

Glencoe Farm, Treen

Photographic Recording of Historic Barns



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About the Author

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Acknowledgements

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Front cover illustration: SE wall of Barn 2, doorway and window of Room A

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Photographs of the site November - December 2010

1 Summary

Photographic recording of three historic barns at Glencoe Farm, Treen, in advance of their conversion, has provided information about their history, character and function, and also architectural remains from early buildings.

- *Barns 1- 3 are granite walled, slate roofed, single storey buildings of 1-2 rooms, associated with Glencoe Farmhouse from 1891 and with an adjacent previous farmhouse.*
- *Barn 1 is a late 19th century washhouse formed out of a pre-1840 store/pigsty, with an adjacent wellhead and old water pump.*
- *Barn 2 is a pre-1840 building that was originally a calf house, converted more recently into a workshop and store/dog kennel.*
- *Barn 3 was constructed in three phase – pre-1840 animal house; pigsty/store built 1840-1880; pre-1880 stables and cart shed.*
- *Barns 1 and 2 re-use oak timbers salvaged from a church and pre-1800 house.*
- *Barn 3 has parts of a mullioned stone window incorporated in its walls and a massive beam that may have a mining or maritime origin.*
- *A relatively modern garage re-using stone from pre-1840 farm building is constructed against the NE gable of Barn 2.*
- *A short section of pre-1840 boundary wall extends from the SE corner of Barn 3 to the NW wall of Barn 2.*

2 Background

This report describes the results of the photographic recording of three historic barns at Glencoe Farm (Treen, St Levan, Penzance, Cornwall TR19 6LG) carried out during November - December 2010 in order to discharge condition 4 of Listed Building Consent W1/10-0248, which states:

No work shall be undertaken until the implementation of an appropriate programme of recording and analysis has been agreed in writing by the local planning authority, to be carried out by a specialist acceptable to the local planning authority and in accordance with an agreed written brief and specification.

Reason: to record existing features of archaeological interest.

A 'Brief for Photographic Recording' was produced (20th September 2010) by Cornwall Council's Historic Environment Planning Advice Officer (HEPAO). This instructed that, in the light of the fact that the development proposal (for conversion of the barns to an office and holiday accommodation) involved the modification of the material remains of the barns, they must be recorded to an appropriate level and the results made available to interested parties.

The required level of recording was identified as an archive standard photographic record, together with a brief report, conducted by a building archaeologist or architectural historian able to 'read' the structure and record the important details, giving consideration to the following.

- Site layout and organisation
- Function
- Materials, method of construction
- Fenestration
- Internal arrangements
- Original fixtures and fittings
- Subsequent fixtures and fittings
- Evidence of use and status
- Date/period of initial build and subsequent alterations

The recording was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) approved by the HEPAO, by a professional team comprised of:

- Jeanette Ratcliffe, Historic Environment Consultant – involved in all stages of the work and responsible for overseeing the recording;
- Eric Berry, Historic Building Consultant – providing on site advice on the date, function and character of the buildings;
- Sam Nankervis, Farmer – providing advice on the function of the buildings;
- Andy Travers, Architect – preparation of site drawings.

3 Methodology

The recording involved five stages of work.

- Limited historical research
- Photographic recording
- Report production
- Report dissemination
- Archive creation & deposition

3.1 Limited historical research

This involved consulting the following easily available historical records in order to gain an overview of the date and chronological development of the site, and aid understanding of the layout and function of the barns.

- Listed Building information
- 1840 Tithe Map and Apportionment Survey
- Historic OS mapping (1880, 1907)
- Historic Environment Record

3.2 Photographic recording

An archive standard photographic record has been made of the interior and exterior of the existing structures. This included the following:

- taking photographs using black and white 35mm film and a metre scale in order to produce archive quality contact prints and negatives;
- compiling a photographic register detailing feature number, description, location and direction of shot;
- taking digital colour photography to illustrate this report.

In addition, written notes and observations were made on site (using the architect's drawings as a base), as part of the recording and interpretation of the character, date and function of the barns.

3.3 Report production

This report contains a:

- concise non-technical summary of the results of the research and recording;
- location map & site plan tied to the national grid;
- historic and modern map extracts;
- architect's drawings marked up with historic features & photo locations;
- selection of digital colour photographs.

3.4 Report dissemination

- A printed copy of this report has been submitted to Cornwall Council Historic Environment Service and the National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon.
- A further digital copy has been supplied on CD-ROM in 'Adobe Acrobat' PDF format.
- The report will be held by the Cornwall and Scilly Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available for public consultation.
- Copies of the report have also been supplied to the client and their architect.

3.5 Archive creation & deposition

- An ordered and integrated site archive has been created.
- The archive, including a copy of the written report, has been deposited with the Cornwall Record Office.
- A summary of the contents of the archive have been supplied to the HEPAO.

4 Results

4.1 Site location

The site is located towards the southern end of Treen village, in the parish of St Levan, west of Penzance, on the south coast of West Penwith, Cornwall (Figure 1). The three barns stand within a sub-rectangular, walled plot of land forming the garden of Glencoe Farmhouse, with which the barns are now associated (Figure 2).

4.2 Layout & association - Glencoe Farmhouse & the barns

Glencoe Farmhouse is depicted on the 1907 OS map (Figure 5), but did not exist at the time of the 1880 map (Figure 4), when a (now demolished) building, probably an earlier house stood just to the SE, between the present farmhouse and Barn 1. An inscription on a piece of timber that previously formed part of a first floor partition wall gives an indication of the construction date of Glencoe Farm – 'George S Barnicoat, Treen, St Levan Feb 14th 1891' (pers comm Peter Gibbs, owner).

The three barns predate Glencoe Farmhouse, being depicted on the 1880 OS map and, in some form at least, on the 1840 Tithe map (Figures 3 & 4).

There is a marked drop in ground level between the SW half of the Glencoe Farm plot, occupied by Barn 2 (in a central position) and Barn 3 (adjacent to the NW boundary) and the NE half, where the farmhouse stands (in the NE corner) and Barn 1 is located (southeast corner).

In the 1840 Tithe Apportionment (the descriptive text that accompanies the Tithe Map) the SW half of the plot is described as 'mowhay and barn', and the NE half as 'dwelling house & courtlage'. A *mowhay* was an enclosed area where 'ricks' (stacks), of corn and hay were kept; *courtlage* refers to the fore or backyard of a house.

The Glencoe Farm plot is bound on three sides by a trackway and road and on the SE by the gardens of nearby properties, with Treen Methodist chapel bordering on its NE corner. The layout of the sub-triangular area of land of which these all form a part has changed considerably through time, including the reorganisation of internal boundaries and the modification, removal and addition of buildings (compare the historic and modern map evidence in Figures 3 – 6).

4.3 Construction and building materials

The barns are constructed of granite walling – faces of uncut or roughly cut stone enclosing a core of stone and *rab* (clayey granitic subsoil), with cement pointing on external faces (except for the SE wall of Barn 2) and lime wash within the buildings (with the *rab* mortar visible where there is no lime wash).

Roughly cut blocks have been used on corners and around door and window openings. The rest of the wall face of Barn 1 is comprised of rough courses of granite rubble, while Barns 2 and 3 have a more megalithic look, being faced with medium to large roughly cut stones, some vertically set, with smaller stones in the interstices.

The buildings have wet-laid scantle slate rooves, capped with red clay ridge tiles or modern black-glazed replacements. Supporting roof structures are mainly pine, with trusses sitting directly on top of the walls or propped on wooden blocks. There are, however, some oak timbers (in Barns 1 and 2) taken from earlier buildings, a massive beam in Barn 3 which may have a mining or maritime origin, and some re-used painted boards.

The rooves have suffered slumping and cracking (particularly in Barn 2), and have been periodically patched and repaired and cement washed to extend their life, with granite stones cemented onto some gable edges to prevent the wind lifting them. In places rafters and purlins have been replaced, and the NE and SW pitches of Room B's roof have been replaced with modern artificial slates, with a wooden fascia board added.

Surviving windows and doors are made of pine, with the exception of the oak frame around the door to Room B of Barn 2 and the ply board double doors to Barn 3.

4.4 Barn 1 – wash house, pigsty/store (Figure 7)

Barn 1 (also known as Lower Barn) is a low, rectangular, one-roomed, single-storey building, which previously functioned as a wash house, and before that perhaps as a store and/or pigsty.

The present building is depicted on the 1880 OS map (Figure 4), when it may have had an association with the earlier farmhouse that previously stood to the NW. A smaller structure is shown at this location on the 1840 Tithe map, which may be an earlier building on the site or an earlier phase of Barn 1. On the 1907 OS map another small building (no longer in existence) is shown extending roughly at right angles from the NW corner of Barn 1.

The existing building contains evidence of alteration that broadly ties in with the historic map information, suggesting that the building was originally smaller and more roughly constructed, perhaps functioning as a store and/or pigsty, and was then partially rebuilt and extended (by 1880?) into a wash house, with perhaps all of the existing openings relating to this second phase. There is a doorway in the NW wall and two window openings – a larger one in the SE wall and a smaller one in the NE gable.

Evidence for alteration is visible at the SW end of the building where the SW side of the doorway has been rebuilt. The SW gable wall appears more uneven by contrast and may be original. On its inside stones projecting out from the wall face look superficial like the remains of a fire place but may be part of an effort to strengthen this section of (original?) walling; ironwork has also been used to patch up its base.

The SE wall of the building also appears to have been rebuilt (including the insertion / conversion of the window) and its outer face is only 39cm from the adjacent chapel, making it likely that this wall face had to be built / rebuilt back to front.

The outer face of the NE gable wall shows signs of later re-facing / rebuilding associated with the insertion (or enlargement) of the window here, with further evidence of modification to the right of the window where there is a distinct vertical line in the stonework.

A stub of wall protruding from the NW corner of the building (above the height of the existing garden wall) may be remnants of the other (attached) building shown on the 1907 map.

The doorway has a granite threshold stone and extends up to roof level, where the top of the wooden door frame forms the top of the doorway (there is no lintel above). The present, patched up ledged plank door opens inwards, but the original door was hung on the NE jamb (where there is an iron hinge fitting) and would have opened outwards. The SW door jamb is rebated to receive the door and a groove has been cut to accommodate a protruding door ledge. A path of granite paving stones leads up to the doorway.

Opposite the doorway, in the SE wall, the larger window opening has wooden lintels and cement-mortared sills (externally and internally) and houses the remains of a horizontal sliding sash window (now boarded up on the inside). The window frame survives, together with the remains of one (fixed) sash and the recess in which the (no longer surviving) moveable sash would have slid. There are traces of the original greeny-blue paintwork.

The smaller window opening in NE gable has a granite lintel (tare and feather split) externally and a wooden lintel internally. Outside the sill is formed by two layers of roofing slates sandwiching cement mortar, which has also been used to cover the inside window sill. The opening houses a fixed single-pane window within a wooden frame of earlier origin.

The roof is four-bayed, with two of the three supporting trusses incorporating oak timbers salvaged from an earlier building - perhaps from a renovated church, with drill holes (*trunnels*) and a bridle joint indicate that the timbers came from an arch braced roof structure. The roofing slates have been laid onto very thin rafters. Towards the SW end of the roof one of the red clay ridge tiles is raised up to form an air vent. At the apex of the SW gable wall there is a granite capping stone (overlapped by the ridge tile), which looks superficially like the base of a chimney that never was. A granite stone has also been cemented on the bottom of the SW edge of the roof's SE pitch in order to weigh it down.

Internally, the building's walls are heavily lime-washed and a rough concrete floor slopes down to a small drain (with a cast iron cover) recessed into the inner NE corner of the doorway. The most prominent feature is a *copper boiler* built into the SW corner.

The copper boiler is constructed of stone, brick and clay (covered with lime wash), with a cast iron (rather than copper) bowl set above a small firebox housing an iron grate. Extending up from the firebox into the bottom of a clay flue are the rusted remains of an iron flue pipe, which presumably originally passed on up through a (now roofed over) hole in the building's roof.

The building clearly functioned as a wash house and is sited adjacent to a handy water source – a well is located just outside the building, on the SW side of the doorway. Stand on a concrete platform overlying the wellhead are the remains of a tractor-driven water pump, which would have pumped water up to a header tank somewhere nearby.

A right-angled length of mortar on the roof pitch above appears to have been designed to direct run-off rainwater away from either the pump or from the flue pipe of the copper boiler which originally projected through the roof at this point. At an earlier date the wellhead was presumably open and water raised up to the surface manually.

On the NE side of the doorway a granite kerb (flower bed edge?) extends out at right angles for a couple of metres, along the side of a path of rough granite paving leading up to the building.

4.5 Barn 2 – calf house, workshop, store / dog kennel (Figure 8)

Barn 2 (also known as Middle Barn) is a sub-rectangular, single-storey, two-roomed building, originally used as an animal house(s), probably for calves (judging from its size and the lack of any internal partitions), and more recently converted into a workshop and store / dog kennel.

On the 1840 Tithe map (Figure 3), a three-roomed structure is shown, two rooms of which appear to be Barn 2, while the third, most NE, room no longer exists, having been remodelled by the time of the 1880 OS map.

Barn 2 is depicted on the 1880 and 1907 OS maps (Figures 4 & 5), along with a similar-sized building extending from its NE corner along a similar alignment. That building also no longer exists and a modern garage is now attached to the NE end of Barn 2 (see 4.7 below).

Room A occupies the (slightly larger) SW half of Barn 2, and Room B the NE half. There is an external doorway and window opening to Room A in the SE wall and an external doorway and window opening to Room B in the NW wall.

There is also a blocked opening in the SE wall of Room B, visible in both the outer and inner wall face, though not in a way that provides clear evidence of the size and function of the original opening. Outside it appears as a vertical edge in the stonework extending down to ground level, suggesting a former doorway. Inside, partially obscured by lime wash, the evidence suggests a blocked window, with remnants of a wooden lintel.

Both existing external doorways have granite threshold stones and extend up to roof level. The doorway to Room A has no lintel, with the top of the wooden door frame forming the top of the doorway. It houses a rotting ledged plank door, with a dog hole cut in the bottom. Room A has a six-paned fixed window (with the three lower glass panes missing) within a wooden frame, with a cement-mortared sill and no lintel above. This window opening has been widened at some point, with its SW side now incorporating concrete blockwork.

By contrast, in Room B there are wooden lintels above both the external doorway and the window opening, which houses a fixed window with three smaller panes over two larger ones, over a sill formed by roofing slates set in cement mortar. This opening may be an enlargement of a previously smaller one. The doorway has an oak jamb housing a early to mid 20th century ledged and braced plank door.

The roof of Barn 2 is six-bayed, with pine trusses, except for the most NE, which is formed from re-used oak timbers from a house of much earlier (16th century?) date. They may have come from the house that previously stood between the present Glencoe Farmhouse and Barn 1, or from one of the other buildings on shown on the Tithe Map that no longer exist (Figure 3). Elsewhere, the roof structure incorporates some re-used pine timbers.

There is a small, single-paned sky light inserted into the SE roof pitch, above Room A. The roof is cracked and holed and, despite some repairs, in a very dilapidated state, with a granite stone cemented onto the bottom edge of the NW side of its SW gable edge in order to weigh it down.

Internally, the two rooms are now separated by a concrete-block wall, with a connecting doorway with a sliding wooden-panelled door. It is unclear how the rooms were originally divided off, though the Tithe Map evidence and the presence of two doorways points towards them having been.

Both rooms now have modern concrete floors and there is a concrete step down from Room A to Room B, where the floor lies at a lower level, owing to the barn being built at right angles to the natural slope. The steepness of the slope has necessitated the NW wall of Room B having to be subsequently supported by concrete underpinning (visible outside the building above the present ground surface). The tops of the walls in Room A have been stabilised with cement.

In Room B an asbestos flue pipe passes through and protrudes above the roof. Inside, it hangs down, unattached to anything below, but was presumably previously connected to a burner for keeping this room warmer. This ties in with the room having been latterly used as some sort of workshop, as does the water tap attached to a stand pipe located just inside the doorway and the rough grid of 2" by 2" wooden stumps embedded into the NE wall face, which may have supported shelving. There are also the remains of electric cables and sockets in this room and in Room A, which was perhaps also used as a store or workshop, as well as doubling up as a dog kennel.

4.6 Barn 3 – pigsty/store, stable & cart shed (Figure 9)

Barn 3 (also known as Top Barn) is a single-storey building with two interconnecting rooms (one larger, one much smaller) forming an inverted L-shaped plan. The smaller room (Room A) has a double-pitched roof; the larger room (Room B) has a hipped roof. The building is build on sloping ground, which has necessitated the NW wall of Room B having to be subsequently underpinned by concrete.

Room A has an original doorway in its SE wall, partially blocked to form a small window, and a later doorway in its SW wall connecting it with Room B. Room A has an earth (*rab*) floor, which lies at a lower level to the floor in Room B.

Room B has a large double doorway towards the NW end of its SW wall, which extends up to roof level, where it is bridged by two large wooden lintels. The doorway now houses modern ply board double doors hung from a wooden door frame, but

earlier iron door hangings survive in the outer wall face to the NW of the doorway. Room B also has a blocked doorway in its SE gable.

The only window opening in Room B is located towards the SE end of the same wall as the doorway. It has a granite lintel externally and a wooden lintel internally, with cement-mortared sills. The opening is boarded up with slats of stained modern pine.

Barn 3 is depicted in its present plan form on the 1880 and 1907 OS maps. A smaller, square-shaped building is shown on the 1840 Tithe Map. It is not totally clear which part of the present building this represents.

The phasing evidence contained within the structure of the existing building indicates that the NW half of Room B was built against Room A, which is, therefore, earlier in date. However, the location and plan of Room A does not concord with that of the building shown on the Tithe Map, and it is possible that the latter represents instead the SE half of Room B (particularly as the map shows it connected by a boundary wall to Barn 2, similar to today). If this is the case, Barn 3 has three key phases of development.

- Phase 1 (pre-1840) – small square-shaped building (SE half of Room B)
- Phase 2 (between 1840 and 1880) – very small rectangular building built to the NW (Room A)
- Phase 3 (between 1840 and 1880) – original square building extended/rebuilt to create NW half of Room B, built against SW gable of Room A

In terms of the surviving evidence of this phasing today, in the outer face of the SW wall of Room B there is a hint of a change in the stonework which may mark the transition point between the Phase 1 and Phase 3 build. On the NE side of the building an orthostatic stone built into the outer face may mark the extent of the Phase 1 building, and there is a vertical recess in the inner wall face at roughly this point which seems to correspond.

The blocked doorway in the SE gable may also relate to Phase 1. It has a granite sill stone and, interestingly, re-uses as its external lintel a sill or lintel stone from a mullioned window, salvaged from a house of earlier (pre-1800) date.

Externally, the doorway looks like it was blocked in one go (or possibly two as the stones used in the upper part of the blocking are smaller than those below). Internally, the upper part of the doorway is obscured by heavy lime washing, but in the lower half there is evidence for the opening having been modified four times (although 1 and 2 may be part of the same event):

1. doorway converted to lower opening, with a wooden lintel inserted approximately half way down the doorway (to create a smaller doorway or a window);
2. bottom of doorway infilled to create sill for a window;
3. window opening narrowed by infilling on its SW side;
4. window opening completely blocked.

The Phase 2 building (Room A) survives relatively intact. Its original SE doorway extends to roof height, with no lintel. It was presumably blocked up during Phase 3, when the connecting doorway to Room B was cut through the SW wall, which was partly rebuilt in the process. A small fixed window of three panes, horizontally

arranged above a slate sill, now occupies the top of the former doorway. The connecting doorway has wooden lintels and frame, but no door.

Room A also has re-used masonry from an earlier (pre-1800) house – a chamfered stone, perhaps also from a mullioned window, is built into its SW wall, next to the blocked doorway.

The roofline of Room A is visible in the inner NE wall face of Room B where it incorporates the earlier building's SW gable. Outside, there is clear evidence for the NW wall of Room B having been built against and over the top of the SW wall of Room A.

Room B in its present (Phase 3) form has a compacted *rab* floor at its NW end and concrete over the remaining two thirds of its floor (a concrete lip separates one surface from the other). The concrete surface has grooves cut in it to aid drainage and slopes down towards an iron drainpipe set into the base of the SW wall.

In the middle of the concrete floor, towards its NW edge there is raised dome of concrete/stone with the remnants of an iron fitting in it. The latter was probably an iron-spiked base for a timber post, which, together with a corresponding post still standing half way along the inner face of the SE wall, would have been part of wooden partitioning for (two?) stalls.

Between the floor and the roof, a massive (oak?) beam extends across the width of the Room B, its ends inserted into the tops of the side walls. Its function is unclear, but it may have for suspending machinery and equipment, and perhaps for hanging pig carcasses. The size of this beam suggests it may have previously had a mining or maritime use. A concrete water trough (?) occupies the NW corner of Room B.

This evidence indicates that in its later, extended form Room B was a stable, probably for a pair of shire horses, used for working the land, and a cart shed and/or farm machinery shed. The function of the original (Phase 1) building occupying the SE part of Room B is uncertain. It was perhaps some sort of animal house (may be a pigsty) or store.

The small size of Room A and the absence of any fixtures or fittings suggests that it was used as a pigsty and/or store.

4.7 Modern garage

The garage was constructed against the NE gable of Barn 2, which forms its back wall, visible inside the garage. Two courses of concrete block work having been constructed in front of the base of the gable wall (part of an incomplete inner lining) and the exposed stonework has been heavily cement pointed, but its character is still apparent as being similar to the other outer walls of Barn 2.

The apex of the gable extends above the single-pitch garage roof, which is covered in corrugated asbestos sheets sloping down very slightly towards the garage front and has white plastic guttering.

The front and sides of the garage have an inner wall face constructed of concrete blocks and an outer face of large blocks of granite set in courses. This walling replicates to an extent the appearance of the outer wall face of Barn 2 (though the stones are set in less clear courses) and has presumably re-used stone from the earlier barn structure(s) which stood on /adjacent to this site (see 4.5 above).

The NW side wall of the garage abuts the gable of Barn 2 in a clean straight junction, while the SE wall makes a ragged join. This is because there are remnants of walling here from the building shown extending from the NE corner of Barn 2 on the 1880 and 1907 OS maps (Figures 4 & 5).

4.8 Boundary wall between Barns 2 & 3

Extending from the SE corner of Barn 3 to the NW wall of Barn 2 is a short length of boundary wall comprised of large, horizontally and vertically-set, tare and feather and drill-spit granite blocks (with some medium sized and smaller stones placed on top and wedged in between).

The line of a boundary in roughly the same position is shown on the 1840 Tithe Map (Figure 3) dividing the mowhay from the house yard. On the 1880 and 1907 OS (Figures 4 & 5) maps the line more closely resembles that shown on the modern mapping (Figure 6).

5 Listed Building status

None of the three barns are listed buildings.

On the mapping provided by Cornwall Council Historic Environment Record listed building number 69789 has been wrongly associated with Barn 3 (Figure 6).

It relates, in fact, to Ivy Farmhouse, the thatched 18th century farmhouse sited to the west (named Ivy Cottage in Figure 6). This error has been confirmed by Eric Berry, Historic Buildings Consultant to this project, who also previously carried out the listed building survey for English Heritage.

The barns are, however, in the vicinity of five listed buildings, one of which (69787 Treen Chapel) stands adjacent to Barn 1.

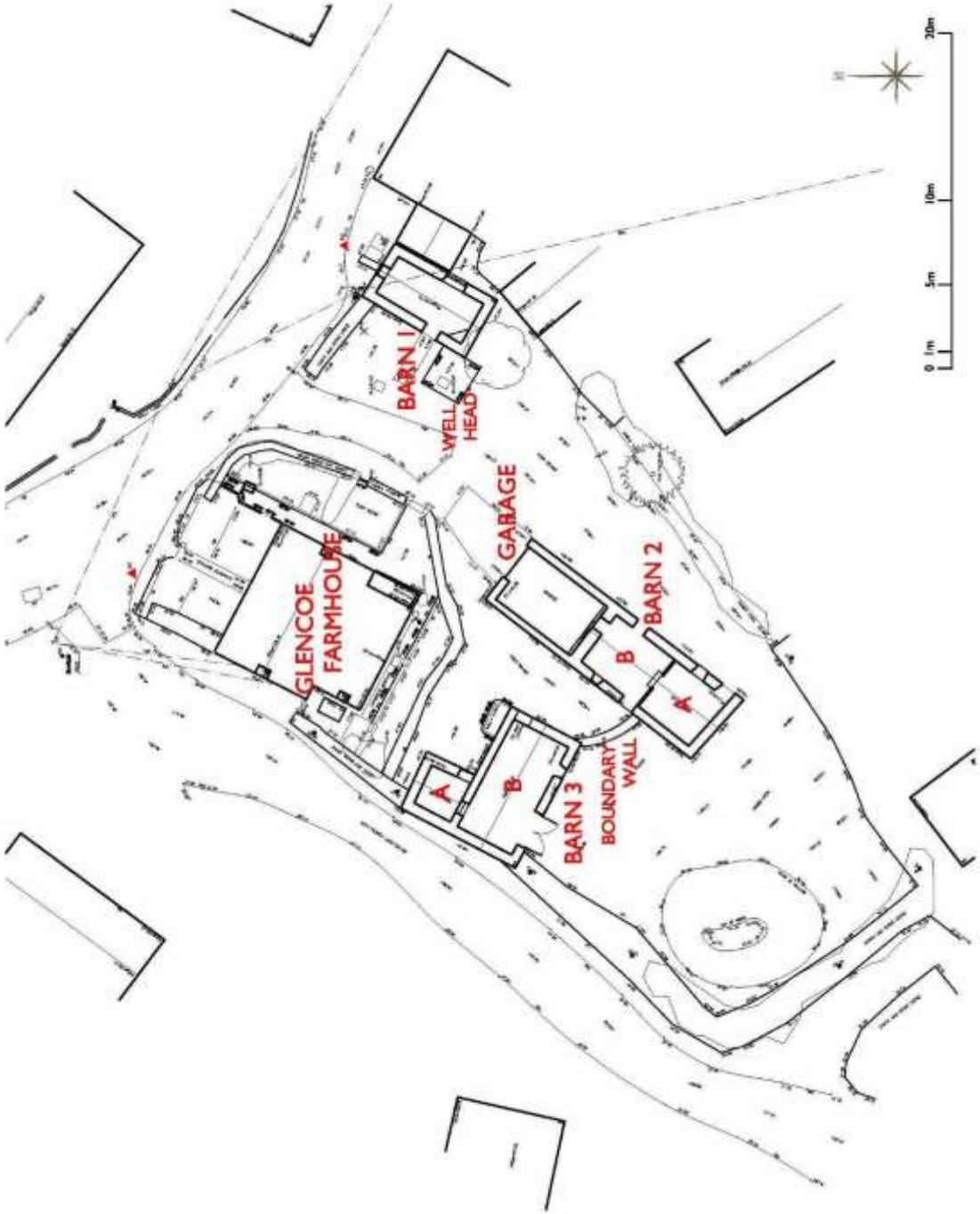


Figure 2. Ground plan of barns (Andy Travers, ATA Practice)

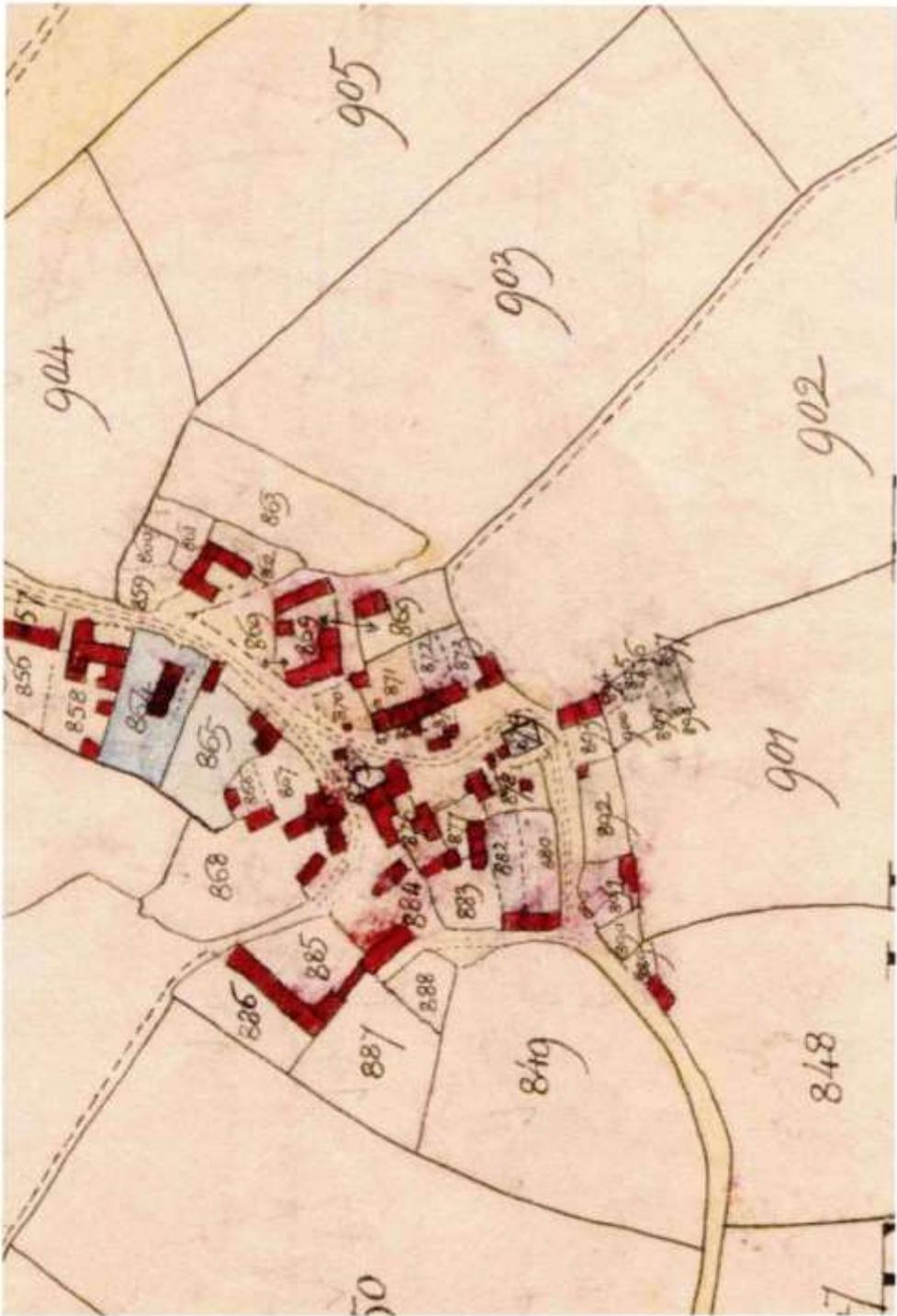


Figure 3. 1840 Tithe Map (Cornwall Record Office)

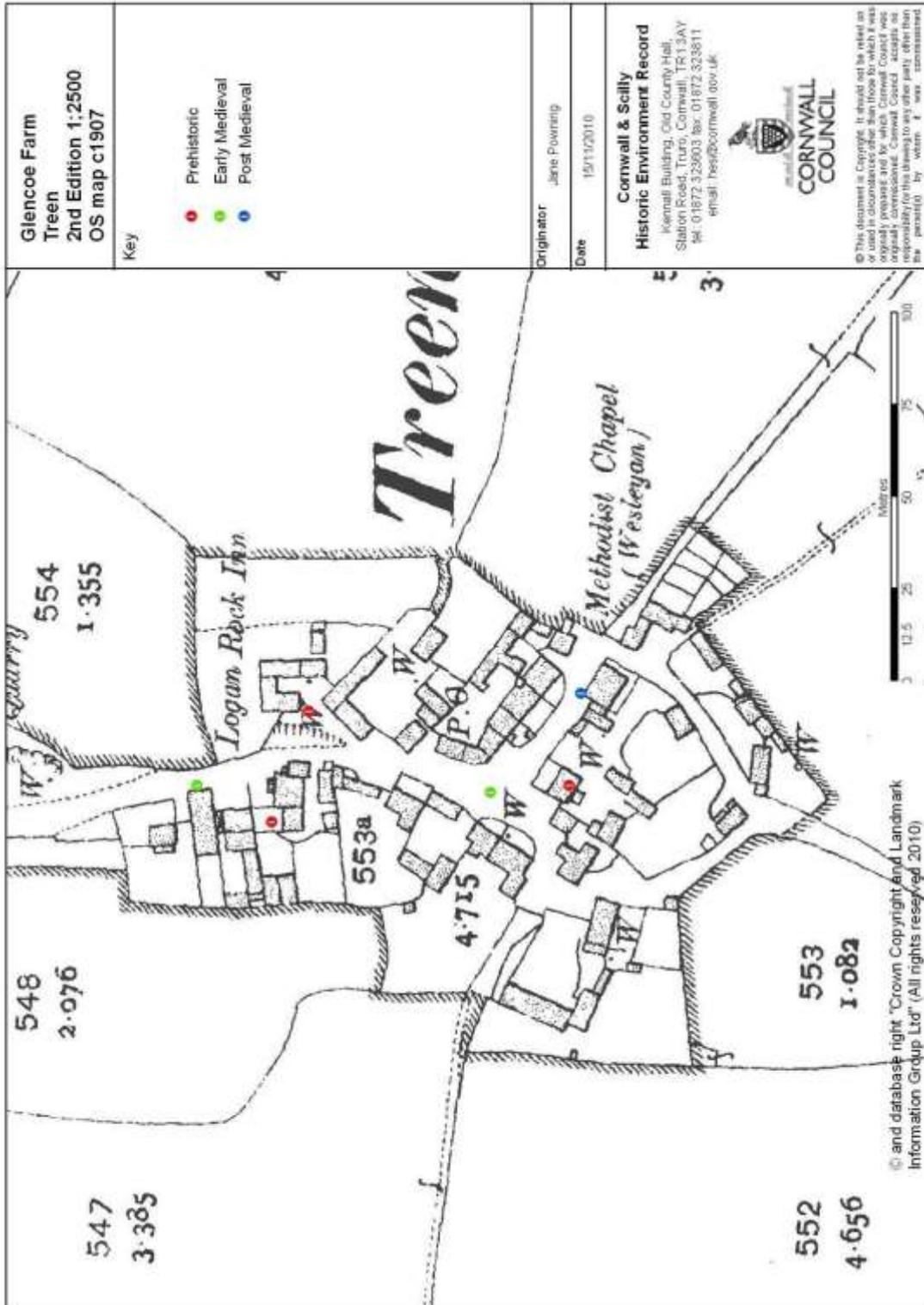


Figure 5. 1907 2nd Edition 1:2500 OS Map (Historic Environment Record, Cornwall Council)

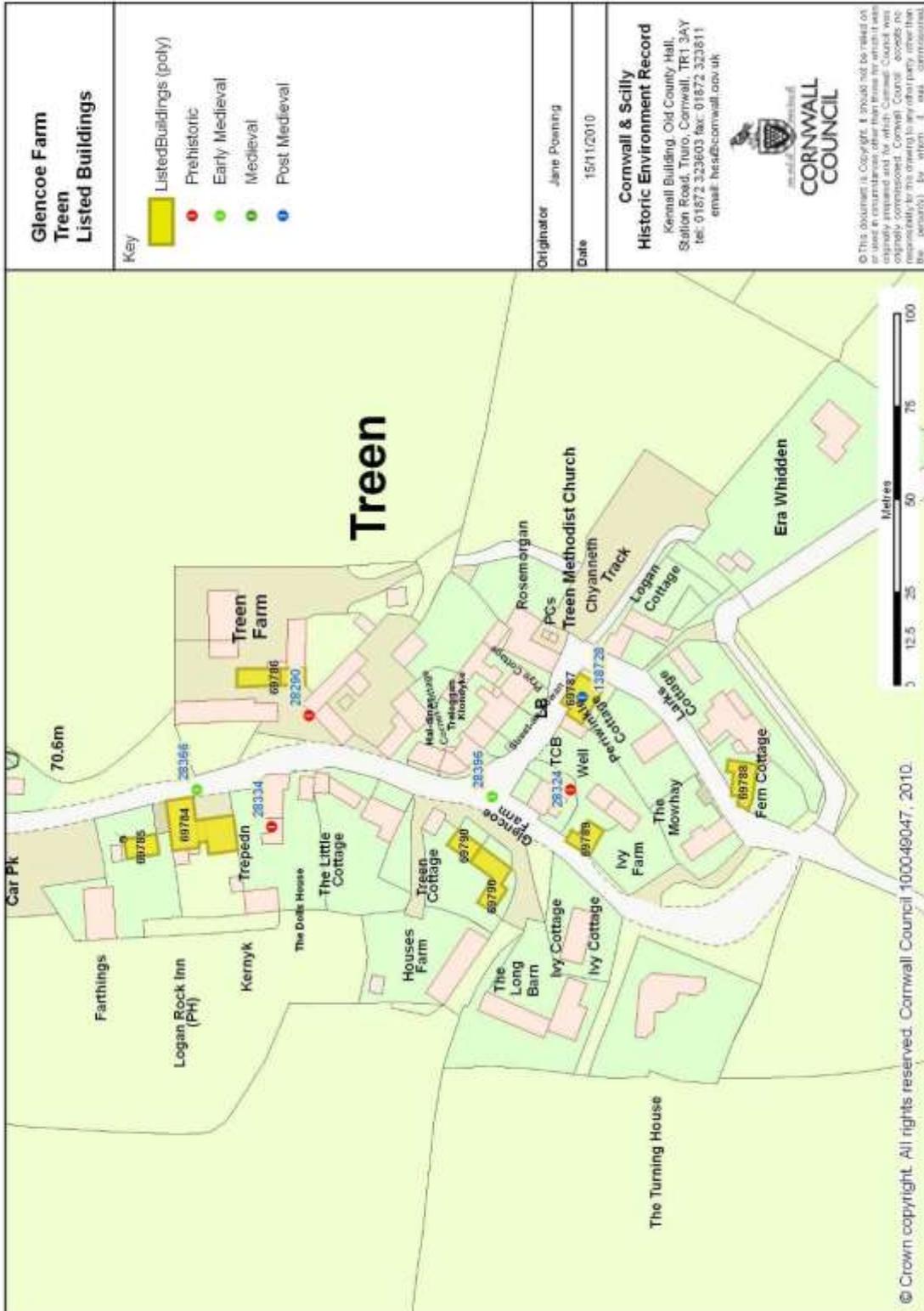


Figure 6. Archaeological sites and Listed Buildings within Treen village (Historic Environment Record, Cornwall Council)

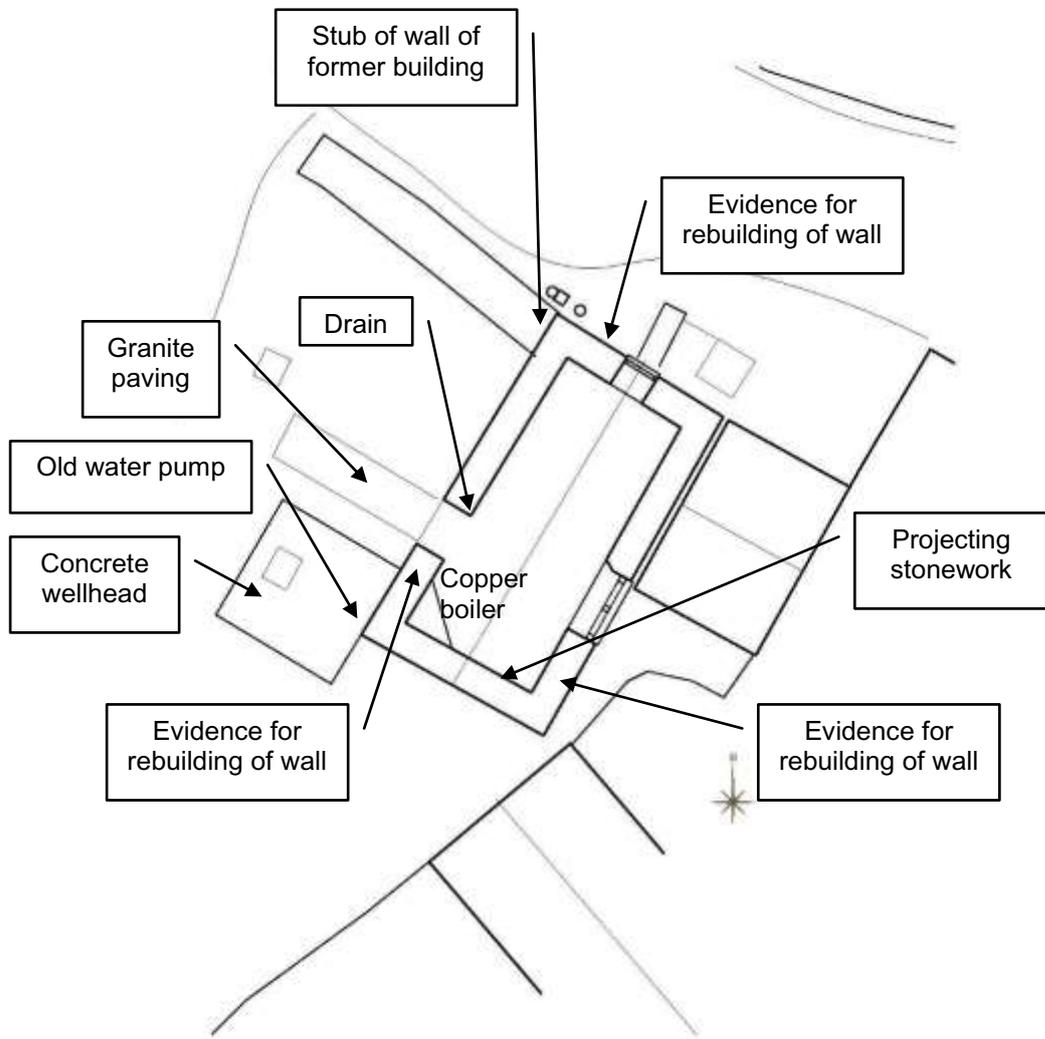


Figure 7. Plan of Barn 1 - 1:100 scale (Andy Travers, ATA Practice)

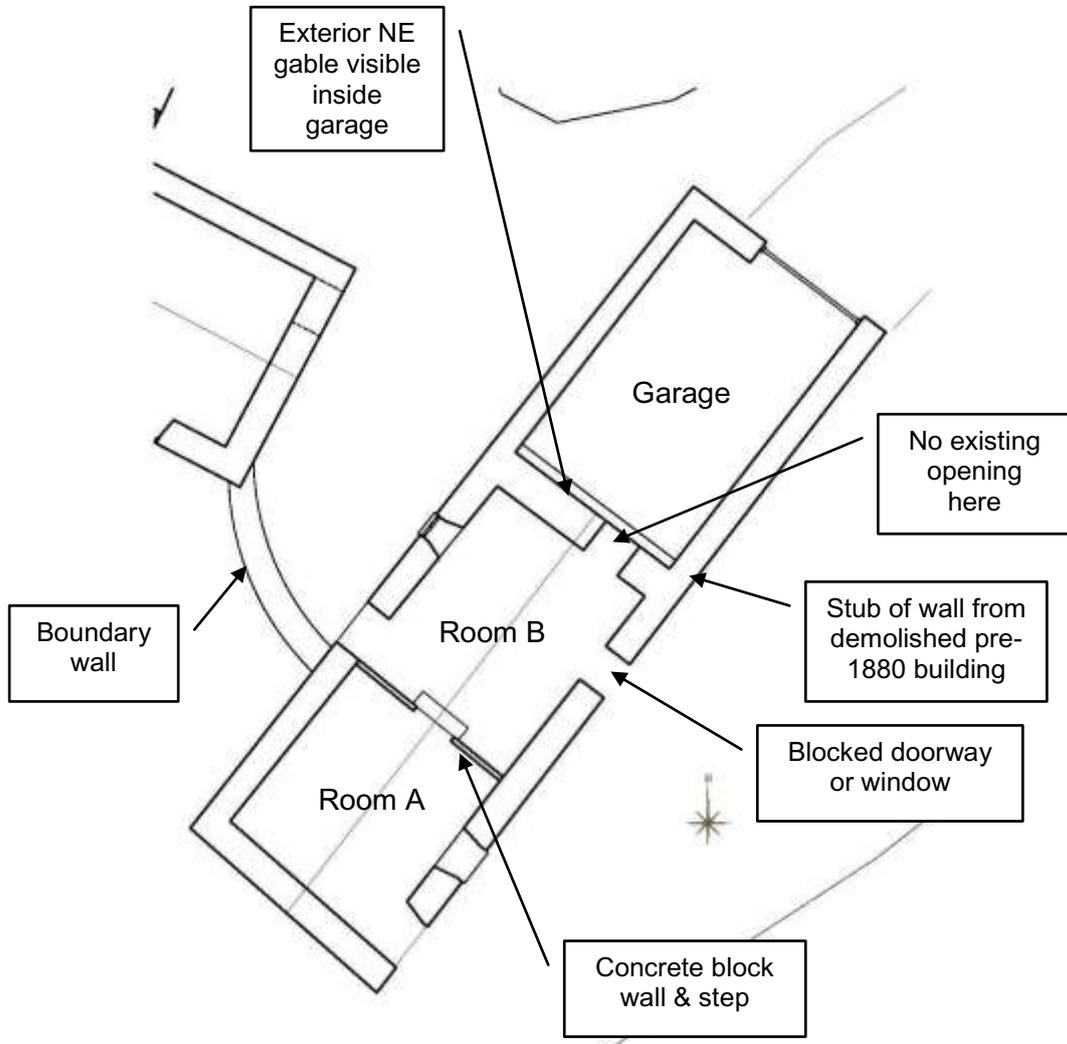


Figure 8. Plan of Barn 2 – 1:100 (Andy Travers, ATA Practice)

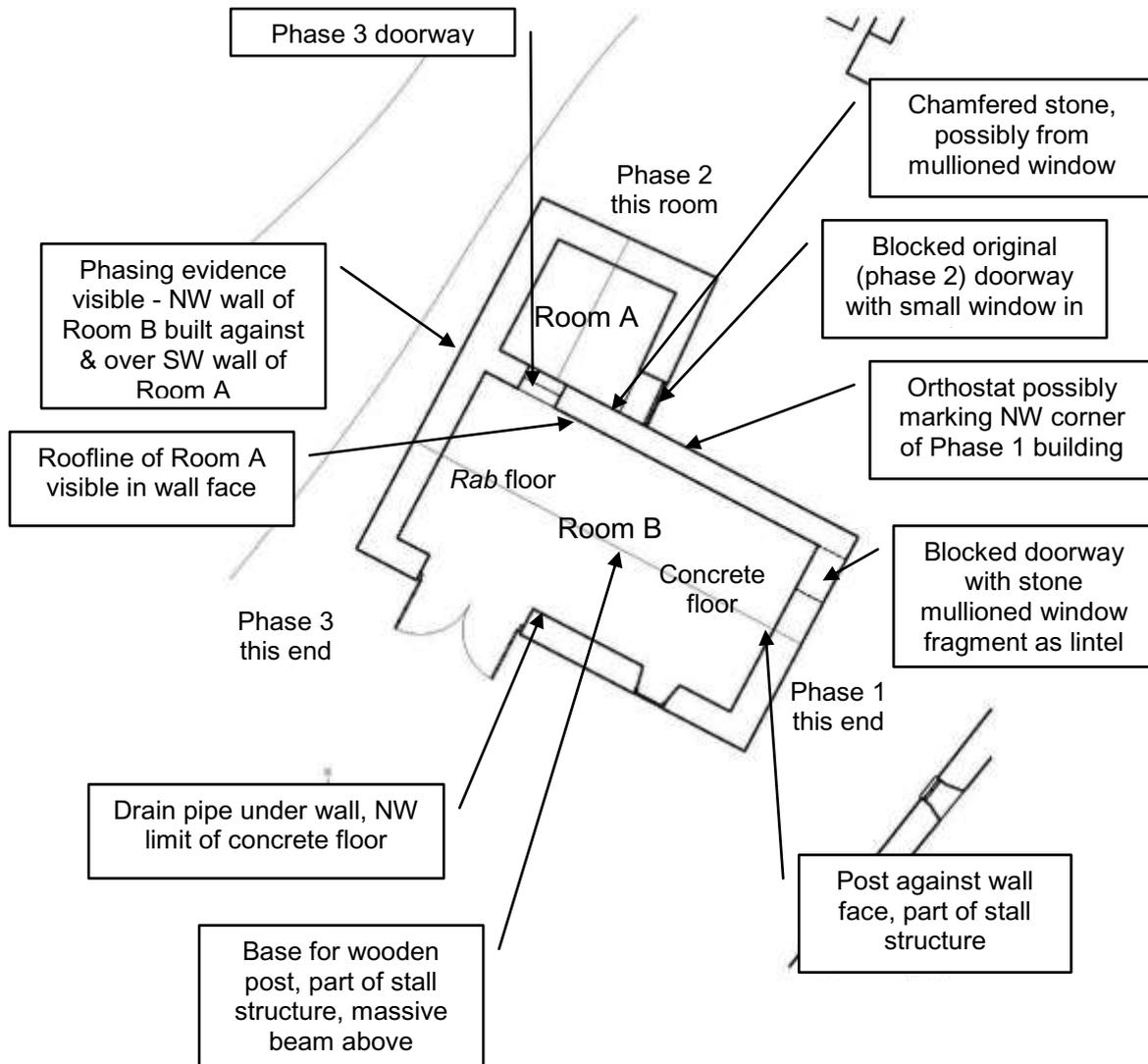


Figure 9. Plan of Barn 3 – 1:100 (Andy Travers, ATA Practice)



Photo 1 Glencoe Farmhouse, view from NE



Photo 2 General view of Glencoe Farm from E, with Barn 1 in foreground



Photo 3 Glencoe Farm general view of Barns 2 & 3 from SW



Photo 4 Glencoe Farm general view of garage & Barns 2 & 3 from E



Photo 5 Glencoe Farm Barn 1 exterior NW wall



Photo 6 Well head & pump



Photo 7 Barn 1 exterior SW gable



Photo 8 Barn 1 exterior NE gable



Photo 9 Barn 1 exterior SE wall, showing close proximity to chapel wall



Photo 10 Barn 1 exterior SE wall, showing remains of sliding sash window



Photo 11 Barn 1 interior NE gable



Photo 12 Barn 1 interior SW gable



**Photo 13 Barn 1 interior SW corner
copper boiler**



**Photo 14 Barn 1 interior SW gable
projecting stonework**



Photo 15 Barn 2 exterior SE wall from E



Photo 16 Barn 2 exterior SW gable



Photo 17 Barn 2 exterior NW wall from SW



Photo 18 Barn 2 Room B exterior NW wall



Photo 19 Barn 2 Room A interior SE wall



Photo 20 Barn 2 Room A interior NE wall



Photo 21 Barn 2 Room B interior NE gable



Photo 22 Barn 2 Room B interior SW wall



Photo 23 Barn 2 Room B interior NW wall



Photo 24 Barn 2 Room B interior blocked window in SE wall



Photo 25 Barn 3 Room B exterior SW wall



Photo 26 Barn 3 exterior NE corner



Photo 27 Barn 3 Room B exterior SE wall blocked doorway, with part of mullioned window re-used as lintel



Photo 28 Barn 3 Room B, orthostat in exterior NE wall



Photo 29 Barn 3 Room A exterior SE wall, blocked doorway



Photo 30 Barn 3 exterior NW wall



Photo 31 Barn 3 exterior NW wall, junction between Rooms A and B



Photo 32 Barn 3 Room B interior looking SW



Photo 33 Barn 3 Room B interior NW roof



Photo 34 Barn 3 Room B interior SE gable



Photo 35 Glencoe Farm Barn 3 Room B large beam



Photo 36 Barn 3 Room B interior NE wall door & former roof line



Photo 37 Barn 3 Room A interior NE gable & roof



**Photo 38 Barn 3 Room A
interior SE corner**



Photo 39 Barn 3 Room A interior chamfered stone SE corner



Photo 40 Garage exterior NE wall



Photo 41 Garage exterior SE wall



Photo 42 Garage exterior NW wall



Photo 43 Garage interior, concrete block side walls & Barn 2 NE exterior gable



Photo 44 Garage interior back wall, Barn 2 exterior NE gable



Photo 45 Boundary Wall SW side



Photo 46 Boundary Wall NE side



Photo 47 Boundary Wall NE side, showing drill split block