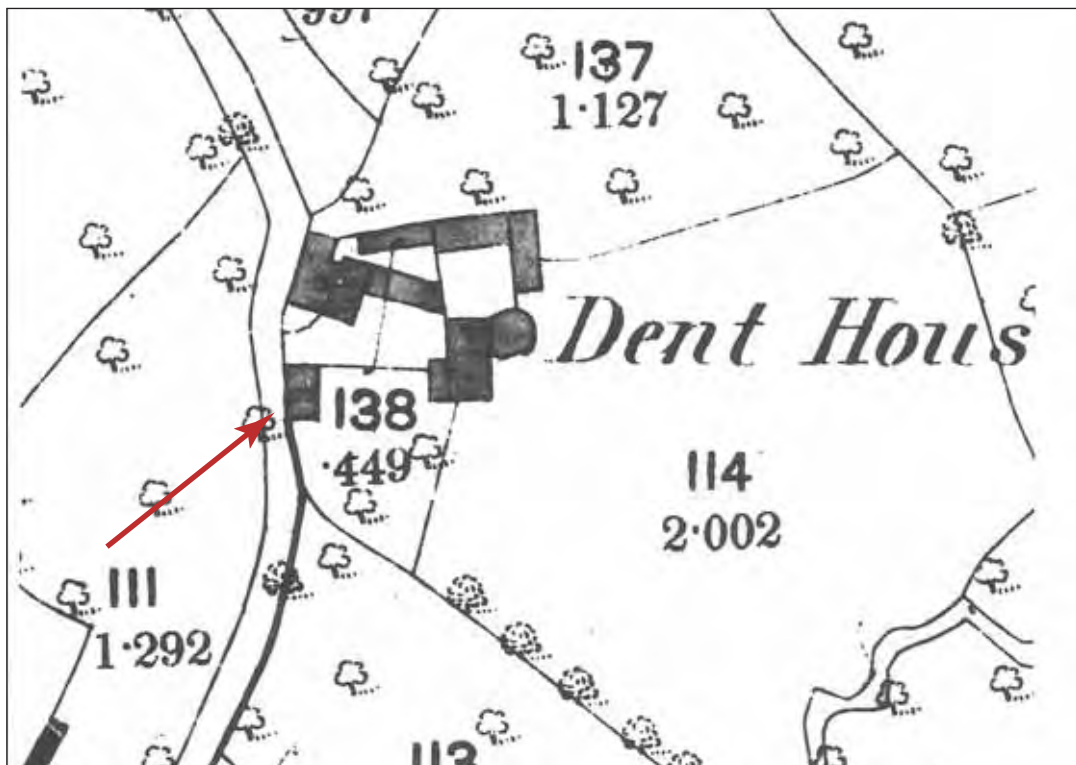


THE CIDER BARN
DENT HOUSE
DODDISCOMBSLEIGH
DEVON

Results of a Desk-Based Assessment
and
Historic Building Recording



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The Staff of the West Country Studies Library
Marrina Neophytou, DCHES

Ordnance Survey Map copying Licence No. 100044808

1.0 Introduction

Location: Cider Barn, Dent House
Parish: Doddiscombsleigh
District: Teignbridge
County: Devon
NGR: SX 85561 86431
Oasis ID: southwes 1-49287

1.1 Background

South West Archaeology Limited (SWARCH) was commissioned by Shane Maddison of Shane Maddison Conservation on behalf of Mr Julian Jenkins (the client), to undertake desk-based research and historic building recording of the Cider Barn at Dent House, Doddiscombsleigh, prior to the conversion of Cider barn (formerly *Apple* Barn) to holiday accommodation. The work was commissioned to comply with a planning condition on the development and was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by Devon County Historic Environment Service (DCHES) (Appendix 1).

The building is one of a group including the dwelling house and a threshing barn, all of which, together with cob walls to the south, are Grade II listed (see Appendix 3) and are recorded in the Devon County Historic Environment Record (DCHER)(Appendix 4).

The cider barn (DCHER 40319) is situated a short distance to the south of Dent House (DCHER 22140). The barn stands beside the minor road leading south from the settlement of Doddiscombsleigh to Lower Ashton. The two-storey building is constructed in stone with cob to the upper floor below a hipped slate roof. Inside, the cider making apparatus is intact and apparently in working order. According to the English Heritage listing document, Dent House is apparently of 16th century origin having undergone 17th and 18th century remodelling and alterations and having been considerably extended in the 1970s.

1.2 Summary of Results

The documentary evidence and the surviving machinery within Cider Barn both suggest that the present building was probably constructed and the machinery installed between c.1840 and 1860. This ties in with an expansion of the farm and expansion and adaptation of the farm buildings at that time, associated with a change in ownership.

1.3 Methodology

The desk-based study was carried out by Terry Green and was undertaken with reference to IFA guidelines on the preparation of archaeological assessments. The necessary research was conducted at the Devon Record Office and the West Country Studies Library and involved a search of the County Historic Environment Records (HER).

The measured building survey was conducted by Colin Humphreys and Robert Waterhouse and was undertaken in accordance with English Heritage and IFA guidelines. The site was visited on Monday 6th October 2008.

2.0 Results of the Desk-Based Study

2.1 Cartographic History

The location of Dent House is identifiable on the Ordnance Survey surveyor's draft map of 1803-4 (Fig. 2), but no reliable detail can be recognised. The earliest clear cartographic record of Dent House and its outbuildings is found in the Doddiscombsleigh tithe map of c.1840 (Fig.3). On this map the house is named and represented by an L-shaped plan to the south of which were a long building on an east-west axis adjoining on the east a similarly proportioned building lying north-south. The small enclosure to the south of this group is numbered 520 on the tithe map and identified in the tithe apportionment as 'Garden'. The larger piece of ground to the east, number 519, is 'Meadow'. The area to the north, 518, is 'Orchard'.

The Ordnance Survey First Edition map at 1:2500 surveyed in 1886 and published in 1888 (Fig. 4) shows the lay-out of the buildings in the later 19th century. Comparison of the maps of c.1840 and 1888 indicates considerable change during the middle years of the century. While the dwelling house seems to have escaped relatively unscathed, the outbuildings had clearly undergone considerable modification. To the north and east of the dwelling house was now an extensive L-shaped range of buildings, while to the south the long east-west building had been removed and the building adjoining it on the east had either been retained with the addition of a round engine house on its east side or had been completely replaced. This would appear to have been a threshing barn. Standing beside the road in the north-west corner of the former 'garden' (520 on the tithe map) was now a rectangular building on a north-south axis. This would appear to be the now existing cider barn.

The Ordnance Survey Second Edition 1:2500 map of 1905 (Fig. 5) shows no further change. The modifications of the 1970s appear to have involved the removal of the L-shaped range to the north and considerable extensions and alterations to the dwelling house. The cider barn and the threshing barn – though minus its roundhouse – remain.

2.2 19th Century Ownership

In the early 19th century Doddiscombsleigh was a scattered community of small farms. Lysons, writing in 1822 (165-6), records that one of the manors within the parish was Sheldon held at that time by Samuel Archer. The Archer family were among the major landowners in the parish (19th century trade directories) and a Samuel Archer (son of the above?) is recorded in the tithe apportionment of 1838 as owner and occupier of Dent House. In the 1841 census he is recorded as a farmer, number of acres not specified. White's Directory of 1850 records Samuel Archer as owning and farming at Dent House and the census for 1851 credits him with 130 acres. Samuel was succeeded before 1856 (Post Office Directory) by Thomas Archer who, in the census of 1861 is recorded as farming 150 acres. He was succeeded in 1870-1 by his son Samuel who had 156 acres. This second (or third?) Samuel remained farmer at Dent House until at least 1890 (Kelly's Directory), though the 1891 census shows Samuel Archer no longer at Dent House. Kelly's Directory of 1893 provides no information. In 1897 however, Kelly's records that George Henry Steed was farmer and landowner at Dent House. He was followed in 1902 (Kelly's Directory) by Samuel Partridge, farmer. The census returns after 1871 do not provide acreages.

As major structural changes often correspond to changes of ownership, it is probable that the major alterations which took place in the middle years of the 19th century can be

linked to an increase in farm size between 1851 and 1861 under Thomas Archer and represent agricultural improvement. The transition from Thomas Archer to his son Samuel Archer around 1870-1 with a further small increase in farm size could also have precipitated change. In any case the remodelling of the outbuildings, including the construction of a 'modern' mechanised cider barn, reflects the contemporary agricultural improvement meme. There may, of course, have been a cider press here before the mid-19th century changes took place, but improved cider production at this point in time might indicate increased or more efficient production was necessary to keep up with an expanding workforce. It may be noteworthy that the only other cider press recorded nearby is the remnant of a 17th century apple crusher and machinery found at Town Barton (DCHER 9395).

3.0 Results of the Building Survey

3.1 Building Description

3.1.1 Exterior

An apparently purpose-built rectangular structure of two storeys in mortared rubble with the final metre of walling in cob (plate 1). The rear wall partly incorporates an earlier cob wall with stone footings, which continue alongside the road to the east. The roof is of ridged slate with fully hipped ends on tiebeam & kingpost trusses (plate 2).

The south wall against the lane is rendered and creamwashed cob on a stone plinth, with a single loading door towards the right-hand end at first floor level.

The north wall is of flush-pointed rubble with rendered cob along the upper edge. The ends of two transverse beams appear in the wall face, suggesting that they have been inserted. The smooth plaster in places suggests that a lean-to was once located here. The wall contains three windows, those at the lower left and upper right are small, square original openings with two light pegged unglazed oak frames with internal plank shutters. The larger window to the upper left was probably forced through in the late 20th century.

The west wall as the north with a door to the lower left with timber lacing to jambs.

The east wall as the west, with an earlier, rendered cob garden wall projecting from the left-hand corner. As the upper stone face is toothed into the cob above here, this cob wall may have been much higher in the past, possibly forming the side wall of an earlier substantial building alongside the lane.

3.1.2 Interior

Internally, the eastern half of the building has a first floor, supported on two large transverse beams with axial joists with their ends set in the walls and supported on planks constructed into the wall faces. The western half has no upper floor, although a high window in the north wall suggests that it was partially floored originally. The edge of the first floor to the open part is protected by a simple timber fence, angled outwards with two close-set elm boards to retain loose apples. A recycled domestic straight run staircase of the later 19th century rises to first floor level against the north wall.

3.2 Basic Machinery Descriptions

3.2.1 Apple Crusher (Plate 3 & 4)

Located in the ground floor area at the eastern end, with a horse engine under the eastern of two beams, driving a horizontal shaft extending south-west to the roller-crusher fixed against the south end of the western beam. There is a second shaft to the east that drove a pulley against the east wall with the operating machinery on the first floor (no longer in existence). The horse engine, apple crusher and two shafts appear primary with building, although parts of the horse engine construction constitute later repairs.

3.2.2 Cider Press (Plate 5 & 6)

The tall, twin-screw cider press is set against the west wall, rising into the upper floor level, with a rough access ramp on bracer timbers fixed between the head-beam and the western extremity of the first floor structure an short bracer timbers nailed to the top of the head-beam and set into the wall to the west.

This appears to be a secondary press, possibly taller than the original. A horizontal timber near floor level against the south wall seems to have supported an earlier deck, while two pockets in the west wall appear to have contained short timber ties by which the top beam or timber uprights of an earlier press were attached to the wall. This method of fixing a press has been observed elsewhere in Devon. The angled timbers bracing the present press between the first floor structure and the end wall appear to be contemporary with it and not original.

3.3 Detailed Description of Horse Engine and Apple Crusher Mechanism

The horse engine is based on a heavy lathe-turned vertical post, with iron-bound ends holding wrought iron pintles; the lower sitting in a probable bronze bearing, led into a large granite block with the upper held in a cast iron bearing housing, bolted to the west side of the ceiling beam. The upper, larger diameter part of the post is morticed to take six radiating spokes, which were adjusted for height by wedges. The inner ends of these are deeper, with heavy beads to sloping soffits with radiused ends.

A timber ring of several segments, morticed & bolted together, was originally nailed, but is now through-bolted to the top of each arm at its extremity. A cast iron ring gear in segments is through-bolted to the upper face of the timber ring.

A mortice through the lower part of the main post takes a roundwood tiller, whose tenon is wedged in place. This tiller has a shaped end with a short length of chain to which the pony that provided the motive power would have been tethered. The tiller projects beyond the diameter of the ring gear and has drooped significantly, necessitating the addition of two later suspension bracers, nailed roughly to the underside of the timber ring.

Alterations to the seating of the timber ring have also been made at a later date, involving cutting of seatings for the ring and replacement fixing bolts. This work seems to have become necessary due to the sagging of the first floor structure pushing the wallower gears against the ring gear and preventing their easy movement.

A sequence of long slim radiating angle bracers were introduced at the same time, nailed between the undersides of the reset timber ring and the vertical post.

There is a south-western square drive shaft of wrought iron with wallower gear taking power from the ring gear in a vertical cast iron screw-adjusted slide, mounted in an oak trimmer between the joists. This drives a gear train in the eastern side of a timber crusher case, bolted to the underside of the ceiling joists, against the eastern face of the central ceiling beam.

The crusher case is rectangular, being composed of four axial struts with morticed transverse cross-members, gripping several bronze bearings in cast iron housings. Two toothed cast iron interlocking crusher rolls sit within this frame, below a short plank-lined vertical chute from the floor above. The soffits of the frame have wrought iron loops, formerly attaching the boards to direct the falling pulp to the collecting bin below (not now present).

The eastern square drive shaft of wrought iron has had the wallower removed where it would have engaged with ring gear. The other end has a timber constructed belt drive wheel, partly projecting through a hole in the upper floor, with a central turned hub and shaped spokes. The shaft is supported by three bearings on wooden frames suspended from joists, with two flanking the belt wheel, the other above the ring gear.

3.4 Detailed Description of the Cider Press Mechanism

A rectangular frame, formed with two large horizontal beams, is linked by square wrought iron posts which pass through holes in the beams. Slots in the posts take the tapered cotter-pins; these are located immediately above the bottom beam and both above and below the top beam. Large square washers fit between the cotter-pins and the timbers.

The bottom beam is supported on two transverse sleeper beams, which support the press deck via four short posts, set away from the beam with short spacers at their feet. Two axial joists are notched into the tops of these posts. The press deck is square, formed of thick transverse boards with a raised lip nailed to the upper surface around the edge. This projects forward in the middle at the front to form a narrow spout. A depression in the earth floor here would have housed a cut-down barrel to collect the juice.

The press board consists of five axial planks, nailed to three transverse joists which in turn are bolted to the soffit of a stout oak cross-beam which slides between the two vertical iron posts.

The screw mechanism consists of a pair of vertical wrought iron continuously threaded bolts with square-cut threads, which pass through the upper beam and work in threaded cast iron rings, bolted to its soffit. These bolts are fixed into globe-shaped housings in the upper face of the cross-beam. The base of each bolt has a cast iron gear wheel fitted to it, which mesh with a small-diameter cog set between them.

This cog is fitted to a slim vertical shaft of round section which sits in a bearing on the upper face of the cross-beam and passes up through the upper beam of the press frame. The upper end of this rod is square, presumably to be turned on occasion with a spanner. Just above the cog is fixed a cast iron globular barring point, with two large holes passing through it. A long bar could be set in this and the rod twisted, thus turning both of the twin screws simultaneously. This would result in the press deck applying even pressure onto the stacked pulp, interleaved with straw layers, known as the 'mock'.

3.5 Dating

3.5.1 The design of the press suggests a date after about 1830 up to about 1890, when twin-screw presses were in common usage.

3.5.2 The design of the crusher, using cast iron toothed rolls between a multi-piece framed housing tends to be after about 1820, up to 1920s.

3.5.3 The design of the horse engine, using cast iron ring gear and wallowers is suggestive of a date after about 1840 and probably 1850s-60s.

3.5.4 Alterations to the horse engine appear late, perhaps of early to mid-20th century date.

4.0 Conclusions

4.1 The Desk-Based Study

Cartographic evidence indicates that the cider barn was built between c.1840 and 1886. Its construction goes together with an expansion and adaptation of the farm buildings, an expansion of the farm and quite possibly an improvement of farming practice in the mid-19th century, most probably in the period 1851-61.

4.2 The Building Survey - Suggested Dating Sequence

4.2.1 c.1820-1840

Building constructed, with horse engine and crusher as existing (possibly with earlier form of ring gear) and earlier, smaller press.

4.2.2 c.1840-1860

Reconstruction of horse engine with cast iron ring gear on new timber ring?
Present, larger press installed, with new braces between wall and upper floor.

4.2.3 c.1900-1950

Horse engine modified to suit sagged upper floor structure, struts added to strengthen ring gear and support sagged tiller. Present staircase to upper floor may have been added at this time.

6.0 Bibliography and References

Published Sources:

English Heritage. 2006: *Understanding Historic Buildings, a Guide to Good Recording Practice.*

Institute of Field Archaeologists. 1994 (Revised 2001 & 2008): *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment.*

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Lysons, D & Lysons S. 1822: *Magna Britannia*, Vol.6, London.

Devonshire Trade Directories:

White's 1850

Post Office Directory 1856

Morris's 1870

Harrod's 1878

Kelly's 1883, 1890, 1893, 1897, 1902, 1906

Other Sources:

Devon Record Office:

Doddiscombsleigh Tithe Map, c.1840

Doddiscombsleigh Tithe Apportionment, 1838

Ordnance Survey Second Edition map at 1:2500, 1888, Devonshire sheet 91.7

West Country Studies Library:

Ordnance Survey Surveyor's draft number 37, 1804-5

Ordnance Survey First Edition map at 1:2500, 1905, Devonshire sheet 91.7

Devon County Historic Environment Service:

HER 9395, 22140, 40319, 40320

Aerial photograph: CPE/UK/1995 13 APR 47 F.20//MULTI 4/16400 58 SQDN: 1332

Websites:

www.ancestry.co.uk

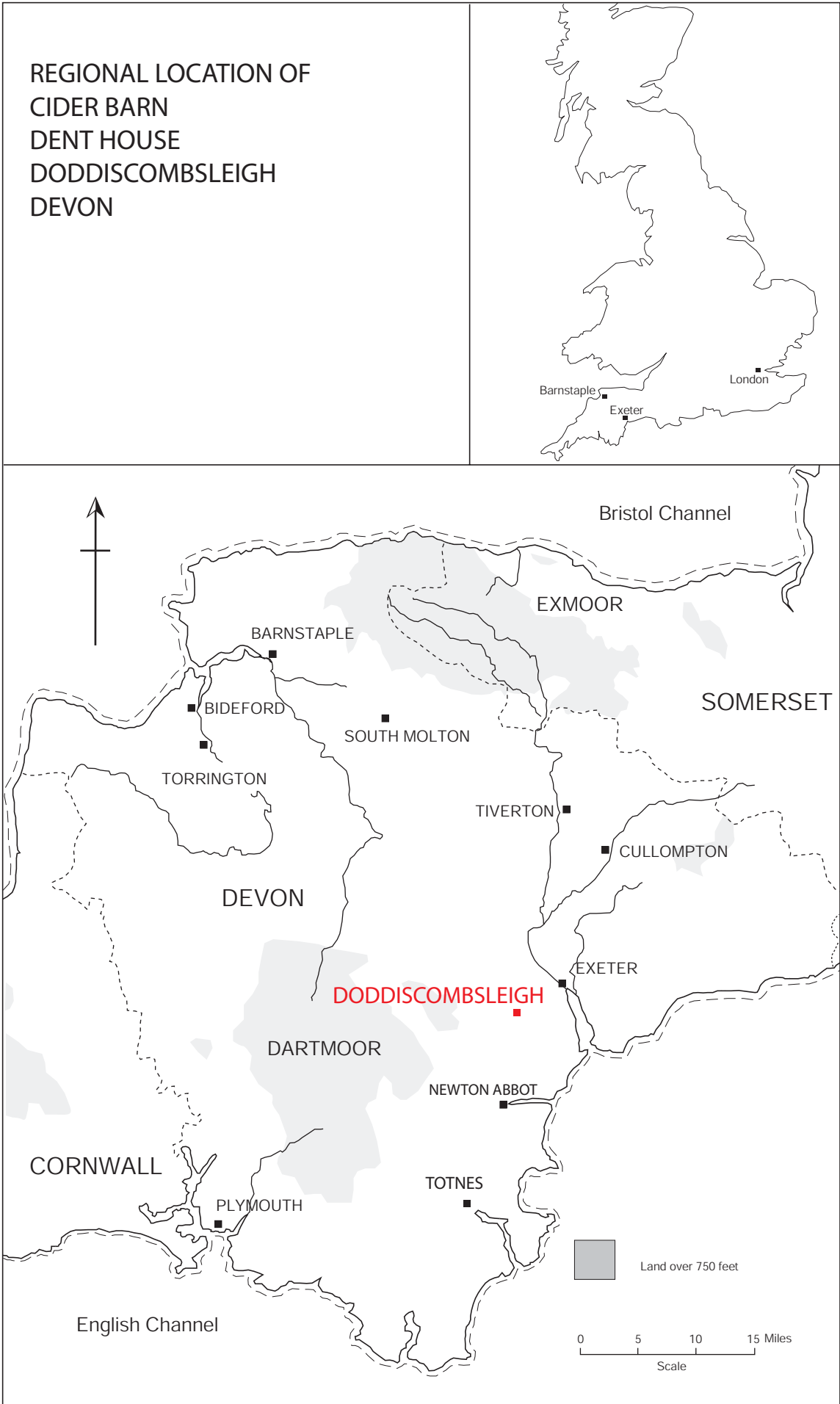


Fig. 1a: Regional location.



Fig. 1b: Site location.

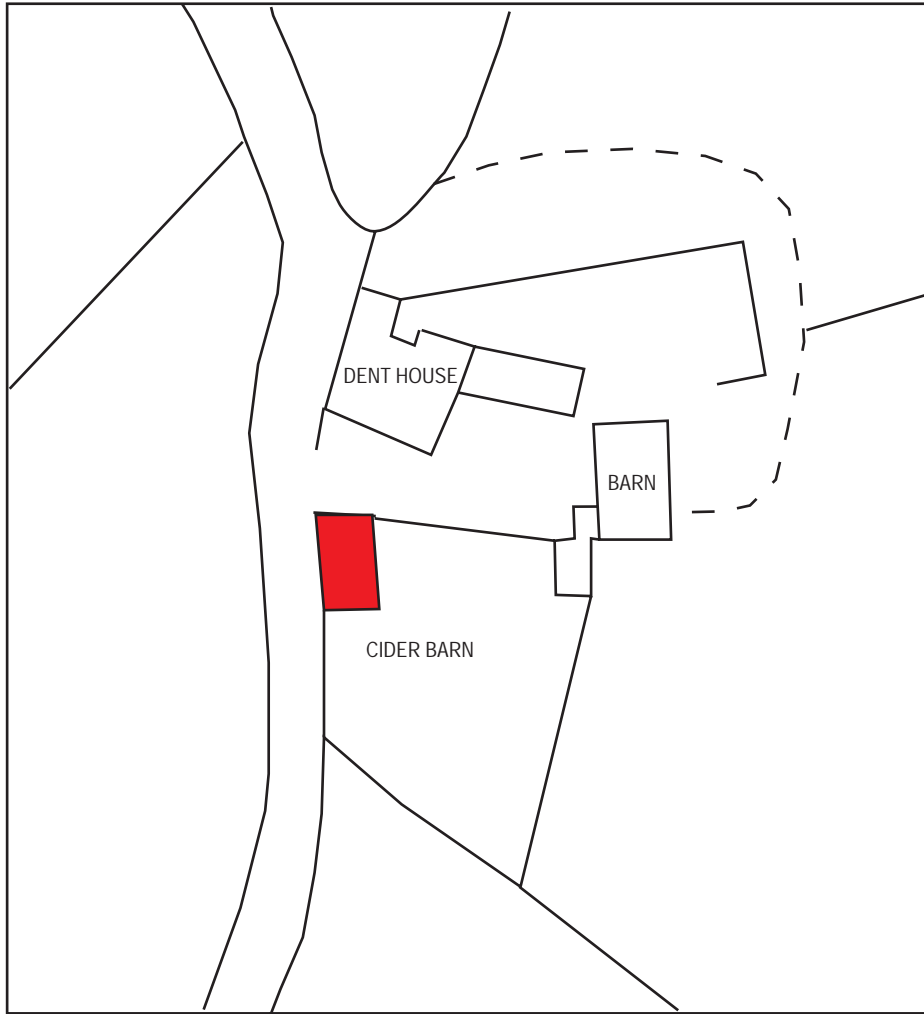


Fig. 1c: The location of the Cider Barn at Dent House, Doddiscombesleigh.
(Not to scale)



Fig. 2: Extract from the Ordnance Survey surveyor's draft number 37, 1803-4. The location of Dent House is arrowed. (WCSL)



Fig. 3a: Extract from the Doddiscombsleigh tithe map, c.1840 showing Dent House in its local context. (DRO)

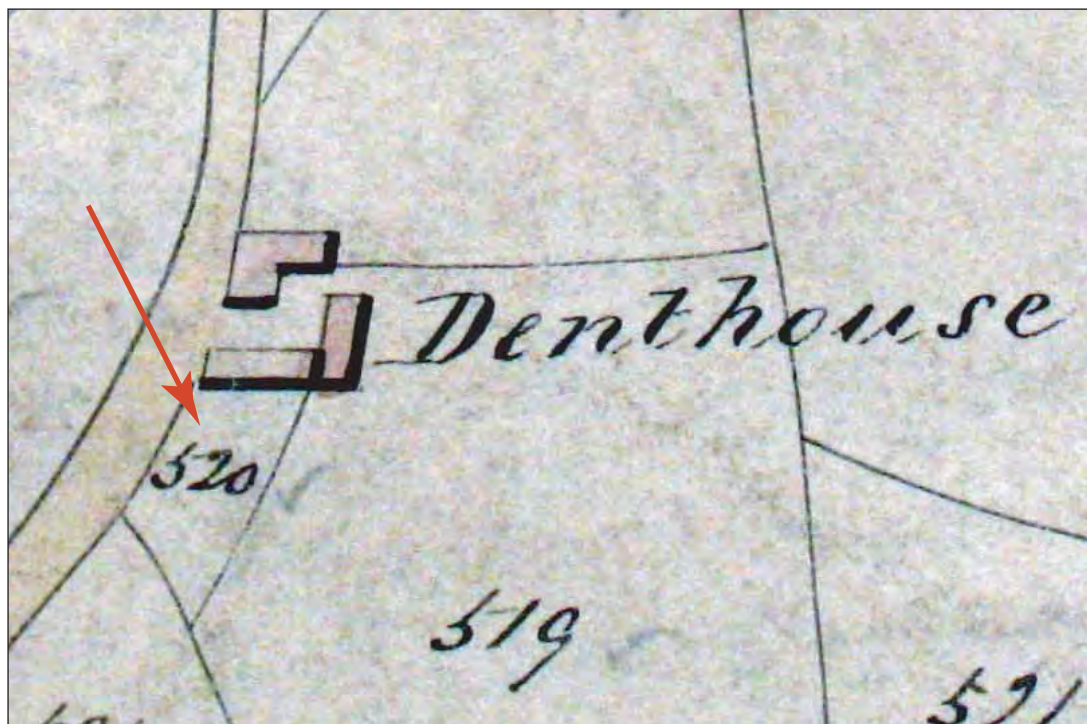


Fig. 3b: Enlarged view of Dent House from the tithe map. The future location of the cider barn is arrowed.



Fig. 4: Enlarged extract from the Ordnance Survey First Edition map at 1:2500, surveyed 1886, published 1888, Devonshire sheet 91.7. The cider barn is arrowed. (WCSL)

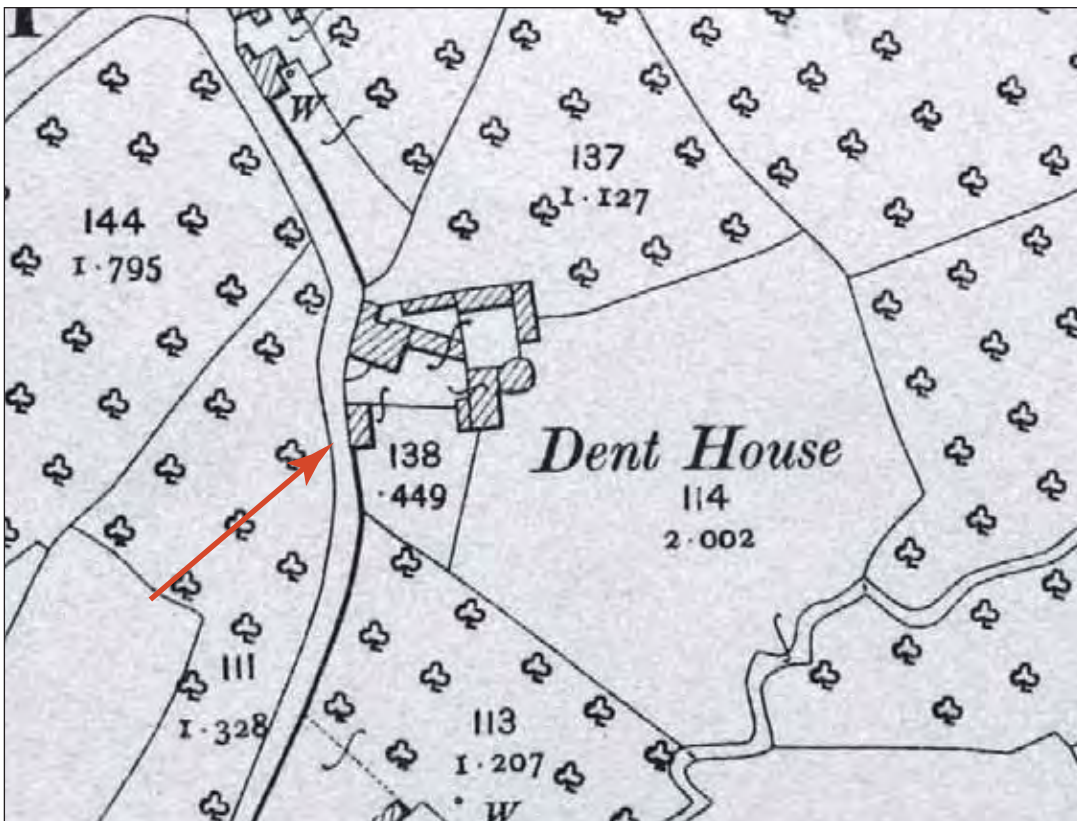


Fig. 5: Enlarged extract from the Ordnance Survey Second Edition map at 1:2500, published 1905, Devonshire sheet 91.7. The cider barn is arrowed. (WCSL)

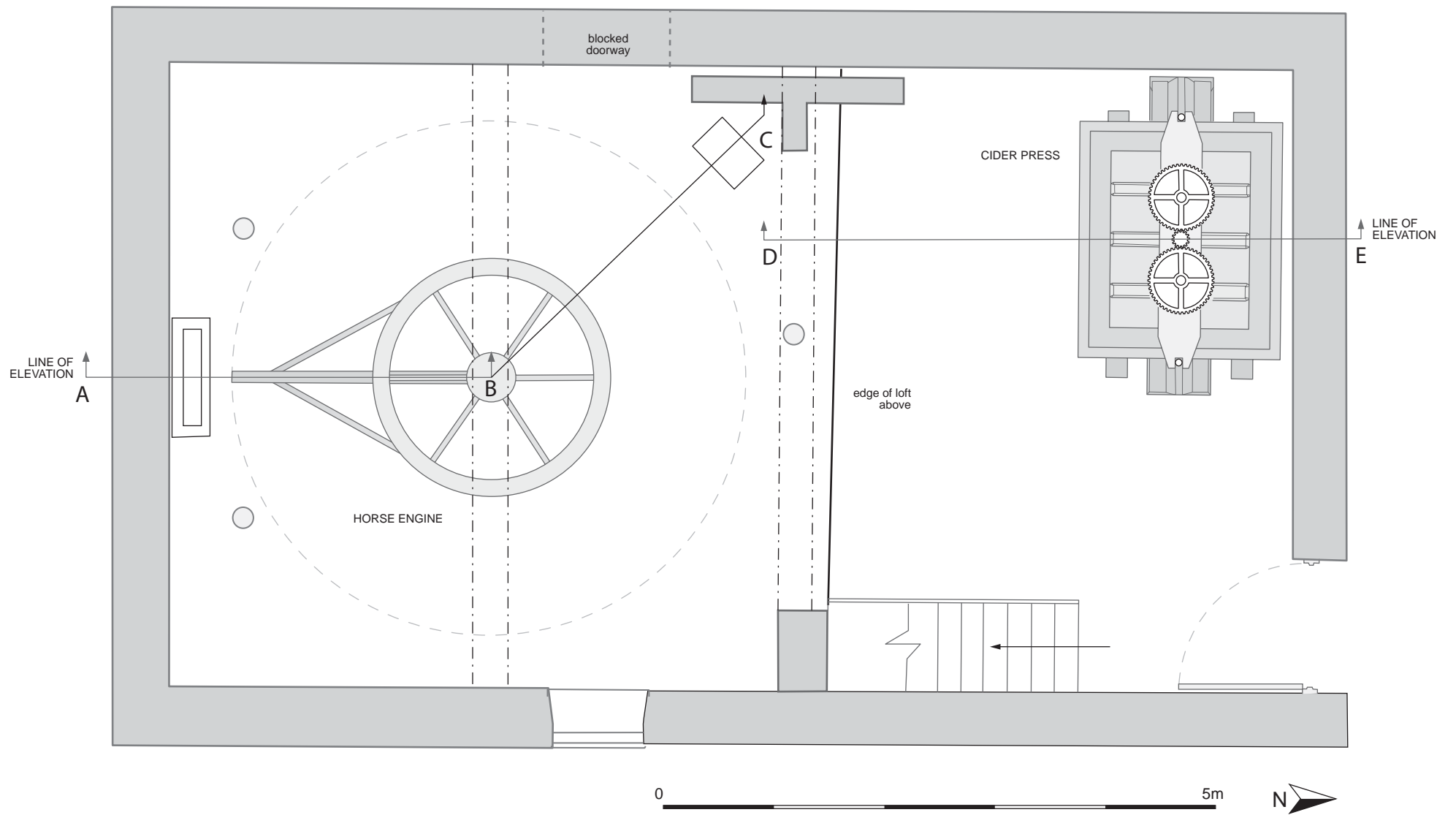


Fig. 6: Cider Barn, ground floor plan.

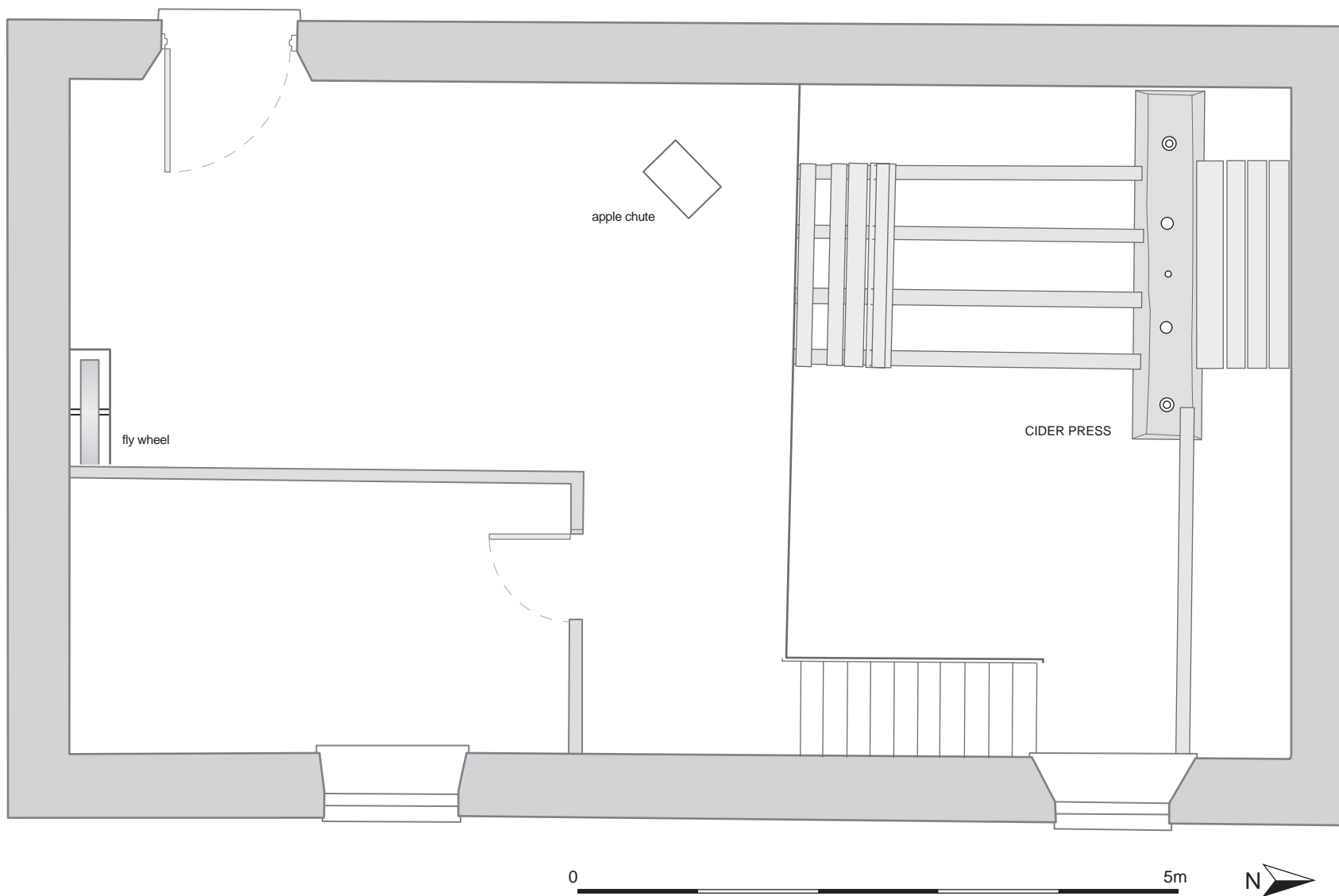


Fig. 7: Cider Barn, first floor plan.

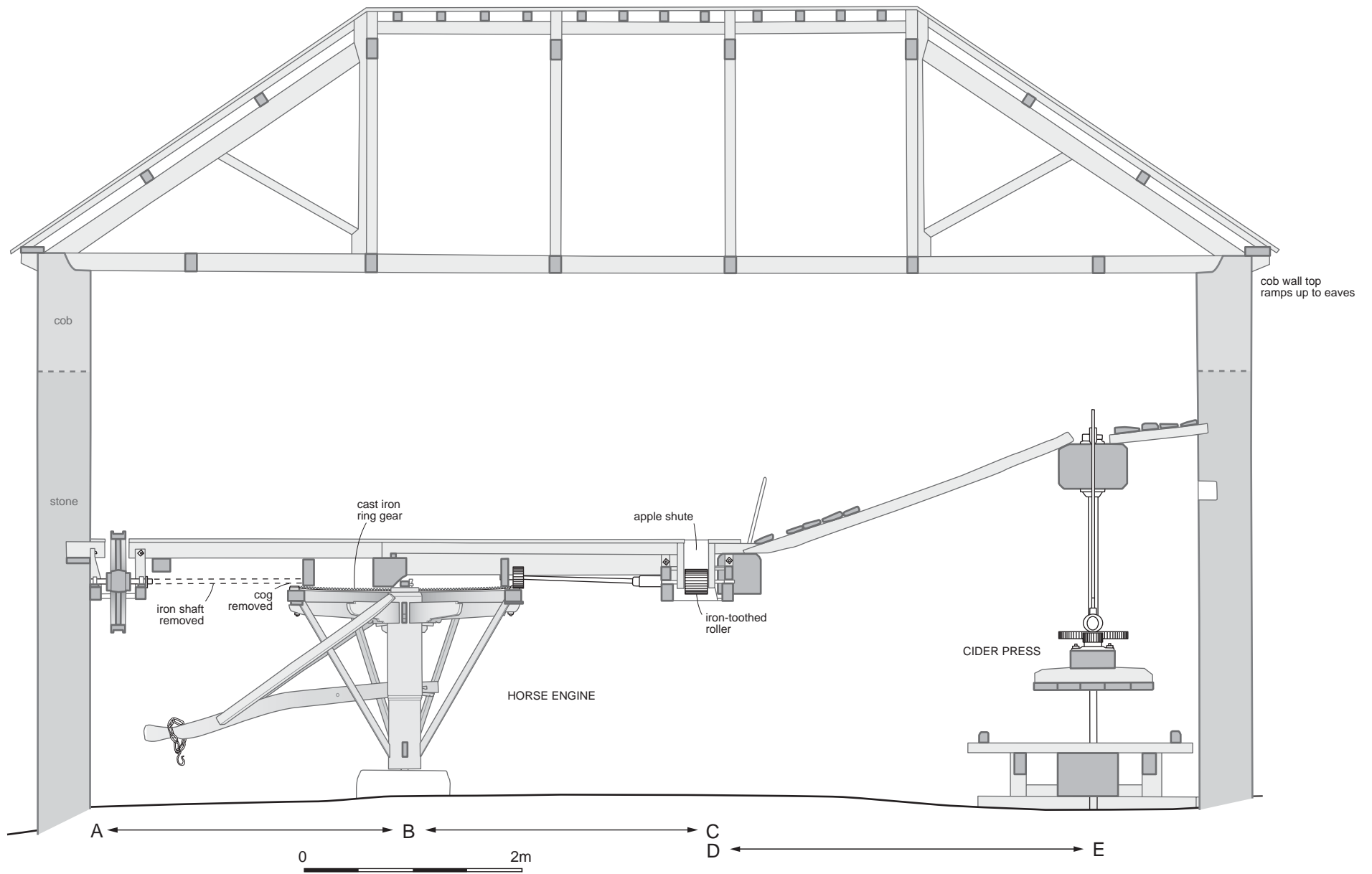


Fig. 8: Cider Barn, east-facing [AB] and north east-facing [BC] elevation of horse-engine and east-facing [DE] elevation of cider press. See Fig. 6 for location of elevations.

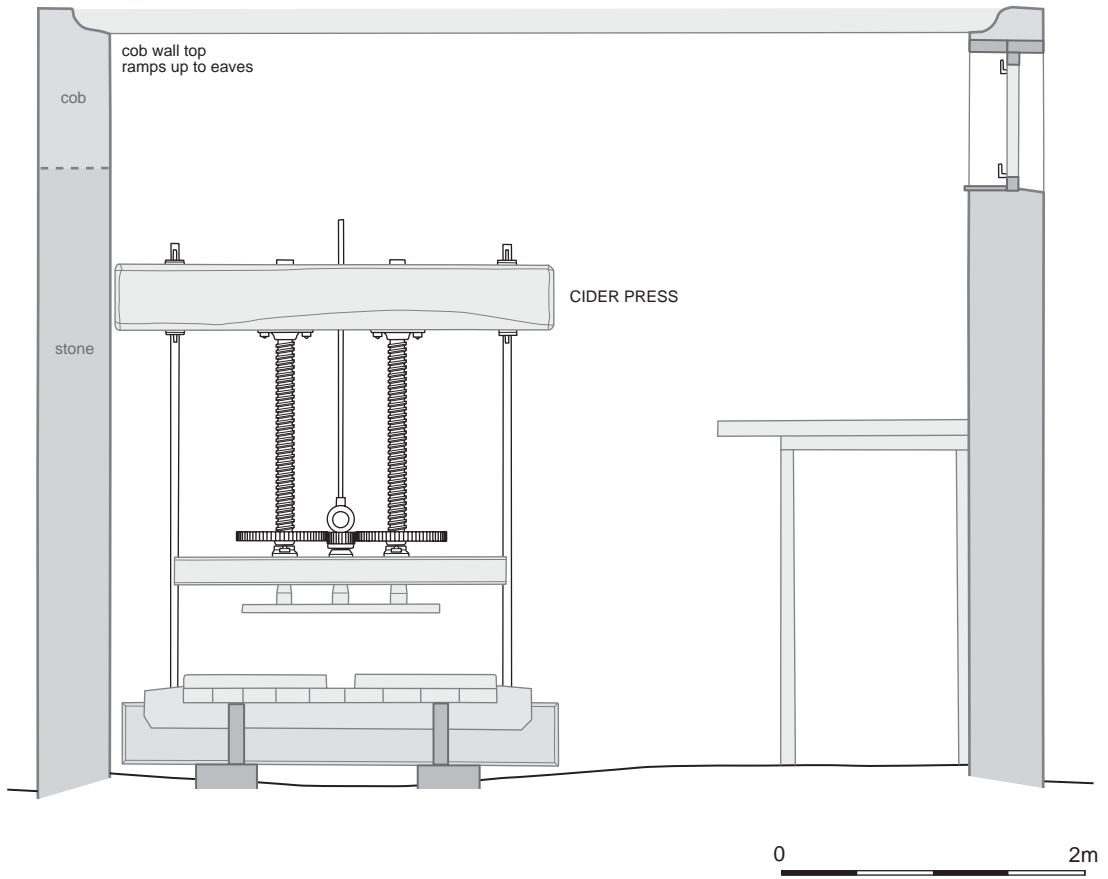


Fig. 9: Cider Barn, south-facing elevation of cider press.



Plate 1. The Cider Barn viewed from the north east.



Plate 2: The roof structure viewed from the north.



Plate 3: The interior of the Cider Barn viewed from the north, after clearance of debris.



Plate 4. The interior of the Cider Barn viewed from the north west.



Plate 5. The cider press viewed from the south east.



Plate 6. The cider press viewed from the first floor.

Appendix 1

BRIEF FOR HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Location: Apple Barn, Dent House

Parish: Doddiscombsleigh

District: Teignbridge

County: Devon

NGR: SX 85561 86431

Planning Application no: 06/05928/LBC

Proposal: Apple Barn, Dent House - change of use and conversion of redundant barn to holiday let retailing existing apple press

Historic Environment Service ref: Arch/dc/te/10794

1. INTRODUCTION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

1.1 This brief has been prepared by the Devon County Council Historic Environment Service (HES) with regard to the archaeological works - in this case a programme of historic building fabric recording - required as a condition of planning consent for the above works.

1.2 In accordance with PPG15 (1994) Planning and the Historic Environment, PPG16 (1990) Archaeology and Planning Policy and the Local Development Framework Policy on archaeology, consent has been granted, conditional upon a programme of archaeological work being undertaken. This condition requires that:

'No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority.' The development shall be carried out at all times in strict accordance with the approved scheme, or such other details as may be subsequently agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.'

1.3 The principal objectives of the programme shall be to investigate and record any historic building fabric or architectural detail that is obscured removed or otherwise affected by the development and

1.4 The Apple Barn and attached cob walls are Grade II listed structures, dating to the early 19th century. The Apple Barn contains machinery associated with the production of cider and the proposed conversion will impact upon the historic fabric of the building, as well as this integral machinery

1.5 This Brief covers the application area as defined in the plans submitted in support of this application.

2. WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

This document sets out the scope of the works required to record the historic fabric and machinery affected by the proposed development and will form the basis of the *Written Scheme of Investigation* to be prepared by the archaeological consultant and approved by the HES and the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

3. PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

3.1 Desk-based assessment

The programme of work shall include a desk-based *appraisal* of the site to place the development area into its historic and archaeological context. This work will consist of map regression based on the Ordnance Survey maps and the Tithe Map(s) and Apportionments. An examination will also be made of records held by the HER. The reporting requirements for the desk-based work will be confirmed in consultation with the HES.

3.2 Historic building recording

A record shall be made of the historic fabric of the building affected by the conversion. This works shall conform to Level 2 - 3 of recording levels as set in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice - English Heritage 2006* (available on-line at the English Heritage website) and described in outline below.

In addition to the historic fabric of the building, the recording work will include a record of the applecrushing machinery as well as any other surviving machinery within the building.

Level 2 is a **descriptive record**, made in circumstances similar to those of Level 1 but when more information is needed. It may be made of a building which is judged not to require any fuller record, or it may serve to gather data for a wider project. Both the exterior and the interior will be viewed, described and photographed. The record will present conclusions regarding the building's development and use, but will not discuss in detail the evidence on which these conclusions are based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive and may be tailored to the scope of a wider project.

Level 3 is an **analytical record**, and will comprise an introductory description followed by a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use. The record will include an account of the evidence on which the analysis has been based, allowing the validity of the record to be reexamined in detail. It will also include all drawn and photographic records that may be required to illustrate the building's appearance and structure and to support an historical analysis. The information contained in the record will for the most part have been obtained through an examination of the building itself. If documentary sources are used they are likely to be those which are most readily accessible, such as historic Ordnance Survey maps,

trade directories and other published sources. The record will not normally discuss the building's broader stylistic or historical context and importance at any length. It may, however, form part of a wider survey – thematic or regional, for example – of a group of buildings, in which additional source material contributes to an overall historical and architectural synthesis. A Level 3 record may also be appropriate when the fabric of a building is under threat but time or resources are insufficient for detailed documentary research, or where the scope for such research is limited.

3.3 The photographic record shall be made in B/W print supplemented by digital or colour transparency. If digital imagery is to be the sole photographic record then suitably archivable prints must be made of the digital images by a photographic laboratory. Laser or inkjet prints of digital images, while acceptable for inclusion in the report, are not an acceptable medium for archives. The drawn and written record will be on an appropriately archivable medium.

3.4 The consultant should make themselves familiar with the specification required for each of the recording levels. The detail of the proposed archaeological works should be set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation, including reference to the appropriate IFA and scientific guidelines for the analysis and dating of the historic buildings.

3.5 Should significant historical and/or architectural elements be exposed within the building by conversion/construction works the Teignbridge District Council's Conservation Officer and the HES will be informed. The applicant will ensure that any such exposed elements remain undisturbed until their significance can be determined and to allow consideration for their retention *in situ*.

4. MONITORING

4.1 The archaeological consultant shall agree monitoring arrangements with the County Historic Environment Service and the District Conservation Officer and give two weeks notice, unless a shorter period is agreed with the HES, of commencement of the fieldwork. Details will be agreed of any monitoring points where decisions on options within the programme are to be made.

4.2 Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds.

5. REPORTING

5.1 The reporting requirements will be confirmed with the HES on completion of the site work.

5.2 The report shall be prepared collating the written, graphic, visible and recorded information outlined above. The report shall include plans of the features, including their location, description of the historic building fabric, architectural features of interest and artefacts together with their interpretation. It is recommended that a draft report is submitted to the HES for comment prior to its formal submission to the Local Planning Authority.

A copy of this brief shall be included in the report.

5.3 The HES would normally expect to receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork - dependant upon the provision of specialist reports, radiocarbon dating results etc the production of which may exceed this period. If a substantial delay is anticipated then an interim report will be produced. A copy of this brief shall be included in the report.

5.4 A copy of the report will also be submitted to the Teignbridge District Council's Conservation Officer - address below.

5.5 On completion of the report, in addition to copies required by the Client and the District Council Conservation Officer, hard copies of the report shall be supplied to the HES on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. In addition to the hard copies of the report, one copy shall be provided to the County Historic Environment Service in digital format - in a format to be agreed in advance with the HES - on the understanding that it may in future be made available to researchers via a web-based version of the Historic Environment Record.

5.6 The archaeological consultant shall complete an online OASIS (*Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS*) form in respect of the archaeological work. This will include a digital version of the report. **The report or short entry to the Historic Environment Record will also include the OASIS ID number.**

5.7 Publication

Should particularly significant historic fabric, architectural features, below-ground remains, finds be encountered, then these, because of their importance, are likely to merit wider publication in line with government planning guidance. If such remains are encountered, the publication requirements – including any further analysis that may be necessary – will be confirmed with the HES.

6. PERSONNEL

6.1 The recording work shall be carried out by a professional historic building specialist to be agreed with the HES. Staff must be suitably qualified and experienced for their project roles. All work should be carried out under the control of a member of the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC), or by a person of similar standing. The Written Scheme of Investigation will contain details of key project staff and specialists who may contribute during the course of the works - excavation and post-excavation.

6.2 Health and Safety matters, including site security, are matters for the consultant. However, adherence to all relevant regulations will be required.

6.3 The archaeological consultant shall give the HES two weeks notice of commencement of works and shall be responsible for agreeing monitoring arrangements. Details will be agreed of any monitoring points where decisions on options within the programme are to be made.

6.4 Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report - see 5.5 below.

6.5 The work shall be carried out in accordance with *IFA Standards and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (1996)*, as amended (2001).

7. DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE AND FINDS

7.1 The archaeological consultant shall contact the museum that will receive the site archive to obtain an accession number and agree conditions for deposition. *The accession number will be quoted in the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

7.2 Archaeological finds resulting from the investigation (which are the property of the landowner), should be deposited with the appropriate museum - in a format to be agreed with the museum, and within a timetable to be agreed with the HES. The museum's guidelines for the deposition of archives for long-term storage should be adhered to. If ownership of all or any of the finds is to remain with the landowner, provision and agreement must be made for the time-limited retention of the material and its full analysis and recording, by appropriate specialists.

7.3 The artefact discard policy must be set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation.

7.4 The condition placed upon this development will not be regarded as discharged until the report has been produced and submitted to the HES and the LPA, the site archive deposited and the OASIS form submitted.

8. CONTACT NAME AND ADDRESS

Stephen Reed, Archaeological Officer, Devon County Council, Environment, Economy and Culture Directorate, Matford Offices, County Hall, Exeter EX2 4QW

Tel: 01392-383303 Fax: 01392-383011 E-mail: stephen.reed@devon.gov.uk

Maureen Pearce Conservation Officer, Teignbridge District Council, Forde House, Newton Abbot, Devon, TQ12 4XT

Tel: 01626 215705 Email: mppearce@teignbridge.gov.uk

27th May 2008

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AT APPLE BARN, DODDISCOMBSLEIGH, DEVON

Location: Cider Barn, Dent House
Parish: Doddiscombsleigh
District: Teignbridge
County: Devon
NGR: SX 85561 86431
Planning Application no: 06/05928/LBC
Proposal: Apple Barn, Dent House - change of use and conversion of redundant barn to holiday let, retaining existing apple press
HES ref: Arch/dc/te/10794

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) and details the proposed scheme and methodology for historic building recording to be undertaken prior to the conversion of Cider barn (formerly *Apple Barn*) to holiday accommodation. It has been drawn up by South West Archaeology (SWARCH) at the request Shane Maddison of Shane Maddison Conservation on behalf of Mr Julian Jenkins (the Client) with regard to the archaeological work required as a condition of planning consent for the above works. The WSI and the schedule of work it proposes conforms to a brief as supplied by the Devon County Historic Environment Service (DCHES).

In accordance with PPG15 (1994) Planning and the Historic Environment, PPG16 (1990) Archaeology and Planning Policy and the Local Development Framework Policy on archaeology, consent has been granted, conditional upon a programme of archaeological work being undertaken.

This condition requires that:

'No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority.' The development shall be carried out at all times in strict accordance with the approved scheme, or such other details as may be subsequently agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.'

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The Barn and attached cob walls are Grade II listed structures, dating to the early 19th century. The Barn contains machinery associated with the production of cider and the proposed conversion will impact upon the historic fabric of the building, as well as this integral machinery

3.0 AIMS

3.1 To investigate and establish the historical context of the site and the extant building.

3.2 To compile a full graphic and written description of the exterior and interior of the building as it currently stands. The drawn record will include historic fabric or elements of the building that are to be affected by the conversion, and other relevant detail.

4.0 METHOD

4.1 The desk-based assessment:

This will involve the examination of relevant cartographic and photographic sources held by the Devon Records office, West Country Studies Library and records held by the County Historic Environment Service (HER).

4.2 Historic building recording:

An archaeological record of the building will be undertaken with the aim of a greater understanding of the building and the identification and recording of any historic features including the existing machinery. The work shall be carried out in accordance with *IFA Standards and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (1996)*, as amended (2001). The recording will be based on English Heritage Level 2-3 (*Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*) guidelines and consist of:

- 4.2.1 A written description and analysis of the form and function of the building including evidence for different periods of build;
 - 4.2.2 A digital photographic record of the building will be undertaken;
 - 4.2.3 A drawn record of the building and the existing machinery that is to be affected by the conversion, specifically the existing horse engine;
 - 4.2.4 Should significant building elements be exposed which merit further archaeological work; this will be undertaken in consultation with, and to a specification agreed with DCHES. The project will be organised so that specialist consultants who might be required to conserve or report on finds or advise or report on other aspects of the investigation (i.e.dendrochronological analysis) can be called upon and undertake assessment and analysis of such features/deposits.
- 4.3 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by any archaeological staff working on site, particularly when working with machinery. As a minimum: high-visibility jackets, safety helmets and protective footwear will be worn.
- 4.3.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.
 - 4.3.2 The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.
- 4.4 SWARCH will agree monitoring arrangements with DCHES and give notice of commencement of the fieldwork. Details will be agreed of any monitoring points where decisions on options within the programme are to be made. Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds and completion of the OASIS record for this site.
- 5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING**
- This will be based on IFA guidelines and those advised by DCHES and will consist of:
- 5.1 Any machinery that is to be moved or altered in the course of the conversion works will be drawn in plan and cross section at 1:10, 1:20, 1: 50 or 1:100 as appropriate to enable the understanding and the function of the object. Any machinery that is not to be moved or altered by the works will be recorded in plan to give the location within the building and the relationship to other elements or machinery
 - 5.2 Survey and location of historic/architectural features within the fabric of the building. A plan of the building will be made using the existing architects plans, if they are accurate, if not the plan of the building will be surveyed and redrawn.
- 6.0 ARCHIVE AND REPORT**
- 6.1 An ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with *The Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991 2nd edition) upon completion of the entire project. This will include relevant correspondence together with context sheets, field drawings, and environmental, artefactual and photographic records. The photographic record will be comprised of Black and White prints of archivable quality. The archive and finds will be deposited with the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter under an accession number 362/2008. The museum's guidelines for the deposition of archives for long-term storage will be adhered to.
 - 6.2 An illustrated summary report will be produced as soon as possible following completion of fieldwork, specialist reports allowing. A draft report will be submitted to the HES for comment prior to its formal submission to the Local Planning Authority, Teignbridge District Council's Conservation Officer, the DCHES and the Client.
 - 6.3 A report will be produced. This will include the following elements:
 - 6.3.1 A report number and the OASIS record number;
 - 6.3.2 A copy of the DCHES brief and this WSI;
 - 6.3.3 A location plan and overall site plan showing the location of the building;
 - 6.3.4 The desk based assessment aspect will include the reproduction of relevant historic maps /plans etc and historic or current photographs where appropriate, and give an assessment of the context and development of the site;
 - 6.3.5 A description of the building including features of historical significance within the building;
 - 6.3.6 A plan of the building (based on drawings supplied by the architect if accurate) and plan and section drawings of the horse engine with photographs as appropriate;

- 6.3.7 An assessment of significant historical and/or architectural features, artefacts, environmental and scientific samples together with recommendations for further analysis;
- 6.3.8 Any specialist reports commissioned;
- 6.3.9 A conclusion including interpretation of the development and function of the building.
- 6.4 DCCHES will receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork, dependant on the provision of specialist reports, radiocarbon dating results etc, the production of which may exceed this period. If a substantial delay is anticipated then an interim report will be produced. The report will be supplied to the HES on the understanding that one of these copies will be deposited for public reference in the HER. In addition to the hard copies of the report, one copy will be provided to the HES in digital format, in a format to be agreed in advance with the HES, on the understanding that it may in future be made available to researchers via a web-based version of the HER.
- 6.5 Should particularly significant historic fabric, architectural features, below-ground remains, finds be encountered, then these, because of their importance, are likely to merit wider publication in line with government planning guidance. If such remains are encountered, the publication requirements – including any further analysis that may be necessary – will be confirmed with the HES.
- 6.6 A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online AccesS to the Index of archaeological investigationS*) database under OASIS record number southwes1-49287.

7.0 PERSONNEL

The project will be managed by Colin Humphreys; the building survey will be undertaken by Colin Humphreys and Robert Waterhouse and desk-based work undertaken by Terry Green, all of whom are SWARCH personnel. Relevant staff of the DCHES will be consulted as appropriate. Where necessary appropriate specialist advice will be sought, (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

Deb Laing-Trengove
South West Archaeology
The Old Dairy
Hacche Lane Business Park
Pathfield Business Park
South Molton
Devon EX36 3LH

Telephone: 01769 573555

6th October 2007

Appendix 1 – List of specialists

Building recording

Robert Waterhouse
13 Mill Meadow, Ashburton TQ13 7RN
Tel: 01364 652963
Richard Parker
Exeter Archaeology, Bradninch Place, Gandy Street, Exeter EX4 3LS
Tel: 01392 665521
exeter.arch@exeter.gov.uk

Conservation

Richard and Helena Jaeschke
2 Bydown Cottages, Swimbridge, Barnstaple EX32 0QD
Tel: 01271 830891

Curatorial

Fiona Pitt
Plymouth City Museum, Drake Circus, Plymouth, PL4 8AJ
Tel: 01752 204766

Geophysical Survey

Ross Dean

South West Archaeology Limited.

GSB Prospection Ltd.

Cowburn Farm, Market Street, Thornton, Bradford, West Yorkshire, BD13 3HW

Tel: +44 (0)1274 835016

gsb@gsbprospection.com

Human Bones

Seana Cummins

South West Archaeology Limited.

Louise Lou

Head of Heritage Burial Services,

Oxford Archaeology, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 OES

01865 263 800

Lithics

Martin Tingle

Higher Brownston, Brownston, Modbury, Devon, PL21 OSQ

martin@mtingle.freeserve.co.uk

Metallurgy

Sarah Paynter, Centre for Archaeology, Fort Cumberland, Fort Cumberland Road, Eastney, Portsmouth PO4

9LD

02392 856700

sarah.paynter@english-heritage.org.

Palaeoenvironmental/Organic

Vanessa Straker

English Heritage SW, 29 Queen Square, Bristol BS1 4ND

Tel: 0117 9287961

vanessa.straker@english-heritage.org.uk

Dana Challinor (wood identification)

Lavender Cottage, Little Lane, Aynho, Oxfordshire OX17 3BJ

tel. 01869 810150

dana.challinor@tiscali.co.uk

Julie Jones (plant macro-fossils)

juliedjones@blueyonder.co.uk

Heather Tinsley (pollen analysis)

heathertinsley@aol.com

Ralph Fyffe (pollen analysis) University of Plymouth

Pottery

John Allen,

Exeter Archaeology, Bradninch Place, Gandy Street, Exeter EX4 3LS

Tel: 01392 665918

Henrietta Quinnell

9 Thornton Hill, Exeter EX4 4NN

Tel: 01392 433214

Timber Conservation

Liz Goodman

Specialist Services, Conservation Museum of London, 150 London Wall, London

EC2Y 5HN

Tel: 0207 8145646

lgoodman@museumoflondon.org.uk

Appendix 3

English Heritage Listing

Text only

IoE Number: 85649

Location: CIDER HOUSE AND COB WALLS ABOUT 10 METRES SOUTH OF DENT HOUSE, DODDISCOMBSLEIGH, TEIGNBRIDGE, DEVON

Date listed: 09 March 1988

Date of last amendment: 09 March 1988

Grade II

DODDISCOMBSLEIGH SX 88 NE3/139

Cider house and cob walls about 10metres south of Dent House

DODDISCOMBSLEIGH SX 88 NE 3/139 Cider house and cob walls about 10 metres south of Dent House GV II. Cider house and adjoining cob walls. Probably early C19. Colourwashed rendered stone, cob below the eaves, with a slate roof, hipped at ends. Colourwashed rendered cob walls with slate capping. Plan: Cider house rectangular on plan with an apple loft at the north end. Large apple crusher survives, cider press in working order at south end. First floor access to apple loft from the road. The cider house, opposite and in front of Dent House, forms part of an informal courtyard of buildings to the south of the house. Exterior: Part lofted. The west elevation, to the road, has a first floor doorway to the right with a plank door with strap hinges. The north end, facing the house, has a plank door with strap hinges. The east elevation has 2 first floor and 2 ground floor windows, ground floor window right blocked. Interior: Cider press at north end in working order, chute from apple loft intact, Apple crusher with gearing for a donkey or horse at south end. Roof: C19 king post and strut roof trusses. Tall cob walls adjoining the cider house extend along the road. Group value with Dent House and the threshing barn.

IoE Number: 85647

Location: DENT HOUSE AND COB WALL TO SOUTH, DODDISCOMBSLEIGH, TEIGNBRIDGE, DEVON

Date listed: 09 March 1988

Date of last amendment: 09 March 1988

Grade II

DODDISCOMBSLEIGH SX 88 NE3/126: Dent House and cob wall to south.

DODDISCOMBSLEIGH SX 88 NE 3/126: Dent House and cob wall to south GV II. Former farmhouse. Circa early C16 origins, C17 remodelling, C18 alterations, substantial 1970s renovations and extension. Colourwashed rendered cob and stone ; slate roof with deep eaves hipped at ends ; axial stack and right end stack with brick shafts to main block, similar stack to end of rear wing, C20 front lateral stack to addition. Plan: The main block is a 3 room and through passage plan, lower end to the right, narrow unheated inner room, hall stack backing on to passage. A rear left wing, at right angles to the inner room and hall, forms an overall L plan. The house originated as a late medieval open hall, remodelled and floored in the circa early C17, the rear kitchen wing possibly added later in the C17. The medieval roof survives over the lower end only, over most of the hall and the wing the roof timbers are C18, below a later roof. Substantial alterations of the 1970s include an extension adjoining the lower end room to rear service rooms behind the hall and lower end. Exterior: 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 3:1:2 window front with one window to the 1970s 2 storey porch. 2- and 3-light 1970s timber casements with square leaded panes. Interior: The hall is the most complete room, with a large open fireplace with a timber lintel that extends over the doorway from the passage. Chamfered crossbeam with chamfered joists with runout stops ; plank and muntin higher end screen with diagonal stops and evidence of some alteration. The hall has a winder stair in the front right corner. C18 china cupboard on rear wall of hall. The inner room has a chamfered mullioned rear window (possibly resited) with diagonal stops. Lower end and passage carpentry in C20, early C19 marble chimneypiece possibly concealing earlier features. Good set of C18 2-panel doors, some with HL hinges, to both ground and first floors. The rear wing has a rough crossbeam and rebuilt open fireplace with a chamfered timber lintel with step stops. Roof: 2 side-pegged jointed cruck trusses, one over the hall, the other over the lower end. The apex of the lower end truss only is visible, lightly sooted with sooted rafters below a later roof. Diagonally-set threaded ridge, threaded purlins and collars all missing. The C18 roof is of pegged collar rafter design with x apexes to the trusses. Group value with cider house and threshing barn.

IoE Number: 85648

Location: THRESHING BARN SOUTH EAST OF DENT HOUSE, DODDISCOMBSLEIGH, TEIGNBRIDGE, DEVON

Date listed: 09 March 1988

Date of last amendment: 09 March 1988

Grade II

DODDISCOMBSLEIGH SX 88 NE3/138: Threshing barn south east of Dent House.

DODDISCOMBSLEIGH SX 88 NE 3/138: Threshing barn south east of Dent House GV II Threshing barn. Probably early C19. Colourwashed rendered cob and stone rubble; slate roof, hipped at ends. Plan: Rectangular on plan with opposed threshing doors (rear door blocked) and a lean-to (probably a former cartshed) on the front at the right. Exterior: Single storey. Large doorway on front with cob cheeks, lean-to built against right hand cheek. One window, high up, on left return. Interior: Pegged collar rafter roof trusses. The barn forms part of an informal courtyard to the south and east of Dent House. Group value with Dent House and Cider house.

Appendix 4

Devon County Historic Environment Records (HER)

HER 9395

District: Teignbridge District
Class: Agriculture and Subsistence
Type: CIDERPRESS
NGR: SX85798661
Historic Parish: DODDISCOMBSLEIGH
OS Map: SX88NE
Civil Parish: Doddiscombsleigh
Broad Period: Medieval
Listed Building Grade:
Period: Post Medieval, XVII

Description:

Town Barton. An apple crusher, dated 1666, and the mill machinery were found in a barn here. Copeland, G. W. TDA/81(1949)127/18th report of the Plymouth and District Branch.

HER 22140

District: Teignbridge District Class: Domestic
Type: HOUSE
NGR: SX85578646
Historic Parish: DODDISCOMBSLEIGH
OS Map: SX88NE
Civil Parish: Doddiscombsleigh
Broad Period: Medieval
Listed Building Grade: Grade II
Period: Post Medieval, XVI, XVII, XVIII

Description:

Dent house. Jointed cruck recorded. Former farmhouse. Circa early C16 origins, C17 remodelling, C18 alterations, substantial 1970s renovations and extension. Colourwashed rendered cob and stone; slate roof with deep eaves hipped at ends; axial stack and right end stack with brick shafts to main block, similar stack to end of rear wing, C20 lateral stack to addition. Plan: the main block is a 3 room and through passage plan, lower end to the right, narrow unheated inner room, hall stack backing on to passage. A rear left wing, at right angles to the inner room and hall, forms an overall L-plan.

The house originated as a late medieval open hall, remodelled and floored in the circa early C17, the rear kitchen wing possibly added later in the C17. The medieval roof survives over the lower end only, over most of the hall and the wing the roof timbers are C18, below a later roof. Substantial alterations of the 1970's include an extension adjoining the lower end room to rear service rooms behind the hall and lower end. Exterior: 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 3:1:2 window front with one window to the 1970s 2-storey porch. 2- and 3-light 1970s timber casements with square leaded panes. Interior: the hall is the most complete room, with a large open fireplace with a timber lintel that extends over the doorway from the passage. Chamfered crossbeam with chamfered joists with runout stops; plank and muntin higher end screen with diagonal stops and evidence of some alteration. The hall has a winder stair in the front right corner. C18 china cupboard on rear wall of hall. The inner room has a chamfered mullioned rear window (possibly resited) with diagonal stops. Lower end and passage carpentry in C20, early C19 marble chimneypiece possibly concealing earlier features. Good set of C18 2-panel doors, some with HL hinges, to both ground and first floors. The rear wing has a rough crossbeam and rebuilt open fireplace with a chamfered timber lintel with step stops. (POSSIBLY RESITED).

Roof: 2 side-pegged jointed cruck trusses, one over the hall, the other over the lower end. The apex of the lower end truss only is visible, lightly sooted with sooted rafters below a later roof. Diagonally-set threaded ridge, threaded purlins and collars all missing. The c18 roof is of pegged collar rafter design with x apexes to the trusses. Group value with cider house and threshing barn (DoE).

HER 40319

District: Teignbridge District Class: Agriculture and Subsistence
Type: CIDER HOUSE
NGR: SX855-864-
Historic Parish: DODDISCOMBSLEIGH
OS Map: SX88NE
Civil Parish: Doddiscombsleigh
Broad Period: Modern
Listed Building Grade: Grade II
Period: Modern, XIX

Description:

Cider house and cob walls about 10m south of Dent House. Cider house and adjoining cob walls. Probably early C19. Colourwashed rendered stone, cob below the eaves, with a slate roof, hipped at ends. Colourwashed rendered cob walls with slate capping. Plan: cider house rectangular on plan with an apple loft at the north end. Large apple crusher survives, cider press in working order at south end. First floor access to apple loft from the road. The cider house, opposite and in front of dent house, forms part of an informal courtyard of buildings to the south of the house. Exterior: part lofted. The west elevation, to the road, has a first floor doorway to the right with a plank door with strap hinges. The north end, facing the house, has a plank door with strap hinges. The east elevation has 2 first floor and 2 ground floor windows, ground floor window right blocked. Interior: cider press at north end in working order, chute from apple loft intact. Apple crusher with gearing for a donkey or horse at south end. Roof: c19 king post and strut roof trusses. Tall cob walls adjoining the cider house extend along the road. Group value with Dent House and the threshing barn (DoE).

HER 40320

District: Teignbridge District
Class: Agriculture and Subsistence
Type: BARN
NGR: SX855-864-
Historic Parish: DODDISCOMBSLEIGH
OS Map: SX88NE
Civil Parish: Doddiscombsleigh
Broad Period: Modern
Listed Building Grade: Grade II
Period: Modern, XIX

Summary

Threshing barn south east of Dent House. Threshing barn. Probably early C19. Colourwashed rendered cob and stone rubble; slate roof, hipped at ends. Plan: rectangular on plan with opposed threshing doors (rear door blocked) and a lean-to (probably a former cartshed) on the front at the right. (REAR DOOR BLOCKED) Exterior: single storey. Large doorway on front with cob cheeks, lean-to built against right hand cheek. One window, high up, on left return. Interior: pegged collar rafter roof trusses. The barn forms part of an informal courtyard to the south and east of Dent House. Group value with Dent House and cider house (DoE).

Appendix 5

List of Jpegs contained on CD to the rear of this report.

1. The Cider Barn viewed from the north.
2. As above viewed from the north east.
3. As above viewed from the east.
4. Detail showing the small window at ground floor level in the east facing elevation.
5. The Cider Barn viewed from the south.
6. The interior of the Cider Barn viewed from the north.
7. The horse engine at the south end of the barn viewed from the north.
8. Detail of above.
9. The horse engine viewed from the north west.
10. The cider press at the north end of the building viewed from the south east.
11. As above viewed from the east.
12. As above detail showing the worm gears viewed from the south.
13. The interior of the Cider Barn viewed from the north after clearance of debris.
14. The horse engine viewed from the south.
15. As above.
16. As above viewed from the north west.
17. As above.
18. As above
19. As above.
20. The cider press viewed from the south east.
21. As above viewed from the south.
22. As above viewed from the east.
23. The roof structure viewed from the north.
24. The cider press viewed from the first floor.