

COUNTY GATE, BRENDON AND COUNTISBURY, DEVON

(NGR SS 79356 48656)

Results of historic building recording

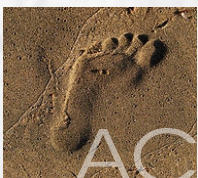
Exmoor National Park Authority planning
reference 62/11/21/016LB, condition 3

Prepared by:
Stella Smith MA PCIfA

On behalf of:
The National Trust

Document No: ACD2664/2/0

Date: February 2023



archaeology

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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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Summary

An historic building record at County Gate, Brendon and Countisbury, Devon was prepared by AC archaeology in March and June 2022 in advance of and during refurbishment of and repairs to the former Tourist Information Centre, a structure designated as a Grade II Listed Building.

The building was constructed between 1842 and 1862, and possibly before 1850. It is often referred to as a toll house; however, there is no evidence that the A39 here has ever been a turnpike and therefore a toll road, and the architectural evidence and the setting of the building are inconsistent with such a use. It appears to have been built for the Glenthorne Estate which was developed by the Halliday Family from 1829, and may have been a worker's cottage or gatekeeper's cottage. The building was originally single storeyed, with a simple rectangular plan, of three rooms, and with an integral porch. All three rooms were heated.

In the first half of the 20th century a rear extension was added, which also contained a fireplace and was probably a new kitchen. A further small service extension was added in the mid-late 20th century.

The building was converted into a visitor centre and café in the late 1970s, and two phases of works associated with this use have been identified. Elements of the domestic character of the building, such as fireplaces and chimney stacks and pots were removed, as were internal partitions to open up the internal plan of the building.

1. INTRODUCTION (Fig. 1)

1.1 This document sets out the results of historic building recording undertaken by AC archaeology on 1 March 2022 and 14 and 16 June 2002 at County Gate, Brendon and Countisbury, Devon (NGR SS 79356 48656; Fig. 1). The investigations were required under condition 3 of the grant of Listed Building Consent (Exmoor National Park Authority planning reference 62/11/21/016LB) for 'proposed refurbishment and repair (internal and external) of the former Tourist Information Centre, to include repair of roof, external walls, doors and windows, works to internal wall surfaces, formation of new toilet cubicle, re-opening of fireplace, re-plumbing, re-wiring, new flooring throughout and installation of new air source heat pump and flue for wood burner'. Guidance on the scope of works was provided by the Exmoor National Park Authority Planning Team in their consultation response to the application. No formal site-specific brief was provided.

1.2 County Gate is located in a prominent position on the A39 between Porlock and Lynton. It lies on the boundary of Devon and Somerset with the county boundary passing across the road in front of the building. The building is situated above two steeply sided combs, Ashton Cleave to the west and Coscombe to the east, at a height of 325m above Ordnance Datum. The building is sited within a terrace and faces southeast overlooking the road. The underlying geology consists of Devonian sandstone of the Hangman Sandstone Formation; there are no overlying superficial deposits (British Geological Survey online viewer 2022).

Designations

1.3 The building is Grade II Listed (National Heritage List for England entry 1213009; Exmoor Historic Environment Record entry MDE21369), under the title 'County Gate Information Centre and gate piers in front on either side of road (that part in countisbury cp)'. The following description was prepared in 1988:

Toll House and gate piers, now information centre. Early C19 with some late C20 alterations. Coursed stone rubble, with slate-hanging to south-west and rendered rear wing. Slate roof with gabled ends. Plan: L-plan, facing south-east. The rear wing is probably a later (C19 or C20) addition. Internal partitions since removed. 1 storey. Exterior: asymmetrical 3-window front, the 2 right-hand windows are in square bays over which the main roof is carried down. C19 wooden lattice casements, the right-hand 2 are of 3 lights and the left-hand one of 2 lights, and all have flat stone arches and slate cills. Doorway to left of centre has original gabled stone porch with a segmental stone-arched head and a C20 boarded door. C20 roof-lights to rear. Rendered external end stack to rear wing and C20 flat-roofed addition in angle. Interior: 4-bay roof to front range with collar trusses, and trussed rafters to rear wing. Pair of rough monolithic slate gate piers flanking Porlock-Lynton road in front of toll house, each with fixing holes for former gates. The eastern pier stands in Somerset as the county boundary passes down the centre of the road at this point.

2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2)

- 2.1** A detailed architectural analysis of the building was completed by Shirley Blaylock for the Exmoor National Park Authority in 2017 and revised in 2019 (Blaylock 2019). The historical background and architectural development of the building set out in that report is summarised below.
- 2.2** The building was constructed sometime between 1842 and 1862; it is not recorded on the Countisbury tithe map of 1842, but is depicted on the Oare enclosure map of 1862. It is often referred to as a toll house (including in the List entry description). However, there is no evidence that the A39 here has ever been a turnpike and therefore a toll road. It appears to have been built for the Glenthorne Estate which was developed by the Halliday Family from 1829, and may have been a worker's cottage or given its roadside location a gatekeeper's cottage.
- 2.3** The building originally had a simple rectangular plan, probably of three rooms. The enclosure map of 1862 (Blaylock 2019, fig. 1) and the First Edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey of 1890 (Fig. 2) both record the rectangular plan form, also with the porch on its east side, set towards the southern end of the building. In the first half of the 20th century (after 1904) a rear extension was added, with a further small service extension added in the late 20th century.
- 2.4** In 1977 the building passed into the ownership of Somerset County Council, and then to the Exmoor National Park Authority when was used as a visitor centre and café from the 1980s. At this time much of the interior was removed, a cellar filled in, and plaster finishes applied over historic paint finishes to walls and architectural features such as a fireplace. It has been redundant since 2015. It has recently become the property of the National Trust.

3. AIM

- 3.1** The scheme of refurbishment and repair would result in changes to the building that would obscure currently visible finishes and floors, and would expose historic internal finishes, with the potential for enhancement of previous observations made by Shirley Blaylock (and reported on 2019). The aims of the investigations were therefore to prepare an historic building record of the structure prior to works commencing to record County Gate in its current form, and to complete a watching brief during stripping out works to record any previously concealed architectural features and finishes within the building that may be revealed by the works.

4. METHODOLOGY (Appendix 1)

4.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Smith 2022), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (revised 2020), and the AC archaeology *General Site Recording Manual, Version 2*.

4.2 The historic building recording was undertaken in accordance with the guidance set out in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (Historic England 2016), and taken to level 3 as set out in that document. The work built upon the recording of the building undertaken by the Exmoor National Park Authority in 2017 and 2019 (Blaylock 2019).

4.3 This initial updated record comprised the following:

- A written description of the building in its current condition and form;
- A photographic record comprising a colour digital record (minimum 16 megapixels). Where appropriate, all photographs included a photographic scale. Details of photographs taken was made on *pro forma* record sheets; and
- The as existing floor plan was annotated and updated to show the location of any historic fabric, fixtures and fittings and other architectural details.

4.4 In addition to providing a general record of the building, the initial investigation focused on a number of specific areas:

- Evidence for the infilled cellar (both internally and externally);
- Evidence for removed partitions and the original layout of the building;
- Evidence for, and consideration of the potential for the presence of currently obscured, architectural fittings or finishes, including additional blocked fireplaces and associated stacks.

4.5 The photographic record also included general views of the building and its local context, detailed external elevations and internal views, and a more detailed record of individual historic fixtures and fittings. A register of digital photographs is included as Appendix 1.

4.6 The written description was prepared digitally for direct inclusion within the client report.

4.7 During the refurbishment and repair programme a watching brief was maintained, to identify and record any historic finishes or internal fixtures and fittings exposed by the works. The scope of these investigations was guided by the results of the 2017 and 2019 recording and by the initial new historic building survey. This included recording after removal of modern internal finishes.

5. BUILDING SURVEY (Fig. 3; Plates 1-18)

External description

5.1 The building is aligned northeast-southwest, at a slight angle to the adjacent highway, but for the purposes of this report will be referred to as being orientated north-south (Plate 1). It is single storeyed, and constructed of local rubble stone laid in rough courses and bonded with a light grey mortar with frequent inclusions. There has been

some repointing of the north and west elevations in a reddish cement mortar, and repointing or rebuilding of the eaves of the east elevation using a grey cement. The building has a gabled slate roof with ceramic ridge tiles, and with two late 20th-century skylights incorporated into the western pitch. It was originally only one room deep, but now was two rear extensions; the earliest to the south has a gabled slate roof, whilst the later north addition has a flat felt roof.

- 5.2** The main façade faces east overlooking the highway. It has an off-centre projecting porch to the south with a segmental stone arched head and a shallow gabled slate roof. The opening is fitted with a late 20th-century wooden door. There are three windows, which are 19th-century wooden lattice casements; the northern pair are of three lights, and the southern window is of two lights. The former pair are within projecting square bays with slate roofs extending down from the main pitch of the roof, and have concrete sills, whilst the latter has a slate sill. All the windows openings have flat stone heads. Between the porch and the southern bay window to its north a rubble stone wall joins the building, and follows the line of the path to the doorway; it was probably added in the 1980s, and presumably provided some protection for visitors from the road.
- 5.3** The north and south elevations have no openings, and the latter is hung with slates (Plate 2).
- 5.4** The south elevation of the south extension is also hung with slates and incorporates a single window opening with a concrete sill. This is fitted with a late 20th-century wooden two-light casement, each of two panes. On this side of the building there is a stone retaining wall supporting the higher ground to the south above the construction terrace for the building. The west elevation is finished with roughcast render (replacing hung slates) and features a central projecting chimney stack that has had a doorway inserted through it (Plate 3). This opening is fitted with a late 20th-century wooden door. The chimney stack is topped with an early 20th-century ceramic pot.
- 5.5** The north extension is finished with a smooth render. In its north elevation is a late 20th-century wooden opening with a painted concrete tile sill, and fitted with a two-light casement window, each of six panes. The west elevation incorporates a single late 20th century wooden two-light casement, with upper hinged panes, set within an opening with a slate sill.

Internal description

- 5.6** Prior to works commencing the interior of the building had a modern finish throughout, including plastered walls and contemporary skirting boards, with fittings related to its former use as a visitor centre (Plates 4 and 8). The main roof structure was exposed, and comprised three A-frame trusses with bolted applied collars (Plate 5). There are single rows of side purlins that rest on the back of the trusses and are not jointed together; rather they overlap, with their ends resting on the top of the previous purlin. These in turn support the slender secondary rafters. In the west wall the blocked-up fireplace, as previously recorded by Shirley Blaylock, was exposed, in the same condition as in 2019 (Plate 6). This has a very slightly arched brick head, and has been infilled with concrete blocks up to a height of approximately 0.8m from the floor and topped with brick laid in a stretcher bond and bonded with a grey cement mortar. Behind this the opening is infilled with rubble. Part of a slate hearth is visible in front of the fireplace, and above its arched head is a modern slate slab of unknown function. In the north part of the building, along the north and west walls, is a projecting plinth approximately 0.15m above the existing floor level; its south end terminates at the line of a known former partition as recorded by Blaylock. Internally, the sides of the northern two bay windows are splayed, and at the level of the plinth the north bay has stone

slabs (Plate 7). Both windows have deep slate cills. The south extension has a late 20th-century replacement roof structure formed of eight closely-spaced A-frame trusses with applied collars (Plate 9), and a further five smaller trusses carrying the roof over the line of the western pitch of the earlier roof of the main front range. The space was ceiled over directly above the trusses. The north extension contains a toilet and a small kitchen area, with the two spaces divided by a lightweight partition finished with tongue-and-grooved boarding.

Observations made during the watching brief

- 5.7** During the refurbishment works, with the exception of most of the north extension all of the modern internal plaster was removed. This enabled observations to be made of the construction of the walls, and also exposed previously obscured features.
- 5.8** In the main front range of the building the walls are constructed of rubble stonework bonded in a light grey lime mortar. They have been heightened (west wall) and rebuilt (east wall) with brick bonded with an off-pink cement mortar (see Plates 13 and 14). This change in masonry lined up with a break between historically painted masonry below and unpainted masonry above; this was most clearly visible on the gable elevations (see Plate 15). It is likely that this represents the line of a former ceiling across this range.
- 5.9** In the west wall within the rubble stonework the scar of a former partition (as previously noted by Shirley Blaylock) was exposed; this had a horizontal small timber set into the stonework about half way up the wall (Plate 10). The association of the plinth to the north (described above) indicates that the northern room beyond this partition was at a slightly higher level than the rest of the building, Above the now-infilled cellar. The infill within the fireplace in the west wall was largely, but not fully, removed. Within the opening it was observed that it had been narrowed on the south side. There was no evidence for any fittings such as a cast-iron grate or a bread oven. Above the brick head was further brickwork (representing part of the chimney stack), which includes a curved partial row of bricks that may have represented a crude relieving arch. The south end of the wall has been rebuilt using concrete blocks, associated with the creation of a modern opening into the south extension.
- 5.10** In the north wall a blocked fireplace was exposed offset towards its the east side (Plates 11 and 12). This was infilled with rubble stone and brick and had a ceramic ventilation brick indicating that the infilling is an outer skin and the hearth behind is open. The fireplace has a narrow brick arch supported on an iron bar, and the chimney stack was identifiable within the rubble stonework above.
- 5.11** In the east wall all the openings have timber lintels and there is some historic repointing in a light red lime mortar particularly below the central window (Plates 13 and 14). The south wall also featured a blocked fireplace, again offset towards its east side. This was infilled with brick bonded with a pink cement mortar – the same material as that used in the brick heightening of the walls. Again, the blocking contained a ceramic vent indicating that the hearth behind remains open. The fireplace has a brick arch, and the line of the chimney stack can be determined within the rubble stonework above (Plate 15).
- 5.12** In the south extension the walls are constructed of rubble stone bonded with a light brown lime mortar. They have again been heightened with brick bonded with an off-pink cement mortar. Set within the brickwork were sawn-off timbers, either tie beams for a former roof structure or joists below supporting a lower ceiling; one survived *in situ* painted black as with the later roof timbers. In the west wall the central doorway cuts through a former fireplace. The doorway has a rolled steel joist lintel and brickwork

around the opening. The brickwork is wide, perhaps indicating that the fireplace was also wide, and of a form found in a kitchen rather than used for heating living spaces. The line of the chimney stack is visible above the doorway. There are some areas of heavy repointing on the wall (Plate 16). The north wall has had a doorway inserted on its east side to give access to the north extension; the wall above and to the right of the opening are constructed of concrete block (Plate 17). The south wall also has some heavy repointing as present the west wall, particularly on the west side (Plate 18).

- 5.13** In the north extension removal of plaster revealed that the west wall was constructed of stone with brickwork above the wooden lintel of the window.

6. COMMENTS

- 6.1** County Gate is a Grade II Listed Building constructed between 1842 and 1862, and possibly before 1850. It is often referred to as a toll house (including in the List entry description). However, there is no evidence that the A39 here has ever been a turnpike and therefore a toll road. Additionally, its architecture and position in relation to the adjacent highway are not typical for 19th-century toll houses. It appears to have been built for the Glenthorne Estate which was developed by the Halliday Family from 1829, and may have been a worker's cottage or gatekeeper's cottage. The ornate and multi-light front windows, although of different form to those in Glenthorne House (1829-30; National Heritage List for England entry 1212846) do draw some comparisons in forms of the multi-light form and ornate designs used within that building, and typical of the period.
- 6.2** The single-storey building originally had a simple rectangular plan, with an integral porch on its front elevation that faced southeast towards the road. The current recording has built on that by Shirley Blaylock (2019) in identifying blocked fireplaces, and this work has confirmed that the building originally had a three-room plan; whether there was also a passage extending to the rear, from the porch is unknown, but is possible. The three rooms were very small but all were heated. The fireplace in the north wall, heating the central room was larger than the others probably indicating that room was the main living space including being used as a kitchen. The other two rooms may have been bedrooms.
- 6.3** In the first half of the 20th century a rear extension was added. It was also served by a fireplace, and if the opening was originally wide, as indicated by the blocking either side of the present door, then this room was probably a new kitchen with a large fireplace perhaps containing a range.
- 6.4** A further small service extension was added in the mid-late 20th century, which appears to predate use of the building as a visitor centre.
- 6.5** In 1977 the building passed into the ownership of Somerset County Council, and then to the Exmoor National Park Authority, and was used as a visitor centre and café from the 1980s. Drawings prepared in 1978 (Blaylock 2019, fig. 5) indicate that at that date the stoves, chimney stacks and pots associated with the main front range were to be removed, along with internal partitions, and the opening into the rear range widened. The cellar was also to be filled in; there is no evidence of this feature, although the former raised floor at the northern end of the building may indicate that it essentially occupied the northern bay or room.
- 6.6** The above proposals were probably implemented as the changes tie in with the form of the building as recently recorded. Some finishes may date to this period, but it is

also clear that there is a second modern phase that included creating a second opening into the south extension, and the replacement of the roof structure of this extension.

7. OASIS ENTRY AND ARCHIVE

- 7.1 An OASIS entry has been created using the unique identifier 504479, and includes a digital copy of this report.
- 7.2 An archive of relevant born-digital data has been compiled in accordance with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) standards and guidelines, and will be deposited with the ADS within three months of acceptance of this report by the Exmoor National Park Authority.

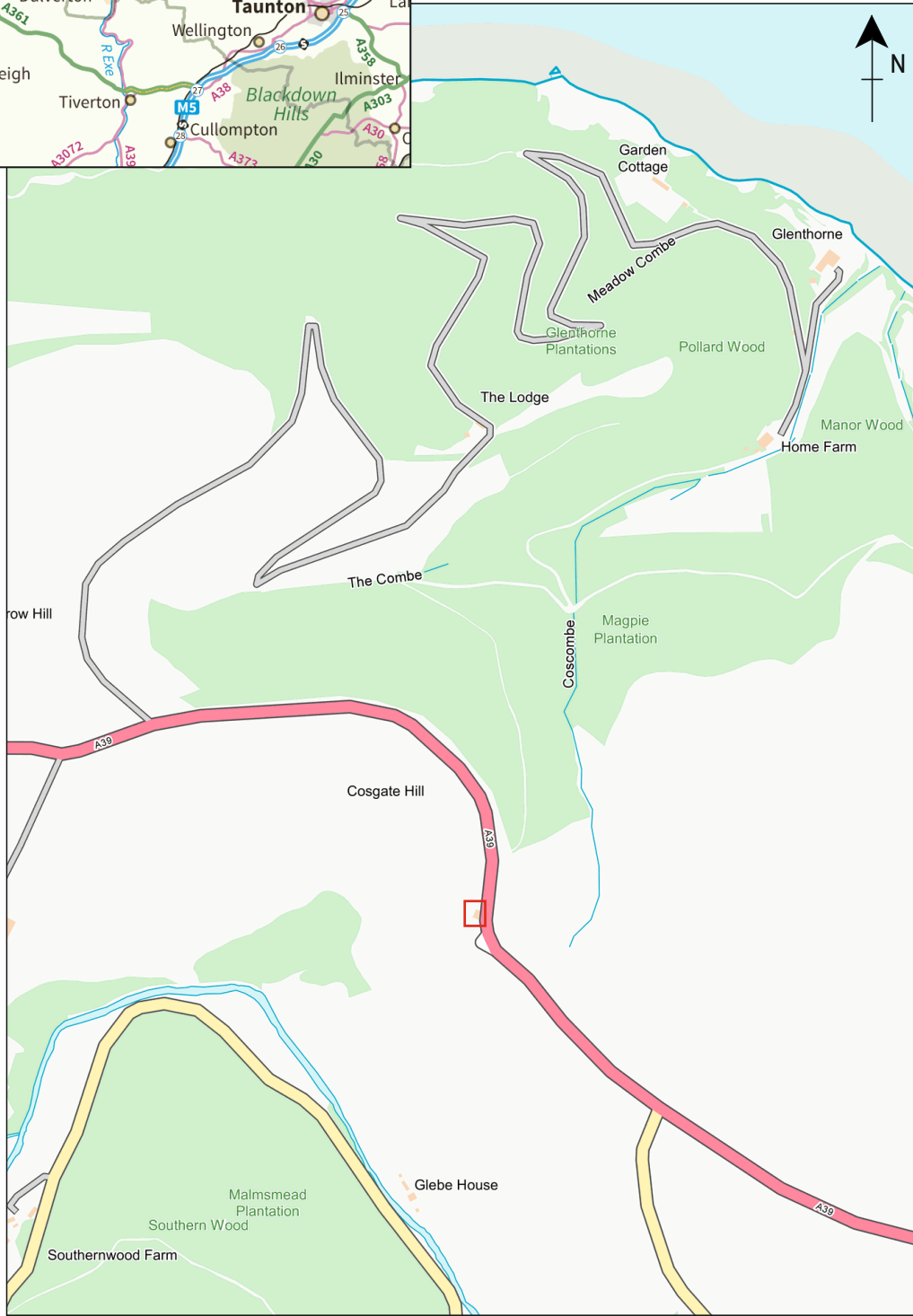
8. SOURCES CONSULTED

British Geological Survey online viewer, www.bgs.ac.uk

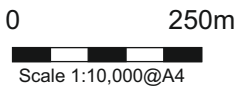
Blaylock, S, 2019, *County Gate Cottage, Countisbury, NGR: SS 7935 4865, Listed Building 1213009 (Grade II)*, Exmoor National Park Historic Environment Report Series No. **30**.

Ordnance Survey 25-inch Devonshire map sheet III.16
First Edition, surveyed 1888, published 1890
Second Edition, revised 1903, published 1904

Smith, S., 2022. *County Gate, Brendon and Countisbury, Devon, (NGR SS 79356 48656), Written Scheme of Investigation for historic building recording, Exmoor National Park Authority planning reference 62/11/21/016LB, condition 3, AC archaeology Doc. No. 2664/1/0.*



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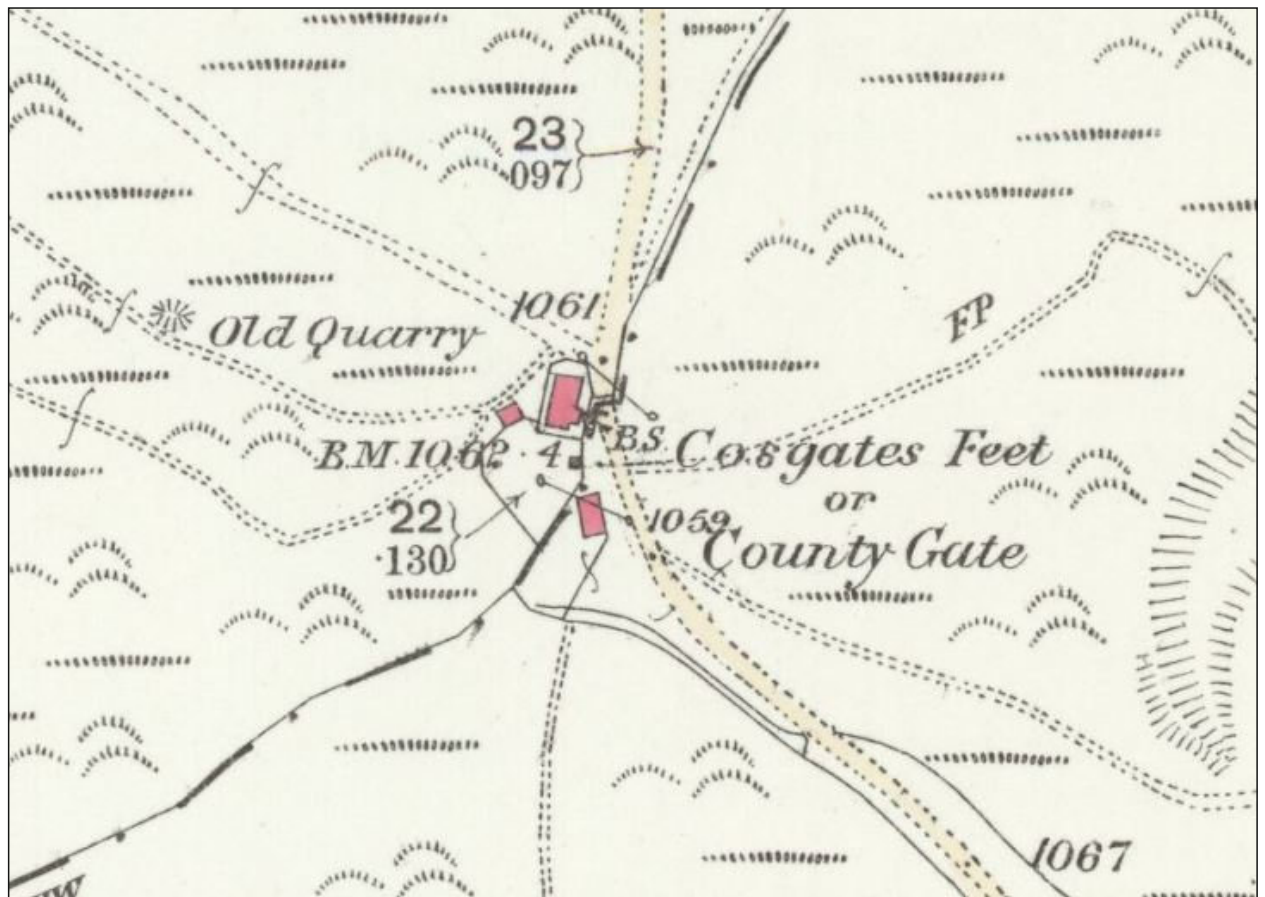
PROJECT

County Gate, Brendon and Countisbury, Devon

TITLE

Fig. 1: Site location



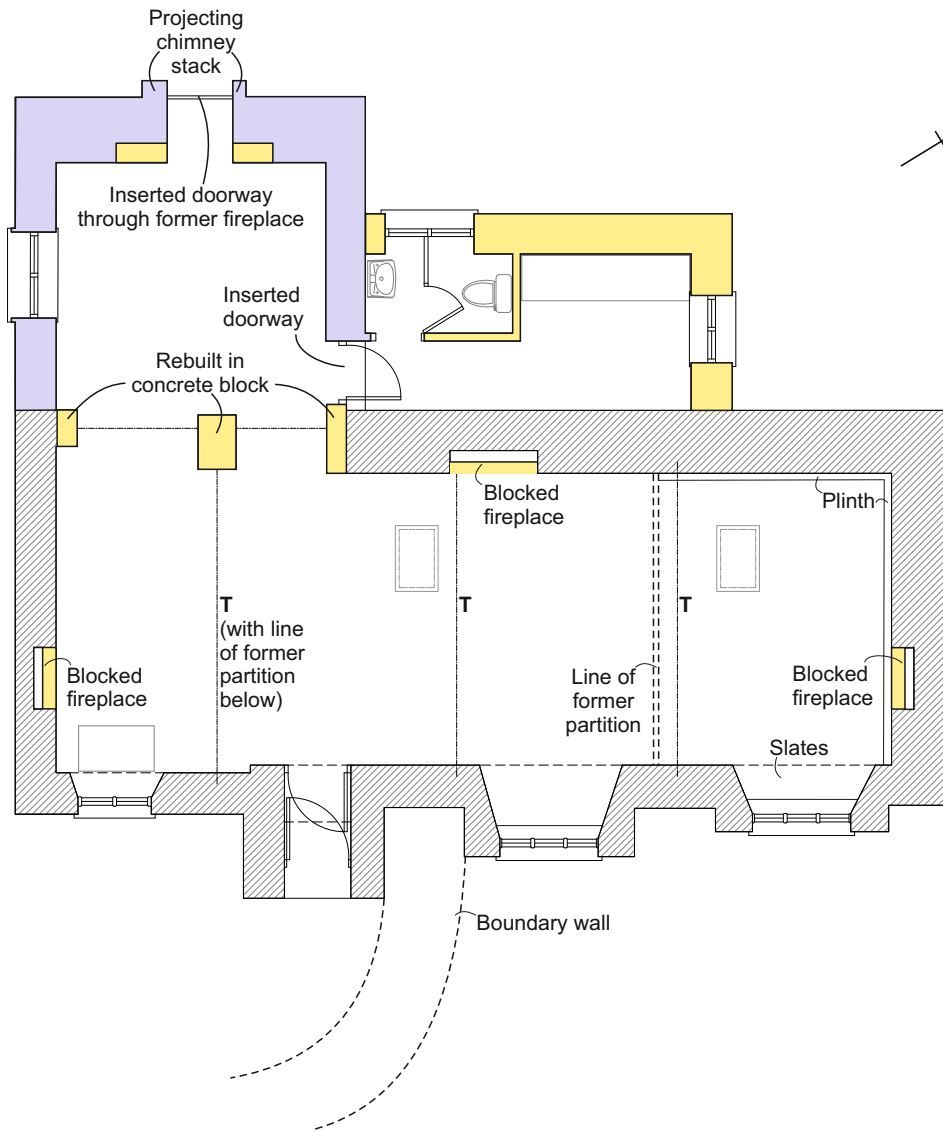



PROJECT

County Gate, Brendon and Countisbury, Devon

TITLE

Fig. 2: Extract from the First Edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey map, 1890

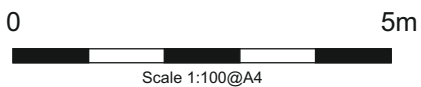


 Between 1842-1862

 Early 20th century

 Late 20th century

 Truss



PROJECT

County Gate, Brendon and Countisbury, Devon

TITLE

Fig. 3: Phased floor plan



Plate 1: Main façade, looking northwest (1m scale)



Plate 2: South elevation, looking northeast (1m scale)



Plate 3: West elevation of south extension, looking east (1m scale)



Plate 4: Internal view, looking southwest (1m scale)



Plate 5: Roof structure, looking northeast



Plate 6: Blocked fireplace in the west wall, looking northwest (1m scale)



Plate 7: Internal view of north window in east elevation, looking southeast (1m scale)

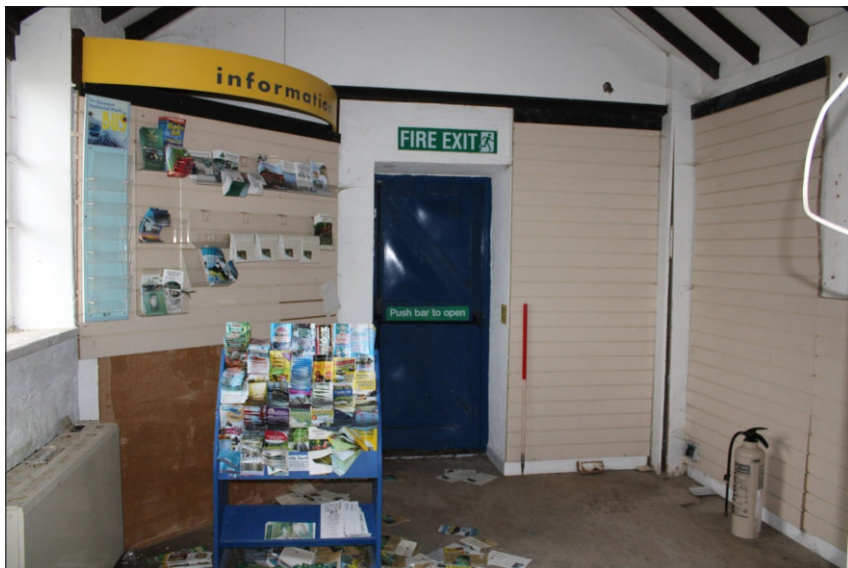


Plate 8: Internal view of south extension, showing inserted doorway, looking northwest (1m scale)



Plate 9: Roof structure of south extension, looking northwest



Plate 10: West wall showing wall scar to right, unblocked fireplace, centre and rebuilt wall to left, looking northwest (1m scale)



Plate 11: North and west walls showing projecting plinth, wall scar to left, and blocked fireplace with chimney stack, looking northeast (1m scale)



Plate 12: Close-up view of blocked fireplace in the north wall, looking northeast



Plate 13: East wall with repointing visible particularly below the central window (on the right), looking east (1m scale)



Plate 14: East wall, looking east (1m scale)



Plate 15: South wall with blocked fireplace, looking southwest (1m scale)



Plate 16: West wall of south extension, showing doorway cutting through former fireplace, looking northwest (1m scale)



Plate 17: North wall of south extension, showing inserted doorway to right, looking northeast (1m scale)



Plate 18: South wall of south extension, looking southwest (1m scale)

Appendix 1

Photographic register

Photographic Register
ACD2664 – County Gate, Brendon and Countisbury, Devon

Archive No	Description	Scale	View to	Photo by	Date
ACD2664_001	Entrance porch in southeast elevation	1m	N	S. Smith	1.3.2022
ACD2664_002	South end of southeast elevation	1m	N	S. Smith	1.3.2022
ACD2664_003	Southwest elevation and retaining wall	-	NW	S. Smith	1.3.2022
ACD2664_004	Southwest elevation	1m	NE	S. Smith	1.3.2022
ACD2664_005	Northwest elevation of south extension	1m	E	S. Smith	1.3.2022
ACD2664_006	Northwest elevation of north extension	1m	SE	S. Smith	1.3.2022
ACD2664_007	Northeast elevation of north extension	1m	SW	S. Smith	1.3.2022
ACD2664_008	Northwest elevation	1m	SE	S. Smith	1.3.2022
ACD2664_009	Road and Listed gate piers	-	SW	S. Smith	1.3.2022
ACD2664_010	View from the road looking towards the coast	-	SE	S. Smith	1.3.2022
ACD2664_011	Southeast elevation	1m	NW	S. Smith	1.3.2022
ACD2664_012	Toilet block and bus stop to the southwest of County Gate	-	W	S. Smith	1.3.2022
ACD2664_013	Internal view	1m	NE	S. Smith	1.3.2022
ACD2664_014	Roof structure	-	NE	S. Smith	1.3.2022
ACD2664_015	Internal view of north window in southeast elevation	1m	SE	S. Smith	1.3.2022
ACD2664_016	Blocked fireplace	1m	NW	S. Smith	1.3.2022
ACD2664_017	Internal view	1m	SW	S. Smith	1.3.2022
ACD2664_018	Internal view of central window in southeast elevation	-	SE	S. Smith	1.3.2022
ACD2664_019	Internal view of south window in southeast elevation	-	SE	S. Smith	1.3.2022
ACD2664_020	Internal view of south extension	1m	NW	S. Smith	1.3.2022
ACD2664_021	Roof structure of south extension	-	NW	S. Smith	1.3.2022
ACD2664_022	Internal view of window in southwest elevation	-	SW	S. Smith	1.3.2022
ACD2664_023	Internal view of south extension	1m	SE	S. Smith	1.3.2022
ACD2664_024	Internal view of north extension	1m	N	S. Smith	1.3.2022
ACD2664_025	Internal view of north extension	1m	N	S. Smith	1.3.2022
ACD2664_026	North wall with blocked fireplace	1m	NE	S. Smith	14.6.2022
ACD2664_027	Blocked fireplace in north wall	-	NE	S. Smith	14.6.2022
ACD2664_028	West wall with plinth and wall scar	1m	NW	S. Smith	14.6.2022
ACD2664_029	West wall with unblocked fireplace, plinth and wall score	1m	NW	S. Smith	14.6.2022
ACD2664_030	Unblocked fireplace in west wall	1m	NW	S. Smith	14.6.2022
ACD2664_031	North wall of south extension	1m	NE	S. Smith	21.6.2022
ACD2664_032	West wall of south extension	1m	NE	S. Smith	21.6.2022
ACD2664_033	East wall, north end	1m	E	S. Smith	21.6.2022
ACD2664_034	East wall, south end	1m	S	S. Smith	21.6.2022
ACD2664_035	South wall with blocked fireplace	1m	SW	S. Smith	21.6.2022
ACD2664_036	Blocked fireplace	1m	SW	S. Smith	21.6.2022
ACD2664_037	South wall of south extension	1m	W	S. Smith	21.6.2022
ACD2664_038	Northwest wall of north extension	1m	W	S. Smith	21.6.2022

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