

# **NORTH BARN CARNINNEY FARM ST IVES CORNWALL**

Historic Building Recording & Archaeological Monitoring & Recording



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no.180306



[www.swarch.net](http://www.swarch.net)

01769 573555  
01872 223164

## Carninney North Barn, St Ives, Cornwall

### Historic Building Recording & Archaeological Monitoring & Recording

---

By B. Morris & F. Balmond

Report Version **FINAL**

3<sup>rd</sup> February 2018

Work undertaken by SWARCH  
for Graham Gaunt (the Client)

### Summary

---

*South West Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned to undertake building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording at Carninney North Barn, St Ives, Cornwall. This work was undertaken in advance of the conversion of the barn to a residential dwelling.*

*The North Barn is one of a number of small outbuildings at Carninney. The settlement is first documented in the 14<sup>th</sup> century, and parts of the farmhouse probably date to the 17<sup>th</sup> century. North Barn was probably built in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, but like the other structures on this farmstead, it appears to have been nearly derelict prior to a major phase of repair and alteration in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. During this phase a concrete milking parlour was installed, including a drain with an inspection chamber for waste water and solids dug on the north side of the barn.*

*While the character of the build would indicate an 18<sup>th</sup> century date, any other period fittings and carpentry were lost in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. In terms of size and character it is very similar to other buildings on this farmstead, one of which retains a scantle slate roof laid in diminishing courses. All of these buildings, and the farmhouse, predate the major phase of farmstead (re)building that took place in Cornwall during the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. As such, collectively they are representative of the type of farmstead that existed prior to c.1825, very few of which survive.*

---



South West Archaeology Ltd. shall retain the copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project.

## CONTENTS

<i>LIST OF FIGURES</i>	3
<i>LIST OF APPENDICES</i>	3
<i>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</i>	4
<i>PROJECT CREDITS</i>	4
<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>5</b>
1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND	5
1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	5
1.3 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	5
1.4 METHODOLOGY	5
<b>2.0 DESK-BASED APPRAISAL</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	7
2.2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES	7
<b>3.0 BUILDING RECORDING AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING</b>	<b>9</b>
3.1 BUILDING DESCRIPTION	9
3.1.1 HISTORIC PHASING OF THE BUILDING	10
3.1.2 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BUILDING	11
3.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING	11
3.2.1 FINDS	11
<b>4.0 CONCLUSIONS</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>5.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>15</b>

## LIST OF FIGURES

*COVER PLATE:* THE WEST ELEVATION OF NORTH BARN; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (SCALE 2M).

FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP. THE SITE IS INDICATED.	6
FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE 1841 LELANT TITHE MAP; THE BUILDING IS INDICATED.	7
FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE OS 1 <sup>ST</sup> EDITION MAP SURVEYED 1877 PUBLISHED 1887 (CORNWALL SHEET LXI.NE&SE).	8
FIGURE 4: SOUTH AND WEST ELEVATIONS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).	9
FIGURE 5: NORTH AND EAST ELEVATIONS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).	10
FIGURE 6: THE INTERIOR; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 2M).	10
FIGURE 7: THE INTERIOR; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 2M).	10
FIGURE 8: PIT [103] DURING EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).	12
FIGURE 9: THE FOUNDATION TRENCHES OF THE NEW BUILD; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).	12
FIGURE 10: PLANS AND SECTIONS.	13

## LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: BUILDING RECORD	16
APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT LIST	18
APPENDIX 3: FINDS CONCORDANCE	18
APPENDIX 4: ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS	19

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

---

GRAHAM GAUNT (THE CLIENT)

DANNY WILSON OF COMMPROP LTD (PREVIOUS OWNER)

RACHAEL GAUNT OF PBWC ARCHITECTS LTD

SEAN TAYLOR, SENIOR DEVELOPMENT OFFICER, HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT, CORNWALL COUNCIL (SDOHE).

## PROJECT CREDITS

---

PROJECT DIRECTOR: DR. BRYN MORRIS

DESK BASED RESEARCH: FAYE BALMOND

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING: DR BRYN MORRIS

REPORT: DR BRYN MORRIS, FAYE BALMOND

EDITING: JOE BAMPTON

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

---

<b>LOCATION:</b>	CARNINNEY NORTH BARN
<b>PARISH:</b>	ST IVES
<b>COUNTY:</b>	CORNWALL
<b>NGR:</b>	SW 5238 0737
<b>SWARCH REF:</b>	ICN17
<b>PLANNING APPLICATION:</b>	PA15/11390

### 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Graham Gaunt (the Client) to undertake historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording at Carninney North Barn, St Ives, Cornwall. This work was undertaken in advance of the conversion of the barn to a residential dwelling.

### 1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Carninney North Barn is located on the edge of the settlement of Carbis Bay, on the western side of St Ives Bay c.2km south of St Ives at a height of c.120m AOD. The soils of this area are the well-drained humose gritty loamy soils of the Moor Gate Association (SSEW 1983), which overlie the igneous microgranite of the Lands End Intrusion (BGS 2017).

### 1.3 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Carninney Farm North Barn lies within an area characterised by the Cornwall HLC as *medieval farmland*, forming part of the category *Anciently Enclosed Land* (AEL). AEL is regarded as having a high potential for Prehistoric and Romano-British archaeological remains. Carninney Farm is first documented in 1327 (MCO58173); the place-name (*Karneny*) from the Cornish 'carn' meaning 'rock-pile/tor' and an unknown element (HER No.29980), although it may be a bastardization of a Middle English element for farm, 'heghen', which becomes 'hayne' and is the derivation of some Devon farmstead settlement names.

The remains of Providence Mine lie beneath a housing estate to the north-east, and the North Barn appears on the c.1840 tithe map. A small amount of preliminary fieldwork has preceded this development: a desk-based assessment and walkover for the whole farmstead in 2015 (CAU 2015), and a gradiometer survey immediately to the west of the site (Stratascan 2016). The survey identified a series of geophysical anomalies of possible archaeological origin, including a possible enclosure, but a subsequent evaluation (SWARCH 2017) concluded the identified anomalies were natural in origin. Fieldwork undertaken in advance of the conversion of the West Barn identified the truncated remains of a probable Middle Bronze Age roundhouse (SWARCH *forthcoming*).

### 1.4 METHODOLOGY

The purpose of the following report is to place the building in its architectural, historical, topographic and social context. All recording works were carried out in accordance with a WSI (Balmond 2017) drawn up in consultation with Sean Taylor, Senior Development Officer, Historic Environment, Cornwall Council (SDOHE). The building recording was conducted by Dr Bryn Morris in April 2017 and follows the guidance outlined in: ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (2014). The

archaeological monitoring was undertaken in April 2017 and follows the guidance outlines in ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014).



FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP. THE SITE IS INDICATED.

## 2.0 DESK-BASED APPRAISAL

### 2.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A desk-based assessment was carried out as part of an earlier assessment (CAU 2015), of which this is a précis. Carninney Farm is recorded as having medieval origins (MCO58173) but the current buildings were thought to date to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, with the potential for containing earlier fabric. Examination of the farmhouse would suggest this building is 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> in origin, with the survival of some significant elements of 18<sup>th</sup> century carpentry (thin pine internal partition walls and stairs).

The farm buildings have been adapted and amended during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century, with a significant subsequent phase of remodeling in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. This appears to have repaired and adapted what had been, ostensibly, a nearly derelict range of buildings to modern use. Those adaptations include replacement roof structures and corrugated sheeting, and the addition of concrete cattle stalls in the North Barn. The buildings were rejected for Listing by Historic England in 2016.

### 2.2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

The 1841 Lelant tithe map depicts the basic layout of the property in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. Field 134 (*barn and yard*) formed *part of Carninney* owned by Lady Basset and Mrs Sophia Praed and occupied by Widow Mary Richards. The *dwelling house* belonging to this tenement was attached to field 132; the buildings between (marked 133) were a separate *dwelling house and homestead* owned by Lady Bassett and John Davies Gilbert Esq., leased to Mrs. Waldron Andrew, and occupied by Alexander Carbis.



FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE 1841 LELANT TITHE MAP; THE BUILDING IS INDICATED.



CARNINNEY NORTH BARN, ST IVES, CORNWALL

Between 1841 and 1877 the barn abutting North Barn, and the dwelling house in front of the modern farmhouse, were demolished and replaced by a new dwelling house (now *Carninney Farm Cottage*). The 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS maps show a lean-to at the northern end of North Barn.

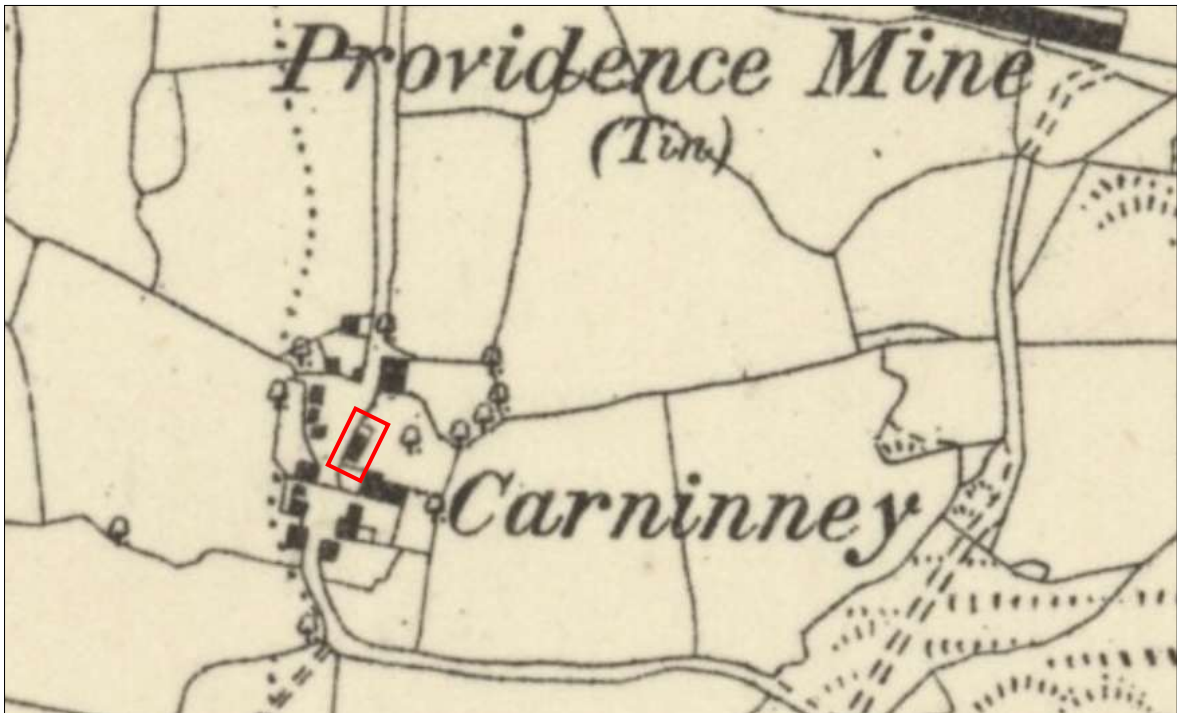


FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE OS 1<sup>ST</sup> EDITION MAP SURVEYED 1877 PUBLISHED 1887 (CORNWALL SHEET LXI.NE&SE). THE NORTH BARN IS INDICATED.



### 3.0 BUILDING RECORDING AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

#### 3.1 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

The North Barn is a single-storey, single-cell structure 6.95×4.5m across, basically rectangular but the north gable is at a slight angle to the rest of the building. It is of stone rubble build with a pitched roof of corrugated iron sheets carried on a simple modern timber frame with nailed joints. All four walls are of a single build of granite rubble, c.0.6m wide, in rough courses bonded with a light brown clay, now very dry and friable and lacking strength. There are no foundations; the walls sit directly on the subsoil. The crude courses are characterised by a scattering of larger granite slabs up to 0.4m across, set among a mix of smaller sub-rectangular blocks, with pronounced quoins to each corner. There are hints that the stonework in the gables above the eaves may be a later infill, as it lacks the larger granite slabs. This style of stonework is reminiscent of 18<sup>th</sup> century work. There is a forced doorway and a blocked doorway (blocked with concrete block) in the west wall, and two small ventilation slits in the east wall (one forced). There are two narrow slit openings in the north wall, one forced at ground level for a drain, the other above head height, possibly for a belt or drive and perhaps indicative of an industrial use for the building at one stage.

The interior was laid out in the 1950s as a milking parlour. The walls are crudely plastered up to the roof and whitewashed, with an additional coat of render up to 1.26m above internal ground level and painted grey. There are stalls for six cows in three pairs, the cubicles divided by two solid cast-concrete walls. The integral concrete troughs are to the east, with a step down to a drain to the west; the drain empties via the forced opening in the north gable into a pit (see Figures 5, 8 and 10). The stalls retained some of the original cattle chains, with some small timber name plaques (*Pansy*, [missing] *Pride*, *?Farmer*) above the head of the cattle. The two doors may have been open at the same time, operating as an in-out system.

There was a lean-to attached to the north gable of the building, but this had been removed prior to recording leaving only a patchy concrete floor surface.



FIGURE 4: SOUTH AND WEST ELEVATIONS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



FIGURE 5: NORTH AND EAST ELEVATIONS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).

### 3.1.1 HISTORIC PHASING OF THE BUILDING

The barn is of one constructional phase, probably 18<sup>th</sup> century in date given the width of the walls and the character of the stonework. The tall narrow opening above head height in the north gable might hint at a former industrial function for the structure. The roof was replaced, the north door blocked, and the cattle stalls and concrete floors installed in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century.



(LEFT) FIGURE 6: THE INTERIOR; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 2M).



(RIGHT) FIGURE 7: THE INTERIOR; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 2M).

### 3.1.2 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BUILDING

The barn is of strictly *local* importance, lacking any original carpentry or fixtures and fittings. Only the walls survive from an earlier phase of use. Taken as a group, however, the house and barns at Carninney are likely to be representative of pre-19<sup>th</sup> century farmsteads in Cornwall. During the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century many of the major landlords in the county rebuilt estate farms along more regularised lines and in accordance with the prevailing fashion (see Barnwell & Giles 1997). In that scenario, taken as a group these structures are of *regional* importance.

## 3.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

As with many historic farmsteads, the archaeological evidence for pre-19<sup>th</sup> century activity was very sparse. The natural substrate (101), was a compact brownish-yellow granite sand with numerous angular stones; this lay just below a dark friable topsoil (100). The only observed features were a large pit, [103], a drain, {106}, a modern spread, (109); and a layer of probable demolition rubble, (102) that sealed the garden soil in the enclosure to the east.

Pit [103] was sub-circular and c.1.5m in diameter, c.0.6+m deep with near-vertical but ragged sides and a gently-concave base. It was part filled by (104), a thick (c.0.6m) deposit of soft, decomposed organic material (manure), pale greenish-yellow sand and topsoil. The pit was located adjacent to a drain forced through the north-west corner of North Barn, and was capped by a concrete slab containing a steel manhole cover. On the western side of the pit was a drain {106}, which presumably also emptied into the pit. This pit was dug to take the foul water from the milking parlour, and thus probably dates to the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Spread (109) lay to the north and north-east of North Barn, consisting of a dark friable topsoil contaminated with modern material (e.g. plastic). This spread lay in a shallow depression c.5m wide and up to 0.25m deep. In the former garden to the east, the topsoil was sealed by a layer of sub-rounded granite rubble in a dark friable topsoil matrix c.0.3m thick. This layer appeared relatively modern.

### 3.2.1 FINDS

Finds were very sparse, and all were residual and subsequently discarded: ×6 Sherds (112g) of industrial wares (White Refined Earthen wares (WRE) with Blue Transfer Print (BTP) etc.); and ×1 sherd (28g) of a post-medieval (after c.1600) North Devon Calcareous baluster jar.





FIGURE 8: PIT [103] DURING EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



FIGURE 9: THE FOUNDATION TRENCHES OF THE NEW BUILD; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).

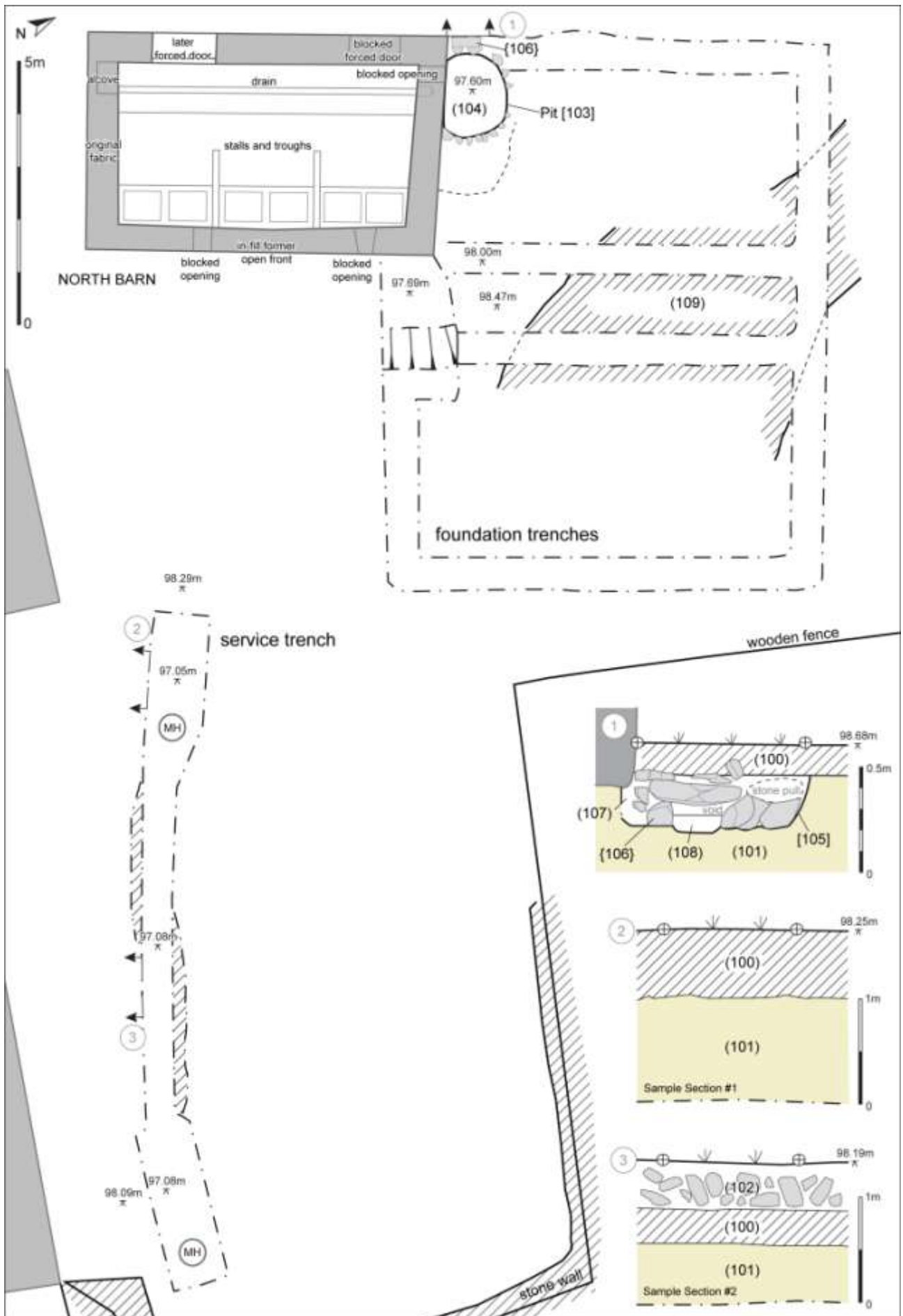


FIGURE 10: PLANS AND SECTIONS.

## 4.0 CONCLUSIONS

---

The North Barn is one of a number of small outbuildings at Carninney. The settlement is first documented in the 14<sup>th</sup> century, and parts of the farmhouse probably date to the 17<sup>th</sup> century. In the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century there were two tenants, indicating Carninney originated as a hamlet with intermixed and communal landholding rather than a single farm set within a single block of land.

North Barn was probably built in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, but like the other structures on this farmstead, it appears to have been nearly derelict prior to a major phase of repair and alteration in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. During this phase the roof was replaced, the interior gutted, and a concrete milking parlour installed. During this phase a pit was dug just to the north of the barn to serve as a drain with inspection chamber for waste water and solids from the parlour.

The only surviving original features are the walls, which are of stone rubble bonded with clay, with prominent quoins and roughly-coursed walls that contain an attractive mix of larger stone slabs set into a matrix of much smaller stones. While the character of the build would indicate an 18<sup>th</sup> century date, any other period fittings and carpentry were lost in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. In terms of size and character it is very similar to other buildings on this farmstead, one of which retains a scantle slate roof laid in diminishing courses. All of these buildings, and the farmhouse, predate the major phase of farmstead (re)building that took place in Cornwall during the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. As such, collectively they are representative of the type of farmstead that existed prior to c.1825, very few of which survive.

## 5.0 Bibliography

---

### *Published Sources:*

**Barnwell, P.S. & Giles, C.** 1997: *English Farmsteads, 1750-1914*. RCHME.

**CIFA** 2014: *Standard and Guidance for the archaeological Investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*.

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

**Historic England** 2015: *Understanding Historic Buildings, a Guide to Good Recording Practice*.

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

### *Websites:*

**BGS British Geological Survey** 2016: *Geology of Britain Viewer*.

[http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer\\_google/googleviewer.html](http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html)

### *Unpublished Sources:*

**Balmond, F.** 2017: *Carninney North Barn, St Ives, Cornwall: Written Scheme of Investigation*.

**CAU** 2015: *Carninney, St Ives, Cornwall: Archaeological Assessment*. CAU report 2015R028.

**Stratascan** 2016: *Carninney Rise, St. Ives, Stratascan Ref: J10561*

**SWARCH** 2017: *Land East of Carninney Farm, Carninney Lane, St Ives, Cornwall: HER Entry*.

**SWARCH** forthcoming: *West Barn, Carninney Lane, St Ives, Cornwall: Historic Building Recording & Archaeological Monitoring & Recording*.



# CARNINNEY NORTH BARN, ST IVES, CORNWALL

## APPENDIX 1: BUILDING RECORD

BUILDING 1		General Description
Function/Summary:		Small agricultural outbuilding of stone rubble (mostly granite) bonded with clay. Characteristic build of roughly-coursed larger stones with smaller interstitial stones and good quoins, looks 18 <sup>th</sup> century in date, c.4.1m×6.7m across. North and south gable walls quite well built, with later infill to the gables above eaves height. East (smaller stones) and west (crude build but obscured by repointing) walls less well executed. Forced door in the west wall has good quoins to the south side, possibly original. Repurposed and reroofed in the 1950s as milking parlour, with concrete floors, cubicles and feed troughs.
Roof Covering:		Corrugated iron sheets.
Dating Evidence:		Map evidence; style of stonework.
Exterior		
Elevation WEST		Description
Fabric Description		Stone rubble construction. Stone walls bonded with dry and very crumbly light brown clay mortar. The stonework is fairly crude, with a mix of very large granite blocks laid on edge up to 0.68×0.44m across. Gaps infilled with smaller stones (18th century style). The stonework above the level of the lintels lacks the larger stones and utilises stones of a more consistent style. Poorly repointed with a slightly pinkish-white sandy mortar.
Openings:	1	To the north, a blocked door with a badly-decayed thin pine lintel. Crudely blocked with concrete blocked but faced in stone; cement bond or heavily pointed.
	1	To the south, a forced door with a pine plank door with pine lintel and surround; simple screwed hinges with the lower one replaced. Pale yellow or mottled orange brick used to infill above the lintel, with an attempt at a segmental effect with bricks laid on edge.
Relationships		Map evidence (1840) would indicate a building abutted to the south, but no surviving trace.
Elevation NORTH		Description
Fabric Description:		Gable wall constructed of stone rubble. Stone walls bonded with dry and very crumbly light brown clay mortar. The lower part is similar to the west wall, although of better quality. Above the eaves is a line of large blocky stones. The gable angle is constructed of a more even mix of blocky stones with a 4" pipe (vent) mortared at the apex. At the west corner two quoins feature holes for pintles/hinges.
Openings:	1	To the top right (2.06m above ground level) is a tall narrow opening (0.66×0.23m), of which the lower 0.36m is now blocked.
	1	To the bottom right is a narrow forced opening, < c.0.3m wide and 0.5m tall, to discharge foul water from the milking parlour into pit [103].
Significant Details:		Traces of white paint were visible on this wall, from the interior of the lean-to that was removed prior to recording. The lean-to used a short length of stone-faced hedgebank for its western wall; it featured a concrete floor over crude cobbles.
Relationships:		The removed lean-to abutted the north wall.
Elevation EAST		Description
Fabric Description:		Rubble stone walls bonded with dry and very crumbly light brown clay mortar. The stonework lacks the very larger stones of the north and west walls. Generally blocky sub-angular stones with rare larger stones up to 0.4m across; most are c.0.3×0.2m. The top 0.7m incorporates larger stones and might be a raise.
Openings:	1	To the north, a narrow ventilation slit, partly blocked with stones but appears forced.
	1	To the south, a narrow ventilation slit, 0.46m tall although the lower 0.23m is blocked. 0.2m wide and splayed. The base is 1.02m above ground level.
Elevation SOUTH		Description
Fabric Description:		Gable wall, construction similar to the north wall. Stone walls bonded with dry and very crumbly light brown clay mortar. Large blocks with smaller interstitial stones. Large sub-angular, sub-rectangular quoins. The gable angle is also similar, with smaller stones set in a hard mortar and a 4" pipe (vent) mortared at the apex. One of the quoins to the west has a hole for a pintle/hinge.
Interior		Description
Function:		Barn – milking parlour. Rectangular 5.10x3.15m. 1950s parlour for 6 cows.
Floor:		Concrete with channel to west, drain running central to the channel. Integral feed troughs to north wall with two prefab concrete cubicle walls.
Roof:		Open to roof. Corrugated iron (1950s?). Simple nailed trusses constructed of thin pine. ½ lapped at apex and braces simply nailed on. South truss has additional nailed king post. One set of purlins painted red oxide, possibly reused from farm machinery. Iron sheeting to the east pitch recently been replaced with a shiny cheap corrugated tin.
Significant Features		Internal partitions have bars and cattle chains still attached. A fifth bar noted <i>ex. situ</i> , 2 cattle chains <i>ex. situ</i> noted.

# CARNINNEY NORTH BARN, ST IVES, CORNWALL

WEST wall		Description
Wall:		Stone rubble (as noted above) with crudely-applied thin skin of white lime plaster; a second thick layer of white lime plaster applied to 1.26m above ground level, painted grey (a characteristic feature of milking parlours). To the north, a blocked door opening with splay; the insides of the splay are plastered. The opening was blocked subsequently with concrete block and cement render. The doorway may have been used as a window or alcove/shelf prior to full blocking. To the south, a forced doorway 1.22m (4') wide with a lintel of reused (20 <sup>th</sup> century) pine; there is no splay but there are fittings for 1950s era electrics. The wall top has been made up to the tin roof, to seal the eaves.
NORTH wall		Description
Wall:		Stone rubble (as noted above) with white lime plaster as above. Tall narrow opening above head height to the western side (as noted above); very decayed pine lintel features two peg holes, indicating reuse. A forced opening to the west at floor level for the drain in the floor; empties into Pit [103].
EAST wall		Description
Wall:		6 cattle stalls, 2 concrete partitions, 3 concrete feed troughs divided into 6 units. Stone rubble (as noted above) with white lime plaster as above. Two small rectangular openings just above the plaster. The north opening is 0.33m wide by 0.3m high; the very decayed thin oak lintel appears to be original and the opening is partly blocked. The south opening is forced and 0.35m wide by 0.13m high. The wall top has been made up to the tin roof, to seal the eaves.
Significant Details:		Small timber labels above the stalls. From north to south: 'Pansy' 'missing' 'missing' 'missing' 'Pride' 'Farmer' (the final label is damaged).
SOUTH wall		Description
Wall:		Stone rubble (as noted above) with white lime plaster as above. The thick plaster projects 0.14m from the wall. An iron peg located above head height. There is a small alcove above the plaster to the western corner, with a thin decayed oak lintel; the alcove appears splayed towards the exterior. 0.6m wide by 0.4m high and 0.24m deep. It does not appear to correspond towards an obvious external blocked opening.

# CARNINNEY NORTH BARN, ST IVES, CORNWALL

## APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT LIST

Context	Type	Description	Relationships	Length	Width	Thickness	Date
(100)	Layer	TOPSOIL. dark grey-black soft-friable sand-silt-loam, humic with roots. Mostly removed prior to site visit (garden soil).	Overlies (107) Overlain by (102)	-	-	0.5m	Modern
(101)	Natural	NATURAL. Granite rab - Firm decayed granite bedrock, consisting of yellowish-brown sandy-silt with frequent angular granite rocks 0.2-0.4m across.	Cut by [105]	-	-	-	-
(102)	Layer	RUBBLE. re-deposited rubble and mixed soils and subsoil within the lower garden area. Builders waste - layer of dumped material, consisting of sub-angular and sub-rounded granite stones 0.2-0.4m across in a matrix of loose grey topsoil. Stones are similar to those used in local stone-faced hedgebanks, and may be from the clearance of the site prior to works starting.	Overlies (100)	-	-	0.5m	C20
[103]	Cut	PIT. Sub-oval feature measuring 1.70m east-north-east x1.35m west-south-west. Near vertical sides, with stones projecting from the sides. Gently-concave base. Undercuts the north wall of the adjacent barn, which has supported by a decayed pine beam. Located next to a forced drain opening in the wall, capped with a concrete slab with an inset steel manhole cover. Soak-away	Cuts (102) Filled by (104)	1.5	1.5	0.6+ m	C20 - 1950s
(104)	Fill	FILL of [103]. Only partly-fills [103], leaving a void beneath the concrete slab. Mixed material consisting of decayed organic material (manure) to the base, with greenish sand and dark friable topsoil with stones above.	Fill of [103]	1.5	1.5	0.6+ m	C20 – 1950s
[105]	Cut	CUT for {106}. linear drain orientated approximately north-west to south-east. Measures 0.55m wide x 0.45m deep with vertical sides and flat base, running to the west. Build appears to project into the fill of [103].	Cuts (101) Filled by (107) {106} (108)	-	0.9	0.45 m	C20
{106}	Structure	STONE DRAIN. Visible only in section. Sub-angular granite stones laid in parallel with a capping stone above to form the drain. Two larger stones with two levels of slabby stones on top. Measures 0.55m across. Internal dimensions 0.22m x 0.18m.	Within [105] Filled by (108)	-	0.55	0.28 m	C20
(107)	Fill	FILL of [105]. Backfill to structure {106}. soft-friable dark brown/black humic loam (garden soil).	Backfill to {106} Overlain by (100)	-	0.9	0.24 m	C20
(108)	Fill	FILL of drain {106}. Friable clean dark grey sand-silt loam. Very rooty.	Within {106}		0.25	0.08 m	C20
(109)	Spread	SPREAD. Mixed soft-to-friable dark brown/black humic loam with common sub-rounded granite stones < c.0.2m across and modern contaminants (plastic etc.). Fills depression c.5m across.	Overlies (101)	9.0+	5.0	0.25 m	C20

## APPENDIX 3: FINDS CONCORDANCE

Context	Sherds	Wgt. (g)	Pottery - Description
Unstratified	6	112	White refined earthenware, post 1770
	1	28	North Devon calcareous baluster jar, post 1600

APPENDIX 4: ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

*BUILDING RECORDING*



NORTH BARN, EAST ELEVATION (SCALE 2M).



NORTH BARN, NORTH (GABLE) ELEVATION (SCALE 2M).





DETAIL OF NORTH GABLE (SCALE 2M).



NORTH BARN, WEST ELEVATION (SCALE 2M).





DETAIL OF SOUTH DOOR IN THE WEST ELEVATION (SCALE 2M).



DETAIL OF THE BLOCKED NORTH DOOR IN THE WEST ELEVATION (SCALE 2M).





NORTH BARN, SOUTH ELEVATION (GABLE), VIEWED FROM THE SSE (SCALE 2M).



NORTH BARN, SOUTH AND EAST ELEVATIONS, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



CARNINNEY NORTH BARN, ST IVES, CORNWALL



LEFT: CATTLE STALLS, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



RIGHT: NORTH-WEST ANGLE OF THE INTERIOR; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



DETAIL OF THE CATTLE STALLS (NORTH END), SHOWING THE INTEGRAL FEED TROUGHS; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (SCALE 2M).



CATTLE STALLS, VIEWED FROM THE SSW (SCALE 2M).



THE CATTLE STALLS, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



*MONITORING*



PIT [103], LOCATED AT THE NORTH-WEST CORNER OF NORTH BARN, DURING EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 1M & 2M).



PIT [103], AS ABOVE; FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M).



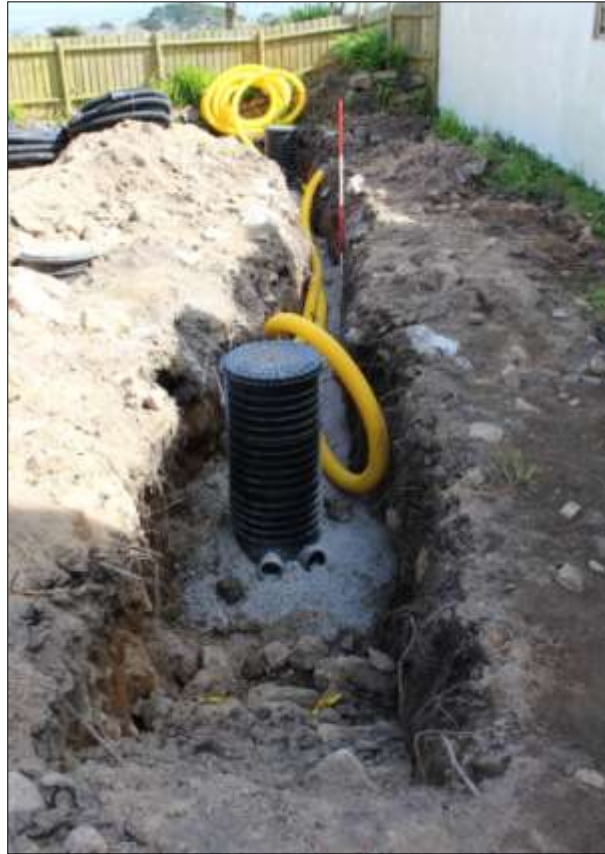


DRAIN [106] IN THE WEST SIDE OF PIT [103]; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 1M).



SERVICE TRENCH TO EAST OF NORTH BARN (IN BACKGROUND); VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M).





AS ABOVE, VIEWED FROM THE WEST (SCALE 2M).



THE NORTH-FACING SECTION OF THE SERVICE TRENCH: SAMPLE SECTION #1; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 2M).



THE NORTH-FACING SECTION OF SERVICE TRENCH: SAMPLE SECTION #2; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 2M).



The Old Dairy  
Hacche Lane Business Park  
Pathfields Business Park  
South Molton  
Devon  
EX36 3LH

01769 573555  
01872 223164  
Email: [mail@swarch.net](mailto:mail@swarch.net)