

**Chevithorne Barton  
Tiverton  
Devon**

*Historic Building Watching Brief*



for  
Morgan Evans LLP

on behalf of  
Mr and Mrs Heathcote-Amory

CA Project: 880169  
CA Report: 17091

March 2017



# Chevithorne Barton Tiverton Devon

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CA Report: 17091

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## SUMMARY

**Project Name:** Chevithorne Barton,  
**Location:** Tiverton, Devon  
**NGR:** SX 298565 115861  
**Type:** Historic Building Watching Brief

In 2016 Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by Morgan Evans LLP on behalf of Mr and Mrs Heathcote Amory, to carry out a watching brief on demolition works in the Jacobean house of Chevithorne Barton, nr Tiverton, Devon and to provide a record of any features revealed. This was to fulfil conditions applied by Mid Devon District Council to Listed Building Consent and Planning Permission granted in 2016 for works of demolition, rebuilding and refurbishment on the site.

The major works were the removal of most of the 19th to 20th century additions to the rear of the house and the provision of new footings to the replacement structures. In addition the 19th/20th century partitions in the 19th-century wing were re-organised and 1930s work was distinguished from the 19th-century works. One section of window reveal panelling was temporarily removed in the Oak Room, allowing a record to be made of the masonry behind it and the details of the joinery. This supported the view that the panelling is later than the date of the house. On the upper floors repair and replacement of floorboards allowed details of the floor beams and joists to be noted.

The watching brief results clarified some issues on the structural history of the house and in particular showed that the north wall of the west wing had retained 17th century fabric in the ground floor and lower part of the first floor. Unfortunately, the removal of 19th- and 20th-century elements here also resulted in the removal of this fabric on the ground floor.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In 2016 Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by Morgan Evans LLP on behalf of Mr and Mrs Heathcote Amory, to carry out a historic building and archaeological watching brief on works at the Grade II\* Listed Jacobean house of Chevithorne Barton, nr Tiverton, Devon (centred on NGR SX 298565 115861: Fig. 1) . This was to fulfil conditions applied by Mid Devon District Council (MDDC) to Listed Building Consent (Ref. 16/01622/HOUSE) and Planning Permission (Ref. 16/01623/LBC) granted in 2016 for works of demolition, rebuilding and refurbishment on the site.
- 1.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Cotswold Archaeology consultation with Stephen Reed and Marrina Neophytou of the Devon County Council Historic Environment Team (DCCHET), the archaeological advisors to MDDC.
- 1.3 The conditions for the consents were as follows:

### LB consent Cond. 4

- *No works to which this consent relates shall commence until an appropriate programme of historic building recording and analysis has been secured and implemented in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local 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 District Planning Authority.*

*Reason: To ensure, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2012) and the supporting text in paragraph 5.3 of the Mid Devon Local Plan Part 3: Development Management Policy DM27 (2013), that an appropriate record is made of the historic building fabric that may be affected by the development.*

### Planning Consent Condition 3

- *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 District Planning Authority*

*Reason: To ensure, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2012) and the supporting text in paragraph 5.3 of the Mid Devon Local Plan Part 3: Development Management Policy DM27 (2013), that an appropriate record is made of archaeological evidence that may be affected by the development.*

### **Project objectives**

- 1.4 The relevant specific objectives identified in the WSI the study were based on the reasons supporting the conditions noted above:
- 1.5 The appropriate record was defined in the WSI as equating to a Level 2 record as defined in the Historic England guidance: *Understanding Historic Buildings* (2016). It will take the form of photographic and written record (utilising any architect's plans) of structures that will be removed.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 This building record has been guided by the *Standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA 2014) and by *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (Historic England 2016).

2.2 The WSI specified a Level 2 building record.

2.3 Level 2 is defined in *Understanding Historic Buildings* etc. (Historic England 2016) to comprise:

A “photographic record, to include:

- *a general view or views of the buildings (in their wider setting or landscape); and views of the buildings external appearances. A series of oblique views will typically show all external elevations of the buildings and give an overall impression of size and shape. Where an individual elevation embodies complex historical information, views at right angles to the plane of the elevation may also be appropriate.*

And a written report, to include:

- *the site’s precise location, as a National Grid reference and in address form;*
- *a note of any statutory designation (listing, scheduling or conservation area). Non-statutory designations (historic parks and gardens registers, local lists, etc.) may also be added;*
- *the date of the record, the name(s) of the recorder(s) and the location of the archive; and*
- *a summary of the buildings’ types or purposes, historically and at present, their materials and possible date(s), in so far as these are apparent from superficial inspection only.*

2.4 The digital photographic record will be created in compliance with the English Heritage Guidance note on Digital Image Capture and file storage (DRAFT)

(2015). All record photographs will be taken using a Digital Single Lens Reflex (DSLR) camera with a sensor of a minimum of 18 megapixels. A compact digital camera may be used for more general shots. Lenses will be chosen to reflect the requirements of the particular feature/features being recorded.

- 2.5 Images will be saved in RAW or TIFF format. At the current time, TIFF formatting is regarded as the best format for archiving, although advice will be taken from the archive depository prior to completion of the project. Some files may be converted to .jpeg format for use in the report, but original RAW or TIFF versions will be maintained in the project archive.
- 2.6 Appropriate levels of Metadata will be maintained and included in the digital archive following the approach set out in the English Heritage draft guidance and in accordance with the conditions of deposit of the archive repository (anticipated to be the Archaeological Data Service (ADS), York).
- 2.7 Appropriate scales will be located in most archive photographs. However, where appropriate (i.e. where scaling can be seen from items within the view, or shots that may be used in publications), photographs without scales will also be taken.”

### 3. LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY BACKGROUND

#### Statute, national planning policy and relevant guidance

3.1 The report is written within the following legislative, planning policy and guidance context:

- National Heritage Act 1983 (amended 2002);
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act (1990);
- National Planning Policy Framework (2012); and
- English Heritage (now Historic England): Conservation Principles: policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment (2008).
- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

#### Planning (Listed buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

3.2 The building is Listed Grade II\* and is, therefore, of high heritage significance.

#### The NPPF and the Local Plan

3.3 The planning conditions imposed by the MDDC fulfil the requirements of the NPPF and the Local Plan as outlined in para 1.3 above.

## 4. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Chevithorne is first recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086, with two manors recorded. East Chevithorne, which at the time of the survey was held by Rogo from Baldwin the Sheriff, is associated with Chevithorne Barton. It is reported that there was a house at the manor in 1370. In the later medieval period, the manor passed from the Chevithorne family to the Francis Family, who owned Chevithorne Barton from c. 1404 to 1690. A medieval chapel or oratory is recorded at Chevithorne Barton in 1416. However, the property was let to a tenant by 1428.
- 4.2 The extant Grade II\* Listed house is thought to have been built at Chevithorne Barton by John Francis c. 1620-25 and (despite the alterations) it represents a fine example of a small Jacobean country mansion, built as a completely new house. It was built on the traditional late medieval pattern (hall (but single storey) and cross passage).
- 4.3 The next phase of development within the Barton dates to the mid-late 19th century, when the tenant, Robert Cook, undertook repairs and modernisations, which included the demolition and rebuilding on a different plan of the building west of the projecting central porch and rebuilding of the rear service buildings. Chevithorne Barton was further remodelled in 1930 by the Heathcoat Amory family, who acquired the house in 1905. The works included rebuilding of the 19th-century buildings at the back of the house and internal refinishing.
- Previous archaeological work**
- 4.4 An historical and archaeological assessment of the house was carried out by Keystone Consultants in 2011. (Keystone 2011). This work was updated by Keystone after a further visit in 2016 (Keystone 2016).

## 5. THE BUILDING DESCRIPTION

5.1 A full description is given in the 2011 Keystone report and the 2016 addendum. What follows is a description and where possible analysis of what was observed during the watching brief. Some comments are made on the earlier reports where new information has come to light.

### Ground floor

5.2 Room names are those on the floor plans supplied by Peregrine Bryant Architects which are the basis of our Figs 3-5.

5.3 Plaster was removed from the splayed window reveals in the Sitting Room (originally the Hall). The plaster was 20th-century, pink carlite type. This revealed the rubble construction of the 17th-century walls. The walling varied from roughly squared to random rubble. There were traces of the earlier white lime plaster in places on the reveals (Fig. 6).

5.4 Each stone reveal has been rebated on the outside to receive the stone jambs of the mullioned windows. These rebates were generally a little too deep and have been packed with stone chips and small stones (Fig. 6).

5.5 The presumed and unseen timber lintels over the window recesses seem to have sat on timber pads in the top of the reveals (Fig. 7)

5.6 It was noted that the lintels and cills of the windows on the ground floor all had filled and patched settings for diagonally set, vertical, iron security bars, two per light (just visible top of Fig. 6).

5.7 In the panelled drawing room, the panel in the northern splay of the west-facing window was removed. The wall behind had traces of plastering (Fig. 8), supporting the view of John Thorp that the panelling here may be later in the 17th century than the main house (Keystone 2011, 39-40). It is interesting to note that there are two stone planters in the garden, decorated with strapwork and with a date of 1657, suggesting further work around that time (Fig. 44).

5.8 The panel removed had been repaired in the past with a new timber base-muntin and timber pieced in to the bottom of the stiles (Fig. 9).

5.9 The plaster was also removed from the reveals in the windows in the Games Room. These were of brick and there was later 20th-century tanking along the lower levels of the wall (Fig. 10). Not enough plaster was removed to tell if the whole of the wall

was brick or just the reveals. Elsewhere, walls of this date (mid 19th-century) are of rubble.

- 5.10 Removal of plaster from the north/south wall between the rear part of the Games Room and the Kitchen indicated that the wall was built of brick and that there was a blocked doorway at its south end (Fig. 11). For reasons explained below, the back stair is allocated to the changes made in 1930 and this wall is thought to be contemporary.
- 5.11 Brick walling, as opposed to brick trimming, and especially the use of white brick, appears to be a hallmark of the 1930 work. The re-entrant corner in the angle of the Games Room also seems to date to this period. It has now been removed and a doorway set across the corner at 45 degrees (Fig. 11).
- 5.12 There are some unexpected features in and alongside the bottom of this wall. The removal of plywood floor panels and joists here revealed brick sleeper walls set over what appeared to be the rendered extradoses of a barrel vault. This could not be confirmed (Fig. 12). The known cellar runs east-west along the front of the Games Room with a timber ceiling and there is no access to this space either from it or from the ground floor.
- 5.13 At the northern end of the exposed underfloor area the level revealed was flat rather than rounded and appeared to be poured concrete with remnants of shuttering on the west and north sides (but was covered in red dust from the excavations). Under the kitchen wall in the centre of this area was a blocked brick arch contemporary with the wall it was in but blocked in red pressed brick, and the blocking sealed by the concrete slab (this is just visible in Fig. 12 and in a photo in archive). The head of the blocked doorway was also visible from the kitchen side. This must have been reached via a lower flight of steps under the existing back stair but this no longer exists.
- 5.14 The stair is an insertion into the west range, as is indicated by the complex rearrangement of the roof timbers that was necessary to provide enough headroom as the stair emerges in the second floor directly under the valley between the two rear projections. The wall it runs alongside on the ground floor appears to be from the 1930s work. Another stair existed in this wing prior to the 1930 changes as one is explicitly mentioned in the 1915 sales particulars. Its position has been lost, but its site is suggested below.

- 5.15 In the Keystone report the date of the kitchen fireplace was left undecided as to whether 19th or 20th century in date (Keystone 2011, 44). The stack it uses appears to be later than the roof structure above as it is positioned exactly under a roof truss which has required major surgery to its timbers and the insertion of trimmers to allow its creation. The stack externally can be seen to be brick built under the final ashlar, strongly suggesting an insertion. At first a 1930 date seemed appropriate, but the photograph accompanying the 1915 proposed sale particulars shows this stack. Either the siting of the stack in relation to the roof timbers was peculiarly incompetent or it was inserted in an intermediate programme of alterations. This could have followed the purchase of 1905. The omission of a stack here in the first rebuild would mean no heated rooms in this part of the west wing. At least some of the roof timber truncations were required to allow the creation of two rooms here in 1930.
- 5.16 The north wall of the west wing has been heavily pierced at the ground floor by openings to the rooms added before 1880 (Fig. 13). The large window in the kitchen and the door into the central larder are probably of the 19th-century works and the door at the foot of the stair into the west utility room is probably 1930 (Fig. 3). This section of wall and the openings have now been removed and the remaining wall above was held up by inserted needles while works were completed below (Fig. 14).
- 5.17 This work revealed that this section of wall from the north-west corner to the wall of the silver safe and the bathroom above it (whose west walls utilise the return of this wall to the central range), and up to about one metre above the timbers of the first floor was of a very different character from the 19th-century work above and east of it (Figs 14, 15 and 16). It is rubble set in a red lime mortar that is smeared over the face to give a level surface. This was presumably to facilitate rendering, but no sign of pre-19th century render remains.
- 5.18 Demolition of the north-east corner of the west wing allowed comparison in cross-section of the masonry of the west wall of the 17th-century wing with the 19th-century work. They were very similar, the mortar mix being all but indistinguishable. There was a suggestion that the older mortar was slightly darker in colour. The way the stone was laid was also somewhat neater, with more regular use of blocks rectangular in section in the face of the wall.



- 5.19 The 19th-century masonry of very random rubble seemed to use a paler sandstone and the mortar, not dissimilar in character from the earlier wall, was confined to the joints and core (Fig. 15).
- 5.20 It has already been noted that the ground floor stack near the north-west corner was a survivor from the 17th-century house (Keystone 2011, 25) and this masonry is of a piece with the stack (Fig. 16). The brickwork of the quoins of the rebuilt stack above it is identical to the window surrounds of the rear range.
- 5.21 The stack survived almost to the same height and has roughly squared sandstone quoins (Fig. 16). The north-west corner of the range has igneous rock quoins of irregular height but these appear to be 19th-century work, rather neater than those in the east wing, even at ground level.
- 5.22 The simplest interpretation is that the ground floor and lower first floor masonry here constituted the north wall of the west range of the 17th-century house. This causes a problem with the plan of this wing as the section between the porch and the western cross wing would be very deep, perhaps double pile. It also does not match the plan on the Tithe Map, although that may be less of a problem and is discussed below.
- 5.23 Keystone have suggested that the use of brick window jambs and arches is a way of distinguishing the 1930 work in the rear lean-to ranges, but this doesn't work very well with the observations made during the current alterations. Indeed it is concluded in this study that the reverse is broadly true, but that not all 19th-century windows had a brick surround and one 1930 window does (although in a distinct brick and mortar).
- 5.24 The first floor bathroom adjacent to the east wing is built of brick supported on a steel RSJ, certainly allocating it to the 1930 works (Fig. 18). Its window has no visible brick surround under the render and neither do the windows in the eastern utility room it oversails (Fig. 13).
- 5.25 The ground floor lean-tos are certainly of the pre-1880 work and during demolition no indication that the brick jambs and heads were insertions into their rubble-walled construction was visible.
- 5.26 The similar large, brick-jambled window in the north wall of the west wing clearly pre-dates the partitions inserted against it in the 1930 campaign (Fig. 4).

- 5.27 The only structural additions to the lean-tos after the mid 19th century are the first floor bathroom noted in para 5.24 above, and the boiler room against the north gable of the east wing. The stack rising out of this is quite evidently contemporary to take the boiler flue, not, *pace* Keystone 2011, 24, a 17th-century feature (Fig. 19). The 17th-century flue is contained within the wall thickness. To be fair, the stack is marked as 20th-century on their phase plans.
- 5.28 The demolition works made it clear that the corridor along the north side of the hall was a later insertion, dating to 1930 and contemporary with the insertion of the ceiling in the eastern utility room (Fig. 20). The corridor wall was single-brick thickness and the red bricks were perforated items. The corridor was lit by a skylight as otherwise there was no source of natural light.
- 5.29 As first built, this room was open to its lean-to roof and thickly lime-washed, including the roof timbers (principal rafters and two rows of purlins) and the full height of the wall and hall stack, within the roof. The common rafters are not painted and they and the felting must be re-roofing, probably contemporary with the works necessary to insert the skylight and the corridor, whose brick wall they respect (Fig. 21).
- 5.30 The hall, or sitting room, stack, unrendered here, had neat sandstone quoins (Fig. 21).
- 5.31 The silver safe and the small space in front of it occupied the northern half of a small room at the junction of the inserted corridor and the entrance hall/screens passage. This was added as part of the 19th-century work as the ground floor of the bathroom above and seems to have been unlit (Fig. 3).
- 5.32 The doorway from the screens passage in its present form is part of the 1930 work but whether there was access here before that is unknown.
- 5.33 The creation of the silver safe and the vestibule east of it was done in 1930. The vestibule was screened off by a single brick wall and lit by a window cut through the north wall which was at the base of a wooden light well cut through the roof of the adjacent larder. The safe itself had 9" walls of white brick and a vaulted ceiling below the real ceiling. The space above the vault was walled in 4" red brick (Fig. 22).
- 5.34 The safe and vestibule have now been removed and the window blocked up.

- 5.35 The WC at the east end of the lean-to range contains a transfer-decorated lavatory bowl, mahogany seat and cast-iron seat support of some distinction. The cistern is hidden. It was called the Trent Sanitary Closet but its maker is unknown. Technically it must post-date c.1880 and similar items were advertised in the 1880s and 1890s. In the adjacent small room is a wash hand basin that may be of similar age or more probably slightly later, given its relative plainness. They are to be relocated to a bathroom in the turret on the east elevation.
- 5.36 Removal of plaster from the north wall of the office (ground floor east wing) revealed a blocked fireplace. There was no certain sign of a 17th-century hearth, although two chamfered blocks on the west side of the fireplace masonry that do not quite line up may represent the disturbed left hand jamb of the original opening. Rubble walling on the east side would indicate that this opening was no more than 1.6m wide. This is enough to contain a fireplace like that reset in the west wing Games Room (Fig. 23).
- 5.37 Otherwise the earliest element is a segmental brick arch of two courses of headers on edge, springing from the line of the upper chamfered block. An outer course of stretchers completed the arch. The opening is approximately 1.4m wide and pretty much central to the cross wing axis. There are some traces of brickwork that might represent the eastern side of this fireplace. It is probably a 19th-century reworking of the 17th-century fireplace opening.
- 5.38 This fireplace has been replaced by another moved approximately 0.4m eastwards. This was a brick register hearth lined in firebrick and with a flat, brick lintel on an iron support. This probably dates to the 1930s work and the actual surround and hearth ironwork has been removed in the recent past and the site plastered over.
- 5.39 On the first floor in the 17th-century part of the house there were few changes. Plaster was removed from the window splays in Bedroom 1 and the Drawing Room revealing the rubble construction and the rubble-packed oversize rebates for the jambs. Again the plaster was shown to be 20th-century carlite type (Fig. 24).
- 5.40 It is presumed that when the old plaster was replaced with the present material, the brick repairs visible in the top of both splays of the west window in Bedroom 1 and the east splay of the window in the Drawing Room were made. These were inserted under the wood pad for the presumed lintel (Fig. 24).

- 5.41 It was noted above that the mullioned windows in the ground floor had evidence for the former existence of vertical security bars. None of the windows in the upper floors of the 17th-century wing show these scars. However, all of the mullioned windows in the 19th-century wing on the ground and first floors exhibit them (Fig. 25).
- 5.42 This raises the possibility that the window masonry in the west wing has been re-used from the demolished wing. Against this idea is the observation that the jambs in the newer wing are made of shallower courses of stone than the 17th-century ones. The mullions themselves are of similar height to the eastern wing ones and are in similar worn and weathered condition. The cills are also rather worn. The mullions of the two second-floor windows in this wing are of a simplified profile internally and the cills are unworn. They have no security bar holes and they were clearly made for their present position.
- 5.43 It can be calculated that there were enough mullions, cills and lintel blocks in the ground floor demolished west wing to provide the ground and first floor windows in the present west wing, if the fenestration was the same as in the existing east wing.
- 5.44 This would explain why there were bar marks in the first floor of the west wing but not in the older wing. Such recycling would seem a sensible thing to have done if it were possible.
- 5.45 On the east side of the main stair is a turret with a porch to the stair on the ground floor and containing bathrooms above (Figs 3-5 and 26). This was added as part of the pre-1880 works. The sanitary ware appears to be a little later, the product of John Bolding and Sons, whose Grosvenor Works were in South Molton Lane/Davies Street in London's Mayfair from 1891 to 1969. The simpler style of the equipment suggests a date later than that in the rear range (para 7.34), perhaps of the early 20th century, although it retains a conservative and substantial hardwood seat. It is similar to the equipment in the other first-floor bathrooms that clearly date to the 1930 works. If the heated towel racks found in all these rooms are chrome-plated rather than nickel-plated, which they appear to be, then they must in any case post-date 1926, when chrome-plating became available commercially.
- 5.46 The windows in the main rooms on the east elevation are modern sealed, double-glazed units, set in openings that have clearly been rebuilt, probably in the pre-1880 works, employing squared stone quoins and segmentally arched heads. The other windows are also in rebuilt openings, some with secondary internal glazing.

- 5.47 Bedroom 1 has a wonderful cast-iron stove of later 19th-century style, glazed to look like polished hard wood. It is the Siroco (sic) model named after the hot Mediterranean wind, a well-known type manufactured by the Faure Revin Foundry in the Champagne-Ardennes region of Northern France around 1910 (Fig. 27).
- 5.48 This would be an appropriate date for the wrought and cast-iron hearth in Bedroom 2, of Arts and Crafts style (Fig. 28).
- 5.49 In the western wing the interior was re-ordered in 1930 (Fig. 4). Stripping out and removal of most of the internal walls in the current programme has allowed some observations and interpretations to be made.
- 5.50 The only internal wall certainly dating from the Victorian work on this floor is that between Bedrooms 4 and 5. This has a blocked doorway and despite being quite thick, is stud-built (Fig 29). The blocking is contemporary with or earlier than the skirting, which is continuous with thinner 1930s stud walls.
- 5.51 The staircase and associated walls on the north side of the central corridor all belong to the work of 1930, the doorway to the stair being of the same neo-Georgian design as the works on the ground floor. The partitions here, creating the third bathroom on this floor (with a lowered ceiling) and storage cupboard (laundry and utility on Fig. 4) cut across the large window that must have lit the earlier room here. Suggestively, if it is assumed that this window was central to a room in the north-east quadrant of the west wing, then the west wall would have aligned exactly with the wall between Bedrooms 4 and 5. A wall here would fall across the small window lighting the stair. This, despite its brick jambs and arch, is an insertion to light the stair. The bricks are slightly redder and are laid in a different mortar from the other brick jambs, a paler, light-brown mix, as against the grey mortar employed there.
- 5.52 It is fairly clear that the rest of the studwork dates to 1930. However, it is possible to say what the 19th-century layout might have been. The surviving wall and the central single-light window on the south front might represent a cross passage from which the blocked door in the wall between Bedrooms 4 and 5 would give access to Bedroom 4. A similar door in the vanished west wall of the postulated passage would then open into Bedroom 5.
- 5.53 Such an arrangement would provide four rooms, one in each corner of the west wing with a north/south passage in the centre. The large brick-jambbed windows lit the two northern rooms. Somewhere in this passage would be a candidate for the site of the

pre-1880 stair in this wing. The south end would avoid the problems met with by the present stair (see below).

- 5.54 The fitting out and fireplace of Bedroom 5 appears to be 1930 work (Fig. 31).
- 5.55 The brick-lined fireplace recess revealed in the north wall of Bedroom 6 is similar to the middle phase of that in the Office and is integral with the 19th-century walling. It cuts into the earlier masonry on its eastern side which is visible in a small area on the right hand side of the brickwork (Fig. 32).
- 5.56 The second floor of the older part of the house is to be only lightly affected. The floor boards in Bedroom 10 were relaid and repaired and the fireplace inferred on the east wall opened up. Only the recess remained, formed in brick and presumably altered in the pre-1880 phase of works.
- 5.57 The removal of some of the floorboards revealed that here had been much repair with soft-wood trimmers supporting the sawn-off, presumably rotted ends of the joists.
- 5.58 The removal of nearly all the floorboards in Bedroom 8 showed the basic structure of the floors at this level (Fig. 33). This survived on the western side of the transverse central beam where the upright and quite narrow joists were fitted into the beam via a complex joint that can perhaps be described as a central tenon with an undersquinted or spurred tusk and a diminished shoulder. The joists in Bedroom 7 were similarly jointed.
- 5.59 On the east of the beam in Bedroom 8 the mortises had been cut out into simple cogs and new joists fitted. These had to be new as the originals, when cut to fit, would be too short (Fig. 33).
- 5.60 The joists are sawn but the beams are hewn.
- 5.61 The other ends of these joists were carried by the heavy beam that also supported the floor and partition at the head of the stair. This joint was not visible but the joists in the other side of the beam, under the landing floorboards, were also cogged into the joist. This might suggest 18th-century repair. 18th-century works are attested by the door to Bedroom 9.
- 5.62 The partition above this beam has a 17th-century door and doorframe *in situ*. It is shown in the Keystone report that this partition is an insertion (2011, 36) but there is

no reason to think this is not a later 17th-century alteration, as with the panelling in the panelled drawing room. Its irregular plan and thickness suggest a date earlier than the 19th century (Fig. 5).

- 5.63 The partitions in the central range that provide the corridor around Bedrooms 7 and 8 are clearly insertions. Ignoring the corridor, the layout actually conforms to the “two attics and a box room” of the 1905 sale particulars so the rooms themselves evidently pre-date 1930 and may be of the pre-1880s work if not earlier. The corridor element is from the 1930 work as it gives access to the bathroom added into the west wing attic space in 1930 (Figs 5 and 35).
- 5.64 The door in the partition between the bedrooms is 17th-century and the frame, although given an extra lining in recent times in polished dark wood, also appears to be of that date. The threshold is worn hardwood. This partition might well be early if not original. It is thicker than the corridor walls and its overlapping of the window jamb seems to be the result of a later thickening of this end of the partition. In the absence of a corridor it is more probable than not that this door is *in situ* in an early partition (Fig. 36).
- 5.65 The second floor of the west wing was just a floored attic space as first built and was lit only by the two gable dormers in the south side. Neither of these had a sensible relationship with the roof structure as the east and west trusses sat on the window cills (Fig. 37).
- 5.66 As first built the roof ran east/west supported on three kingpost trusses linked to each other and the gables by heavy purlins resting on the back of the principals and supported by cleats. It was the same width and height as the central 17th-century range (Fig. 38).
- 5.67 The northern section was covered by two parallel north/south roofs slightly lower than the main roof and joining it on valley rafters (Fig. 13). They also had kingpost trusses and similar purlins. The trusses ran along the line of the base of the north slope of the main roof and supported the north end of those trusses in wrought-iron, bolted brackets (Fig. 39).
- 5.68 Two of the timbers retain Baltic timber marks on the axe-hewn faces, the timbers having been sawn down from larger timbers imported as roughly squared baulks. The wood is “deal”, fir from one of the Baltic suppliers. These are the western truss tiebeam on its western side (Fig. 40) and the eastern lower purlin in the kitchen,

upper face. These marks are currently the subject of a research project, but are thought to be timber exporters' tally or identification marks. It would theoretically then be possible to find out where the timber came from. These marks have been submitted to a research project on such marks and it is hoped some information will be forthcoming when the research is completed.

- 5.69 The eastern truss has been much modified. The chimney stack in the centre of the eastern half of the range has required the removal of the tiebeam and some of the principals on either side. It and the associated light well have also required the removal of lengths of the valley rafters. This implies that the stack is a later insertion. This is confirmed by the exterior, the lowest section of which, to the level of the ridge of the front section of roof and therefore invisible from the south, is in red brick in stretcher bond. The brick and the paler mortar matches the inserted staircase window in the north elevation. The rest is in stone matching the other chimneys. We have noted earlier that the stack is visible on a photograph of 1915.
- 5.70 Further modifications to the roof trusses were made necessary by the insertion of the upper flight of the back stair and the creation of a bathroom under the north-east roof of the west wing (Figs 41 and 42). A new boarded timber structure was created north of the truss north of the inserted stack, and a landing was created for the upper flight of the back stair on its western side.
- 5.71 The landing required the truncation of the tie beam and its support on an inserted post and the door to the bathroom required the truncation of its eastern end and the insertion of another post.
- 5.72 The western principal was shortened to provide headroom on the landing and this was supported on a raised beam bolted to the kingpost and the inserted post and taken across like a collar to the other principal (Fig. 41). Two further braces were added under it at a shallower angle to pick up on the timber-framed wall under the valley (Fig. 42).
- 5.73 The removal of the tie beam to the south of the stack (Fig. 37), again replaced by an inserted higher beam, allowed the creation of a couple of rooms here, the kitchen and store room and a ceiling (Fig. 5).
- 5.74 The western gable and stack has been rebuilt internally in brick and concrete block at the top one and half metres or so. This is probably a more recent repair than 1930.



## 6 GROUND WORKS

- 8.8 The demolition of the rear ranges showed that the walls of all dates had almost no foundation trenches and were set on the surface of the bedrock. The area for the new structures was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.3m and then another 0.25 to 0.3m along the line of the demolished rear wall of the west wing during the writer's last visit. All that was revealed was the degraded sandstone bedrock (Fig. 43).
- 8.9 The rear wall of the west wing and the west wall of the main range were also without substantial footings. There was no sign of the rear extensions indicated on the Tithe Map, and it seems probable that they were also without significant footings, and all traces were swept away when they were replaced.

## 7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The observations of the demolition and refurbishment works has clarified previous work and answered some outstanding questions.
- 7.2 The main observation is that the rear wall of the west wing at ground floor and the lower parts of the first floor pre-dates the mid 19th-century works and appears to be contemporary with the stack at the north end of the Games Room. The lower part of this stack was recognised as a survivor from the 17th-century west range by Keystone, on the basis of its plan form. The fireplace itself is undoubtedly 17th-century but has probably been moved from another position in the house. The fireback is 20th-century work as is the base of the flue lining above it.
- 7.3 The insertion of this fireplace was a 1930 operation and it is reasonable to think that the fireplace came from somewhere in the east wing, as the original west wing was not available. The office fireplace had been removed in the 19th century, but it is possible that the fireplace in Bedroom 10 was the source.
- 7.4 It was noted above that if the rear wall of the west wing does belong to the first phase of work then this seems to imply a double pile here and this would be an unusual plan for the period. However, it might be that this was another large chamber very close in size to the hall, but oriented at 90 degrees to it, between the porch and the original east wing.

- 7.5 Another explanation would be that this was an early addition to the rear of the room balancing the hall. If that room had a stack like the hall then this addition would be only just over two metres deep internally, which seems a little unlikely, but it might explain why the wall is narrower than the rest of the building.
- 7.6 The Tithe Map plan of 1842 is difficult to interpret. It shows no northwards projection of the west wing, where the stack should be, and shows the north end of the east wing projecting much more than it does now. There are two blocks on the north elevation, projecting from the hall bay and from the supposed balancing bay on the west. The present north wall of this section of the west wing could be the north wall of this latter block. If so, then the proportions of the Tithe Map plan are inaccurate (not unusual in itself) but the stack is also completely missing and the west wing before rebuilding did not project north of the hall.
- 7.7 The 1842 ground plan of the house shows the west wing front projection somewhat smaller than the east wing, narrower and shallower. If it is accurate in this respect then the bay would be the same width as the stack on the other side of the wing, which may (or may not!) indicate that this was the width of the cross wing.
- 7.8 On balance the Tithe Map raises some unresolved issues, but without further corroboration it cannot be used alone to interpret the structure.
- 7.9 The west wing, with the exception of the rear wall at ground floor level and just into the first floor, was completely rebuilt in the years between 1842 and 1889. It may have re-used large parts of the windows of the 1620s house, and incorporated an earlier stack.
- 7.10 It has been possible to more fully disentangle the 19th-century from the 20th-century work. The ground-floor additions on the north side are all contemporary with the pre-1889 work (all are shown on the first edition OS) as is the central first-floor bathroom above them. The eastern first floor bathroom is part of the 1930 programme and all the bathrooms on this floor were refitted at this time. The skylights that were inserted into the rear lean-tos and bathrooms also date from 1930 or possible later. The brick jambs and window heads are thought to be of the pre-1889 programme.
- 7.11 The ground floor of the west wing was completely gutted and re-arranged to the designs of Albert Richardson in 1930 and the fittings of the Games Room, the kitchen stack and fireplace and the stair date from this time. The openings into the rear ranges, the silver safe and vestibule, the rear corridor and the doors into the

rear of the cross passage are also part of these changes. It is also likely that the corridor past the office and the boiler room were added now.

- 7.12 On the first floor of the west wing the 19th-century arrangements were completely revised. The door to the new stair enclosure and the cupboards and fireplace in Bedrooms 4 and 5 were evidently also designed by Richardson, in his neo-Georgian style. The fireplaces seem to date from 1930, but utilise the ?1905 stack. The small window to light the stair is a distinguishable copy of the older one adjacent. New stud walls were inserted and only the wall between Bedrooms 4 and 5 was retained from the earlier layout. A new door was cut through the east wall of the wing to allow a new corridor to run the length of the west wing and central range.
- 7.13 It has been possible to postulate that the pre-1889 plan of the west range was four rooms separated by a north/south passage or hallway. A blocked door in the surviving wall of the passage was probably the access from the passage to bedroom 4. The stair would have risen somewhere in this hall.
- 7.14 On the second floor a bathroom was fitted into the north-east corner of the attic and the roof modified to provide headroom for the stair and access to the bathroom. Two rooms were created in the south-east corner requiring the removal of the eastern truss tiebeam. A new corridor was created in the central range, but it is thought that the partitions between the rooms, while not absolutely original, are probably later 17th-century alterations.
- 7.15 A stone planter in the gardens bears the date 1657 and appears to be a 17th-century product (Fig. 44). This may provide a context for a later phase of works including the panelling and plaster overmantel in the panelled room, and even the stair if Keystone's doubts over its date are accepted (Keystone 2011, 39).

## 8 PROJECT TEAM

- 8.1 The project was researched and the report produced by Peter Davenport (MCIfA FSA) and illustrated by Tillia Cammegh. The project was managed by Duncan Coe (MCIfA).

## 11 REFERENCES

### ***Printed Sources***

Historic England 2016a *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*

Cotswold Archaeology 2017 *Chevithorne Barton, Tiverton, Devon: Written Scheme of Investigation for Historic Building Recording and a Watching Brief*

Keystone Historic Buildings Consultants 2011 *Chevithorne Barton, Tiverton, Devon*  
Keystone Report K789

Keystone Historic Buildings Consultants 2016 *A Note regarding the phased floor plans of Chevithorne Barton, Devon*; Keystone Report, an addendum to the report of 2011, August and September 2016

## APPENDIX A: OASIS FORM

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>	
Project Name	Chevithorne Barton, Tiverton, Devon: Historic Building Watching Brief
Short description	In 2016 Cotswold Archaeology was commissioned by Morgan Evans LLP on behalf of Mr and Mrs Heathcote Amory, to carry out a watching brief on demolition works in the Jacobean house of Chevithorne Barton, nr Tiverton, Devon and to provide a record of any features revealed. This was to fulfil conditions applied by Exeter City Council to Listed Building Consent and Planning Permission granted in 2016 for works of demolition, rebuilding and refurbishment on the site. The major works were the removal of most of the 19th to 20th century additions to the rear of the house and the provision of new footings to the replacement structures. In addition the 19th/20th century partitions in the 19th-century wing were re-organised and 1930s work was distinguished from the 19th-century works. One section of window reveal panelling was temporarily removed in the Oak Room, allowing a record to be made of the masonry behind it and the details of the joinery. This supported the view that the panelling is later than the date of the house. On the upper floors repair and replacement of floorboards allowed details of the floor beams and joists to be noted. The watching brief results clarified some issues on the structural history of the house and in particular showed that the north wall of the west wing had retained 17th-century fabric in the ground floor and lower part of the first floor. Unfortunately, the removal of 19th- and 20th-century elements here also resulted in the removal of this fabric on the ground floor.
Project dates	Jan 26th, Feb 1st, March 10th 2017
Project type	Historic Building Record and watching brief
Previous work	Assessment by Keystone Historic Building Consultants 2016
Future work	None
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>	
Site Location	Chevithorne Barton
Study area (M <sup>2</sup> /ha)	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SX 298565 115861
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>	
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Brief originator	None
Project Design (WSI) originator	Devon County Council and Cotswold Archaeology
Project Manager	Duncan Coe MCIfA
Project Supervisor	Peter Davenport, MCIfA, FSA
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>	Country House
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>	n/a
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>	
Physical	
Paper	Report
Digital	Photographs
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2017. <i>Chevithorne Barton, Tiverton, Devon, Historic Building Watching Brief</i> ; CA Typescript Report: 17091	

## APPENDIX B: LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN

COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER  
(Digital)

Site Name	Chevithorne Barton, Tiverton, Devon	Proj. No.	880169
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Site Code		Film No.	1	Acc. No.	
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<i>Frame no.</i>	<i>Date and Initials</i>	<i>Description</i>
IMG_3148	Jan 2017 PD	General view of south front
3149	Jan 2017 PD	Left hand 1F window S front
3150	Jan 2017 PD	1F window in porch S front
3151	Jan 2017 PD	Rear ranges to ESE
3152	Jan 2017 PD	Rear ranges: W "Larder" to WSW
3153	Jan 2017 PD	Rear ranges: central "larder" and "utility" to WSW
3154	Jan 2017 PD	Rear ranges general to WSW
3155	Jan 2017 PD	Rear ranges: central "larder" and W "utility" to SW
3156	Jan 2017 PD	Rear ranges: central "larder" and E "utility" to SE
3157	Jan 2017 PD	Rear ranges: central and E parts to SE
3158	Jan 2017 PD	Rear ranges: W parts to SW
3159	Jan 2017 PD	Rear ranges: central sections to S
3160	Jan 2017 PD	Site of new bay window W side of "games room", to NE
3161	Jan 2017 PD	N wall of W "utility" stone wall, brick partition to left
3162	Jan 2017 PD	View into W "larder" to W
3163	Jan 2017 PD	View into W "larder" to W
3164	Jan 2017 PD	Interior of W "larder" to E
3165	Jan 2017 PD	Defunct boiler in NW corner of W "larder", later slate shelves
3166	Jan 2017 PD	GF kitchen fireplace, to SW
3167	Jan 2017 PD	GF kitchen fireplace, to SW with flash
3168	Jan 2017 PD	Stairs next to kitchen, GF flight to 1F to S
3169	Jan 2017 PD	Corridor in rear range, doors to E "utility" single brick wall, to W
3170	Jan 2017 PD	Detail of perforated wire cut bricks in utility corridor wall
3171	Jan 2017 PD	Deleted
3172	Jan 2017 PD	Detail of panelled window reveal in GF drawing room in E range, W side, to be temporarily removed. Tape is opened to 0.5m
3173	Jan 2017 PD	Frieze zone of panelled window reveal as 3172
3174	Jan 2017 PD	Detail of panelled window reveal in GF drawing room in E range, W side, to be temporarily removed. Tape is opened to 0.5m
3175	Jan 2017 PD	Plaster overmantel of GF E Wing Drawing Room
3176	Jan 2017 PD	Plaster overmantel of GF E Wing Drawing Room (flash)
3177	Jan 2017 PD	Plaster rib ceiling in GF E Wing Drawing Room
3178	Jan 2017 PD	Detail of panelled window reveal in GF drawing room in E range, W side, to be temporarily removed. Tape is opened to 0.5m
3179	Jan 2017 PD	GF hall, window reveal after removal of plaster
3180	Jan 2017 PD	GF hall, window reveal after removal of plaster (flash)
3181	Jan 2017 PD	Profile of 1930s(?) wooden cornice in "games room"
3182	Jan 2017 PD	Wooden cornice as 3181
3183	Jan 2017 PD	Reset(?) 17th century fireplace in "games room" N end (tape out to

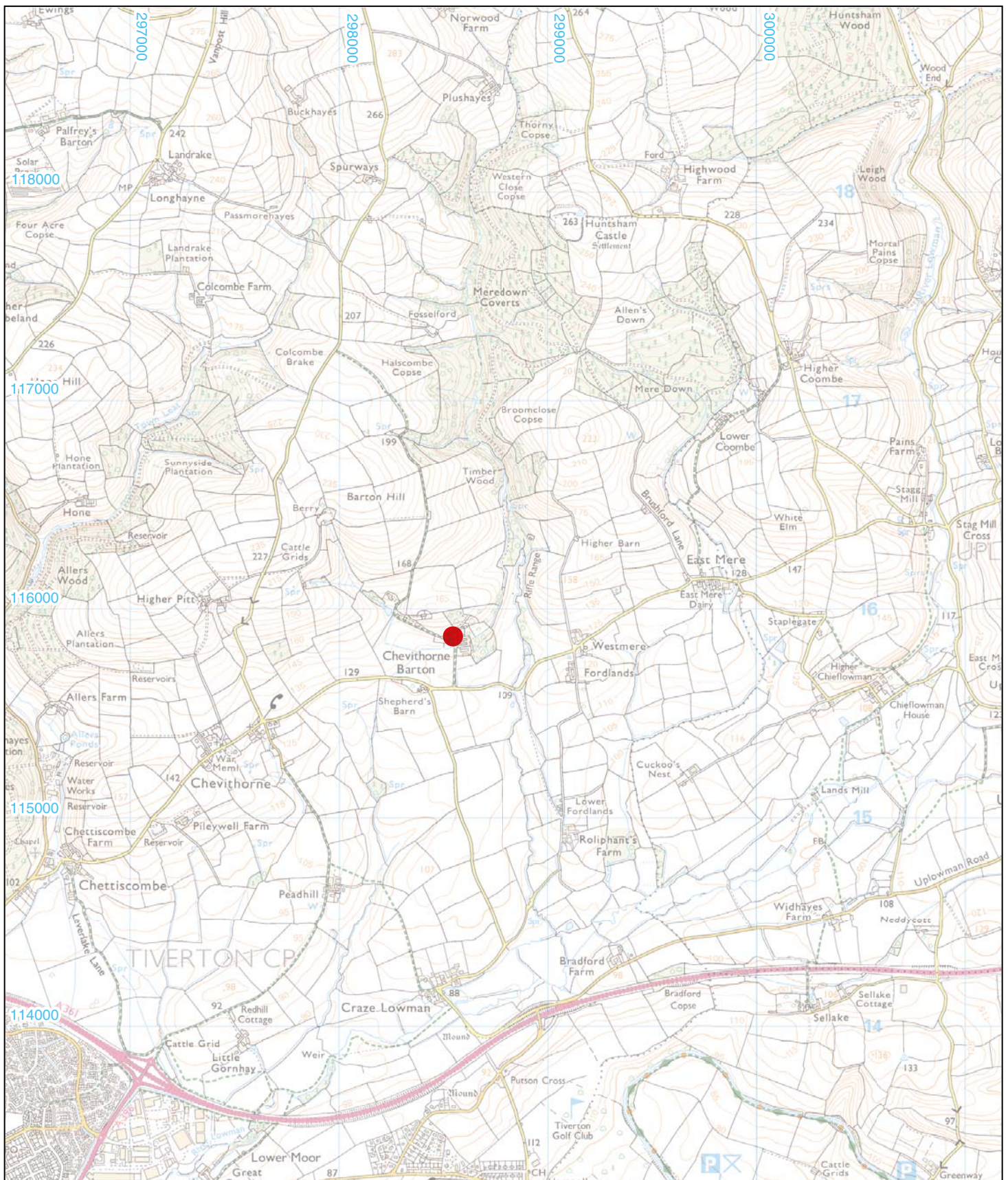
		1m)
3184	Jan 2017 PD	Detail of working in lintel stones of the fireplace in 3183
3185	Jan 2017 PD	Wider detail of working in lintel stones of the fireplace in 3183
3186	Jan 2017 PD	Site of proposed bay window in W wall of the GF "games room", to SW
3187	Jan 2017 PD	Detail of daisy on the stop of the mouldings on the fireplace in 3183
3188	Jan 2017 PD	Window reveal GF, E window in S wall of "games room" Tape out to 0.6m
3189	Jan 2017 PD	Exposed fireplace in N room E wing GF
3190	Jan 2017 PD	Exposed fireplace in N room E wing GF, zoomed in some
3191	Jan 2017 PD	Boldings of London cistern in E WC off stair, probably early 20th
3192	Jan 2017 PD	Detail of trademark on 3188
3193	Jan 2017 PD	Old loo seat on modern (?) Bowl. Towel rack may be 1930s
3194	Jan 2017 PD	E wing 1F rear fireplace N wall (above fireplace in 3189). 1930s woodburner?
3195	Jan 2017 PD	E wing 1F rear fireplace N wall (above fireplace in 3189). 1930s woodburner?
3196	Jan 2017 PD	Glazed cast-iron stove (1870-80?) in fireplace on E wing 1F front
3197	Jan 2017 PD	Fireplace on E wing 1F front, E wall
3198	Jan 2017 PD	Inserted back stairs in W wing rear, to SW (cf 3168)
3199	Jan 2017 PD	Inserted back stairs in W wing rear, to E & poss hoist encl. demol
3200	Jan 2017 PD	Inserted back stairs in W wing rear, to E & poss hoist encl. demol (flash)
3201	Jan 2017 PD	Marks of security bars 1F front Bedroom 4 (reused lintels and mullions)
3202	Jan 2017 PD	Stud walls in process of demol. W wing 1F to NE
3203	Jan 2017 PD	Stud walls in process of demol. W wing 1F to NE
3204	Jan 2017 PD	1930s bathroom fitting in main bathroom 1F centre rear
3205	Jan 2017 PD	1930s bath and panelling (cf 1930s neo-Georgian elsewhere in house)
3206	Jan 2017 PD	Scratch moulded later 17th-century door in 2F front E side Bedroom 7
3207	Jan 2017 PD	Rear, ledged face of scratch moulded later 17th-century door in 3206
3208	Jan 2017 PD	W wing 2F roof truss resting on dormer cill 18C tiebeam cut through in 1930? Simple mullions, prob 19thC
3209	Jan 2017 PD	Kingpost trusses in 19th century roof over W wing, to W
3210	Jan 2017 PD	Roof structure over W wing to NW
3211	Jan 2017 PD	Elm floor boards, much hacked about in Bedroom 10 (to be relaid) to SE
3212	Jan 2017 PD	Deleted
3213	Jan 2017 PD	Elm floor boards, much hacked about in Bedroom 10 (to be relaid) to NE
3214	Jan 2017 PD	Foot of doubled principal 2F E wing NW corner of Bed. 10, to W
3215	Jan 2017 PD	Foot of single principal 2F E wing SE corner of Bed. 10, to SE
3216	Jan 2017 PD	Early 17thC door in Bed 10, ledged side clenched nails
3217	Jan 2017 PD	Front of door in 3216. Dec. nail heads. Hinges same dec. as front door
2nd Visit		Scale 2m
3218	Feb 2017 PD	W larder and utility room rear of W wing, to SW
3219	Feb 2017 PD	Kitchen window between central larder and utility room, to S
3220	Feb 2017 PD	Central larder to SE
3221	Feb 2017 PD	The 20th C stack added to E wing N gable, for boiler flue, to SE
3222	Feb 2017 PD	Deleted

3223	Feb 2017 PD	Deleted
3224	Feb 2017 PD	1F landing to rear stair after demol of cupboards and angled wall, to NE
3225	Feb 2017 PD	Single light IF window in S side Bedroom 5 with security bar scars
3226	Feb 2017 PD	1F window in S side Bedroom 5 with security bar scars, to SW
3227	Feb 2017 PD	E splay of 1F drawing room window, modern plaster removed (scale 1m)
3228	Feb 2017 PD	W splay of 1F drawing room window, modern plaster removed (scale 1m)
3229	Feb 2017 PD	S splay of 1F Bedroom 1 W window modern plaster removed (scale 1m)
3230	Feb 2017 PD	S splay of 1F Bedroom 1 W window modern plaster removed (scale 1m)
3231	Feb 2017 PD	W splay of 1F Bedroom 1 S window modern plaster removed (scale 1m)
3232	Feb 2017 PD	E splay of 1F Bedroom 1 S window modern plaster removed (scale 1m)
3233	Feb 2017 PD	GF Sitting room E window W splay, modern plaster removed
3234	Feb 2017 PD	GF Sitting room E window E splay, modern plaster removed
3235	Feb 2017 PD	GF Sitting room W window W splay, modern plaster removed
3236	Feb 2017 PD	Detail of top of 3233
3237	Feb 2017 PD	GF Sitting room W window E splay, modern plaster removed
3238	Feb 2017 PD	White lime plaster remnant under 20th century plaster in GF sitting room window splay (scale in 0.5m divisions)
3239	Feb 2017 PD	N splay of W window in GF drawing room after removal of panelling
3240	Feb 2017 PD	N splay of W window in GF drawing room, rear/end of panelling after removal of reveal panelling, to NE (scale in 0.5m divisions)
3241	Feb 2017 PD	Detail of panelling below removed panel as in 3240, to W
3242	Feb 2017 PD	Detail of panelling below removed panel as in 3240, to W
3243	Feb 2017 PD	Rear of top of panelling on W wall of GF sitting room, to NE
3244	Feb 2017 PD	Rear of top of panelling on W wall of GF sitting room, to NE (flash)
3245	Feb 2017 PD	Rear of top of panelling on W wall of GF sitting room, to N
3246	Feb 2017 PD	The reveal panelling ex situ, rear side. Note replaced timber at base
3247	Feb 2017 PD	The reveal panelling ex situ, rear side. Note replaced timber at base
3248	Feb 2017 PD	The reveal panelling ex situ, front face. Note replaced timber at base
3249	Feb 2017 PD	The reveal panelling ex situ, front face, oblique
3250	Feb 2017 PD	The fireplace in the office, after opening out, to NE
3251	Feb 2017 PD	The fireplace in the office, after opening out, to N
3252	Feb 2017 PD	The E utility and corridor on N side during preliminary demolition, to WNW
3253	Feb 2017 PD	The E utility and corridor on N side during preliminary demolition, to W
3254	Feb 2017 PD	Roof timbers of E utility above inserted ceiling, at W end
3255	Feb 2017 PD	Rear wall of sitting room (hall stack) above E utility, W end. White painted wall and timbers of C19 phase, to S
3256	Feb 2017 PD	Rear wall of sitting room (hall stack) above E utility, E end. White painted wall and timbers of C19 phase, to S; brick on steel to L, 1930
3257	Feb 2017 PD	Demolition of silver safe. 9" wall below vault 4" red brick above, to W
3258	Feb 2017 PD	Demolition of silver safe. 9" wall below vault 4" red brick above, to W
3259	Feb 2017 PD	Upper, 4" red brick wall of silver safe
3260	Feb 2017 PD	Perforated bricks from the GF corridor/utility wall, c. 1930



3261	Feb 2017 PD	Stone E wall of central larder/safe recess, to NE into E utility
3262	Feb 2017 PD	Stone E wall of central larder/safe recess, lower part, to NE into E utility
3263	Feb 2017 PD	Vict WC bowl and seat in proposed gun cupboard N of E wing, to NW
3264	Feb 2017 PD	Detail of Vict bowl in 3263. Dates to 1880s
3265	Feb 2017 PD	Vict WC bowl and seat in 3263 cast iron or brass seat support to NW
3266	Feb 2017 PD	Vict WC bowl and seat in 3263 cast iron or brass seat support to NW
3267	Feb 2017 PD	Wash hand basin next to the WC in 3263 etc., same date? 1930?
3268	Feb 2017 PD	Splays of the C19 windows in Games Room, to W, minus plaster
3269	Feb 2017 PD	E splay of the W window in the Games Room, minus plaster
3270	Feb 2017 PD	The reset fireplace in the N end of the Games Room (scales 1m)
3271	Feb 2017 PD	The flue above the fireplace in 3270, N to bottom
3272	Feb 2017 PD	Detail of the throat of the flue in 3271, to N
3273	Feb 2017 PD	Base of the flue in 3271, to N
3274	Feb 2017 PD	West side of the flue in 3271
3275	Feb 2017 PD	Fireplace in 1F Bedroom 2 (cf 3270)
3276	Feb 2017 PD	Detail of joist to beam joint in 2F bedroom 8 (barefaced tenon with undersquinted tusk)
3277	Feb 2017 PD	Joists in 2F bedroom 8, to S
3278	Feb 2017 PD	1880s tie beam to cross-truss joint in 2F, principal removed, to NE
3279	Feb 2017 PD	The 1930 bathroom in the 1880s roof space and modified trusses, to NE
3280	Feb 2017 PD	Sawn off tie beam to allow access for stair and supports for sawn off principal around bathroom on 2F. To NE
3281	Feb 2017 PD	The 1930 bathroom in the 1880s roof space and modified trusses, to NE
3282	Feb 2017 PD	The supporting timberwork for the cut away truss over the stair, to S
3283	Feb 2017 PD	The top of the truss by the 2F bathroom to NE
3284	Feb 2017 PD	The top of the truss by the 2F bathroom to NE
3285	Feb 2017 PD	Details of the modification to the truss by the top of the service stair, to NW (scale in 0.5m divisions)
3286	Feb 2017 PD	2F attic space NW wing from main roof space to NW
3287	Feb 2017 PD	Deleted
3288	Feb 2017 PD	Baltic timber marks on unsawn W edge of W'most tie beam, possible dimension mark
3289	Feb 2017 PD	The axe-worked face of the tie beam in 3287, to SE
3290	Feb 2017 PD	Western roof trusses in attic, to N
3291	Feb 2017 PD	EW truss of rear wing of W'ern wing, to N
3292	Feb 2017 PD	Baltic marks on purlin on S side of roof in 2F kitchen, to SE
3293	Feb 2017 PD	Deleted
3294	Feb 2017 PD	Baltic marks on purlin on S side of roof in 2F kitchen, to SE
3295	Feb 2017 PD	Floor beam and joists in Bedroom 8 to E
3296	Feb 2017 PD	Deleted
3297	Feb 2017 PD	Deleted
3298	Feb 2017 PD	Inside of central larder to E (scale in 0.5m divisions)
3299	Feb 2017 PD	N side of the added W wing to S
3300	Feb 2017 PD	Added boiler house stack to N gable end of E wing, to S
3301	Feb 2017 PD	View from 20th century garden on the E, to the WSW
3302	Feb 2017 PD	The house to the SW
3303	Feb 2017 PD	The house to the SW
3304	Feb 2017 PD	One of two stone planters in the 20th century garden with date 1657

3rd Visit		
3746	March 2017 PD	Re-entrant corner in Games Room, to NE after rebuilding at angle.
3747	March 2017 PD	Brick sleeper walls under Games Room floor on back of cellar vault
3748	March 2017 PD	Steels across inserted 1930 bay window in W wall of Games Room
3749	March 2017 PD	Excavation into natural rock under W utility room and outside kitchen for new footings, to NE
3750	March 2017 PD	The demolished rear wall of the C19th wing into the mostly demolished central larder and rear corridor to E
3751	March 2017 PD	The W and N walls of the safe, corner removed, looking into Kitchen to SW
3752	March 2017 PD	1930 1F bathroom oversailing C19th century E utility on steel beam. Nearer timber beam part of C19 work, to E, during dem.
3753	March 2017 PD	E wall of central larder, lintel, to W from site of rear corridor, during dem.
3754	March 2017 PD	1930 1F bathroom oversailing C19th century E utility. 1930 beam picked up on 2017 beam, site of E utility and rear corridor, during dem. To ENE
3755	March 2017 PD	The N side of the terrace into which the house is built after removal of lean-to sheds etc.
3756	March 2017 PD	N elevation of house during demo works, to SW. Modern blocking & repair of E wall of central larder, site of E utility and rear corridor, underpinning of 1930s 1F bathroom. W larder in background
3757	March 2017 PD	Needles and props under rear wall of W wing of house, to SW
3758	March 2017 PD	17th century masonry in rear wall of W wing and lower part of stack under 1930s(?) rebuild. To SSW
3759	March 2017 PD	17th century masonry in rear wall of W wing and lower part of stack under 1930s(?) rebuild. To S. Kitchen wall must have been largely 17th century fabric punched through with window and doors
3760	March 2017 PD	17th century wall lower part of 1F N wall of Bedroom 6 and stair, stack to R. To S
3761	March 2017 PD	Junction of C17 rear wall (over needles) and C19 rear wall. Central larder to bottom L.
3762	March 2017 PD	E side of C17 masonry in N wall W wing, large window to left
3763	March 2017 PD	Entrance hall to porch, to S. presumed 1930 woodwork
3764	March 2017 PD	C19 fireplace in Bedroom 6 N wall C17 masonry to bottom right
3765	March 2017 PD	Ceiling structure to Bedroom 6., to SE
3766	March 2017 PD	Stud wall stripped of lath and plaster between Bedrooms 6 & 5 to SSW, new stud wall going in behind
3767	March 2017 PD	W wall of Bedroom 5
3768	March 2017 PD	Blocked door in E wall of Bedroom 5
3769	March 2017 PD	Doubled principal on W side of 2F Bedroom 10, to SW
3770	March 2017 PD	Fireplace opened out in E wall of Bedroom 10 (scales 1m)
3771	March 2017 PD	Floor beam and trimmer in Bedroom 10, W side
3772	March 2017 PD	Floor beam and joists in Bedroom 8. to N
3773	March 2017 PD	2F N corridor, to W
3774	March 2017 PD	Floor beam and joists in Bedroom 7, to NW
3775	March 2017 PD	Timber wall under roof valley E of back stair, to NE
3776	March 2017 PD	Baltic marks on purlin on S side of roof in 2F kitchen, to S
3777	March 2017 PD	Joists and beam at top landing of main stair, to W see 3778
3778	March 2017 PD	Joists and beam at top landing of main stair, to W. Redundant mortises at base, poss re-use or earlier ceiling below?
3779	March 2017 PD	S elevation of the house



● Site location

0 1km

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PROJECT TITLE  
**Chevithorne Barton, Tiverton, Devon**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Site location plan**

DRAWN BY	TC	PROJECT NO.	880169	FIGURE NO.
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APPROVED BY	PD	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	

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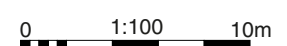
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 Site boundary



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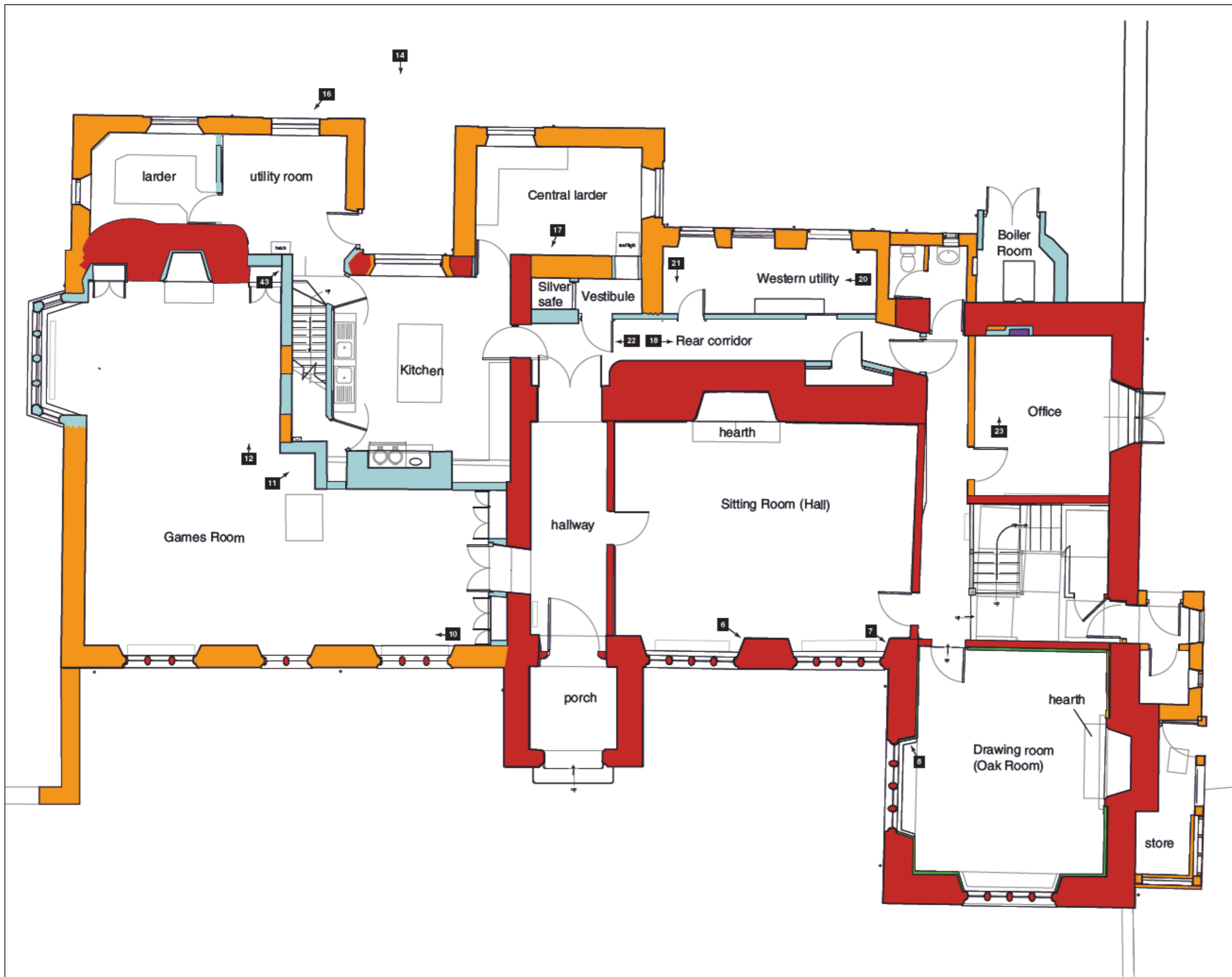
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**Site plan**

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APPROVED BY	PD	SCALE@A3	1:100	

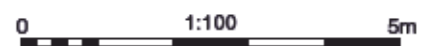
Track way

Pond





- c.1620
- 1657?
- c.1860
- 1930
- ?
- 21 Photograph direction



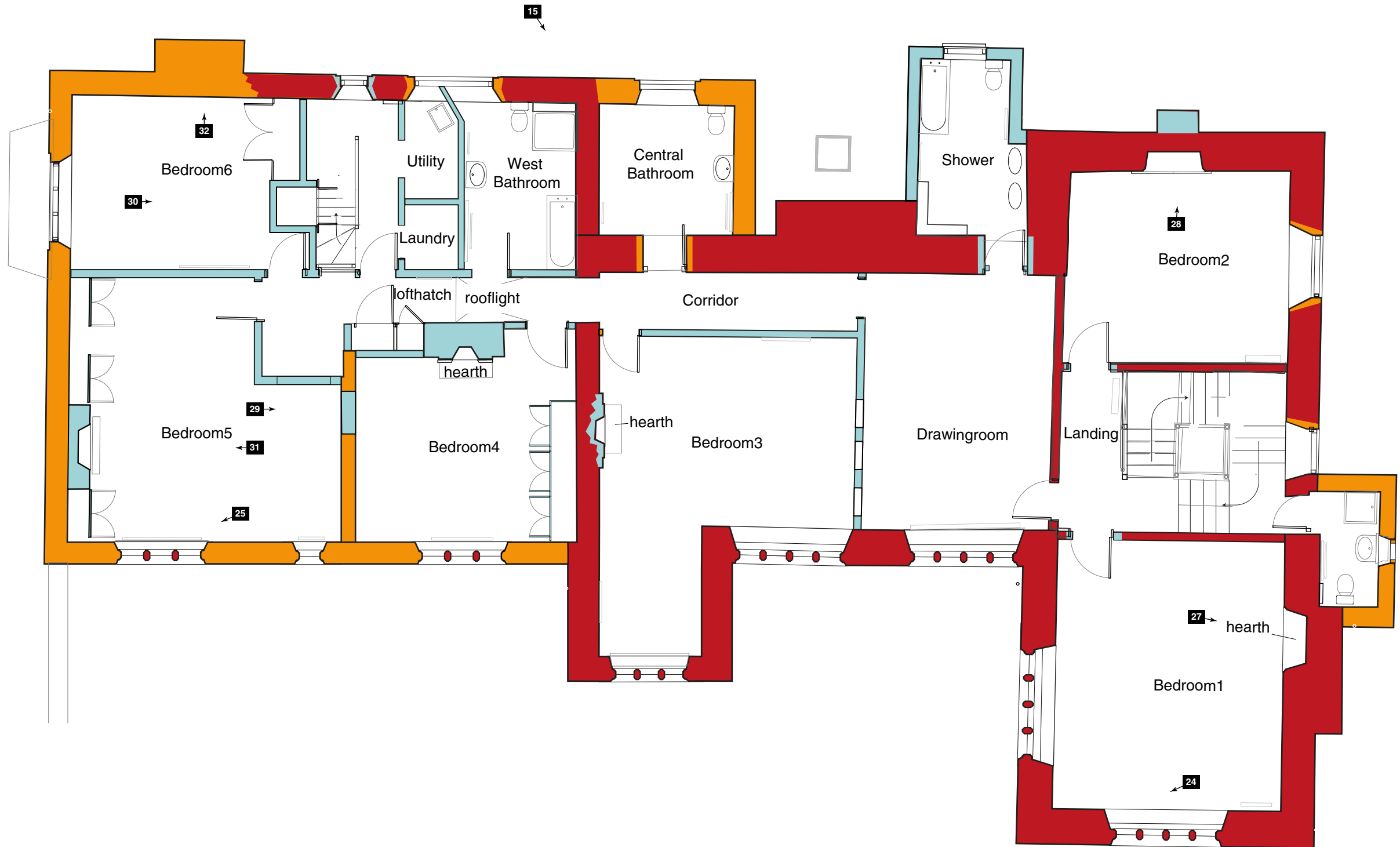
Base plan produced by Peregrine Bryant.

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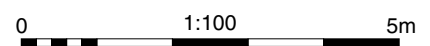
PROJECT TITLE  
Chevithorne Barton, Tiverton, Devon

FIGURE TITLE  
**Phased ground floor plan of Chevithorne Barton**

DRAWN BY	TC	PROJECT NO.	880163	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	10/04/17	<b>3</b>
APPROVED BY	PD	SCALE	A3 1:100	



- c.1620
- c.1860
- 1930
- 21 Photographdirection



Baseplan produced by Peregrine Bryant.


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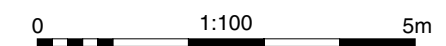
PROJECT TITLE  
**Chevithorne Barton, Tiverton, Devon**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Phased first floor plan of Chevithorne Barton**

DRAWN BY	TC	PROJECT NO.	880169	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	11/04/17	<b>4</b>
APPROVED BY	PD	SCALE@A3	1:100	



- c.1620
- 1657?
- c.1860
- 1930
- 21 ↓ Photograph direction



Base plan produced by Peregrine Bryant.


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FIGURE TITLE  
**Phased second floor plan of Chevithorne Barton**

DRAWN BY	TC	PROJECT NO.	880169	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	11/04/17	<b>5</b>
APPROVED BY	PD	SCALE@A3	1:100	



Figure 6: The reveals of the windows in the Sitting Room (hall) stripped plaster, looking east (scale in 0.5m divisions)



Figure 7: Timber pad at the top of the reveals in the mullioned windows (here in the Sitting Room (hall) eastern window, looking east)



Figure 8: The northern reveal of the west-facing window in the Drawing Room (Oak Room) showing plaster behind panelling (scale in 0.5m divisions)



Figure 9: The rear face of the panel removed from the reveal in the Drawing Room; note repair (scale in 0.5m divisions)

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FIGURE TITLE <b>Photographs</b>		
DRAWN BY <b>TC</b> CHECKED BY <b>DB</b> APPROVED BY <b>PD</b>	PROJECT NO. <b>880169</b> DATE <b>11/04/17</b> SCALE@A3 <b>NA</b>	FIGURE NO. <b>6 - 9</b>





Figure 10: The brick reveals of the Games Room windows and the probably re-used windows, looking W (scale 2m)



Figure 11: The wall between the rear part of the Games Room and the Kitchen, on left, looking north-east; note blocked doorway with half an arched head. 2017 doorway in centre (scale 2m)



Figure 12: The possible barrel-vault extrados under the rear part of the Games Room, looking north (scale in 0.5m divisions)



Figure 13: The north elevation of the house showing the rear ranges before demolition



Figure 14: The rear wall of the west wing after demolition of the rear ranges and the lower part of the wall. Note stack quoins on right (scale 2m)




Figure 15: The junction of the older masonry at the rear of the west wing (over the needles) with the rubble walling of the 19th-century rear range (bathroom and central larder), looking south-east



Figure 16: The stack at the north end of the west wing, continuous with the older masonry of the north wall, to south-west from within the demolished western utility room.



Figure 17: Cross-section of the west wall of the central range, no footings and relatively regular construction, looking south-south-west, 19th-century wall in front (scale 2m). The concrete scraps are the remains of the silver safe


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Figure 18: The first floor bathroom after demolition of the eastern utility room and rear corridor and the insertion of the modern steel and brickwork to support the old steel and brick, looking east, (scale 2m)



Figure 20: The eastern utility room looking west after the demolition of the brick wall forming the rear corridor: inserted 1930 ceiling joists below the 19th-century roof timbers



Figure 19: The east end of the rear range, looking south-east



Figure 21: Looking south and up into the roof space of the eastern utility room through the 1930 ceiling joists to the skylight shaft, white painted timbers and hall stack



Figure 22: The silver safe during demolition, looking west



Figure 23: The blocked fireplace in the north wall of the office after removal of lath and plaster covering (scale 2m)



Figure 24: The stripped west splay of the south window in Bedroom 1, showing brick repair and modern plaster (scale 1m)



Figure 25: The western window in the south side of Bedroom 5, showing probably re-used mullions, cills and lintels with filled bar-settings visible in the lintels (scale in 0.5m divisions)



Figure 26: The east elevation of the house looking south-west



Figure 27: The cast-iron French stove in Bedroom 1



Figure 28: The hearth in Bedroom 2



Figure 29: The blocked doorway in the wall between Bedrooms 4 and 5, looking east (scale 2m)



Figure 30: The stair inserted in 1930, first floor looking east



Figure 31: The west wall of Bedroom 5



Figure 32: The fireplace recess in the north wall of Bedroom 6 (scale in 0.5m divisions)



Figure 33: The transverse beam and joists in Bedroom 8, looking north (scale 2m)



Figure 34: The mortise and tenon joint of the joists and beam in Bedroom 8




Figure 35: The second-floor corridor of 1930 looking west (scale 2m)



Figure 36: The door and doorframe between Bedrooms 7 and 8



Figure 37: The foot of the eastern truss in the west wing, the later-truncated tiebeam rests on the window cill. Note simplified profile of mullions


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CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	11/04/17	<b>34 - 37</b>
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Figure 38: The central and western trusses of the west wing, looking west



Figure 39: The western truss of the main roof supported by the east/west truss of the western rear roof, looking north-north-west (scale 2m)

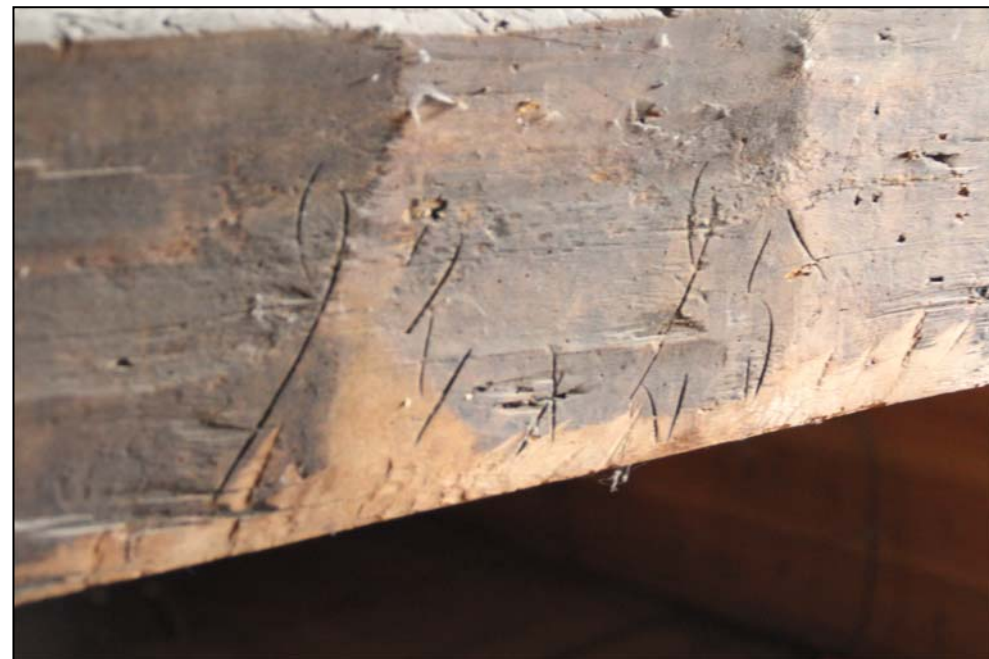


Figure 40: The Baltic timber merchant's mark on the tiebeam of the western truss (beam is 200mm deep)

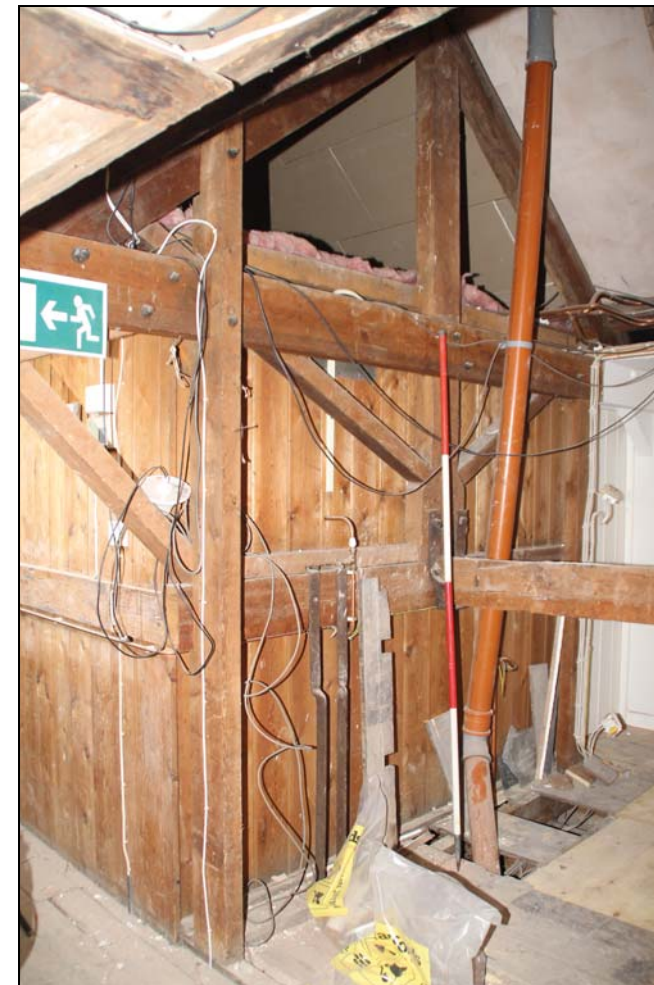



Figure 37: The 1930 bathroom on the second floor. The transverse tiebeam of the rear roof is truncated at both ends and the main tiebeam (on right) is minus the principal rafter. New timbers are bolted on to provide replacement support (scale 2m)


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CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	12/04/17	<b>38 - 41</b>
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Figure 42: Timbers inserted in 1930 to replace and support removed and truncated timbers, from the top of the back stairs, looking south (scale in 0.5m divisions)



Figure 43: Excavations at the rear of the west wing, looking north-east. The level supporting the props has been reduced by 300mm and the deeper area by another 250-300mm, exposing only degraded sandstone natural (scale 2m)



Figure 44: One of the two stone planters in the eastern terraced garden, dated 1657

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