

CIDER BARN AT COURT BARTON, SILVER STREET,
THORVERTON, DEVON

(NGR SS 92822 02044)

Historic Building Appraisal

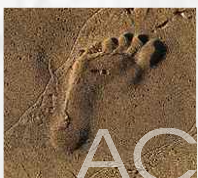
Mid Devon District Council planning reference
17/004567/HOUSE

Prepared by:
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On behalf of:
Mr and Mrs Hutton

Document No: ACD1611/2/0

Date: June 2017



archaeology

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Client	Mr and Mrs Hutton
Report Number	ACD1611/2/0
Date	2 June 2017
Status	Version 2
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Checked by	Andrew Passmore
Approved by	Andrew Passmore

Acknowledgements

The recording was commissioned by In Ex Design on behalf of Mr and Mrs Hutton, and was managed for them by Hannah Coombe, and for AC archaeology by Andrew Passmore. The the recording was carried out by Liz Govier. The illustrations for this report were prepared by Sarnia Blackmore.

The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of AC archaeology and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

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1. INTRODUCTION (Fig. 1; Plates 1-3)

1.1 This historic building appraisal has been prepared by AC archaeology in May 2017 to support a planning application for change of use of the Cider Barn at Court Barton, Silver Street, Thorverton, Devon (NGR SS 92822 02044; Fig. 1). The appraisal was requested by the Mid Devon District Council Conservation Officer, and was commissioned by In Ex Design on behalf of the owners Mr and Mrs Hutton.

1.2 Court Barton is located in the village of Thorverton, 9km to the north of Exeter and lies just beyond the western edge of the Exe Valley, within the valley of a small tributary of the River Exe. It is situated at a height of 43m aOD on ground sloping down towards the south. The underlying geology of the area is Permian sandstone of the Thorverton Sandstone Formation which is overlain by superficial Quaternary Head deposits of sand with clay and gravel (British Geological Survey online 2017).

1.3 The Farmhouse at Court Barton is a Grade II Listed Building (National Heritage List no. 1260746), with the following description prepared in 1987:

Circa late C18, probably a remodelling of an earlier house, with late C19 additions. Main range colour washed and rendered cob on stone rubble footings; asbestos slate roof, formerly thatched, with sprocketed eaves; rear lateral stack, end stacks to main range, all with brick shafts. Rear right wing red brick on local volcanic rubble footings, red brick lean-to adjoins rear wing. Present plan is a single depth main range, 3 rooms wide with a rear centre wing and adjoining lean-to. The main range arrangement with an entrance to left of centre into a passage and a lateral stack heating the middle room suggests a C17 core to the fabric but most of the interior joinery is late C18 and early C19, including the stair in the passage. The service wing and lean-to are probably a late C19 refashioning and extension providing 2 adjoining heated rooms at the rear. Exterior 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 4 window front with an arched plank door to left of centre into the passage with glazed spandrels with round lights. C19 and C20 windows; 16-pane sash to left of door, 2 tripartite sashes with glazing bars and segmental heads to right of door. 4 first floor 3-light casements, 10 panes per light. Interior C18 joinery in main range with doors with fielded panels; C20 grates, that to the lateral stack said to conceal an earlier open fireplace. Stick baluster stair. Roofspace not inspected but said to have x apex pegged trusses, probably C18.

1.4 The property is located within, and towards the eastern end of, the Thorverton Conservation Area, within the historic core of the village. The significance of the Conservation Area derives from the historical context of the village at an important crossing point of the River Exe for both east-west and north-south travellers. Court Barton lies alongside Silver Street between the centre of the village and Thorverton Bridge over the River Exe.

1.5 The development plans include formalising the use of the former barn as ancillary accommodation, as well as carrying out repairs to the existing walls where required, and like-for-like replacement of all timber doors and windows. Internally, the plan form will be altered with the addition of stud walls and glazed screens.

2. AIM

2.1 The principal aim of the document is to appraise the property to provide baseline information in order that its significance can be assessed, and to allow the local planning authority to assess the impact of the proposals upon its significance. A secondary aim is to prepare an historic building survey to a level that can form a standalone record of the property prior to alterations taking place. This was to be in

accordance with the advice provided by the Devon County Historic Environment Service in their consultation response to the planning application.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 The document has been drawn up with reference to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (2014), and Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (2016).

3.2 A rapid desk-based appraisal, comprising an assessment of relevant historic maps, and data held at the Historic Environment Record (HER), was undertaken.

3.3 A site visit was carried out and included:

- A written description of the barn;
- Preparation of annotated as existing floor plans to show builds of different date and architectural fittings and features; and
- A full photographic record of the barn including the overall character of the building, as well as detailed views of any architectural features and fixtures and fittings.

4. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (Figs 2-4)

4.1 Thorverton is a large village and civil parish in Mid Devon, and also includes the hamlets of Yellowford and Raddon. The village is set in farmland and has two churches: the Grade I Listed parish church of St Thomas Becket and the early 19th-century Baptist church on Berrysbridge Road. Very few archaeological investigations have taken within the village, however Prehistoric and Roman activity has been identified within the vicinity of the village beyond the Conservation Area. Thorverton is believed to have been part of the large manor of Silverton at the time of the Domesday survey in 1086, with Thorverton Mill and Tray Mill possibly being the mills mentioned in the Domesday entry for Silverton manor.

4.2 In addition to the Listed Building entry, the Devon County Historic Environment Record (HER) has three entries for the property: the Farmhouse (MDV1262); Court Barton (MDV87687); and the two ranges of a linhay (MDV5528).

4.3 The earliest identified map to depict the property is the 1841 Thorverton tithe map (Fig. 2). The property is recorded within Plot 1118 as *Houses and Court* forming part of Court Barton tenements; Table 1 below includes all the plots associated with Court Barton listed in the 1840 apportionment. The 20 plots are owned by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, who leased the property to Yeoman Thomas Reynold senior who occupied the property along with his family, servant and agricultural workers. The farmstead is set back from the Silver Street, behind a row of cottages fronting the street and their gardens. No clear access to the farmstead is depicted but it seems likely that a path led from Silver Street to the northeast through plot 1115.

4.4 The farmhouse of the property is located along the south boundary of plot 1118, and aligned broadly southeast-northwest with a narrow, northeast-southwest aligned rear extension offset towards the east end of the house. There is an additional structure attached to the southeast corner of the farmhouse. The cider barn is

shown positioned along the north boundaries of plots 1117 and 1118 with the rear of the barn facing plot 1120, which was called *Back Orchard* suggestive that the barn was probably used as a cider barn at this time. The linhay recorded in the HER entry above is not depicted on the tithe map. The map shows an L-shaped wall (defining plot 1119) abutting the east side of the cider barn. Its east side terminates at a long northeast-southwest aligned building, to the southeast of which is a small building fronting Silver Street.

Court Barton Tenement		
Landowner Organisation: Dean and Chapter of Exeter		Land Occupier: Thomas Reynolds Senior
Lessee: Thomas Reynolds Senior		
Plot No.	Name/Description	State of Cultivation
1115	Houses and Court	Buildings
1116	Garden	Garden
1117	Garden	Garden
1118	House and Court	Buildings
1119	Garden	Garden
1120	Back Orchard	Orchard
1121	Home Back Park	Pasture
1122	Orchard	Orchard
1124	Rack Park	Pasture
1128	Great Meadow	Meadow
1133	Little Meadow	Meadow
1134	Cleave	Arable
1135	Great Down	Arable
1136	Little Down	Arable
1137	Cross Park	Arable
1138	Quarry Park	Meadow
1145	Long Close	Arable
1146	Plain Close	Arable
1147	Bottom Close	Arable
1152	Vinnicombe Close	Arable

Table 1: Detail from the Thorverton Tithe Apportionment (1840)

- 4.5** Within the immediate landscape surrounding Court Barton the land is shown to be in mixed agricultural use with orchards, arable, pastoral and meadow land to the north, east and northwest, and garden plots to the south. The map shows that at this time Court Barton was located on the southeast fringe of the village.
- 4.6** By the time of the First Edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey map of 1889 (Fig. 3) some changes to the property are recorded. The property itself has been annotated as

Court Barton, Remains of Barton, suggesting that the property incorporates and is sited on an earlier farmstead. The range of cottages fronting Silver Street and their associated gardens have now been demolished, and an extension has been added to the west side of the farmhouse. A pump is also now depicted in the front garden of the property. The ranges of linhays and stable blocks are now depicted, extending in an L-shaped arrangement from the southeast side of the Cider Barn. These include two elements that project to the east (forming two sides of a yard), one of which – the current dwelling The Threshing Barn – includes some stone masonry at the west end of the northeast elevation, which is probably a remnant of the building depicted on the tithe map. From the rear of the cider barn leading to Colaton Cottage to the northeast, through the orchards, there is a footpath. At the west end of the southwest elevation of the cider barn is a small lean-to structure, which abuts an additional small outbuilding along the west boundary of the farmhouse court.

- 4.7 The Second Edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey map of 1905 (Fig. 4) records that an additional building has been constructed at the south end of the C-shape range of buildings, and there is a further extension at the northeast corner of this range. In the inner yard a small stable block had been constructed against the building southeast of the cider barn. An additional extension has been added to the west end of the cider barn off-set to the south from the existing extension, whilst a further structure – probably the extant steps – are recorded at the southeast corner of the building. A well is recorded to the north, within the orchard.
- 4.8 By the 1960s a large section of the south range of the farm buildings had been demolished and/or incorporated into several large farm sheds which that were constructed against the south elevation of the threshing barn. The latter were demolished in the early 21st century. Court Barton appears to have stopped being a part of the working farm by the end of the 20th century, with some of the agricultural buildings sold off and partially converted into new dwellings.

5. THE CIDER BARN (Fig. 5; Plates 1-28)

- 5.1 In its current form the two-storey building is a late 19th-century cider barn with the cider press surviving *in situ* on the ground floor. It is likely that the first floor was utilised as a fruit loft/apple tallet entered via the taking-in door accessed from the orchard to the rear of the building. The northwest room on the ground floor may have been used as a barrel store.
- 5.2 The building is rectangular and aligned broadly southeast-northwest. At the southeast end it is abutted by a stable block incorporated into the west end of the north linhay range. The linhay and stable block are constructed of cob set on a Raddon stone (of the Exeter Volcanic Series) plinth. Between the cider barn and the stable block is a covered passageway with hayloft above. This has a cobbled surface, and leads to the former orchard.

The exterior (Plates 3-9)

- 5.3 The building displays a mixture of construction materials, indicative of three phases of construction. The southeast end of the building extending to the external staircase along the northeast elevation is constructed of cob set on a Raddon stone plinth and, along with elements of the north range of the linhay and stable, is the earliest element of the agricultural buildings. This is abutted by rubble Raddon stone creating the footprint of the cider barn in its current form. At first-floor level, the front,

southwest elevation is constructed of late 19th-century Flemish bond brickwork. The northwest gable end elevation has been finished with a painted render to the first floor and the southeast elevation (the part not obscured by the covered passageway) has been finished in a roughcast render. Inside the passageway below, the wall is finished in a smooth render; the opposing side against the stable is constructed of shiplap cladding.

- 5.4** At the northwest end of the northeast elevation is a lean-to extension with an internal partial mezzanine platform. Its southeast and southwest elevations are constructed of rubble Raddon stone with dressed Raddon stone quoins. The upper section of masonry has been repaired, and shiplap cladding has been added in the 20th century above the double door in the southeast elevation. The interior of this extension was not accessible during the site visit.
- 5.5** Against the northwest elevation, at the southwest end, of the cider barn and abutting the lean-to extension there is an early 20th-century extension constructed of Flemish garden wall bond brickwork on the northwest elevation and shiplap cladding set on a brick plinth along the southwest elevation. The northeast elevation is constructed of rubble Raddon stonework, which originally formed a garden wall dividing the rear orchard from the gardens to the front of the barn. The building is currently used as, and potentially was initially built as, a chicken coop. It has two small openings at the base of the rubble stone elevation providing access to a pen within the orchard against the northeast elevation of the barn.
- 5.6** The southwest elevation is the principle façade of the barn which fronts the rear yard/garden of the farmhouse. It is partially similar in appearance to the rear service wing of the main house suggesting that the repair to the first floor of the barn and roof occurred at the same time as the refashioning of the service range. The Raddon stone work of the façade has been dressed unlike the other contemporary elevations where the stone has a more natural rubble rusticated look. It contains two relatively wide doorways with dressed Raddon stone voussoirs forming very shallow arched heads and with large monolithic granite single steps. The doorways are fitted with timber frames from which plank and batten doors with internal ledges and braces are hung. The strap hinges, pintles and latches for these doors and the bead moulding along one edge of the narrow plank suggests an early 19th-century date, with the internal lock cases inserted at a later date.
- 5.7** The northeast elevation has a doorway located at first-floor level accessed from the flight of granite steps within Raddon stone masonry. Although not shown on some 19th-century maps the staircase appears to be contemporary with the cider barn. The doorway has dressed Raddon stone voussoirs forming a very shallow arch which has been fitted with the same style of door as used in the front elevation.
- 5.8** The ground floor of the building is lit by seven windows; there are three each in the southeast and northwest elevations, and one in the northwest elevation, all displaying evidence of 20th-century repair and the insertion of glazed casements, which have been fitted into the late 18th/early 19th-century three-light windows with vertical iron bars and internal shutters. The first floor has five windows; the two in the northeast elevation and a single window in the northwest elevation are identical to those on the ground-floor southwest elevation, whilst the other two within the later masonry of the southwest elevation appear to be of early 20th-century date with re-used late 18th-/early 19th-century internal shutters.

5.9 The slate roof of the building is a mid to late 20th-century recovering, and the purlins and secondary rafters are probably contemporary. The trusses are of the king post design, with diagonal struts; the king posts themselves are formed from rods. Two of the trusses also feature additional upright posts within the frame and are discussed further below).

Interior (Plates 10-28)

5.10 The interior of the cider barn has a single room depth plan, currently with two rooms on each floor. The northwest rooms occupy five bays and the southeast rooms four bays. The ground-floor southeast room is the cider press room, whilst the northwest room is the probable barrel store. The first floor was probably latterly utilised as fruit stores/apple tallets for the mellowing of the fruit prior to its pressing and milling. The interior walls have a modern painted finish and were probably historically lime washed. The ground-floor surface is currently compacted earth but originally would have been cobbled with evidence in places of *in situ* cobbles.

The cider press room (Plates 10-20)

5.11 The southeast wall and c.2m at the southeast end of the northeast elevation are constructed of cob set on a stone plinth. There is an area of brickwork repair to the cob in the northeast elevation visible internally only, that is probably of 20th-century date. The rest of the elevations are of Raddon stone. The room is accessed from the doorway situated towards the southwest end of the southwest elevation, with internal access to the northwest room through the doorway at the southwest end of the northwest wall. This door differs from the external doors; it is still a plank and batten type with beaded edges, but the planks are wider. However, it still probably dates to the early 19th century. The windows are fitted with three leaf panelled shutters with a pivoted bar to hold them closed, and fixed and hinged with strap hinges. These appear to be of a late 18th-/early 19th-century date. Roughly central to the southeast elevation is a blocked doorway. The opening is contemporary with the cob wall, and was blocked in the late 18th century.

5.12 The ceiling does not extend to the whole length and width of the room; instead a space has been left above the cider press in the north corner. The joists are aligned northwest-southeast and have scissor-bracing between. These are not present in the northwest room and may have been added to distribute the force from the fixtures associated with the ratchet mechanism of the cider press that is fitted to the ceiling. They are 19th-century replacements, and internally are supported on a primary large central cross beam that displays chamfered edges. Along the beam are redundant joist slots for the earlier ceiling structure.

5.13 The cider press is located in the north corner of the room. It is a Devon central iron screw press (Quinion 1982) probably dating to the 19th century. The press is roughly square and comprises a press base and press block which were constructed of large chunky pieces of timber which appear to be oak. The press block has iron straps and large timber pegs and iron studs protruding out on its underside. The press base/bed has a spout centrally located along the southwest side with iron studs and timber dowel pegs around the top of the frame edge of the base. The press is a central cast iron screw design, with the large narrow screw rising out of the middle of the press base with the press block above operated by a ratchet mechanism. There are two additional timber fixtures on the ceiling of the cider room close to the cider press that were probably utilised along with the ratchet mechanism of the press. The press is positioned on top of a section of tree trunk raising it slightly above the ground level. There is no trough *in situ* with current floor levels not allowing space for a trough or barrel/cask to be positioned. The ground

underfoot in this area was fairly soft suggesting a loose backfill in the area, possibly signifying a semi-sunken collecting receptacle was once positioned here.

The barrel/cask store (Plates 21-23)

- 5.14** The barrel/cask store room is located at the northwest end of the building. All of the walls are constructed of Raddon stone. There is a doorway located at the southeast end of the southwest elevation; it is a plank and batten type with ledges and braces design dating to the early 19th-century. There are two other internal doors, both of the same design; wide plank and batten with the fittings and style suggesting an early 19th-century date. One of the doors is located in the southeast elevation and leads to the cider press room, the other is at the bottom of the enclosed staircase.
- 5.15** The window in the northwest gable end of the cider barn is off-set slightly to the southwest from the centre. This window, unlike the other internally splayed windows with timber lintels and sills of the building, has straight reveals. Beneath the window is an area of blocking indicating this window was originally a doorway. It was probably altered in the early 19th-century. The window in the southwest elevation opposite the staircase on the southwest elevation has a concrete sill which was probably inserted when repairs were made and glazing introduced to the windows of the building in the 20th century.
- 5.16** The enclosed staircase appears to be a late 19th-century insertion, and it is not clear if there originally was a staircase positioned here. The wide timber planks with beading along one edge are likely to be re-used. Under the stairs there is some writing, but has faded too far to decipher. The door hung at the bottom of the staircase appears to be contemporary with the other internal doors of the building but was probably re-hung in this position when the stairs were inserted.
- 5.17** The ceiling is of the same design as the cider press room and the joists (without scissor bracing) potentially date to the late 19th-century. There are four original large timber cross beams with chamfered edges, contemporary with those in the cider press room. These also display wider, earlier sockets for joists.

First-floor northwest room (Plates 24-26)

- 5.18** The northwest room is accessed from the staircase that enters the room at the southeast end against the partition wall. The northeast, northwest and c.5m of the northwest end of the southwest elevation are constructed of Raddon stone. The remainder of the southwest elevation is constructed of Flemish bond brickwork incorporating three brick pillars along the elevation supporting the A-frame trusses. The southeast elevation is a partition wall constructed of vertical struts with horizontal irregular width planks attached. These are in two sections, below and above the tie beam.
- 5.19** The room has two doorways, one located at the southwest end of the southeast elevation where there is no evidence to indicate a door was hung, and another located towards the northwest end of the southwest elevation within the Raddon stone masonry. The opening has a timber lintel which appears contemporary with the other late 18th/early 19th-century window lintels of the building. The frame and door itself are different to the other doors of the barn and rather than being set within the reveal the jambs stand proud of the wall internally whilst the door is hung flush against them on the interior side. The door is of the same early 19th-century plank and batten design as the other interior doors of the building, hung with strap hinges and fitted with a lock case. It is not clear if this opening was a window or doorway originally as the door was locked. It could not be assessed if the reveals

were splayed or not, but the survey drawings record straight reveals indicative that this opening originally was a window which was altered to a doorway when the late 19th-century lean-to extension was added. The room is lit by three windows, all fitted with late 18th- or early 19th-century shutters.

- 5.20** The floor is constructed of floorboards of a probable late 19th-century date and the room is open to the rafters. As described earlier the room has a five-bay roof. The second truss from the northwest end displays features similar to the truss over and within the internal partition, namely studs above the tie beam. It also contains sockets in the base for removed studs, and was therefore on the line of a partition.

First floor southeast room (Plates 27-28)

- 5.21** The southeast room is accessed through the doorway from the northwest room and is also from the rear external staircase. The southeast wall and c.2m of the southeast end of the northeast elevations for c.1.8m in height are constructed of cob. Above the cob fabric of the walls is, along with the remainder of the northeast elevation, Raddon stonework of late 18th-century date. The southwest elevation is constructed of Flemish bond brickwork incorporating three brick support pillars along the elevation for the A-frame trusses. The northwest wall is the partition with the northwest room.

- 5.22** The doorways have wooden lintels, and are fitted with the plank and batten doors of the type described above. The door in the northeast elevation has a secondary lock case. As in the northwest room the window in the late 19th-century brickwork is fitted with reset late 18th-/early 19th-century shutters fitted with their original strap hinges.

- 5.23** The floor is constructed of floorboards of a probable late 19th-century date and the ceiling is open to the rafters. In the north corner of the room the floor is open to the cider press room below, which has a low timber partition surround constructed of horizontal plank cladding, of a probable 20th-century date, utilising re-used timbers. The room has a four-bay roof as described above.

6. DEVELOPMENT OF THE BARN, by Liz Govier and Andrew Passmore (Fig. 5)

The 17th century

- 6.1** The oldest fabric of the cider barn is the cob laid onto a Raddon stone plinth, which along with the same fabric of the linyay and stable to the southeast, appear to represent remnants of at least one earlier building. There is some discrepancy with the tithe map because the cob rear wall of these buildings must predate this map, but this could be explained if the boundary wall of plot 1119 was mis-mapped and was located further to the north.

The 17th or 18th century

- 6.2** The building now known as the cider barn had been constructed by 1841 when it is recorded on the Thorverton tithe map, but is clearly of much earlier date. Elements of the earlier structure appears to have been demolished, and the first-floor doorway within the present southeast wall blocked up. The only clear *in situ* datable features are the beams supporting the first floor, whose stepped stops are indicative of a 17th-century date. Other elements are clearly later. The roof for example has been replaced, whilst it is expected that at this location, away from Dartmoor, the granite elements would be of 19th-century date, after quarrying commenced in earnest. The metalwork fixtures to the doors and windows are not good dating evidence. The

former, for instance, are associated with replacement doors and fittings, and are probably of later 19th-century date. The strap hinges and security bars to the shutters are of varying types, the former including both expanded ends and spearhead-shaped ends, which broadly date to the 17th and 18th centuries. In general, these shutters appear to have been made for these windows, rather than been brought in second-hand from another building, and could be contemporary with the floor beams, although may be later. The exceptions are the two first-floor windows in the later masonry, which also contain early shutters that must have been reused.

- 6.3** This leads to the question of the function and form of the building prior to the extensive late 19th-century remodelling. The obvious reason for the rebuilding of the southwest wall is a change of use to a cider barn, and that the wall was previously largely open at first-floor level, essentially an open-fronted hayloft above ground-floor animal accommodation. In this interpretation however, there would be no windows in this building from which the first-floor shutters could have derived. The presence of shutters in animal accommodation would be unusual, and if this building did have its origins in such a use, then it is possible that it was subsequently, but before the late 19th century, converted into a storage or processing barn.

The late 19th-century

- 6.4** The building was extensively altered during the later 19th century – probably during the third quarter of the century – which coincides with the wider remodelling of Court Barton including the construction of new ranges of agricultural buildings to the southeast. The use of the building changed to, or was remodelled as, a cider barn, with the current cider press installed at this time. Associated with this, the entire first floor was re-laid (leaving an open space for the top of the press), although the earlier supporting beams were retained. The first floor was rebuilt in brick incorporating piers for new roof trusses. It was accessed via a new internal staircase. On the first floor there were two partitions, one of which survives. These may have defined stores for separate items (e.g. unused barrels and fruit) or different varieties of apples.
- 6.5** The lean-to extension against the southwest elevation was also constructed at this time, but due to the use of stone rather than brick (as used in the first floor and in the other new farm buildings) it may be slightly earlier than the general phase of alterations described above.

The 20th-century

- 6.6** The chicken coop structure at the northwest end of the barn was added prior to 1905, and later in the century glazing was added to the windows, and the roof covering and supporting woodwork replaced.

7. SOURCES CONSULTED

Quinion, M. B, 1982. *Cidermaking*, Shire Publications Ltd.

Websites (accessed May 2017)

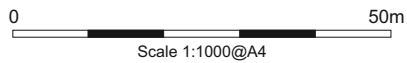
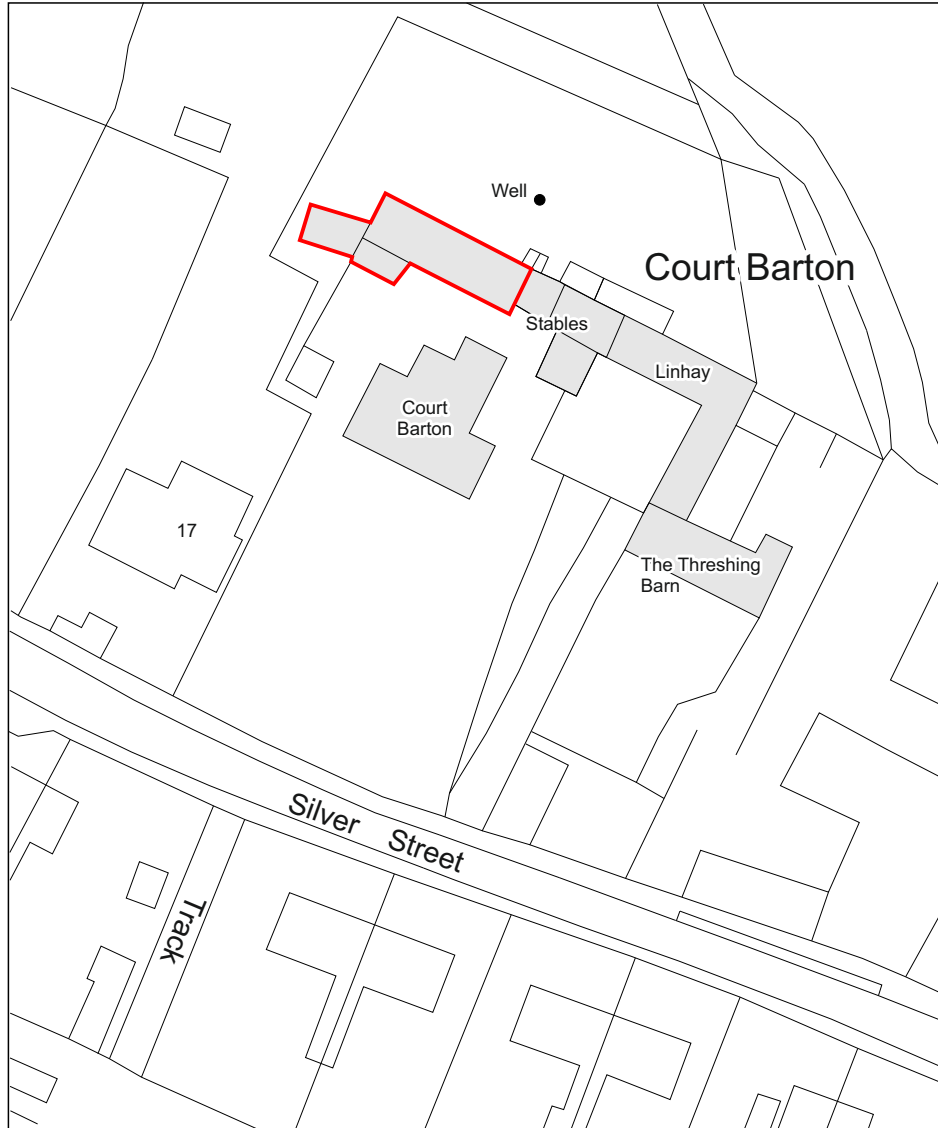
British Geological Survey on-line viewer:
www.bgs.ac.uk

National Heritage List for England:
<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>

Old Maps repository:
<https://www.old-maps.co.uk/#/>

The Genealogist:
<https://www.thegenealogist.co.uk/>

Devon County Historic Environment Record:
<http://map.devon.gov.uk/dccviewer/?bm=OSGreyscale&layers=Historic%20Environment;0;1&activeTab=Historic%20Environment&extent=210064;27188;338387;150088>

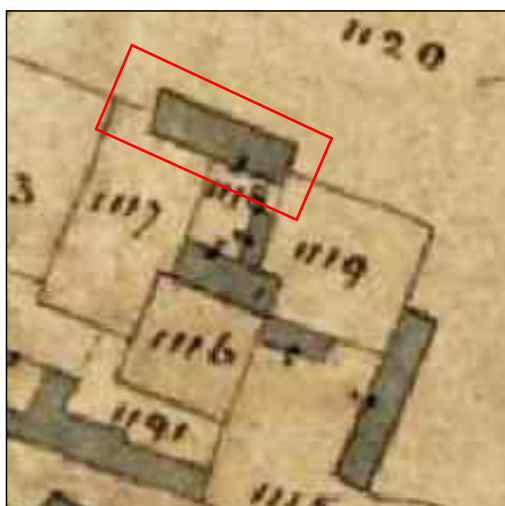


PROJECT

Court Barton, Thorverton, Devon

TITLE

Fig. 1: Site location



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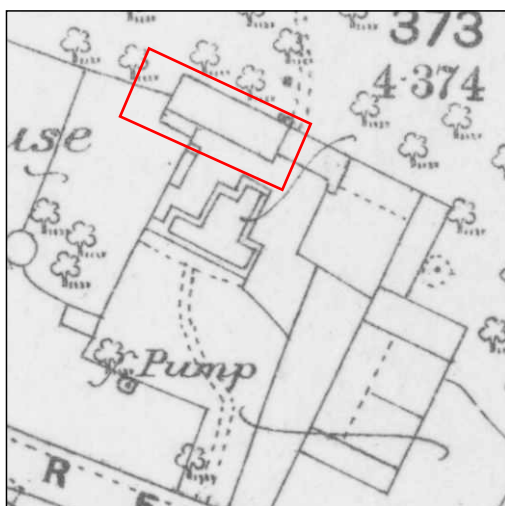
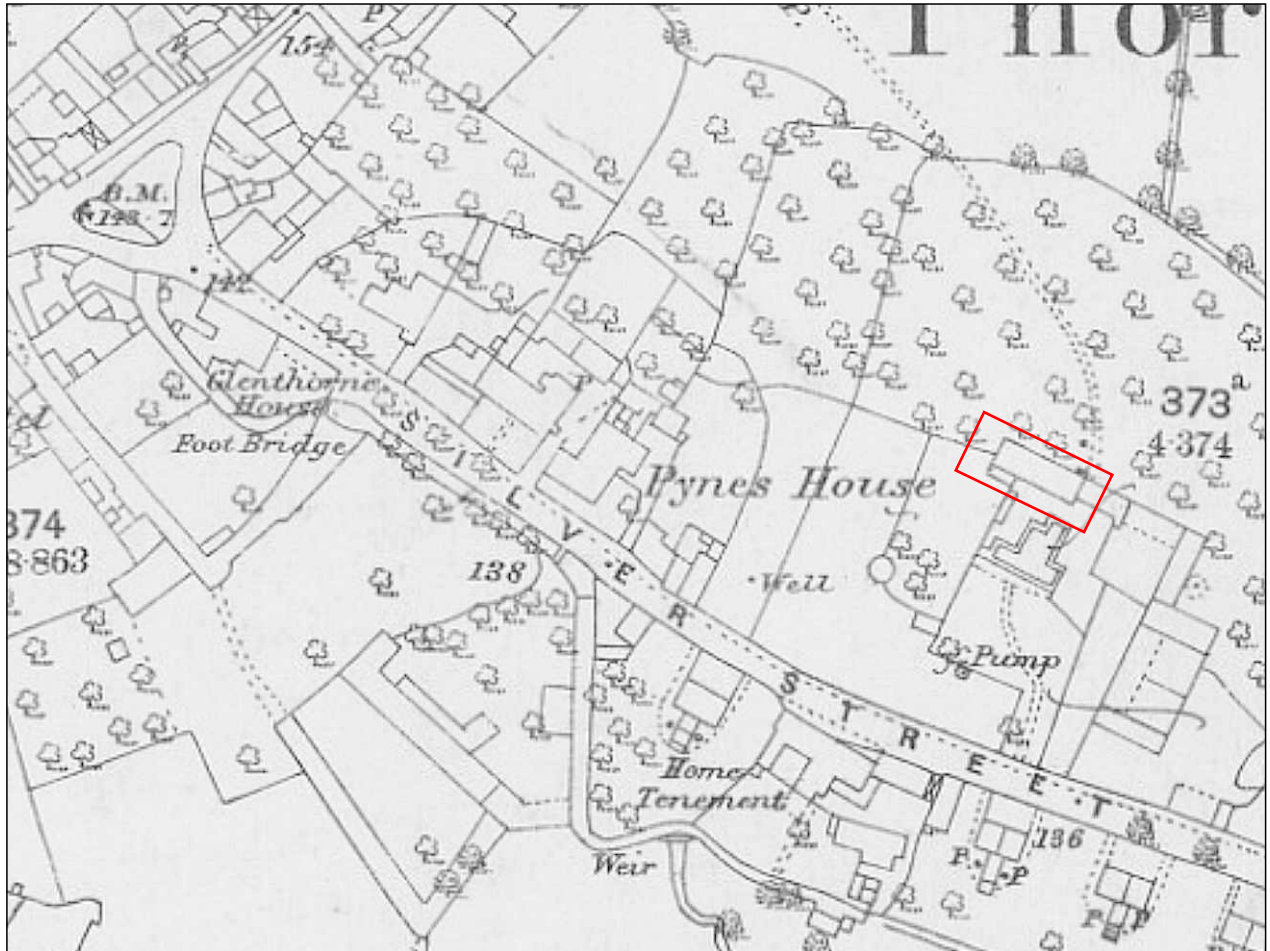
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Fig. 2: Extract from the
Thorverton tithe map, 1841



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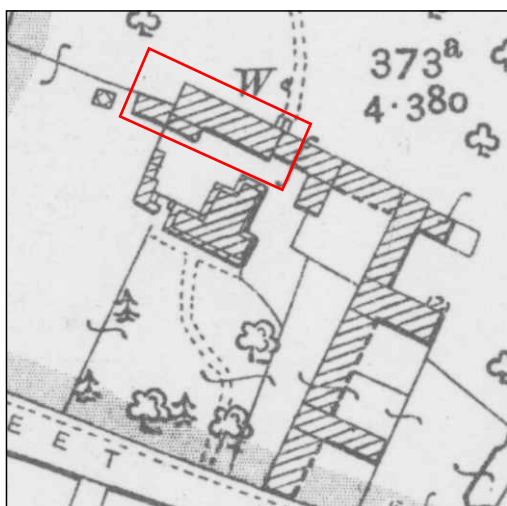


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Fig. 3: Extract from the First Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map, 1889



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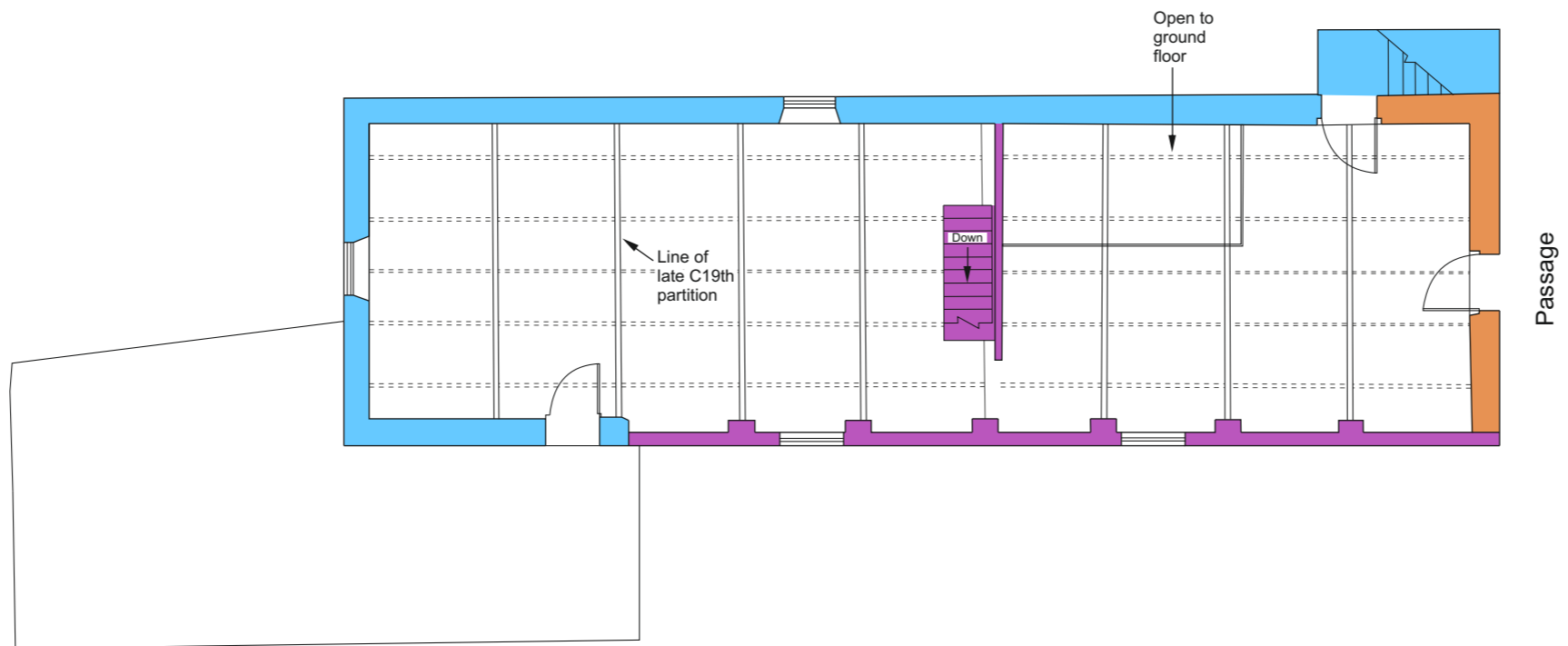
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Fig. 4: Extract from the Second Edition
Ordnance Survey 25-inch map, 1905

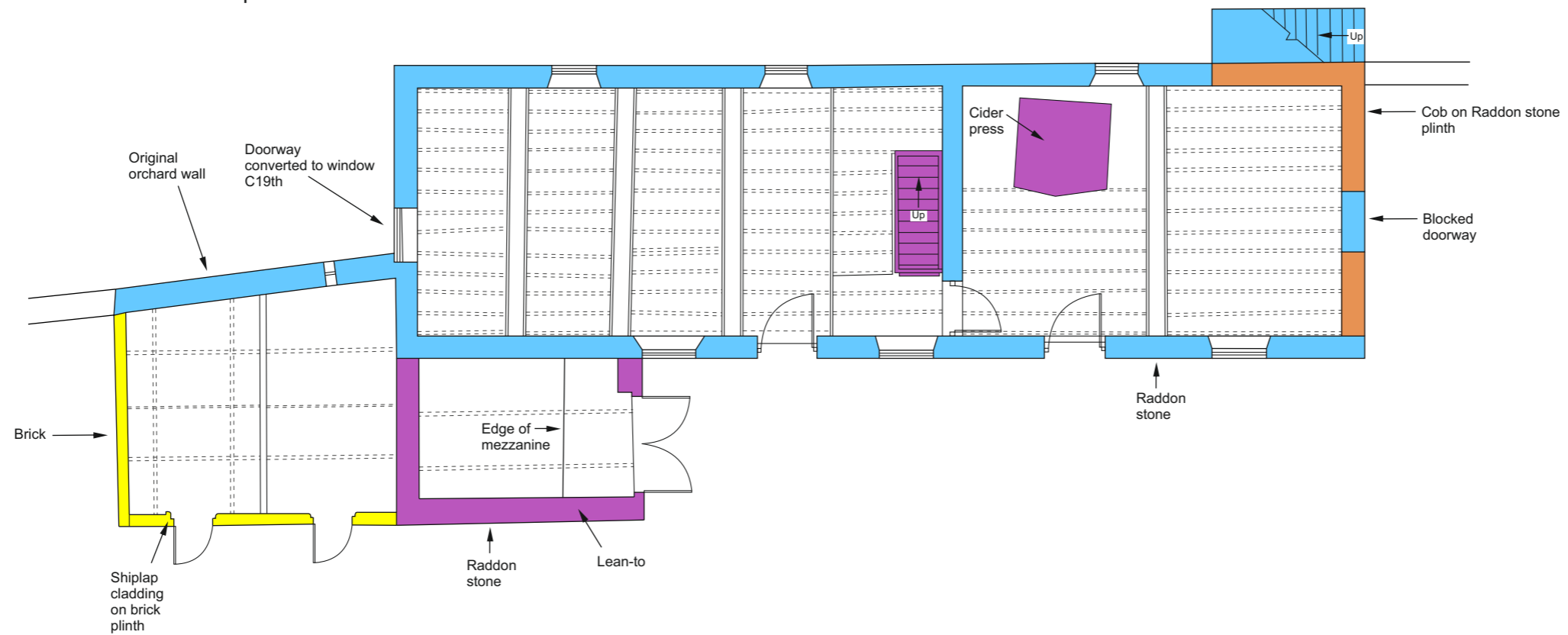


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First-floor plan

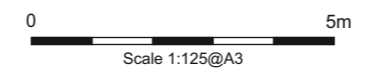


Ground-floor plan



Key

- 17th century
- 17/18th century
- Mid/late 19th century
- Early 20th century



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TITLE
Fig. 5: Ground-floor and first-floor phased plans of the Cider Barn





Plate 1: General view to rear of farmhouse and extensions, looking southeast



Plate 2: General view of the north range of the linhay, looking northeast



Plate 3: Southwest elevation of the cider barn, looking northeast. 1m scale



Plate 4: Northwest end of the southwest elevation, showing extensions, looking north. 1m scale



Plate 5: Southeast gable end of the cider barn abutted by the stable block of the linhay, looking northeast



Plate 6: Northeast elevation of the cider barn and the cob wall of the stable block within the linhay, looking southwest. 1m scale



Plate 7: Close-up of the southeast end of the northeast elevation of the cider barn, showing the cob abutted by the Raddon stonework, looking southwest. 1m scale



Plate 8: Northwest elevation of the cider barn and the chicken coop extension, looking south-southeast



Plate 9: Northwest elevation of chicken coop, looking northeast. 1m scale



Plate 10: Example of cobbles *in situ*, to the northwest side of the cider press room entrance, looking southwest. 0.5m scale



Plate 11: General view to the southeast end of the cider press room, looking east. 1m scale



Plate 12: General view to the northwest end of the cider press room, looking northwest. 1m scale



Plate 13: Plank and batten door with ledges and braces, leading to the exterior from the cider press room, looking southwest. 1m scale



Plate 14: Detail of latch and lock case of the door leading to the exterior from the cider press room, looking south-southeast



Plate 15: Plank and batten door, leading to the barrel/cask store room, looking northwest. 1m scale



Plate 16: Window on the northeast elevation of the cider press room, with detail of the timber shutters, looking northeast. 0.5m scale



Plate 17: The cider press, looking north



Plate 18: Fixtures on the ceiling to the southwest of the cider press, associated with the ratchet mechanism of the cider press, looking northeast



Plate 19: Fixtures on the ceiling to the south of the cider press, associated with the ratchet mechanism of the press, looking south



Plate 20: Fixtures on the ceiling to the south of the cider press, associated with the ratchet mechanism of the press, looking northwest



Plate 21: General view to the northwest end of the barrel/cask store room, looking northwest. 1m scale



Plate 22: General view to the southeast end of the barrel/cask store room, showing the enclosed staircase, looking east. 1m scale



Plate 23: Detail of writing under the staircase, looking southeast



Plate 24: General view to the northwest end of the northwest room of the first floor, looking west. 1m scale



Plate 25: The first-floor partition wall, looking southeast. 1m scale



Plate 26: Detail of the truss with evidence for a former partition located towards the northwest end of the first-floor northwest room, looking northwest



Plate 27: General view to the southeast end of the first-floor southeast room, looking east



Plate 28: General view to the northwest end of the first-floor southeast room, looking northwest

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