

Higher Treliever Farm

Mabe, Cornwall

Photographic Recording

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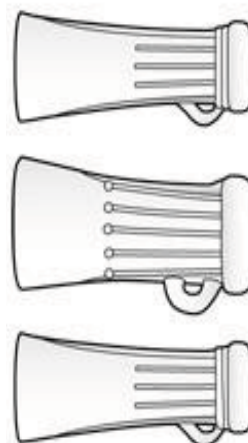
Report Date: September 2011



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Acknowledgements

This study was commissioned by Mr Paul Mann and carried out by Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.

The historical research was undertaken by Hayley Goacher and Matt Mossop with help from staff at the Cornwall Records Office.

The Project Manager was Matt Mossop, the photographic survey was undertaken by Stuart Randall assisted by Kathryn Collins and Paul Redish.

The views and recommendations expressed in this report are those of Archaeological Consultancy Ltd and are presented in good faith on the basis of professional judgement and on information currently available.

Cover illustration

Cobbled floor of Building 3 (foreground) with Building 5 to the south.

Higher Treliever Farm, Mabe, Cornwall Photographic Survey

Authors: Matt Mossop MA MGSDip MIAI and
Stuart Randall BA

Report Date: September 2011

Client: Mr Paul Mann

Proposal: Conversion of barns to form five dwellings
and installation of four septic tanks.

Planning Reference: PA10/00090/F

Statutory Protection: None

Project No: AC11003E

Civil Parish: Mabe

District: West 2

County: Cornwall

National Grid Reference: SW 75631 34954

Fieldwork Dates: March 2011

Accession No: Forthcoming

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1 Summary

AC Ltd was commissioned by Mr Paul Mann to undertake a photographic survey prior to works associated with the conversion of barns at Higher Treliiever Farm. The photographic survey was required by Condition 11 of planning permission for the proposed conversion and was designed to record the layout, function, materials, fixtures and fittings and any dating evidence present.

The site is located approximately three kilometres west of Penryn at OS grid reference SW 75631 34954

This fieldwork was undertaken on the 23rd and 24th March 2011, it recorded:

- The extant internal and external elevations of the barns, which appear to be predominantly 19th Century.
- The internal fixtures of the barns including partitions and feeding troughs.

2 Introduction

2.1 Project Background

Planning permission was granted for the conversion of the barns to make five dwellings and install four septic tanks, subject to a number of conditions including Condition 11:

No development shall take place within the site until the applicant has secured and implemented a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation to be submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority in consultation with the County Archaeologist.

2.2 Site Location

The site is located approximately three Kilometres west of Penryn at OS grid reference SW 75631 34954 (see Figure 1).

2.3 Topography

The site is located on agricultural land, which slopes down towards the south.

2.4 Geology

The site is located over granite bedrock of the Carnmenellis Intrusion. The British Geological Survey describe this as being a coarse-grained granite with abundant feldspar megacrysts greater than 15mm with an age range from the Carboniferous to Permian periods, approximately 359 to 251 million years ago (British Geological Survey).

2.5 Archaeological and Historical Background

The landscape has been characterised as Medieval farmland with documentation for pre-17th century farming. The Landscape Description Unit categorises the area as being hard rock uplands, impoverished (humic) soils on igneous rocks with clusters of small farms and secondary woodland, concurring with the geological and historical information above.

There are examples of Bronze Age barrows (HER No.18226.01, 18226.02, 18226.03) and a possible stone circle (HER No. 18228) at Goonorman in the adjacent parish of Stithians. The Iron Age/Romano British Period is represented by possible rounds at Trevaes Wood (HER No. 18230), Stithians and Carveth (HER No. 18554) and Carnsew (HER No. 18553) in the parish of Mabe.

The name Treliever (HER No. 18599.20) or 'Trelivel' points to Early Medieval origins. Higher Treliever Farm (HER No. 55903), is described as a deserted Medieval farmstead with banked field system and enclosures that may be earlier in date given that the current field system is considered Medieval. Recent excavation at Carnsew Quarry also recorded Medieval field boundaries.

The Domesday Book of 1086 (Morris, 1979, 120 b, c) records that the Bishop of Exeter held the Manor at Treliever. Before 1066 it paid tax for one and a half hides. The land had twenty ploughs, in lordship two ploughs, four slaves and half a hide. There were thirty villagers and four smallholders with twelve ploughs and one hide. The pasture was two leagues in length and two wide, with sixty acres of woodland. The value formerly and at the time of Domesday was £4. Livestock included five wild mares, two cows and thirty sheep.

Maps give us the most detailed picture of the development of the barns within the study area. The 1801 Ordnance Survey (OS) map (Figure 3) shows the existing farmhouse accessed by a lane to the north, with additional access to the stream to the south. The 1840 Tithe map (Figure 4) depicts two rectangular buildings in the vicinity of the current barns, including the current farmhouse. By this stage the northern access has disappeared, whilst to the south a new road approximately on the line of the modern A394 provides access. The accompanying Tithe Apportionment of 1842, records that Higher Treliever was still owned by the Bishop of Exeter. The croft and moor (plots 1-9) was occupied by Henry Bishop whilst the remaining plots 10-37, including the house, were occupied by Caleb Bath. The census of 1841, records two households at 'Treliever' and nine further households at 'Trelever' all of which were farmers, agricultural labourers or dairy-keepers, though Caleb Bath is recorded at Carveth. It seems Caleb may have sub-let Higher Treliever at this

stage. By 1871 the census records households at Treliever Lane, Treliever Gate and Treliever Rd, notably including household:

35, Treliever Rd, 1, Caleb Bath, Head, M, 40, Farmer 40a, Mabe Cornwall,,
 ,, Jane Bath, Wife, M, 35, Farmer's Wife, Mylor Cornwall,,
 ,, Alfred Bath, Son, 11, Scholar, Mabe Cornwall,,
 ,, Elizabeth Bath, Dau, 10, Scholar, Mabe Cornwall,,
 ,, Frederick Bath, Son, 7, Scholar, Mabe Cornwall,,
 ,, Emily Bath, Dau, 3, Scholar, Mabe Cornwall,,

Cornwall Online Census Project 1871.

This Caleb Bath was the son of the Caleb recorded on the Tithe Apportionment and 1841 census and it may be that this household is the present Higher Treliever Farm. The younger Caleb Bath's brother James Bath is recorded living at Carveth in 1871 (Census).

The 1879 Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 5) shows Building 3. The 1881 census includes household:

140, Treleiver, 1, Benjamin T. Bowden, Head, S, 30, Farmer, Mabe Cornwall,,
 ,, Simon Richards, Servnt, S, 24, Farm Serv Indoor, St Gluvias Cornwall,,
 ,, Humphrey Stuller, Servnt, S, 20, Farm Serv (Indoor), Landrake Devon,,
 ,, William Peters, Servnt, S, 20, Farm Serv (Indoor), Stithians Cornwall,,
 ,, Mary Jane Johns, Servnt, S, 17, General Serv., Wendron Cornwall,,

Cornwall Online Census Project 1881.

The Bowdens or Bawdens were still in residence in 1891 when their household is listed specifically as Higher Treleaver:

154, Higher Treleaver, 1, Benjamin Thomas
 Bawden, Head, M, 42, Farmer, Employer, Lower Spargo Mabe Cornwall,,
 ,, Caroline Bawden, Wife, M, 32, Farmer's Wife, Stithians Cornwall,,
 ,, William Charles Bawden, Son, S, 4, Farmer's Son, Treleaver St Mabe
 Cornwall,,
 ,, Mary Bawden, Dau, S, 1, Farmer's Daughter, Treleaver St Mabe Cornwall,,
 ,, Elizabeth Jane Bawden, Dau, S, 1m, Farmer's Daughter, Treleaver St Mabe
 Cornwall,,
 ,, John Vincent, Servnt, S, 29, Carriage Driver, Employed, Stithians Cornwall,,
 ,, John Henry Young, Servnt, S, 18, Carriage Driver, Employed, St Gluvias
 Cornwall,,
 ,, Clara Johns, Servnt, S, 22, Farm Servant, Employed, Wendron Cornwall,,
 ,, Laura Ellen Knucky, Servnt, S, 14, Child's Maid, Employed, St Blazey
 Cornwall,,

Cornwall Online Census Project 1891.

This census information suggests that Higher Treliever was a relatively prosperous farm in the late 19th century with four live-in servants, including two carriage drivers.

Buildings 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7 are shown on the 1907 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 6), though Building 4 incorporated part of a building shown on the Tithe map. These developments formed an almost completely enclosed farm courtyard

with the farmhouse to the east. The 1969 map shows considerable expansion to the north though Building 2 had still not been built.

2.6 Project Aims and Objectives

The aims were to:

- Complete an archive standard photographic record of the buildings
- To record and interpret the nature of the site, and its significance
- Disseminate the findings appropriately.

To achieve these aims the report will:

- Characterise and draw together the historical and archaeological information about the building and its environs, specifically for the 19th and 20th Century and earlier periods if relevant.

2.7 Methodology

A brief review of historic maps and other sources was carried out in advance of fieldwork. Fieldwork was undertaken to be equivalent to an English Heritage Level 2 survey (English Heritage 2006). It comprised a walk-over, photographic survey and the production of brief building description through annotations of existing plans and elevations.

Copies of this report will be submitted to: the client; the County Historic Environment Record (HER); Cornwall Record Office; National Monuments Record (NMR) in Swindon and all significant contributors where (with the exception of the client's and contributors' copies) they will be available for public consultation. The report will be uploaded to the online OASIS library and the online OASIS record will be completed when the report is submitted.

3 Results

Building 1

Built between 1879 and 1907. This is a granite-built single-storey agricultural building with a slate hung gable roof. A modern concrete floor and concrete block built walls mask any internal historic fabric .

Building 2

Built after 1969 (OS map). This is a concrete block built single-storey agricultural building with a single sloped roof.

Building 3

Built between 1840 and 1879, probably in 1861. This is a granite-built two-storey agricultural building terraced into the natural slope (Plate 1). Building 3 has a largely cobbled ground floor and a corrugated asbestos or fibre-cement sheet half-hipped roof.

The eastern ground-floor room has a feeding trough for cattle or horses, along the inside of the north wall. The room presently houses a sack-scales and machinery probably for drying grain stored above (Plate 2). The sack scales was made by Bartlett of Bristol for M.L.Blamey and Sons of Truro, to weigh up

to two hundredweight (CWT) or 224lbs. M.L.Blamey and Sons was an agricultural merchant active in the late 19th and early 20th century. A wooden ladder connects the two floors through an opening in the first-floor. The first floor was additionally accessed by exterior granite steps to the north.

The western ground-floor room has a large arched opening in the south wall, a feeding trough along the north wall and modern concrete block built partitions. A galvanised iron sheet built hopper was inserted into the first floor above at the west end, with a telegraph pole reused as a tie beam above (Plate 4).

This building appears to have functioned as a cart-house with stabling and or cattle stalls with probable hay and grain lofts at first-floor level. An inscription of 1861 was recorded in the south face of the building.

A number of rounded and relatively irregular granite quoins are apparently reused from an earlier structure. A reused gatepost to the north included clear wedge-marks suggesting that it had been quarried before 1800 (Plate 3).

Building 4

The southern elevation of this building is the gable wall of a building shown on the Tithe map, though the granite walls of the remaining structure were built between 1879 and 1907. A concrete pantile roof is supported by the original gabled roof structure, with the ridge running east to west. Each truss included a tie beam, king post and principal rafters braced with struts. The purlins were held on the back of the principal rafters.

This building recently served as the milking parlour, where concrete milking stands and feeder plinths were provided for six cows. Sliding doors controlled the entry and exits.

Building 5

Built between 1879 and 1907. This is a granite-built single-storey cow house, terraced into the natural slope. The south wall foundation extended considerably below the ground floor to retain the terrace on which the building sat. Building 5 had a slate gabled roof with ventilators and a similar king post roof frame to Building 4. At the time of recording, Building 5 had a concrete floor, stalls and troughs with slate name-plates for each cow along the south wall (Plate 5).

Building 6

Built between 1879 and 1907. This is a granite-built single-storey cart/machinery shed, largely open to the east with corrugated-iron sheet partition. Building 6 had a corrugated-iron sheeted gabled roof on a similar king post structure to Building 4.

Building 7

Built between 1879 and 1907. This is a granite-built single-storey cow house, with a corrugated-iron sheet roof and concrete floor. Building 7 had stalls and troughs along the south wall.

4 Conclusion

The farm buildings within the development area date principally from the late 19th century with possible earlier phases or re-use. This concurs with the HER record description of Higher Treliiever as a Post Medieval settlement with earlier origins.

The census information suggests that Higher Treliiever was a relatively prosperous farm in the late 19th century with four live-in servants, including two carriage drivers.

The findings are considered of local significance, contributing to our understanding of rural developments in Mabe parish in the later post-medieval period.

5 The Archive

The Archaeological Consultancy Ltd project number is **AC11003E**.

The project's documentary, photographic and drawn archive is housed at the offices of Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, Goodagrane, Halvasso, Penryn, Cornwall, TR10 9BX prior to transferral to the Cornwall Record Office. The archive includes:

1. A project file containing site records, notes, administration as well as copies of the Brief (Markham 2010) and Written Scheme of Investigation (Goacher and Mossop 2011).
2. Black and white compact prints and negatives AC11003E BW1 and 2.
3. Annotated plans.

6 Recommendations

Following the completion of the program of archaeological work outlined in the written scheme of investigation no further archaeological work is recommended.

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Old Maps Website www.old-maps.co.uk accessed 16/03/2011

Ordnance Survey 1801 1 inch to the mile first edition.

Ordnance Survey 1879 1:2500 First edition

Ordnance Survey 1907 1:2500 Second edition

Ordnance Survey 1969 1:2500

Tithe Map 1840 and Apportionment 1842 for Mabe Parish. Digital copy held by AC.

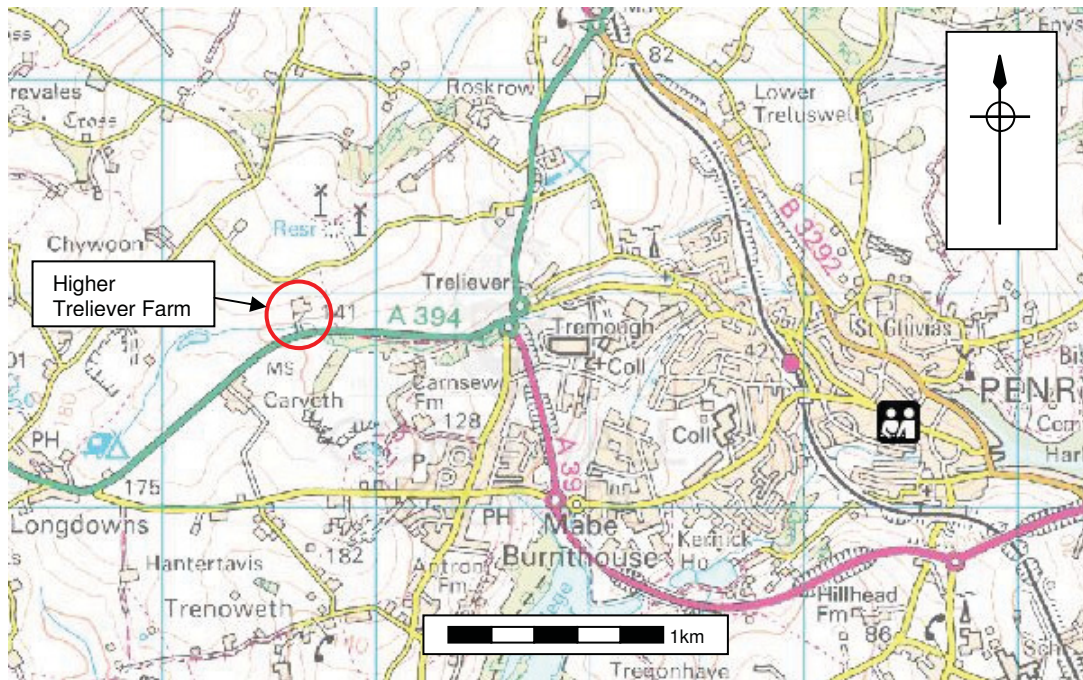


Figure 1 Site Location. Courtesy of Cornwall Council.

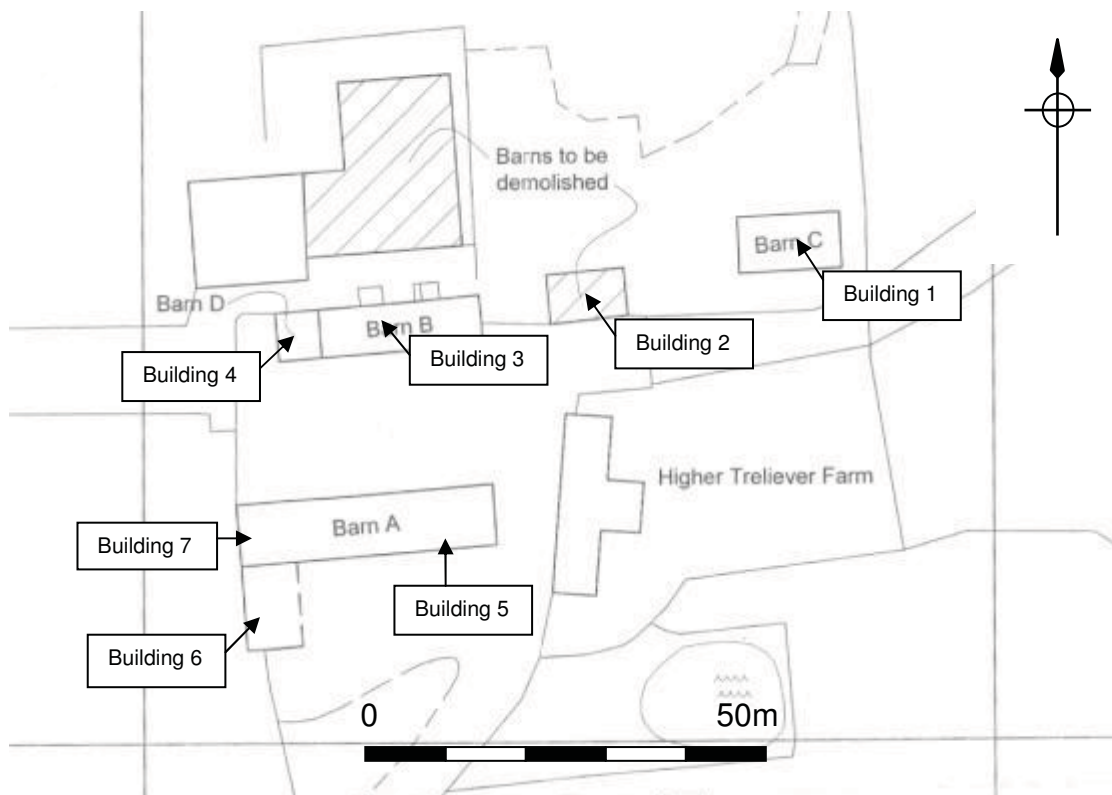


Figure 2 Site location map. Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Licence No 100020449.

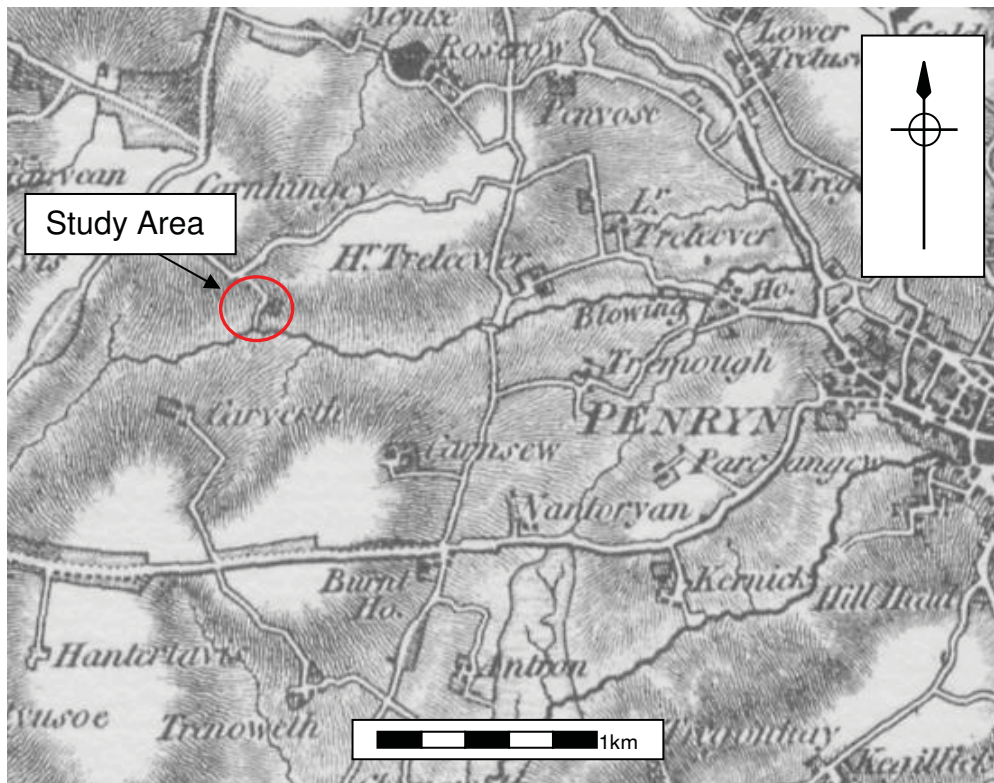


Figure 3 Extract of Ordnance Survey 1801 map.

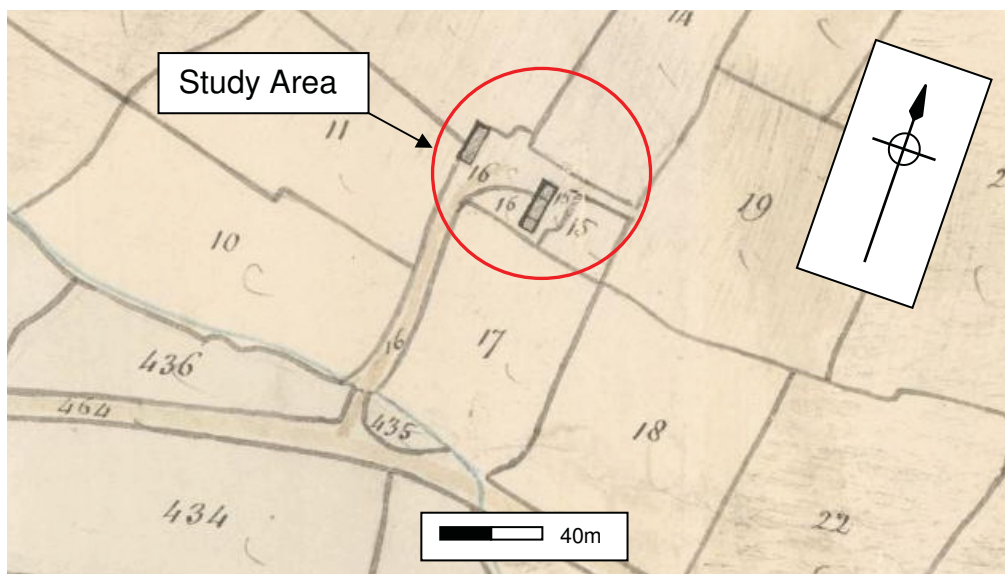


Figure 4 Extract of Mabe Parish Tithe Map 1840. Reproduced with kind permission of Cornwall Record Office.

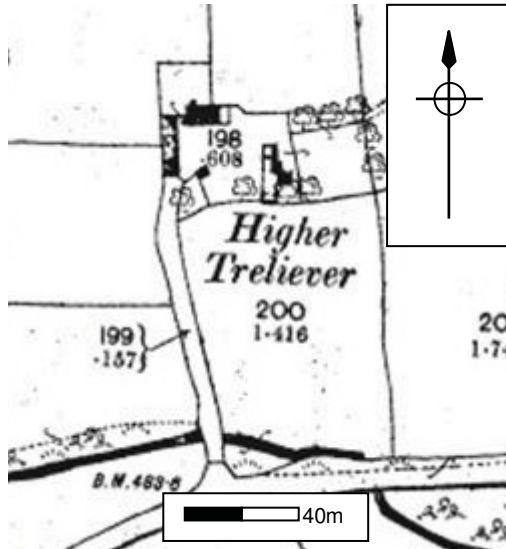


Figure 5 Ordnance Survey 1879 map extract

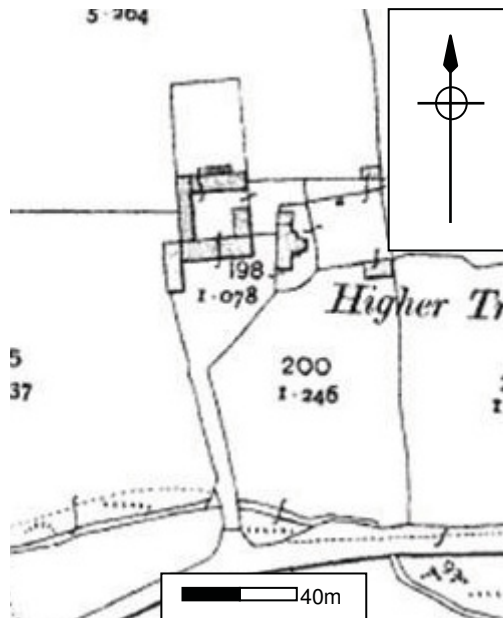


Figure 6 Ordnance Survey 1907 Map extract



Plate 1 Building 3 looking north.



Plate 2 Machinery and scales in the eastern ground-floor room of Building 3, looking northwest. Scale 0.5m.



Plate 3 Granite gatepost with wedge marks (north of Building 3).



Plate 4 Inserted hopper on the first floor of Building 3.



Plate 5 Building 5 cow stalls looking east, showing the gabled slate roof structure including tie beams, king post and principal rafters braced with struts.