

# GREAT LAKES FARM HOLSWORTHY HAMLETS TORRIDGE DEVON

Desk Based Appraisal and Historic Building Recording



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 180110



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# GREAT LAKES FARM BARNs, HOLSWORTHY HAMLETS, TORRIDGE, DEVON

## HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

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By E. Wapshott and F. Balmond  
Report Version FINAL  
10<sup>th</sup> January 2018

Work undertaken by SWARCH for Hannah Piper of Piper Architecture Ltd  
On behalf of Katherine Shadrick

### *Summary*

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*South West Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned to undertake historic building recording for Great Lakes Farm Barns, Holsworthy Hamlets, Torridge, Devon. This work was undertaken in order to assess the fabric affected by the conversion and development of this complex and set the buildings in their historical and archaeological context.*

*Great Lakes Farm (formerly known as North Simpson) appears to have been built between 1803 and 1843. The layout originally consisted of a C-shaped courtyard of farm buildings with the farmhouse to its open side. It is possible the farm was built to take advantage of the economic stimulus – real or imagined – provided by the Bude Canal, to which the farm is linked by road. The historic maps indicate that Barn 1 and Barn 2 were built after 1843 but before 1883. Barn 1 is likely to have been a fairly standard mixed-use structure with animal housing below and storage above; Barn 2 was a pigsty. Barn 1 was extensively altered in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century, and little more than a shell survives. Barn 2 has also been altered and repaired, but more original fabric survives. Both are now redundant, and are of strictly local importance.*

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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## PROJECT CREDITS

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

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**LOCATION:** GREAT LAKES FARM BARNs  
**PARISH:** HOLSWORTHY HAMLETS  
**DISTRICT:** TORRIDGE  
**COUNTY:** DEVON  
**NGR:** SS 36230 04763  
**SWARCH REF:** HGL17  
**PLANNING REF:** 1/0941/2016/FUL  
**DCHET REF:** ARCH/DM/TO/30120A

### 1.1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by Hannah Piper of Piper Architecture Ltd (the Agent) on behalf of Katherine Shadrick (The Client) to undertake building recording for Great Lakes Farm barns, Holsworthy Hamlets, Torridge, Devon. This work was undertaken in order to assess the fabric affected by the conversion, restoration and development of this building group and to set it in its historical and archaeological context.

### 1.2. TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Great Lakes Farm is located on a gentle north west facing slope above a tributary of the River Deer approximately 1 mile east of Holsworthy in the parish of Holsworthy Hamlets (Figure 1), in the deanery of Holsworthy and hundred of Black Torrington (Lysons 1822). The site lies at approximately 157m AOD. The soils of this area are the well drained fine loamy soils over rock of the Neath Association (SSEW 1983); these overlie the sedimentary sandstone bedrock of the Bude Formation (BGS 2018).

### 1.3. HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Great Lakes Farm is first depicted on the 1843 Holsworthy Tithe map as a square farmyard with ancillary buildings. The tithe apportionment records the farmstead as North Simpson, with the farmstead to the south, now named Simpson, identified as South Simpson. There are documentary references to Simpson (Synnyaneston or Sinnaneston) dating from 1281; Symeston in 1413, Simpston in 1472 and by 1569 as Simpson Manor. The Holsworthy Branch of the London and South Western Railway is located approximately 750m to the south of Great Lakes and the Holsworthy Branch of the Bude Canal lies just under a kilometre to the north, near its terminus at Blagdonmoor Wharf.

### 1.4. METHODOLOGY

The assessment of the buildings was conducted by Emily Wapshott in December 2017 in accordance with a WSI (Boyd 2017). The work was undertaken in line with best practice and follows the guidance outlined in: ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (2014) and Historic England's *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Processes* (2016).

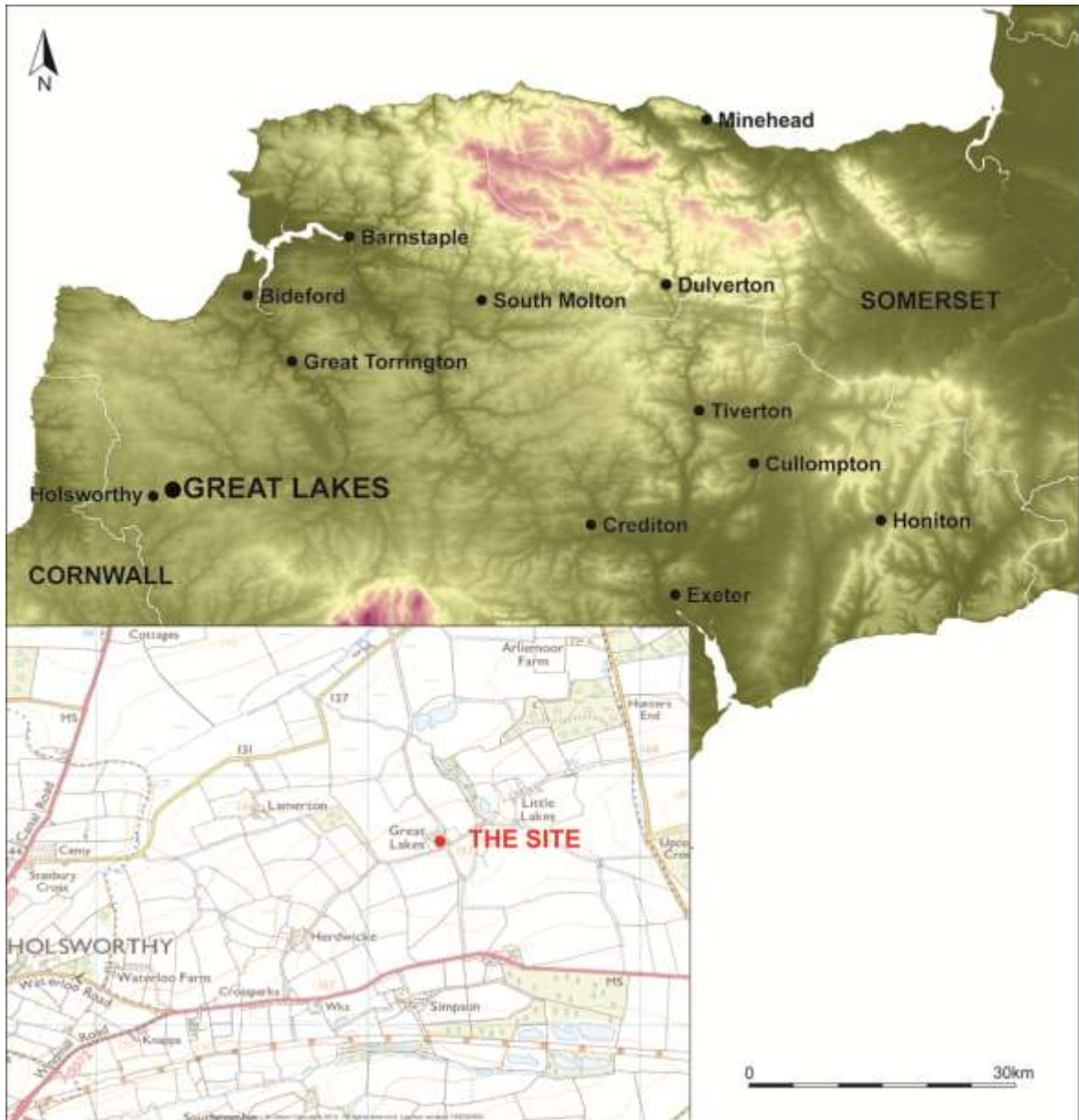


FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP.

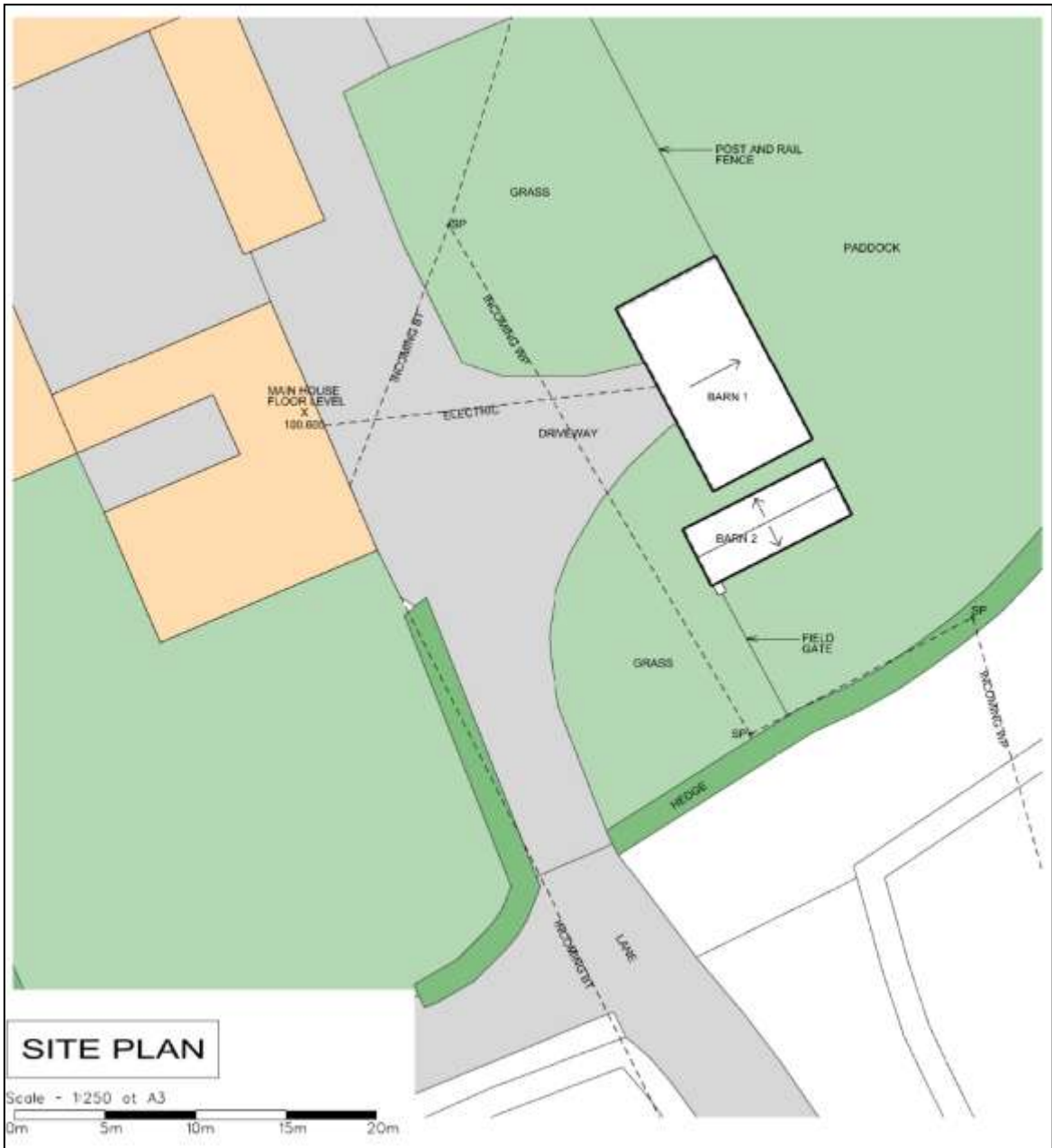


FIGURE 2: SITE PLAN SHOWING LABELLING OF THE TWO BARNs SUBJECT TO HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING IN THIS REPORT (MAP SUPPLIED BY THE AGENT)



## 2.0 DESK-BASED APPRAISAL

### 2.1. DOCUMENTARY HISTORY

The 1841 census records a Charles Brown, his wife and four children living at *Lakes*. Also residing at this time were Peter and Thomas Facey and a number of family members and agricultural labourers. It can be assumed that for the purpose of this census that North Simpson/Great Lakes was referred to as *Lakes*. By the 1851 census the farmstead is referred to as Great Lakes and the Brown family are still recorded as living there, although Charles Brown is a widower with seven children (aged between twenty and two) and six servants. By the time of the 1881 Census, the Gilbert family, with their three young children, are recorded at Great Lakes. Their tenure appears short lived as the Jones family are resident by 1891. The head of the family William Jones is recorded as a widower who lived with his 4 children and a domestic servant. This family continued their tenancy of the farm, being recorded as residents in the 1911 census. The farm was sold by Earl Stanhope in 1910 and purchased by the Shadrick family, who are the present owners. Thomas and Levinia Shadrick are recorded as resident at Little Lakes in the 1911 census. The Shadrick family still possess a sale catalogue documenting the sale of part of the Holsworthy Estates, including Great Lakes Farm, which records that the farm at this time constituted approximately 241.397 acres (Kivell and Harris Auctioneers Sale Catalogue 1910).

### 2.2. CARTOGRAPHIC RECORD

The 1803 Ordnance Survey surveyor's draft map (Figure 3) shows the neighbouring farmsteads of Herdwick (*Heredick*) and Simpson, but not Great Lakes Farm. The accuracy of these draft maps is questionable with regard to field boundaries, but the depiction of roads, settlements and unenclosed land tends to be fairly reliable.



FIGURE 3: EXTRACT FROM THE 1803 OS SURVEYOR'S DRAFT MAP (BL); THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE SITE IS INDICATED.

The 1843 Holsworthy Tithe map (Figure 4) does show Great Lakes Farm, implying the farmstead was constructed between 1803 and 1843. Buildings are shown arranged around a central yard within a series of small enclosures. The tithe map also shows two buildings to the east, at the location of what is now Little Lakes. The farmstead is listed in the 1842 tithe apportionment as *North Simpson*, owned by the Right Honourable Earl Stanhope and leased by Charles Brown; the farmstead consists of 31 parcels of land (272a), including no.274 *Houses and Court*. The large field



to the west of the farmstead (no.279) is listed as *Great Lakes* in the apportionment; the field to the north-east (no.282) as *Little Lakes*. The modern Little Lakes Farm is listed in the tithe apportionment as *Lakes*, owned and occupied by Peter and Thomas Facey.



FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE 1843 HOLSWORTHY TITHE MAP, WITH INSET SHOWING THE FARMSTEAD (PRO).

The 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map (Figure 5) clearly labels the farmstead *Great Lakes*, with *Little Lakes* shown to the north-east. By 1883 more buildings had been built around the original courtyard, with the suggestion of a horse engine on the western side (shown as a dashed line). The notable change is the construction of two buildings on the south-eastern side of the farmstead, the barn and pigsty that are the subject of this report.



FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE 1884 OS 1<sup>ST</sup> EDITION 25INCH MAP (NLS) (DEVON SHEET L.11); THE SITE IS INDICATED.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS map (Figure 6) indicates that some change had taken place since 1883. The building on the south-western corner of the courtyard had been lost, as had the small square building between the main range and Barn 1. A new building had been constructed west of the main range, and the building to the north-east subject to subdivision (more pigsties?). The horse enginehouse is shown as a definite feature, and an outshut is depicted to the rear (east) of Barn 1.

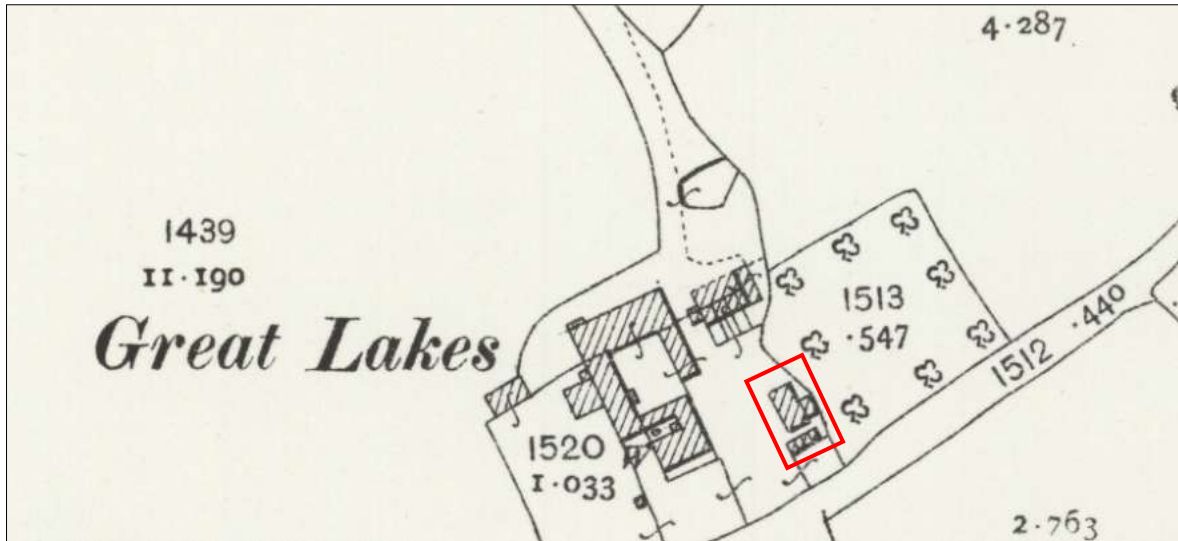


FIGURE 6: EXTRACT FROM THE 1905 OS 2<sup>ND</sup> EDITION 25INCH MAP (NLS) (DEVON SHEET L.11); THE SITE IS INDICATED.

The 1975 OS map (not illustrated) shows new buildings to the west of the farmstead, and to the south. Those to the south do not appear on post-2000 aerial photographs, but those photographs do chart the expansion of farmstead to the west and south.

## 3.0 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

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### 3.1. SITE DESCRIPTION

Great Lakes Farm is located within fields characterised as *Barton Fields* by the Devon HLC, large semi-regular fields enclosed 1500-1800 but with medieval antecedents. However, the location of the farm would imply these were post-medieval enclosures of unenclosed rough grazing. The green lane to the north connects the farmstead directly with Blagdon Moor Wharf and the Bude Canal, built 1819-25.

The farmstead was inserted into an existing fieldsystem, located within a small enclosure in the south-eastern corner of a large field and adjacent to a substantial hedgebank. The farm is located on a north-facing slope; the ground rises to the south to Anvil's Corner. The fields are bounded by low hedgebanks and deep drainage ditches. The farm is occupied by the Shadrack family, who bought it at auction in 1910 during the sale of Earl Stanhope's Estate.

Noted in 1910 as '*newly built*', the large late 19<sup>th</sup> century farmhouse sits to the west an open yard/garden, with an extensive range of historic brick and stone barns to the north, a small modern bungalow to the north-east, and two derelict historic farm buildings.

### 3.2. BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

#### 3.2.1. BARN 1

##### *Description*

A rectangular 1½ storey barn of stone rubble with a mono-pitch roof; this was originally a two-storey barn with a pitched (probable) slate roof. The pitch of the roof is very shallow and slopes to the east, with corrugated asbestos sheet with cemented eaves and some surviving guttering carried on simply modern timber rafters. The principal surviving elevation is to the west, with access to the interior via a wide central doorway flanked by two small windows, all with shallow brick relieving arches, with a central loading door above that provided access to the lost first floor. There is a narrow forced doorway in the east wall that leads out into a paddock to the rear (east). The north and south end walls are blind, the upper portions rebuilt or heavily repaired with hard cement mortars following the removal of the original roof. The interior has been stripped of all historic features and fitting, consisting of a single open space subdivided by concrete walls into a four cattle pens with a feed passage along the west wall. The forced doorway in the east wall is braced with concrete and appears contemporary with these pens. The north, east and south walls are all of a similar build, of local slatestone rubble with small but poorly-sorted and fairly irregular stones in a heavy pinkish-beige lime mix mortar with grit inclusions. There are no good quoins to this build, but slightly larger and roughly dressed stones have been used at the corners. The west wall markedly different in style, with larger and more regularised stone rubble laid in crude courses. Some of the stones show signs of shaping and the quality of the stonework is higher. The change of build may simply reflect the fact this was the presentation elevation, and thus greater care was taken; it is also possible that Barn 1 was originally open-fronted and infilled later. The exterior stonework has been repointed (ribbon pointing) in a pale cement mortar. The overall character of the stonework is typical of farm buildings in this area and is usually dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

##### *Function*

The building was formerly a two-storey multi-function barn, with animal housing below and loft above. The two ground-floor windows lighting the lower floor indicates either stabling or possibly a milking parlour; both functions require more light than a typical barn. The ground floor was

converted to cattle housing in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century, as indicated by internal concrete render to the north, south and east walls, the insertion of prefabricated concrete walls with galvanised steel bars and poured concrete floors. This later conversion removed or obscured any earlier fittings or details.



FIGURE 7: BARN 1, VIEWED FROM THE WEST.

#### *Relationships*

The barn is likely to be contemporary with Barn 2 (the pigsty), although the awkward positioning of Barn 1 close to the north elevation of Barn 2 and its feed hatches may suggest Barn 1 is slightly later in date.

#### *Phasing*

Barn 1 is a single-phase structure (late 19<sup>th</sup> century), with a significant phase of alteration in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century, when the pitched roof was replaced and the former gables rebuilt or repaired. The concrete cattle pens and the forced doorway in the east wall may have been inserted during the same phase of works.

#### *Significant Features*

- None.

### 3.2.2. BARN 2 (PIGSTY)

#### *Description*

A narrow rectangular single-storey pigsty of stone rubble with a pitched roof of reset scantle slates carried on simple 20<sup>th</sup> century common rafters. Four heavy tie beams at eaves height brace the long north and south walls. There is an associated cobbled yard to the south. The build is consistent throughout, of stone rubble using small, neat, blocky stones, closely packed in a pale brown lime and clay mortar mix with slate fragments. The roof is of heavy pale grey-blue scantle slates with massive peg holes for iron spikes, some of which are present. All the slates have been reset in a mismatched pattern of sizes and widths with plain modern terracotta ridge tiles and one



surviving black-glazed roll-moulded ridge tile. Barge boards survive in places and to the east gable, together with sections of moulded cast-iron guttering. The eaves of the building have been infilled and rebuilt in concrete mortar and loose stone rubble. The building is divided into three evenly-spaced pens with an additional narrow open compartment to the west end, either for shelter within the yard or for farrowing/mating. The pens were divided from one another by upright slate slabs pinned with iron spikes, although only one slab survives intact. The three pens are each served by a low doorway in the south wall, with crude stone quoins, narrow timber lintels and plank boarded doors. Each pen had a feed hatch with timber frames and plank shutters in the north wall; the middle hatch is blocked in concrete block and the western hatch has lost its shutter. The central and western pens are now enclosed by a timber screen of mismatched planks forming a poultry shed.



FIGURE 8: BARN 2, VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).

#### *Function*

Built as a pigsty and consisting of three small enclosed pens with one open compartment to the west, and a cobbled yard to the south. The provision of feeding hatches and the slate slab dividers is typical of these structures. The central and western pens were combined and enclosed with timber and the eaves blocked in rubble and concrete to form a poultry shed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

#### *Relationships*

As discussed (above), its position relative to Barn 1 suggests it may be earlier.

#### *Significant Features*

- Three feed hatches, with part of one surviving shutter to the north wall.
- One surviving large slate slab set divider between the east and middle pens, pinned to the wall with large turned-over iron spikes. One fragment of a second slate slab set divider against the south wall, between the middle and western pen at floor level, held with part of a surviving iron spike.
- The large roof slates, formerly scantle and now reset, with the large spike holes clearly visible and some with iron spikes remaining. One black-glazed roll-moulded ridge tile survives.

### 3.3. SIGNIFICANCE

#### 3.3.1. BARN 1

This structure is of traditional build and of local vernacular materials. Prior to extensive alterations undertaken in the 20<sup>th</sup> century it is likely to have been a fairly standard late 19<sup>th</sup> century barn with animal housing below and storage above. The barn is still authentic in character and retains some nice external details, but while most of the shell of the structure survives, the loss of all (visible) internal fixtures and fittings, and virtually all its carpentry, significantly diminishes its value. The sole redeeming association is its relationship with agricultural improvement in the area during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, in association with the Bude Canal. However, the Canal was already sliding into its long decline by the 1840s, so its effect may have been muted. It is of strictly *local* significance.

#### 3.3.2. BARN 2 (PIGSTY)

This structure is of traditional build and of local vernacular materials, and conforms to a style and design common to the region in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century. The separate open-fronted pen at the western end is more unusual, as is the survival of its associated cobbled yard. The structure is still authentic in character and retains a number of good external and internal details; however, the replacement of its original roof and the loss of most of the upright slate slabs does diminish its value. It is of *local* significance.

### 3.4. HISTORIC PHASING OF THE BUILDINGS

The barn and pigsty are expected to be broadly contemporary in date, although the awkward positioning of Barn 1 against the north elevation of Barn 2 and its feed hatches may suggest it is the slightly later (Figure 9). Barn 2 respects the hedgebank to the south. The historic maps (see above) indicate both structures were built between 1843 and 1883, after the farmhouse and most of the other historic farm buildings.

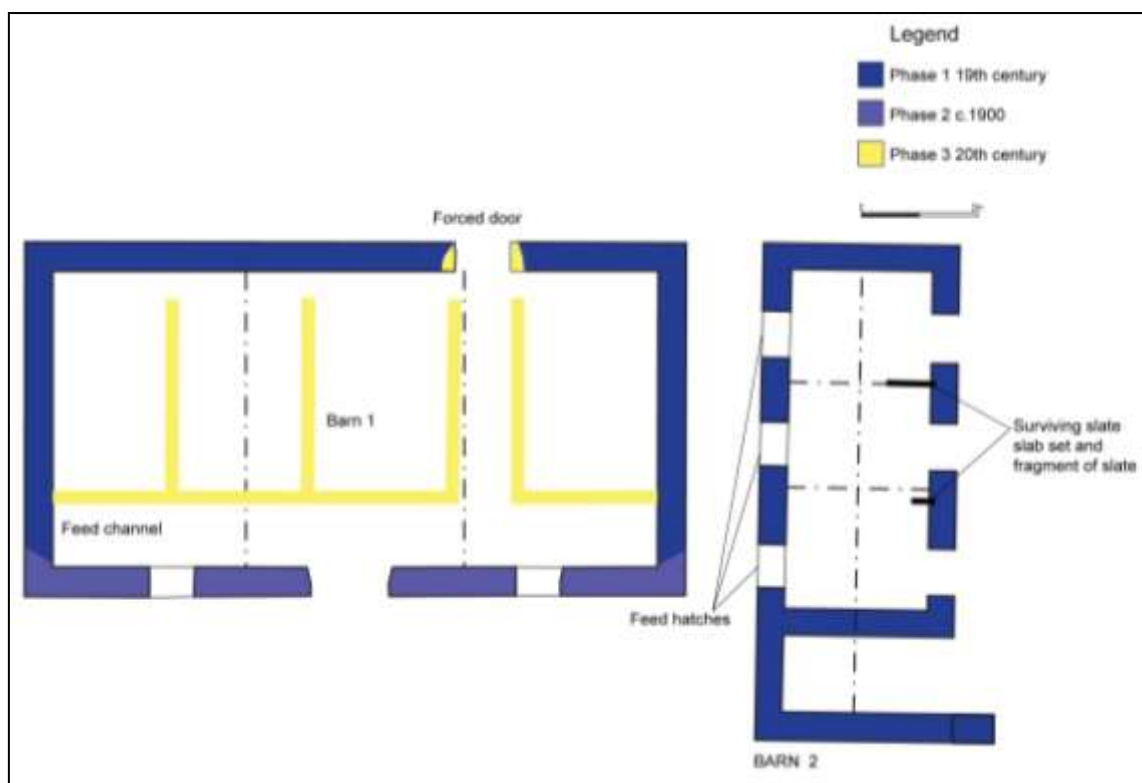


FIGURE 9: PLAN SHOWING THE PHASING OF THE TWO B ARNS

### 3.5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

The archaeological potential of the site, as a *de novo* settlement of the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, can be considered to be *low*. However, the grass area and areas of hardstanding in front of Barn 1 may conceal an earlier cobbled yard surface. Cobbled floors may survive within Barn 2, but the 20<sup>th</sup> century alterations to Barn 1 are likely to have removed historic floor surfaces in that building.



## 4.0 CONCLUSION

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Great Lakes Farm (formerly *North Simpson*) appears to have been built between 1803 and 1843. The layout originally consisted of a C-shaped courtyard of farm buildings with the farmhouse to its open side. It is possible the farm was built to take advantage of the economic stimulus – real or imagined – provided by the Bude Canal, to which the farm is linked by road. The historic maps indicated Barn 1 and Barn 2 were built after 1843 but before 1883.

Barn 1 is likely to have been a fairly standard mixed-use structure with animal housing below and storage above; Barn 2 was a pigsty. Barn 1 was extensively altered in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century, and little more than a shell survives. Barn 2 has also been altered and repaired, but more original fabric survives. Both are now redundant, and are only of *local* importance.

## 5.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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**Kivell and Harris Auctioneers** 1910: *Sale Catalogue: Particulars and plans of parts of the Holsworthy Estates of the Right Hon. Earl Stanhope .*

## APPENDIX 1: RECORDING TABLES

<b>BUILDING 1</b>		<b>General Description</b>
Function/Summary:		Traditional one and a half storey stone rubble-built barn – a now derelict cowhouse. It has lost its original roof, now of shallow mono-pitch corrugated asbestos.
Dating Evidence:		Style and form of stonework, local vernacular materials, carpentry and structural details; historic map regression.
Significant Details:		This barn and the adjacent pigsty have very little, if any brick in their original builds, unlike the regular and stylised use of bullnose bricks in the extensive building behind the house.
<b>B1 Exterior</b>		
<b>B1 Elevation NORTH</b>		Description
Fabric Description:		Blind slatestone rubble one and a half storey truncated gable end wall. In a brown-beige lime mortar, with pinkish-beige lime pointing and lots of replacement cement hard-mix mortar pointing. Quite loose and irregular rubble build.
Roof Covering		Corrugated asbestos sheeting, with cemented edges at reduced eaves. Shallow mono-pitch to the east.
Significant Details:		The north-west corner has more shaped quoins, of large blocks and is of more regularised rubble generally. This most likely reflects a smarter build to the front of the barn as it faces the farmhouse although it could be indicative of different phases of build.
Relationships:		Cohesive with the east and south wall. The building has been rebuilt at the eaves, after the truncation of the roof. Hard cement mix mortars have been used.
<b>B1 Elevation SOUTH</b>		Description
Fabric Description:		Blind slatestone rubble one and a half storey truncated gable end wall. In a brown-beige lime mortar, with pinkish-beige lime pointing and lots of replacement cement hard-mix mortar pointing. Quite loose deconstructed rubble build, of small slatestones.
Roof Covering:		Corrugated asbestos sheeting, with cemented edges at reduced eaves. Shallow single pitch to the east.
Significatn Details:		The south-west corner has more shaped quoins, of large blocks and the corner is of more regularised rubble. This most likely reflects a smarter build to the front of the barn as it faces the farmhouse although it could be indicative of different phases of build.
Relationships:		Cohesive with the east and north wall. The building has been rebuilt at the eaves, after the truncation of the roof. Hard cement mix mortars have been used.
<b>B1 Elevation WEST</b>		Description
Fabric Description		Long two storey front elevation. Regularised rubble build, with shaped stone and rough faced blocks dressed to the north-west and south-west corners as quoins. Repointed with later lime and hard cement mortar mixes, in ribbon pointing form. Truncated at the eaves and patched with hard cement mix mortars.
Roof Covering		Corrugated asbestos sheeting, with cemented edges. Shallow single pitch to the east. The sheeting is flush with the wall line of the west elevation, not providing the stonework with any weather protection.
Openings – Doors:	2	One central ground floor doorway and one first floor loading door. The ground floor doorway is wide, allowing for cattle to enter. There is a segmental brick relieving arch and roughly dressed stone quoins to the reveals. Timber lacing to the internal reveals affix the doorframe, which is a chunky plain timber frame with nailed joints, and a stone threshold, patched with concrete. The door is of narrow even width planks with wide ledging bars to the rear and modern lightweight strap hinges and a modern galvanised bolt. The door and frame are falling out. The loading door sits directly above the doorway, with a concreted sill, and a replacement external concrete flat lintel and new internal timber lintel. It has rough stone quoins to the reveals. There is a chunky plain timber doorframe, with iron pintles to the north side and iron loops to the south. No door survives.

Openings – Windows:	2	<p>Two small rectangular ground floor windows. Both have shallow segmental brick arches and rough stone quoins to the reveals. The south window is boarded internally; surviving outer timber frame is of chunky plain timber with nailed joints. The window is of two glazed upper panes that to the south are missing, set over a missing awning casement. The window to the north has the same two panes and awning casement which survives intact, one glass pane missing to the north side. Both windows have slate slab sills to the exterior with concrete sloping patched sills to the interior.</p>
Drainage/Guttering		There are the remains of cast iron guttering, with brackets at the top of the wall.
Relationships		<p>The west elevation is of a better form of stonework, more regular and closer packed, with more shaped stones. There are also quite formal shaped quoins to the north-west and south-west corners of the building, consisting of large blocks, roughly dressed at the corners, unlike the looser rubble of the east and north, south walls.</p> <p>This west elevation may simply be a presentation front, built of better quality to respect the farmhouse. However it may also be an infill of a former open fronted earlier barn.</p>
Comments		<p>The elevation is now abutted by raised rubble flower beds incorporating decorative quartz stones and several large ornamental shrubs are planted up against the building.</p> <p>This barn has therefore been downgraded in the farmyard, possibly replaced first by the larger range of barns behind the house and then the modern sheds to the west.</p>
<b>B1 Elevation EAST</b>		<b>Description</b>
Fabric Description:		<p>Long one and a half storey elevation, of stone rubble, in lime mix mortars, repointed in hard cement mix mortars in places. Loose deconstructed rubble, using small slatestones.</p> <p>The building has been significantly repaired at the eaves, after the truncation of the roof; hard cement mix mortars have been used.</p>
Roof Covering		Corrugated asbestos sheeting, with cemented edges at reduced eaves. Shallow single pitch to the east.
Openings: Doors	1	One tall narrow doorway forced in the southern end of the elevation, rebuilt and patched in concrete blocks and cement render to the sides. Mix of reused timbers form the doorframe with the narrow, even width plank door nailed shut.
Drainage/Guttering		There are the remains of asbestos moulded guttering, with an earlier cast iron downpipe to the north-east corner. Iron brackets are visible along the wall, where guttering has been lost.
Relationships:		Cohesive with the north and south walls
<b>B1 Interior</b>		<b>Description</b>
Function:		Former barn with loft above, now only single storey. Loft removed and converted to a cow house with large concrete pre-fabricated panels and galvanised metal poles forming pens.
Walls:		<p>Exposed stones to loft level, where it survives, are heavily repointed in a pale beige-brown hard cement mix mortar.</p> <p>Up to loft level the walls are heavily whitewashed; there is an additional layer of concrete render to the north, south and east walls, respecting the inserted concrete pens. This render runs to ½ height, about 1.5m.</p>
Floor:		Raised concrete poured floors to pens, lower floors to aisles, covered in detritus and obscured. These may be cobbled.
Roof Structure:		<p>Mono-pitch roof, sloping to the east.</p> <p>Two large transverse beams run from the east to west walls, set into the walls. The eaves are rebuilt up and over the beams. Long common rafters run north to south and sit on the back of the beams, braced with wedge-shaped blocks. All timbers are relatively lightweight and of modern pine.</p> <p>The roof is covered with large asbestos corrugated sheets, with one clear plastic corrugated central panel for a roof light.</p>

Significant Details:		Metal pins in the west wall, just south of the central doorway formerly held a wide shelf. Timber box holding brown bakelite breaker box, with brown bakelite switch beneath. Metal 20 <sup>th</sup> century plug socket to the north of the central doorway. Concrete troughs to each of the cattle pens
Dating Evidence:		No historic fittings survive within the barn.

<b>BUILDING 2</b>		<b>Description</b>
Function/Summary:		Former purpose-built pigsty, altered to form a chicken house at the western end in the later 20 <sup>th</sup> century.
Dating Evidence:		Style and form of stonework; historic map regression.
Significant Details:		This barn and the adjacent pigsty have very little, if any brick in their original builds, unlike the regular and stylised use of bullnose bricks in the extensive building behind the house.
<b>B2 Exterior</b>		
<b>B2 Elevation NORTH</b>		<b>Description</b>
Fabric Description:		Long single storey elevation of stone rubble, with timber boarded eaves and lime mix mortar. Neat stonework, some rough shaping to stones, larger stones to corners form very crude quoins.
Roof Covering:		Reset slate roof, formerly of scantle style, now the sizes are mixed up. Plain red terracotta ridge tiles, with an older roll moulded black glazed ridge tile from an earlier roof.
Openings – feed hatches	3	Three small sub-square feed hatches at ground floor level with rough stone quoins to reveals and chunky plain timber frames. One plank shutter survives to the east end; the central hatch is blocked with concrete block.
Significant Details:		One possible additional blocked feed hatch to the west end, where quoins seem to frame another sub-square opening, with looser rubble fill.
Relationships:		The north, south, east and west walls are all cohesive, the pigsty of one phase. The eaves have been extended up internally to meet the slates; this blocking is associated with the later use as a poultry house. This rubble is quite loose and mortared in pale cement.
<b>B2 Elevation SOUTH</b>		<b>Description</b>
Fabric Description:		Long single storey elevation of stone rubble, with timber boarded eaves and lime mix mortar. Neat stonework, some rough shaping to stones, larger stones to corners form very crude quoins.
Roof Covering		Reset slate roof, formerly of scantle style, now the sizes are mixed up. Plain red terracotta ridge tiles, with an older roll moulded black glazed ridge tile from an earlier roof.
Openings – Doors:	3	Three low doorways serving the former three main pens, with narrow timber lintels and chunky plain timber doorframes. Timber lacing to the internal side, to affix the doorframes; rough quoins to external reveals. Two plank doors survive with wide ledging bars, nailed on and extra bracing to the rear, where the doors are weather damaged. Modern galvanised bolts and replacement strap hinges. To the east doorway, the stonework has fallen out around the lintel. Central door is missing but frame survives.
Significant Details:		The western compartment is open to the south, with heavy plank wallplate bracing the opening at the roof eaves. Concrete block and brickwork pier built into and onto the western elevation, bracing the gateway into the yard. This may replace a stone wall to the yard. Adjacent cobbled yard to the south side of the pigsty between building and hedgebank.
Relationships:		The north, south, east and west walls are all cohesive, the pigsty of one phase. The eaves have been extended up internally to meet the slates, the blocking associated with the later use as a poultry house. This rubble is quite loose and mortared in pale cement.
<b>B2 Elevation WEST</b>		<b>Description</b>
Fabric Description:		Narrow single storey pointed gable end elevation of stone rubble, with timber

		barge boards (now missing) and lime mix mortared eaves exposed, patched with cement hard mortar mixes. Neat stonework with some rough shaping to stones, larger stones to corners form very crude quoins. Blind elevation with no openings.
Roof Covering:		Reset slate roof, irregularly set and positioned slates of different sizes, projects over the elevation about 0.2m.
Relationships:		The north, south, east and west walls are all cohesive, suggesting the pigsty is of one phase.
<b>B2 Elevation EAST</b>		<b>Description</b>
Fabric Description:		Narrow single storey pointed gable end elevation of stone rubble, with timber barge boards, and lime mix mortared eaves. Neat stonework with some rough shaping to stones; larger stones to corners form very crude quoins. Blind elevation with no openings.
Roof Covering		Reset slate roof, irregularly set and positioned slates of different sizes, projects over the elevation about 0.2m. Timber plank barge boards.
Relationships:		The north, south, east and west walls are all cohesive, suggesting the pigsty is of one phase.
<b>B2 Interior</b>		<b>Description</b>
Function:		Pigsty, later used in part for a poultry shed.
Walls		Exposed stone walls to the interior, some possible evidence of whitewashing.
Floors		Earth, animal waste and historic rotted straw layers cover the floor but evidence around the doors suggest cobbling patched and repaired heavily in places with concrete.
Ceiling		Open to the roof.
Roof Structure:		Common rafters are nailed to a laminated structural modern plank ridge. Slates once scantle set are now all mixed up, some evidence of torching to undersides of remaining slates, some with original iron spikes in place. Large heavy slates of pale grey-blue colour.
Significant Details		One slate slab set survives held by iron spikes and pins to the south wall, between the east and central pen and a broken fragment of a similar slate set is to be found between the west and central pen. There is also a more recent timber screen formed from reused timbers between the east and central pen, enclosing it for poultry.
Dating Evidence		Style and form of building.

APPENDIX 2: SUPPORTING PHOTOGRAPHS



VIEW OF BARN 1 AND BARN 2 IN CONTEXT; FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST.



AS ABOVE, BUT SHOWING THE FARMHOUSE AND HISTORIC FARM BUILDINGS BEYOND; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.





THE NORTH AND WEST ELEVATIONS OF BARN 1; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).



THE WEST ELEVATION OF BARN 1; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (2M SCALE).





LEFT: THE NORTH WINDOW IN THE WEST ELEVATION OF BARN 1; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.  
RIGHT: THE MAIN DOORWAY IN THE WEST ELEVATION OF BARN 1; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



LEFT: THE SOUTH WINDOW IN THE WEST ELEVATION OF BARN 1; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.





THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF BARN 1 AND THE WEST GABLE OF BARN 2; VIEWED FROM THE WEST-SOUTH-WEST.



THE EAST ELEVATION OF BARN 1; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.





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



THE INTERIOR OF BARN 1: THE WEST WALL OF THE BARN WITH DOOR AND LOADING DOOR; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



THE INTERIOR OF BARN 1: SHOWING THE MONO-PITCH REPLACEMENT ROOF OF CORRUGATED ASBESTOS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



THE INTERIOR OF BARN 1: THE EAST WALL WITH FORCED DOORWAY; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST.





THE INTERIOR OF BARN 1: THE CONCRETE PENS IN THE BARN; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



THE INTERIOR OF BARN 1: DETAIL OF THE PRE-FABRICATED CONCRETE PENS; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



LEFT: THE DOORWAY AND LOADING DOOR IN THE WEST WALL; VIEWED FROM THE EAST-SOUTH-EAST.  
RIGHT: THE FORCED DOORWAY IN THE EAST WALL; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



THE INTERIOR OF BARN 1: THE NORTH WINDOW IN THE WEST WALL; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.





THE INTERIOR OF BARN 1: VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



THE INTERIOR OF BARN 1: THE WEST WALL OF THE BARN WITH DOOR, LOADING DOOR AND WINDOW; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF BARN 1, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE WEST, SOUTH-WEST.



THE WEST WALL OF THE PIGSTY (BARN 2); FROM THE WEST, WITH 2M SCALE.





THE PIGSTY (BARN 2); VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



THE NORTH ELEVATION OF THE PIGSTY (BARN 2), WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE NORTH-WEST.





THE PARTLY SURVIVING PLANK SHUTTER TO THE EAST ON THE NORTH ELEVATION OF THE PIGSTY (BARN 2), SERVING THE FORMER FEED HATCH TO THE PEN; FROM THE WEST, NORTH-WEST.



POSSIBLE BLOCKED OPENING IN THE WESTERN END OF THE NORTH WALL OF THE PIGSTY (BARN 2); FROM THE NORTH-WEST





THE WEST AND SOUTH WALL OF THE PIGSTY (BARN 2), WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.



THE BRICK AND CONCRETE BLOCK PIER ADDED TO THE WEST GABLE END WALL OF THE PIGSTY (BARN 2), WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



CONCRETE AND BRICK EXTENSION TO THE WEST WALL OF BARN 2, ENCLOSING THE YARD; FROM THE WEST.



THE SOUTH ELEVATION OF THE PIGSTY (BARN 2), WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE SOUTH, SOUTH-WEST.





THE EAST WALL OF THE PIGSTY (BARN 2) AND YARD TO THE SOUTH, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE EAST, SOUTH-EAST.

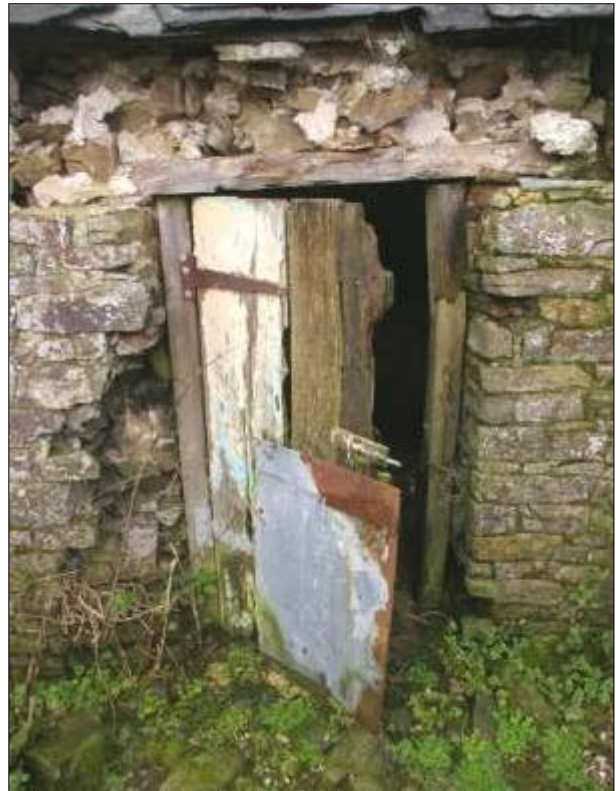


THE YARD TO THE SOUTH OF THE PIGSTY (BARN 2), SHOWING MUD OVER REMAINING COBBLES; FROM THE EAST.





LEFT: THE WESTERN OPEN COMPARTMENT IN THE PIGSTY (BARN 2); FROM THE SOUTH, SOUTH-EAST.  
 RIGHT: THE WEST DOORWAY IN THE SOUTH WALL OF THE PIGSTY (BARN 2); FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.



LEFT: THE CENTRAL DOORWAY IN THE SOUTH WALL OF THE PIGSTY (BARN 2), WHICH HAS LOST ITS DOOR; FORM THE SOUTH.  
 RIGHT: THE EAST DOOR TO THE EAST PEN IN THE PIGSTY (BARN 2) SOUTH WALL; FROM THE SOUTH.



THE OPEN WESTERN COMPARTMENT OF THE PIGSTY (BARN 2); FROM THE SOUTH, SOUTH-WEST.



THE WESTERN PEN AND CENTRAL PEN (BARN 2), CONVERTED TO A POULTRY SHED; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.





VIEW OF THE LOW DOORWAY IN THE SOUTH WALL, FROM WITHIN THE PIGSTY (BARN 2); FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



THE INTERIOR FACE OF THE WEST DOOR IN THE SOUTH WALL OF THE PIGSTY (BARN 2); FROM THE NORTH.





VIEW DOWN THE INTERIOR OF THE PIGSTY (BARN 2); FORM THE WEST, NORTH-WEST.



ONE OF THE SMALL FEED HATCHES IN THE NORTH WALL OF THE PIGSTY (BARN 2); FROM THE SOUTH.





THE ROOF IN THE PIGSTY (BARN 2); FROM THE WEST.



ONE OF THE PENS FORM THE LOW DOORWAY OF THE EAST PEN (BARN 2), SHOWING THE MORE MODERN TIMBER SCREEN ERECTED BETWEEN IT AND THE CENTRAL AND WEST PEN, FORMING A MORE MODERN POULTRY SHED TO THE WEST END OF THE FORMER PIGSTY; FROM THE SOUTH, SOUTH-EAST.



VIEW OF THE UPRIGHT SLATE SLAB SET IN DETAIL AND IN ITS CONTEXT, ATTACHED TO THE SOUTH WALL, BETWEEN THE EAST AND MIDDLE PEN IN THE PIGSTY (BARN 2); FROM THE NORTH-EAST.



VIEW OF THE UPRIGHT SLATE SLAB SET IN DETAIL AND IN ITS CONTEXT, ATTACHED TO THE SOUTH WALL, BETWEEN THE EAST AND MIDDLE PEN IN THE PIGSTY (BARN 2); FROM THE NORTH-EAST.





THE INTERIOR FACE OF THE EAST DOOR IN THE SOUTH WALL OF THE PIGSTY (BARN 2); FROM THE NORTH.



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

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