

CORNHAM FARM BARN & HONEYMEAD FARM BARN EXMOOR PARISH EXMOOR NATIONAL PARK

Historic Building Assessment



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no.210930



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The Great Barns at Cornham and Honeymead Farms, Exmoor Parish

Exmoor National Park Authority

Historic Building Assessment

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SUMMARY

South West Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned to undertake a programme of rapid historic building assessments at both Cornham and Honeymead Farms on their unusual Great Barns, which are much altered but potentially significant and unique to the 19th century Knight family holdings.

In 1819 John Knight embarked on the reclamation, enclosure, and improvement of the Royal Forest of Exmoor. He established new farmsteads of Cornham and Honeymead and furnished them with farmhouses and farm buildings. A feature of both farms is a Great Barn, long two-storey buildings flanked (or formerly so) by single-storey open-sided aisles. The measured survey of these two barns indicates they are almost identical and were built to a common design. The original purpose of these buildings remains to be determined but the storage and perhaps drying of fodder crops would appear most likely. The open-sided aisles would have been cattle sheds, and the compact, nuclear form of the structure saved money on its construction and reduced the carriage distance between store and animal. However, those economies were at the expense of efficiency, as due to the aisles all goods had to be carried into the building via the gable doors, and in both instances there was a separate water-powered threshing barn. Both structures were subsequently much altered to suit changing need, and this presumably indicates that either these buildings did not function as intended, or else the original function was sufficiently different to later use (under Frederic Knight) to require those changes. Cornham barn still forms part of the working farm, albeit very much reduced and with the loss of both aisles. Honeymead barn is in better overall condition and has been turned to alternative uses.



February 2023

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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1. INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:	CORNHAM FARM AND HONEYMEAD FARM
PARISH:	EXMOOR
DISTRICT:	EXMOOR NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY
COUNTY:	SOMERSET
NGR:	SS 74913 39270 AND SS 79741 39185
SWARCH REF.	ESCH20
OASIS NUMBER:	SOUTHWES1-512875

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned by Exmoor National Park Authority to undertake a rapid historic buildings assessment of the 'Great Barns' at Cornham Farm and Honeymead Farm, both near Simonsbath in Exmoor Parish, and provide short written descriptions and sketch plans. This work was undertaken in order to understand, insofar as is possible, the original form, use and function of these two large and unusual barns. In lieu of a more detailed historical treatment, the reader is directed elsewhere (Riley 2019). This should, in turn, shed some light on the original intentions of John Knight when he initiated the construction of these farms in the early 1820s.

1.2 ASSETS(s)

Neither barn is formerly designated but both sites are noted on the Exmoor National Park Historic Environment Record (ENPHER), and both should be regarded as heritage assets of comparable value to Grade II Listed structures, as much if not more for their historical/narrative value as their surviving historic fabric. There are relatively few standing buildings that survive from the early years of John Knight's Exmoor, and these buildings are evidence of his vision and initial intentions for the moor.

Cornham (MEM23061; SS74883927) is recorded as '*The farmstead is shown on historic mapping.*' The farm is noted as 'presumably' built for the Knight family in the 19th century. The Great Barn was partly truncated under a previous owner during the latter part of the 20th century and has lost most internal features and a reasonable proportion of its original fabric. It is still in use as a farm building and has received some minor structural repairs under the present owners.

Honeymead (MEM23050; SS79763926) is recorded as '*The farm was built for the Knight family and is shown on historic mapping.*' The large barn is noted as of 'interest' during a site visit in 1996. In general, Honeymead Great Barn has fared better than Cornham. More original features survive, and it is largely in non-agricultural use or redundant; there have been some extensive repairs.

1.3 METHODOLOGY

This work was undertaken by E. Wapshott and B. Morris in July and August 2020 in dismal weather conditions. This work was undertaken in accordance with the relevant Historic England guidance, to Level 2 as outlined in that document (2016). During the survey the decision was taken to undertake a full measured survey of the two structures, as they are relatively regular and of one main phase of build.

1.4 SITE LOCATION

Cornham Farm is located 2.3km west of Simonsbath on the edge of the Barle River valley. The farm at Honeymead lies on the upper slopes of the White Water stream valley, 2.4km to the east

of Exford. It is no coincidence that these two major farms are roughly equidistant either side of Simonsbath Barton, the other major early Knight farm.



FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP, SHOWING CORNHAM AND HONEYMEAD IN RELATION TO JOHN KNIGHT'S MANSION AT SIMONSBATH.

2. DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.1 HISTORICAL SUMMARY

John Knight, a scion of a wealthy industrial dynasty from Worcestershire, bought the Royal Forest of Exmoor in 1818 and proceeded to undertake a remarkable but only partly successful attempt to bring the moor into cultivation. The moor was largely unenclosed and uninhabited: there was a settlement with 108 acres at Simonsbath with the house built by James Boevey in 1654, but little else. John Knight planned and partly executed the construction of a mansion house at Simonsbath and established three large farms in the valley of the River Barle: Cornham, Simonsbath Barton, and Honeymead. These were large and planned farmsteads in a respectable Georgian tradition and betray the ambition of John Knight in taming the moor. The names 'Corn-ham' and 'Honey-mead' point to that hopeful aspiration; place-names of earlier coinage in these locations would be seen as ironic. John Knight had hoped and expected to receive a substantial inheritance; within a few years of the failure of legal proceedings he ceded control of the estate to his son Frederic Winn Knight, who initiated the next main phase of reclamation.

As the documentary sources for the earlier period are sparse, and the first known maps of these farms date from the late 1880s first edition Ordnance Survey maps, it is the character and form of these initial farmsteads that must guide interpretation of the first phase of moorland reclamation. A full and integrated study of whole farmsteads would be preferable, but as the great barns are by far the most unusual structures, they provide a very useful starting point.



FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE 1ST EDITION 25" ORDNANCE SURVEY (OS) MAP OF CORNHAM, PUBLISHED 1889, OVERLAID ON MODERN MAPPING (NLS; SOMERSET SHEET XLIV.8). THE GREAT BARN IS INDICATED.

2.2 CORNHAM FARM BARN

On the 1889 25" OS map it is shown as a long rectangular structure with an aisle to each side. At this date it lay on one corner of a central farmyard, the yard flanked on three sides by buildings: to the east by a water-powered threshing barn; to the north by the farmhouse with ancillary buildings; and to the west by stables/bullpen (see Section 3.3) that terminated in a two-storey barn extension. Significantly, the Great Barn is located away from the central yard on the edge of a series of fold-yards, indicating its function was related to the fold-yards rather than the central farmyard, or that it was anticipated the courtyard of buildings would be extended to the south to incorporate it. The layout of the farm was almost identical in 1962 but a series of steel portal-framed sheds had been constructed around the Great Barn by 1980.

2.3 HONEYMEAD FARM BARN

On the 1888 25" OS map this is shown as a wide rectangular structure without aisles. The farmstead is shown as a loose and less obviously planned series of structures: a water-powered threshing barn to the east, a detached farmhouse immediately to the south-west, and two other separate buildings across a yard to the west, one being open fronted, the other seemingly a collection of other structures. It lacks the numerous fold-yards of Cornham although there are some to the north, separated from the Great Barn by a steep bank and long narrow millpond. Other small, scattered structures had been constructed by 1976, but none of the large later 20th century steel portal-framed sheds that characterise Cornham.



FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE 1ST EDITION 25" OS MAP OF HONEYMEAD, PUBLISHED 1889, OVERLAID ON MODERN MAPPING (NLS; SOMERSET SHEET XLV.6). THE GREAT BARN IS INDICATED.

3. CORNHAM GREAT BARN & ‘STABLES’

3.1 SITE DESCRIPTION – CORNHAM FARM

Cornham Farm is located west of Simonsbath on fairly level ground at c.390m AOD. The site is on the end of a hill spur that drops steeply down to the River Barle to the south and drops more gently to the Bale Water to the east. The farmstead is surrounded by large open fields bounded by tall earth banks with intermittent hedge shrubs; these fields are almost identical to those shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey maps. There is a small windbreak copse of birch trees to the west and a small enclosed in-bye field to the south framed by mature hedge banks with tall trees; otherwise the setting is open and exposed. The farm is accessed by a sweeping long drive off the Simonsbath to Challacombe road. The farmhouse is to the north, flanked by small outbuildings, with a large square yard on its south side. The east of the yard is the altered threshing barn, and the stables/bullpen building to the west (see Section 3.3). South-east of the main yard is the Great Barn. To the east-south-east, south and south-west are large modern open-span animal sheds and a silage clamp. Much of the yard area is surfaced with concrete and fenced off from the fields; the site is of strongly working agricultural character and is still a busy tenanted farm business, a mix of cattle and sheep husbandry.



FIGURE 4: CORNHAM FARM, THE FARMYARD, FARMHOUSE, STABLES AND BARN (LEFT); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

3.2 BUILDING DESCRIPTION – GREAT BARN

In 2020 the Great Barn (Figure 21) consisted of a narrow, tall, two-storey building c.30.5m long and c.5.5m wide, with an apex c.4.75m above external ground level. The two aisles shown on the historic OS maps were lost when the steel portal-framed sheds were built around the structure – physically abutting to the west, separated by a narrow yard to the east. The structure is built of quarried stone set in a lime mortar; the walls are c.0.5m thick, noticeably tapered inwards along the long sides above ground-floor level. The interior is divided into four rooms (labelled A-D from north to south) by stone walls that carry up to roof height; each room is divided into three bays by good sawn bolted pine kingpost trusses (12 bays, 8 trusses total). The pitched roof is of slate, formerly torched to the underside; the eaves lack rainwater goods.

There are two openings in the north gabled elevation: a wide ground-floor opening large enough to accommodate a small tractor, and a single central first-floor window with a segmental round-arched opening. The window is original, but the ground-floor doorway has been widened on both sides to facilitate access, the reveals crudely patched in stone and cement with an RSJ lintel above.

In the long east elevation there are 21 blocked slit vents, 1 partly blocked silt vent, and one open slit vent, at ground-floor level. There were almost certainly 25 slit vents originally but the evidence for the other two has been lost (see below). These vents are unusual in that the splay is to the *exterior*, rather than the more usual interior. The northern compartment has 7 silt vents; the other three bays have 6 silt vents each. All but one of the vents have been blocked in stone rubble and 8 windows and two doors forced through the elevation. There are two windows to each elevation; the two doors open onto the two central rooms B and C. The reveals are ragged or rebuilt in cement mortar. The window openings are set with galvanised Crittal-style 4x4 hopper windows; the doorways have crude nailed frames and later C20 doors. At first-floor level there are 4 blocked windows, placed centrally to each internal room and now blocked with concrete block. In this elevation there are two buttresses that project c.0.8m from the face of the wall; these extend from the building in line with the internal walls between rooms B and C, and between C and D. The buttresses stop at just above first-floor level, and the whole wall steps in slightly above this level. There are scars for similar buttresses or walls at the northern end of the building and between rooms A and B. There are sockets, some filled but others open, for joists in this elevation, in pairs one above the other, for the roof structure of the lost aisle.



FIGURE 5: THE EAST ELEVATION OF THE GREAT BARN AT CORNHAM (2M SCALE); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

The south gabled elevation has been entirely rebuilt in concrete block and features a wide ground-floor opening with loading door above.

In the long west elevation there are 20 blocked slit vents and one open slit vent, at ground-floor level. There were almost certainly 25 slit vents originally but the evidence for the other four has

been lost (see below). Again, these vents are unusual in that the splay is to the exterior rather than the interior. The northern compartment has 7 silt vents; the other three bays have 6 silt vents each. Almost all the vents have been blocked in stone rubble and two doors and one wider opening forced through the elevation at ground-floor level. The two doors open onto the two central rooms B and C; the reveals are ragged or rebuilt in cement mortar and they have concrete lintels. The reveals of the wider opening in room D are rebuilt in concrete block with a concrete lintel above. At first-floor level there are three forced doorways and four blocked windows. The doorways were loading doors, with reveals rebuilt in brick that provide access to the first floor in rooms A, B and D. The four blocked windows are placed centrally to each room and are now blocked with concrete block. There are no buttresses in this elevation but there are scars at the north end and in line with each internal dividing wall. The scars stop at just above first-floor level, and the whole wall steps in slightly above this level. There are sockets; some filled other open, for joists in this elevation, in pairs one above the other, for the roof structure of the lost aisle.



FIGURE 6: THE WEST ELEVATION OF CORNHAM GREAT BARN, ENCLOSED WITHIN A MODERN COWSHED (2M SCALE); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

Internally, the building is divided by stone walls in four rooms. The floor is of earth/concealed, and the four rooms are now open to the roof. Wide openings have been widened or created between the rooms, with the reveals rebuilt in rubble, concrete block, and cement mortar. These openings have no lintels, and raggedly arch inwards to the base of a first-floor doorway with a segmental round-arched head. The sides of the first-floor doorway are held apart by modern timbers. The wider ground-floor doorways facilitate the use of a small tractor to bring in fodder and bedding and remove manure. The first floor was supported on heavy transverse timber joists; Rooms B, C and D were ceiled but room A was only partly ceiled: the joist sockets stop c.2.6m from the north gable. The internal space is now open to the roof; the joists have all been sawn off close to the side walls and most stubs remain *in situ*. Again, this was done to facilitate the use of a tractor inside the building. At first-floor level in room B some sockets are visible in the wall at first-floor level. From the ground, it looks like they held timbers which entered the wall at a 45° angle, perhaps for hoppers. At first-floor level the walls are plastered up into the eaves and sealed. Concrete troughs/mangers on a stone base survive against the west wall in room B (entire), room

C (fragment), and room D (partly). Against the west wall of room D an internal chimney stack has been built, of mortared stone rubble; the former fireplace now blocked stone rubble. The chimney steps in as it rises and has been demolished down to roof level.



FIGURE 7: THE INTERIOR OF THE GREAT BARN AT CORNHAM (2M SCALE); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.

3.2.1 FUNCTION AND PHASING

Based on what can be observed *from this building*, when the Great Barn was built it consisted of the extant two-storey structure plus an aisle down each side (evidence: *historic map*). The aisles were single storey (*joist sockets; first-floor windows above*). The main structure had buttresses or wing walls down each side of the building (*surviving buttresses; buttress scars*). Internally it was divided into four rooms with doors at ground- and first-floor level (*no evidence for external doors into the central rooms*). The first floor was designed to carry significant weight (*buttresses; heavy close-set joists*), probably grain (*torched slates; plastered walls; sockets for hoppers or bins*). The north gable probably had a cart entrance for backing in and unloading fodder etc. (*missing joists at north end*). There were 25 slit vents down each long side of the building. These were either for ventilation or possibly as feed chutes (*splayed to the exterior*) but are highly curious. If solely for ventilation is argues for some animal or, more likely, fodder crop that needed to be kept dry or under consistent conditions (or perhaps the grain above? See further, *Discussion*).

At some point in the later 19th century a fireplace with chimney was inserted into room D. This would suggest part/all of the structure was adapted to an alternative use – probably as additional accommodation during the mid-late 19th century but possible some other functions (farrier/smithy or swill boiler etc.?). This phase was probably associated with the blocking of the slit vents – if this can be ascribed to a single phase – as the new chimney blocks two vents. The two ground-floor doors in the east elevation could belong to this phase, so that all the internal rooms had an external entrance.



FIGURE 8: THE FIREPLACE INSERTED INTO THE SOUTHERN BAY (ROOM D) (2M SCALE); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

In the C20 (probably 1950s) it was *probably* adapted to function as a cow-house/parlour. The first-floor loading doors, Crittal-style windows, and troughs/mangers are likely to date to this period. The rebuilt south gable probably dates to this period.

Finally, in the later 20th century (1970s) the stalls/parlour were removed, the external and internal doorways widened, the forced doors to the west blocked and a new wide doorway forced through into room D next to the chimney. The two aisles were torn down and the interior of the remaining building changed to function as a series of loose boxes for cattle in the adjoining sheds.

3.3 BUILDING DESCRIPTION – STABLES/BULLPEN

In 2020 this building consisted of a narrow, 1½ storey long north-south main range that closes the farmyard to the west and is attached to the farmhouse at its north end via a covered service yard. To the south end, and perpendicular to the main block, is a later extension: a two-storey gabled barn, possibly a former granary. The roofs over both elements are of shallow pitch, corrugated fibre sheeting, with folded fibre-sheeting eaves, without rainwater goods.

Both structures are built of quarried local stone, of platey rubble build, in lime mortars, often exhibiting external re-pointing in cement mortars. The walls are c.0.5m thick. The long 1½ storey range is of better quality than the extension and has dressed slatestone slab to the corners, quoins to the openings, and dressed segmental slatestone round-headed arched openings. The extension is one large open space (room A) with loft, with concrete partitions inserted on the ground floor. The roof of the main range is carried on wide A-frame trusses with queen struts but no kingpost. The roof of the extension is carried on simple A-frames with butting collars with iron strapwork.

The main range is roughly symmetrically arranged either side of a longitudinal dividing line, the southern half marked by a stone rubble spine wall. It has three historic compartments to the east (rooms B-D): a long southern compartment with two openings, likely open stalls (room B); a large, closed pen to the centre with an opening (room C); and a feed room or processing space to the

north end (room D). There are also three historic compartments to the west (E-G): a long formerly open compartment to the south end now subdivided by 20th century block walls; there are two former openings, one now blocked. A smaller closed pen to the middle; and a processing or feed room to the north end. The north end of the main range shows conversion to a secondary domestic use (fireplace) and then a return to agricultural animal housing (troughs and hayracks).

The north gabled elevation of the main range is blind. The east elevation features two extant round-headed doorways with dressed slate segmental arches to the south end, serving room B, and a blocked rounded-headed door opening and window to the central compartment, room C. There is one forced door to the centre-north, and a window forced into the side of the blocked opening, and the doorway to the north compartment, room D. The stonework of this elevation is of noticeably higher quality than elsewhere on the farm, with good, coursed dressed blocks of slatestone. To the north end of the elevation this quality build appears to overly an earlier phase of more ragged slatestone rubble. At the north end the main range is linked to the farmhouse by a single-storey mono-pitch shed which forms a kind of service yard (facing north) with a small range of outbuildings.

The east gabled end of the southern extension has a ground-floor door with loading door above, slightly off-centre to the elevation. The first-floor loading door has rebuilt brick reveals, and its sill forms the lintel of the doorway below. The north-east corner has been rebuilt in brick and to the centre the base of the elevation has been partly underbuilt with concrete blocks due to damage.



FIGURE 9: THE STABLES/BULLPEN AT CORNHAM, THE SOUTH EXTENSION (2M SCALE); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

The south elevation of the main range is concealed by the extension but features a pair of narrow round-headed ground-floor doors, the east one blocked in stone rubble, and a forced first-floor opening that accessed the jettied timber loft above rooms B-G. The south elevation of the extension sports two large buttresses and is rebuilt in concrete block to the centre at first-floor height. To the east end there is a forced doorway with brick reveals and a concrete lintel; to the centre and west there is an original doorway with raised inserted concrete lintel, and a Crittall-style window set in a blocked doorway with brick infill.

The west elevation of the main range is abutted and partly concealed by a series of pens with high concrete block walls; these galvanised steel gates, rendered walls, and concrete water troughs. The single-storey historic elevation features two round-headed doorways with dressed slate segmental arches to the centre and a third blocked one to the south end, the latter re-cut and forced with a narrower doorway. There is another door and window to the north end. In total, there are two forced narrow doorways in this elevation and two windows, all with concrete lintels and some with brick reveals. Some openings have iron or galvanised barred gates; the windows have been partly blocked, with metal Crittal-style hopper casement windows where they survive. The north compartment (room G) retains its pedestrian door and window. Much of the elevation has been re-pointed crudely in cement and is rendered in places.

The blocked and open round-arched doorways to the south, and the first of the forced doorways, formerly opened into room E, which is now divided into three by concrete block partitions. The next forced door and open archway serve the central compartment, room F, which again has been subdivided by a concrete block wall. The door and window to the north end, room G, serve a separate room which contains the fireplace. The west gabled elevation of the south extension contains a round-headed doorway in the north-west corner, serving a pen with walls of concrete in room A.



FIGURE 10: THE WEST ELEVATION OF THE STABLES/BULLPEN (2M SCALE); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

Internally, the southern extension consists of a single space (room A), completely remodelled in the 20th century. To the south-west corner are tanks, a wooden plank grain bin, and services. The north-west corner is walled off with high rendered concrete block walls to form an animal pen accessed from the west. Another wall encloses a closed pen to the east, with a small section of loft over served by a ladder. A forced first-floor opening in the south gable of the main range accesses the jettied timber loft above rooms B-G. A pair of ground-floor round-headed doorways can be seen to the centre of the wall of the main range; the door to the east is blocked but the west doorway accesses a feed passage that runs the length of the spine wall.

The ground-floor rooms to the east of the spine wall in the main range are now closed off from the rest of the barn; room B contains three stables with plank boarded partitions and troughs along the spine wall with hayracks above; these are loose-box style spaces for large farm horses. Room C is a closed pen with plank boarded walls; this has a feed trough, water trough, and

hayrack, and may have been a stallion or foaling box in its later iteration. Room D to the north end was clearly for animals as there is a water trough, but the flagstone and brick patched floor and plastered walls would suggest later conversion to a processing space. This room connects to the exterior via a pedestrian door that accesses the covered service courtyard west of the farmhouse. There is a door to room G to the north-west, and a blocked doorway, surviving as a niche.



LEFT FIGURE 11: THE SOUTH GABLE OF THE MAIN RANGE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

RIGHT FIGURE 12: THE FEED PASSAGE TO THE WESTERN HALF OF THE MAIN RANGE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.

West of the spine wall there is a feed passage, divided from the rest of room E by walls of rendered concrete block pierced by doorways set with modern galvanised steel gates. Room E is itself subdivided into three identical pens, all with rendered walls, cement rendered troughs and modern hayracks. The south pen is served by the forced door within a blocked archway; the central pen by the round-headed arched doorway; and the north pen by a forced doorway. The north end of the northern block at ground floor has been opened up, the spine wall ending, with a series of feed rooms, or processing rooms. Room F has a concrete trough to the west with a pen beyond served by a round-arched opening; it is divided from the east range by a plank partition offset to the east side, with timber posts marking the central line of the building and supporting the loft above. The loft underside has been plastered here in the past, although this has now partly collapsed due to water ingress. A doorway in the whitewashed stone rubble partition wall opens onto room D; this is set with a four-panel domestic door. Room G has a fireplace on the north wall with a large open hearth with brick arched lintel and secondary cement-rendered troughs and wooden hayrack along the south wall. There is a plastered lath ceiling and the sides of the loft are plastered/lime torched. The floor is of good slate flagstones and the walls are whitewashed or possibly thinly plastered.

At first-floor level there is a solidly built loft with plank boarded sides. The loft is jettied over the rooms below and partly supported on posts. The floor is carried on the tie beams of the roof trusses. There is a feed slot along the western side but this appears to be a later alteration; the

loft is closed to the east. The floorboards are missing from the central part of the floor below the apex of the roof; it is unclear whether this is original. At the north end there are two plank boarded partitions, in line with the stone partitions forming rooms F and G below, with connecting doors. The loft floor is potentially not safe but viewed from below there appears to be a second shallow stack at the north end, above and to the side of the stack in room G. The north compartment of the loft appears to have been provided with a hearth onto the stack, and thus was heated accommodation space.



FIGURE 13: THE LOFT ABOVE THE STABLES/BULLPEN; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.

3.3.1 FUNCTION AND PHASING

This is another curious building. There is clear phasing as the southern extension was added at a later date to the main 1½ storey range, and the interiors have been heavily remodelled in the later 20th century. However, based on what can be observed *from this building*, it appears likely in its original form this was open animal housing open to the roof and either side of a spine wall with feed passages; the rooms to the north were for additional housing (loose boxes etc.) or fodder storage/processing. The styling of this build (*round-headed arched doorways*) would indicate it is contemporary with the Great Barn.

The storage loft is likely to be secondary (*lacks first-floor loading doors or pitching holes*); this could be coeval with the southern extension, which would provide first-floor access. The function of the southern extension is unclear. Rooms D, F and G appear to have been converted to (semi) domestic use (*fireplace, plastered walls, flagstone floor, domestic door*) and the original function of these rooms might have been transposed to the southern extension. This must have occurred before 1889 and might perhaps have occurred during the 1840s after Frederic Winn Knight took control. The creation of stables in room B may also be linked to this development.

In the later 20th century the interior of the southern extension was largely gutted, and the concrete pens with galvanised steel gates, forced doorways etc. were created in room E to form bullpens.

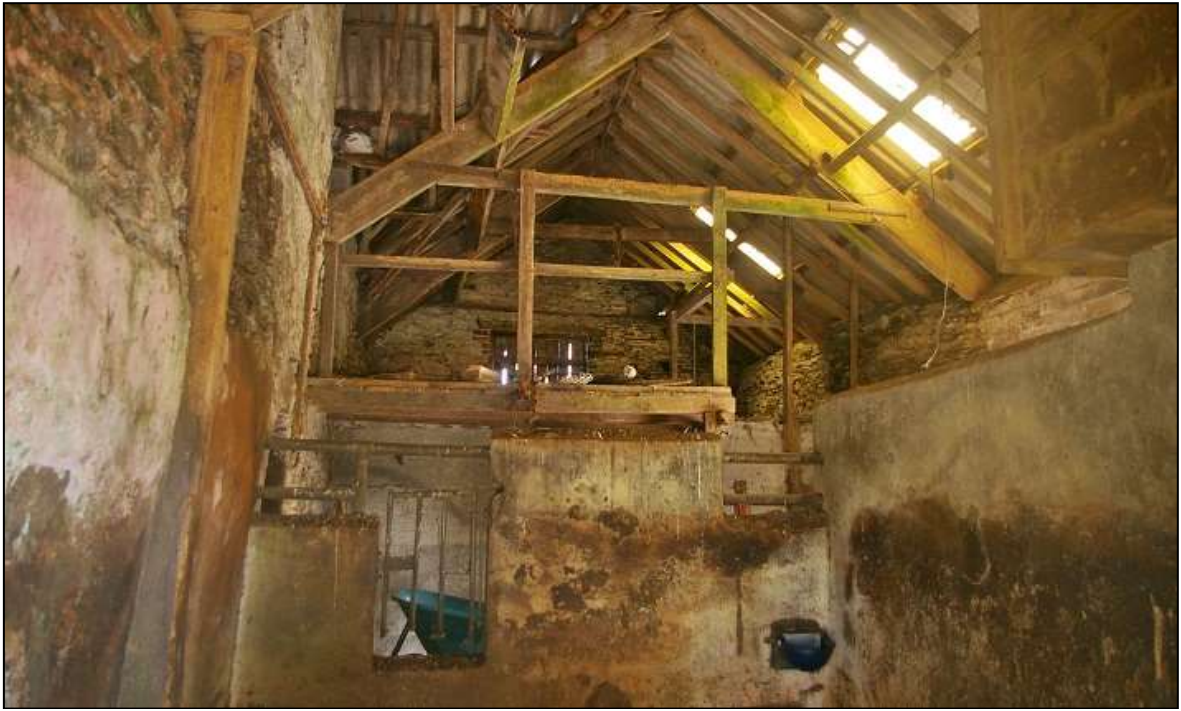


FIGURE 14: ROOM A; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



FIGURE 15: THE FIREPLACE AND PLASTER CEILING IN ROOM G; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

4. HISTORIC BUILDING ASSESSMENT FOR HONEYMEAD BARN

3.4 SITE DESCRIPTION

Honeymead Farm sits on a fairly gentle south-facing slope on the north side of White Water stream valley, a tributary of the River Barle. The farmhouse is on the southern side of the yard, overlooking the valley, with a range of workers cottages and barns to the west, the Great Barn to the east with the water-powered threshing barn beyond. As with Cornham, the fields around are much as they were in the 1880s, with tall earth banks and intermittent hedge shrubs.

The farmyard is accessed by a long straight lane from the main road between Simonsbath and Exford (B3224). Additional houses and cottages were built along this lane in the 20th century, the whole site significantly remodelled in the 1950s or 1960s and a series of modern agricultural sheds were built with an associated yard to the north-west along the road, screened by trees. Native species trees have been planted along hedge banks and in small copses around the farmstead, with a wind break of conifers to the north-west. Whilst Great Barn and the farmhouse have been much altered, they still flank each other and the farmyard, now covered in tarmac and gentrified with a turning circle and planted beds. The farmstead is now a mix of working agricultural, owner-occupier homes, diversified rural business units and residential homes.



FIGURE 16: THE GREAT BARN AT HONEYMEAD (2M SCALE); THE WEST ELEVATION IS LARGELY OF RENDERED AND PAINTED CONCRETE BLOCK. VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

3.5 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

In 2020 the Great Barn (Figures 22-23) consisted of a narrow, tall, two-storey building c.30.5m long and c.5.5m wide, with an apex c.4.75m above external ground level. To the north, the complete aisle survives: a long low single-storey lean-to that has integral end walls to the east and west and an open side to the north supported on 11 roughly circular mortared stone pillars

forming twelve bays. To the south, a partial aisle of 6 bays survives to the west end; one of the original stone pillars survives; the rest of the structure consists of secondary stone and concrete block walls.

The structure is built of quarried stone set in a lime mortar; the walls are c.0.5m thick, noticeably tapered inwards along the long sides above ground-floor level. The interior is divided into four rooms (labelled A-D from west to east) by stone walls that carry up to roof height; each room is divided into three bays by good sawn bolted pine kingpost trusses (12 bays, 8 trusses total). The pitched roof is of slate, formerly torched to the underside; the eaves lack rainwater goods.

The west gabled elevation was entirely rebuilt in the later C20 in rendered concrete block. There is one opening: a wide ground-floor opening large enough to accommodate a tractor. This is fitted to the exterior with traditional-looking wooden sliding garage doors on rails, with a C21 electric roller door to the interior. Centrally placed above the door at first-floor level is a niche (on both sides of the wall) built to mimic the (presumed) original window opening. The gable extends to each side to form the ends of the two aisles. Both these walls are set with small C20 wooden casement windows.



FIGURE 17: THE NORTH ELEVATION OF THE GREAT BARN AND ITS ORIGINAL AISLE (2M SCALE); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

In the long north elevation there are 24 (surviving) slit vents. 12 of these are still open, 9 are blocked, and three are partly blocked. The blocked slit vents are blocked with stone rubble. The base of the open vents slope steeply to the exterior; these sloping bases appear secondary to the original build. In this elevation all the slit vents in Room A are open; four vents in room B are open; one vent in room D is open. There is one forced doorway that provides access to room B. At first-floor level there are 4 windows, placed centrally to each internal room. These are set with the original heavy chamfered pegged early C19 window frames and glass, a fixed 6-pane light. In this elevation there are two buttresses that project c.0.8m from the face of the wall; these extend from the building in line with the internal walls between rooms B and C, and between C and D. The buttresses stop at just below the roof of the aisle, where the whole wall steps in slightly. There is a scar for a similar buttress between rooms A and B. To the east end an integral wall

extends from the central building to form the gable wall of the aisle; the comparable wall at the west end has been rebuilt in concrete block. Two secondary waist-high mortared stone walls divide up the space within the aisle: between bays 1 and 2 and bays 4 and 5 from the west end. The mono-pitch slate roof is carried on the gable walls and 11 simple lapped and pegged pine trusses. 7 of the trusses carry carpenter's marks (Roman numerals I; I; X; IIII; II; XI; IIIX); one truss is boarded out and the marks concealed, the other trusses lack obvious marks.

The east gabled elevation is original, with a central wide ground-floor door with an identical first-floor loading door above. Both openings have segmental round-arched heads and both doorways have straight reveals with an internal rebate against drafts. At ground-floor level to the left of the central door there is a forced and now blocked doorway, blocked in stone rubble.



FIGURE 18: THE SOUTH ELEVATION SIDE OF THE GREAT BARN, THE SURVIVING STONE PILLAR INCORPORATED INTO THE CURRENT WALL BY THE SCALE (2M SCALE); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

The long south elevation is rendered and painted. There are 18 visible slit vents at ground floor level. 12 of the vents in rooms A and B are open; the rest are blocked. As with the north elevation, the level of the open vents in rooms A and B has been raised, but this time the new base of the vent is flat rather than sloping. The 6 vents for room C are assumed to be present but are not visible as the interior is boarded out and the exterior is rendered. There are two doors in this elevation and 8 windows. There is a wide ground-floor doorway, more or less central to the elevation, with has a fine depressed arch of dressed stone; it is set with a later C20 wooden door. Above this is a narrow forced first-floor loading door. There are 4 windows forced in at ground-floor level: two lighting room C and two room D. These are wooden 4x4 hopper casements. At first-floor level there are 4 windows, placed centrally to each internal room. These are set with the original heavy chamfered pegged early C19 window frames and glass, a fixed 6-pane light. In this elevation there are two buttresses that project c.0.8m from the face of the wall; these extend from the building in line with the internal walls between rooms B and C, and between C and D. The buttresses stop at just below the roof of the aisle, where the whole wall steps in slightly. There is a scar for a similar buttress between rooms A and B. A 6-bay aisle survives to the west end; its east gable wall is irregular and probably originated as a dividing wall as per the north aisle.

The south wall of this aisle is of secondary mortared stone to the west, concrete block to the east. There is a central C20 timber double door and 4 modern casement windows in this wall. The mono-pitch slate roof is carried on the gable walls and 6 simple lapped and pegged pine trusses. 5 of the trusses carry carpenter's marks (Roman numerals IIII; ...; XIV; IXI; IIIX); for one truss the marks are concealed. At the eastern end and adjacent to the gable wall, the upper eastern truss is boarded out.

Internally, the central structure is divided by stone walls in four rooms. The floor in room A is concrete; concealed by litter/leaves in room B; concrete in room C; and brick pavers in Room D. Room A is open to the roof; rooms B-D have a first floor carried on heavy transverse joists, with narrow even-width C20 pine floorboards. There is a single two-storey opening between each room that rises to a segmental round-arched head. These openings are all open at first-floor level, with iron fitments to indicate doors to the eastern side; the fitments would suggest the doors featured a sliding bolt. At ground-floor level the doorway between room A and B is open; the doorway between room B and C is boarded out, but a panelled double-door on modern hinges is visible in room B; the doorway between room C and D has been blocked in stone rubble. As noted, the ground-floor doorways form part of a single opening that rises to first-floor level; at joist level the opening is spanned by two narrow timbers functioning as spacers or lintels.



FIGURE 19: THE FEED SLOTS BETWEEN THE MAIN RANGE AND THE AISLES, WITHIN ROOM A; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

Room A is used as a log store; room B was empty apart from rubbish/leaves; Room C is boarded out for use as a workshop/crafts room; room D is used as a stable with a loose box. At first-floor level the walls are plastered up into the eaves and sealed. There are sockets in the walls that once held the timbers supporting grain bins (resident *pers. comm.*). The north aisle contains two waist-high dividing walls. Where observed, the floor was concrete. The surviving part of the south aisle has a sloping concrete floor, and an integral concrete trough/manger running along the base of the internal wall. The western bay of the aisle is boarded out for storage.

3.5.1 FUNCTION AND PHASING

Based on what can be observed *from this building*, when the Great Barn was built it consisted of the extant two-storey structure plus an aisle down each side (extant structures). The aisles were single storey. The main structure had buttresses or wing walls down each side of the building (extant walls). Internally it was divided into four rooms with doors at ground- and first-floor level. The first floor was designed to carry significant weight (buttresses; heavy close-set joists), probably grain (torched slates; plastered walls; sockets for grain bins). The north gable probably had a cart entrance for backing in and unloading fodder etc. (missing joists in room A). There were 25 slit vents down each long side of the building. These were either for ventilation or possibly as feed chutes (splayed to the exterior; later built up to slope outwards) but are highly curious. If solely for ventilation it argues for some animal or, more likely, fodder crop that needed to be kept dry or under consistent conditions (or perhaps the grain above?).

At some point in the later 19th century many of the slit vents were blocked and dividing walls inserted into the aisles. A door was forced through the north elevation to service room B.

In the 20th century (probably 1960s) parts of the building were probably adapted to function as a cowhouse and/or milking parlour (with stalls in the south aisle). It is also likely the blocked forced doorway in the east gable end was created during this phase, and that room D was used as a cowhouse rather than a stable. The OS maps show the missing section of the south aisle was lost between 1962 and 1976, and this would presumably be the date at which the ground- and first-floor doors and windows were forced into this elevation, although this seems quite late given the quality of the arch over the ground-floor door.

Finally, in the later 20th century the agricultural function of the building was lost, and it effectively became a large storage unit. The west gable would have been rebuilt at this stage, probably to turn room A into a garage. Room C became a workshop and room D was turned into stable.

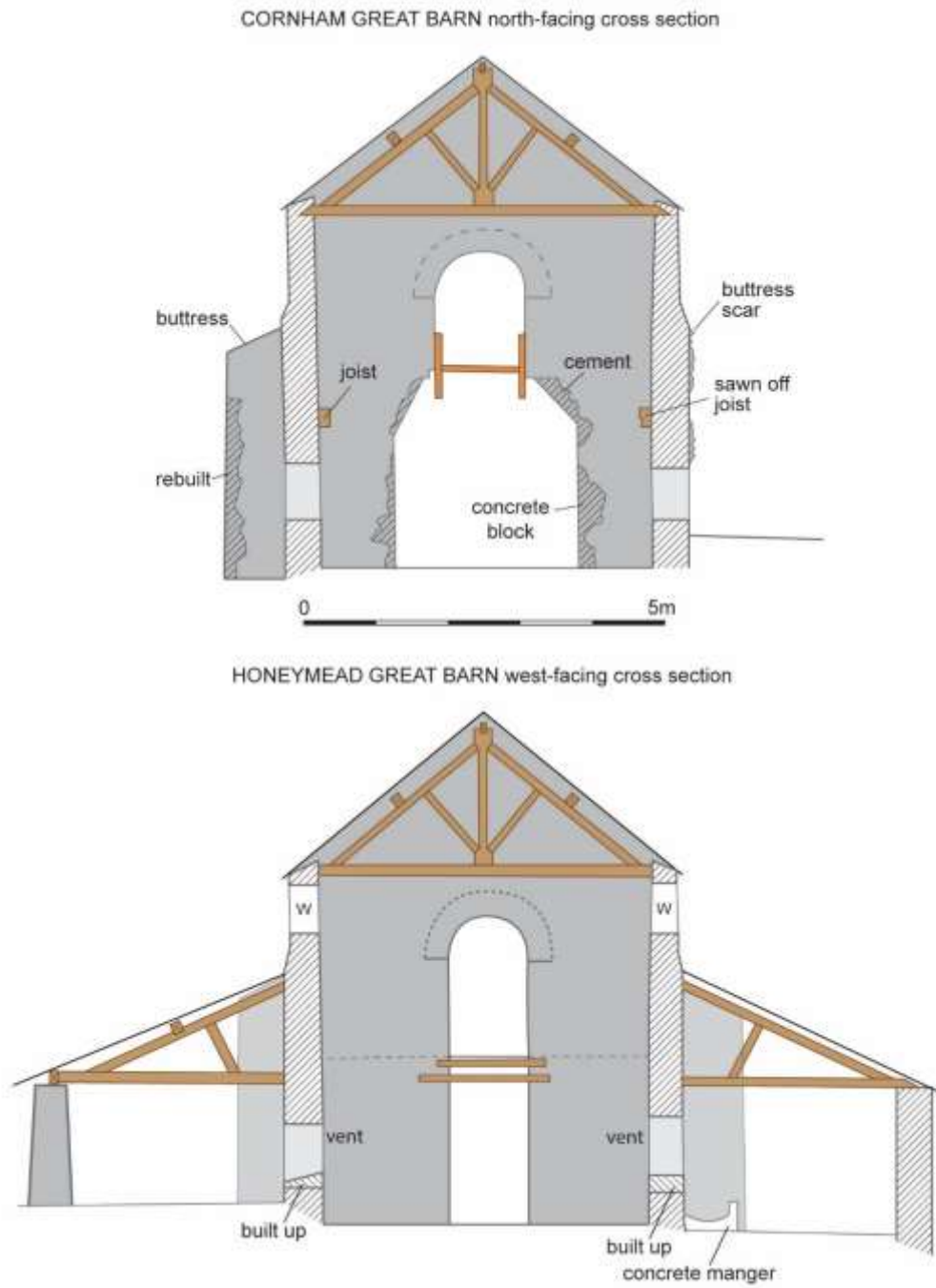
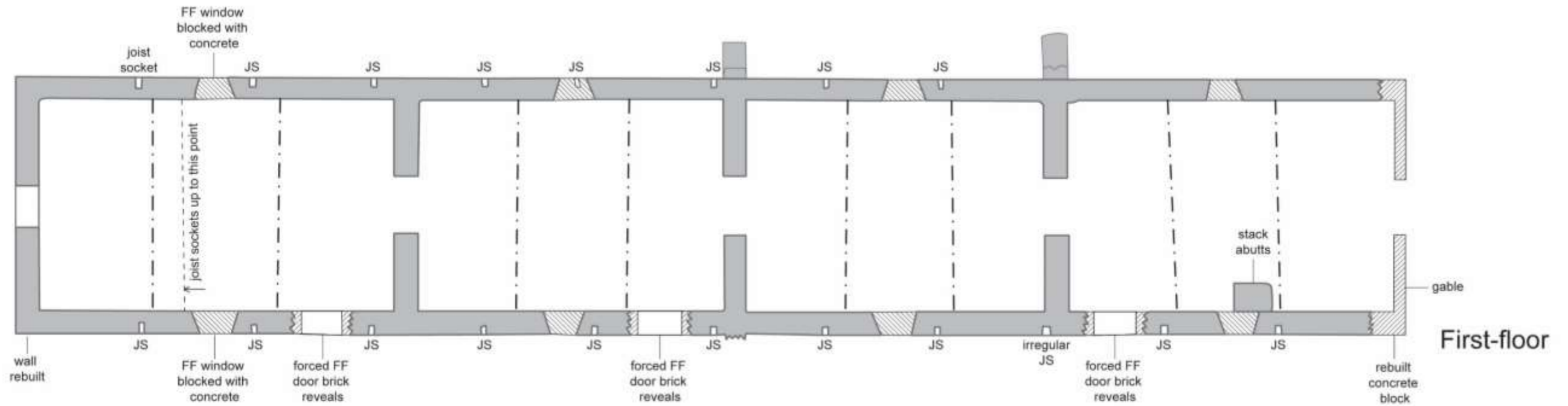
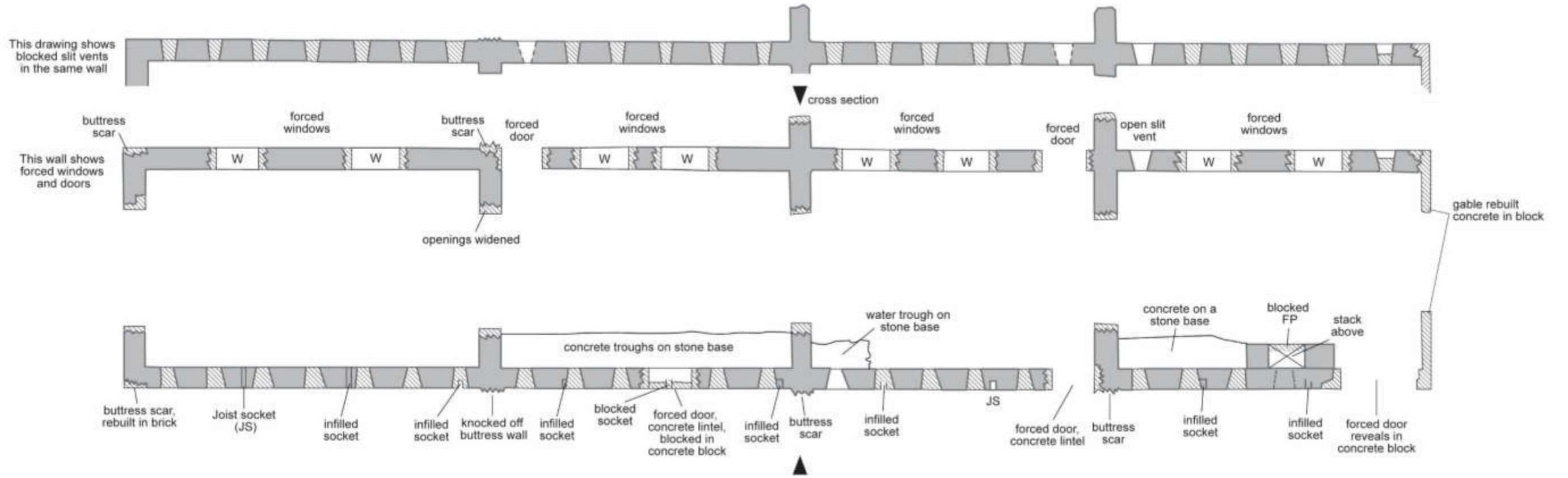


FIGURE 20: SECTIONS THROUGH BOTH CORNHAM AND HONEYMEAD GREAT BARN. BASED ON A MEASURED SURVEY.

CORNHAM GREAT BARN



First-floor



Ground-floor

FIGURE 21: GROUND- AND FIRST-FLOOR PLANS OF CORNHAM GREAT BARN, BASED ON A MEASURED SURVEY.

HONEYMEAD GREAT BARN GF

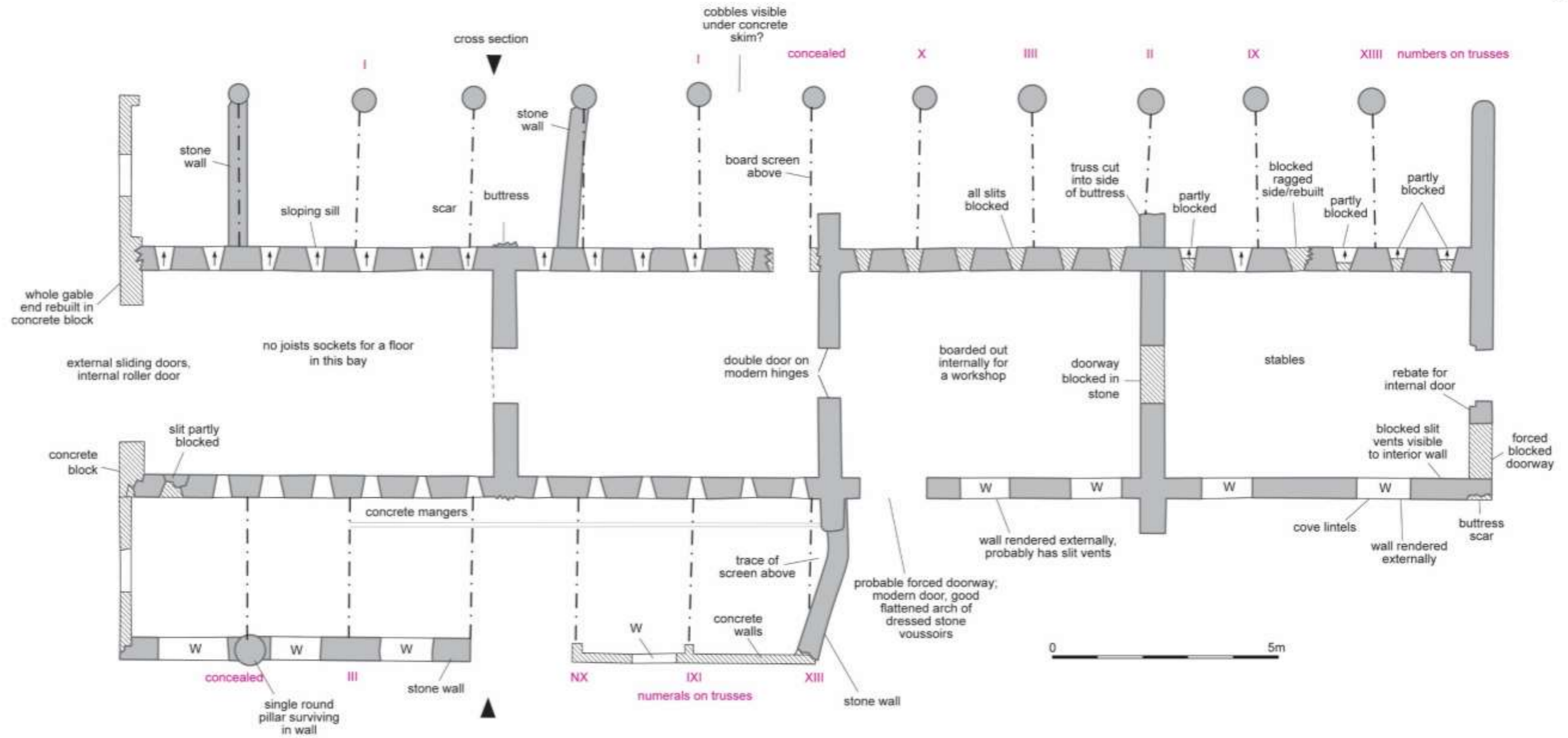


FIGURE 22: GROUND-FLOOR PLAN OF HONEYMEAD GREAT BARN; BASED ON A MEASURED SURVEY.

HONEYMEAD GREAT BARN FF

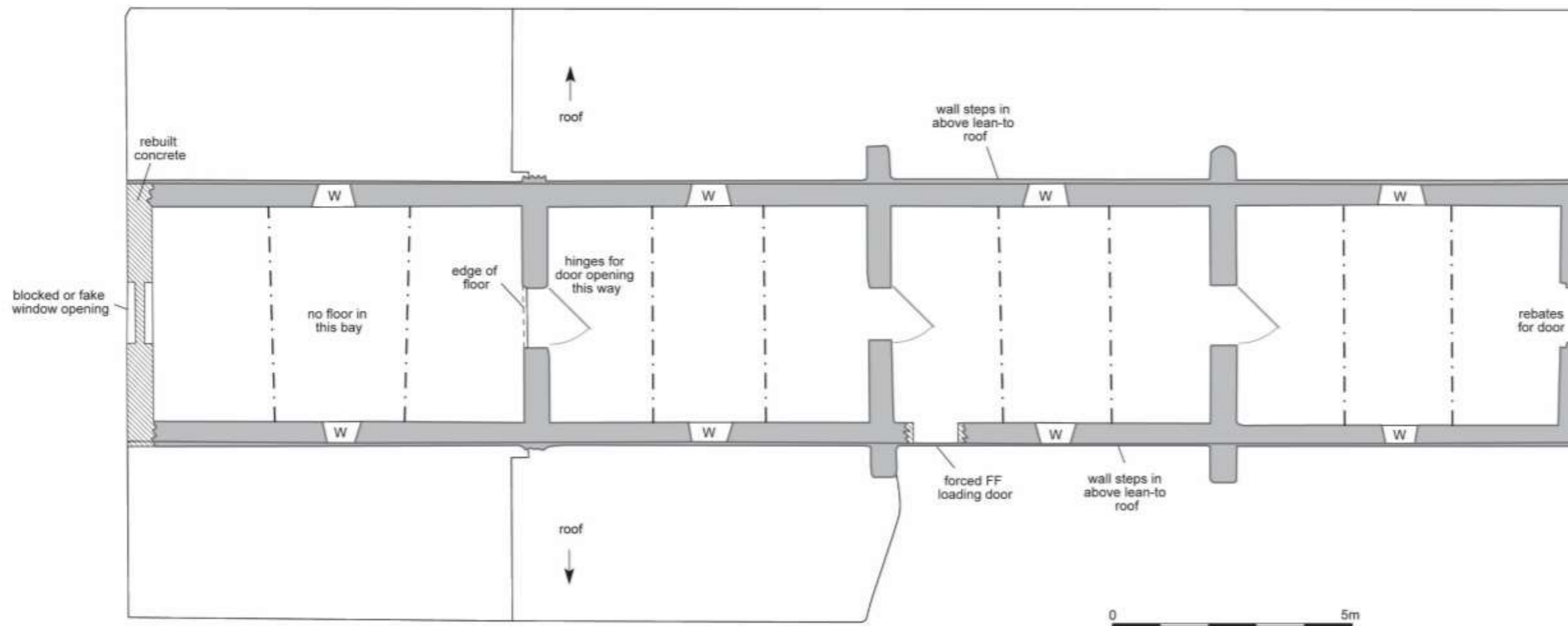


FIGURE 23: FIRST-FLOOR PLAN OF THE GREAT BARN AT HONEYMEAD; BASED ON A MEASURED SURVEY.

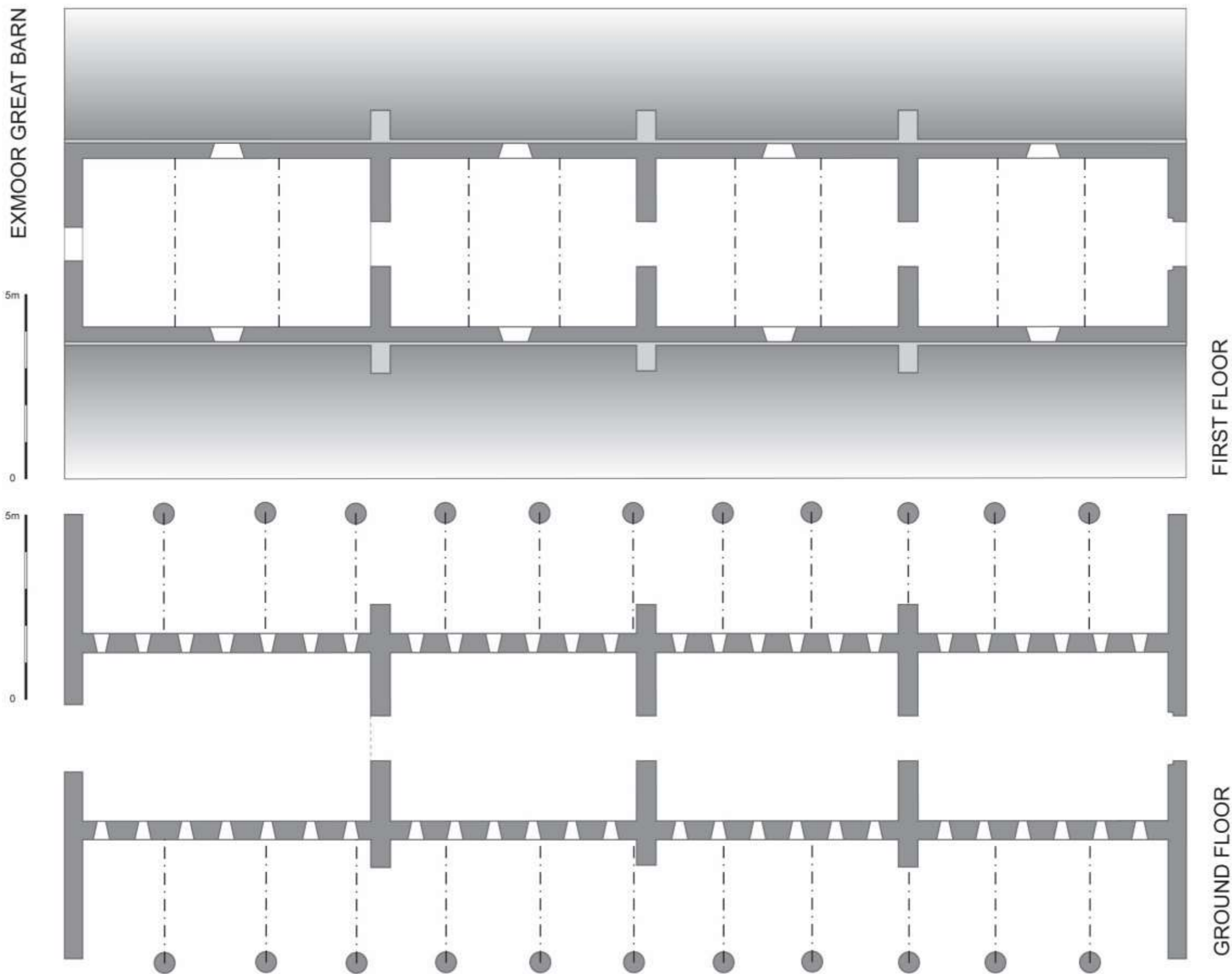


FIGURE 24: TEMPLATE BUILDING, BASED ON THE MEASURED SURVEYS.

5. RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ORIGINAL FORM OF THE GREAT BARN

The remaining elements that the two barns at Cornham and Honeymead hold in common are almost identical. The central two-storey structure is almost exactly the same size (Cornham is c.5cm wider than Honeymead), with flanking aisles of similar form, buttresses, the same number of slit vents, the same internal arrangement of openings and windows, the same roof trusses, the same treatment of the walls at first-floor level. The similarities are sufficiently exact to demonstrate they shared the same template (Figure 24). Sufficient survives of each building to make reconstructing that template possible, with the exception of the exact form of the wide ground-floor cart entrance in the gable. In time, the availability of historic photographs may correct this deficiency.

The template building consisted of a long two-storey central range divided into four rooms and 12 bays. The gable at one end of the building was pierced by two wide openings with rebates and round arched heads, symmetrically placed in the centre of the elevation, one above the other. The gable at the other end of the building had a wide cart entrance with a single window with a round arched head above. The room adjacent to the cart entrance was fully or partly open to the roof to enable unloading. The internal rooms were connected at ground- and first-floor level by internal doors set into a single full-height opening with a round arched head at first-floor level. At ground-floor level each long elevation was pierced by 25 slit vents, splayed to the exterior. At first-floor level, each room was lit by a high central window in each external wall. The doorways at first-floor level featured doors that could be barred, the walls were plastered, and the underside of the roof torched. The floor was supported on numerous heavy joists and there were grain bins. Flanking the central structure were two first-floor aisles with blind walls to each gable end but open-sided along each long side. The open side was supported by 11 sub-circular pillars of mortared stone.

These structures would appear to have served a dual purpose. The open-sided aisles were clearly shelter sheds for (probably) cattle (there are references to John Knight buying up cattle in Carlisle, Edinburgh, Bristol, and Hereford in 1826, and Falkirk in 1828 and 1831 (see Riley 2019, 10, 15), marking an intention to embark on cattle ranching). The central structure was for fodder storage, brought into the building via the cart entrance in room A. The first floor was almost certainly used for grain, although it is unclear why the building was in both instances separate from the water-powered threshing barn. The function of the ground floor is less clear cut. The number of slit vents in the long walls of each building must have served a purpose (or perhaps designed to serve multiple purposes), and it is just possible the buildings were experimental. Such vents are normally for ventilation – so what would require such a level of ventilation? Was it related to the grain stored on the first floor of the buildings? Perhaps providing a means to dry the grain, or simply deemed necessary due to the damp weather conditions? Or was it because the materials stored in the ground-floor rooms needed a high level of ventilation?

Given the importance attached to turnips as a winter feed for cattle, perhaps these rooms – dark, well ventilated – were turnip stores. The fact that the splay on the slit vents faces the exterior must also be relevant. It is reminiscent of 20th century cattle feeding stations in 1970s/80s milking parlours, where the cow would enter the stall and put her head through a narrow gap/gate to feed. If anything like this, the cattle involved would have to be poled (hornless or de-horned) and suitably docile to avoid rancorous cows attacking their fellows while they attempted to feed. However, this function should have left wear marks on the reveals which do not appear to be present/visible. The sloping bases of the north slit vents in rooms A and B at Honeymead could suggest a/the fodder crop was pitched or shovelled through the slits into a continuous manger along the base of the wall in the aisles for the cattle to feed. If so, as these sloping bases were modifications it would suggest the system was not fully tested. It is not impossible there were

grain hoppers on the first floor which discharged through these vents... but a closer examination of the joists would be required to see if there is any evidence of sockets or mountings.

The location of the barns within their respective farmsteads does not provide much further guidance. The barn at Cornham is located at one corner of the farmyard, and (in 1888) surrounded by fold-yards and supported by the other cow byre barn range to the west, suggesting the full cattle husbandry process was being followed, both dairy and beef. This would support an interpretation of the building as a cattle feeding station *if* the fold-yards were contemporary with the original build. In contrast, at Honeymead the barn is located next to the farmhouse, there is no such well-developed system of fold-yards, and the buildings here are not arranged formally around a central yard. In each instance the barns area located close to the threshing barn.

Looking at the Great Barns in context, there are few obvious comparanda. The barns represent the *opposite* of the usual way new or rebuilt farmsteads were to be constructed, being nucleated structures rather than courtyard forms. However, one of the closest examples known to the authors is the great barn at Holkham (Norfolk), designed by Samuel Wyatt and built c.1790. This was a compact, nuclear form with a central two-storey barn encased by single-storey units (cartsheds, cattlesheds) within a yard surrounded by further cattle sheds (now demolished). This sort of design was praised for its convenience and economy, minimising the distance between fodder storage and the animals. It was also economical as *sharing* walls between structures reduced the number of walls that needed to be built, a considerable cost saving. To an extent, there are similarities here to the Stables/Bullpen building, which might be considered to be multifunctional as well. However, there are many dissimilarities to Holkham (and other similar nuclear designs): that was an established agricultural landscape, the structure was a threshing barn with opposing doors, and the designs are more complex and architecturally ornate.

The Knight family pursued active agricultural policies on their lands in Worcestershire and Shropshire (John Knight managed the home farm on the Lea Castle estate in a 'capital and spirited style'; Pitt 1813, 26-27), and some useful comparison with their activities may be possible here. Furthermore, it would be instructive to study the progress of improvement and enclosure in *Scotland* as well. During the second half of the 18th century in south and east Scotland the landed aristocracy made agricultural improvement a priority, reforming the earlier infield/outfield systems into large, compact enclosed farms of 500-700 acres, with farmsteads suitable to such large acreages and attractive to the sort of enlightened and gentrified tenant farmer who could afford to run such enterprises. Some of the structures that were built on these farms were specifically developed for the less temperate Scottish climate:

The Great Fisherland Barn designed by Mylne between 1772 and 1775 was the first of a series and was the 'perfect model for a west country barn'. It soon became famous and was copied elsewhere. The barn was about 300 feet long and the floor was supported on wooden posts raised about six or seven feet above ground level. A constant current of air was admitted underneath, through a series of louvred openings, and circulated round the space. Hay was carried in as soon as cut, spread on the floor, constantly turned until dry, and then stack; the corn was carried into the barn in the same condition and each sheaf hung upon separate pegs round the walls where it was allowed to dry gradually under cover. In this way corn and hay could be harvested even in bad weather and stored without rotting (Robinson 1983, 79).

Further research into Scottish farmsteads and building types may yet throw light on the use and function of these unusual structures.

Finally, it is worth mentioning that the account book for 1819-20 ('No.1 Exmoor Abstract 1819') indicates that Cornham and Honeymead were under construction within six months of work starting on John Knight's great enterprise. This was in parallel with the construction of the ring-fence of the former Royal Forest, the fields around Simonsbath, Cornham, and

Honeymead, the canals, 'water carriages', open ditches, and roads. The following entries are of greatest interest:

<i>Building - Cornham Farm</i>		
Mar 18	Getting 233 yds stone on Grt Cornham	8.14.9
	Altering 2 Roads on Cornh ^m fr ^m quarrie	0.16.0
	5 days work squaring stones for sills	0.15.0
	Getting 7 yds stone for the arches	0.5.10
<i>Building - Honey Mead Farm</i>		
Mar 18	Cutting a level road 8 in 7 to quarry at H.Mead	2.16.0
	Opening the quarry 183yds @ 6 ^d	4.11.6
	Getting out foundations 216yds; 23/-	4.3.0

It is clear from these entries that building work was already pushing ahead. It appears that in March 1820 work at Cornham was a little in front of Honeymead, as they were already squaring up the stones for arches while foundations were being dug at Honeymead. The figure of 216yds (roughly 197.5m) of foundations is of interest. The long, gable, and cross walls of the template building come to c.96m (61m long walls + 22m gable and cross walls + 13m end walls), so that would imply multiple buildings and/or boundary walls were being built. A 'water carriage' (i.e. a leat) 297½ perches long had already (in July-October 1819) been cut linking Honeymead to the stream at Clovenrocks Cottage, and that might imply the threshing barn was also under construction (or that a water supply was required during construction, for water/motive power). (Note, no such water carriage is noted for Cornham, although a leat of similar length connects Bale Water to the farm.)

All this indicates everything was being pushed forward, and a lot of money expended, at the same time, with no clear idea of when a return on the investment would materialise. A contradictory policy was pursued in the 1840s, perhaps as a direct result, by Robert Smith, Frederic Knight's land agent *...buildings may be erected from time to time as the tenant requires them for use, and as the receipt of rent comes to assist the landlord's outlay* (Smith 1856, 361). This change of attitude reflects the triumph of pragmatism over optimism, as the realities of reclamation made themselves increasingly clear during the 1820s and 1830s. That said, Frederic Knight was building threshing barns on the new tenant farms (e.g. at Emmetts Grange, Duredon, etc.), so that optimism was clearly slow to die.

6. CONCLUSION

In 1819 John Knight embarked on the reclamation, enclosure, and improvement of the Royal Forest of Exmoor. He established new farmsteads of Cornham and Honeymead and furnished them with farmhouses and farm buildings. A feature of both farms is a Great Barn, long two-storey buildings flanked (or formerly so) by single-storey open-sided aisles. The measured survey of these two barns indicates they are almost identical and were built to a common design. The original purpose of these buildings remains to be determined but the storage and perhaps drying of fodder crops would appear most likely. The open-sided aisles would have been cattle sheds, and the compact, nuclear form of the structure saved money on its construction and reduced the carriage distance between store and animal. However, those economies were at the expense of efficiency, as due to the aisles all goods had to be carried into the building via the gable doors, and in both instances there was a separate water-powered threshing barn. Both structures were subsequently much altered to suit changing need, and this presumably indicates that either these buildings did not function as intended, or else the original function was sufficiently different to later use (under Frederic Knight) to require those changes.

Cornham barn still forms part of the working farm, albeit much reduced and with the loss of both aisles. Honeymead barn is in better overall condition but is either redundant or turned to alternative uses. Taken together, the Great Barns illustrate the driving ambition and aspiration of John Knight's 'Exmoor Experiment' and are the largest and most enigmatic buildings to survive from this phase of reclamation within the former Royal Forest.

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APPENDIX 1: ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS – CORNHAM FARM



1. THE LONG EAST ELEVATION OF THE GREAT BARN AT CORNHAM (2M SCALE); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



2. ONE OF THE GROUND-FLOOR WINDOWS FORCED INTO THE EAST WALL OF THE GREAT BARN AT CORNHAM; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



3. ONE OF THE SMALL BLOCKED WINDOWS TO THE LOFT AT CORNHAM, EAST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



4. LEFT: THE SOUTH GABLED ELEVATION OF THE GREAT BARN AT CORNHAM (2M SCALE); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

5. RIGHT: THE ROOF STRUCTURE IN THE GREAT BARN AT CORNHAM, SOUTH END; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH



6. THE INTERIOR OF THE GREAT BARN AT CORNHAM; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



7. LEFT: ONE OF THE BLOCKED SLIT VENTS IN THE GREAT BARN AT CORNHAM, WEST WALL; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.

8. RIGHT: THE OPEN SLIT VENT IN THE WEST WALL OF THE GREAT BARN AT CORNHAM; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



9. THE EAST WALL OF THE GREAT BARN AT CORNHAM, AT THE NORTH END SHOWING THE ABSENCE OF JOISTS SOCKETS AT THE NORTH END, DEFINING AN OPEN AREA FOR UNLOADING (2M SCALE); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



10. THE EAST WALL OF CORNHAM GREAT BARN, SHOWING THE HEAVY SAWN LOFT JOISTS (2M SCALE); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



11. ONE OF THE INSERTED RUBBLE AND CONCRETE TROUGHS (2M SCALE); VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



12. THE STACK WITH BLOCKED FIREPLACE AT THE SOUTH END OF THE GREAT BARN AT CORNHAM (2M SCALE); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

STABLES/BULLPENS BUILDING



13. THE BLIND NORTH GABLE OF THE BUILDING; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



14. THE WEST ELEVATION (2M SCALE); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



15. THE NORTH END OF THE WEST ELEVATION, WITH DOOR TO ROOM G WITH THE FIREPLACE; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



16. ONE OF THE ROUND-HEADED DOORWAYS IN THE WEST WALL, WITH FORCED AND THEN PARTLY BLOCKED WINDOW TO THE RIGHT; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



17. ONE OF THE FORCED DOORS IN THE WEST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



18. THE CONCRETE BLOCK CATTLE PEN IN ROOM A; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



19. THE ROOF OVER ROOM A; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-NORTH-WEST.



20. THE INTERNAL FACE OF THE SOUTHERN ROUND-HEADED ARCHWAY IN THE EAST ELEVATION, ROOM B; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



21. THE LOCATION OF THE FORMER FEED PASSAGE DOOR IN ROOM B (INDICATED), BLOCKED AND OBSCURED BY HAYRACKS AND TROUGHES; VIEWED FROM THE EAST-NORTH-EAST.



22. THE JETTIED LOFT, AS SEEN IN ROOM B, NOW A STABLES; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



23. ONE OF THE MODERNISED RENDERED PENS TO THE WEST SIDE OF THE BUILDING; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



24. ROOM F AT THE NORTH END OF THE SPINE WALL FEED PASSAGE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



25. ROOM D AT THE NORTH END OF THE MAIN RANGE, WITH A DOOR TO THE COURTYARD NEXT TO THE FARMHOUSE; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



26. ROOM G, WITH HAYRACKS AND PLANK PARTITIONS, SHOWING A RETURN TO AGRICULTURAL FUNCTION AFTER A SHORT PERIOD OF DOMESTIC ACCOMMODATION CONVERSION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



27. THE LIME PLASTERED PLANK LOFT PARTITIONS, JETTIED OVER ROOM G WHICH HAD BEEN CONVERTED TO ACCOMMODATION IN THE PAST; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

APPENDIX 2: ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS – HONEYMEAD FARM



28. THE WEST ELEVATION OF THE GREAT BARN AT HONEYMEAD.



29. THE SURVIVING PILLARS TO THE NORTH AISLE OF THE GREAT BARN AT HONEYMEAD; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



30. THE INTERIOR OF THE NORTH AISLE (2M SCALE); VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



31. THE EAST END OF THE NORTH AISLE (2M SCALE); VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



32. THE NORTH AISLE FROM THE EAST END; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



33. THE DRAIN TO THE OPEN FRONT OF THE NORTH AISLE (1M SCALE); VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



34. THE WALL OF THE MAIN RANGE WITHIN THE NORTH AISLE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



35. DETAIL OF ONE OF THE SURVIVING FIRST-FLOOR WINDOWS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH=NORTH-EAST.



36. THE INTERNAL WALL OF ROOMS A AND B AT HONEYMEAD, SHOWING THE FULL-HEIGHT OPENING; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



37. THE FIRST FLOOR OF HONEYMEAD GREAT BARN, WITH ROOF STRUCTURE IDENTICAL TO THAT AT CORNHAM, THE WINDOWS WITH SURVIVING FRAMES; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-NORTH-WEST.



38. DETAIL OF THE KINGPOST ROOF STRUCTURE; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-NORTH-WEST.



39. VIEW ALONG THE FIRST FLOOR OF HONEYMEAD GREAT BARN,
LOOKING THROUGH THE ROUND-HEADED DOORWAYS; VIEWED FROM
THE WEST-NORTH-WEST.



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