

WEST BARNs

CARNINNEY FARM

ST IVES

CORNWALL

Historic Building Recording & Archaeological Monitoring & Recording



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 180307

Carninney West Barns, St Ives, Cornwall

Historic Building Recording & Archaeological Monitoring & Recording

By B. Morris
Report Version FINAL
4th February 2018

Work undertaken by SWARCH for
Ben Kelly (the Client)

Summary

South West Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned to undertake building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording at Carninney West Barns, St Ives, Cornwall. This work was undertaken in advance of the conversion of one of the barns to a residential dwelling, and the demolition of the rest.

The site contains four historic, albeit small, farm buildings. The settlement of Carninney is first documented in the 14th century, and parts of the farmhouse probably date to the 17th century. Barn 1 and perhaps Barn 4 were probably built in the 18th century; Barn 1a, Barn 2 and Barn 3 appear to be 19th century additions. With the exception of B1 these structures were nearly derelict prior to a major phase of repair and alteration in the mid 20th century. During this phase the roofs were replaced, the interiors renewed, and they were turned to different uses. While the roof of B1 was also replaced, it retains a 19th century interior with rough cobbled floors and crude timber cattle stalls and cow chains. Barn 1 and Barn 4, together with North Barn and the farmhouse, predate the major phase of farmstead (re)building that took place in Cornwall during the first half of the 19th century. As such, collectively they are representative of the type of farmstead that existed prior to c.1825, very few of which survive.

The archaeological monitoring that took place immediately to the west revealed a series of modern features, but also the edge of a broad shallow depression with at least three postholes. These features produced Middle Bronze Age Trevisker pottery and it is probable this is a Middle Bronze Age sunken-featured roundhouse, a type of structure now well-evidenced in western and southern Cornwall.



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:	CARNINNEY NORTH BARN
PARISH:	ST IVES
COUNTY:	CORNWALL
NGR:	SW 52051 38399
SWARCH REF:	ICW17
PLANNING APPLICATION:	PA15/11392

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Ben Kelly (the Client) to undertake historic building recording and archaeological monitoring and recording at Carninney West Barns, St Ives, Cornwall. This work was undertaken in advance of the demolition of some structures, and the conversion and extension of one barn to form a residential dwelling.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Carninney West Barns 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.

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 (Boyd 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 and Emily Wapshott 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 outlined in ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014).



FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP. THE SITE IS INDICATED.

2.0 DESK-BASED APPRAISAL

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 19th century, with the potential for earlier fabric. Examination of the farmhouse would suggest this building is 16th-17th in origin, with the survival of some significant elements of 18th century carpentry (thin pine internal partition walls and stairs).

The farm buildings have been adapted and amended during the 19th and 20th century, with a significant phase of remodelling in the mid 20th century. This phase appears to have repaired and adapted what appears to have been a nearly derelict range of buildings to modern use. Those adaptations include replacement roof structures and corrugated sheeting. The buildings were rejected for Listing by Historic England in 2016.

2.1.1 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

The 1841 Lelant tithe map does not appear particularly accurate, but it does show the basic layout of the property in the mid 19th 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) was 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.



LEFT FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE 1841 LELANT TITHE MAP; THE BUILDINGS ARE INDICATED.

RIGHT FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE OS 1ST EDITION MAP SURVEYED 1877 PUBLISHED 1887 (CORNWALL SHEET LXI.NE&SE). THE WEST BARN IS INDICATED.

Between 1841 and 1877 some of the structures on the site appear to have been demolished, leaving the four buildings that survive today. The house in front of the modern farmhouse was also demolished and replaced by a new dwelling (now *Carninney Farm Cottage*).

3.0 BUILDING RECORDING

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The area of this planning permission contains four structures located on the western side of the farmstead; two other farm buildings, the farmhouse, and a later 19th century cottage, stand to the east and south. The yard is approached by a lane to the north, and by a green lane from the south-east. The four structures are labelled Barn 1-4 from south to north (as shown on Figure 4). Barn 1 is built on the slope and is in an elevated position relative to the farmyard; Barns 2-4 are set into a deep terrace cut into the slope and are level with the yard. Detailed recording tables can be found in Appendix 1.

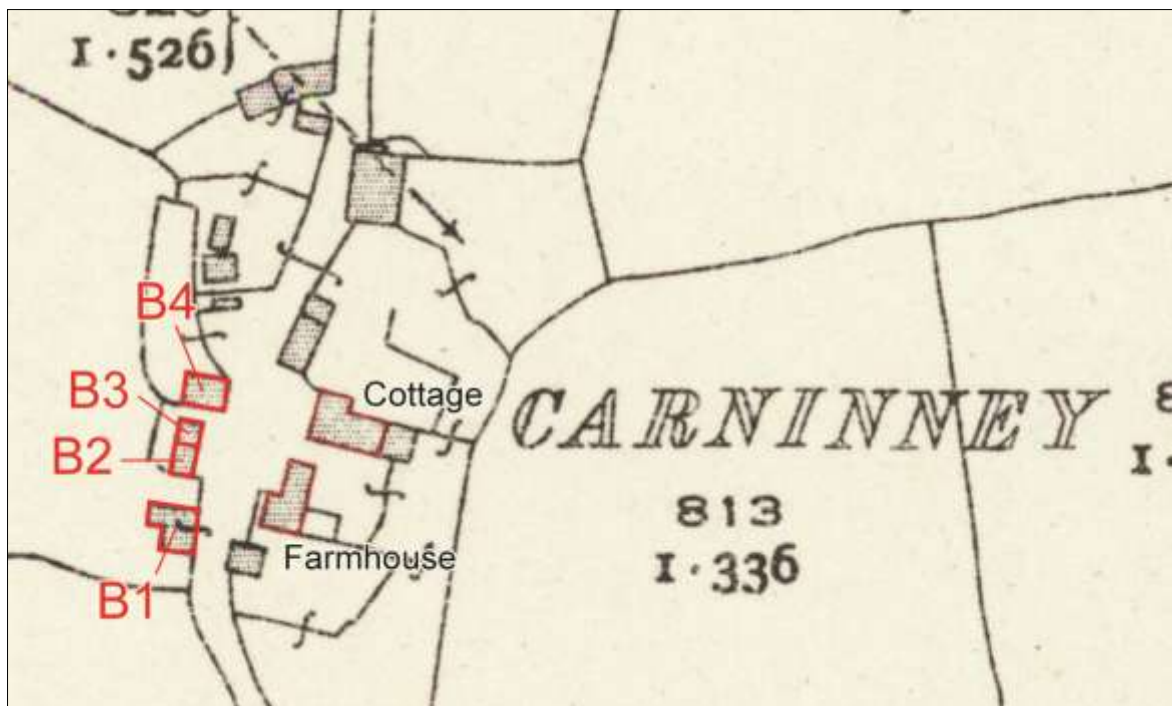


FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE OS 25INCH 3RD REVISION MAP (SURVEYED 1938, PUBLISHED 1937) (CORNWALL SHEET LXI.16) SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE FOUR STRUCTURES, AND POSITION WITHIN THE FARMYARD.

3.1.1 BARN 1 AND BARN 1A

Description

A small 1½ storey rectangular single-cell structure 5.2×4.9m across. 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, and the walls site 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 corners. This style of stonework is reminiscent of 18th century work. At ground-floor level there is a doorway and slit vent in the east wall, a blocked window in the north wall, and a short narrow vent in the south wall. At first-floor level there is a glazed window set into a probable loading door in the east wall. The tall narrow list vent in the east wall may possibly have been for a belt or drive and perhaps implying an industrial use for the building at one stage. The interior was laid out in the 19th century as a milking parlour. The walls bear traces of whitewash, and there are shallow alcoves in the west (×2) and east (×1) walls. There are stalls for four cows against the south wall, the cubicles divided by reused planks and posts, with a trough formed by planks along the base. The stalls retain the original cattle chains. The ceiling joists are reused 19th century timbers laid side-on carrying broad pine floorboards, with gaps to the north and south for pitching fodder down to the animals. The roof structure dates to the mid

20th century. There is a later lean-to 2.7×2.3m across attached to the west side of the building, of stone-rubble construction with a mono-pitch catslide roof of corrugated iron sheets on recent timber purlins. There is a single door in the north wall with good quoins, and the floor of the interior is of rough cobbles.



FIGURE 5: B1, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 1M).



FIGURE 6: B1 AND B1A, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 1M).



FIGURE 7: THE INTERIOR OF B1, SHOWING THE 19TH CENTURY CATTLE STALLS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 1M).

FUNCTION

The original function of the building is unknown, and may possibly have been industrial. It was converted in the mid 19th century to a cow byre and, unlike other structures on the farmstead, was not gutted and renewed in the mid 20th century. It probably ceased to be used as a milking parlour (this function being assumed by what is now North Barn), and was used as subsidiary animal housing.

Relationships

B1a was built up against the west wall of B1.

Significant Features

- The rough cobbled floors;
- The timber stalls and cow chains.

3.1.2 BARN 2

Description

Barn 2 is a small rectangular single-cell outbuilding of stone rubble bonded with clay, extended to the east in the mid-20th century in concrete block. It has a mono-pitch roof of corrugated asbestos sheets carried on modern timber rafters. The walls of the building extend above the roof, indicating it has been cut down and remodelled. The building is set down into a deep terrace; only the concrete block extension is visible projecting from the slope. This features a garage door and modern casement window. Internally, the floor is of concrete, on two levels.

Function

Probably a pigsty, later a garage.

Relationships

Abuts B3 to the north.

Significant Features

- None.



FIGURE 8: B2, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



FIGURE 9: B2 INTERIOR, VIEWED FROM THE EAST-NORTH-EAST (SCALE 1M).

3.1.3 BARN 3

Description

Barn 3 is a small rectangular single-cell outbuilding of stone rubble bonded with clay, with a mono-pitch roof of corrugated iron sheets carried on modern timber rafters. The building is set down into a deep terrace; only the east external elevation is visible, and this features the single door opening. Internally, the walls bear traces of whitewash, and the floor is of rough cobbles.

Function

Probably a pigsty.

Relationships

B2 abuts to the south.

Significant Features

- None.



FIGURE 10: B3, VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M).

3.1.4 BARN 4

Description

Barn 4 is a small rectangular single-cell outbuilding of stone rubble bonded with clay, repaired in the mid-20th century in concrete block and repointed. It has a mono-pitch roof of corrugated iron sheets carried on modern timber rafters. The building is set down into a deep terrace; only the east elevation is visible projecting from the slope. This wall features a garage door with small window lights above. Internally, there are traces of cob render with whitewash, and the floor is of rough cobbles.

Function

Unknown; later a garage.

Relationships

None.

Significant Features

- None.



FIGURE 11: B4, VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 1M).



FIGURE 12: B4 INTERIOR, WEST WALL; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 1M).

3.1.5 HISTORIC PHASING OF THE BUILDING

B1 is clearly the earliest and best-preserved of the four structures. The character of the stonework would suggest it was built in the 18th century, although no period fitting or carpentry survives. The features in its interior indicate it was used for stalling cattle, and perhaps it served as a milking

parlour prior to the 1950s. B4 may be 18th century in origin, but it is difficult to tell in its current condition. B2 and B3 are 19th century in date and were probably pigsties. As with other buildings within the farmstead, it appears that these buildings were semi-derelict and were repaired and reconditioned in the mid 20th century. All the roofs were renewed, and most of the fittings and fixtures post-date the 1950s.

3.1.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BUILDINGS

The barns are of strictly *local* importance, B2-B4 lack any original carpentry or fixtures and fittings. Only the walls survive from an earlier phase of use, and both structures appear to be 19th century in date. B1 is more interesting: the character of the stonework would suggest it was built in the 18th century, and some historic fitting predate the mid-20th century. Together with the other structures within the farmstead, the house and barns at Carninney are likely to be representative of pre-19th century farmsteads in Cornwall. During the first half of the 19th 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.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

4.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

An area c.20×7m in extent to the west of the barns was stripped to the level of the natural by a mechanical excavator using a toothless grading bucket. 23 features, 16 of which were investigated and determined to be modern or recent in date, were identified. The significant archaeological features, located towards the north-western side of the area, consisted of three postholes [144] [149] [151] and a narrow gully [138] associated with a broad sub-circular depression [140] up to 5.3m across and c.0.3m deep; the depression extended beneath the edge of excavation to the west, and only part of the feature was sampled. Middle Bronze Age Trevisker pottery was recovered from the fills of the gully (139) and the depression (141); this would suggest depression [140] is, in fact, the edge of a sunken-featured roundhouse of Middle Bronze Age date (e.g. see Jones & Quinnell 2011). These buildings appear to have been relatively common during this period, and have been identified across Cornwall and into southern Devon.

A detailed context list can be found in Appendix 2; additional photographs of the excavation can be found in Appendix 4.

4.1.1 FINDS

Finds were sparse: stratified finds were recovered from gully [138] and the fill of depression [140], and from one of the nearby shallow pits [132]. Gully [138], depression [140] and Layer (148) contained 7 sherds (266g) of Middle Bronze Age Trevisker pottery, some marked with characteristic incised or impressed decorative motifs; pit [132] contained 2 sherds (5g) of White Refined Earthenware (WRE). A detailed concordance of finds can be found in Appendix 3.



FIGURE 13: THE EXCAVATED AREA TO THE WEST OF THE BARNs; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 2M). THE ROOF OF B1A IS VISIBLE TO THE RIGHT.

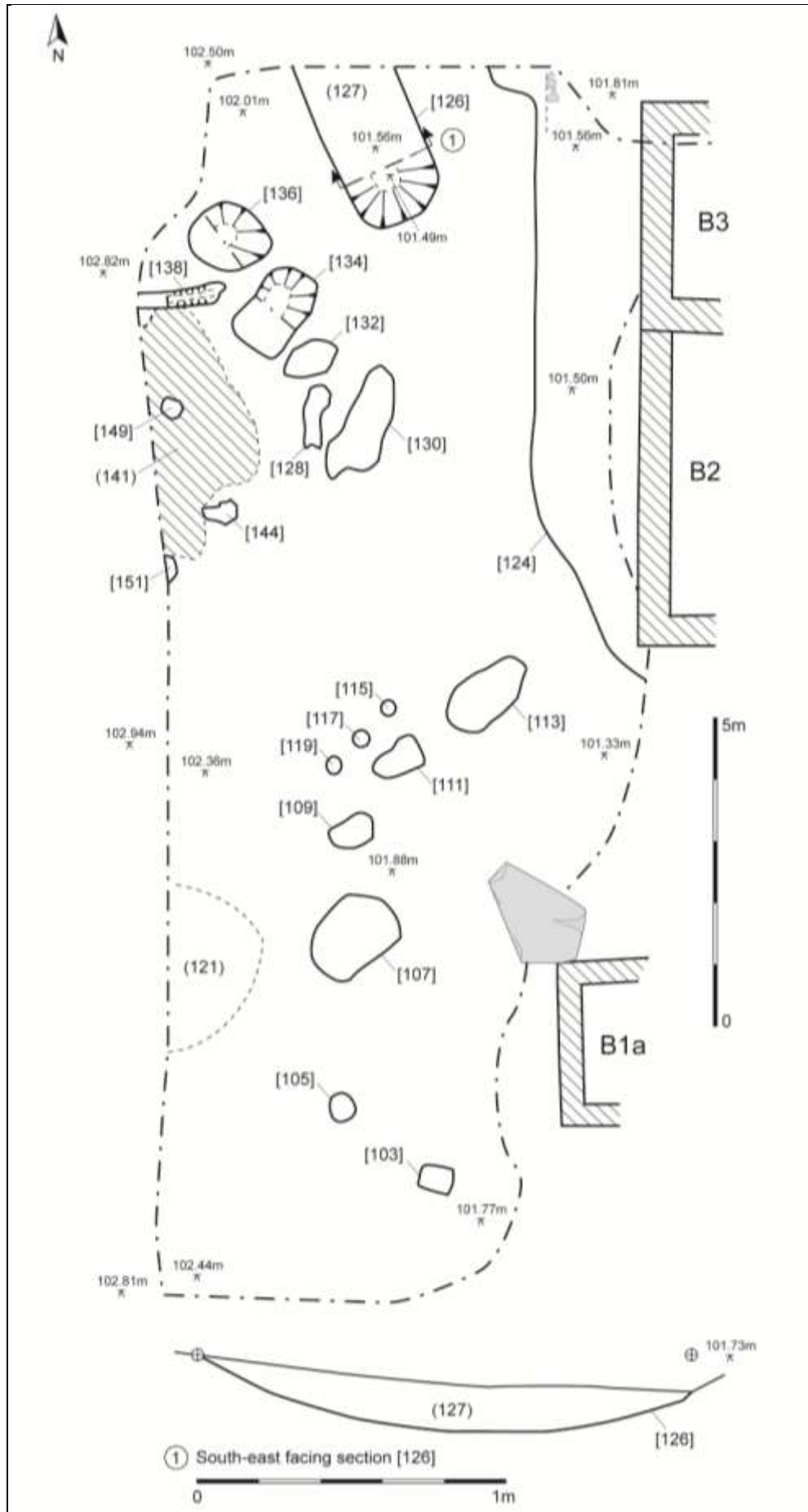


FIGURE 14: SITE PLAN AND SECTION OF LINEAR [126] (SPOT HEIGHTS TO AN ARBITRARY DATUM OF 100M).



FIGURE 15: THE NORTHERN PART OF THE EXCAVATED AREA, BEFORE EXCAVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SSW (SCALE 2M).



FIGURE 16: DETAIL OF DEPRESSION [140], SHOWING (FROM LEFT TO RIGHT) POSTHOLES [151], [144] AND [149]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 1M & 2M).

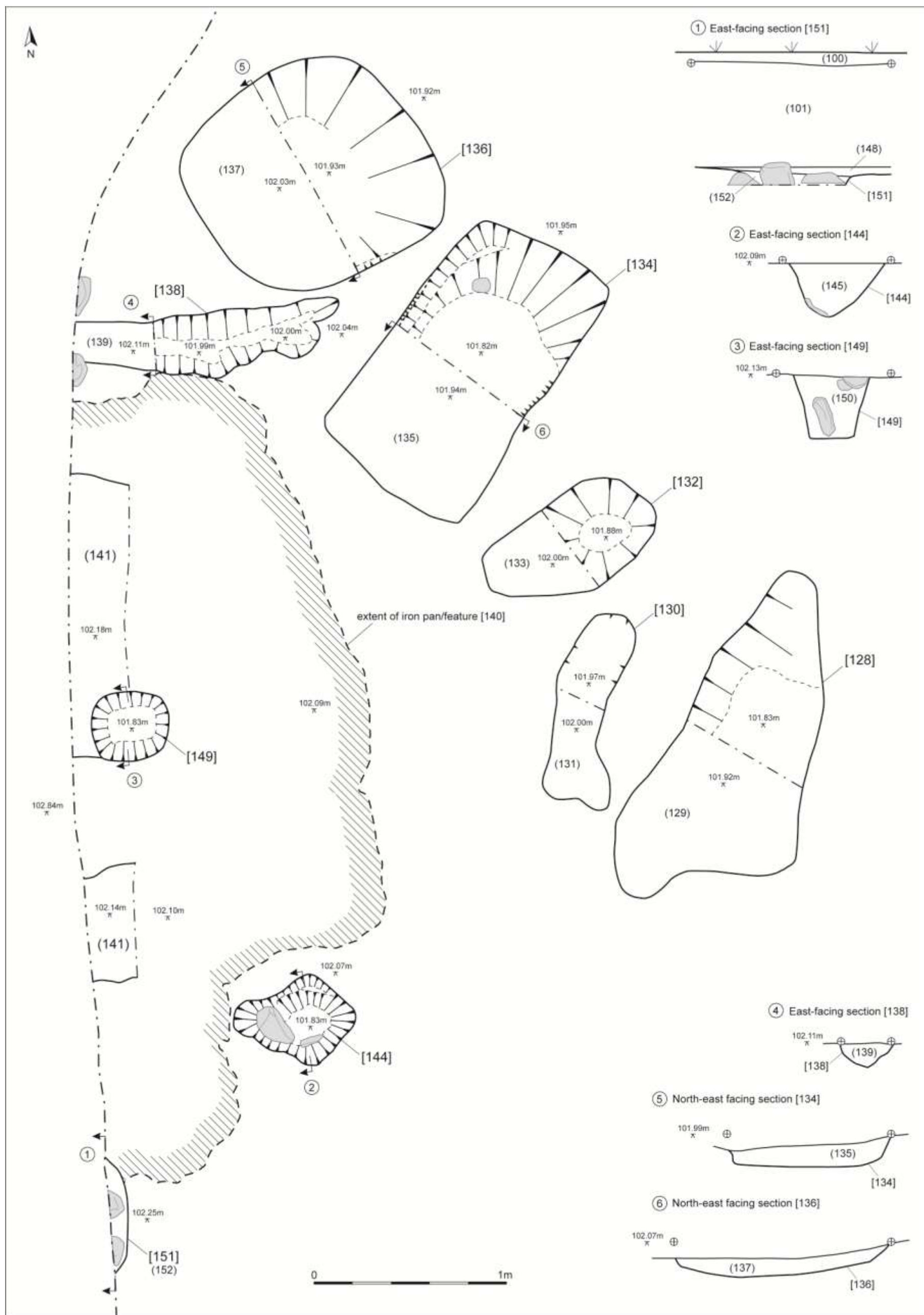


FIGURE 17: PLAN AND SECTIONS OF FEATURE [140] AND ASSOCIATED FEATURES (SPOT HEIGHTS TO AN ARBITRARY DATUM OF 100M).

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

The site contains four historic, albeit small, farm buildings. The settlement of Carninney is first documented in the 14th century, and parts of the farmhouse probably date to the 17th century. In the mid 19th 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.

B1 and perhaps B4 were probably built in the 18th century; B1a, B2 and B3 appear to be 19th century additions. With the exception of B1 and B1a, these structures were, like a number of the other structures on this farmstead, nearly derelict prior to a major phase of repair and alteration in the mid 20th century. During this phase the roofs were replaced, the interiors renewed, and they were turned to different uses. While the roof of B1 was also replaced, it retains its 19th century interior, with rough cobbled floors and crude timber cattle stalls and cow chains.

B1 and B4, together with North Barn and the farmhouse, predate the major phase of farmstead (re)building that took place in Cornwall during the first half of the 19th century. As such, collectively they are representative of the type of farmstead that existed prior to c.1825, very few of which survive.

The archaeological monitoring that took place immediately upslope and to the west of the barns revealed a series of modern features, but also the edge of a broad shallow depression with at least three postholes that produced Middle Bronze Age Trevisker pottery. It is probable this feature is a Middle Bronze Age sunken-featured roundhouse of a type now well-evidenced in western and southern Cornwall.

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CARNINNEY WEST BARN, ST IVES, CORNWALL

APPENDIX 1: BUILDING RECORD

BUILDING 1		General Description
Function/Summary:		Unknown original function, converted to cow byre with loft.
Dating Evidence:		The vernacular granite build of the walls and later, inserted timber structure, as well as historic mapping evidence.
B1 Exterior		
B1 Elevation NORTH		Description
Fabric Description:		Gable end wall, terraced into the sloping ground and built onto the natural. The stonework is fairly crude, with a mix of very large granite blocks laid on edge up to 0.68x0.44m across. Gaps infilled with smaller stones (18th century style). Roughly-shaped granite quoins to the corners.
Roof Covering		Corrugated metal sheeting; the eaves have been sealed with concrete. The modern lightweight timber purlins project slightly from the wall line.
Blocked Openings – Door?	1	One blocked opening at ground floor level, probably a window with a large roughly-dressed stone lintel, but the infill extends to the internal groundfloor. An internal timber lintel has failed. This opening has been loosely infilled with stones and some cement.
Significant Details:		The wall is abutted by a rough cobbled area, which respects the north elevation and also Building 1a.
Comments:		Unlike the other elevations of the barn, there is no attempt at coursing and little attempt to shape the granite stones. The irregular pattern of the large stones and smaller packing stones is often associated with 19 th century buildings and this elevation may have been remodelled, although there are no clear build lines. The rest of the walls being of better quality.
B1 Elevation SOUTH		Description
Fabric Description:		Gable end wall. Granite rubble build, in a clay bond, with later lime mortar and some cement pointing. Evidence of coursing, with the shaping of the granite and more obviously shaped granite quoins, with a more formalised arrangement to the corners.
Roof Covering:		Corrugated iron sheeting; the eaves have been sealed with concrete.
Opening – Windows:	1	One small opening at ground floor level to the west. A large quoin with a dressed end extends to form a lintel over the small sub-rectangular opening. Large stones to sides and as a sill. The inner sides of this opening have been plastered in a pinkish coloured clay and lime mix. It is now partially blocked. It appears to be either a socket or possibly throw light into the interior.
B1 Elevation WEST		Description
Fabric Description		Granite rubble build in a clay bond, with later lime mortar and cement pointing. Some evidence that the stones were graduated, with larger heavier stones to the base, rising to more regular rubble build higher up. There appears to be possibly a slight raise or rebuild/repair to the upper courses, where cement mortar is more in evidence. Good, roughly-dressed granite quoins to the corners. The quoins to the south are neater and better faced than to the north corner, which may indicate the north quoins are rebuilt.
Roof Covering		Corrugated iron sheeting, projects slightly over the wall.
Relationships		Building 1a abuts this elevation.
B1 Elevation EAST		Description
Fabric Description:		One and a half storey, built onto the natural with heavy foundations, which are now exposed. Large granite foundation stones, some evidence that the stones were graduated, with larger heavier stones to the base, rising to more regular rubble build higher up. Definite attempt at coursing. The quality of the stonework in this elevation is noticeably better than that of the other elevations. In a clay bond, with later lime mortar and cement pointing. Dressed and shaped granite block quoins to the corners, the best quality quoins on this structure.
Roof Covering		Corrugated iron sheeting, projects over the wall with no timber framework support.
Openings: Doors	1	Doorway to north serving the ground floor. Roughly dressed and faced lintel. Narrow pedestrian doorway with heavy quoins to reveals. Irregular and repaired in cement. Narrow beaded doorframe and plank boarded stable door. Heavy stones to the threshold. This doorway is accessed via a ramp of rough cobbles from the farmyard.
	1	Remains of a loading door at first-floor level. Sides have cement repairs, but it is not clear if this arose from the removal of stones or the enlargement of a smaller opening. Thin slates used for sill. Inset reused timber window frame and fixed pane window. Four panes, with beaded detail, very 19 th century.
Openings: Windows	1	One long slit vent on the ground floor, roughly central to the elevation. This is a tall feature which the loft floor almost blocks. This is built into the stonework, with a heavy slab within the stonework for a lintel and a sill. Rough timber nailed frame may have once held a pane of glass.
Significant Details:		The openings all have awkward and irregular quoins, with no specific treatment, very different from the quoins on the corners of the elevation, which are quite good quality. The current treatment of the openings is all from the same phase and indicates the reuse of timber and features, such as the window.
B1 Interior		Description
Function:		Unknown early function but possible mine building? 19 th century conversion to a cow byre, with stalls against the south wall.

CARNINNEY WEST BARN, ST IVES, CORNWALL

Walls:		Exposed stone walls, with some evidence of whitewash. Two low alcoves/sockets in the west wall, with stone sills and lintels built within the structure. A third alcove/socket in the east wall, to the south of the slit vent. What is the function of these? Are these candle holders, to light the space for milking, or are these built sockets for fixed machinery?
Floor:		Rough cobbled floor rises to the bedrock on the western side.
Ceiling:		Low rough ceiling, formed by loft structure. Reused plain beams, laid flat, with cuts for partitions and sockets that do not relate to this building. Some beaded timbers, typically 19 th century in style. Wide thick pine plank boards form the floor of the loft above. Part of the loft near the door in the north-east corner has been cut away to open up head height.
Roof Structure:		Loft is open to roof. Corrugated iron (1950s?). Simple nailed trusses constructed of thin pine. ½ lapped at apex and braces simply nailed on.
Opening – Doors:	2	As described with exterior, one in the north-east corner, and former loading door in the loft.
Opening – Windows:	3	As described with exteriors, one in the north wall (blocked), one in the east wall at ground floor level, one in the south-west corner.
Significant Details:		Three timber cow stalls are fitted to the south wall. They are built of reused planks and upright posts, with a long heavy plank to the front, forming a crude trough. Iron bars and chains to the sides and to the posts indicate that four cows would have been tied up here, one to each side and two to the middle. The cow stalls are a good surviving example of a very low status, small scale cow byre/milking parlour. A later and very rough pen is formed by more planks and a post in the north-west corner. This now features an abandoned pile of coal. In the loft there is a shelf fashioned of timber and corrugated sheeting to the west wall, and an open area to drop hay down into the troughs at the south end.
Dating Evidence:		The style of the cow stalls and the character of the reused timber indicates a 19 th century date for the timber fittings; the timbers in the loft appear to have been forced into the walls. The roof structure is mid 20 th century in date.

BUILDING 1a		Description
Function/Summary:		Lean-to storage shed, attached to rear of Building 1.
Dating Evidence:		Style and form of building, historic mapping.
B2 Exterior		
B2 Elevation NORTH		Description
Fabric Description:		Single storey, lean-to elevation. Large irregular granite stones in irregular rubble build, with smaller blocky stones infilling, in a clay and lime bond. Dressed and faced sub-rectangular quoins; quoins with formal dressed faced to doorway.
Roof Covering:		Corrugated iron sheeting with heavy barge board and some timber boarding above doorway; some loosely attached metal sheeting covers where timber boarding has rotted.
Openings:	1	Doorway formed against the wall of the earlier Building 1. Dressed quoins on the west side, chunky nailed timber doorframe. The remains of a plank door.
Significant Details:		The elevation is abutted by a crudely cobbled area and a large bedrock granite boulder.
Relationships:		The north elevation is cohesive with the west and south. The building abuts Building 1.
Other Notes:		South and west elevations identical in build.
B2 Interior		Description
Function:		Store room?
Walls		Exposed stone walls (as above)
Floors		Earth floor over rough cobbles.
Ceiling		Open to its low corrugated iron roof, which is carried on lightweight timber rafters and purlins set into wall of Building 1.
Opening – Doors	1	One door in north wall (described above).

BUILDING 2		General Description
Function/Summary:		Small single-cell agricultural outbuilding of stone rubble (mostly granite) bonded with clay. Looks 19 th century in date. Stones walls c.0.55m wide. Cut back into the slope, with only internal wall surfaces visible. Pigsty? Extended to the south in concrete block, with window and double garage doors. The rear walls project above the roof and are capped in cement, indicating the building was formerly taller and/or featured a pitched roof.
Roof Covering:		Corrugated asbestos sheets.
Phasing:		The original single-cell stone building was taller, and either open-fronted or else the front (east) wall collapsed and was replaced in concrete block. Then extended to the east in concrete block to form a garage.
Dating Evidence:		Map evidence; style of stonework.
Exterior		
Elevation EAST & NORTH		Description
Fabric Description		Concrete block construction, rendered externally.
Openings:	1	Wide garage doorway in east elevation. 2.70m wide. Simple plank doors with modern hinges and bolts.
	1	Window in north elevation, two-light modern timber casement.
Relationships		Abuts B3 to the north.
Interior		Description

CARNINNEY WEST BARN, ST IVES, CORNWALL

Function:	Barn – pigsty? Rectangular 4.24×3.2m internal dimensions, with extension to east of 2.67×2.92m.
Walls:	West and south walls of stone rubble bonded with light brown clay mortar. Interior elevations show some sorting of the stones, with smaller blocks towards the top of the walls. Construction raises are visible in the walls, but not particularly well coursed.
Floor:	Concrete, the central section and concrete-block extension being at a lower level.
Roof:	Open to roof. Corrugated asbestos (1950s?) sheets on simple modern rafters.

BUILDING 3		General Description
Function/Summary:		Small single-cell agricultural outbuilding of stone rubble (mostly granite) bonded with clay. Looks 19 th century in date. Walls c.0.55m wide. Cut back into the slope, with only the east exterior wall visible. Pigsty?
Roof Covering:		Corrugated iron sheets.
Dating Evidence:		Map evidence; style of stonework.
Exterior		
Elevation EAST		Description
Fabric Description		Stone rubble construction. Stone walls bonded with dry and very crumbly light brown clay mortar. The stonework is fairly crude, poorly-sorted and random (uncoursed) angular blocky granite stones, ranging in size from 60×100mm to 600×300mm across. Good quoins to the doorway, one with hole for pintle/hinge.
Openings:	1	To the south, a single doorway 0.86m wide. Good threshold stone. Reset door of tongue-and-groove planks with long blacksmiths hinges.
Relationships		B2 abuts to the south.
Interior		Description
Function:		Barn – pigsty? Rectangular 2.9×1.9m internal dimensions.
Walls:		Stone rubble bonded with light brown clay mortar. Interior elevations show some sorting of the stones, with smaller blocks towards the top of the walls. Traces of whitewash. Some stones noted as having drill marks (i.e. quarried).
Floor:		Rough cobbles, both sub-angular and sub-rounded, poorly-sorted mix of sizes.
Roof:		Open to roof. Corrugated iron (1950s?) sheets on simple modern rafters.

BUILDING 4		Description
Function/Summary:		19 th century store/shed. Currently used as a garage.
Dating Evidence:		Style and form of building, historic mapping.
B4 Exterior		
B4 Elevation EAST		Description
Fabric Description:		Heavy irregular granite rubble walls in a heavy clay bond, repointed in cement. Larger granite blocks to the base and corners as rough quoins. Cut back into the slope, with other walls only visible from the interior.
Roof Covering:		Corrugated iron sheeting.
Openings: Doors:	1	Opening, now double doors for a garage. The quoins to the south side look original, those to the north look forced/rebuilt. Timbers of mismatched sizes have been nailed together as a lintel. Rough timber frame and modern plank doors, with bolts.
B5 Interior:		
Function:		Now a garage, formerly a farm store or animal shed.
Walls:		Exposed stone. There is a large shallow alcove or socket low down in the north wall, with heavy stone lintel and sill, shallow in depth. A possible one in the south wall, which is marked by a patch of disturbed stonework, this it is not at all clear.
Floor:		Earth floor over rough cobbles.
Roof:		Lightweight modern transverse timbers carry a shallow mono-pitch roof of corrugated iron sheets.

CARNINNEY WEST BARN, ST IVES, CORNWALL

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT LIST

Context	Type	Description	Relationships	Length	Width	Thickness	Date
(100)	Layer	TOPSOIL. Soft friable grey-brown silt loam topsoil.	-	-	-	0.2	-
(101)	Layer	SUBSOIL. Soft slightly orange-brown sandy silt loam. Common sub-rounded granite rocks 0.2-0.4m across.	Overlain by (100) Overlies (101)	-	-	0.3	-
(102)	Natural	NATURAL. Firm decayed granite bedrock, consisting of yellow to yellowish-red gritty sand and gravel	Overlain by (101)	-	-	-	-
[103]	Cut	POSTHOLE. Investigated but not excavated and recorded.	Cuts (102) Filled by (104)	0.5	0.48	-	Modern
(104)	Fill	FILL of [103]. Soft friable grey-brown gritty silt loam (i.e. recent topsoil).	Fill of [103] Overlain by (100)	-	-	-	Modern
[105]	Cut	POSTHOLE. Investigated but not excavated and recorded.	Cuts (102) Filled by (104)	0.38	0.37	-	Modern
(106)	Fill	FILL of [105]. Soft friable grey-brown gritty silt loam (i.e. recent topsoil).	Fill of [105] Overlain by (100)	-	-	-	Modern
[107]	Cut	TREETHROW. Investigated but not excavated and recorded.	Cuts (102) Filled by (104)	2.3	1.5	-	Modern
(108)	Fill	FILL of [107]. Soft friable grey-brown gritty silt loam (i.e. recent topsoil).	Fill of [107] Overlain by (100)	-	-	-	Modern
[109]	Cut	TREETHROW. Investigated but not excavated and recorded.	Cuts (102) Filled by (104)	1.17	0.65	-	Modern
(110)	Fill	FILL of [109]. Soft friable grey-brown gritty silt loam (i.e. recent topsoil).	Fill of [109] Overlain by (100)	-	-	-	Modern
[111]	Cut	TREETHROW. Investigated but not excavated and recorded.	Cuts (102) Filled by (104)	0.65	0.5	-	Modern
(112)	Fill	FILL of [111]. Soft friable grey-brown gritty silt loam (i.e. recent topsoil).	Fill of [111] Overlain by (100)	-	-	-	Modern
[113]	Cut	TREETHROW. Investigated but not excavated and recorded.	Cuts (102) Filled by (104)	1.6	0.85	-	Modern
(114)	Fill	FILL of [113]. Soft friable grey-brown gritty silt loam (i.e. recent topsoil).	Fill of [113] Overlain by (100)	-	-	-	Modern
[115]	Cut	POSTHOLE. Investigated but not excavated and recorded.	Cuts (102) Filled by (104)	0.27	0.27	-	Modern
(116)	Fill	FILL of [115]. Soft friable grey-brown gritty silt loam (i.e. recent topsoil).	Fill of [115] Overlain by (100)	-	-	-	Modern
[117]	Cut	POSTHOLE. Investigated but not excavated and recorded.	Cuts (102) Filled by (104)	0.26	0.23	-	Modern
(118)	Fill	FILL of [117]. Soft friable grey-brown gritty silt loam (i.e. recent topsoil).	Fill of [117] Overlain by (100)	-	-	-	Modern
[119]	Cut	POSTHOLE. Investigated but not excavated and recorded.	Cuts (102) Filled by (104)	0.35	0.28	-	Modern
(120)	Fill	FILL of [119]. Soft friable grey-brown gritty silt loam (i.e. recent topsoil).	Fill of [119] Overlain by (100)	-	-	-	Modern
(121)	Fill	Probable TREETHROW. Investigated but not excavated and recorded. Soft friable grey-brown gritty silt loam (i.e. recent topsoil).	Overlain by (100)	2.3	2.3	-	Modern
[122]	Cut	TREETHROW. Investigated but not excavated and recorded.	Cuts (102) Filled by (104)	2.0	0.6	-	Modern
(123)	Fill	FILL of [122]. Soft friable grey-brown gritty silt loam (i.e. recent topsoil). Full of roots.	Fill of [122] Overlain by (100)	-	-	-	Modern
[124]	Cut	WALL CUT. Investigated but not excavated and recorded.	Cuts (102) Filled by (104)	9.0	1.7	-	C19
(125)	Fill	FILL of [124]. Soft friable grey-brown gritty silt loam (i.e. recent topsoil).	Fill of [124] Overlain by (100) Abuts B2 & B3	-	-	-	C19
[126]	Cut	LINEAR. Shallow ditch extending into the site from the north, probable field boundary ditch. Broad shallow concave profile.	Cuts (102) Filled by (104)	2.9	2.2	0.2	C19
(127)	Fill	FILL of [126]. Soft friable mid-to-dark greyish brown slightly sandy silt loam. Frequent roots. Common sub-angular to sub-rounded blocky granite rocks 0.1-0.2m across.	Fill of [126] Overlain by (100)	-	-	0.2	C19
[128]	Cut	PIT. Shallow irregular curving feature. Flat base.	Cuts (102) Filled by (104)	1.96	0.8	0.08	C19
(129)	Fill	FILL of [128]. Firm mottled grey gritty sandy silt loam.	Fill of [128] Overlain by (100)	-	-	0.08	C19

CARNINNEY WEST BARN, ST IVES, CORNWALL

[130]	Cut	GULLY. Very shallow short curving feature. Flat base.	Cuts (102) Filled by (104)	1.02	0.28	0.02	C19
(131)	Fill	FILL of [130]. Firm mottled grey gritty sandy silt loam.	Fill of [130] Overlain by (100)	-	-	0.02	C19
[132]	Cut	PIT. Shallow oval feature. Gently-concave base.	Cuts (102) Filled by (104)	1.0	0.5	0.08	C19
(133)	Fill	FILL of [132]. Firm mottled grey gritty sandy silt loam. WRE pottery.	Fill of [132] Overlain by (100)	-	-	0.08	C19
[134]	Cut	PIT. Shallow sub-rectangular feature. Irregular sloping sides. Slightly-concave base. Possible stakehole to the north end, 0.1m in diameter and 0.12m deep.	Cuts (102) Filled by (135)	1.58	0.89	0.16	-
(135)	Fill	FILL of [134]. Soft friable clean slightly greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common sub-angular to sub-rounded granite rocks 50-75mm across. Common roots. Occasional blotches of redeposited natural.	Fill of [134] Overlain by (100)	-	-	0.16	-
[136]	Cut	PIT. Shallow sub-square pit. Steep sides. Broad, slightly concave base.	Cuts (102) Filled by (137)	1.3	1.14	0.1	-
(137)	Fill	FILL of [136]. Soft friable clean slightly greyish brown sandy silt loam. Common small sub-rounded granite rocks 30-50mm across.	Fill of [137] Overlain by (100)	-	-	0.1	-
[138]	Cut	GULLY. Narrow gully extending from the western baulk. Irregular U-shaped profile. Steep sides and concave base. Possibly structural?	Cuts (102) Filled by (139)	1.3	0.32	0.12	MBA
(139)	Fill	FILL of [138]. Soft friable clean slightly olive mid buff brown sandy silt loam. Occasional sub-rounded granite rocks 50-80mm across. MBA pottery	Fill of [138] Overlain by (148)	-	-	0.12	MBA
[140]	Cut	DEPRESSION. Broad concave basin located against the western baulk. 5.3m north-south, and 1.6m+ east-west. Very gentle sloping sides, undulating base. Surface of the natural is very compact with a granular texture, probably iron pan or similar above a surface. During the site strip a concentration of granite stones noted along the eastern edge of this feature.	Filled by (141)	5.3	1.6+	0.16	MBA
(141)	Fill	FILL of [140]. Moist soft slightly olive grey-brown gritty sandy silt loam. Occasional charcoal. MBA pottery.	Fill of [140] Seals [149] [151] Overlain by (148)	-	-	0.16	MBA
[142]	-	VOID	-	-	-	-	-
(143)	-	VOID	-	-	-	-	-
[144]	Cut	POSTHOLE. Irregular in plan, possible double-posthole or possible redug. Steep irregular sides, concave base. Two large sub-angular granite rocks 160x200mm across set flat into the side, possible post-packing.	Cuts (102) Filled by (145)	0.6	0.42	0.28	-
(145)	Fill	FILL of [144]. Slightly moist soft clean grey-brown sandy silt loam. Gritty towards the base. Occasional large sub-angular granite stones up to 120mm across.	Fill of [144] Overlain by (101)	-	-	0.28	-
[146]	-	VOID	-	-	-	-	-
(147)	-	VOID	-	-	-	-	-
(148)	Layer	LAYER. Observed in section. Above (141) and possible upper fill of [140]. Moist soft grey-brown gritty sandy silt loam. Common sub-angular to sub-rounded blocky granite rocks 60-100mm across. MBA pottery.	Overlies (141) Overlain by (101)	5.3	-	0.15	BA
[149]	Cut	POSTHOLE. Steep sides, flat sub-rectangular base.	Cuts (102) Filled by (150)	0.44	0.36	0.35	-
(150)	Fill	FILL of [149]. Soft friable pale olive-grey clean sandy silt loam. Several blocky granite packing stones 150x50mm across.	Fill of [149] Overlain by (141)	-	-	0.35	-
[151]	Cut	POSTHOLE in section. Unexcavated. Projects from the western baulk. Oval?	Cuts (102) Filled by (152)	0.45	0.45	-	-
(152)	Fill	FILL of [151]. Soft friable grey-brown sandy silt loam. Two large blocky granite packing stones 200x100mm across visible.	Fill of [151] Overlain by (148)	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX 3: FINDS CONCORDANCE

Context	Sherds	Wgt. (g)	Pottery - Description
u/s	1	6	Cornish medieval micaceous coarseware
(133)	2	5	White refined earthenware with blue sponged decoration
(139)	2	83	MBA Trevisker pottery; gabbroic fabric, ×1 heavy basal angle
(141)	4	154	MBA Trevisker pottery; gabbroic fabric; ×1 heavy flat rim with horizontal impressed cord decoration below the rim; ×3 body sherds, one with trace incised decoration, one with external sooting and possible internal residue
(148)	1	29	BA pottery; granitic fabric, flat everted rim sherd

APPENDIX 4: ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

BUILDING RECORDING - BARN 1



B1, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 1M).



B1, VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 1M).



B1, THE DOOR AND THRESHOLD STONES (SCALE 1M).



B1, SOUTH AND WEST ELEVATION, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (SCALE 1M).



B1 AND LEAN-TO, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (SCALE 1M).



B1 AND LEAN-TO, VIEWED FROM THE WEST (SCALE 1M).



B1 LEAN-TO, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 1M).



B1 LEAN-TO, SHOWING THE THRESHOLD AND COBBLING (SCALE 1M).



B1, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 1M).



B1, BLOCKED WINDOW IN THE NORTH ELEVATION, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 1M).



B1, SHOWING THE RELATIONSHIP WITH THE ADJACENT SECTION OF HEDGE BANK AND STONE STILE (SCALE 1M).



B1, DETAIL OF THE FIRST-FLOOR WINDOW IN THE EAST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



LEFT: B1, DETAIL OF THE SLIT WINDOW IN THE EAST ELEVATION.
RIGHT: B1, DETAIL OF THE DOORWAY IN THE EAST ELEVATION.



B1, DETAIL OF THE THRESHOLD STONES IN THE EAST DOORWAY, VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 1M).



B1 GF INTERIOR, DETAIL OF THE ROUGH, WORN COBBLED FLOOR, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 1M).



B1 GF INTERIOR, NORTH WALL, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 1M).



B1 GF INTERIOR, NORTH WALL, SHOWING THE BLOCKED OPENING (CENTRE); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 1M).



B1 GF INTERIOR, WEST WALL, SHOWING THE NORTH ALCOVE; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 1M).



B1 GF INTERIOR, WEST WALL, SHOWING THE SOUTH ALCOVE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 1M).



LEFT: B1 GF INTERIOR, DETAIL OF THE CATTLE CHAIN; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

RIGHT: B1 GF INTERIOR, DETAIL OF THE NARROW VENT IN THE SOUTH WALL; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 1M).



B1 GF INTERIOR, SOUTH WALL WITH WOODEN CATTLE STALLS AND TROUGHS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 1M).



B1 GF INTERIOR, EAST WALL, DETAIL OF THE ALCOVE AND CATTLE CHAIN; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (SCALE 1M).



B1 GF INTERIOR, DETAIL OF THE SLIT VENT; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (SCALE 1M).



B1 GF INTERIOR, DETAIL OF THE DOOR AND QUOINS TO THE REVEAL; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (SCALE 1M).



B1 INTERIOR, DETAIL OF THE JOISTS AND FLOORBOARDS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



B1 INTERIOR CEILING, VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



B1 FF INTERIOR, EAST WALL, SHOWING THE WINDOW; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



B1 FF INTERIOR, THE SOUTH AND WEST WALL; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



B1 FF INTERIOR, DETAIL OF THE ROOF STRUCTURE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.

BUILDING RECORDING - BARN 2



B2, EAST WALL WITH GARAGE DOORS; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M).



B2, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (FOLLOWING THE DEMOLITION OF B3) (SCALE 2M).



B2, VIEWED FROM THE WEST (SCALE 2M).



B2, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 2M).



DETAIL OF THE HEDGEBANK BETWEEN B1 AND B1, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



B2 INTERIOR, VIEW OF THE C20 EXTENSION AND GARAGE DOORS; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (SCALE 1M).



B2 INTERIOR, VIEWED FROM THE EAST-NORTH-EAST (SCALE 1M).



B2 INTERIOR, THE SOUTHERN WALL; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 1M).



B2 INTERIOR, THE WEST AND NORTH WALL; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 2M).

BUILDING RECORDING - BARN 3



B3, VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M).



B3, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 2M).



LEFT: B3, DETAIL OF THE DOOR; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M).

RIGHT: B3, DETAIL OF INTERIOR THROUGH THE DOORWAY; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M).



B3 INTERIOR, THE WEST AND NORTH WALL; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



B3 INTERIOR, THE SOUTH WALL; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 1M).



B3 INTERIOR, DETAIL OF THE COBBLED FLOOR; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 2M).

BUILDING RECORDING - BARN 4



B4, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 1M).



B4, VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 1M).



B4, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 1M).



B4, VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



B4 INTERIOR, DETAIL OF THE GARAGE DOORS; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (SCALE 1M).



B4 INTERIOR, EAST AND SOUTH WALL; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 1M).



B4 INTERIOR, SOUTH AND WEST WALL; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 1M).



B4 INTERIOR, WEST AND NORTH WALL; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 1M).



B4 INTERIOR, NORTH AND EAST WALL; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (SCALE 1M).



B4 INTERIOR, DETAIL OF THE NORTH WALL (SCALE 1M).



B4 INTERIOR, DETAIL OF THE ROOF STRUCTURE; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.

MONITORING



THE EXCAVATED AREA TO THE WEST OF THE BARNs, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 2M).



POST-EXCAVATION IMAGE OF FEATURE [126]; VIEWED FROM THE SSE (SCALE 1M).



LEFT: POST-EXCAVATION IMAGE OF FEATURE [128]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 0.4M).



RIGHT: POST-EXCAVATION IMAGE OF FEATURE [130]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 0.4M).



LEFT: POST-EXCAVATION IMAGE OF FEATURE [132]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 0.4M).
RIGHT: POST-EXCAVATION IMAGE OF FEATURE [134]; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 1M).



POST-EXCAVATION IMAGE OF FEATURE [136]; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 1M).



POST-EXCAVATION IMAGE OF FEATURE [138]; VIEWED FROM THE SE (SCALE 0.4M).



EAST-FACING SECTION OF GULLY [138]; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 0.4M).



POST-EXCAVATION IMAGE OF [140]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 1M & 2M).



POST-EXCAVATION IMAGE OF FEATURE [144]; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 0.4M).



EAST-FACING SECTION OF POSTHOLE [149]; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 0.4M).



POST-EXCAVATION IMAGE OF POSTHOLE [149]; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 0.4M).



EAST-FACING SECTION OF POSTHOLE [151]; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 0.4M).



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