



Park Hill House farm buildings, St Stephens, Cornwall

Historic Building Record



Historic Environment Projects

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The fieldwork was carried out by the author and Eric Berry.

The Project Manager was Nigel Thomas.

The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of Historic Environment Projects and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

Freedom of Information Act

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Cover illustration

Park Hill House and stables taken from the north-west.

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Abbreviations

EH	English Heritage
HER	Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Historic Environment Record
HE	Historic Environment, Cornwall Council
NGR	National Grid Reference
OS	Ordnance Survey

1 Summary

HE Projects were commissioned by Alf Trewin on behalf of the Werrington Estate to carry out an historic building record of the outbuildings at Park Hill House, St Stephens, located at NGR SX 3237 8580 (Fig 1). The record was carried out as one of the conditions for planning consent in advance of the conversion and partial demolition of the buildings to become a dwelling.

There are four outbuildings at Park Hill house all of which were constructed during the mid to late 19th century. They include Building 1 (a two-storey stable and cart house with hay loft) constructed between c1840 and c1880, Building 2 (a stable range), Building 3 (a cart house and stable extension to Building 2) and Building 4 (pigsties). Buildings 2, 3 and 4 were all constructed between c1880 and c1907.

In terms of function the buildings have all seen change of use except Building 4 (the pigsties). Building 1 originally contained a cart/trap house and stables on the ground floor but the cart/trap house was abandoned when the large door opening in the west wall was blocked and the whole of the ground floor then became stables. The west end of Building 2 (originally a stable) was converted to house smaller animals (possibly pigs) with the insertion of feeding troughs along the north wall. The east end of Building 2 (originally stables) was converted for use as a shippon/milking parlour and Building 3 which originally contained a cart/trap house and stable/loose box was converted to stables when the cart opening in the south wall was blocked and a stable door inserted.

The historic background of the complex is fairly scant but we know that it was and still is part of the Werrington estate and formerly owned by the Duke of Northumberland. All the farm buildings (except, perhaps, Building 1) were constructed at a time when the Benoy family occupied the property during the mid to late 19th century. The concentration of stabling suggests that they either ran a carriage business alongside farming or that they leased stabling to others.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project background

Planning Permission has been granted by Cornwall Council for the conversion of outbuildings (Buildings 1, 2 and 3) at Park Hill House to residential use and the demolition of Building 4 (ref. E1/2009/00530). Planning Condition 11 states:

No development shall take place within the area to be developed until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological recording based on a written scheme of investigation submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure that provision is made to record finds of archaeological interest in accordance with the requirements of PPG16 Archaeology and Planning.

Although no brief for recording standards was issued by the planning authority, a photographic and descriptive survey of the standing structures was required by Phil Copleston, Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer. Historic Environment Projects was subsequently contacted by Alf Trewin of Trwein Design Partnership on behalf of the Werrington Estate. An estimate of costs was prepared by HE Projects and agreed with the client. This was followed by the production of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) setting out the intended methodology. After approval of the WSI by the planning authority the work commenced.

2.2 Aims

The principal aim of the study was to gain a better understanding of the historic development and function of the outbuildings. The objectives were to obtain an archaeological record of the site prior to alterations.

2.3 Methods

The fieldwork undertaken conformed to an English Heritage Level 2 survey (see English Heritage 2006). It comprised a walk-over, photographic survey and the production of a brief building description.

2.3.1 Desk-based assessment

During the desk-based assessment historical databases and archives were consulted in order to obtain information about the history of the site and the structures and features that were likely to survive. The main sources consulted were as follows:

- Cornwall HER
- Early maps and photographs (see Section 8.1)
- Published histories (see Section 8.2)
- Websites (see Section 8.3)

2.3.2 Fieldwork

Analysis of the building fabric was undertaken on site (recorded as notes). Measured information and detail, as appropriate, was added to copies of existing measured drawings.

The photographic record comprised:

- general views
- internal and external elevations
- examples of structural and architectural detail

The principal photographic record comprised black and white photographs taken using a 35mm camera on fine grain archive quality film. A metric scale was included in all archive shots where possible.

Supporting colour photographs were taken with a digital camera for illustrative use.

2.3.3 Post-fieldwork

All project materials were prepared for long term storage. This report was prepared to summarise the results of the study.

3 Location and setting

The settlement of St Stephens lies on the north side of Launceston in Launceston parish and is early medieval in origin (Fig 1). Park Hill House lies on the northern edge of the settlement just within the medieval historic core and adjoins farmland to the north (at NGR SX 3237 8580). The associated outbuildings are set around a small yard directly north of the house. The house itself is a Grade II listed building dating to the 18th or early 19th century (Figs 5 and 6) and is shown on the Tithe map of c1840 (Fig 2), Building 1 is shown on the c1880 OS map and buildings 2,3 and 4 are shown on the c1907 OS map.

The slate rubble buildings, located immediately on the east side of the road, are constructed on land gently sloping down to the south-east at a height of approximately 140m OD. Bedrock in the area comprises Holseworthy Group mudstone, siltstone and sandstone (Cornwall Council GIS data).

4 Designations

Park Hill House is a Grade II listed building. The group of buildings lie within the Conservation Area and Historic Settlement of St Stephens. The site also borders an Area of Great Landscape Value to the north.

5 Site history

Before the Norman Conquest St Stephens was previously known as 'Lanscauestone', while across the valley to the south-east lay Dunhuett. At Lanscauestone there was a church and a flourishing college of secular priests with its own mint and market, and a community thrived around it (http://www.cornwall-opc.org/Par_new/l_m/launceston_stephen.php).

Robert de Mortain, William the Conqueror's half-brother, was given substantial property throughout the country but his greatest strength lay in Cornwall with 247 manors. Dunhuett was a site of great strategic importance, standing on high ground and near the main crossing point into Cornwall at Polson. So it was here that Robert built a wooden castle (which was replaced by the present castle made of stone in the 13th century) and where he set up his court and administrative centre (http://www.cornwall-opc.org/Par_new/l_m/launceston_stephen.php).

The town grew in size around the castle and when first the market and then the mint, which was operating from its old location until the end of the 12th century, were transferred from Lanscauestone to Dunhuett, the former settlement's importance diminished as the latter's increased, and in time Dunhuett became known as Lanscauestone, while the former settlement became known as St Stephens. There has been a church dedicated to St Stephen on the site since the 10th century. In about 1100 St Stephen's college was converted into a foundation of regular canons. Forty or so years later it was involved in disputes between King

Stephen and the landowning barons. As a result the tower was destroyed by the Earl of Cornwall as it was being used as a currency store. Following this it was decided to build a new priory down in the valley by the river Kensey and the canons moved there in 1155. (http://www.cornwall-opc.org/Par_new/l_m/launceston_stephen.php).

The probable extent of the medieval town of St Stephens is approximately defined by North Street, Underhayes, and including the churchyard and vicarage on the east is indicated by Sheppard (Sheppard, 1980). In the 18th century the parish of St Stephen passed into the hands of the Dukes of Northumberland as part of the acquisition of the Werrington estate. Park Hill House and outbuildings are still in the ownership of the Werrington estate.

The Tithe map of c1840 (Fig 2) shows that the house was present at this date, but that none of the outbuilding had been constructed. To the north of the house a lane is shown running from the main road eastwards, giving access to the fields beyond. The Tithe Apportionment lists the landowner at this date as the Duke of Northumberland with 151 (house, curtilage and garden) occupied by Richard Hooper, 152 (garden) occupied by William Metters and 152a (lane) occupied by Francis Smith and others. By 1880 (as shown on the c1880 OS map, Fig 3) Building 1 (former stable, cart house and hay loft) had been constructed to the north-east of the house, adjoining the lane to the north. By this time the house was occupied by the Benoy family (1881 Census record) who are likely to be responsible for creating the farm here and setting up a stable/carriage business.

The c1907 OS map (Fig 4) shows that between c1880 and c1907 Buildings 2, 3 and 4 (stables, cart house and pigsties) had been added (although building 3 was added as an extension to building 2). The c1907 OS map also shows that the lane was still in use at this date separating Buildings 2 and 3 to the north from the rest of the complex to the south. At some point during the 20th century the western half of Building 4 (pigsties) was demolished leaving only its eastern end, the lane was abandoned and timber sheds were erected on its site between Buildings 3 and 4.

6 Archaeological results

6.1 Building 1

(Plans and elevations Fig 49, Photos Figs 7-18)

This is a two storey mid 19th century building (constructed between c1840 and c1880) as a stable and cart/trap house on the ground floor and hay and straw loft on the first floor. At some point during the early 20th century an earth closet was added as a lean-to on the south end of the west elevation.

The stable and hayloft is a gable ended building, rectangular in plan and aligned north-south. The north gable has been constructed at an angle so that it is aligned directly with the former adjoining lane. The building is constructed from roughly coursed, slate rubble bonded with lime mortar. The quoins and jambs are also constructed from slate rubble. The roof structure is original and has roughly hewn A-frame trusses which are lap-jointed and bolted (although originally probably pegged). The roof covering is rag slate.

The single storey small lean-to earth/water closet was added to the west elevation at a later date. It is constructed from roughly coursed slate rubble bonded with lime mortar and has a rag slate roof covering.

6.1.1 Building 1 Exterior

(Plans and elevations Fig 49, Photos Figs 7-11)

The west elevation fronts a small yard. There is a single, original, wide, blocked door opening at ground floor level just to the north of the centre of the wall. This opening is wide enough to allow access for a cart or trap to be stored in the building along with the horses. There are no other openings in this elevation except three later inserted ceramic ventilation pipes at first floor level. At the south end the small single storey earth closet has a single central window opening and the yard wall adjoins it to the south.

The south gable end of the building was almost entirely covered with ivy at the time of the site visit. It has a door opening on the west side at ground floor level. This door opening was originally wider but has been partially blocked to the east and a brick arch inserted over the narrower opening. To the west of the eastern quoin there is a straight joint at ground floor level which may be associated with a former opening or repair of the east wall. At first floor level there is a blocked loading door opening. The adjoining earth/water closet at the west end has an original door opening.

The east (rear) elevation has suffered structurally. It now bows outwards and a crack has appeared in the southern half. There are no openings or blocked openings in this elevation but in the northern half there are visual remains of the former adjoining pigsty (Building 4), the western part of which was demolished during the 20th century. The roof line of the pigsties clearly visible with slate flashing remaining *in situ* and the truncated north wall is evident where it has been tied in to the north quoin of Building 1. Below the roof line the wall is lime-washed.

The north gable end (like the south) was almost entirely covered with ivy at the time of the site visit. It has an inserted door opening at ground floor level at the west end. This has a brick arch, a chamfered door frame and original ledged stable door. At first floor level there is a loading door opening with an original ledged door with strap hinges.

6.1.2 Building 1 Interior

(Plans and elevations Fig 49, Photos Fig 12-18)

The interior of the building comprises a single open room space at ground floor level and a single open loft space at first floor level. The stairs to the first floor lie at the northern end of the building and are a later insertion along with a replacement first floor structure. The ground floor originally served as a stable and cart house accessed via a wide opening in the west wall (now blocked) and a slightly narrower opening in the south wall (partially blocked). The room space may originally have been sub-divided although no visible evidence for this was noted. The walls are lime-washed and the floor surface has been covered with concrete except along the east (rear) wall where former slate stall partition slabs (possibly from the pigsties, Building 4) have been reused as flagstones.

At the level of the first floor structure there is an original stone corbel immediately below the loading door in the south gable to provide strengthening of the floor in this area. In the west wall a series of original square section joist sockets are visible between the replacement joists, and there is an original timber floor plate.

The first floor comprises a half storey room open to the roof space with a loading door in each gable end. It was originally designed as a hay and straw loft but may have been used occasionally for threshing although the low trusses would have hindered this activity. The south loading door opening is now blocked, but the north loading door has an original ledged door with strap hinges. The walls are lime-washed and the original A-frame trusses have bowed inwards over time.

6.2 Building 2

(Plan and elevations Fig 50, Photos Figs 19-31)

This is a single storey late 19th century building (constructed between c1880 and c1907) as a stable range. Fairly soon after it was constructed it was extended to the east by the addition of Building 3. Building 2 comprises two rooms, both originally stables but both converted to house other animals at a later date.

Building 2 has a hipped end to the west (fronting the road) and a gable end to the east. It is rectangular in plan and aligned east-west. The south (front) elevation faces the yard although originally there was a lane here running from west to east between Buildings 2/3 and 1/4. The building is constructed from roughly coursed, slate rubble bonded with lime mortar. Some of the quoins and jambs are also constructed from slate rubble but the majority comprise reused dressed Elvan blocks. The roof structure is original and has A-frame collar trusses which are lap-jointed and bolted. It has a uniform small, slate covering and ceramic ridge tiles.

6.2.1 Building 2 Exterior

(Plan and elevations Fig 50, Photos Figs 19-24)

The south elevation fronts a small yard. There is an original window opening (splayed internally) at the west end lighting room 1. It has a rubbed brick arch, Elvan jambs and a slate sill. To the east of this is a door opening with a slate threshold and Elvan jambs giving access to room 1. It has an original ledged and braced stable door with strap hinges hung on pintails. To the east of the door are the openings for room 2. They comprise a centrally set door opening with a brick arch, slate jambs, an original door frame and pintail hinges for a stable door (now replaced) and two window openings either side which have been altered (widened) in the late 20th century and have modern brick jambs. To the east of the eastern window the Elvan and slate quoin of the original end of the building is visible and now forms the western jamb of the door opening to Building 3.

The west hipped end elevation fronts the road. There are no openings but both quoins are constructed from reused dressed Elvan blocks.

The north (rear) elevation has a single inserted window opening at the western end lighting room 1. Three ceramic pipe ventilators have been inserted evenly spaced within the eastern part of the wall, relating to room 2. Both the west and east quoins are constructed from dressed Elvan blocks and the eastern quoin forms a jamb for a blocked door opening associated with Building 3.

The east gable end now forms an internal partition between Buildings 2 and 3. It contains an original blocked door opening to the south and a narrow blocked feeding hatch to the north.

6.2.2 Building 2 Interior

(Plan and elevations Fig 50, Photos Figs 24-31)

The interior of the building is divided into two rooms by a north-south slate rubble partition wall reaching into the apex of the roof. The roof structure, including A-frame collar trusses which are lap-jointed and bolted, is lime-washed.

Room 1, located at the west end of the building, is the smaller of the two rooms. It has a concrete floor which slopes gently down to the south and partially rendered lime-washed walls. The original function of the room as a stable is indicated by the surviving original stable door with chamfered frame and window in the south wall along with a wooden harness peg in the east wall. The room was converted to house smaller animals (possibly for use as a pigsty) in the second half of the 20th century when a manger was inserted along the north wall at low

level. The manger comprises a reused slate partition front retaining four cement mortar lined feeding troughs. In the north wall a window has been inserted at a later date with two iron stanchions.

Room 2 is located at the east end of the building and is the larger of the two rooms. It has a concrete floor which slopes gently down to the south to a drainage channel and partially cement rendered walls which are lime-washed over stonework and painted white over cement render. The original function of the room as a stable is indicated by the surviving pintail hinges for stable door and original door frame in the south wall, although the door itself is a modern replacement. The room was converted as a shippon/milking parlour probably in the second half of the 20th century when a timber running the length of the room was inserted in the northern half (presumably to hold a milk line) and ventilator pipes were inserted in the north wall. The two front window opening were widened at a later date. The original blocked door opening at the south end of the east gable wall has a timber lintel as does the feeding hatch at the north end of this wall.

6.3 Building 3

(Plan and elevations Fig 50, Photos Figs 32-40)

This is a single storey late 19th century building (constructed between c1880 and c1907) as an eastern extension to Building 2. Its original function was as a cart/trap house and stable/loose box. It now comprises a single room, but probably contained a timber partition wall dividing the cart/trap house at the west end from a stable or loose box at the east end.

It is a gable ended building, sub-rectangular in plan, aligned east-west with an angled east gable end which is constructed directly on top of an earlier yard wall. The south (front) elevation faces the yard although originally there was a lane here running from west to east between Buildings 2/3 and 1/4. The building is constructed from roughly coursed, slate rubble bonded with lime mortar. The quoins and jambs are also constructed from slate rubble. The roof trusses are original A-frame trusses which are lap-jointed and nailed whilst the purlins are modern replacements and it now has a corrugated iron covering.

6.3.1 Building 3 Exterior

(Plan and elevations Fig 50, Photos Figs 32-34)

The south elevation fronts the former lane and gable end of Building 1. At the west end where it adjoins Building 2 there is an original wide cart house door opening which has now been blocked in the eastern half with a later door opening inserted in the western half. The Original cart house door opening has a timber lintel whilst the narrower insertion has a brick arch over. Much of the eastern quoin is formed by a truncated former yard wall aligned north-east to south-west and a straight joint is visible where the south wall of Building 3 abuts it.

The east gable end elevation can clearly be seen to incorporate the earlier slate rubble yard wall along with its vertically set slate rubble coping stones. At the south end of this elevation there is an original door opening with timber lintel giving access to the former stable or loose box at this end. To the north of the door and set centrally towards the apex is a small original window opening with an iron frame.

The north (rear) elevation has a single, original blocked door opening at its west end where it adjoins Building 2. This would have access to buildings 3 and 2 from the fields to the north.

6.3.2 Building 3 Interior

(Plans and elevations Fig 50, Photos Figs 35-40)

The interior of the building is a single open room space which was probably originally divided by a timber partition separating the cart/trap house at the west end from a stable or loose box at the east end. Evidence for the partition can be seen in the north wall where there is an iron bracket. The roof trusses are original A-frame trusses which are lap-jointed and nailed whilst the purlins are modern replacements.

The room has a concrete floor and lime-washed walls. The original function of the western end as a cart/trap house is indicated by the partially blocked wide cart door opening in the south wall. This has a timber lintel, and attached to the blocking below there is a reused tack rack. The original function of the eastern end as a stable or loose box is indicated by pintail hinges for a stable door in the eastern door opening and the window in the apex above. The whole of the interior was later converted to become stables when the wide cart door opening was narrowed to provide another stable door. Opposing the cart door opening there is a blocked original door opening in the north wall providing access to the building from both sides. The blocked door and feeding hatch opening in the west wall (original gable end of Building 2) are associated with the construction of Building 2.

6.4 Building 4

(Photos Figs 41-48)

This is a low single storey late 19th century building (constructed between c1880 and c1907) adjoining the northern half of the east wall of Building 1. Its original function was as a pigsty. Much of the building has been demolished (probably in the late 20th century but the eastern end still survives).

It is a gable ended building built up against Building 1 to the west. It is rectangular in plan and aligned east-west along the southern side of a former lane (now built over with timber sheds). The south (front) elevation originally faced directly onto the lane. The building is constructed from roughly coursed, slate rubble bonded with lime mortar. The quoins and jambs are also constructed from slate rubble. It has an asymmetrical roof with the south wall higher than the north wall (north wall is 1.2m high). This was designed so that people had access through a higher door opening in the south wall (from the house) and pigs had access through lower openings in the north wall. The two surviving roof trusses are original A-frame trusses which are lap-jointed and bolted at the apex. The feet of the trusses bear directly on top of the stone walls. The roof covering comprises uniform slate with ceramic ridge tiles.

6.4.1 Building 4 Exterior

(Photos Figs 41-45)

The remains of the north elevation at the eastern end of the building front the former lane. There is a single door opening in the low wall with the jamb of the next opening to the west still surviving. From the spacing between the two openings it can be estimated that there were originally five pig access openings in the whole elevation. The surviving opening measures approximately 1m high by 0.6m wide. In the east elevation of Building 1 disturbed masonry at the north-east quoin shows the north wall of the pigsties was tied in to the existing stables.

The east gable end elevation remains intact but contains no openings.

The remains of the south (rear) elevation has a single inserted window opening but originally there would have been a door opening for people to access the building from the house to the south.

6.4.2 Building 4 Interior

(Photos Figs 46-48)

The remains of the interior at the time of the fieldwork contained compost and rubbish so that the floor surface was not visible. The internal walls were lime-washed and there was no evidence that a swill kitchen ever existed within the structure. The estimated five openings in the north wall suggest that there were five stalls internally, possibly divided by slate slab partitions.

In the east elevation of Building 1 the roof line of the pigsties clearly visible with slate flashing remaining *in situ*. Below the roof line the wall is lime-washed.

7 Conclusions/discussion

The results of this study have brought together a brief historic background for this property and established functions and the major phases of construction for the buildings. Four major construction phases have been identified at the site. The first major phase of building was undertaken in the late 18th to early 19th century (pre-1840) when the house was constructed. The second phase of construction took place between c1840 and c1880 when Building 1, was constructed for use as a stable and cart house on the ground floor and hay and straw on the first floor. The third and forth phases of construction took place between c1880 and c1907 when Buildings 2 (stables) and Building 4 (pigsties) were constructed and Building 3 (cart house and stable) was added as a later extension to Building 2.

In terms of function the buildings have all seen change of use except Building 4 (the pigsties). Building 1 originally contained a cart/trap house and stables on the ground floor but the cart/trap house was abandoned when the large door opening in the west wall was blocked (probably after the construction of Building 3) and the whole of the ground floor became stables. Room 1 in Building 2 (originally a stable) was converted to house smaller animals (possibly pigs) with the insertion of feeding troughs along the north wall. Room 2 in Building 2 (originally stables) was converted for use as a shippon/milking parlour and Building 3 which originally contained a cart/trap house and stable/loose box was converted to stables when the cart opening in the south wall was blocked and a stable door inserted.

The historic background of the complex is fairly scant but we do know that it was and still is part of the Werrington estate and formerly owned by the Duke of Northumberland. All the farm buildings (except, perhaps, Building 1) were constructed at a time when the Benoy family occupied the property during the mid to late 19th century. The concentration of stabling suggests that they either ran a carriage business alongside farming or that they leased stabling to others.

8 References

8.1 Primary sources

Ordnance Survey, c1880. 25 Inch Map First Edition (licensed digital copy at HE)

Ordnance Survey, c1907. 25 Inch Map Second Edition (licensed digital copy at HE)

Ordnance Survey, 2007. Mastermap Digital Mapping

Tithe Map and Apportionment, c1840. Parish of St Stephens by Launceston (digital copy at HE)

Census records for 1881 and 1891

8.2 Publications

Shepherd, PA, 1980. *The Historic Towns of Cornwall* Truro

8.3 Websites

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/> English Heritage's online database of Sites and Monuments Records, and Listed Buildings

http://www.cornwall-opc.org/Par_new/l_m/launceston_stephen.php

9 Project archive

The HE project number is **146141**

The project's documentary, photographic and drawn archive is housed at the offices of Historic Environment, Cornwall Council, Kennall Building, Old County Hall, Station Road, Truro, TR1 3AY. The contents of this archive are as listed below:

1. A project file containing site records and notes, project correspondence and administration.
2. Electronic drawings stored in the directory ..\CAD ARCHIVE\Sites L\Launceston Park Hill House outbuildings 2012
3. Black and white photographs archived under the following index numbers: GBP 2242
4. Digital photographs stored in the directory ..\Images\Sites L\Launceston Park Hill House outbuildings 2012
5. English Heritage/ADS OASIS online reference: cornwall2-125138

This report text is held in digital form as: ..\HE Projects\Sites L\Launceston\Park Hill House outbuildings 2012\Park Hill House outbuildings report 2012

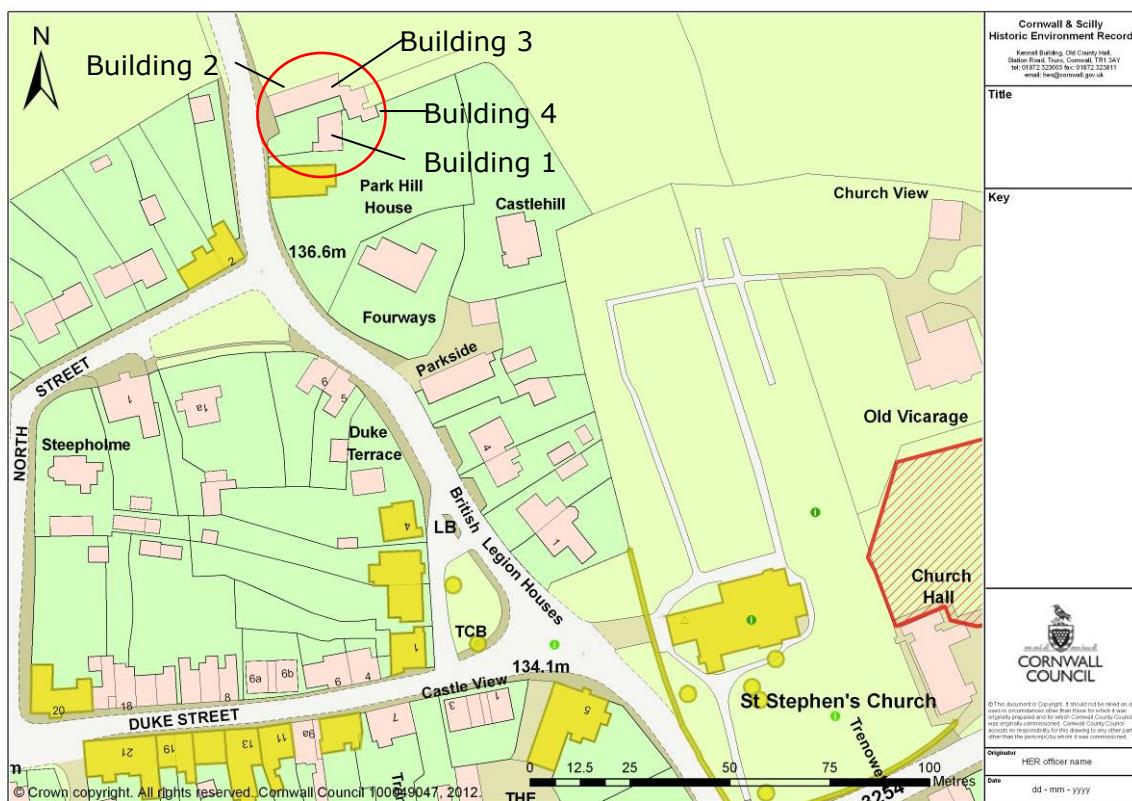


Fig 1 Location map (listed buildings in yellow)



Fig 2 Tithe Map, c1840

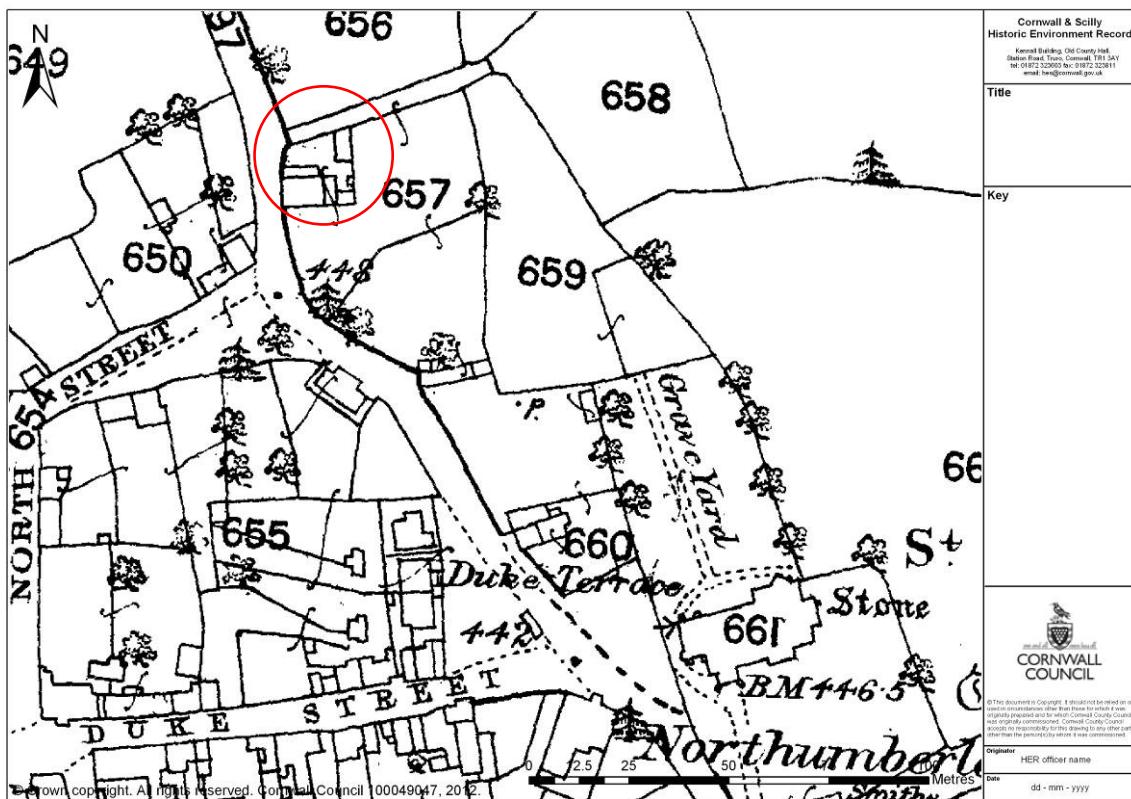


Fig 3 First Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1880

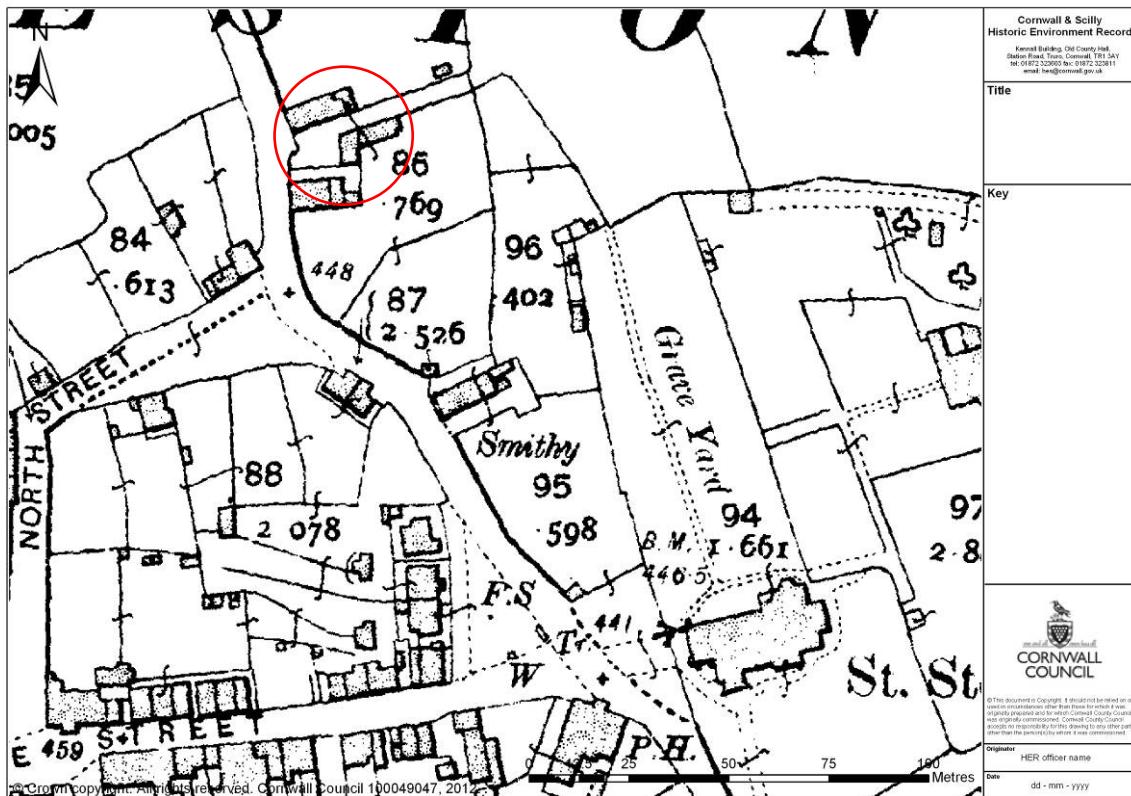


Fig 4 Second Edition of the Ordnance Survey 25 Inch Map, c1907



Fig 5 Park Hill House south elevation



Fig 6 Park Hill House north elevation



Fig 7 Building 1 west elevation



Fig 8 Building 1 east elevation



Fig 11 Building 1 notched ridge tiles



Fig 9 Building 1 north (inserted) doorway



Fig 12 Building 1 ground floor interior from south



Fig 13 Building 1 ground floor interior from north



Fig 10 Building 1 south (reduced) doorway



Fig 14 Building 1 ground floor blocked doorway in west wall



Fig 15 Building 1 corbel under loading doorway in south wall



Fig 18 Building 1 roof truss (peg replaced by bolt)



Fig 16 Building 1 original joist socket example in west wall

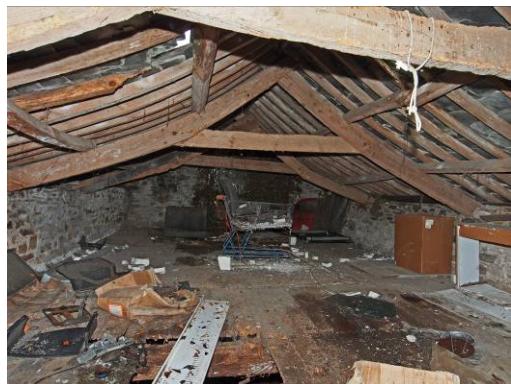


Fig 17 Building 1 Loft interior from north



Fig 19 Building 2 (former stables) and extension Building 3 (former carriage house and stables) north elevation



Fig 20 Building 2 south elevation



Fig 21 Building 2 west elevation and Building 1 west elevation



Fig 22 Building 2 (south elevation, E end) reused oak door-frame jambs



Fig 23 Building 2 (south elevation W end) original window opening



Fig 24 Building 2: Altered window opening in south elevation



Fig 25 Building 2, (former stable) room 1 interior from east



Fig 26 Building 2, (former stables) room 1 interior from south



Fig 27 Building 2, (former stables) room 1 interior from north (evidence in E gable for possible roof heightening)



Fig 28 Building 2 room 1 Original stable doors



Fig 30 Building 2 room 1 Tack peg



Fig 31 Building 2 room 2, Roof truss apex joint



Fig 29 Building 2 room 1 Roof hip detail



Fig 32 Building 3 (former carriage house and stable) south elevation (doorway reduced greatly in width)



Fig 33 Building 3: East gable added to yard wall



Fig 35 Building 3 (former carriage house and stable) interior of east gable end wall with evidence for former yard wall



Fig 34 Building 3 narrowed doorway in south elevation



Fig 36 Building 3 (former carriage house and stable) interior from north (doorway reduced in width)



Fig 37 Building 3 evidence for former wide cart doorway



Fig 39 Building 3 roof truss collar joint

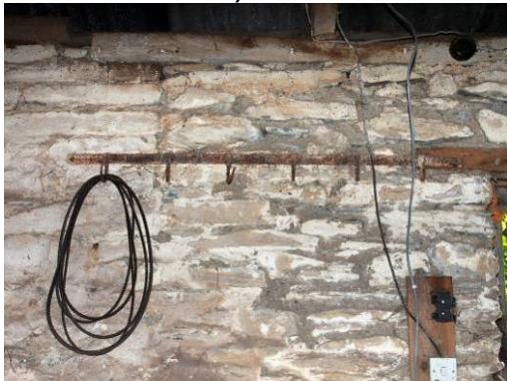


Fig 38 Building 3 iron rack reused as tack rack



Fig 40 Building 3 interior SW corner:
Blocked openings



Fig 41 Building 4 (former pigsties) from south-west (1.5 pigsties remaining from a former range of 5 pigsties)



Fig 42 Building 4 (former pigsties) from south-west (note asymmetrical roof)



Fig 43 Building 4 (pigsties) evidence of former W end in east wall of Building 1



Fig 44 Building 4 (pigsties) NE corner



Fig 45 Building 4 (pigsties) evidence of former north wall adjoining Building 1



Fig 46 Building 4 (former pigsties) interior from west



Fig 47 Building 4 surviving pig doorway in N wall



Fig 48 Building 4 inserted window to taller S wall

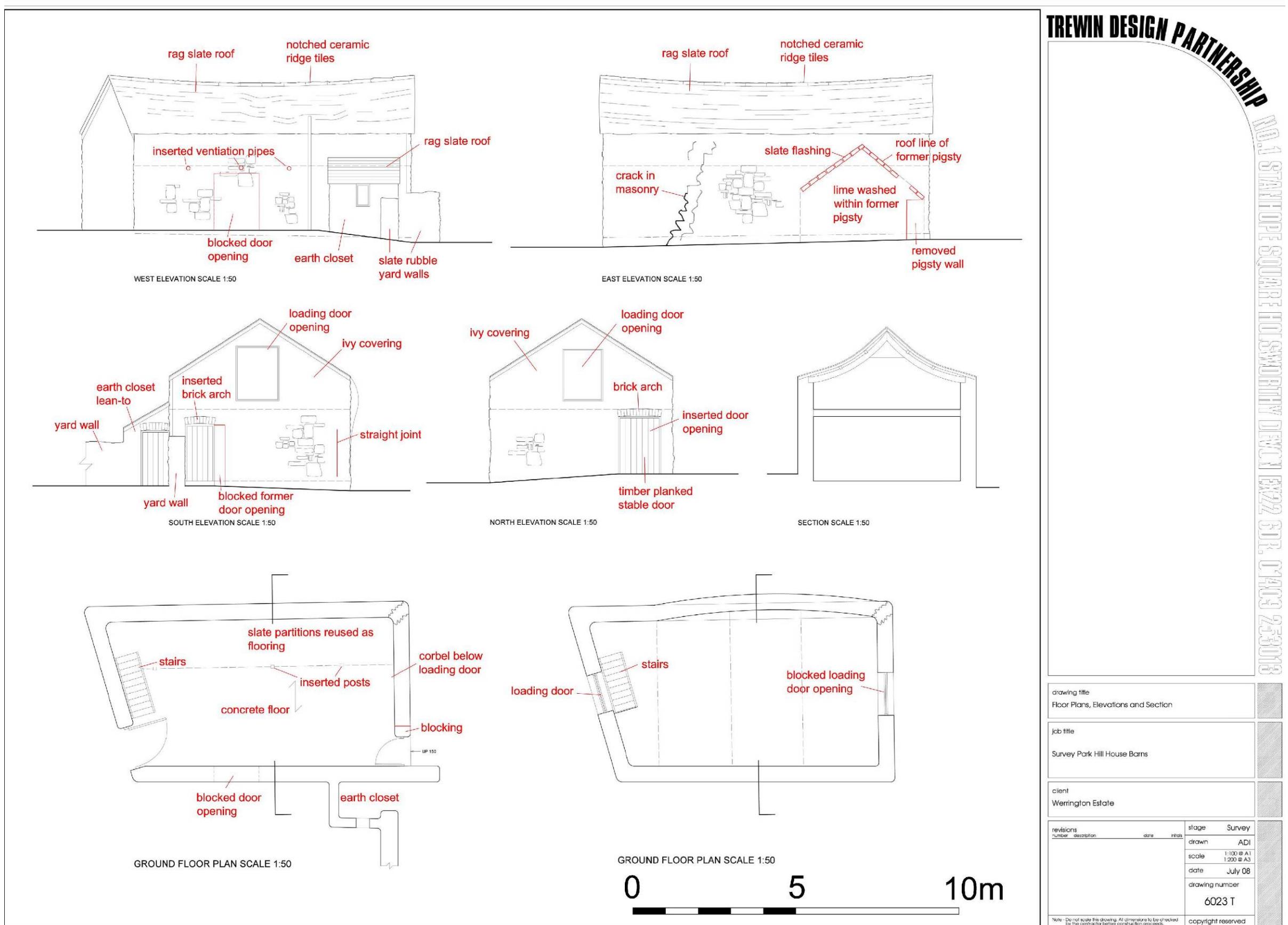


Fig 49 Building 1 annotated elevations and plans (original drawing supplied by Trewin Design Partnership)

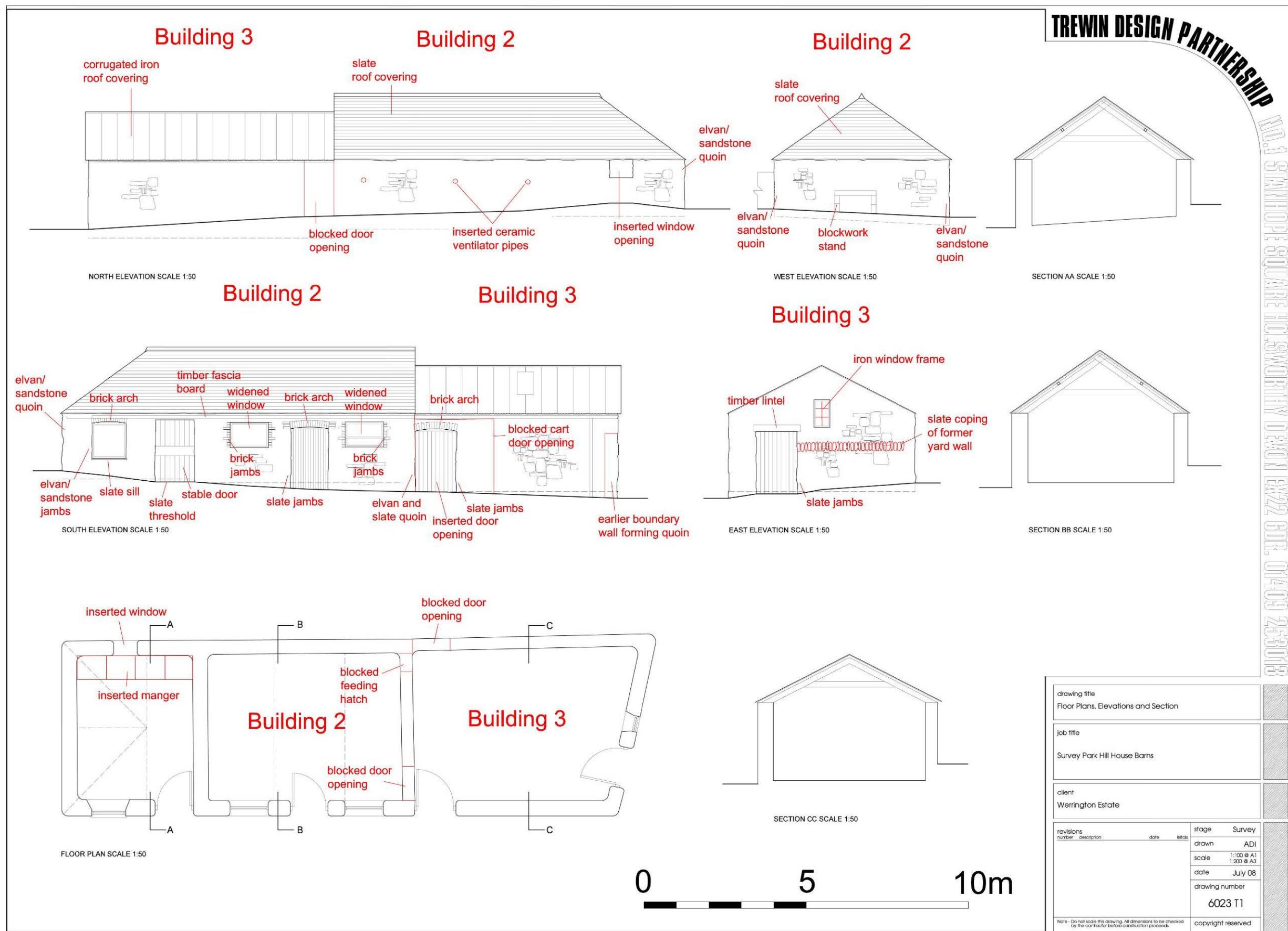


Fig 50 Buildings 2 and 3 annotated elevations and plan (original drawing supplied by Trewin Design Partnership)

