BARN WEST OF NANSVENTON
TALSKIDDY
ST COLUMB MAJOR
CORNWALL

Historic Building Recording

South West Archaeology Ltd. report no.191009

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES & HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
SOUTHWEST ARCHAEOLOGY

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Barns West of Nansventon, Talskiddy, St Columb Major, Cornwall
Historic Building Recording

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Work undertaken by SWARCH
for a Private Client (the Client)

SUMMARY

South West Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned to undertake historic building recording on the barns to the West of Nansventon, Talskiddy, St Columb Major, Cornwall. The barns are to be converted to residential use. A programme of building recording and monitoring works has been carried out in accordance with a WSI (Boyd 2019).

The buildings are very authentic and still have a strong agricultural character. They are of vernacular build with the use of granite piers and granite boulders as quoins and display some interesting phasing, evidencing the narrative of this particular holding. The buildings likely originate in the later 18th Century, with Barn 1A, the earliest in the existing range, having ovolo or chunky bead moulded timbers, clearly reused and sourced from elsewhere. Both barns are in relatively poor condition with the significant loss of historic fabric from collapse and having had all historic machinery stripped out in the 1970s. The buildings thus have reduced in historical value due to their dereliction and loss of context with the demolition of the rest of the ranges in the 1980s. They can probably still be considered to hold some limited local importance and interest to the study of Talskiddy as a small farming hamlet, and still provide a good context to the adjacent 19th century farmhouse and the wider rural character of the village.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

THE CLIENT
CORNWALL RECORD OFFICE

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

LOCATION:	BARN WEST OF NANSVENTON
PARISH:	ST COLUMB MAJOR
COUNTY:	CORNWALL
NGR:	SW 91091 65252
SWARCH REF:	CBN19
PLANNING APPLICATION:	PA19/01122
OASIS NUMBER:	SOUTHWES1-371634

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by a private client (the Client) to undertake historic building recording on a Barn west of Nansventon, St Columb Major, Cornwall. This work was undertaken in advance of the conversion of the barn to a residential dwelling. The works were carried out in accordance with the WSI (Boyd & Allen 2019) drawn up in consultation with the Local Planning Authority.

1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

The barn lies on the south-western edge of Talskiddy, separated from the majority of the village by roads running to the north and east. There is a small trackway to the south, but apart from the small group of buildings in which it lies, the landscape is made up of agricultural enclosures and is free of buildings to the south and west of the barn. The ground here rises to the peak of a hill to the south and slopes down to the valley of a stream to the north. The site lies at a height of c.99m AOD. The soils of this area are listed as the well-drained fine loamy soils over slate or slate rubble of the Denbigh 2 Association (SSEW 1993), which overlie the mudstones, siltstones and sandstones of the Bovisand Formation (BGS 2019).

1.3 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Talskiddy lies within the parish boundaries of St Columb Major in north east Cornwall, approximately 2km north of the village of St Columb Major. The settlement was first recorded in 1225, spelt then as 'Tal Skydi'. Medieval material was found and recorded in a village barn (MCO45150), registering six pieces of worked greenstone, a quern, spindle whorl and miscellaneous pebbles that were suggestive of polishers or pot boilers. Just outside the village a possible prehistoric mace-head was found (MCO1463) and is now held in Truro museum. Post medieval recordings state the village sat as a manorial settlement belonging to the Earldom of Cornwall, then later prospering throughout the 19th century wool-combing.

1.4 METHODOLOGY

The building recording was conducted by Emily Wapshott in July 2019. The work was undertaken in line with best practice and follows the guidance outlined in: CIfA'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). The desk-based assessment follows the guidance as outlined in: *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* (CIfA 2014, Revised 2017) and *Understanding Place: historic area assessments in a planning and development context* (English Heritage 2017). The discussion of setting builds on the approaches outlined in the appropriate guidance (DoT guidance and Historic England 2015). The archaeological monitoring was undertaken in July 2019 and follows the guidance outlines in CIfA's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014).

FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP.

2.0 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.1 HISTORICAL SUMMARY

The name Talskiddy derives from Cornish to mean the *brow of the hill of shadows* (Padel 1985)*; Tal* – is the Cornish for *brow*, and *Skeusy* – the Cornish for *shady* or *shadows,* but could include the Cornish *skaw* for *elder trees*. The village was once a part of the Antiqua Maneria, one of the 17 manorial settlements belonging to the Earldom of Cornwall (Page 2000), of which, after 1337 passed on to the new Duchy of Cornwall created by King Edward III, in efforts to help financially stabilise his son. Talskiddy is referred to as several different names through historical accounts, including *Tolskedy* and *Talskedy.* Lyson's historical recordings note this small village, and whilst not much is mentioned specifically on the purchase and ownership of the settlement, it notes on the controversial custom of 'free-benching' still 'prevailing' within the deeds of the duchy manor of Tolskedy.

Talskiddy lies within the parish boundary of St Columb Major, once sitting in the hundred and deanery of Pyder and includes many other small villages (Lysons 1814). The manor of St Columb once belonged to the Priory of Bodmin, and later given to the Arundell family who had significant status here – with King Edward III granting a weekly market to the town in 1333. The estate was then purchased by Thomas Rawlings in 1806. The village since developed suddenly to the demands of the wool-combing industry. Wool-combing being a method for preparing carded fibre used for spinning.

2.2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

There is significant evidence of the barns and the property estate developing throughout the cartographic resources available. The 1841 Tithe map of St Columb Major shows the property boundaries split between the house and barns, both owned by a William Blazley, who lived here with his family. The plot, (no.1689) is described in the accompanying apportionment as *'house, yard, offices & mowhay'.* Only barns B1a and B1b are shown, shown as one building attached to neighbouring, now demolished building, and drawn as a single 'L' shaped structure. There is a small projection from the west elevation of B1a (a horse engine?).

The First Edition OS Map (surveyed 1879-1880) depicts both B1 barns, slightly squared up, but shows the B2 barn for the first time. Barn B1a is still depicted as having a small projection to the west. The Second Edition OS Map records both barns as separate structures. The early twentieth century extract, kindly provided by the client, shows the both barns again separate and with projection to B1a.

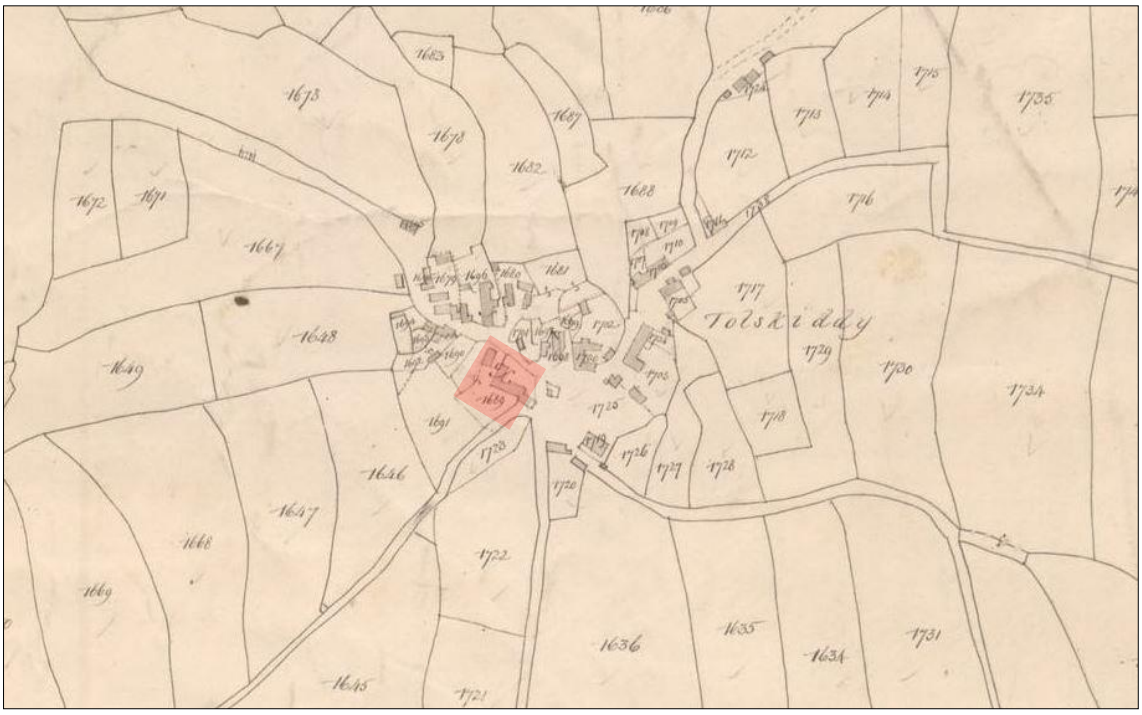

FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE 1841 ST COLUMB MAJOR (PART II) TITHE MAP (CRO).

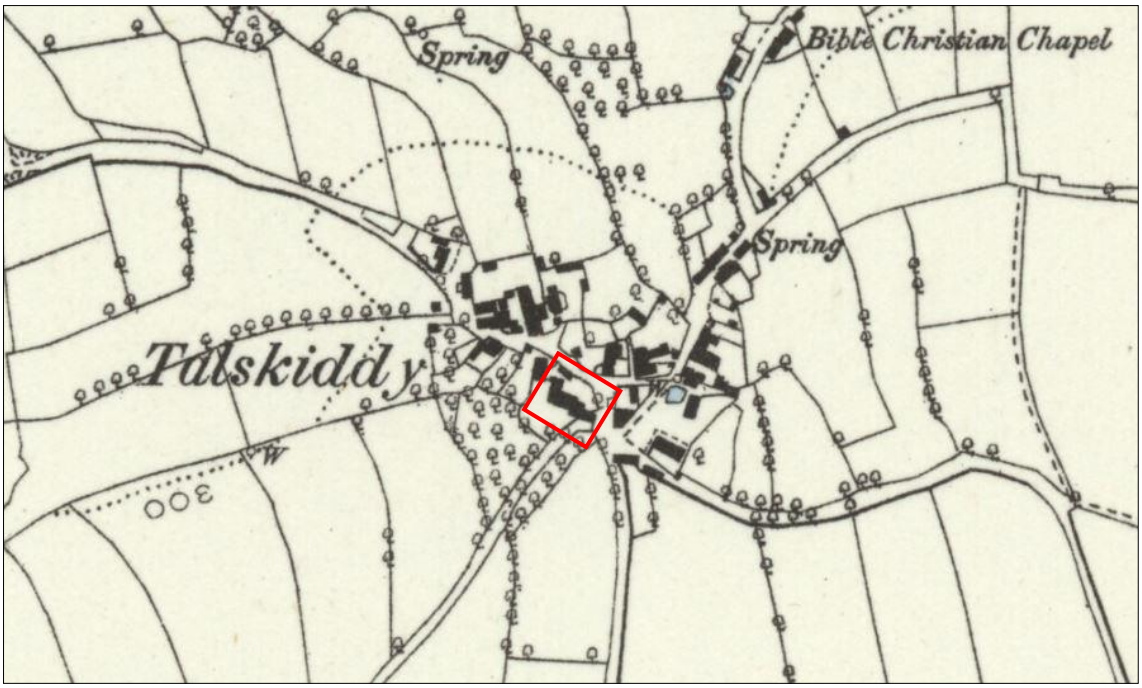

FIGURE 3: 1ST EDITION OS MAP, SURVEYED 1879-1880 & PUBLISHED 1888. CORNWALL: SHEET XXXII.SE (NLS)

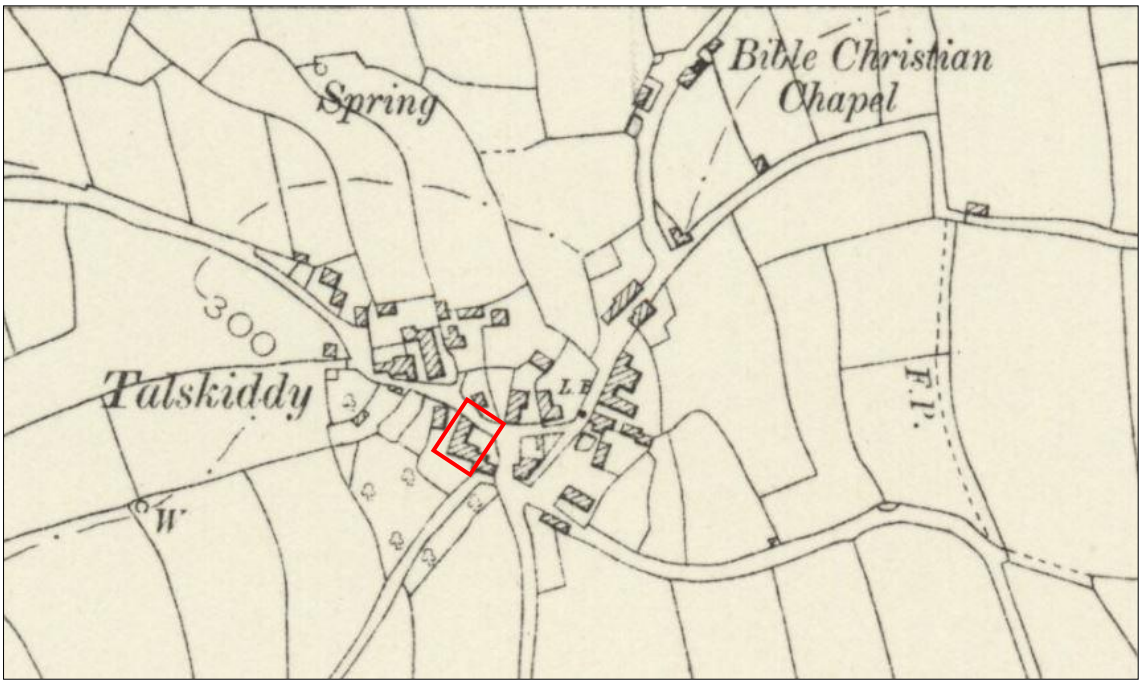

FIGURE 4: 2ND EDITION OS MAP, REVISED 1905 & PUBLISHED 1907. CORNWALL: SHEET XXXII.SE (NLS)

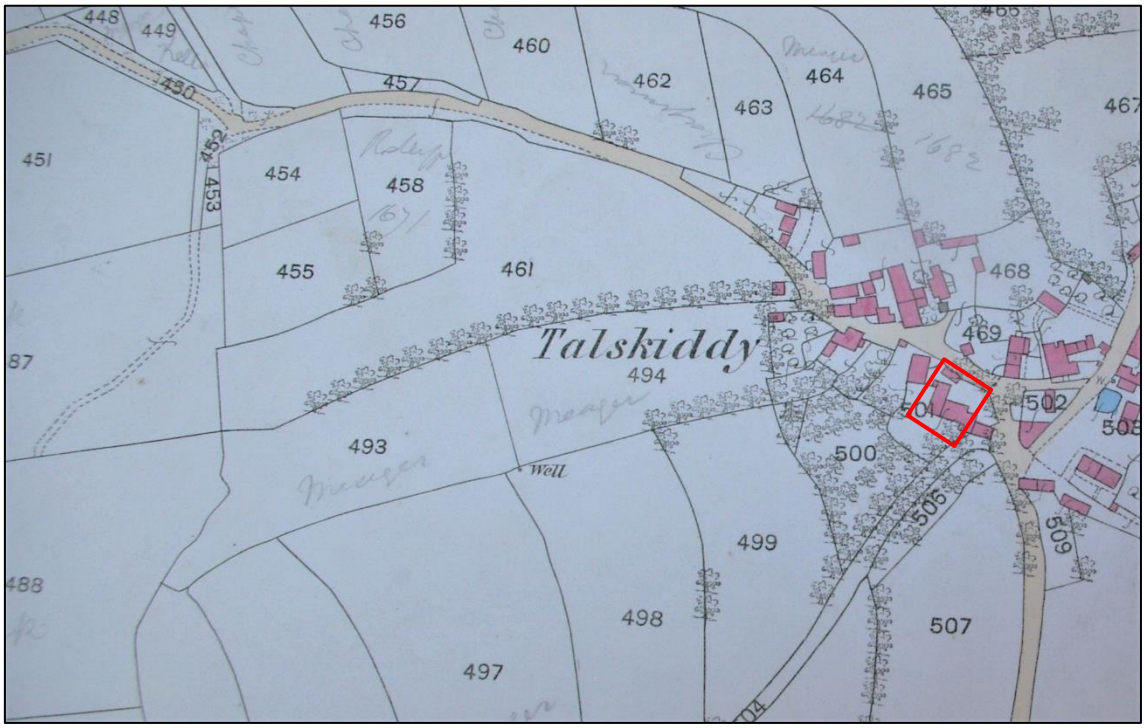

FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM EARLY C.20TH OS MAP, PROVIDED BY THE CLIENT.

3.0 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING & ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

3.1 DESCRIPTION OF BARNS

3.1.1 BARN 1

Barn 1 is an L-shaped single storey range divided into two distinct elements, to the south a 'horse engine' house, to the north a stable. Barn 1A is the stables, rectangular in plan, 1B attached to the south end of 1A.

B1a - Built of cob on a stone base to the west rear wall. Formerly open fronted to the east, now of cob, infilled with stone rubble, with an inset window. The internal partition wall to the south is built between the front and rear walls with build lines to either side, boarded at the apex above. Extended to the north end with a single cell of half-stone, half-cob build, with folding door in the front east wall. The corrugated metal sheeting roof has collapsed over the north end but survives to the south end. Massive rag slates lie around the site, apparently removed from this barn range in the 1960s. The four roof trusses which do survive are plain A-frames with spiked surface mounted collars and half-lapped overlapping spiked ridge. The interior is overgrown but at the south end, against the partition wall, are two stable stalls with a central boarded plank partition between.

B1b - Of stone rubble to north and south walls, a fairly loose and irregular build, in a mix of lime and clay mortars. Its north-east corner has been altered with inserted concrete lintel and concrete block patching. The north wall, to the west end, has a raised internal gable partition of horizontal plank boarding. It has a roof of mixed metal and fibre corrugated sheeting, with a deep hip to the west end, a raised gable with barge boards to the east. It has three surviving A-frame trusses, with lightweight raised collars over a large H-shaped framework which once supported the horse engine.

FIGURE 6: BARNS 1A AND 1B VIEWED FROM THE ROAD TO THE NORTH-EAST (NO SCALE).

3.1.2 FUNCTION

Barn 1A was an open-fronted shed, adapted in a second phase to a stable with a small extension to the north end. *Barn 1B* was purpose-built as a horse engine, a remodel of the south end of an existing barn range.

3.1.3 RELATIONSHIPS

Barn 1A comprised the north end of a standalone range on the west side of a larger farmyard. It was a two or three bay open-fronted shed. It was then extended on the north end, by a single bay width. Another open-fronted shed (Barn 2) was built detached to the north, c2m-2.5m away, framing the gateway to the farmhouse. Barn 1B was inserted into the existing range, requiring the remodelling of the south end, its later rubble build abuts the earlier cob phase. The farmhouse lies to the west, a mere 4-5m away, enclosed within a walled garden and appears 19th century in date, of typical blocky plan, with a three-window range symmetrical front,.

3.1.4 FEATURES

Barn 1A

- Four surviving trusses, with notched collars and spiked joints.
- Row of socket holes in cob at eaves, evidence of a former loft above.
- Scar of massive timber lintel over the former open front can still be seen in upper cob of wall.
- Ovolo moulded or very chunky bead to timber used as lintel above window; obviously reused.
- Ovolo moulded or very chunky bead to timber used as lintel above door; obviously reused.
- Folding plank door with ledging bars, massive strap hinges, good spiked joints.
- Plank and boarded inserted stable stall partition, with upright posts.
- Post-medieval local pottery from late 17th-18th century found in cob mix of first phase.

Barn 1B

- Framework, H-shaped for bracing the turning mechanism of the horse engine.
- Massive tie beam which braced the structure.
- Three surviving trusses to roof structure, spiked and bolted, lots of additional bracing but likely dates to build of horse engine.

3.1.5 BARN 2

Single storey rectangular plan shed, on a former east-west alignment, the open-fronted south side enclosed by brick and stone rubble infill and a number of reset nailed plank doors. The east end of this building has been truncated and boarded in with a timber frame. It is otherwise of good cob build on a half-height stone base, of good semi-coursed stonework, with cob bond. This style of build is very similar in character to the single cell extension on the north end of B1A. The roof is a mix of corrugated sheeting, the trusses here seeming to be more modern, nailed joints, so probably replaced when the building was truncated.

3.1.6 FUNCTION

Truncated, open-fronted shed which faced into the farmyard and across to Barn 1A. Used primarily as a storage and equipment shed.

3.1.7 RELATIONSHIPS

Stands detached to the north of Barn 1A, with small gap (c.2-2.5m) between, leading to gateway to farmhouse, framed by granite piers which abut both buildings. This building appears built onto or into the stone-faced hedgebank of the plot, on the roadside to the north.

3.1.8 SIGNIFICANT FEATURES

- Granite pier to south side.

3.2 THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BARNS

The buildings are very authentic and little altered, still of strong agricultural character, currently loosely used as storage for the adjacent modern farmyard. They are of vernacular build, with the use of granite piers and granite boulders as quoins. They also display some interesting phasing, evidencing the narrative of this particular holding, likely from the later 18th to 21st centuries. Barn 1A, the earliest in the existing range does display some ovolo or chunky bead moulded timbers, clearly reused here from an unknown source. In relatively poor condition with the significant loss of historic fabric from collapse and all machinery stripped out in the 1970s, (now in a local museum) the barns have reduced in value in their dereliction and been further compromised by their loss of context with the demolition of the rest of the ranges in the 1980s. They can probably still be considered to hold some limited local importance and interest to the potential collective study of Talskiddy as a small farming hamlet. They provide some context to the adjacent 19th century farmhouse and are part of the wider rural character of the village.

3.3 HISTORICAL PHASING

Phase 1 - The fabric in the rear west and cob elements of the front east walls of Barn 1A and the rear west wall of 1B is the oldest within the buildings as they currently stand. This represents a majority cob build, single storey multi-use range, which formed the west side of the farmyard, between the barns and farmhouse. The north element of this range, whilst in altered condition identifies as having been an open-fronted shed (Barn 1A). This may date to the later 18th or early 19th century, being quite heavy and vernacular in form.

Phase 2 - The north element of the long range, Barn 1A, had an enclosed storeroom or similar added, of a single bay width, in a half height stone and cob build. Barn 2 was probably also constructed in this phase to the north, as its half cob, half stone build is identical to that in the small extension of B1A. This shows some element of expansion on the farmstead. No definitive evidence for a date survives for this phase, both structural elements which represent it either much altered or collapsed. It does still include vernacular elements like the granite pier.

Phase 3 - Barn 1B was added slightly later, probably in the mid to later 19th century. It punched into the existing range and required the remodelling of the south end in stone rubble. This is a crude loose build, introducing lime mortar mixes into the build and moving away from the more vernacular cob forms of construction. It was an addition to a large range of barns, now demolished to the east. This contained a horse engine house which ran the winnowing machine in the adjacent, now demolished barns.

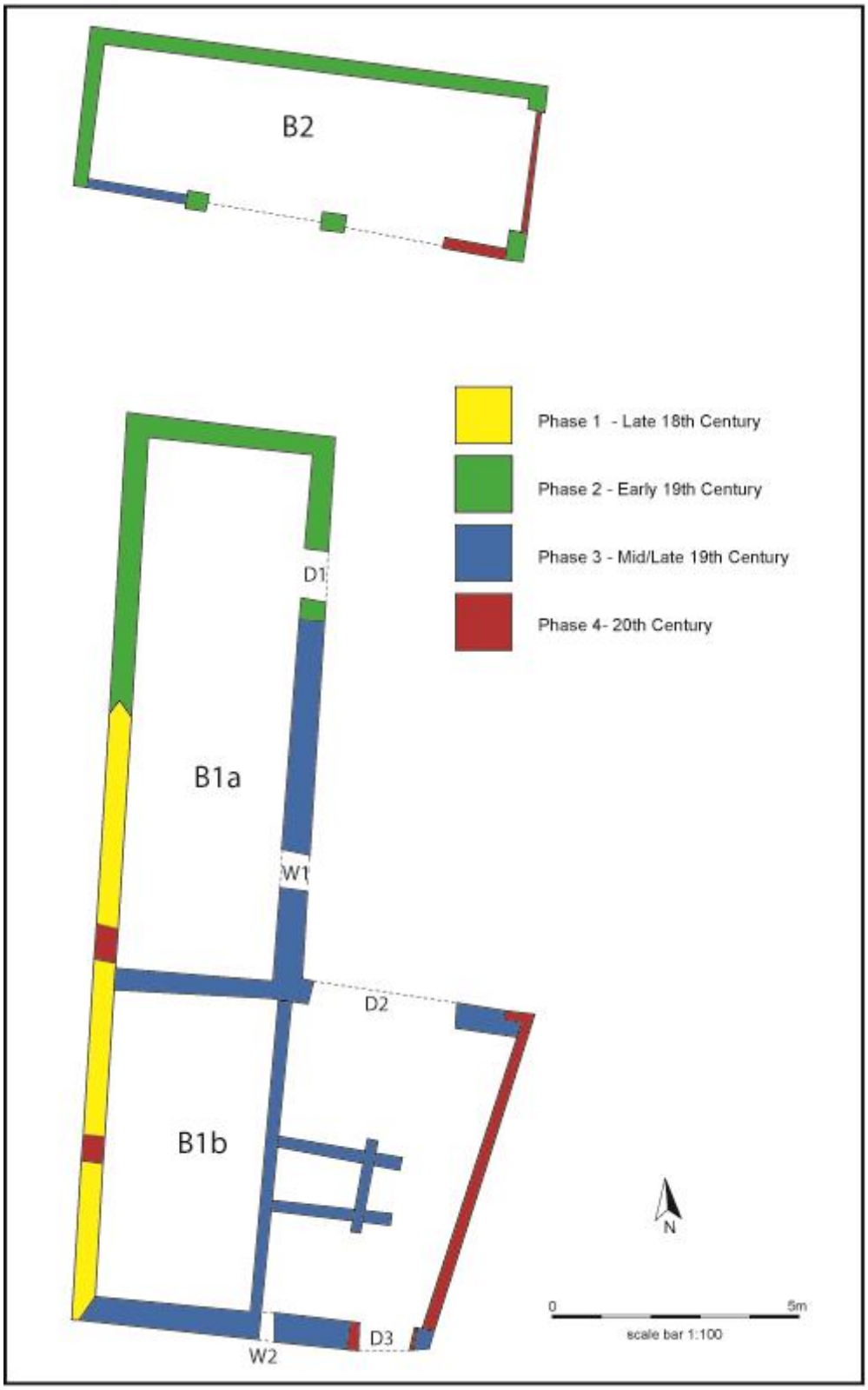

FIGURE 7: PHASE PLAN. BASED ON CLIENTS PLANS.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

The buildings are very authentic and still have a strong agricultural character. They are of vernacular build, with the use of granite piers and granite boulders as quoins and display some interesting phasing, evidencing the narrative of this particular holding, likely from the later 18th to 21st centuries.

Barn 1A, the earliest in the existing range, displays ovolo or chunky bead moulded timbers, clearly reused and outsourced from elsewhere. Both barns are in relatively poor condition with the significant loss of historic fabric from collapse and all machinery stripped out in the 1970s, and thus have reduced in historical value due to their dereliction and loss of context with the demolition of the rest of the ranges in the 1980s. They can probably still be considered to hold some limited local importance and interest to the potential collective study of Talskiddy as a small farming hamlet, and still provide a good context to the adjacent 19th century farmhouse and the wider rural character of the village.

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Cornwall Record Office (CRO)

St Columb Tithe Map and Apportionment CD

APPENDIX 1: BUILDING RECORDING TABLE, BARN 1A AND 1B

BARN 1	**General Description**
Function/Summary:	Single storey L-shaped range in two parts. 1A a stable; 1B a horse-engine.
Dating Evidence:	Form of build, cob and stone rubble, roof trusses, the chronological development of horse engines. Documentary and map evidence.
Figure Numbers:	
B1A Exterior	
B1A Elevation NORTH	Description
Fabric Description:	Half height rubble walls, of local killas and slatestone rubble with some granite and quartz, shale levellers. Good semi-coursed well packed stonework in a local pale yellow-beige clay bond. Above, but largely collapsed is cob. This is thin on this elevation, of a pale yellow-beige, very clean, no straw visible, just shale and slate fragment inclusions.
Roof Covering	The timber roof structure has collapsed at this end, corrugated sheeting had already replaced the rag slates in the 1960s.
Opening – Windows:	N/A
Openings - Doors	N/A
Drainage/Guttering	N/A
Significant Details:	N/A
Relationships:	Cohesive with the east and west walls, at this north end of B1A (which is a single cell extension).
Comments:	This elevation is significantly collapsed to the north-west and also partly obscured by foliage.
B1A Elevation SOUTH	Description
Fabric Description:	The barn has been truncated at this end, a new partition wall built to divide it from new structure B1B. This is of loose poor quality stone rubble, of a mix of slate and granite, in a lime mortar, it rises to the eaves height, being single storey. Above this thick horizontal boards infill the apex. This has been repaired and repointed in pale cement-based mortars at some stage.
Roof Covering:	N/A
Openings – Doors:	N/A
Opening – Windows:	N/A
Drainage/Guttering	N/A
Significant Details:	N/A
Relationships:	There are clear build lines to both east and west walls, showing that this is an infill partition wall within the range.
B1A Elevation WEST	Description
Fabric Description	Long single storey elevation of thick cob, on a low stone base. The stone base, c. 0.35-0.4m, is of massive boulders and large slatetones, slightly battered. The cob is thick, slightly tapered and very clean, only shale and slate inclusions, no straw or seemingly organic matter.
Roof Covering	Corrugated metal sheeting roof, with some cement fibre sheeting panels. Overlapping ridge, forms a kind of roll mould, tin or lead?
Blocked Openings - Doors	One clear blocked doorway to the south end of the elevation, now internally partly obscured by the adjacent inserted partition wall. Blocked by loose rubble, repointed in a pale grey cement based mortar.
Drainage/Guttering	Guttering clips, but none survives.
Relationships	Abutted at the north end by the single cell extension and cohesive with the rear, west wall of Barn 1B.
Significant Details:	There are pottery inclusions in the rear cob wall, these are of post-medieval North Devon type wares, later 17th or mostyle 18th century in date. The uniformity of the pottery in the cob would appear to date the first phase of the buildings.
Comments	This is the best preserved elevation, most clear of vegetation, also the oldest fabric in the range.
B1A Elevation EAST	Description

Fabric Description:	Former open-front, cob above at eaves, with long socket inset, where a timber lintel has been removed. The cob is very clearn again, just shale and slate frags, yellow-beige in colour. Infill of former open front below, of rough stone rubble, loose and irregular, lime mortars, externally repointed in grey cement mortars. Very large boulder style quoins to the north end, the former corner of the building, distinct build line. Beyond a single cell extension, of stone build to the base, c.1.25m high, semi-coursed, massive slatestone and shale blocks, very neat in a cob bond, with above a cob build. The cob is a similar yellowish-beige colour, slightly more stony in texture.
Roof Covering	To the south end the roof is of corrugated metal or fibre sheeting over surviving trusses, to the north end it has collapsed. Overlapping ridge, lead sheets, pressed into a roll mould?
Openings: Doors	Fairly wide doorwy set against the build line on the elevation, within the nroth single cell extension. Chunky chamfered doorframe, with pegged corners. Thick plank door with split ledging bars. The door is carried on heavy strap hinges. Unusually this is a two leaf folding door. The lintel above this doorway is a reused piece of timber, upside down with an ovolo or very chunky bead mould displayed.
Openings: Windows	Small sub-square window, sits within the infill of the former open-front. Thick plain timber frame, internal timber sill. No glass or fititings survive, mesh nailed over the opening. The lintel above this doorway is also a reused piece of timber, upside down with an ovolo or very chunky bead mould much more weathered than the lintel over the doorway.
Drainage/Guttering	Deep overhang to corrugated sheet roof, some iron hooks for former guttering, none remains.
Significant Details:	The build line which indicates the nroth bay is an addition and the detail of the infilled open-front really changes the function of this barn in its first phase.
Relationships:	The east wall is coheisve in part with the west wall, abutted by the extension to the north and the infill partition wall to the south.
B1A Interior	Description
Function:	Open-fronted shed converted to a stables.
Walls:	Exposed stone, the battered basee of the rear west wall has been repaired in concrete blocks and cement to the nroth end, beofre the collapse. Also on the west wall there are clear regular soket holes as if for low loft beams, one is still in situ to the north end. There has been a lot of repointing and patching in a pale beige hard cement mix mortar.
Floor:	Concrete in places but obscured by old bedding and foliage.
Roof Structure:	Four A-frame trusses. Chunky sawn pine. Half-lapped and face jointed at ridge with two small spikes to the top of each blade. Planed but surface mounted knotched collars, two small spkies to each end. Range of modern purlins sit on blocks on the back of the blades, carrying the corrugated sheeting.
Opening – Doors:	Chunky chamfered doorframe, with pegged corners. Thick plank door with split ledging bars. The door is carried on heavy strap hinges. Unusually this is a two leaf folding door.
Opening – Windows:	Thick plain timber frame, internal timber sill. No glass or fititings survive, mesh nailed over the opening.
Significant Details:	Within the interior, south-east and south-west corners the build lines are very clear and defined, showing this is infill, dividing the space from 1B, when the range was remodelled. Plank and boarded partition, with upright post, forms two horse stalls against the southern partition wall.
Dating Evidence:	Features are generically post medieval or 19th century, not definitive.
Comments:	This could only be partially accessed through a collapsed wall and a shrubbery, further assessment and recording needed.
B1B Exterior	**Horse-Engine**
B1B Elevation NORTH	Description
Fabric Description:	The original barn range had been truncated and remodelled to allow for the horse engine. This is an infill wall fomring a partition to Barn 1A, the surviving north end of the original range. This is of loose poor quality stone rubble, of a mix of slate and granite, in a lime mortar, it rises to the eaves height, being single storey. Above this thick horizontal boards

	infill the apex. This has been repaired and repointed in pale cement-based mortars at some stage. To the east end it is a rough loose rubble build, heavily patched and repaired in concrete block and with a large concrete lintel over the opening.
Roof Covering	N/A – but one of the trusses over 1B sockets into the top of the wall.
Opening – Windows:	N/A
Blocked Openings - Doors	N/A
Drainage/Guttering	N/A
Significant Details:	N/A
Relationships:	There are clear build lines to both east and west walls of Barn 1A, showing that this is an infill partition wall within the range. To the east end the opening to the north-east has been significatly altered and rebuilt in cocnrete block, stonework where it survives patched in cement mortars.
B1B Elevation SOUTH	Description
Fabric Description:	Long low single storey elevation, set into ground slightly. Very irregular build, quite loose, mixed stone. Lime mortars but a lot of grey cement mixed mortar.
Roof Covering:	Corrugated metal and concrete fibre corrugated sheeting, metal and concrete ridge.
Openings – Doors:	Tall doorway framed in boarded wood, with inset fanlight, cut into the roofline for head height. Open, no door. The reveals of this doorway are rebuilt in brickwork, so it is likely a forced 20th century opening.
Opening – Windows:	Small forced opening, inserted 'in the round' timber, for lintel.
Drainage/Guttering	Overhanging the elevation. Iron clips but no guttering.
Significant Details:	Heavy stone granite boulder quoins to the south-west are abutted by this loose stonework, cohesive with the earlier cob build.
Relationships:	This abuts the west elevation of the original range, is in turn abutted by the modern concrete block east wall. The s ame phase as the north wall, a significant insertion and remodel of an earlier range.
B1B Elevation WEST	Description
Fabric Description	Long single storey elevation of thick cob, on a low stone base. The stone base, c. 0.35-0.4m, is of massive boulders and large slatetones, slightly battered. The cob is thick, slightly tapered and very clean, only shale and slate inclusions, no straw or seemingly organic matter.
Roof Covering	Corrugated metal sheeting, metal tin moulded ridge. Deep hip to west/south-west, corner to range.
Blocked Openings - Doors	One shallow sub-rectangular depression in the wall, possibly a blocked slit vent or similar?
Drainage/Guttering	Guttering clips, but none survives.
Relationships	Cohesive with Barn 1A to the north and then abutted at the north end again by the single cell extension to 1A. Abutted to the south-west by the rebuilt/remodelled south wall.
Significant Details:	There are pottery inclusions in the rear cob wall, these are of post-medieval North Devon type wares, later 17th or mostyle 18th century in date. The uniformity of the pottery in the cob would appear to date the first phase of the buildings.
Comments:	This is the best preserved elevation, most clear of vegetation, also the oldest fabric in the range.
B1B Elevation EAST	
Fabric Description:	Concrete blocks to the base in cement mortars, boarded planks above, all modern, c.1980s, where this was attached to a long barn range which was demolished.
Roof Covering	Gabled end, corrugated sheeting, boarded planks at apex, barge boards.
Openings: Doors	One inset opening glazed door/casement set in a opening designed to be like a loading door.
Openings: Windows	N/A
Drainage/Guttering	N/A
Significant Details:	N/A
Relationships:	Built between the north and south walls, where this one larger range has been truncated.
B1B Interior	Description
Function:	Horse Engine house.

Walls:	Exposed stone or cob.
Floor:	Obscured by rubbish, soil and old bedding, may be concrete, seems solid.
Roof Structure:	Three large trusses and one modern truss to east. Lots of modern timbers and braces added, as roof was obviously failign and damaged in 1980s works. Overlapping surface fixed at ridge, spiked? Spikedwide collar set low to west end, two high very thin collars over centre, where framework is for horse engine. Three purlins per pitch on blocks on the back of the blades, likely modern. Large tie beam offset to the east end, runs between north and south walls. H-shaped bolted framework projects to the east of this, with iron strap ties etc, intended to support the former turning mechanism of the horse engine.
Opening – Doors:	Large forced or altered opening, concrete slab lintels, rebuilt or pached sides in concrete block, what stonework remains is also heavily repointed in cement mortar.
	Tall doorway framed in boarded wood, with inset fanlight, cut into the roofline for head height. Open, no door.
Opening – Windows:	Small forced opening, inserted 'in the round' timber, for lintel.
Significant Details:	The remaining framework for the horse engine survives in situ, any other details are currently obscured by the rubbish which infills the barn.
Dating Evidence:	Generic 19th century details.
Comments:	This barn is currently full of stored farm items and spare parts, to be fully recorded and photographed it will need to be cleared.

APPENDIX 2: BUILDING RECORDING TABLE, BARN 1A AND 1B

BARN 2	**Description**
Function/Summary:	Open-sided shed, truncated to east end.
Dating Evidence:	Traditional vernacular form, including a granite pier. Documentary evidence, map evidence.
Figure Numbers:	
B2 Exterior	
B2 Elevation NORTH	Description
Fabric Description:	Long low single storey elevation. Cob and stone elevation built onto into the hedgebank, but currently obscured by ivy foliage and the content of the barn.
Roof Covering:	Fairly modern corugated metal coated sheeting to north side, clear plastic corrugated sheeting to the south, over a timber frame.
Openings –	N/A
Significant Details:	N/A
Relationships:	Cohesive with the west elevation and south elevation, the east end has been truncated.
Comments:	This is totally overgrown.
B2 Elevation SOUTH	Description
Fabric Description:	Former open-sided elevation, carried on thick plank wallplate on a granite pier. Now enclosed by different phases of infill. Some brick to the east, some rubble stone and central plank doors to either side of the granite pier.
Roof Covering	Deep overhang of corrugated plastic sheeting.
Openings – Doors:	Two reused plank stable type single doors are hung on pintles knocked into the granite pier, set here when the two ends of this once open elevation were infilled.
Significant Details:	The rubble infill to the west end, matches in form the looser rubble build of B1B, so may be contemporary to that phase, first altering this elevation.
Relationships:	Cohesive with the west and north elevations, the east end has been truncated.
B2 Elevation WEST	Description
Fabric Description:	Half height rubble walls, of local killas and slatestone rubble with some granite and quartz, shale levellers. Good semi-coursed well packed stonework in a pale beige-yellow clay bond. Above, is cob, of a pale yellow-beige, very clean, no straw visible, just shale and slate fragment inclusions.
Roof Covering:	Gabled end to roof, but some overhang of corrugated sheeting.
Openings:	N/A
Significant Details:	N/A
Relationships:	This is cohesive with the north and south walls.
B2 Elevation EAST	Description
Fabric Description:	This is partly boarded partly corrugated sheeting on a timber frame. This has been truncated and enclosed at a later date. Possibly the adjacent gateway was moved when the rest of the farmyard was demolished and the plot divided. A reused too short large plank door has been nailed to the framework and provides a gap to the south side to look through into the interior.
Roof Covering	Gabled end, corrugated sheeting with overhang.
Openings:	N/A
Significant Details:	N/A
Relationships:	This end has been truncated and loosely enclosed and boarded in, in modern times.
B2 Interior	Description

Function:	Open-sided storage shed.
Walls	Exposed stone and cob, to south, exposed brick and stone rubble.
Floors	Concrete poured floor.
Roof Structure:	Crude A-frames, surface mounted collars, and ridge, nailed joints, very lightweight, three in number. Thin purlins carry corrugated sheeting.
Opening – Doors	Technically there are three points of entry and exit, two boarded half stable doors reset and nailed shut to the south former open-sided elevation. The east end also incorporates a reused plank door as part of the boarding.
Opening – Window	N/A
Significant Details	N/A
Dating Evidence	Traditional form build, but roof and fitments all modern.
Comments	This is full of rubbish and cannot be fully recorded.

APPENDIX 3: PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVE

1. VIEW OF THE SITE, WITHIN ITS VILLAGE SETTING; FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

2. THE SITE IN RELATION TO PARK ALOE FARMHOUSE TO THE WEST; FROM THE EAST-NORTH-EAST.

3. VIEW ALONG THE WEST SIDE OF THE BARNS ON THE SITE, SHOWING THEM BACKING ONTO THE GARDENS OF PARK ALOE FARMHOUSE; FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

4. VIEW OF THE WESTERN GARDEN SETTING OF THE BARNS; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

5. VIEW OF THE FARMYARD SETTING AND MODERN HOUSE TO THE EAST; FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST.

6. THE MODERN FARMYARD SETTING OF THE SITE/BARNS; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

7. VIEW FROM THE SITE OUT ONTO THE ROAD LOOKING INTO TALSKIDDY; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

8. THE EAST ELEVATION OF BARN 1B, THE BOARDED APEX ABOVE CONCRETE BLOCK; FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-EAST.

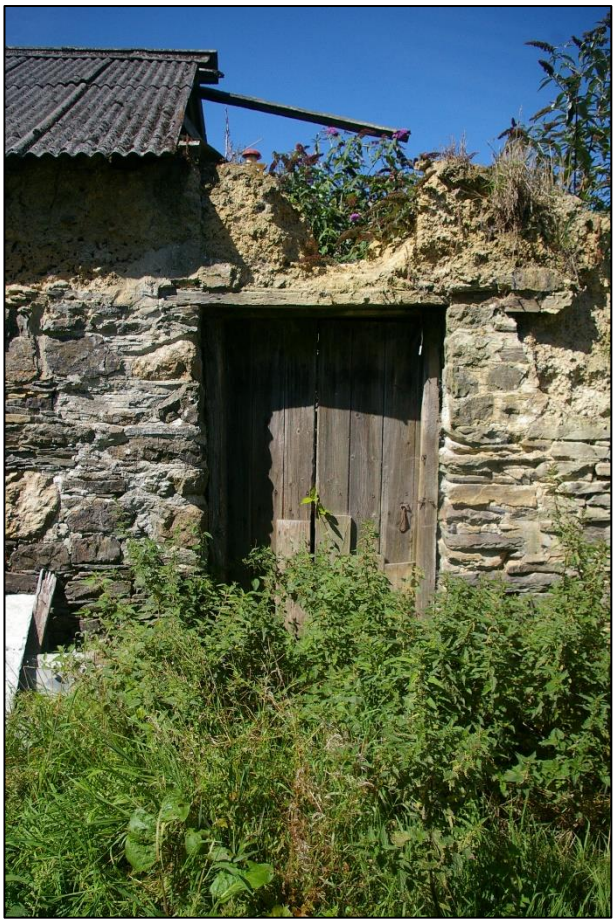
9. BARN 1B, THE NORTH ELEVATION AND FORCED/REBUILT NORTH-EAST CORNER, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE NORTH.

10. THE SHORT STUB OF THE NORTH WALL OF BARN 1B, REBUILT LARGELY IN CONCRETE BLOCK, WHERE IT ABUTS BARN 1A, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE EAST-NORTH-EAST.

11. BARN 1A, THE FORMER OPEN-FRONTED FIRST PHASE SECTION, COB ABOVE WITH A LONG SOCKET FOR A TIMBER LINTEL, INFILLED UNDERNEATH WITH STONE RUBBLE; WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE EAST-NORTH-EAST.

12. THE WINDOW IN THE FRONT EAST WALL OF BARN 1A, WITH REUSED LINTEL, SHOWING SOME WEATHERED MOULDING; FROM THE EAST.

13. DETAIL OF THE REUSED LINTEL ABOVE THE WINDOW IN BARN 1A; FROM THE EAST-SOUTH-EAST.



14. THE DOOR IN THE FRONT OF BARN 1A, SET AGAINST THE FORMER QUOINS AND BUILD LINE OF THE FIRST PHASE; FROM THE EAST.

15. DETAIL OF THE REUSED LINTEL above THE DOORWAY IN BARN 1A, SHOWING AN OVOLO MOULD; FROM THE EAST.

16. BARN 1A, THE EAST AND NORTH WALLS, SHOWING A FIRST PHASE AND AN EXTENSION TO THE NORTH, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

17. THE NORTH END OF BARN 1A AND BARN 2, FLANKING THE GATEWAY TO THE FARMHOUSE, SEEN BEHIND; FROM THE EAST-NORTH-EAST.

18. THE EAST WALL OF BARN 2, SHOWING HOW IT HAS BEEN TRUNCATED AND BOARDED IN, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE EAST.

19. THE CURRENT CLUTTERED INTERIOR OF BARN 2; FROM THE EAST-SOUTH-EAST.

20. THE TWO SURVIVING TRUSSES OF BARN 2, NAILED JOINTS AND SURFACE MOUNTED COLLARS, SHOW THIS IS A LATER PHASE ROOF; FROM THE EAST-SOUTH-EAST.

21. THE WEST WALL OF BARN 2, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE WEST.

22. THE ADJACENT GATEWAY, BETWEEN GARDEN OF THE FARMHOUSE AND HISTORIC FARMYARD, WITH GRANITE PIERS AND THE NORTH-WEST BASE OF THE CORNER OF BARN 1A, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

23. THE SOUTH WALL OF B2, SHOWING THE GRANITE PIER AND SECTIONS OF RUBBLE AND BRICK INFILL; FROM THE WEST-SOUTH-WEST.

24. LOOKING INTO THE COLLAPSED INTERIOR OF BARN 1A; FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

25. VIEW INTO BARN 1A; FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

26. THE REAR OF THE FOLDING DOOR IN THE FRONT WALL OF BARN 1A, LOOKING THROUGH THE FOLIAGE; FROM THE WEST.

27. BUILD LINE IN THE FRONT WALL OF BARN 1A, SHOWING ONE SURVIVING LOFT BEAM AND THE LARGE QUOINS OF THE ORIGINAL END OF THE BARN, ALSO THE LOOSE INFILL OF THE FORMER OPEN-FRONT; FROM THE WEST.

28. VIEW OF THE INNER EAST FACE OF BARN 1A, ALSO SHOWING THE BUILD LINE TO THE SOUTH PARTITION WALL TO BARN 1B; FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

29. THE BOARDED PLANK PARTITION FORMING STALLS WITHIN BARN 1A; FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

30. VIEW OF THE OLDER COB REAR WEST WALL OF BARNS 1A AND BARN 1B, WITH CLEAR BUILD LINE TO THE SOUTH PARTITION WALL; FROM THE NORTH.

31. VIEW OF EMPTY SOCKETS OF LOFT TIMBERS, ONE OF WHICH SURVIVES TO THE NORTH END OF THE STANDING STRUCTURE; FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

32. THE BOARDED APEX BUILT UP AGAINST ONE OF THE EXISTING TRUSSES WITHIN THE PARTITION WALL TO THE SOUTH, TO BARN 1B; FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

33. THREE OF THE SURVIVING TRUSSES IN BARN 1A; FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

34. VIEW OF ONE OF THE BEST PIECES OF POTTERY VIEWED IN THE REAR WEST WALL OF BARN 1A AND 1B; FROM THE EAST.

35. THE PIECE OF POTTERY, EXTERIOR VIEW.

36. THE WEST WALL OF BARNS 1A AND BARN 1B, WITH 2M SCALE; FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

37. VIEW OF WEST WALL OF BARNS 1A AND BARN 1B, WITH 2M SCALE, SHOWING BLOCKED DOOR AND POSSIBLE OTHER BLOCKED OPENING; FORM THE SOUTH-WEST.

38. THE SOUTH WALL OF B2, WITH HEAVY GRANITE QUOINS TO THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER, WITH 2M SCALE; FORM THE SOUTH-WEST.

39. THE SOUTH WALL OF B2, WITH 2M SCALE; FORM THE SOUTH.

40. D3, IN THE SOUTH WALL OF B2, AT THE EAST END, DOOR ENLARGED AND BUILT AROUND IN TIMBER; FROM THE SOUTH.

41. GRANITE STEPS LEADING INTO B2; FROM THE SOUTH.

42. VIEW OF THE INTERIOR OF B2; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

43. THE NORTH WALL OF B2, SHOWING REPOINTED AND REPAIRED PARTITION WALL TO THE WEST AND THE ALTERED NORTH-EAST CORNER; FROM THE SOUTH.

44. THE MASSIVE TIE-BEAM WHICH BRACED THE FRAMEWORK OF THE FORMER HORSE ENGINE HOUSED IN THIS BARN; FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST.

45. THE BOARDED APEX OF THE PARTITION BETWEEN 1B AND 1A, SHOWING THE TRUSS SOCKETING INTO IT; FROM THE SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST.

46. THE WEST WALL OF BARN 1B; FROM THE EAST.

47. THE SOUTH WALL OF B2; FROM THE NORTH-NORTH-EAST, SHOWING HOW THE DOOR TO THE EAST END HAS BEEN FORCED, THE REVEALS REBUILT IN BRICK.

48. THE CONCRETE AND TIMBER BOARDED EAST WALL OF B2; FROM THE WEST.

49. THE H-SHAPED HEAVY TIMBER FRAME WHICH SUPPORTED THE FORMER HORSE ENGINE MACHINERY; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

50. WIDER VIEW OF THE FRAMEWORK, B2; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

51. VIEW OF THE ROOF TRUSSES OVER B2; FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

APPENDIX 4– CLIENT'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVE

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