

THE BARN  
CANAGLAZE  
ALTARNUN  
CORNWALL

Heritage Assessment



South West Archaeology Ltd. report no. 230516



[www.swarch.net](http://www.swarch.net) Tel. 01769 573555

# The Barn at Canaglaze, Altarnun, Cornwall

## Heritage Assessment

---

By A. Allen ACIfA & N. Boyd  
Report Version: Final  
Draft Issued: 26<sup>th</sup> May 2023  
Finalised: 28<sup>th</sup> June 2023

### SUMMARY

---

South West Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned to undertake a heritage assessment for the Barn at Canaglaze, Altarnun, Cornwall to inform plans to consolidate and convert the barn to a dwelling. This work was carried out in consultation with HEP(Arch) and in accordance with the relevant guidance.

The settlement of Canaglaze is first documented in 1671 but the place-name is Cornish. The 19<sup>th</sup> century Census indicates up to three households were resident at Canaglaze at any one time, and this is reflected in the house, which was once divided into three separate dwellings. The ruinous Barn was built in the 1890s using vernacular materials as a multi-purpose animal/storage building. Only the walls now survive, and these are partly tumbled down. It is a non-designated heritage asset, but one of low overall value. Its main contribution is the part it plays in the narrative of the farmstead and its wider setting.

---



South West Archaeology Ltd. shall retain the copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved, excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project. The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of South West Archaeology Ltd. and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information available at the time of production.

CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION	5
1.1	PROJECT BACKGROUND	5
1.2	TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	5
1.3	HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	5
1.4	METHODOLOGY	6
2.0	DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT	7
2.1	DOCUMENTARY SOURCES	7
2.2	CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES	8
2.3	AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY AND LIDAR	12
2.4	ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	15
2.5	RESULTS OF A WALKOVER SURVEY	16
3.0	HISTORIC BUILDING ASSESSMENT	19
3.1	SITE DESCRIPTION	19
3.2	BUILDING DESCRIPTION – THE BARN	19
3.3	FUNCTION AND PHASING	24
3.4	BUILDING DESCRIPTION – THE HOUSE	24
3.5	STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	25
4.0	CONCLUSION	27
5.0	BIBLIOGRAPHY	27

LIST OF FIGURES

COVER PLATE: THE EAST-FACING ELEVATION OF THE BARN; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M).

FIGURE 1:	LOCATION MAP.	6
FIGURE 2:	EXTRACT FROM THE 1748 MARTYN MAP; THE SITE IS INDICATED.	8
FIGURE 3:	AN EXTRACT FROM THE 1808 OS SURVEYOR'S DRAFT MAP (BL).	8
FIGURE 4:	EXTRACT FROM THE C.1840 ALTARNUN TITHE MAP; THE SITE OF THE BARN IS INDICATED (TNA).	9
FIGURE 5:	EXTRACT FROM THE 1883 1 <sup>ST</sup> EDITION 25" OS MAP, SURVEYED 1882 (CORNWALL SHEET XV.15, NLS).	10
FIGURE 6:	EXTRACT FROM THE 1906 2 <sup>ND</sup> EDITION 25" OS MAP, SURVEYED 1905; (CORNWALL SHEET XV.15, NLS).	11
FIGURE 7:	EXTRACT FROM THE 1950 1:25,000 SCALE OS MAP; THE SITE IS INDICATED (NLS).	11
FIGURE 8:	AERIAL VIEW OF THE SITE IN 2001 (© INFOTERRA AND BLUESKY 2023).	12
FIGURE 9:	AERIAL VIEW OF THE SITE IN 2018 (© GOOGLE EARTH 2023).	12
FIGURE 11:	IMAGE DERIVED FROM ENVIRONMENT AGENCY 2019 1M DSM LIDAR DATA FOR THE SITE.	13
FIGURE 12:	RESULTS OF LIDAR DATA FOR THE WIDER AREA; USING 1M 2019 ENVIRONMENT AGENCY LIDAR DSM DATA.	14
FIGURE 13:	RELEVANT ENTRIES FROM THE CORNWALL AND SCILLY HER.	15
FIGURE 14:	LIDAR IMAGE SHOWING OBSERVED HISTORIC FEATURES.	16
FIGURE 15:	VIEW ACROSS THE FORMER GARDEN ATTACHED TO THE HOUSE (BARN TO THE RIGHT); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.	17
FIGURE 16:	VIEW OF ONE OF THE 'ROUNDHOUSES' ON THE SITE; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (SCALE 1M).	17
FIGURE 17:	VIEW ACROSS THE TOWNPLACE TO THE HOUSE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.	18
FIGURE 18:	LOOKING DOWN TO THE HOUSE ALONG THE MODERN DRIVE; THE NORTH ELEVATION OF THE BARN CAN JUST BE SEEN.	19
FIGURE 19:	PLAN OF THE BARN (NOT TO SCALE).	20
FIGURE 20:	THE NORTH-EAST ELEVATION OF BARN, WITH A FIRST-FLOOR LOADING DOOR TO THE WEST END (SCALE 2M).	20
FIGURE 21:	THE NORTH-EAST ELEVATION WITH THE POSSIBLE HORSE WHIM IN THE FOREGROUND (SCALE 1M).	21
FIGURE 22:	THE SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 2M).	21
FIGURE 23:	THE SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).	22
FIGURE 24:	LOOKING DOWN TO SOUTH OF B1A; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.	22
FIGURE 25:	THE QUOIN WITH PROJECTING LIP AND SOCKET HOLE TO D3; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.	23
FIGURE 26:	D4 INTO B1B; VIEWED NORTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).	23
FIGURE 27:	THE INTERIOR OF B1C; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 1M).	24
FIGURE 28:	CHAMFERED FIRE SURROUND SEEN TO CENTRAL BAY OF HOUSE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 1M).	25

LIST OF TABLES

---

TABLE 1: THE CENSUS DATA FOR CANAGLAZE.	7
TABLE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE C.1840 ALTARNUN TITHE APPORTIONMENT; ITEMS IN GREEN RELATE TO THE PROPOSED WORKS.	9

LIST OF APPENDICES

---

APPENDIX 1: PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVE	28
----------------------------------	----

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

---

THE CLIENT, FOR ACCESS

PROJECT CREDITS

---

PROJECT DIRECTOR: DR. SAMUEL WALLS MCIFA  
FIELDWORK: DR. BRYNMOR MORRIS, MCIFA; AMELIA ALLEN ACIFA  
REPORT: AMELIA ALLEN ACIFA; NATALIE BOYD  
GRAPHICS: DR. BRYNMOR MORRIS; NATALIE BOYD  
EDITING: DR BRYN MORRIS MCIFA

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

---

LOCATION: BARN AT CANAGLAZE  
 PARISH: ALTARNUN  
 COUNTY: CORNWALL  
 NGR: SX 19433 81821  
 SWARCH REF: CCGZ23  
 OASIS No.: SOUTHWES1-514723  
 PLANNING REF: PRE-APPLICATION: PA22/01694/PREAPP

### 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South West Archaeology Ltd. (SWARCH) was commissioned by a Private Client to produce a heritage assessment for a redundant and ruinous agricultural building (hereafter the Barn) at Canaglaze, Altarnun, Cornwall. This work was undertaken in advance of an application to consolidate and convert the barn to an ancillary building for the adjacent main house, Canaglaze, which is currently being restored. The report was produced in line with current and relevant guidance from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) and Historic England and in consultation with HEP (Arch).

### 1.2 TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located to the north-west of Altarnun, on the east-facing slopes of Bray Down at an elevation of c.270m AOD. The soils of this area are the well-drained fine loamy, very acid soil with a wet peaty surface horizon of the Hexworthy Association (SSEW 1983); this overlies the granite of the Bodmin Formation (BGS 2023).

### 1.3 HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The Barn is located within the bounds of Canaglaze, historically part of Altarnun parish, in the historic Hundred of Lesnewth and the Deanery of Trigg Major (Lysons 1814). The Cornwall HER and Gover (1948) note that the settlement of Canaglaze is first recorded in 1671. The elements of the name are Cornish, with carn meaning a rock pile or tor and glas indicating the colours green, blue or grey (Gover 1948; Padel 1985).

The Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) identifies the site in an area of Upland Rough Ground: areas of rough grassland, heathland, and open scrub, usually on the higher or more exposed scrub in a locality. However, while the place-name is of late coinage, the settlement is likely to be medieval in origin and characterisation as anciently enclosed land (medieval farmland) is more appropriate. While Canaglaze is not designated, it is noted on the Cornwall HER as a post-medieval settlement (MCO13714) and is a non-designated heritage asset. The site lies within a landscape that is rich with evidence of Prehistoric activity and settlement, including three possible roundhouses (MCO19123; MCO19121; MCO19124); however, the one adjacent to the Barn has been identified as a post-medieval horse whim (MCO19122) and the other examples are dubious (see below). To the north and west on Bray Down are three round cairns (SM1004241; MCO4203; MCO4204; MCO4205), a Prehistoric field system (MCO20897) and an Iron Age/Romano-British round (MCO20522; SM1004240). To the east of the river, on the opposite slope, are further hut circles and the Prehistoric settlement and field system of Carne Down (SM1011726; MCO20756). To the south of the site is evidence for a Medieval field system (MCO49476) with possible ridge and furrow, and an area of streamworking (MCO23684).

## 1.4 METHODOLOGY

The site visit was conducted by B. Morris and A. Allen in April 2023. The work follows the guidelines laid down in ClfA's Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (2020) and Historic England's Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Processes (2016). The discussion of the setting follows the approach outlined in the appropriate guidance (National Highways guidance and Historic England 2017). The historic visual impact assessment follows the guidance outlined in: Conservation Principles: policies and guidance for the sustainable management of the historic environment (English Heritage 2008), The Setting of Heritage Assets (Historic England 2017), Seeing History in the View (English Heritage 2011), Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting (Historic Scotland 2016), and with reference to Visual Assessment of Wind Farms: Best practice (University of Newcastle 2002) and Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment 3<sup>rd</sup> edition (Landscape Institute 2013). The impact assessment also follows the guidance outlined in the Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment in the UK produced by ClfA, IHBC and IEMA in July 2021.



FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP.

## 2.0 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

### 2.1 DOCUMENTARY SOURCES

The barn lies within the bounds of Canaglaze, historically lying within the parish of Altarnun (Alternon), in the historic Hundred of Lesnewth and the Deanery of Trigg Major (Lysons 1814). The Cornwall HER and Gover (1948) note that the settlement of Canaglaze is first recorded in 1671. The elements of the name are Cornish, with carn meaning a rock pile or tor and glas indicating the colours green, blue or grey (Gover 1948; Padel 1985).

The few historical documents in Kresen Kernow that refer directly to Canaglaze indicate that it was parcel of the Manor of Tredawle. This was owned by the Pyper family in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, passing to the Vyvyans, Tyeth and Jonas Morgan Esq, who offered it for sale c.1814.

A lease and release of 1794 indicates a moiety of Carnegloss alias Carnaglass, with grazing for 60 lean bullocks and 240 sheep on High and Foy Moor, and Bowithick Marsh, passed from the Rev. Isaac Tyeth of Altarnun to John Bray Esquire of Trebray, Tinatagel (KK: S/2). A 1798 deed indicates the tenement of Cannaglaze, with grazing for 60 lean bullocks and 240 sheep on High and Foy Moor, Kern Down and Rilands Down, were leased by the Rev. Issac Tyeth of Altarnun and John Bray (KK: BRA833/3). An apprenticeship indenture for one Elizabeth Hender (for 'housewifery') indicates John Bray of Tintagel Esquire held an estate called Cannaglaze in 1800 (KK: P4/14/36). In 1820 the Rev. William Pitt Bray mortgaged the property for £1000 to Richard and Theophilus Willocks, of Bodive and Tregorden (KK: S/6) and redeemed in 1824 (KK: S/7). The Rev. William Pitt Bray is recorded successively as a clerk of Trebury in Tintagel (1820), Jacobstowe (1824), and Helsett in Lesneweth (1839). In 1839 it was mortgaged to one William Sloggatt, a merchant of Boscastle, for £500 (KK: S/8). In 1865 the estate of the Rev. William Pitt Bray granted Canaglaze to the Rev. John James Wilkinson, rector of Lanteglos by Camelford, and Edward James Hurdon, druggist and wine merchant of Camelford (KK: S/10). In 1865 they mortgaged the property to the Rev. Granville Coryton of St Mellion for £829 and three shillings (KK: S/11) and leased Carnonglaze to Richard Pethick of Advent (farmer) for seven years in 1866 (KK: S/254). In 1882 the mortgage of £829 and three shillings was passed between Frederick Coryton of Place House, Liss, in Hampshire, and Augustus Coryton of Pentille, Pillaton (KK: S/12). In 1884 Cannaglaze was sold by Augustus Coryton, Mary Parsons Bray (spinster), and Edward James Hurdon, to Horatio Carlyon Esquire of Cadwell in Devon (KK: S/13). In 1895 a small parcel of land was conveyed to the Mayor and burgesses of Launceston for the purpose of providing a municipal water supply (KK: S/14).

The c.1840 tithe apportionment gives us the name of the landowner and occupier of Canaglaze as the Rev. William Pitt Bray, but he clearly did not live there. Census records indicate the following:

TABLE 1: THE CENSUS DATA FOR CANAGLAZE.

Census Date	Name	Head of Household	Household
1841	Carnglaze	John Hounder (Herdsman)	+ Wife Jenny and 7 children
1851	Canaglaze	John Maunder (Herdsman)	+ Wife Jenny, 4 children and 1 grandchild
		Uninhabited	-
		Nathaniel Rowe (Miner)	+ Wife Grace and 4 children
1861	Canaglaze	Reginald Bray (Agricultural Labourer)	+ Wife Mary and 1 child and 1 boarder (a cousin)
		John Butler (Agricultural Labourer)	+ Wife Mary and 4 children
		Richard Bartlett (Agricultural Labourer)	+ Wife Sally and 2 children
1871	Canaglaze	Reginald Bray (Agricultural Labourer)	+ Wife Mary
		Robert Crouch (Farm Labourer)	+ Wife Sarah and 4 children
1881	Bray Down	Robert Crouch (Agricultural Labourer)	+ Wife Sarah and 1 child and mother Maria

		Mary Bray (Widow)	-
1891	Canaglaze	Robert Crouch (Agricultural Labourer)	+ Wife Sarah
		Mary Bray (Widow)	

The Census data indicates this was not a self-sufficient farming enterprise, but a small hamlet where multiple families were housed, probably serving as herdsman (as John Hounder definitely did) to other farmers (Richard Pethick of Advent (Condra Farm) rented the ground, probably as summer grazing, in the 1860s). There were usually two households at Canaglaze, and sometimes three, and this is in accordance with the structural evidence from the house.

## 2.2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

The earliest map available to this study showing Canaglaze, or Cannyglaze, is the 1748 Martyn map. While little detail is included here, a small house is shown in elevation. Unlike many of the other settlements marked on this map, no roads are shown leading to the house, giving the impression that it may have been as remote then as it is today. The very fact it is shown on the map is, however, of interest, as only gentry houses, hamlets and larger farmsteads are depicted, implying Canaglaze was considered to be more than just a remote cottage.



FIGURE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE 1748 MARTYN MAP; THE SITE IS INDICATED.



FIGURE 3: AN EXTRACT FROM THE 1808 OS SURVEYOR'S DRAFT MAP (BL).



The next map is the Ordnance Survey surveyor's draft map for Launceston surveyed in 1808 (see Figure 3). Canaglaze is listed as Carn Glaze. Whilst detail is lacking a small linear range can be identified in the approximate location of the cottage on a north-south alignment, with another small, rectangular outbuilding immediately to the south. Tracks are shown connecting Canaglaze with West Carn, whilst connecting to other smaller settlements to the south. The track to the north crosses the moorland to Bray and the location of Wheel Bray.



FIGURE 4: EXTRACT FROM THE C.1840 ALTARNUN TITHE MAP; THE SITE OF THE BARN IS INDICATED (TNA).

The c.1840 Altarnun tithe map shows the site in much greater detail. The house is shown with two small front gardens to one side of an open area (plot no.2662). Some other small structures are shown, with small and somewhat irregular plots (listed as gardens) surrounded by the larger fields. The location of the Barn forms part of a larger irregular enclosure (plot no.2666), recorded in the apportionment as the Townplace, used as pasture.

TABLE 2: EXTRACT FROM THE C.1840 ALTARNUN TITHE APPORTIONMENT; ITEMS IN GREEN RELATE TO THE PROPOSED WORKS.

Plot No.	Landowner	Occupier	Plot Name	Usage
2662	Rev'd William Pitt Bray	Himself	Plot, yard & house	Pasture
2663			Garden	
2664			Plot	Garden
2665			Mowhay	Pasture
2666			Townplace	Pasture
2670			Homer Field	Arable occasionally
2671			Homer Furze Hill	Arable occasionally
2672			Furze Meadow	Arable occasionally
2673			Great Meadow	Meadow
2674			Shoot(?) Meadow	Pasture and Meadow
2675			Little Meadow	Meadow
2676			Clover Field	Arable occasionally
2677			Plot	Garden
2678			Outer Clover Field	Arable occasionally

The First Edition 25" OS map of 1883 (Figure 5) shows the site in clear and accurate detail. The house appears slightly longer than on the tithe map. The house appears to be divided into three units, although the Census records indicates only two households by this date, the Crouch family and the widow Mary Bray. A roofless building, possibly that shown on the surveyors draft map, or rectangular enclosure lies in the centre of the yard, where a smaller block was indicated on the tithe

map. The barn to the south of the house appears unchanged. Two small barns had been constructed to the north-east in the irregular plots. The southernmost of these may form part of the ruinous Barn Barn. Pathways are shown along the eastern side of the farm buildings and running down to the river.



FIGURE 5: EXTRACT FROM THE 1883 1<sup>ST</sup> EDITION 25" OS MAP, SURVEYED 1882 (CORNWALL SHEET XV.15, NLS).



FIGURE 6: EXTRACT FROM THE 1906 2<sup>ND</sup> EDITION 25" OS MAP, SURVEYED 1905; (CORNWALL SHEET XV.15, NLS).



FIGURE 7: EXTRACT FROM THE 1950 1:25,000 SCALE OS MAP; THE SITE IS INDICATED (NLS).

The 1906 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS map (Figure 6) is basically identical to that of 1883. While less detailed, the 1950 OS map (Figure 7), the same buildings can be seen as on previous maps, but as the rest of the Barn is likely to have been built by this date, as it is based on the 1905 survey it may not be entirely accurate. A 1970s OS map (not illustrated) shows the house and the Barn (similar to the current extant U-shaped structure), but the other outbuildings appear to have been lost. A local farmer purchased the small farm for its fields in the early 2000s and allowed the redundant structures to become derelict (the client, pers. comm.). The property is stated to have been used as a filming location for the most recent BBC adaptation of Poldark (sale brochure).





FIGURE 8: AERIAL VIEW OF THE SITE IN 2001 (© INFOTERRA AND BLUESKY 2023).



FIGURE 9: AERIAL VIEW OF THE SITE IN 2018 (© GOOGLE EARTH 2023).

### 2.3 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY AND LIDAR

Aerial photography for the site shows that by 2001 (Figure 8) the house at Canaglaze had fallen into disrepair and was completely roofless and partly overgrown. The Barn was still roofed, although the northern end appears compromised. By 2009, the southern end of the barn, most likely the historic part, had lost its roof. By 2018 (Figure 9) most of the barn was roofless and overgrown.

The LiDAR imagery for the south of the site is quite busy due to the rough ground of the area (figures 10-11). The hedges and banks show up clearly. A clear platform can be seen for the modern cabin to the south-west of the main house. There are no obvious hut circles, as can be seen to the east of the river on Carne Downs (Figure 11). The house and Barn are clearly identifiable and the smaller enclosures wrapping them. To the west of the barn is a very clear sub-circular feature, as observed during the walkover. This is recorded on the HER as a possible horse whim, though there was no definitive evidence of this observed on site. In the fields to the east and south of the Barn there are the clear earthworks of platforms, probably for other enclosures or possibly structures.

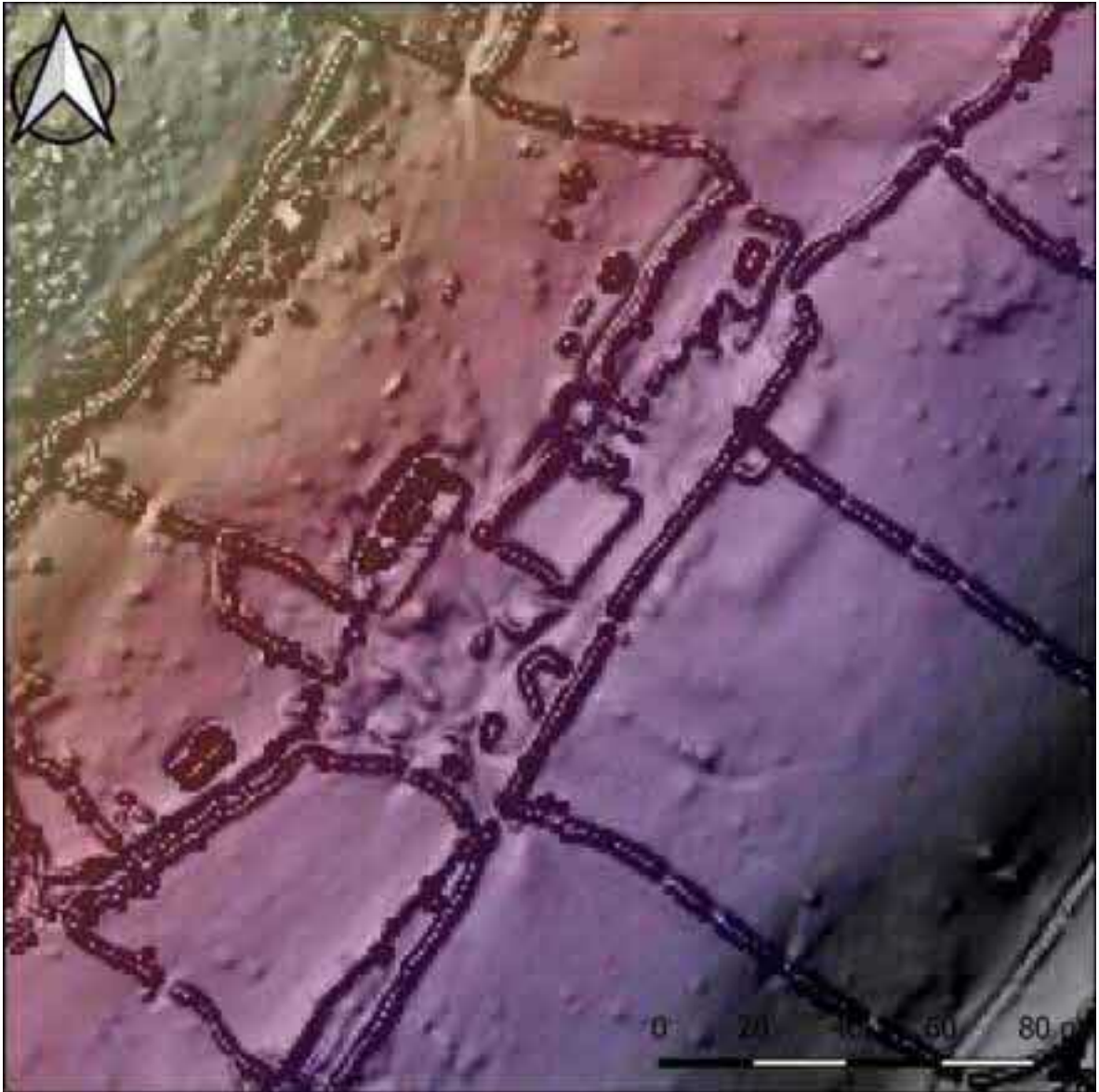


FIGURE 10: IMAGE DERIVED FROM ENVIRONMENT AGENCY 2019 1M DSM LIDAR DATA FOR THE SITE. PROCESSED USING QGIS V.3.16 WITH SLOPE ANALYSIS (VERTICAL EXAGGERATION 3.0) OVER A COLOUR RAMP OF THE BASE ASCII DATA, SHOWING THE RANGE 250-290M AOD. USED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE V3.0.



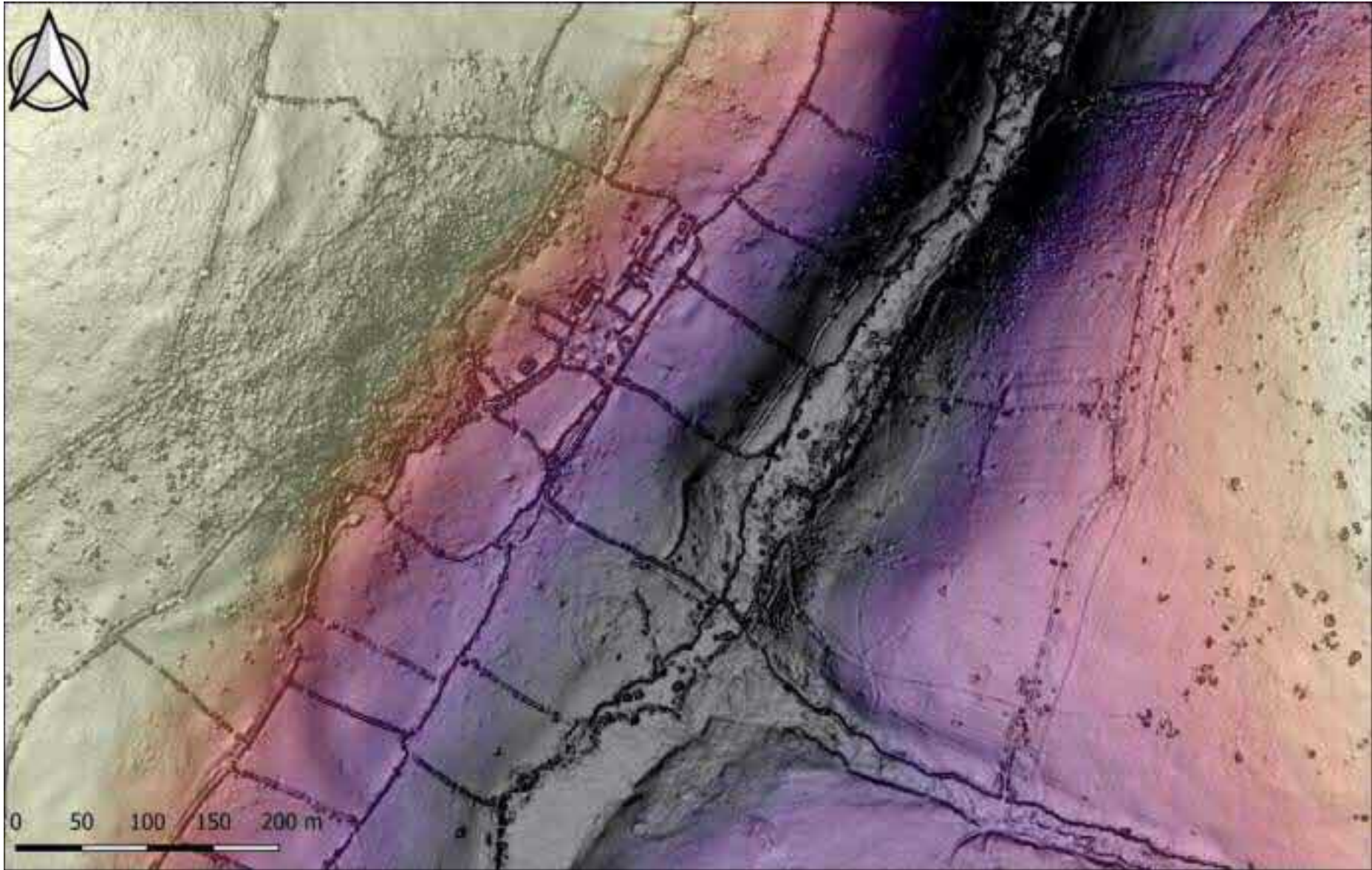


FIGURE 11: RESULTS OF LIDAR DATA FOR THE WIDER AREA; USING 1M 2019 ENVIRONMENT AGENCY LIDAR DSM DATA. PROCESSED USING QGIS V.3.16 WITH SLOPE ANALYSIS (VERTICAL EXAGGERATION 3.0) OVER A COLOUR RAMP OF THE BASE ASCII DATA, SHOWING THE RANGE 250-290M AOD. USED UNDER THE OPEN GOVERNMENT LICENCE V3.0.

## 2.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The house has been the subject of a prior assessment (Hayes 2014), but the site is not referenced in the extensive Bodmin Moor survey (2 vols. 2008). The Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) identifies the site in an area of Upland Rough Ground: areas of rough grassland, heathland, and open scrub, usually on the higher or more exposed scrub in a locality. However, while the place-name is of late coinage, the settlement is likely to be medieval in origin and characterisation as anciently enclosed land (medieval farmland) is more appropriate. Canaglaze is noted on the Cornwall HER as a post-medieval settlement (MCO13714) and does qualify as a non-designated heritage asset. The site lies within a landscape that is rich with evidence of Prehistoric activity and settlement, including three possible roundhouses (MCO19123; MCO19121; MCO19124); however, the one adjacent to the Barn has been identified as a post-medieval horse whim (MCO19122) and the other examples are dubious (see below). To the north and west on Bray Down are three round cairns (SM1004241; MCO4203; MCO4204; MCO4205), a Prehistoric field system (MCO20897) and an Iron Age/Romano-British round (MCO20522; SM1004240). To the east of the river, on the opposite slope, are further hut circles and the Prehistoric settlement and field system of Carne Down (SM1011726; MCO20756). To the south of the site is evidence for a medieval field system (MCO49476) with possible ridge and furrow, and streamworking (MCO23684).

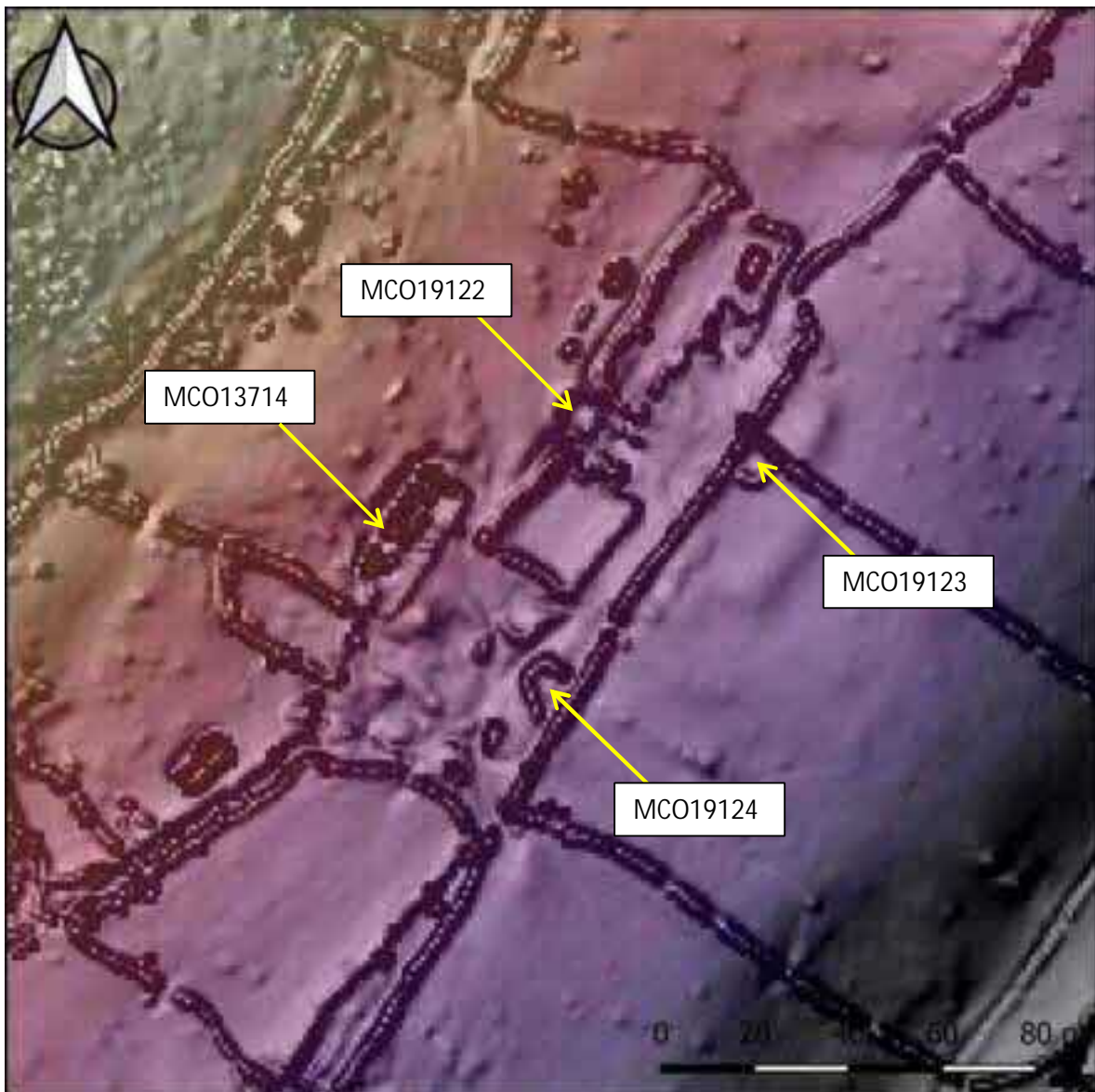


FIGURE 12: RELEVANT ENTRIES FROM THE CORNWALL AND SCILLY HER.



## 2.5 RESULTS OF A WALKOVER SURVEY

The walkover survey focused on the curtilage of the house and Barn. Almost all the fields/areas were laid to grass, almost all of which was closely cut or cropped. The modern additions to this landscape include the track providing access from the north, the small wooden house built to the south-west side, and the small shed reinstated into the narrow lane to the south.

All the boundaries here are all battered stone-faced hedgebanks; these stand up to 1.6m high and up to 0.8m across at the top. The lower part of the stone facing sometimes incorporates very large stones, but for the most part they consist of roughly coursed pitched stones 150-300mm across. The two possible roundhouses are both built in an identical fashion, and it seems much more likely these structures are medieval or post-medieval in origin. To either side of the Barn the hedgebanks actually function as lynchets with stone-faced terraces.

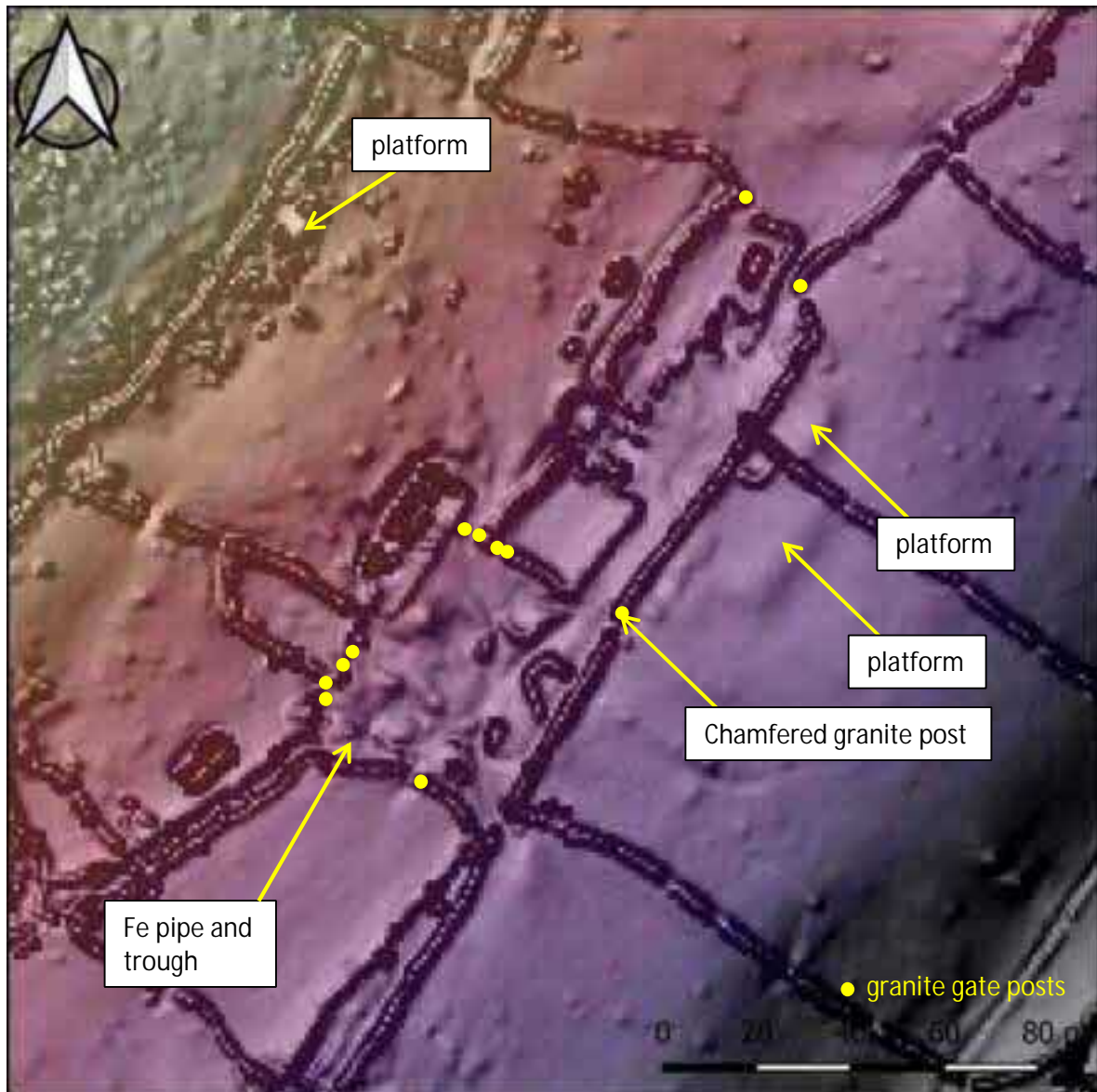


FIGURE 13: LiDAR IMAGE SHOWING OBSERVED HISTORIC FEATURES.

Where the original width of gateways is preserved small and irregular granite gateposts survive (noted in Figure 14). The fields to the east have recently been cleared of granite boulders and these have been piled up on the hedgebanks to form new gateposts; the gateway in the middle of the eastern boundary has one such repurposed granite boulder, but the other post is a reused



chamfered granite lintel. Some of the granite posts have feather and tare marks (and date therefore to the 19<sup>th</sup> century), one has the wider wooden wedge holes, and the others lack such marks altogether.

The surface of the open space to the south/south-east of the house is very irregular. A fairly steady stream of water drops down from the south-west along a former lane and passes through an area of irregular earthworks; there is an iron pipe above a granite trough here. There is a relatively clear sub-rectangular space here that might correspond to a feature shown on the historic maps, and it is not impossible there was once a range of buildings here orientated down the slope. In general, this part of the site, together with the clear platforms in the fields to the east, strongly resembles a deserted medieval townplace.



FIGURE 14: VIEW ACROSS THE FORMER GARDEN ATTACHED TO THE HOUSE (BARN TO THE RIGHT); VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 1M)



FIGURE 15: VIEW OF ONE OF THE 'ROUNDHOUSES' ON THE SITE; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (SCALE 1M).



FIGURE 16: VIEW ACROSS THE TOWNPLACE TO THE HOUSE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.

## 3.0 HISTORIC BUILDING ASSESSMENT

### 3.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

The Barn is set down into a terrace in the slope just to the north-east of the house. The structure is in the form of a U-shape, with the main two-storey linear range on a north-east to south-west alignment abutted by two smaller single-storey wings. Abutting its west elevation is a deep sub-circular feature that has been interpreted as a possible roundhouse and a horse whim. The east elevation faces the valley and provides the main access to the building, with several doors and a pair of large, rectangular windows to both wings. The barn is derelict, its walls collapsing, and its roof, windows and doors lost. Within between the main range and the wings there is a small yard. Ground levels to the rear and sides have been altered, as several ground-floor slit vents have been partly buried.



FIGURE 17: LOOKING DOWN TO THE HOUSE ALONG THE MODERN DRIVE; THE NORTH ELEVATION OF THE BARN CAN JUST BE SEEN BEYOND THE MOUNDS OF EARTH TO THE LEFT. VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.

### 3.2 BUILDING DESCRIPTION – THE BARN

The building faces east, has a U-shaped plan and is divisible into three compartments: B1a (the main range), B1b (the south wing) and B1c (the north wing). The two wings are slightly different in size. The interiors of all three are partly concealed by fallen rubble and vegetation, although most of the openings are intact.

The building is constructed of granite rubble with dressed granite quoins to the openings. B1a was originally of two storeys; the two wings are single-storey. The stonework has been repointed, with cement ribbon pointing visible in places; where this has fallen away, a friable light reddish-yellow brown clay bond was noted. The roofs were all gabled and historic photographs indicate the roof was carried on simple timber A-frame trusses.

The north-east elevation of the building has five openings: four slit vents and a first-floor loading door. The loading door (D7) has a thin slate sill and heavy granite lintel. The two slit vents at ground-floor level either side of D7 are partly (W9) or wholly (W8) blocked as the ground level has been raised here. The walls of B1c appear to abut B1a, as the quoins of B1a have been partly removed to tie the two walls together.

The north-west elevation is blind save for a (probably) low forced ground-floor doorway (D6) to the southern end. This features a heavy granite lintel and is addressed by a short flight of steps formed with granite and slate. There is a small ragged hole in the elevation at external ground level. To the



west of the building the slope has been cut back to form a steep-sided sub-circular hollow. This is now identified as the site of a horse whim (MCO19122), but apart from the aforementioned small, ragged hole there is no purpose-built opening for a shaft. To the centre of the hollow is a collection of laid stones/granite rubble.

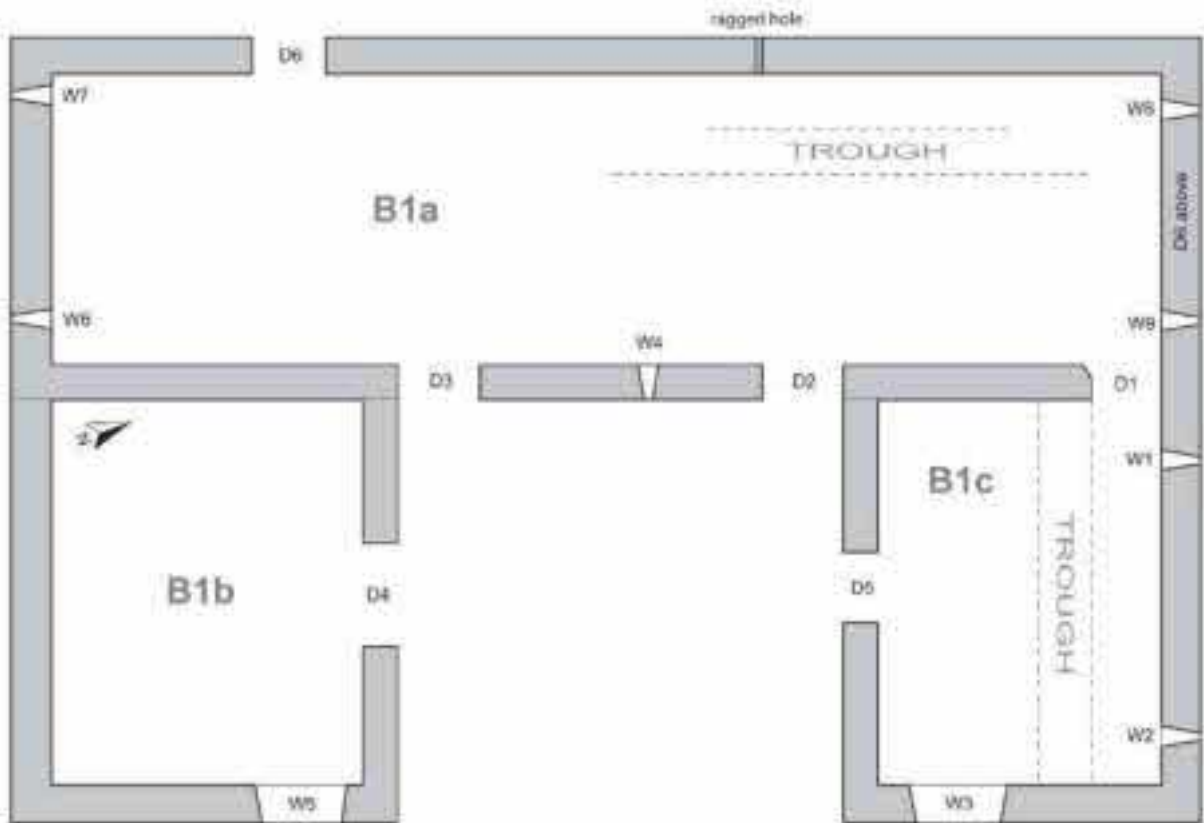


FIGURE 18: PLAN OF THE BARN (NOT TO SCALE).



FIGURE 19: THE NORTH-EAST ELEVATION OF BARN, WITH A FIRST-FLOOR LOADING DOOR TO THE WEST END; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).

The south-west elevation is blind save for two ground-floor slit vents in the gable end of B1a, although most of the gable has fallen down and it is possible other openings were once present. A slate levelling course was noted to the eaves.



FIGURE 20: THE NORTH-EAST ELEVATION WITH THE POSSIBLE HORSE WHIM IN THE FOREGROUND; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 1M).

The south-east elevation faces across the valley. The gable end of each wing features a large and symmetrical splayed window opening (W3, W5). They have heavy granite lintels, but no timber components survive. The gable above is braced in each instance by modern timbers. The south-east elevation of B1a has a doorway to each side (D2, D3) with a central slit vent. Both doors were single width with granite thresholds and lintels. Both openings had quoin dressings to jambs, and each had one quoin that extended into the opening with a carved lip that would have prevented the doors opening outwards. Both had heavy iron pintles opposing the granite lip.



FIGURE 21: THE SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 2M).





FIGURE 22: THE SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).

The two wings formed a small yard in front of B1a; the opposing walls appear to abut B1a, and each contain a single doorway (D4, D5); D4 is wider than D5. D5 has a granite lintel but it has fallen; D4 appears to have had a timber lintel. As for D2 and D3, these doorways have iron pintles and a single quoin with a projecting lip, indicating they opened inwards.

The interiors of the building were obscured by vegetation and fallen rubble. Internally B1a is c.4m wide and c.15m long. Along the north-west wall the floor is raised, probably for a line of troughs, perhaps served from a feed passage accessed from the door in the north-west wall (D6). The lost ceiling was probably carried on common joists sitting on timber lacing in the opposing long walls; the decay of that timber lacing has brought the inner face of each wall tumbling down.



FIGURE 23: LOOKING DOWN TO SOUTH OF B1A; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.





FIGURE 24: THE QUOIN WITH PROJECTING LIP AND SOCKET HOLE TO D3; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

The interior of B1b was very overgrown and could not be entered safely. No fittings appear to survive apart from a fallen pegged timber door frame. There was no access into B1a, or any signs of a blocked opening between the two. The interior of B1c was more open and featured a feed passage along the north-east wall with the remains of a brick feed trough along one side. There is a doorway (D1) into B1a from that feed passage. The floor of the room is concrete.



FIGURE 25: D4 INTO B1B; VIEWED NORTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



FIGURE 26: THE INTERIOR OF B1C; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 1M).

### 3.3 FUNCTION AND PHASING

As this is a very late (1890s) vernacular farm building, in a marginal location, on a property that appears to have been stocked by farms elsewhere, lacking almost all its period fittings and partly ruinous. The feed passages with brick troughs would imply cattle, and perhaps a milking parlour, but these could be secondary features. The possible horse whim was clearly not a primary feature as no purpose-built opening for the shaft is present in the back wall. The large windows facing east are unusual, and point to the deliberate manipulation for horses, or a process that required good light. When the interiors are cleared the layout of the floors is likely to provide further evidence as to function.

Vernacular buildings like the ruined barn at Canaglaze can often appear older than they are. The stonework here appears as traditional in form and style. However, the historic maps make it clear it was built between 1888 and 1906, perhaps incorporating an earlier, smaller structure shown on the 1888 OS map (due to the inaccessibility of B1b this could not be demonstrated). There is phasing in the build, as both B1b and B1c appear to abut B1a. However, they would have to have been built within a decade of B1a to appear on the 1906 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS map. It is likely this structure was built for one purpose(s) and adapted during the 20<sup>th</sup> century to another(s); again, this may become clear when the interior is cleared.

### 3.4 BUILDING DESCRIPTION – THE HOUSE

The house comprises a two-storey linear range divisible into three separate components, all of which are currently undergoing extensive repair. The historic floors have been lifted and concrete floors installed, and the roofline has been raised and a slate roof reinstated. As this building was a roofless ruin until very recently, no period features apart from the fireplaces survived.

The oldest part of the building is the central block, with a 2/1/2 arrangement of windows with a central door overlooking the valley. The rear (west) wall had two-storey opening opposite the front door, now blocked to form a single first-floor window. There are high but partly-blocked alcoves in that rear wall that may have been windows, but no trace can be seen in the external wall. To the



south end of the block is a deep fireplace with chamfered granite bressumer and jamb, with a cloam oven to one side. The fireplace has been shortened to accommodate a forced doorway. To the north end is a second fireplace in an inserted shallow stack. The floors of this space were of earth with some flagstones. There is a later external buttress to the south-west corner of this block. This would appear to have been a two-room cross-passage house, the character of the main fireplace indicating a 17<sup>th</sup> century date.



FIGURE 27: CHAMFERED FIRE SURROUND SEEN TO CENTRAL BAY OF HOUSE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 1M).

The original building was extended to the north by a single room. On the ground floor there is a window in the east wall (set into a blocked doorway), a recently forced doorway to the rest of the house, and a wide doorway in the west wall. The latter sits in a two-storey opening but has been forced wider. In the north gable there is an external stack containing a deep box hearth with partly-rebuilt and blocked cloam oven. The floor here was of large, rounded granite setts. At first-floor level there are windows in the east and west walls, a small window to one side of the stack, and another forced doorway to the rest of the house. Provisionally, this may be dated to the later 18<sup>th</sup> century when it constituted a separate dwelling.

The original building was also extended to the south by a single room. On the ground floor there is a door and window in the east wall, a door in the west wall, and a deep fireplace with cloam oven in the south wall. The quality of the stonework around the fireplace is noticeably inferior to that of the 17<sup>th</sup> century stack. The floor was of slate flagstones. At first-floor level there are two windows in the east wall, and unlike the rest of the house, there was a fireplace (now blocked) for a heated bedroom. This extension can be dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and again constituted a separate dwelling.

This phasing is contra that offered in Hayes 2014, which saw the 17<sup>th</sup> century stack as inserted and posited a possible origin as a longhouse. This interpretation sees the stack as definitive, the central block representing the principal dating evidence for the construction of the house.

### 3.5 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Barn is both ruinous and very late in date but is constructed with vernacular materials and some detailing survives. The historic mapping suggest it dates to the 1890s, replacing or incorporating a

smaller, earlier building. The architectural value of the Barn is sadly denuded by its ruinous state, but the aesthetics of a ruined vernacular structure on the moorland fringe are in keeping with the area.

The building contains narrative value for the historic Canaglaze farmstead, as it can inform on changing focus of agriculture and possibly status on the site, i.e., the presence of outbuildings and services.

The significance of a heritage asset as defined by NPPF is defined as ‘the value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic, or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting.’ (NPPF). Historic England describes significance through four related values: evidential, historical, aesthetic, and communal (English Heritage 2008):

#### Evidential value (NPPF: archaeological Interest)

Low. The building is very late in date and heavily terraced into the slope. Only the walls survive and are in poor condition. The fallen stone rubble and vegetation inside does conceal detail.

#### Historical Illustrative and Associative Value (NPPF: Historic Interest)

Low-medium. Canaglaze is first recorded in 1671 and appears on the 1748 Martyn map, possibly indicating some status. The earliest fireplace in the house would suggest a 17<sup>th</sup> century date. It was associated with the Bray family for most of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The residents may have worked in the local mines, and tin streaming took place in the base of the valley. More recently, the house is reputed to have featured in the latest BBC adaption of Poldark.

#### Aesthetic value (NPPF: Architectural & Artistic Value)

Low-medium. The Barn is built of local vernacular materials, altered but authentic in character and appearance. The Barn provides an important visual context for wider farmstead, blending seamlessly within its landscape setting. It is visually pleasing in its traditional style and form, with good vernacular details including dressed quoins and lintels.

#### Communal value

None. As a private dwelling/farmstead the buildings have no known communal value.

#### Authenticity & Integrity

Low-Medium. The ruined barn has low levels of integrity (ruinous and in declining condition) but remains a highly authentic example of a vernacular farm building.

#### Wider Setting

The Barn is set back into the slope, and currently forms a relatively recessive visual component of the wider landscape. When viewed from the opposing slope, its vernacular materials and subdued colour palette mean it blends into the background and forms a complementary visual component.

#### Archaeological Potential

The Cornwall and Scilly HLC characterises this area as Upland Rough Ground but there is good reason to believe Medieval Farmland would be more appropriate. While the place-name is first attested in 1671, it is Cornish rather than English, and the layout of the fields and the townplace would suggest a shrunken medieval settlement. On many occupied farmsteads the archaeological evidence for medieval activity is deemed slight and prone to later disturbance/destruction. That being the case, the archaeological potential of the site could be high, but given the likelihood of post-medieval and recent disturbance moderate is probably more likely. The Barn is heavily terraced into the slope, so it would appear unlikely that earlier archaeological remains would survive within or below its footprint.

## 4.0 CONCLUSION

---

The settlement of Canaglaze is first documented in 1671 but the place-name is Cornish. The 19<sup>th</sup> century Census indicates up to three households were resident at Canaglaze at any one time, and this is reflected in the house, which was once divided into three separate dwellings. The ruinous Barn was built in the 1890s using vernacular materials as a multi-purpose animal/storage building. Only the walls now survive, and these are partly tumbled down. It is a non-designated heritage asset, but one of low overall value. Its greatest contribution is the part it plays in the narrative of the farmstead. Further recording once the interior and exterior have been cleared of debris and vegetation may help to better understand the structure and its development.

## 5.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

---

### Published Sources:

- Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists 2014 revised 2017 and 2020: Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment.
- CIFA 2014: Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures.
- Gilbert, CS, 1820, An Historical and Topographical Survey of the County of Cornwall, Volume 3.
- Gover, J. 1948: Place-Names of Cornwall. Royal Institution of Cornwall.
- Historic England 2017: Understanding Place: Historic area assessments in a planning and development context.
- Historic England 2017: The Setting of Heritage Assets (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition)
- ICOMOS 2005: Xi'an Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas.
- ICOMOS 2011: Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties. International Council on Monuments and Sites.
- Johnson, N. Bonney, D. & Rose, P. 2008: Bodmin Moor: an archaeological survey volume 1: The human landscape to c.1800. English Heritage.
- Landscape Institute 2013: Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition. London.
- Lysons, D. & Lysons, S. 1822: Magna Britannia, volume 3: Cornwall. London.
- Padel, O. 1985: Cornish Place-Name Elements. English Place-Name Society.
- Smith, J., Giles, C., Sharpe, A., Herring, P. & Johnson, N. 2008: Bodmin Moor: an archaeological survey volume 2: The industrial and post-medieval landscapes. English Heritage.
- Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983: Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales.
- UNESCO 2015: Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention.
- University of Newcastle 2002: Visual Assessment of Wind Farms: Best Practice.

### Unpublished Sources:

- Hayes, T. 2014: Canaglaze, West Moor, Altarnun, Cornwall: an archaeological assessment.

### Websites:

- BGS British Geological Survey 2023: Geology of Britain Viewer.  
[http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer\\_google/googleviewer.html](http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html)
- Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) 2020 : LA 104 Environmental Assessment and Monitoring  
<https://www.standardsforhighways.co.uk/dmrbs/search/0f6e0b6a-d08e-4673-8691-cab564d4a60a>
- Environment Agency 2023: LiDAR, Digital Surface Model.  
<https://environment.data.gov.uk/DefraDataDownload/?Mode=survey>

APPENDIX 1: PHOTOGRAPHIC ARCHIVE

---



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



2. THE EAST ELEVATION OF B1C WITH LARGE SQUARE WINDOW; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M).





3. D5 LEADING TO B1C WITH DRESSED QUOIN DETAILS; NO LINTEL OR FITTINGS SURVIVED APART FROM THE CARVED LIP; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



4. THE EAST FRONT OF B1A WITH SYMMETRICALLY PLACED DOORS WITH SLIT VENT BETWEEN; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 2M).





5. LINTEL AND IRON BRACE SEEN TO D2 WITH HEAVY PINTLE SURVIVING TO NORTH SIDE.



6. THE CARVED GRANITE LIPS SEEN TO D2 AND D3.





7. HEAVY PINTLE SURVIVING TO NORTH SIDE OF D3.



8. D4 LEADING TO B1B; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 2M).





9. THE EAST FACING ELEVATION OF B1B WITH LARGE RECTANGULAR WINDOW; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 2M).



10. THE SOUTH-WEST ELEVATION SHOWING NO DISTINCT JOIN BETWEEN B1A AND B1B; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 2M).





11. GROUND LEVELS CUTTING TWO GF SLITS TO SOUTH B1A; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 1M).



12. THE WEST ELEVATION OF THE BARN; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (SCALE 2M).





13. POSSIBLE ALTERED DOORWAY TO B1A IN WEST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (SCALE 2M).



14. THE WEST ELEVATION SHOWS NO SIGNS OF AN OPENING LINKING IT TO THE HORSE WHIM; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 1M).





15. THE NORTH-EAST GABLE END OF B1A; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (SCALE 1M).



16. THE WEST EXTERNAL ELEVATION ABUTTED BY POSSIBLE HORSE WHIM; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (SCALE 1M).





17. THE WEST EXTERNAL ELEVATION ABUTTED BY POSSIBLE HORSE WHIM; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (SCALE 1M).



18. GRANITE RUBBLE IN THE CENTRE OF THE POSSIBLE HORSE WHIM; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 1M).





19. THE FIRST-FLOOR LOADING DOOR IN THE NORTH GABLE OF B1A; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 2M).



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





21. THE NORTH-EAST CORNER OF B1C WITH HEDGEBANK AND SLIT; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 2M).



22. THE GRANITE THRESHOLD FOUND TO THE EXTERIOR OF D5; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 1M).





23. D5 IN B1C, LOOKING THROUGH TO D4 IN B1B; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



24. THE INTERNAL ELEVATION OF EAST WALL TO B1C; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.





25. THE EAST INTERNAL ELEVATION OF B1C; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (SCALE 1M).



26. THE SOUTH INTERNAL ELEVATION OF B1C CLEARLY ABUTS B1A; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.





27. D5 LOOKING THROUGH TO THE SMALL YARD AND B1B; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 1M).



28. THE BASE OF WALL TO B1C LOOKING EXPOSED AND RAGGED, GROUND LEVELS ALTERED AS CONCRETE RIBBON POINTING DOES NOT CONTINUE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (SCALE 1M).





29. THE INTERNAL EAST ELEVATION OF B1A; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-WEST (SCALE 1M).



30. THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF B1A, NO EVIDENCE OF AN OPENING IT TO B1B; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (SCALE 1M).





31. THE INTERNAL FACE OF ALTERED OPENING D6 TO WEST ELEVATION OF B1A; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 1M).



32. THE INTERNAL WEST ELEVATION LEADING TO NORTH GABLE END B1A; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.





33. THE INTERNAL WEST ELEVATION SHOWING WHERE THE INNER FACE OF THE WALL ABOVE THE TIMBER LACING HAS COLLAPSED; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 1M).



34. THE GRANITE LINTEL TO D1, LEADING FROM B1A TO B1C; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.





35. D4 OPENING TO B1B, THE DOORFRAME FALLEN OVER BUT IN SITU; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



36. THE EAST OF THE HOUSE, SHOWING PHASING; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 1M).





37. THE EAST ELEVATION, SOUTH END; VIEWED FROM THE EAST.



38. THE EAST ELEVATION OF HOUSE LOOKING SOUTH; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST (SCALE 1M).





39. THE MAIN ACCESS TO CENTRAL BAY OF HOUSE; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 1M).



40. THE NORTH SIDE OF THE EAST ELEVATION, REPOINTING OBSCURES PHASING; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 1M).





41. THE NORTH END OF EAST ELEVATION, THIS WINDOW OPENING IN A BLOCKED DOORWAY; VIEWED FROM THE EAST (SCALE 1M).



42. THE (REBUILT) STEPPED GABLE STACK TO THE NORTH GABLE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.





43. THE NORTH AND WEST EXTERNAL ELEVATIONS; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 1M).



44. THE NORTH END OF WEST ELEVATION, SHOWING THE ALTERED OPENINGS; VIEWED FROM THE WEST (SCALE 1M).





45. THE WEST ELEVATION OF THE FARMHOUSE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



46. THE SOUTH END OF THE WEST ELEVATION, MODERN EXTENSION TO RIGHT; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



47. THE GRANITE BUTTRESS TO THE SOUTH END OF THE WEST ELEVATION, NOW WITH A MODERN PLANT ROOM; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.



48. THE SOUTH EXTENSION, AND SLATE HANGING (MODERN) TO SOUTH WALL; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH.





49. THE FIREPLACE IN THE NORTHERN ROOM OF THE HOUSE, CLOAM OVEN TO LEFT SIDE; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 1M).



50. THE WINDOW IN A FORMER DOORWAY IN THE NORTH ROOM; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST (SCALE 1M).



51. THE SHALLOW FIREPLACE AT THE NORTH END OF THE CENTRAL BAY; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH (SCALE 1M).



52. THE LARGE STACK TO THE SOUTH END OF THE CENTRAL BAY, CLOAM OVEN TO RIGHT; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 1M).





53. THE DETAIL OF THE CLOAM OVEN.



54. THE NORTH AND WEST PARTS OF SOUTHERN BAY; VIEWED FROM THE SOUTH-EAST (SCALE 1M).



55. THE STACK TO SOUTH BAY WITH LARGE CLOAM OVEN TO RIGHT; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH (SCALE 1M).



56. THE DETAIL OF DAMAGED CLOAM OVEN.





57. A DEEP WELL COVERED, LOCATED TO THE NORTH OF THE HOUSE AGAINST EAST ELEVATION; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



58. THE STAMP FOR FORMER RIDGE TILES.





59. THE CHAMFERED GRANITE SPOLIA IDENTIFIED ON THE SITE.



60. THE LANDSCAPED YARD NORTH OF THE BARN; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.





61. THE LANDSCAPED YARD LOOKING TO CARNE DOWN; VIEWED FROM THE WEST.

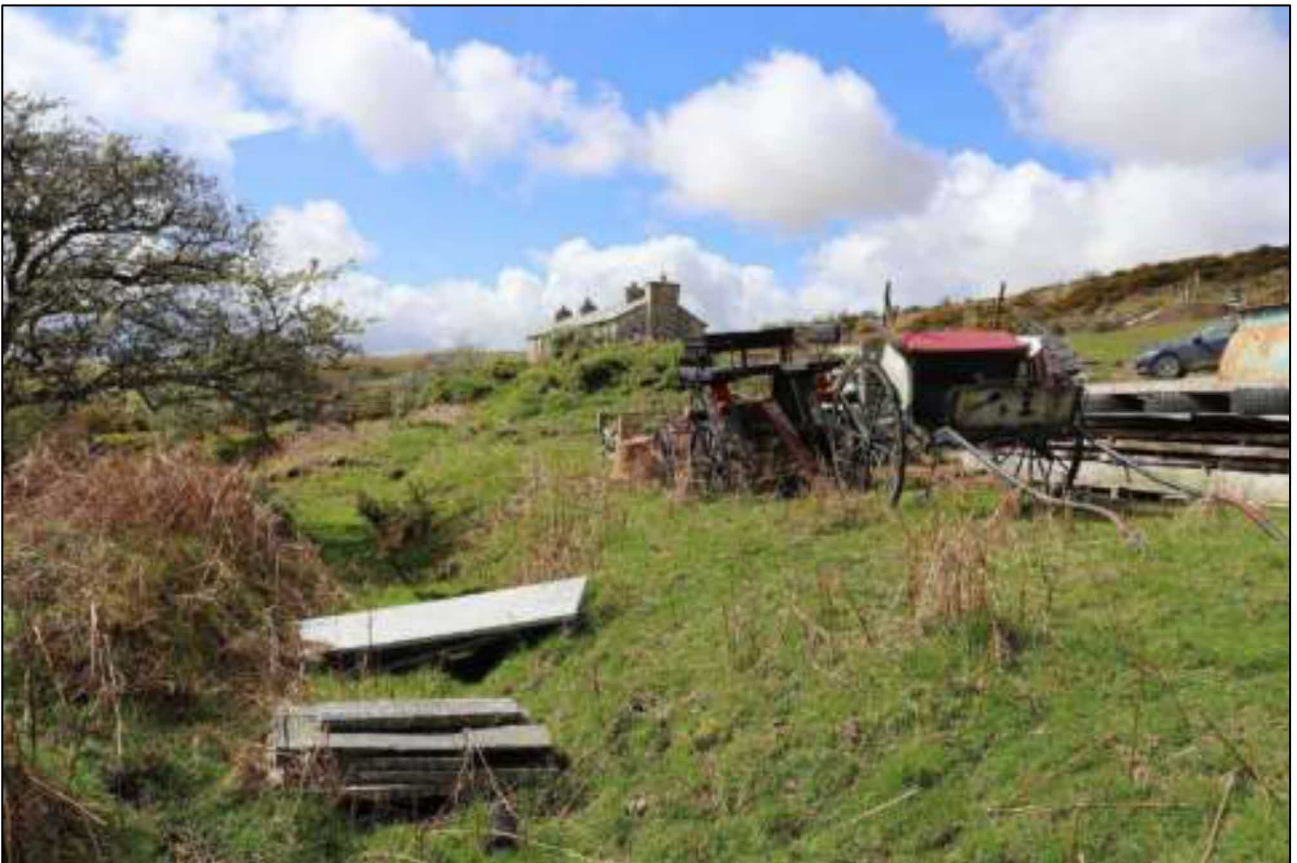


62. THE TERRACING/ HEDGE BANKS IDENTIFIED JUST NORTH OF BARN; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.





63. THE HEDGE BANK LOOKING TOWARDS BARN; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH.



64. THE WIDER TERRACING SEEN TO THE NORTH OF SITE LOOKING BACK TO HOUSE; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-EAST.





65. THE EAST BOUNDARY CLOSE TO BARN OVERLOOKING CARNE DOWN; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



66. THE SLOPES OF CARNE DOWN, SHOWING ANOTHER POSSIBLE CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE (NOT LISTED TO HER); VIEWED FROM THE WEST.



67. THE VIEW LOOKING DOWN THE RESURFACED TRACK TOWARDS THE HOUSE, THE BARN DOWN TO THE CENTRE LEFT BUT OUT OF SIGHT; VIEWED FROM THE NORTH-WEST.



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)