

**BARN AT TREVOLLARD FARM,
ST VEEP, nr LOSTWITHIEL,
CORNWALL**

PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

NGR: SX 15595 55077

Quality Assurance

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Report 767

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CONTENTS

List of Figures

Summary

- 1 INTRODUCTION
- 2 AIMS
- 3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND
- 4 BUILDING RECORDING
 - 4.1 Methodology
 - 4.2 Description; Overview and Layout
 - 4.3 Decorative Detail/Fixtures and Fittings
- 5 ANALYSIS
- 6 ARCHIVE
- 7 REFERENCES
- 8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1	Site Location
Figure 2	Study Area Location
Figure 3	Ground Floor Plan showing Direction of Shots
Figure 4	First Floor Plan showing Direction of Shots
Figure 5	NE and SE Elevations
Figure 6	SW and NW Elevations
Figure 7	Section A-A
Figure 8	Section B-B
Figure 9	Photographs, General Shots of Barn Complex
Figure 10	Photographs, NE Elevation, general and Building 1
Figure 11	Photographs, NE Elevation Building 1
Figure 12	Photographs, NE Elevation Building 2
Figure 13	Photographs, SE Elevation and NW Elevation, Building 1
Figure 14	Photographs, NW Elevation, Extension 1
Figure 15	Photographs, SW Elevation, general
Figure 16	Photographs, SW Elevation, Extension 1 and Building 1, Door 4
Figure 17	Photographs, SW Elevation, Building 2
Figure 18	Photographs, Building 1, Internal, Ground Floor
Figure 19	Photographs, Building 1, Internal, Ground Floor
Figure 20	Photographs, Building 1, Internal, Ground Floor
Figure 21	Photographs, Building 1, Internal, Ground Floor, Carpenter's Marks
Figure 22	Photographs, Building 2 SE Elevation and Internal Walls
Figure 23	Photographs, Building 2, Internal
Figure 24	Photographs, Building 2 Internal/Building 1 SE Elevation
Figure 25	Photographs, Building 1, Internal, First Floor
Figure 26	Photographs, Extension 1, Internal

SUMMARY

Site Name: Barn at Trevollard Farm, St Veep, nr Lostwithiel, Cornwall

Grid Reference: SX 15595 55077

Site Activity: Photographic Survey

Date and Duration of Project: 28th and 30th November 2011, 2 days

Project Manager: Roy King

Site Supervisor: Diana King

Site Code: Tfv11

Accession Code: to be confirmed

Summary of Results: A photographic survey was undertaken at the above site on 28th and 30th November 2011. The work was undertaken on behalf of the owners, Mr. and Mrs B. Pearce, at the request of Cornwall Council.

The required photographic survey recorded a redundant barn in the southwest portion of the farmyard at Trevollard prior to proposed conversion to a domestic dwelling. The survey was undertaken to compile a record of the site for posterity.

The barn at Trevollard Farm is a compilation of four extensions around a central, original barn. Three of the elements of the structure, Building 1, Building 2 and Extension 1 are of at least 19th century date, according to cartographic evidence; the latter two extensions are modern. The style of the stone-built structures suggested that earlier elements, in particular the ground floor of the central barn (Building 1), could be earlier in date, possibly 18th century.

A number of alterations to the barn complex have been undertaken, predominantly driven by changes in use over the last 200 years or so. Building 1 displayed a series of changes in use. A second storey, probably post-dating the original single-storey building, was subsequently used for grain storage (original use unknown) and the ground floor was converted into a dairy in the mid 20th century. Building 2 and Extension 1 were added to Building 1, possibly shortly after it was converted to a two-storey build. Building 2 has been used as a corn mill within living memory and the 'Bentall Grinder Mill' is still present.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 On 28th and 30th November 2011, a photographic survey exercise was undertaken on land at a barn within the complex of Trevollard Farm, St Veep, nr Lostwithiel, Cornwall, PL22 0PE (NGR: SX 15595 55077). The work was undertaken on behalf of the owners, Mr. and Mrs B. Pearce, at the request of Cornwall Council.
- 1.2 The required photographic survey involved the creation of graphic and visual records, in the form of written descriptions of the building remains and photography. Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5, 2010) recognises the importance of the preservation and/or recording of historical buildings and areas of architectural or historical interest.
- 1.3 The work was undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out in the English Heritage publication *Understanding Historical Buildings: A guide to good recording practice* (English Heritage 2006). The principals of Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5), and the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings*, issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA, 2008 rev.) were complied with for the duration of the project. The code of conduct of the Institute for Archaeologists was adhered to throughout.
- 1.4 Building recording can be defined as “...a programme of work intended to establish the character, history, dating, form and archaeological development of a specified building, structure, or complex and its setting, including buried components.....” for the purposes of establishing “...a better understanding, compile a lasting record, analyse the findings/record, and then disseminate the results“ (IfA, 2008).
- 1.5 A Photographic Survey was required in accordance with Condition 7 (planning consent number PA11/01712) on a redundant barn in the southwest portion of the farmyard at Trevollard prior to proposed conversion to a domestic dwelling. The barn is recorded on the 1880 and 1907 Ordnance Survey plans and is therefore at least 19th century in origin.
- 1.6 The building is of moderate architectural and historical merit: vernacular remains are becoming increasingly rare and are facing a high rate of loss through redundancy, demolition and conversion and are worthy of recording prior to development.
- 1.7 A condition requiring a Photographic Survey was therefore applied to the planning permission on the advice of Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service.

2 AIMS

- 2.1 The general aims of the photographic survey and recording were to:

- broaden the understanding of the buildings' history, use, evolution and method of construction,
 - preserve the observations for posterity and
 - to make them available when and where they may be needed.
- 2.2 The key aim of the project were to ensure that the historic and architectural details of the existing structures were recorded for future reference, as well as to seek to identify key features that might help explain the form, function and use of the structure; to identify features that might illustrate changes in function; and materials that have been reused from earlier structures. Further specific aims of the project were to identify the level of survival of any earlier structural elements.
- 2.3 To this end, graphic and visual records, in the form of photography and a written record were used to illustrate the buildings' plan, structure, any decorative features, adaptation for new and changing uses over time since its construction and its historical importance.
- 2.4 These aims were achieved through the pursuit of the following specific objectives:
- i) to describe and characterise the nature of the structures and date them where possible;
 - ii) to define and analyse the development and uses of the structures;

3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Trevollard lies five miles southwest of Lostwithiel and northeast of Fowey within an area of undulating and sparsely-populated land, characterised by isolated farmhouses and hamlets connected by small roads and lanes. The solid geology comprises Devonian Beds (BGS, 1977).
- 3.2 The settlement of Trevollard is described in the HER listing. It states that Trevollard was first recorded in 1236, when it was spelled as 'Trevaleward'. The Cornish element of this placename *tre* means 'estate, farmstead', suggesting a settlement of early Medieval origin, hybridised with an Old English personal name. The farmhouse at Trevollard is Grade II Listed, therefore the barn is also listed by curtilage. The farmhouse dates from the 17th century and has later alterations.
- 3.3 The barn is present on the Ordnance Survey maps of 1880 and 1907. To the north of the barn is depicted a circular, open-fronted building, which is apparently physically attached to it (Brief). This structure was probably a covered horse-driven capstan (horse-whim or whin), probably used to power machinery in the barn. The remains of a beam-lever cider press are present in another of the barns at Trevollard and an orchard is indicated to the south of the barn in question.

4 PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

4.1 Methodology

- 4.1.1 All photography was in 35mm format colour slide and 35mm or medium format monochrome print. Additional digital photography was taken and was used for report purposes only. Internal photography used long exposures although multiple flash illumination was necessary. General views of all external elevations and selected internal spaces were recorded, along with the overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas as well as detailed coverage of the external appearance of the buildings and their settings. Detailed records were made of significant features such as variations in wall fabric indicative of building episodes, architectural decoration, finishes, fixtures and fittings such as door and window assemblies. An annotated plan and *pro-forma* photographic register were prepared identifying the location and direction of the photographs. The survey was undertaken by Diana King of Foundations Archaeology and took place on the 28th and 30th November 2011.
- 4.1.2 Measured surveys were undertaken by the architect (Andrew Thomas Architectural Design, 2009), which encompass ground and first floor plans, four elevations and two sections. These are presented here at a size sufficient to show the main structural details (Figures 3 to 8). The drawings were transferred by Foundations Archaeology into CorelDRAW X5 for presentation purposes and annotated with architectural detail.
- 4.1.3 The remainder of this report comprises short text descriptions of those features not readily recorded or described graphically, supported by a selection of photographs. The report is predominantly a record, although it presents conclusions pertaining to the building's use and development.

4.2 Description; Overview and Layout (Figure 2)

- 4.2.1 The barn is a free-standing construction which lies in the southwest portion of the farmyard at Trevollard. It is one of five outbuildings which all lie southwest of the farmhouse. The barn consists of five main elements: Building 1, Building 2 and Extensions 1, 2 and 3 (the adjoined parts of the barn are named as such for the purposes of this report). The core element is Building 1, which is the original barn structure to which the other four elements are adjoined and based around. Building 2 has been used as a mill. A concrete ramp leads up to the first storey at the rear (southwest) of Building 1.
- 4.2.2 With the exception of Extension 3, all elements of the structure are built of stone with slate roof cladding, where it is still intact. The stone for the early elements of the structure, Buildings 1 and 2 and Extension 1, was quarried from the farm itself. The stones are a grey and buff pink colour which are roughly faced on the external and internal faces of the walling, although otherwise unshaped. The stones of the lower storey of Building 1 are larger and thicker than those of the upper storey. They are set in a rough snecked coursework with thick joints held together with a light lime mortar with frequent inclusions. Some stone lintels above opening show mason marks were the stones have been shaped (for example, Figure 12, 018).

Building 1

- 4.2.3 Building 1 is the earliest element of the structure and is rectangular in plan, the long axis aligned northwest-southeast. In its current form it is largely intact and has a ground floor and first floor with intact roof. The cartographic evidence confirms that the building was in existence in 1880 and is therefore at least 19th century in date. The vernacular design of the structure belies exact dating, however its construction (the lime-based mortar and the arrow-slit type fenestration in particular) is suggestive of an earlier date, possibly the 18th century.
- 4.2.4 This building has undergone four phases of build and several clear changes of use. The original barn may have been single-storey. This is suggested by the change in stonework between the ground floor and first floor (Figure 11, 011). It is probable that this phase had just the one front entrance (D1) and the four loop-hole/arrow-slit ground floor windows (W 2, 3, 8 and 9). In phases 2 and 3, an upper storey and Extension 1 were added which are of the same construction type, suggesting some contemporaneity, although the upper storey pre-dates Extension 1, as Extension 1 is joined to the side of the upper storey. The openings on the first floor appear to be original. Door 2, on the ground floor of Building 1, was inserted to provide access between Building 1 and Extension 1. The horse-whim may have been associated with a change of use which prompted this expansion of the original building. At some point during this time Door 3 (D3) was inserted as access to Building 2.
- 4.2.5 A change of use, probably in the last 100 years, for the first floor is indicated by the presence of a ramp, which leads up to the first floor at the rear (southwest) of the building, by the blockage of W5 and the low, internal slate lining around the base of the walls. It is known that the upper floor of the barn was used for corn storage in the last 50 years (B. Pearce pers. comm.), although this may not have been its original use. The slate lining would have been used to deter rats from eating the corn. The existing ramp is built of concrete, suggesting it is fairly modern in construction, but it may replace an earlier ramp or earlier access to the first floor.
- 4.2.6 The ground floor was converted into a dairy in the 20th century, which resulted in significant internal alterations. Concrete feeding troughs divided into stalls and a drainage channel were constructed, much of the floor and the walling were concrete rendered and the remaining stonework and ceiling were white-washed (Figure 20; 065, 066). It is probable Window 6 was inserted at this time. The original floor was of earth, which is still present along the southwest side of the structure.
- 4.2.7 The building has recently been used for storage and was so at the time of the survey. A battered plaque on the door of D4 says 'Simpson & Partners Ltd Builders and Contractors' which suggests a later change of use for the building.
- 4.2.8 The hipped roof is a six bay truss of very basic king post construction which has subsequently been strengthened by hammer beams on the southeast side of the building (Figure 25). Repair in the stonework under the eaves, visible on the external elevations of Building 1, suggests that the roof could have been replaced (Figure 11, 014; Figure 13, 026). The ceiling of the ground floor is divided into three sections.

The middle section consists of two large northeast-southwest joists joined with cross-pieces and the sections either side consist of thinner northeast-southwest aligned joists. It is quite heavily repaired with re-used timbers and modern wood and three fairly modern posts with concrete bases prop up the ceiling (Figure 20; 063, 064). Carpenter marks are visible on 4 of the joists at the southeast end of the building (Figure 21). Unfortunately the symbols were not readily identifiable.

- 4.2.9 With the exception of the arrow-slit windows which have stone lintels and D1 which has a rough brick arch, the openings have wooden lintels. Despite the brick arch over D1, which suggests the opening is an insertion, it may be an original opening as its centrality within the structure and the symmetrical design of the northeast elevation suggests.
- 4.2.10 A feature is present in the stonework on the corner of the northeast and northwest elevations, just above the first storey level. It comprises a patched hole in the stonework containing wood, brick and concrete and is of indeterminate purpose.
- 4.2.11 A number of cracks are visible in the stonework in Building 1, particularly around openings. The condition of the building, however, is good.

Building 2

- 4.2.12 Building 2 adjoins the southeast side of Building 1; the northeast wall is butt-jointed to Building 1 (Figure 12, 017) and is therefore later in date. At the time of the survey the roof covering had been removed (the slate tiles were stacked inside the building) although the modern rafters remained. The original building had two floors, as indicated by the holes for the joists in the brick work (Figure 23, 081). The roof-line showed some repair and concrete mortar, which could suggest the upper walls had been slighted; if not, the upper floor of this building had a very low ceiling at its southeast end. In addition, window 13 is unusually close to the wall plate, which forms its lintel.
- 4.2.13 The walls are constructed of the same stonework as noted on the upper floor of Building 1, which suggests it is roughly contemporary, although Building 2 is clearly later than Building 1 (see paragraph 4.2.12).
- 4.2.14 The building has been used as a corn mill in living memory. The cast iron 'Bentall Grinder Mill' is still present inside the building, perched upon a large stone block (Figure 24; 089, 090). The mill would probably have only been used for personal use, or possibly, local supply purposes as such mills can yield 20 bags of flour a day.
- 4.2.15 A number of cracks are visible in the stonework in Building 2, particularly around openings. The upper floor of Building 2 is missing and only the rafters of the roof remain. The condition of the building, however, is fairly sound.

Extension 1

- 4.2.16 Extension 1 adjoins the southwest elevation of Building 1 at its west corner. It is of similar construction type to the upper floor of Building 1 and is probably roughly contemporary, although certainly post-dates it. It is a single-storey annex with a large

opening on its northwest side which has a large stone slab sill and a wooden lintel. A small window (W17) has been blocked up in the southwest wall. The roof is no longer present. There are no clear indications as to the use of this extension.

- 4.2.17 A number of cracks are visible in the stonework in Extension 1 and it is beginning to break away from Building 1 on its northwest side. The roof is also no longer present.

Extensions 2 and 3

- 4.2.18 Extensions 2 and 3 are modern. The former is a single storey, stone-built structure with a flat roof, which is used as a workshop. The latter is attached to the rear/southwest side of Extension 2 and uses a stone boundary wall as its southeast wall. A corrugated iron roof is supported on a post in the west corner and corrugated iron also forms the southwest and northwest walls.

4.3 Decorative Detail/Fixtures and Fittings

- 4.3.1 No evidence for decorative detail was identified during the survey. If any such detail had previously existed it had been removed or demolished prior to survey. The only remaining fitting was the corn mill in Building 2 (see paragraph 4.2.13), although a two-wheel trolley was still present in Building 1.

5 ANALYSIS

- 5.1 The barn at Trevollard Farm is a compilation of four extensions around a central, original barn. Three of the elements of the structure, Building 1, Building 2 and Extension 1 are of at least 19th century date according to cartographic evidence; the latter two extensions are modern. The style of the stone-built structures suggested that earlier elements, in particular the ground floor of the central barn (Building 1), could be earlier in date, possibly 18th century. The farmhouse itself is of 17th century date, as stated in the HER record and the Listing document.
- 5.2 A number of alterations to the barn complex have been undertaken, predominantly driven by changes in use over the last 200 years or so. Building 1 displayed a series of changes in use. A second storey, probably post-dating the original single-storey building, was subsequently used for grain storage (original use unknown) and the ground floor was converted into a dairy in the mid 20th century. Building 2 and Extension 1 were added to Building 1, possibly shortly after it was converted to a two-storey build. Building 2 has been used as a corn mill within living memory and the 'Bentall Grinder Mill' is still present.

6 ARCHIVE

- 6.1 On conclusion of the project, the records will be assembled into an archive in accordance with the WSI (Foundations, 2011). The archive will be deposited at the Cornwall Record Office within 2 months. The archive will be stored at the secure offices of Foundations Archaeology until which time it can be deposited.

6.2 The Archive consists of the following elements:

The Brief (paper, 1)
Written Scheme of Investigation (paper, 1)
Pro-forma Photographic Registers (paper, 4)
Pro-forma Record Sheets (paper, 1)
Annotated architects plans (paper, 2)
Black and white print films, developed (4)
Colour slide films, mounted (2)
Digital photographs (cd, j-peg format)
Report (paper, 1; digital, 1)

6.3 Hard copies of the final report will be sent to the client (1), Cornwall Council Historic Environment Record (HER) (1), the National Monuments Record (1), the Cornwall Record Office (1) and a copy will be deposited with the archive. Digital copies will be sent to the HER, Phil Copleston of the Historic Environment Service at Cornwall Council and the client. A digital version will be included in the archive.

6.4 A note will be published in the local academic journal and an OASIS record will be submitted to ADS.

7 REFERENCES

Andrew Thomas Architectural Design, 2009, *The Proposed Barn Conversion at Trevollard*, architectural drawings 3017/1 and 3017/2. The Old Chapel, Chapel Row, Widegates, Looe, Cornwall, PL13 1QB, Tel. 01503 240748.

Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service, 2011, *Brief for Historic Building Photographic Recording*.

English Heritage, 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice*.

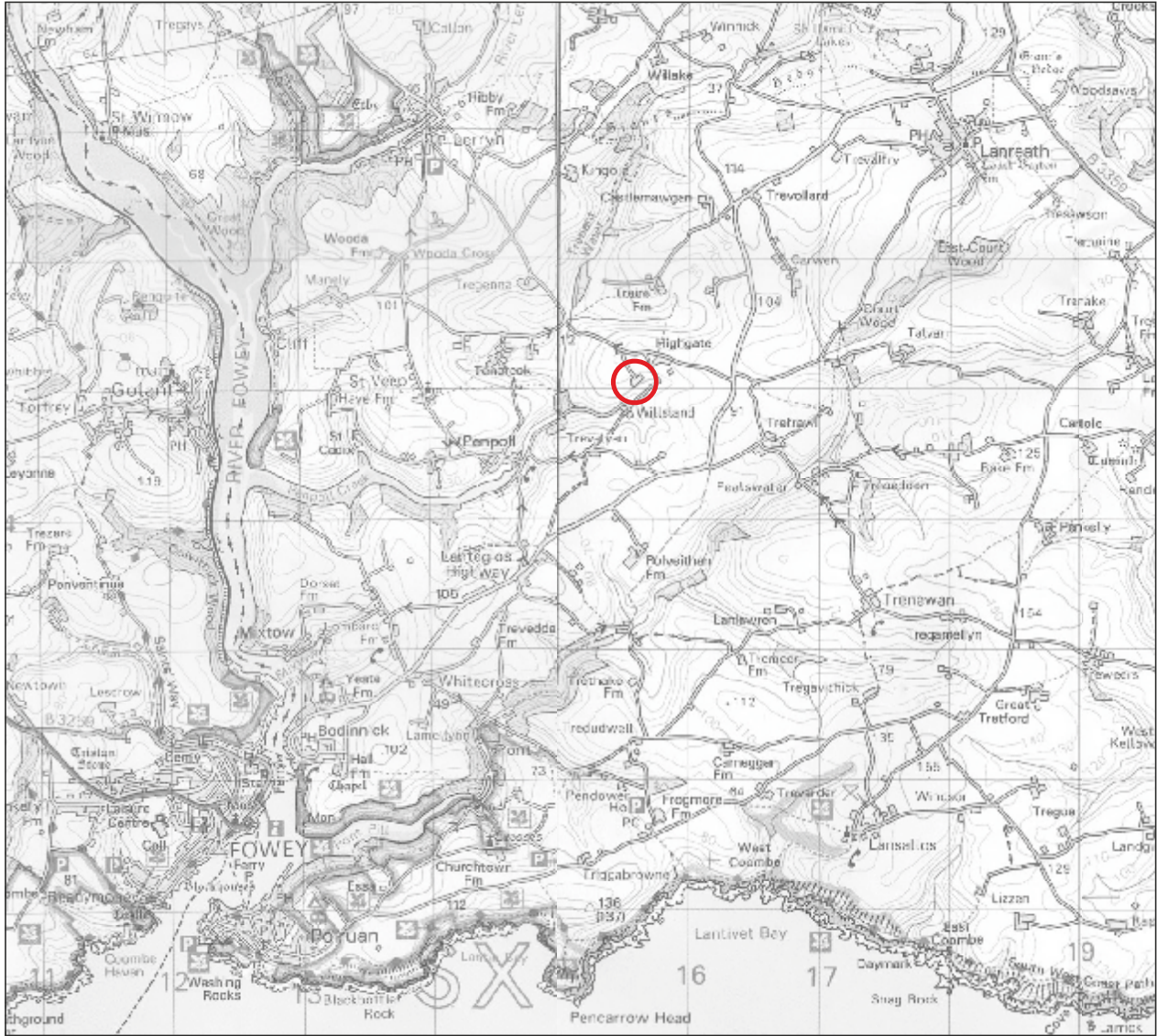
Foundations Archaeology, 2011, *Barn at Trevollard, St Veep nr Lostwithiel, Cornwall: Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Photographic Recording*.

IFA, 1999, revised edition, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings*.

RCHME, 1996, 3rd edition, *Recording Historical Buildings*.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Foundations Archaeology would like to thank Mr. and Mrs Pearce and family, and Phil Copleston of Cornwall Council for their help in completing this project.



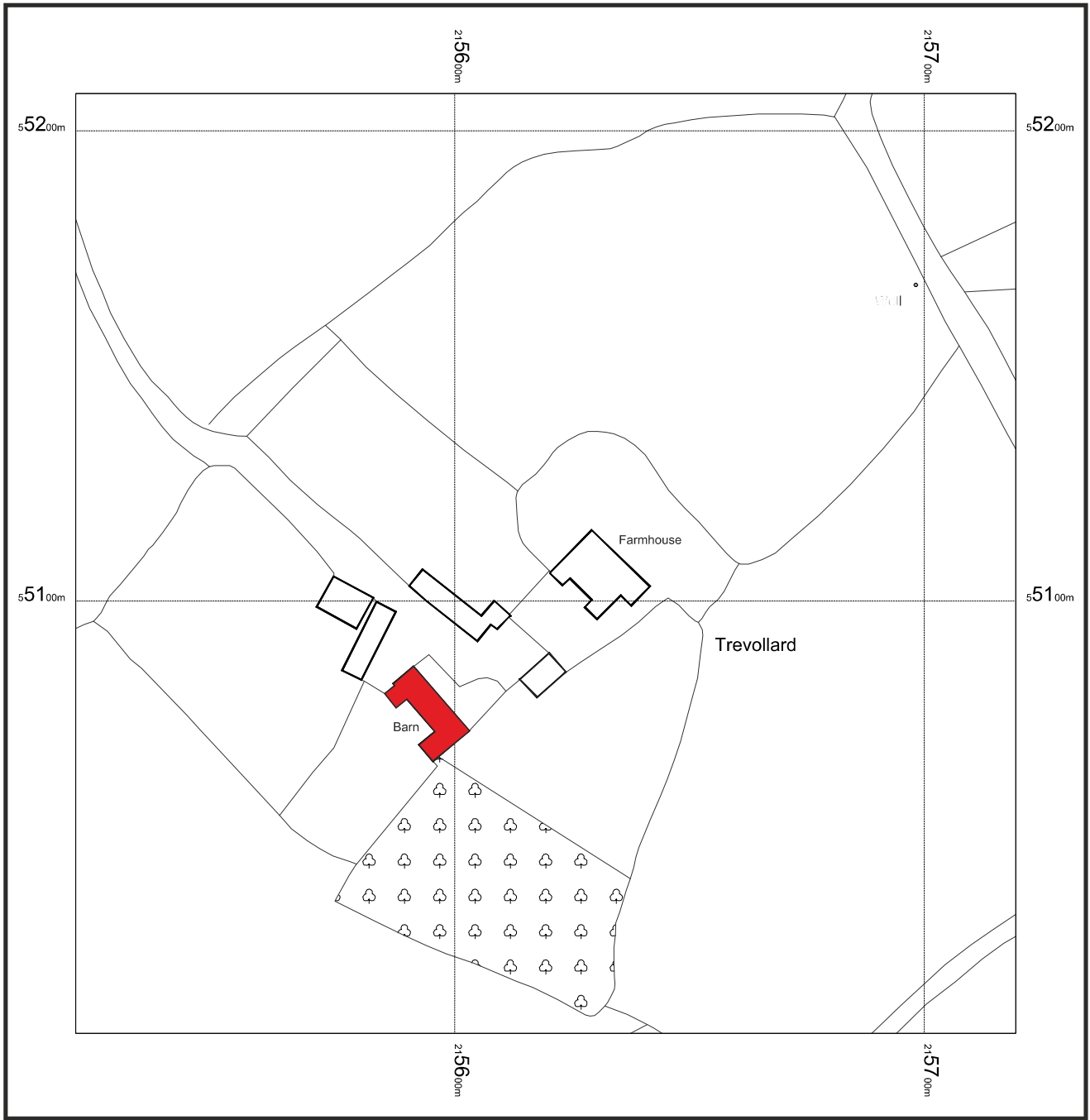
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Site Code: TFV11

Accession Code:



FIGURE 1: Site Location



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Site Code: TFV11
Accession Code:



FIGURE 2: Study Area

Site Code: TFV11
Accession Code:



KEY

Photograph Number and Direction of Shot

- 57 → Building 1
- Building 2
- Extension 1

0m 2m

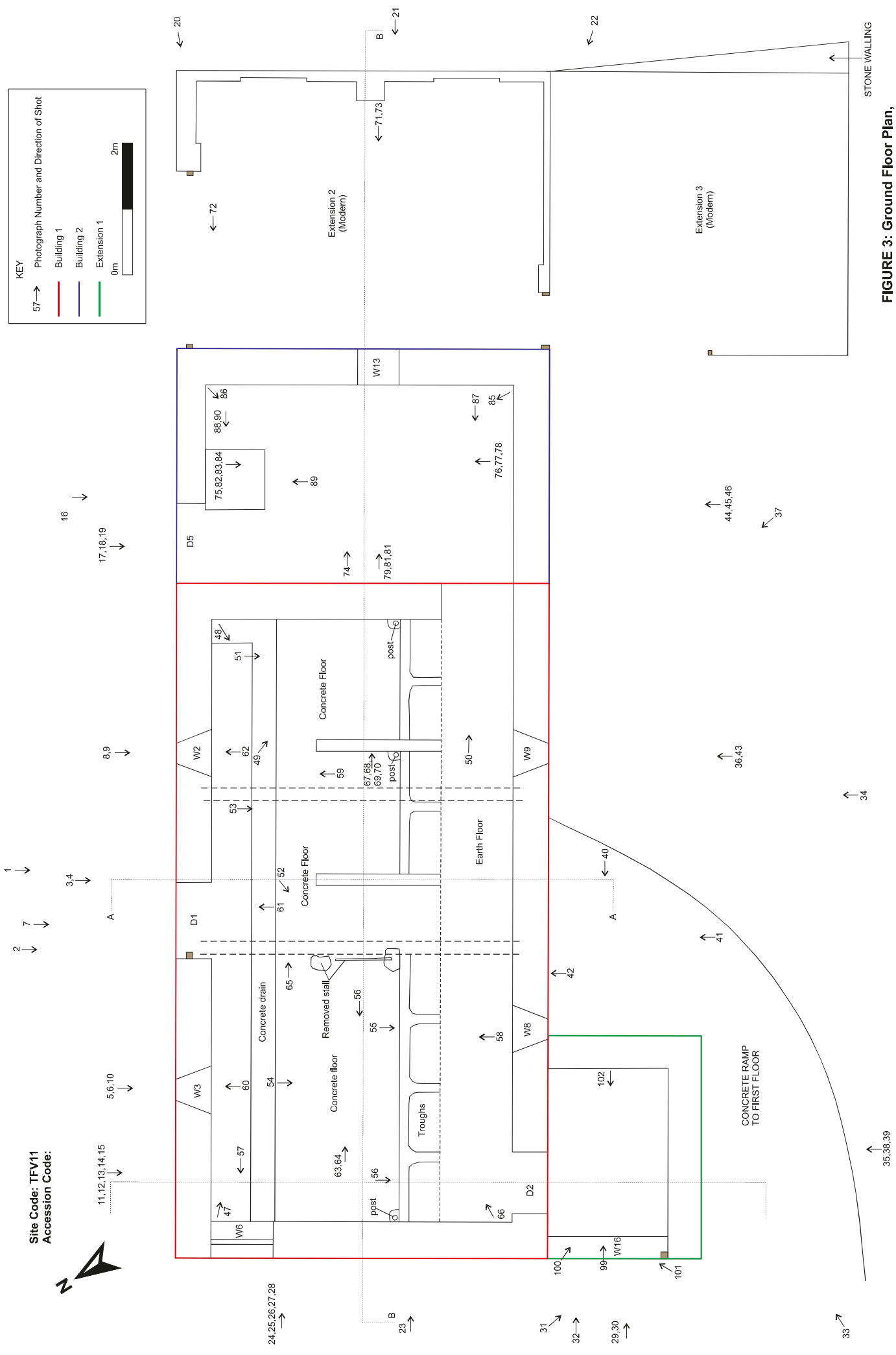


FIGURE 3: Ground Floor Plan, showing Direction of Photographs

Site Code: TFV11
Accession Code:

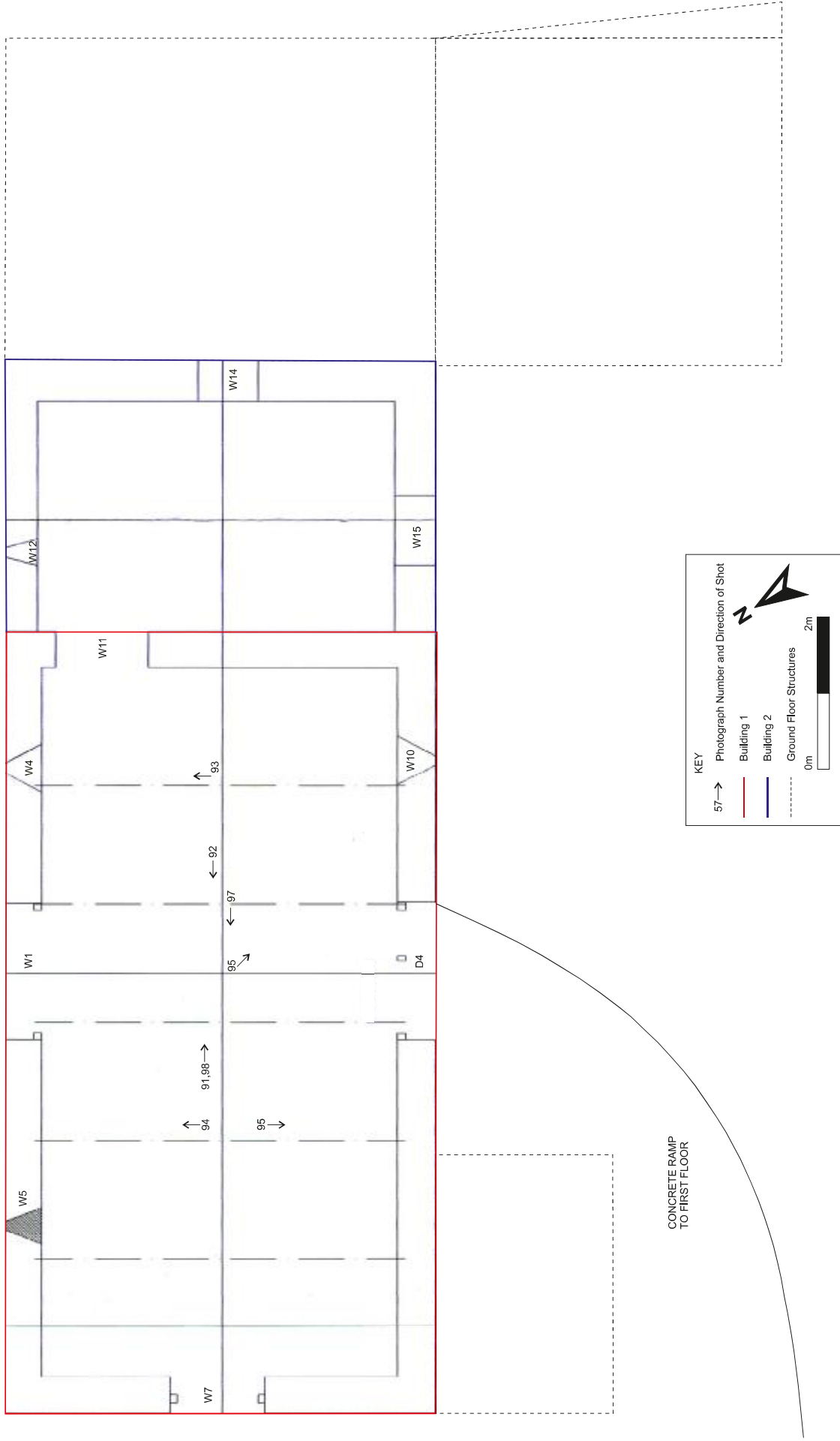
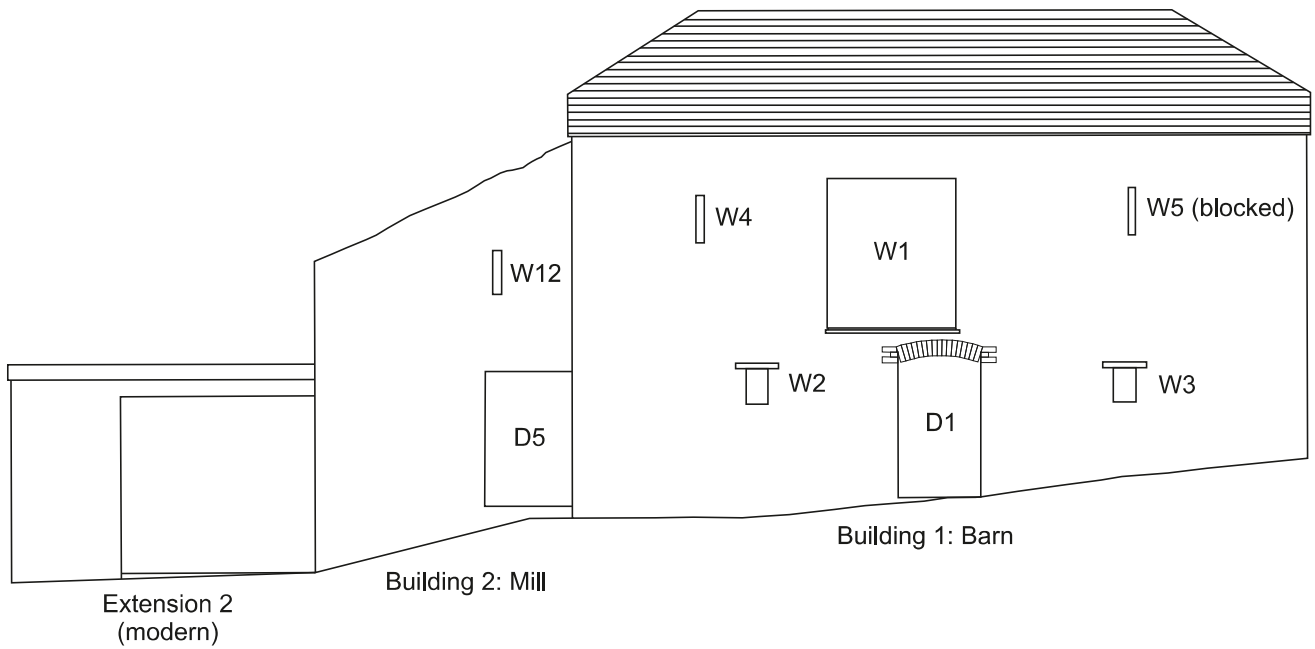
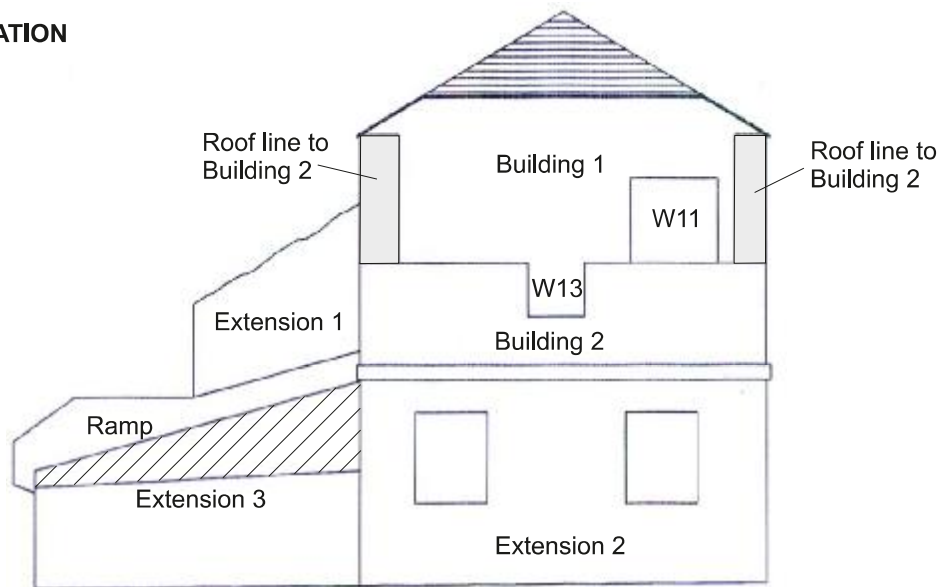


FIGURE 4: First Floor Plan, showing Direction of Photographs

NORTHEAST (FRONT) ELEVATION

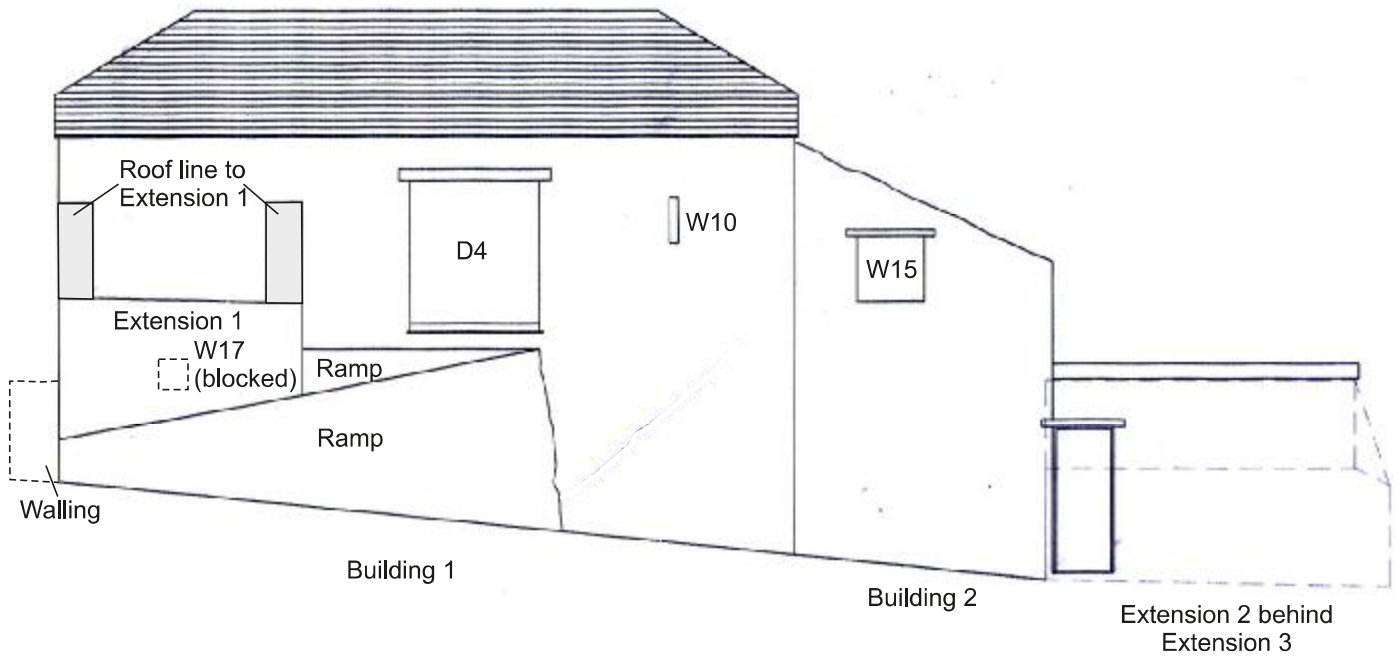


SOUTHEAST ELEVATION

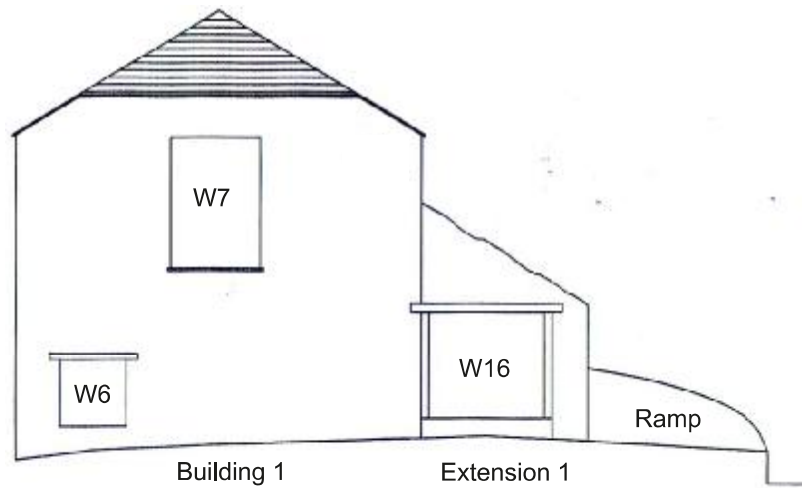


<p>SITE CODE: Tfv11 ACCESSION CODE:</p>	
<p>0m 4m</p> <p>1:100</p>	
<p>FIGURE 5: Northeast and Southeast Elevations</p>	

SOUTHWEST ELEVATION

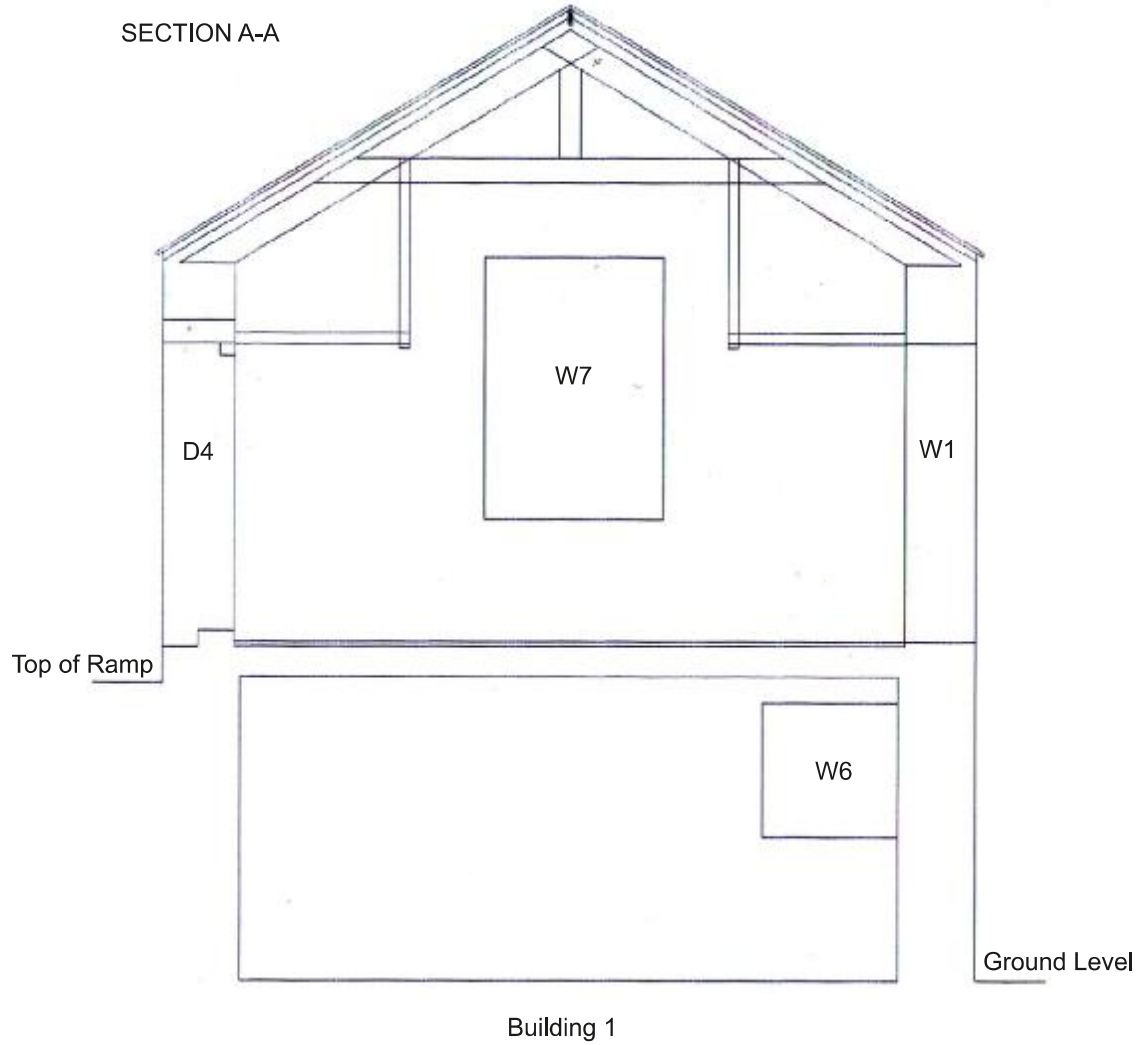



NORTHWEST ELEVATION



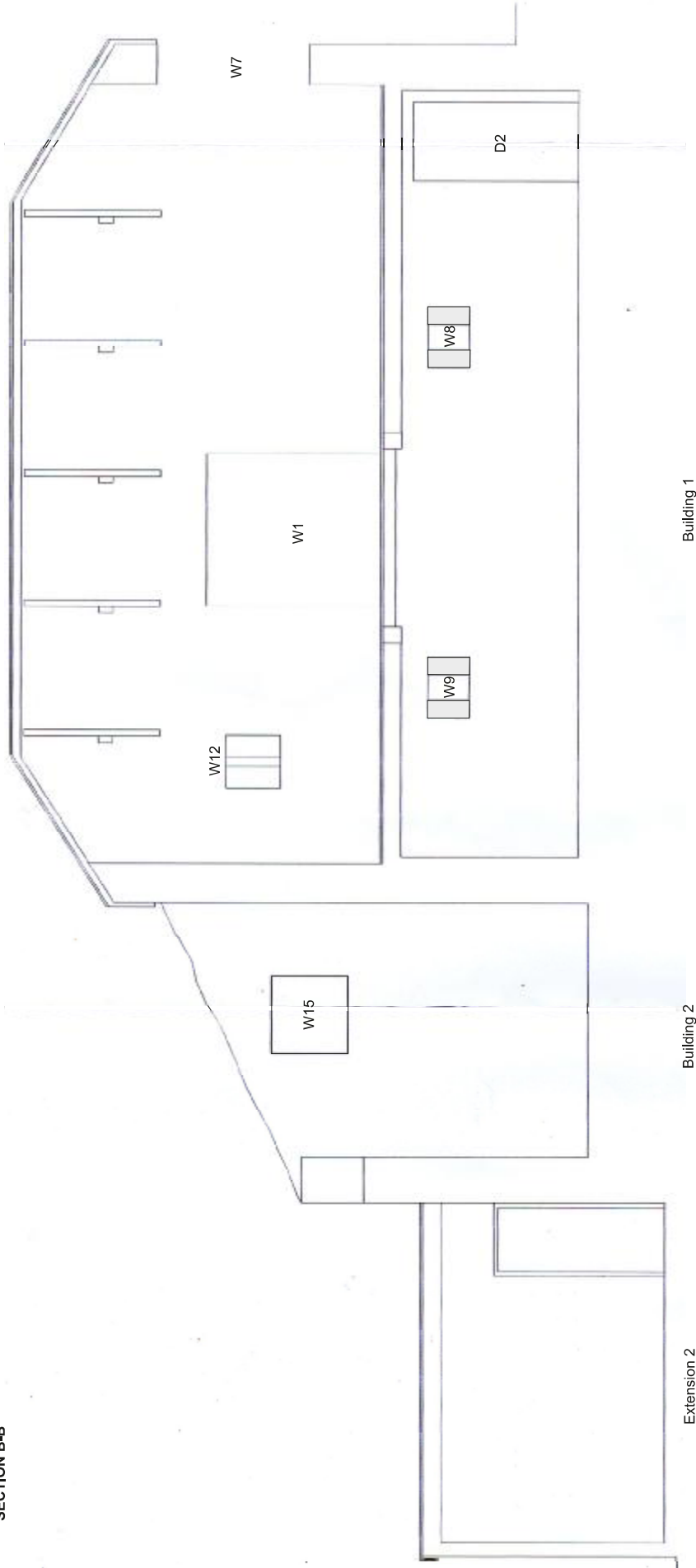
SITE CODE: TFV11	
ACCESSION CODE:	
<p>0m 4m 1:100</p>	
FIGURE 6: Northwest and Southwest Elevations	

SECTION A-A



SITE CODE: TFV11 ACCESSION CODE:
0m 2m  1:50
FIGURE 7: Section A-A

SECTION B-B



SITE CODE: TFV11	
ACCESSION CODE:	
0m	2m
1:50	

FIGURE 8: Section B-B



WEST FACING



SOUTH FACING



NORTHEAST FACING

Site Code: Tfv11

Accession Code:

FIGURE 9: Photographs, General Shots of the Barn Complex



001: NORTHEAST ELEVATION: GENERAL SHOT. SW FACING.



002: NORTHEAST ELEVATION: GENERAL SHOT BUILDING 1. SW FACING.



003: NORTHEAST ELEVATION: WINDOW 1 DETAIL. SW FACING.



004: NORTHEAST ELEVATION: WINDOW 1 LINTEL DETAIL. SW FACING



005: NORTHEAST ELEVATION: WINDOW 2. SW FACING.



006: NORTHEAST ELEVATION: WINDOW 2, LINTEL DETAIL. SW FACING.



007: NORTHEAST ELEVATION: DOOR 1. SW FACING.

<p>Site Code: Tfv11 Accession Code:</p> <p>FIGURE 10: Photographs, NE Elevation</p>



008: NORTHEAST ELEVATION: WINDOW 3, SW FACING.



009: NORTHEAST ELEVATION: WINDOW 4, SW FACING.



010: NORTHEAST ELEVATION: WINDOW 5, SW FACING.



011: NORTHEAST ELEVATION: DETAIL SHOWING CHANGE IN STONEMWORK BETWEEN UPPER AND LOWER FLOOR



012: NORTHEAST ELEVATION, BUILDING 1: PATCHED 'HOLE'. SW FACING.



013: NORTHEAST ELEVATION: DETAIL OF PATCHING



014: NORTHEAST ELEVATION BUILDING 1: UNDER EAVE AND ROOF DETAIL. SW FACING.



015: NORTHEAST ELEVATION, BUILDING 1: DETAIL OF UNDER EAVE. SW FACING.

Site Code: TFV11

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FIGURE 11: Photographs, NE Elevation, Building 1



016: NORTHEAST ELEVATION OF BUILDING 2, SW FACING.



017: NORTHEAST ELEVATION: BUILDING 2, DOOR 5, SW FACING.



018: NORTHEAST ELEVATION: BUILDING 2, DOOR 5 DETAIL, SW FACING.



019: NORTHEAST ELEVATION: BUILDING 2, WINDOW 12, SW FACING.

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Accession Code:

**FIGURE 12: Photographs, NE Elevation,
Building 2**



020: SE ELEVATION: W FACING SHOT.



021: SE ELEVATION: NW FACING SHOT.



022: SE ELEVATION: N FACING SHOT.



023: NW ELEVATION, BUILDING 1 AND EXTENSION 1, SE FACING.



024: NW ELEVATION, BUILDING 1: WINDOW 7 DETAIL, SE FACING.



025: NW ELEVATION, BUILDING 1: WINDOW 6 DETAIL, SE FACING.



026: NW ELEVATION, BUILDING 1: ROOF DETAIL, SW SIDE.



028: NORTHWEST ELEVATION, BUILDING 1: 'HOLE' ON SOUTHWEST CORNER



027: NORTHWEST ELEVATION, BUILDING 1: CRACKS AND PATCHING ABOVE WINDOW 6

Site Code: Tfv11
Accession Code:

FIGURE 13: Photographs, SE Elevation and NW Elevation, Building 1



029: NW ELEVATION, EXTENSION 1. SE FACING.



030: NW ELEVATION, EXTENSION 1, WINDOW 16. SE FACING.



031: NW ELEVATION, EXTENSION 1: STONE WALLING ON WEST CORNER. S FACING SHOT.



032: NORTHWEST ELEVATION, BUILDING 1 AND EXTENSION 1 SHOWING CRACKING BETWEEN THEM. SE FACING SHOT.

Site Code: TFV11
Accession Code:

**FIGURE 14: Photographs, NW Elevation,
Extension 1**



033: SOUTHWEST ELEVATION: GENERAL SHOT. E FACING



034: SOUTHWEST ELEVATION: GENERAL SHOT. NE FACING.



035: SOUTHWEST ELEVATION, NW SECTION: BUILDING 1 AND EXTENSION 1, NE FACING.



036: SOUTHWEST ELEVATION, CENTRAL SECTION: BUILDING 1 AND EXTENSION 1, NE FACING



037: SOUTHWEST ELEVATION, SE SECTION: BUILDING 1 AND BUILDING 2, N FACING.

Site Code: TFV11

Accession Code:

FIGURE 15: Photographs, SW Elevation, General Shots



038: SOUTHWEST ELEVATION: EXTENSION 1. NE FACING.



039: SOUTHWEST ELEVATION: EXTENSION 1, WINDOW 17. NE FACING.



040: SOUTHWEST ELEVATION: EXTENSION 1, SE WALL. NW FACING.



041: SOUTHWEST ELEVATION: BUILDING 1, DOOR 4 DETAIL. NE FACING.



042: SOUTHWEST ELEVATION: BUILDING 1, DETAIL SHOWING PLAQUE ON DOOR 4.



043: SOUTHWEST ELEVATION: BUILDING 1, WINDOW 10 DETAIL.

Site Code: TFV11
Accession Code:

FIGURE 16: Photographs, SW Elevation, Extension 1 and Building 1, Detail of Door 4



044: SOUTHWEST ELEVATION: BUILDING 2, NE FACING.



045: SOUTHWEST ELEVATION: BUILDING 2, WINDOW 15, NE FACING.



046: SOUTHWEST ELEVATION: BUILDING 2, ROOF LINE DETAIL, NE FACING.

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FIGURE 17: Photographs, SW Elevation, Building 2



047: BUILDING 1, INTERNAL: GENERAL SHOT. SSE FACING.



048: BUILDING 1, INTERNAL: GENERAL SHOT. W FACING.



049: BUILDING 1, INTERNAL: SE WALL. S FACING.



050: BUILDING 1, INTERNAL: SE WALL, DOOR 3. SE FACING.



051: BUILDING 1, INTERNAL: SW WALL, SE END AND DAIRY STALL. SW FACING.



052: BUILDING 1, INTERNAL: SW WALL, NW END. W FACING.



053: BUILDING 1, INTERNAL: DAIRY STALL, SE END. SW FACING.

<p>Site Code: TFV11 Accession Code: FIGURE 18: Photographs, Building 1, Internal, Ground Floor</p>
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054: BUILDING 1, INTERNAL: SW WALL, SE END. SW FACING.



055: BUILDING 1, INTERNAL: SW WALL, WINDOW 8 DETAIL. SW FACING.



056: BUILDING 1, INTERNAL: SW WALL, DOOR 2 DETAIL. SW FACING.



056: BUILDING 1, INTERNAL: NW WALL. NW FACING.



057: BUILDING 1, INTERNAL: NW WALL, WINDOW 6 DETAIL. NW FACING.



058: BUILDING 1, INTERNAL: NE WALL, NW END. NE FACING.



059: BUILDING 1, INTERNAL: NE WALL, SE END. NE FACING.



060: BUILDING 1, INTERNAL: NE WALL, WINDOW 2. NE FACING.

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FIGURE 19: Photographs, Building 1, Internal



061: BUILDING 1, INTERNAL: NE WALL, DOOR 1. NE FACING.



062: BUILDING 1, INTERNAL: NE WALL, WINDOW 2. NE FACING.



063: BUILDING 1, INTERNAL: CEILING. SE FACING.



064: BUILDING 1, INTERNAL: CEILING. NW FACING.



065: BUILDING 1, INTERNAL: DAIRY DRAINAGE GULLY. SE FACING.



066: BUILDING 1, INTERNAL: DAIRY FEEDING TROUGHS. E FACING.

<p>Site Code: Tfv11 Accession Code: FIGURE 20: Photographs, Building 1, Internal, Ground Floor</p>



067: BUILDING 1, INTERNAL: CARPENTER MARK ON JOIST. SE FACING.



068: BUILDING 1, INTERNAL: CARPENTER MARK ON JOIST. SE FACING.



069: BUILDING 1, INTERNAL: CARPENTER MARK ON JOIST. SE FACING.



070: BUILDING 1, INTERNAL: CARPENTER MARK ON JOIST. SE FACING.



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**FIGURE 21: Photographs, Building 1, Internal,
Ground Floor, Carpenter's Marks**



071: BUILDING 2: SE ELEVATION, NW FACING.



072: BUILDING 2: SE ELEVATION, BUTT JOINT, NW FACING.



073: BUILDING 2: SE ELEVATION, WINDOW 13, NW FACING.



074: BUILDING 2, INTERNAL: SE WALL, SE FACING.



075: BUILDING 2, INTERNAL: SW WALL, SW FACING.



077: BUILDING 2, INTERNAL: NE WALL, DOOR 5, NE FACING.



076: BUILDING 2, INTERNAL: NE WALL AND MILL, NE FACING.



078: BUILDING 2, INTERNAL: NE WALL, WINDOW 12, NE FACING.

<p>Site Code: Tfv11 Accession Code: FIGURE 22: Photographs, Building 2, SE Elevation and Internal Walls</p>



079: BUILDING 2, INTERNAL: SE WALL, WINDOW 13. SE FACING.



080: BUILDING 2, INTERNAL: SE WALL, WINDOW 14. SE FACING.



081: BUILDING 2, INTERNAL: SE WALL, WINDOW 14. SE FACING.



082: BUILDING 2, INTERNAL: SW WALL, WINDOW 15. SW FACING.



083: BUILDING 2, INTERNAL: SW WALL, ROOF DETAIL. SW FACING.



084: BUILDING 2, INTERNAL: SW WALL, ROOF DETAIL. SW FACING.

Site Code: Tfv11

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FIGURE 23: Photographs, Building 2, Internal



085: BUILDING 2, INTERNAL/BUILDING 1 SE ELEVATION. N FACING.



086: BUILDING 2, INTERNAL/BUILDING 1 SE ELEVATION. S FACING.



087: BUILDING 2, INTERNAL/BUILDING 1 SE ELEVATION: DOOR 3. NW FACING.



088: BUILDING 2, INTERNAL/BUILDING 1 SE ELEVATION: WINDOW 11. NW FACING.



089: BUILDING 2, INTERNAL: CORN MILL. NE FACING.



090: BUILDING 2, INTERNAL: CORN MILL. NW FACING.

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Accession Code:
**FIGURE 24: Photographs, Building 2, Internal/
Building 1 SE Elevation**



091: BUILDING 1, FIRST FLOOR INTERNAL: SE WALL, SE FACING.



092: BUILDING 1, FIRST FLOOR INTERNAL: NW WALL, NW FACING.



093: BUILDING 1, FIRST FLOOR INTERNAL: NE WALL, SE HALF, NE FACING.



094: BUILDING 1, FIRST FLOOR INTERNAL: NE WALL, NW HALF, NE FACING.



095: BUILDING 1, FIRST FLOOR INTERNAL: SW WALL, SE HALF, S FACING.



095: BUILDING 1, FIRST FLOOR INTERNAL: SW WALL, NW HALF AND DOOR 4, SW FACING.



097: BUILDING 1, FIRST FLOOR INTERNAL: ROOF, NW FACING.



098: BUILDING 1, FIRST FLOOR INTERNAL: ROOF, SE FACING.

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FIGURE 25: Photographs, Building 1, Internal, First Floor



099: EXTENSION 1, INTERNAL: NE, SE AND SW WALLS. SE FACING.



100: EXTENSION 1, INTERNAL: SE AND SW WALLS. SSE FACING.



101: EXTENSION 1, INTERNAL/BUILDING 1, SW ELEVATION: DOOR 2. ENE FACING.



102: EXTENSION 1, INTERNAL: WINDOW 16. NW FACING.

Site Code: TFV11
Accession Code:
FIGURE 26: Photographs, Extension 1, Internal