

SPARKS YARNSCOMBE DEVON

Results of Historic Building Recording
& Archaeological Monitoring & Recording



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Sparks, Yarnscombe, Devon

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Yarnscombe, Devon**

**Results of Historic Building Recording &
Archaeological Monitoring & Recording**

For

Kelvyn Evans
(the Client)

By



SWARCH project reference: YCS15

National Grid Reference: SS 56046 23525

Planning Application Ref: 1/0599/2015/FUL & 1/0600/2015/LBC

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February 2016

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Summary

South West Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned by Kelvyn Evans (the Clients) to undertake historic building recording and archaeological monitoring at Sparks, Yarnscombe, Devon ahead of the proposed conversion of the barn to an annex, extension and the replacement of the rear flat roof extension.

The site is located in the parish of Yarnscombe on the southern edge of the main village. The building sits on a hill at approximately 190m AOD, seven miles south of Barnstaple. Sparks is a Grade II Listed house with late medieval origins, though remodelled in the 17th century, with the right end rebuilt and extended in the early 19th century. The main range is the higher end of a late medieval open hall house.

The building recording and archaeological monitoring identified the historic phasing and agricultural origin of the barn structure associated with the main house. The primary barn structure was constructed during the 18th century, being adapted in the 19th century with the addition of two lean-to structures and internal alterations transforming it into animal housing. The addition of a small furnace in the 20th century converted the barn to industrial use. No evidence of earlier structures or archaeological features associated with the earlier history of the site was identified during the works.

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Acknowledgements

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Kelvyn Evans (the Client)

Stephen Reed & Ann-Marie Dick of Devon County Historic Environment Team

The staff at the Devon Heritage Centre (DHC)

1.0 Introduction

Location:	Sparks
Parish:	Yarnscombe
District:	Torrige
County:	Devon
NGR:	SS 56046 23525

1.1 Project Background

South West Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned by Kelvyn Evans (the Clients) to undertake historic building recording and archaeological monitoring at Sparks, Yarnscombe, Devon (Figure 1). This is ahead of the proposed conversion of the barn to an annex, extension and the replacement of the rear flat roof extension. The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (see Appendix 1) drawn up in consultation with Stephen Reed of the Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET) and in accordance with a brief (Arch/DC.TO. 23302) issued by Ann Marie Dick of the Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET).

1.2 Topographical and Geological Background

The site is located in the parish of Yarnscombe on the southern edge of the main village. The building sits on a hill at approximately 190m AOD, seven miles south of Barnstaple.

The soils in this area are the well drained, fine loamy soils over rock of the Neath association (SSEW 1983). These overlie the interbedded Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone of the Bude Formation (BGS 2014).

1.3 Historical & Archaeological Background

Sparks is a Grade II Listed house with late medieval origins, located in the village of Yarnscombe. It was remodelled in the 17th century, with the right end rebuilt and extended in the early 19th century. The main range is the higher end of a late medieval open hall house, which had an inner room to the left and a two bay hall to the right. The hall was heated from an open hearth fire. There is evidence of smoke blackening on the roof timbers.

There are a number of Listed buildings within Yarnscombe village and in the surrounding area, but very little else recorded on the HER. A quarry, which is visible on the Tithe, First and Second Edition OS maps lies immediately south of the site, the remodelled Ley Farm to the north of the village and a wooden tabernacle noted to the west of the village.

1.4 Methodology

The historic building survey was undertaken by Emily Wapshott and Colin Humphreys in November 2015. The recording work was carried out with reference to Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and English Heritage (EH) guidelines on the recording of standing buildings. Photographic and written records were produced.

Subsequently a detailed drawn record of the cobbled surface inside the barn was completed by Peter Webb at a scale of 1:20 in November 2015.

Archaeological monitoring was carried out in November 2015 by P. Webb to the standard and guidance of CIFA for *Archaeological Watching Briefs (2014)* and in accordance to the WSI (see Appendix 1).

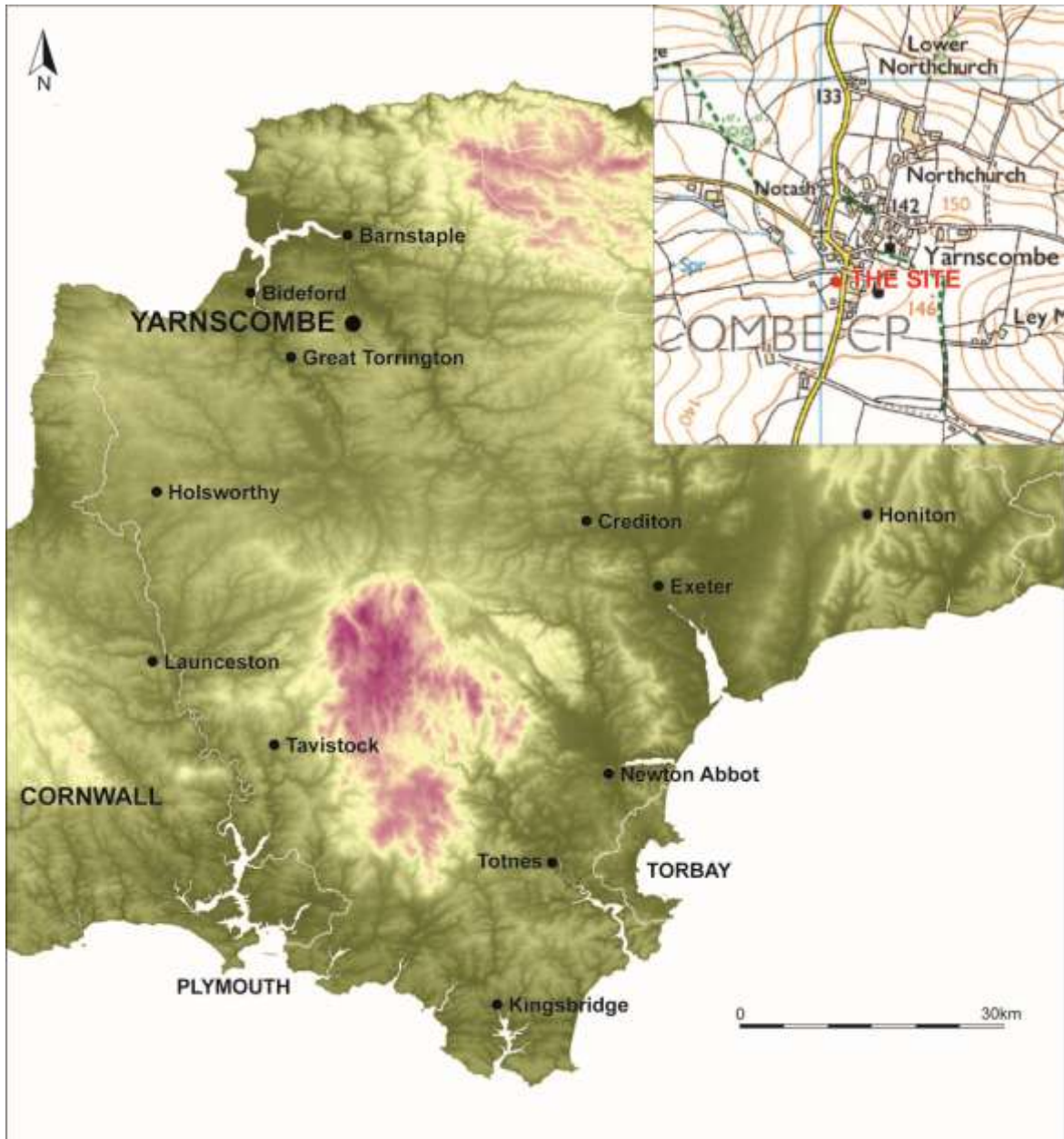


Figure 1: Site location (the site is indicated).

2.0 Historical Background

2.1 Historical Summary

Yarnscombe lies seven miles south of Barnstaple, in the hundred of Hartland. Yarnscombe is referred to as 'Hernescombe, the valley of the eagles' in Domesday, although given the species of birds present in the area, it is most likely that these were buzzards as opposed to eagles. Local nomenclature (e.g. Delley and Delworthy farms) has its roots in the Saxon name for the area of 'Delilea', or well-wooded. In 1280 the chapel of St. John the Baptist was dedicated in 'Little Ernescombe'. This chapel was given by Bishop Grandison of Exeter to the Exeter Hospital of St. John as a contribution towards the foundation of a grammar school in the 14th century. The Archdeacon of Barum was to choose two scholars, one of which was to be from the parish of Yarnscombe.

In 1630, Sir William Pele recorded that 'Ernscombe lieth remote within the hundreds of Shebbeare beyond Bideforde, yet it is in the hundred of Hartland'.

In the mid 19th century the parish of Yarnscombe had an area of 3047 acres and a population of over 500. The population has since decreased, now sitting at under 300 inhabitants.

2.2 Cartographic Evidence

2.2.1 Yarnscombe Parish Tithe Map, 1844

The farmhouse of Sparks and Barn (B1) can be seen on the 1844 Tithe Map, demonstrating they were already in existence by the mid 19th century.



Figure 2: Extract from the 1844 Yarnscombe Tithe Map. The site is indicated.

2.2.2 Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1887

The addition of the barn to the west of B1 can clearly be seen on the 1st Edition OS Map of 1887, running alongside the original building, but not quite as long. There also appears to have a small building added to the north-east in the corner between B1 and the farmhouse. The boundary to the south of B1 appears to have been altered slightly, having moved slightly to the south from its depiction on the tithe; there is also a small building fronting the road to the east of B1, which may have necessitated this change. A well is also depicted to the south-west of B1.

The fields to the immediate north and west of Sparks have been opened up to form larger areas and the small building on the western border of fields 517 and 519 on the Tithe Map has been removed. There appear to have been a number of changes to the buildings throughout the village, although many of these may simply reflect the greater accuracy of the later cartographic source.

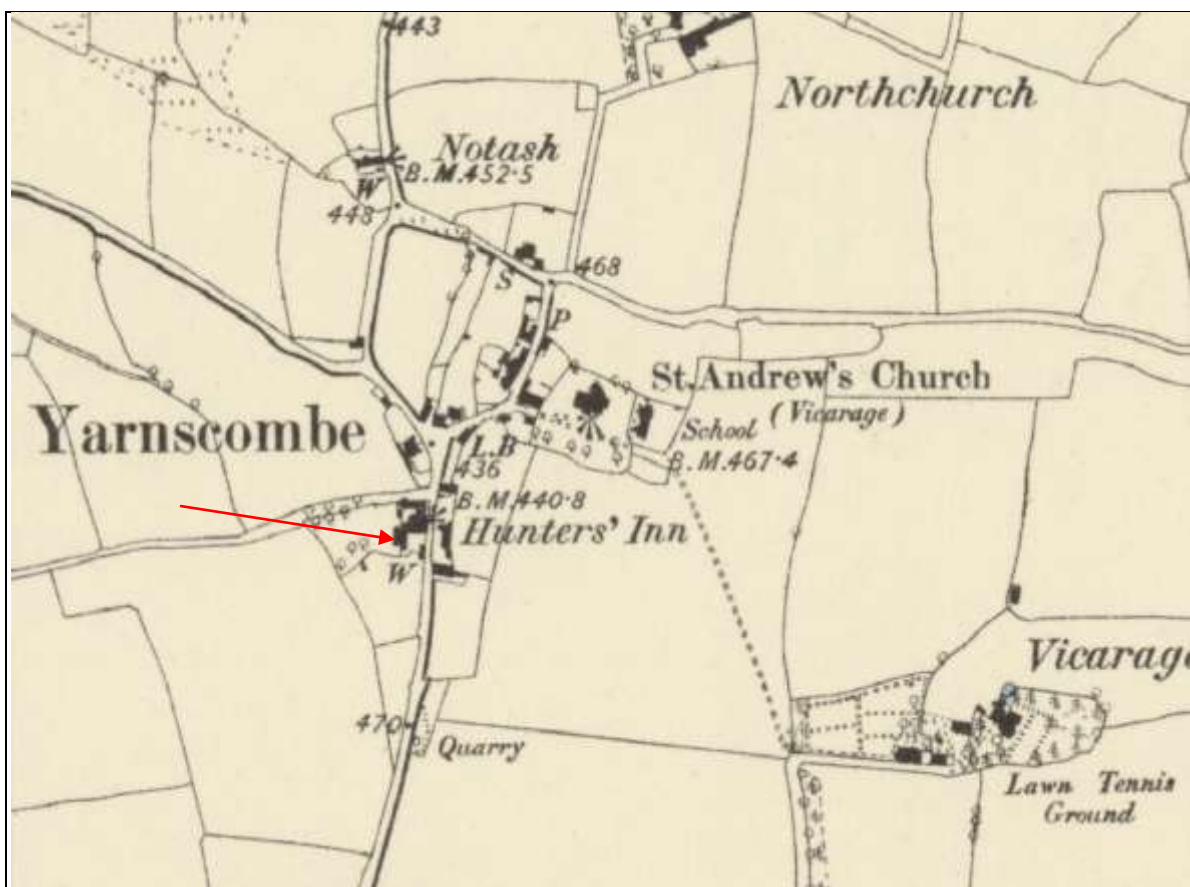


Figure 3: Extract from the 1st Edition OS Map of 1887. The site is indicated.

2.2.3 Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 1905

The Second Edition OS Map shows few changes to the site since the First Edition, although the trees to the west appear to have been removed. The fields near the farm also appear to have remained fairly unchanged. Since the publication of this map, the road immediately to the north of Sparks has gone out of use and the village has seen a relatively substantial growth in size.

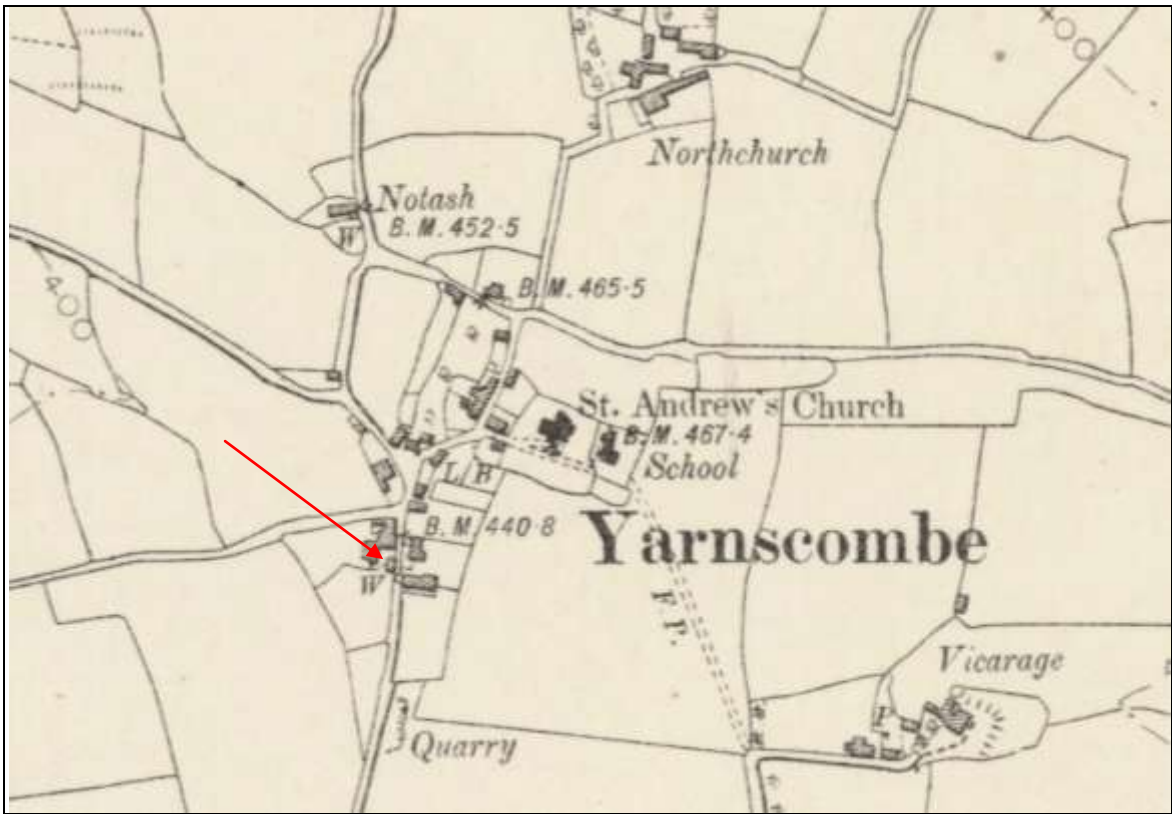


Figure 4: Extract from the 2nd Edition OS Map of 1905. The site is indicated.

3.0 Historic Building Recording

3.1 Summary

The group consists of a small courtyard made up of the farmhouse and agricultural buildings, on the south edge of the village of Yarnscombe. The group stands on a north-facing slope; the farmhouse to the north, a barn to the west and an open-fronted cart-shed to the east, enclosed by stone-faced banks to the south. The farmhouse is of probable late medieval origins. The barn is the subject of this study.

The earliest building fabric in the barn is found within Building 1 (B1) which forms the west side of the courtyard. B1 comprises a traditional stone and cob storage barn, adapted for animal stalls to the north end of the ground floor, with a loft above. At some point in the 20th century a small forge was inserted into the south-east corner of the barn.

Building 2 and Building 3 represent the next phase of development within the complex. Building 2 (B2), is of stone rubble construction, forming a large single-storey lean-to alongside the west wall of B1. B2 appears to have been built for animal housing and has been updated with 20th century brick and concrete stalls, although an area of cobbles survives to the south end of the space. The main roof to the west side of B1 was altered to create a cat-slide roof over this lean-to, of terracotta pan tiles.

Building 3 (B3) adjoins the south face of B1. B3 is a single storey, lean-to rubble stone structure, with a simple truss and rafter roof structure, with terracotta pan tiles. It has a cobbled floor and its construction blocked a former doorway in the south wall of B1. The function of the space is not immediately clear from the building evidence, no fittings have survived, but it may have been used for storage.

3.2 Building Descriptions

3.2.1 Building 1

The exterior elevations of Building 1 (B1) are constructed of irregular, semi-coursed, rubble stonework. A stone plinth has been created by the squaring of blocks at the base of the walls. The upper walls are a dense cob construction. The cob is a rich pale brown colour, with heavy inclusions of small stones and mudstone/slate. There are signs of repair and alteration on all elevations, some with sympathetic materials, in other places concrete blocks and cement render have been used. The roof of the building is covered in corrugated sheeting across the eastern end, and terracotta pan tile to the west. There are no barge boards or guttering. The north elevation abuts the west wall of the farmhouse and appears to have been built around it. In some places there is evidence that the stone and cob were formerly whitewashed. The east elevation is currently painted cream with a black base, matching the farmhouse.



Figure 5: Building 1, viewed from the east (2m scale).

On the interior, at the north and south elevations there are two large stone structures, which appear to be buttresses, although these are usually found on the exterior. It is possible that these are stacks associated with an earlier building. The interior has been whitewashed at ground floor level. The floor is cobbled, and several phases of repair and patching dating from the 19th and 20th centuries can be seen (see Figure 5).

In the 19th century, the northern end of the building was adapted, and two animal stalls were constructed. The floor was re-laid, with neater cobbling than the previous phases, with a built in drain. Later in the 19th century, or early in the 20th, a forge was inserted in the south-east corner. Although the forge itself has since been removed, the associated pipe flue remains inset into cob and cement.

The trusses and beams of the loft floor and the roof are a mixture of types, with dates ranging from the 18th to the 20th centuries. Although the loft floor does not survive, there is an unusually thick 18th century floor plank still attached at the eastern elevation.

The opening in the south elevation has been blocked, the loading doors in the west elevation at first floor height have also been blocked. On the ground floor of this elevation the door has either been reset or repaired and contains an 18th century timber door, with modern timber braces. In the east elevation the two doorways on the ground floor survive; one with a 19th century door, and one with a modern door which has been fixed shut. On the first floor, the loading door and frame are of 18th century date. The door style matches the ground floor door in the west elevation. There is one window in the ground floor of the east elevation. This is a small, timber casement window dating to the 19th century. The opening into which this window has been inserted has been reduced in size to fit.

3.2.2 Building 2

Building 2 (B2) is a 19th century lean-to for housing animals. It is built along B1 to the east, but is a shorter building. The walls are roughly coursed rubble stonework in a lime-mix mortar. The lean-to has a cat-slide roof, which is shared with B1, and is covered with terracotta pan tiles. The lean-to has two low doors with narrow timber lintels and frames. The northern door has been blocked with modern timber planks and a reused 20th century window. The southern door is made of even width narrow boards, dating from the 19th century, but with modern bolts.

The floor of the lean-to was cobbled, but has been covered with a layer of concrete. A deep drain has been dug along the west wall. The lean-to has a sawn truss and rafter roof with wide batons.



Figure 6: The west facing wall of the rear lean-to (Building 2) viewed from the south west (2m scale).

3.2.3 Building 3

This is a single-storey, 19th century rubble stone shed, added on to the south elevation of B1. The roof is single pitch, with a terracotta pan tile covering, matching the adjacent B1 and B2. The walls are made of roughly coursed rubble stonework in a lime-mortar mix. There is some cob patching of the walls, and some cement render on the south wall. The west wall has been painted cream and black to match the barn and farmhouse. The entrance is a low, narrow doorway in the south wall, with a brick threshold and a 20th century plank door. B3 has a cobble floor. The roof structure is made up of timber sawn beams with rafters and batons and dates to the 19th century.

3.3 Significance of the Buildings

The site, as a whole, is of *local significance*, as the buildings are of typical Devonshire vernacular, of agricultural character, of some *architectural significance*, forming a group which is both aesthetically pleasing and traditional.

Sparks Farm generally also represents the development/history of Yarnscombe village, the house dating back to the late medieval period. The farmhouse itself is Grade II Listed which means it is statutorily protected, as a building of national importance and of historic interest. Neither of the farm buildings are listed in their own right, but are intrinsically associated with the farmhouse and its former agricultural function.

3.4 Historic Phasing of the Building

3.4.1 18th Century

The barn (B1) is built. The barn is on a north-south alignment, built around and abutting the south-west corner of the farmhouse. The barn serves the fields/gardens to the west and a cobbled yard to the east.

The ground floor of the barn has three doors, two to the east, serving the yard and one to the west, serving the fields. The barn has a first floor loft, with three, off-set loading doors, two to the west and one to the east. The earliest function of the barn is unknown.

3.4.2 19th Century

The north end of the ground floor of the barn, B1, was adapted for animals. The loft floor above was raised to provide increased head height; new floor joists were inserted to the north end and a new sawn plank floor laid. Stalls were inserted on the ground floor, with the cobbled floors updated/alterd to respect the new layout and provide a drain along the east wall.

B2 and B3 were built onto the barn during this same phase. This appears to have been in response to an expansion of animal husbandry at the farm. B2 had access into the barn via the original doorway in the west wall and access out to the fields. Evidence of former sockets for partitions in the cob of B1 show there were partitions for stalls within B2. B3 may have been used for storage.

3.4.3 Later 19th/20th Century

A small terracotta flue pipe to serve a small forge was inserted into the south gable wall of B1; the forge forced into the south-east corner of the barn.

The window in the north end of the east wall was reduced in size using brick, cement and stone rubble. A smaller, 19th century domestic-style casement window was inserted, possibly reused from alterations on the house.

The animal stalls in B2 were updated with brick and cement troughs and a newer, cleaner concrete floor was laid over the cobbles in this building.

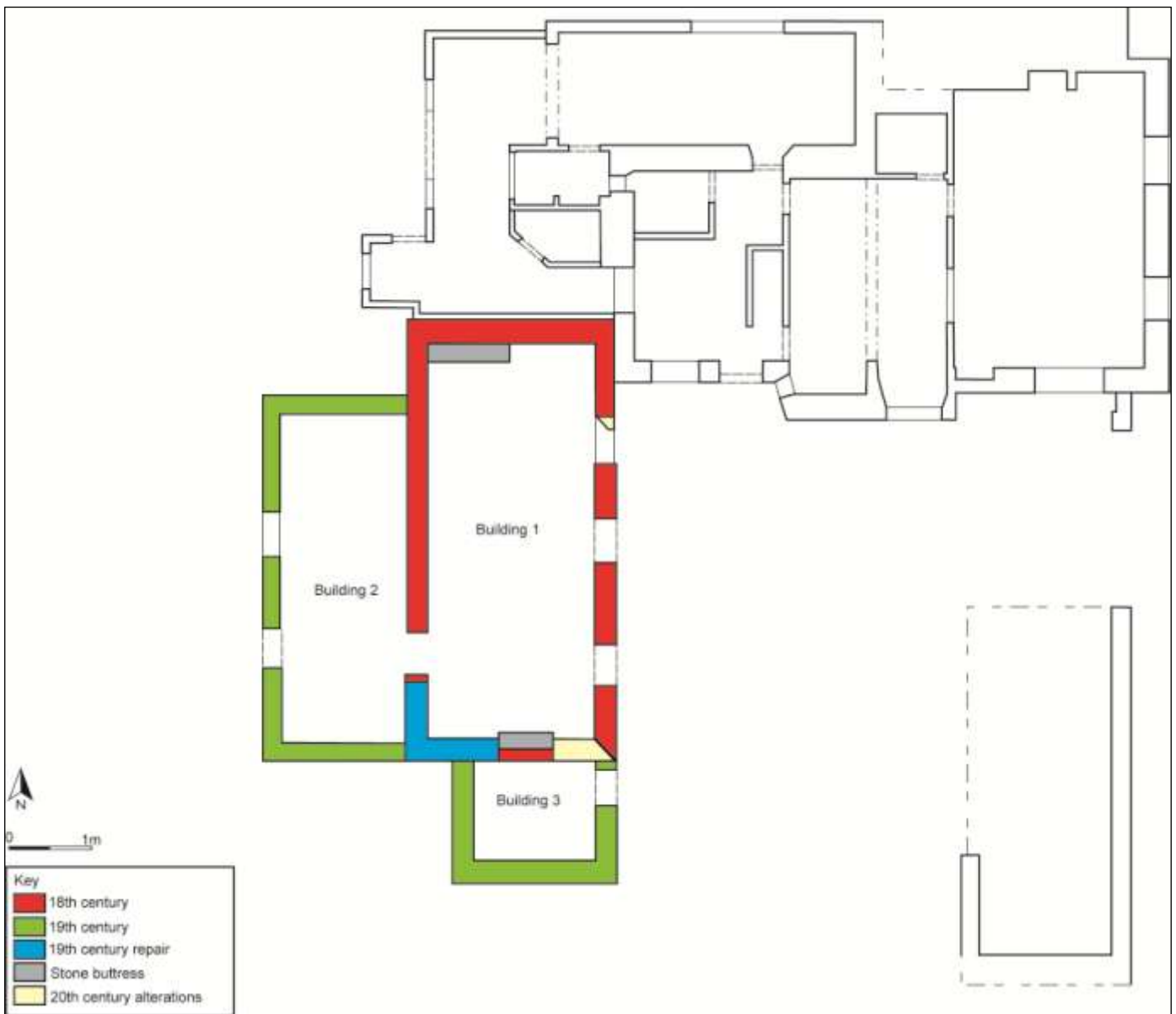


Figure 7: Phased plan of the barn.

4.0 Archaeological Monitoring

4.1 Introduction

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken during groundworks within Building 1 in November and December 2015. The works comprised the recording of the existing cobble floor and ensuing monitoring of its removal and identification of below ground remains. Removal of the cobbles was carried out by hand, by the property owner, with subsequent viewing of the exposed levels by archaeological staff. Site visits were made between November and December 2015.

4.2 Results

The existing floor of Building 1 covers an area measuring c.10m north to south × 4.1m east to west with sub-rounded to angular cobbles of varying sizes laid predominantly on an east-west alignment (Figure 8). A drain channel with cobbles laid north-south was evident running the length of the building towards its eastern edge. Use of the building had led to significant wear of some areas of the floor, particularly near and parallel with the door, resulting in several areas being repaired and patched with lime-crete and modern concrete. Removal of the floor identified it as comprising a single layer of cobbles set within a packed layer of mixed clay and lime, and laid over soil and natural/re-deposited natural.

No features were identified below the cobble surface.

The floor of Building 2 measured c.8.2m north to south × 3.3m east to west, the majority being a modern concrete surface with trough structure indicating its previous use as an animal barn. The southern c.1.75m had not been covered with concrete, the former cobble surface surviving, with a drain channel running against the southern wall. The floor comprised sub-rounded to angular cobbles of varying sizes laid on a predominantly north-south alignment. The drain had sub-rounded to angular cobbles on an east-west alignment.

4.3 Finds

No finds of pre-20th century date were recovered during the excavations, and all modern material was discarded on site.



Figure 8: Plan of the cobbled floor of the barn.

5.0 Discussion and Conclusion

5.1 Discussion

5.1.1 Historic Building Recording

Sparks Farm comprises a group of buildings of typical Devonshire vernacular and agricultural character, and which represents the development and history of Yarnscombe village from the late medieval period onwards. The building recording identified several phases of use of the barn. The earliest fabric is found within Building 1, originally constructed during the 18th century as a traditional stone and cob barn. Significant development during the 19th century adapted B1 to include animal stalls, alongside the purpose-built Building 2, representing an increase in animal husbandry associated with the farm. Building 3 was also constructed at this time. The 20th century saw alterations to all of the barn buildings, though most significantly to B1. This was converted to industrial use with a small forge being inserted in the south-east corner.

5.1.2 Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

The archaeological monitoring and recording identified that the existing cobble floor surface of Building 1 represents the only surviving feature within the building, indicating that the 19th century re-laying of the floor resulted in the destruction of earlier floor levels. Several episodes of repair can be seen within the floor, with the earliest repairs represented by direct replacement of the cobbles, with subsequent use of lime-crete and concrete.

5.2 Conclusion

The building recording and archaeological monitoring identified the historic phasing of the barn structure associated with the Grade II Listed Sparks house. The primary barn structure was constructed during the 18th century, being adapted in the 19th century with the addition of two lean-to structures and internal alterations transforming it into animal housing. The addition of a small furnace in the 20th century converted the barn to industrial use. No evidence of earlier structures or archaeological features associated with the earlier history of the site was identified.

6.0 Bibliography

Published Sources:

CIfA 2014: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation.*

CIfA 2014: *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief.*

CIfA 2014: *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment.*

Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983: *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales.*

Websites:

British Geological Survey 2014: *Geology of Britain Viewer.*

http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html

Devon Heritage Centre:

Yarnscombe Tithe Map and Apportionment

1st Edition OS Map

2nd Edition OS Map

Appendix 1

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT, HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING AT SPARKS, YARNSCOMBE, TORRIDGE, DEVON.

Location: Sparks
Parish: Yarnscombe
District: Torridge
County: Devon
NGR: SS 56046 23525
Planning Application No: 1/0599/2015/FUL & 1/0600/2015/LBC
Proposal: Conversion of barn to annex, extension and replacement of rear flat roof extension.
Date: 22nd October 2015
Reference: WSIYCS15v2

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document forms a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which has been produced by South West Archaeology Ltd (SWARCH) at the request of Lyndon Piper of Piper Architecture (the Agent). It sets out the methodology for desk-based assessment, historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording to be undertaken ahead of and during the proposed works, and for related off-site analysis and reporting. The WSI and the schedule of work it proposes were drawn up in accordance with a brief issued by Ann Dick of Devon County Historic Environment Team (DCHET).

1.2 In accordance with paragraph 141 of the *National Planning Policy Framework (2012)*, and then Local Development Framework Policy on archaeology, consent has been granted, conditional upon a programme of archaeological work being undertaken. This condition (number 5) requires that:

No development to which this permission relates shall commence until an appropriate programme of historic building recording and analysis has been secured and implemented in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

The development shall be carried out at all times in strict accordance with the approved scheme, or such other details as may be subsequently agreed in writing by the District Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure that an appropriate record is made of the historic building fabric that may be affected by the development.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORIC BACKGROUND

2.1 Sparks is a Grade II Listed house with late medieval origins, located in the village of Yarnscombe. It was remodelled in the 17th century, with the right end rebuilt and extended in the early 19th century. The main range is the higher end of a late medieval open hall house, which had an inner room to the left and a two bay hall to the right. The hall was heated from an open hearth fire. There is evidence of smoke blackening on the roof timbers.

3.0 AIMS

3.1 Undertake a desk-based assessment of the site;

3.2 To make a record of the historic buildings prior to the commencement of the works;

3.3 To monitor all groundworks associated with the development;

3.4 To analyse and report on the results of the project as appropriate.

4.0 PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

4.1 Desk-based appraisal:

The programme of work shall include a desk-based *appraisal* of the site to place the development area into its historic and archaeological context. This will include examination of cartographic sources; *Ordnance Survey maps and the Tithe Map(s) and Apportionments* to provide an analysis of map regression of the buildings concerned. Locally held documents will also be consulted where available. This information will be presented as part of the final report along with the results of the fieldwork. The desk-based appraisal will conform to the *CIfA's Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment (2014)*.

4.2 Historic building recording:

A record shall be made of the historic fabric of the building affected by the conversion. This work shall conform to an appropriate level of recording as set in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good recording practice – English Heritage 2006* (available on-line at <https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/understanding-historic-buildings/>) and in line with *CIfA's standard and guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (2014)*. Previously prepared architect's plans will be used as the basis of any historic building fabric recording, provided they are of adequate scale and accuracy, and annotated appropriately.

4.3 A photographic record of the historic buildings will be prepared. This will include internal and external photographs of the buildings concerned, including each room and each external elevation, illustrating the principal architectural features and any findings, in detail and in context. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operation mounted. All photographs of archaeological detail will feature an appropriately-sized scale. The drawn and written record will be on an appropriately archivable medium.

4.4 Comprehensive archaeological monitoring and recording (present during all groundworks):

All groundworks will be undertaken by a 360° tracked or wheeled JCB-type mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket where possible, **under the supervision and control of the site archaeologist**, to the depth of formation, the surface of *in situ* subsoil/weathered natural or archaeological deposits whichever is highest in the stratigraphic sequence. Should archaeological deposits be exposed, machining will cease in that area to allow the site archaeologist to investigate the exposed deposits. The work shall be carried out in accordance with the *CIfA Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (2014)*.

Should archaeological features and deposits be exposed, they will be excavated by the site archaeologist by hand:

4.4.1 The archaeological work will be carried out in accordance with the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation (2014)* and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (2014)*.

4.4.2 Spoil will be examined for the recovery of artefacts.

4.4.3 All excavation of exposed archaeological features shall be carried out by hand, stratigraphically, and fully recorded by context to CIfA guidelines.

4.4.4 If archaeological features are exposed, then *as a minimum*:

i) small discrete features will be fully excavated;

Sparks, Yarnscombe, Devon

- ii) larger discrete features will be half-sectioned (50% excavated);
- iii) long linear features will be sample excavated along their length - with investigative excavations distributed along the exposed length of any such feature and to investigate terminals, junctions and relationships with other features.
- 4.4.5 Should the above percentage excavation not yield sufficient information to allow the form and function of archaeological features/deposits to be determined, full excavation of such features/deposits will be required. Additional excavation may also be required for the taking of palaeoenvironmental samples and recovery of artefacts. Any variation of the above or decisions regarding expansion will be considered in consultation with the Client and DCHET.
- 4.4.6 In exceptional circumstances where materials of a particularly compact nature are encountered, these may be removed with a toothed bucket, subject to agreement with archaeological staff on site.
- 4.4.7 Should archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains be exposed, the site archaeologist will investigate, record and sample such deposits.
- 4.4.8 Human remains must be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. Removal will only take place under appropriate Ministry of Justice and environmental health regulations. Such removal will be in compliance with the relevant primary legislation.
- 4.4.9 Any finds identified as treasure or potential treasure, including precious metals, groups of coins or prehistoric metalwork, will be dealt with according to the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (2nd Revision) (Dept for Culture Media and Sport). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures must be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 4.5 The Client will provide SWARCH with details of the location of existing services and of proposed groundworks within the site area, and of the proposed construction programme.
- 4.6 Health and Safety requirements will be observed at all times by any archaeological staff working on site, particularly when working with machinery. As a minimum: high-visibility jackets, safety helmets and protective footwear will be worn.
 - 4.6.1 Appropriate PPE will be employed at all times.
 - 4.6.2 The site archaeologist will undertake any site safety induction course provided by the Client.
- 5.0 REPORTING**
- 5.1 A report will be produced, including the following elements:
 - 5.1.1 A report number, date and the OASIS record number;
 - 5.1.2 A copy of this WSI;
 - 5.1.3 A summary of the project's background;
 - 5.1.4 A description and illustration of the buildings location;
 - 5.1.5 A methodology of the works undertaken;
 - 5.1.6 Plans and reports of all documentary and other research undertaken;
 - 5.1.7 A summary of the project's results;
 - 5.1.8 An interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
 - 5.1.9 A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
 - 5.1.10 A site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey, or equivalent, base-map;
 - 5.1.11 The results of the historic building recording that shall include a written description and analysis of the historic fabric of the building, appropriately illustrated with phased plans, cross-section drawing, internal and external scale elevations and plans, illustration - drawn and photographic - of elements of special architectural or historic interest, annotated architects;
 - 5.1.12 A plan showing the layout of the building subject to this programme of work in relation to identifiable landscape features and other buildings;
 - 5.1.13 A consideration of the evidence within its wider context;
 - 5.1.14 Site matrices where appropriate;
 - 5.1.15 Photographs showing the general site layout and exposed significant features of historic or architectural significance that are referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;
 - 5.1.16 A summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;
 - 5.1.17 A consideration of evidence within its wider context;
 - 5.1.18 Any specialist assessment or analysis reports that were undertaken;
- 5.2 DCHET will receive the report within three months of completion of fieldwork, dependant on the provision of specialist reports, radiocarbon dating results etc, the production of which may exceed this period. If a substantial delay is anticipated then an interim report will be produced and a revised submission date for the final report agreed with DCHET.
- 5.3 A copy of the report detailing the results of these investigations will be submitted to the OASIS (*Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations*) database under reference southwes1-228431 within 6 months of completion of fieldwork.
- 6.0 PUBLICATION**
- Where the exposure of architectural or historic building fabric is limited or of little significance reporting will follow on directly from the field work - see section 5 above. Should particularly significant architectural, archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains, finds and/or deposits be encountered, then these, because of their importance, are likely to merit wider publication in line with government planning guidance (paragraph 141 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2012)). If such remains are encountered, the publication requirements – including any further analysis that may be necessary – will be confirmed with the DCHET.
- 7.0 MONITORING**
- 7.1.1 SWARCH shall agree monitoring arrangements with the DCHET and give two weeks notice, unless a shorter period is agreed, of commencement of the fieldwork. Details will be agreed of any monitoring points where decisions on options within the programme are to be made.
- 7.1.2 Monitoring will continue until the deposition of the site archive and finds, and the satisfactory completion of an OASIS report.
- 7.1.3 SWARCH will notify the DCHET upon completion of the fieldwork stage of these works.
- 8.0 ARCHIVE**
- 8.1 On completion of the project an ordered and integrated site archive will be prepared in accordance with guidance prepared by DCHET and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (<http://www.english->

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- heritage.org.uk/publications/morphe-project-managers-guide/). The digital element of the archive will be transferred to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) for long-term curation.
- 8.2 The archive will consist of two elements, the digital archive and the material archive.
- 8.2.1 The digital archive, including digital copies of all relevant written and drawn records and photographs, will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) and in compliance with their standards and requirements.
- 8.2.2 The material archive, comprising the retained artefacts/samples and the hardcopy paper record (if requested) will be cleaned (or otherwise treated), ordered, recorded, packed and boxed in accordance with the deposition standards of the Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon (MBND), and in a timely fashion.
- 8.2.3 If the MBND wishes to retain the hardcopy paper archive, it will be deposited with the rest of the material archive under an accession number. Should the MBND decline the hardcopy paper archive, that archive will be offered to other appropriate museum bodies or record offices. If a suitable third party cannot be found, the hardcopy paper archive will be retained by SWARCH for 3 years and then destroyed.
- 8.3 SWARCH will, on behalf of the MBND, obtain a written agreement from the landowner to transfer title to all items in the material archive to the receiving museum.
- 8.4 If ownership of all or any of the finds is to remain with the landowner, provision and agreement must be made for the time-limited retention of the material and its full analysis and recording, by appropriate specialists.
- 8.5 SWARCH will notify DCHET upon the completion of:
- i) deposition of the digital archive with the ADS, and
- ii) deposition of the material (finds) archive with the museum.
- 8.6 The condition placed upon this development will not be regarded as discharged until the report has been produced and submitted to the MBND and the LPA, the site archive deposited and the OASIS form completed.
- 8.7 The archive will be completed within 6 months of the completion of the final report.
- 9.0 CONFLICT WITH OTHER CONDITIONS AND STATUTORY PROTECTED SPECIES**
- 9.1 Even where work is being undertaken under the direct control and supervision of SWARCH personnel, it remains the responsibility of the Client - in consultation with SWARCH, the applicant or agent - to ensure that the required archaeological works do not conflict with any other conditions that have been imposed upon the consent granted and should also consider any biodiversity issues as covered by the NERC Act 2006. In particular, such conflicts may arise where archaeological investigations/excavations have the potential to have an impact upon protected species and/or natural habitats e.g. SSSIs, National Nature Reserves, Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, Ramsar sites, County Wildlife Sites etc.
- 10.0 PERSONNEL & MONITORING**
- 10.1 The project will be managed by Dr Samuel Walls; the fieldwork will be undertaken by SWARCH personnel with appropriate expertise and experience. Where necessary, appropriate specialist advice will be sought (see list of consultant specialists in Appendix 1 below).

Natalie Boyd

South West Archaeology

The Old Dairy, Hacche Lane Business Park, Pathfield Business Park, South Molton, Devon EX36 3LH Telephone: 01769 573555
email:mail@swarch.net

Appendix 1 – List of specialists

Building recording

Richard Parker 11 Toronto Road, St James, Exeter. EX4 6LE . Tel: 07763 248241

Conservation

Alison Hopper Bishop Royal Albert Memorial Museum Conservation service a.hopperbishop@exeter.gov.uk

Richard and Helena Jaeschke 2 Bydown Cottages, Swimbridge, Barnstaple EX32 0QD mrshjaeschke@email.msn.com
Tel: 01271 830891

Curatorial

Thomas Cadbury Curator of Antiquities Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Bradninch Offices, Bradninch Place, Gandy Street, Exeter EX4 3LS Tel: 01392 665356

Alison Mills The Museum of Barnstaple and North Devon, The Square, Barnstaple, North Devon. EX32 8LN Tel: 01271 346747

Bone

Human & Animal Wendy Howard Department of Archaeology, Laver Building, University of Exeter, North Park Road, Exeter EX4 4QE
w.j.howard@exeter.ac.uk Tel: 01392 269330

Lithics

Martin Tingle Higher Brownston, Brownston, Modbury, Devon, PL21 OSQ martin@mtingle.freemove.co.uk

Palaeoenvironmental/Organic

Wood identification Dana Challinor Tel: 01869 810150 dana.challinor@tiscali.co.uk

Plant macro-fossils Julie Jones juliedjones@blueyonder.co.uk

Pollen analysis Ralph Fyfe Room 211, 8 Kirkby Place, Drake Circus, Plymouth, Devon, PL4 8AA

Pottery

Prehistoric Henrietta Quinnell 39D Polsloe Road, Exeter EX1 2DN Tel: 01392 433214

Roman Alex Croom Keeper of Archaeology, Tyne & Wear Archives & Museums, Arbeia Roman Fort and Museum, Street, South Shields, Tyne and Wear NE332BB Tel: (0191) 454 4093
alex.croom@twmuseums.org.uk

Medieval John Allan 22, Rivermead Road Exeter EX2 4RL Tel: 01392 256154 john.p.allan@btinternet.com

Post Medieval Graham Langman Exeter, EX1 2UF Tel: 01392 215900 su1429@eclipse.co.uk

Appendix 2 Brief

Your ref: 1/0599/2015/FUL + 1/0600/2015/LBC
My ref: Arch/DC.TO. 23302

Dear Miss Chappell

Proposed conversion of barn to annex and replacement of rear flat roof extension at Sparks, Yarnscombe: Archaeology

I refer to the above application,

The barn which is proposed for conversion adjoins a late medieval hall house which is Grade II Listed. The Statement of Significance which has been submitted in support of the application (Nimrod Research, undated) indicates that the barn retains roof timbers which are suggestive of an early 17th century origin.

It is possible that further evidence of an early origin may survive, both as structural features (possibly masked by later alteration) and as buried archaeological deposits within the footprint of the building. Any works affecting the present ground level, including those for re-flooring and provision of services, have the potential to disturb such buried archaeological deposits.

For this reason and in accordance with paragraph 141 of the *National Planning Policy Framework (2012)* I would advise that any consent your Authority may be minded to issue should carry the condition as worded below, based on model Condition 55 as set out in Appendix A of Circular 11/95 and English Heritage guidance as set out in '*Understanding Historic Buildings: Policy and Guidance for Local Planning Authorities - 2008*', whereby:

'No development to which this permission relates shall commence until an appropriate programme of historic building recording and analysis has been secured and implemented in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

The development shall be carried out at all times in strict accordance with the approved scheme, or such other details as may be subsequently agreed in writing by the District Planning Authority.'

Reason: *'To ensure that an appropriate record is made of the historic building fabric that may be affected by the development'*

I would envisage a suitable programme of work as taking the form of pre-conversion historic building recording to an appropriate level (likely to be Level 3) as set out in English Heritage's *Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice (2006)* along with a programme of archaeological recording during groundworks. The results of the fieldwork and any post-excavation analysis undertaken would need to be presented in an appropriately detailed and illustrated report.

I will be happy to discuss this further with you, the applicant or their agent. We can provide the applicant with a Brief setting out the scope of the works required, as well as contact details for archaeological contractors who would be able to undertake this work.

Yours sincerely,

Ann Marie Dick
Archaeologist
Historic Environment Service
Planning, Transportation and Environment Group
Devon County Council
AB3 Lucombe House
County Hall
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Disclaimer: <http://www.devon.gov.uk/email.shtml>

Appendix 3 Listing Text

YARNSCOMBE YARNSCOMBE
SS 52 SE
13/282 Sparks
GV II

House. Late medieval origins, remodelled in the circa early C17, right end rebuilt and extended in the circa early C19. Stone rubble, the main range rendered; slate roof, gabled at left end, hipped at right end, gabled at end of wing; front lateral stack with a tall, tapering, stone rubble shaft, end stack to cross wing. Plan The main range is the higher end of a late medieval open hall house which had an inner room to the left and a 2 bay hall to the right, the hall heated from an open hearth fire. The roof timbers show evidence of smoke-blackening over the hall but not over the inner room which may have been 2 storeys. The lower end and presumably the original cross or through passage entrance of the medieval house, to the right, have been rebuilt as a circa early C19 cross wing. The hall was floored, with a front lateral stack added in the circa early C17 and a single-storey hall bay, adjacent to the stack, was probably added at the same time. The inner room has been repartitioned to provide a stair adjacent to the hall/inner room division and the house is now entered to left of centre into the inner room. Exterior: Sited end on to the road, the crosswing fronting the road. 2 storeys. Asymmetrical 3 window front with a C20 front door to left of centre into the former inner room. The hall bay to the right of the lateral stack, has a sloping roof. Mixture of C19 and C20 timber casements, some with small panes. The right return of the cross-wing, fronting the road, has 2 ground floor and 1 first floor windows probably late C19 including a timber sash.

Interior: C17 carpentry includes moulded stopped cross beams to the hall, the stops elaborated with fern motif carving. The mouldings on the beams do not extend into the hall bay. Open fireplace with stone rubble jambs and an ovolo-moulded lintel. The fireplace has a hearth window, possibly converted from a bread oven. The framed partition between the hall and inner room does not correspond to main roof truss. Tile inner room has amoulded half-beam, perhaps re-used. The C19 crosswing has a C20 ceiling.

Roof: One late medieval roof truss survives intact, with principals with curved feet. This truss is blackened on the hall side and retains sooted rafters, threaded purlins and had a diagonally-set ridge. A new roof has been added over the top. A traditional house of medieval origins sited in Yarnscombe village.

Listing NGR: SS5604623525

Appendix 4 Building Record

BUILDING 1		General Description
Function/Summary :		Stone/cob barn, 18 th century in date. Adapted in the 19 th century to provide animal housing at the north end of the ground floor.
Setting:		The barn abuts the west end of the farmhouse and forms a courtyard with an open cart-shed to the east.
Dating Evidence:		The form of the stonework and cob, surviving internal roof structure and some fittings, including several phases of cobbled floors indicate an 18 th century date, with a phase of 19 th century adaption/expansion.
B1 Exterior		
B1 Elevation NORTH		Description
Fabric Description:		Irregular, semi-coursed, rubble stonework, showing some squaring of blocks at the base of the wall, forming a stone plinth. The upper section of the wall is cob. The cob is dense, with heavy inclusions of small stones and crushed mudstone/slate and is a rich pale brown colour. In the north-west corner the cob has been patched with concrete blocks and cement rendered - a modern repair.
Roof Covering		Gable-end of the building. The roof is of corrugated sheeting to the east and of terracotta pan tiles to the west. No barge boards or guttering.
Significant Details:		There is a large stone structure on the inside face of the north wall, which is not tied in to the rest of the barn. This may be a buttress, but its internal position is very unusual, as buttresses are external features. It has not been possible to ascertain the function of this structure and a potential blocked opening at first floor level means we cannot rule out the possibility that this is an earlier stack, associated with a building replaced by the barn.
Relationships:		The north elevation appears to have been built around, and abuts, the west wall of the adjacent farmhouse. The elevation is obscured externally on the ground floor by a large modern timber extension; part of the farmhouse.
B1 Elevation SOUTH		Description
Fabric Description:		Irregular rubble stonework in a lime mortar in the south-west corner, a later repair. The base of the wall, to first floor height, is of stone rubble, roughly coursed. The upper section of the wall is of cob. The cob is dense, with heavy inclusions of small stones and crushed mudstone/slate. The cob is a rich pale brown colour.
Roof Covering:		Gable-end of the building. The roof is of corrugated sheeting to the east and of terracotta pan tiles to the west. No barge boards or guttering.
Blocked Openings – Doors:		One low, blocked door to the east side, now contained within B3. This door has a thick timber lintel in the internal and external elevations; stone quoins to the west, and patched with cob to the east where the wall has been damaged. Blocked with loose stone rubble.
Significant Details:		There is a further very large stone structure within the internal face of the south wall, off-set from the centre of the elevation, with a straight join to the repaired stone corner to the west side. This may be a buttress, but its internal position is very unusual, as buttresses are generally external features. Possibly a stack, associated with an earlier building.
Relationships:		The south wall is abutted by a stone rubble lean-to shed(B3) at ground floor level.
B1 Elevation WEST		Description
Fabric Description:		Irregular, semi-coursed, rubble stonework, showing some squaring of blocks at the base of the wall, forming a stone plinth. Neat and tightly packed. Good quality stonework. The upper section of the wall is of cob. The cob is dense, with heavy inclusions of small stones and crushed mudstone/slate. The cob is a rich pale brown colour. Some evidence of former whitewash on both stone and cob. Clear raise or repair of upper portion of cob wall, the cob is much paler, mixed heavily with lime and chopped straw, making it a grey/whitish colour.

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Roof Covering		The elevation is enclosed by a long, low cat-slide roof, which stretches over B2. The roof is a timber structure, truss and rafter construction, with terracotta pan tiles.
Blocked Openings – Loading Doors	2	Loading doors, adjacent, at the south end, on the first floor. That to the north, cuts the earlier opening, to the south. Both loading doors are blocked with different phases of cob infill. The loading door to the north has a re-used timber lintel.
Openings:	1	South doorway on the ground floor – Chunky square door frame, reset in this position, with remains of timber latch. Modern sections of timber brace the earlier timbers. Reused lintels within the wall show cut sockets. The door is reused here, or has been reset/repared. Wide, uneven width boards, narrow but thick chamfered ledging beams, strap hinges. 18 th century door is identical in style to the loading door in the east elevation. The opening rises to the first floor, with a build-line in the stonework, which represents the repaired south-west corner of the barn, rebuilt in stone and abuts the rest of the doorway and elevation at this point.
Openings: Loading Doors	1	Loading door to the north of the first floor – Chunky timber square frame, with pegged joints, pintles and timber latch. Boarded door is missing. Identical frame-style to that in east elevation. Frame is 18 th century.
Relationships		This elevation is enclosed by and abutted by B2. The south-west corner of the stone elevation is a later repair and abuts the earlier cob and stone wall, with a clear build-line between. This repair may have been necessary when B2 and B3 were being constructed. The truss at this point has also been repaired.
Comments		Timber posts/pads can be seen set vertically into the cob supporting the later 19 th century joists to the north end of the barn, within an area of cob which has collapsed under the loading door, where it has been poorly repaired in the 19 th century, due to the internal raising of the loft floor at the north end.
B1 Elevation EAST		Description
Fabric Description:		Irregular, semi-coursed, rubble stonework, showing some squaring of blocks at first floor height. Neat and tightly packed. Good quality stonework. The upper section of the wall is cob. The cob is dense, with heavy inclusions of small stones and crushed mudstone/slate. The wall is painted to match the farmhouse; cream above a black base.
Roof Covering		Corrugated sheeting over timber structure, a mixture of original trusses and later repairs.
Openings: Windows	1	One ground floor window to the north end. A small timber 19 th century casement window; chamfered to the exterior and internally beaded. Inserted into larger opening which has been reduced on the north side with stone and brick and patched with cement. The original opening can be seen to have rough quoins in the reveals. Internally, the height of the window has been raised, with the original timber plank sill visible.
Openings: Doors	2	Off-set, narrow, low door with pegged timber frame, repaired with nails. Marlin brick threshold, rough quoins in shallow, sloping reveals. Pine plank timber folding door, later 19 th century on strap hinges, with iron thumb latch. Chunky timber lintel to opening. Door in south end of the elevation. Narrow, low door, pegged timber frame, repaired with nails. Rough quoins form shallow sloping reveals. Modern ledged and braced plank door, fixed shut. Chunky timber lintel to opening.
Openings: Loading Doors	1	First floor loading door. Between the two doors on the ground floor. Chunky timber square frame, with pegged joints, pintles and timber latch. Boarded door, beaded, uneven width wide planks, narrow but thick chamfered ledging bars. Identical frame-style to that in west elevation. Frame and door are 18 th century. Chunky timber lintel to opening. Door style same as door in ground floor west elevation.
Significant Details:		The elevation is abutted by a partially surviving cobbled yard, in front of the farmhouse.
Relationships:		The elevation abuts and is partially built around the south-west corner of the farmhouse. It forms the west side of the courtyard to the south of the farmhouse.
B1 Interior		Description
Function:		The ground floor was used as a barn in the 18 th century. The north end was then adapted as an animal house, in the 19 th century, with two partitioned stalls. The first floor was continuously used as a storage loft. A forge was inserted into the south-east corner at some point in the later 19 th or 20 th century.
Walls:		Exposed stone or cob, all with surviving whitewash at ground floor level.

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Floor:		Cobbled floor with multiple phases of repair and patching. The earliest cobbles, of cruder form lie to the south end of the barn, 18 th century. To the centre, the floor is damaged and much patched with repairs. The neater cobbles, with built-in drain, in the animal stalls to the north of the barn, are of later date, associated with the second 19 th century phase.
Roof Structure:		Three, A-frame trusses, overlapping at the ridge, with pegged joints and notched, half-lapped collars. The truss blades are wide, with deep square sockets for purlins, two to each pitch. The truss to the south has had its western truss blade replaced and is heavily braced with additional timbers. This represents a 19 th century repair and ties in with the repair and rebuild of the south-west corner of B1. The central and northern trusses also have some extra timber bracing. 19 th century rafters and purlins overlie the trusses to the west, forming a cat-slide roof over B2. To the east, an early 20 th century rafter roof carries the corrugated sheeting.
Loft Structure:		The beams to the south end of the barn are very heavy, adze cut trees, split and roughly shaped, with one flat side. These are heavy and crude, with twists and bends. These are set at a lower level, deep into the walls. They are of 18 th century date. In the northern half of the barn the beams are lighter and show signs of being pit sawn, with some chamfering and shaping. They are set at a higher level. The large scars from the sockets of the earlier beams can be seen below. These lighter weight beams are also more frequent, set closely together. They are of 19 th century date, the ceiling presumably raised to accommodate animals at the northern end.
Ceiling:		The loft floor does not survive. Adjacent to the loading door in the east elevation is one surviving 18 th century plank. It is formed by adze, of irregular shape and unusually thick, attached to the heavy-duty cruder beams to the south. To the centre, nailed to two narrow higher set 19 th century beams is a sawn plank, of 19 th century date.
Openings:		Described with exteriors.
Fitments:		The scars from the removal of two partitions can be seen to the north, with the base of one post visible in the cobbles and one surviving post, being attached to the above ceiling joists. To the south-west corner there is a post and sockets, with cut off bracing beams suggestive of steps or a ladder accessing the loft level. There is a terracotta pipe flue inset with cob and cement into the south wall of the barn. This would have served a small forge, which has now been demolished.
Significant Details:		There is a blocked doorway in the east side of the south wall, with large timber lintels. It is blocked with loose rubble and would have been obscured by the later forge insertion. On the north and south walls there are two large, buttress-style stone structures, both rising above first floor level and associated with timber beams or lintels. These are crudely built but are unusually on the inside, not bracing the exterior face.
Comments:		There are several geo-technical pits in the floor and some excavation has occurred along the west wall, which was done by the previous owners.

BUILDING 2		Description
Function/Summary:		Lean-to animal housing, 19 th century date.
Dating Evidence:		The form of the stonework, structural phasing and documentary mapping evidence.
B2 Exterior		
B2 Elevation NORTH		Description
Fabric Description:		Rubble stonework, roughly coursed, in a lime-mix mortar.
Roof Covering:		Gable-end of the lean-to. Terracotta pan tiles cover a cat-slide roof, integral with B1.
Relationships:		The north elevation abuts the west elevation of B1, towards the northern end, but the lean-to is shorter than B1.
B2 Elevation SOUTH		Description
Fabric Description:		Rubble stonework, roughly coursed, in a lime-mix mortar.
Roof Covering:		Gable-end of the lean-to. Terracotta pan tiles cover a cat-slide roof, integral with B1.
Relationships:		The south elevation abuts the west elevation of B1, the south-west corner of which has also been rebuilt in stone, possibly as a repair during the construction of B2.
B2 Elevation WEST		Description
Fabric Description:		Rubble stonework, roughly coursed, in a lime-mix mortar.
Roof Covering:		Terracotta pan tiles cover a cat-slide roof, integral with B1. There is a small plastic sheet set into the roof as a form of skylight.
Opening – Doors:	2	Two, low doors, with narrow timber lintels. Narrow, nailed timber door frames.

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		The door to the north has been blocked by timber planks and a 20 th century reused glazed window. The 19 th century door to the south sits on iron pintles, with modern bolts and the scar of an iron thumb latch. The door itself is of even width narrow boards, with wide, shallow chamfered ledging bars.
B2 Interior		Description
Function:		Animal housing, 19 th century, updated with concrete stalls and troughs.
Walls		Exposed stone walls, the wall of B1 which forms the west wall is of stone with cob above.
Floors		Concrete floor over historic cobbles, deep drain dug along the west wall. An area of cobbles survives beyond the passage to the south end.
Roof Structure:		Sawn truss and rafter roof, with wide batons, Terracotta pan tiles braced onto trusses over B1.

BUILDING 3		Description
Function/Summary:		Single-storey rubble stone shed, built onto the south end of B1. 19 th century in date.
Dating Evidence:		The form and style of the stonework, structural phasing and documentary mapping evidence.
B3 Exterior		Description
B3 Elevation SOUTH		Description
Fabric Description:		Rubble stonework, roughly coursed, in a lime-mix mortar. The upper portion of the south wall is partially patched with cob.
Roof Covering		Terracotta pan tiles, single pitch roof.
B3 Elevation WEST		Description
Fabric Description:		Rubble stonework, roughly coursed, in a lime-mix mortar. Patched with concrete blocks and some cement render to the south side. Also patched with cob in places.
Relationships:		The west wall of B3 abuts the south wall of B1.
B3 Elevation EAST		Description
Fabric Description:		Rubble stonework, roughly coursed, in a lime-mix mortar. Painted to match the east elevation of B1 and the farmhouse.
Relationships:		The east wall of B3 abuts the south-east corner of B1.
Openings – Doors:	1	Low narrow doorway, with narrow timber lintel. Narrow nailed door frame with 20 th century plank door and modern bolts. Marlin brick threshold.
B3 Interior		Description
Summary/Function:		Store room?
Walls:		Rubble stone walls, patched internally with some cob and concrete blocks. The south wall of B1, is stone to the lower portion and cob upper.
Floor:		The floor is of cobbles.
Roof Structure:		Timber sawn beams, with rafters and batons. 19 th century structure.

Appendix 5
Photographs – Building Recording



The north end of the east facing elevation (2m scale).



The central part of the east facing elevation (2m scale).



The southern part of the east facing elevation (2m scale).



The lean-to added to the southern end of the barn (2m scale).



The window on the ground floor of the eastern elevation (no scale).



The doorway and window at the north end of the east facing elevation (2m scale).



The first floor loading door in the east facing elevation (2m scale).



The doorway at the southern end of the east facing elevation (2m scale).



The south facing wall of the lean-to attached to the south end of the barn (2m scale).



The south facing wall of the barn between the lean-tos (2m scale).



As above viewed from the west (2m scale).



The north facing walls of the barn and rear lean-to (also showing part of the modern extension to the house) (2m scale).



The north end of the interior of the barn showing the east wall (no scale).



The window set in a reduced opening in the north end of the east wall (no scale).



View of the north end of the barn (no scale).



View of the south end of the barn (no scale).



The southern end of the east wall showing the doorway and remains of the partition (no scale).



Left: The southern end of the east wall showing the doorway and remains of the partition (2m scale).
Right: The rear of the partition (no scale).



The rear of the doorway (no scale).



Left: The south east corner of the barn showing the position of a stove/copper (2m scale).

Right: As above showing the buttress against the south wall adjacent to the stove (2m scale).



The central section of the south wall (2m scale).



As above, in detail (2m scale).



The corner of the south and west walls (2m scale).



The upper gable of the south wall showing the stove flue (no scale).



The doorway connecting the lean-to to the west, viewed from the barn (2m scale).



As above showing re-used timber lintel; a possible truss blade (no scale).



The west end of the north wall showing internal buttress (no scale).



Left: the west end of the north wall showing internal buttress (2m scale).
Right: Central part of the north wall (2m scale).



Eastern part of north wall with possible blocking opening (2m scale).



Eastern part of north wall with possible blocked opening (2m scale).



Upper gable of north wall (no scale).



Remains of first floor joists (no scale).



Remains of first floor joists (no scale).



Rear of first floor loading door in east wall (2m scale).



Rear of first floor loading door in west wall (no scale).



Top of east wall showing the feet of the roof trusses (no scale).



The roof trusses at the southern end of the building viewed from the north (no scale).



The most southerly truss showing the setting in the east wall (no scale).



The most southerly truss showing the setting in the west wall (no scale).



The most northerly truss viewed from the north (no scale).



As above, detail of collar joint.



As above.



As above.



The interior of the rear lean-to showing the exterior of the west wall of the barn and the first floor loading door (2m.



As above (2m scale).



Left: The doorway connecting the barn to the lean-to viewed from the west (2m scale).
Right: The southern end of the west wall of the barn (2m scale).



The southern end of the west wall of the barn (2m scale).



The south wall of the lean-to (2m scale).



The southern end of the west wall of the lean-to.



The northern end of the west wall of the lean-to (2m scale).



Detail of the above showing the doorway (2m scale).



The north wall of the lean-to (2m scale).



View to northeast corner from doorway; viewed from the south (1m and 2m scales).



View to northeast corner; viewed from the southwest (1m and 2m scales).



View to northwest corner; viewed from the east (1m and 2m scales).



View to northwest corner; viewed from the east (1m and 2m scales).



Detail of floor beneath north window; viewed from the west (1m scale).



Cobble floor in centre of barn; viewed from the northeast (1m and 2m scales).



Cobble floor in centre of barn showing backfilled damaged area; viewed from the east (1m and 2m scales).



View of cobble floor to doorway; viewed from the west (1m and 2m scales).



View along 'channel' along eastern wall; viewed from the south (2m scale).



View to southeast corner; viewed from the west (1m and 2m scales).



View to southeast corner; viewed from the northwest (1m and 2m scales).



View to southwest corner; viewed from the east (1m and 2m scales).



View to southwest corner; viewed from the east (1m and 2m scales)



Detail of cobbles in barn extension to the west; viewed from the north (1m and 2m scales).



Detail of cobbles in barn extension to the west; viewed from the northeast (1m and 2m scales).



Detail beneath cobble floor, north-west corner; viewed from the south (2m scale).



Detail beneath the cobble floor, north-west corner; viewed from the north (2m scale).



Detail of the post-socket of the former stalls at the north end of the barn; viewed from the east (no scale).



Detail of the base of the former post, removed from the floor; viewed from the west (no scale).



Detail beneath the cobble floor, adjacent to the large stone buttress to the north end of the barn; viewed from the east (2m scale).



Detail beneath the cobble floor, north-west corner; viewed from the east (2m scale).



Detail beneath the cobble floor, mid; viewed from the east (2m scale).



Detail beneath the cobble floor, south; viewed from the north (no scale).

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